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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CHAPTER VIII.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XXX. Every pension holder shall be a Cuban and reside in the national territory if he is to enjoy the right to a.pension, except in the case of minors who are being educated abroad,or for reasons of health.

Nevertheless, the pensioner may reside abroad in the discharge of an official office or commission or with authority of the President of the Republic; and when demanded by urgent matters of necessity he may absent himself from the national territory without said authorization for a period of time not to exceed one hundred and twenty days, reporting on his departure and return,to the Secretary of War and Navy.

The retired and pension members who are abroad in accordance with what is provided in the foregoing paragraphs shall be registered in a special registry which shall be carried for this purpose by the Consulates.

ARTICLE XXXI. The retired individuals, exception being made of those mentally disabled, shall have the right to use the uniform, arms and other honors pertaining to their rank,in the manner regulated by the President of the Republic,and shall be subjected to the laws and military regulations of the Army and Navy in so far as regards their relations with the same.

The rights granted in this article may be exercised only at official acts with exclusion of all electoral occasions, retired officers always being authorized to bear their arms.

ARTICLE XXXII. In the case of war or serious disturbance of public order the members on the retired list may be temporarily destined to any active service by order of the President of the Republic, except those who hold elective office or who,having been elected,are waiting to take office; and those called to said active service shall receive, during the time devoted to the same, the pay and allowances corresponding to their respective rank,and having the right to all the rewards earned during that time.

They shall return to the retired list after ceasing the active duty,with the benefits that might be granted them in accordance with the law and the advantages for merits earned during the campaign; and shall likewise have the right to return to the office held when called to the service. After the retired members have finished the duty to which they were called, they shall have the right to demand a new settlement.

ARTICLE XXXIII. The time served in the Land and Sea Forces as well as that served in other departments of the Government, the Provinces and the Municipality by individuals who have resigned their offices in the former,or who have been discharged or withdrawn from the same, shall be credited in totality for their civil retirement in accordance with the general retirement law.

ARTICLE XXXIV. For the better fulfilment of this Law, there is created, or there shall continue,if in existence, a Commission of Officers of the Land and Sea Forces,to be known as "Commission on Retirement and Pensions", the functions of which shall be regulated by the Executive Power and shall be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the War and Navy.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
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ARTICLE XXXV. All laws, decrees, regulations and orders contrary to the provisions of this Law -which shall become effective from the first day of the month following that of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette-- are hereby repealed.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

First: Retired and pensioned members under former laws shall continue receiving their retirement pensions without any other modification than the following:

The pensions which have heretofore been granted, which are in excess of the maximum fixed by this law, for each rank, shall be reduced to said maximum.

Second: Those who have obtained their retirement pensions by virtue of the laws of June 30, 1913 and March 6, 1915 and desire to continue being governed by said legislation, may request this of the Department of War and Navy within 30 days following the promulgation of this Law, and shall collect their pension charged to the retirement and pension fund; but in this case there shall be estimated monthly the result of the collections which would correspond in accordance with the provision of the former legislation, in order to distribute said amount pro rata among all the pensions in force granted by both laws, and those under the laws of 1913 and 1915 will have no right to receive any amount from the difference between the proceeds of said receipts and that obtained in accordance with the present law.

Third: The Army retired members who are Members of Congress and have been judged for political crimes without the proper authorization shall conserve their right to retirement from the time they were deprived of the same.

The amounts for paying back salaries on retirement list not collected, and which have been recognized in the foregoing paragraph shall be paid once only, charged to Treasury funds not pledged to other obligations.

Fourth: Those holding the office of Major General or Brigadier in the Army before the promulgation of Presidential Decree 165 of 1915, shall be reimbursed in the right to their retirement which they shall enjoy from the promulgation of the present law.

Fifth: Those retired with the rank of Major General or Brigadier, as a consequence of the existence of said ranks and not by virtue of special and transitory rank created after said ranks were suppressed, or their heirs, shall continue to receive the pension which they received by virtue of former laws without the limitations established in this law.

Sixth: The officers and enlisted men who having belonged to the Army of Liberation, have reached fifty years of age, or who are disabled as referred to in par. 2 of article VI, and their heirs, if they die under said circumstances, shall have the right to the retirement with the maximum pension for said rank, and the same cannot be refused them except in case of war or grave disturbance of public order, but the same will be granted as soon as this condition ceases to exist.

Seventh: The superior or subaltern officers who upon reaching retirement age, lack less than five years for acquiring the maximum pension, shall be habilitated, if they so desire, by the President of the Republic, in order to continue rendering active service.

Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba, August 21, 1923.

A. Montes, Secretary of War & Navy. ALFREDO ZAYAS, President.

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

Military Intelligence Division, G-2.

26 July 1924

FROM: CHIEF, LATIN AMERICAN (M.I. 2a).
ROOM: 2750, Munitions Building.
TEL.: Main 2520, Branch 1277.

TO:

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CHIEF, MI-2b,
Room 394, State,War,Navy Bldg.
CHIEF, MI-2c,
Room 395, State,War,Navy Bldg.
CHIEF, MI-5,
Room 392, State,War,Navy Bldg.
FINANCE OFFICER
CHIEF CLERK
LIBRARY
RECORD

M.I. - 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

- -

FOR:

Information and Use
Preparation of Reply
Necessary Action
Signature
File
Mail

REMARKS: Recommend transmittal of attached report to Chief,CWS. Report covers chemical warfare demonstration in Cuba,conducted in part by Capt.Varona y Cruz who recently completed a course in the CWS School.

ERJ
Signature (initials)

Chief, Latin-American Subsection

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

3-1 223

2012-111

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

July 18, 1924

No. 2343

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Progress of the Nation's Army." (6890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 25 1924

1. I am enclosing the original text and a translation of an article from LA PRENSA, of July 6, entitled, "Progress of the Nation's Army." I had no notice of the demonstration described in this article and was not invited to attend it. The Cuban Secretary of War and Navy has made a personal apology to me for the oversight on the part of his staff in failing to invite me to these exercises.

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

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

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2012-111

PROGRESS OF THE NATION'S ARMY - La Prensa, July 6,1924.

SPECIAL PRACTICE BY FIELD ARTILLERY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON; THROWING OF HAND GRENADES AND BOMBS OF LACHRYMOSE GASES IN "NORIA", NEAR COJIMAR. IT WAS A FINE SIGHT.

Directed by Lieutenant C. Bustillo.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY WERE PRESENT.

An Interview with Lieutenant Cruz Bustillo.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Yesterday morning in NORIA, near Cojímar, there took place special practices of the Field Artillery and the throwing of hand grenades and bombs of lachrymose gases, under the direction of the competent Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, Juan Cruz Bustillo, who issued invitations to the Secretary of War and the Chief of General Staff of the Army, as well as to numerous army officers, who were present.

The firing of the field artillery was directed by Captain Arturo Varona y Cruz, who has recently returned from taking a special course in chemical warfare in the United States.

The most complete accomplishment of the drills, from the experimental point of view, was the firing of the field artillery.

A little after the termination of the drills - exceedingly interesting to those who were present - we had an opportunity to interview Lieutenant Colonel Cruz Bustillo, Chief of the Seventh Military District (La Cabaña). This officer, well known by the reads of LA PRENSA for his interesting and delightful Sunday articles on Theosophy - of which he is an enthusiastic adept and propagandist -, gave us accounts of the employment and perfection of modern artillery, well worth publishing in this paper.

Let us ask:

Can you tell me, Lieutenant Colonel, the object of the artillery drills held in La Noria yesterday morning?

The Artillery School, which is attended each year by a number of officers, holds at the end of the course practice drills in order to prove the efficiency of the students. In the first fortnight of June the student officers, under the direction of Captain Colorio, held their drills in Coast Artillery, and during the second fortnight they practiced the firing of Field Artillery in La Noria, under the direction of Captain Ventosa. The special drills held this morning were exhibitions before the Secretary of War and the

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

Chief of General Staff in order to demonstrate the efficiency attained by the student officers. At a distance of 2000 meters the cannons of Light and Heavy Artillery, hidden behind a crest and invisible to the target, and directed by the commandant from an observation station located 300 meters to the left of the batteries, demolished the objective, the high explosive grenades striking the target.

The high military authorities and the officers of Artillery, who have taken courses in foreign schools, were amazed at the trueness and precision of the firing, demonstrating the progress which the Artillery officers make from year to year.

But I understand that something more was effected this morning in La Noria.

Certainly, there was proved for the first time in Cuba the effect of the war gases. A little before the end of the luncheon - as dessert - Captain Varona Cruz gave his hearers a short and concise account of the war gases, showing bombs, masks, and chemical components. Immediately afterward we went over the ground, chosen before hand, for the drills.

There was an exhibition of the throwing of hand grenades loaded with phosphorus of incendiary material; rifle grenades charged with lachrymose gases were hurled; ordinary smoke candles were burnt in order to produce protecting curtains, used to hide the movement of troops, and, finally, candles of lachrymose gases were burned. Various officers and enlisted men present suffered the effects of the gases, thus proving the efficacy in overcoming men in insurrections and revolutions, etc. This gas has the property of disabling those affected for several hours without leaving a permanent injury. This demonstration was a surprise planned for the Secretary of War and the Chief of General Staff by the special initiative of Captain Varona Cruz - a result of his studies in foreign schools. The above was accomplished in La Noria and it is pertinent to say that Captain Ventosa, as well as Captain Varona Cruz were heartily congratulated by their superiors.

Is it your purpose to make these drills public?

It is indeed. The Secretary of War and the Chief of General Staff, who are doing so much in behalf of scientific culture for the body of officers, are

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

planning this and have ordered me to hold an extensive exhibition in the near future for the authorities and leading papers, which will consist in producing curtains of artillery fire and demonstrations with war gases. These drills which I have to prepare will be the most extensive shown in Cuba.

Can you tell me something more in regard to the future of our army?

We are now in the beginning of scientific preparation. A few years ago a group of officers from all the divisions came to take courses in foreign schools. In so far as artillery officers are concerned, I can say that they are putting into practice their knowledge of arms and are beginning, according to their individual tendencies, to specialize in various branches, such as mechanical, electrical, and chemical. Within a few years all the artillery division will have passed through the foreign schools prior to the course of our School of Application.

The corps of Engineers, whose officers also pertain to the division of Artillery, will be trained equally as gunmen and military engineers. After this manner, in no distant future, our armed nucleous will be able to consider itself a regular army and will compare in efficiency with other armies. In the future airplanes and gases will prevail on land and hydroplanes dominate our coasts. Looking then to the future, the Army and Navy will consist of good mechanics, good electricians, good chemists, and good aviators.

So, by this method, the possibilities of war will become remote; war only brings hunger, pestilence, desolation, and death: the four horsemen of the Apocalypse.

Thanking Lieutenant Colonel Cruz Bustillo, I say goodbye to the Chief of the Seventh District - the principal chief of artillery-men -, who only has phrases of congratulation for his superiors who aided so greatly in the discharge of the drills and for his subalterns who took part so admirably.

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NND 740058
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LOS PROGRESOS DEL EJERCITO DE LA NACION

PRACTICAS ESPECIALES DE ARTILLERIA DE CAMPAÑA SE EFECTUARON AYER TARDE

Lanzamiento de granadas de mano y bombas de gases lacrimosos, en la finca "Noria", cercana a Cojímar.—Fué un hermoso acto.

DIRIGIDAS POR EL TEN. C. BUSTILLO

El Secretario de la Guerra y el Jefe del Estado Mayor General del Ejército asistieron.—Una entrevista con el Teniente Cruz Bustillo.

En la mañana de ayer se efectuaron en la Finca Noria, cerca de Cojimar, las anunciadas practicas especiales de artillería de campaña y de lanzamieinto de granadas de mano y bombas de gases lacrimosos, bajo la dirección del competente Teniente Coronel de Artillería Sr. Juan Cruz Bustillo, el que dirigió una invitación al Secretario de la Guerra y al Jefe del Estado Mayor General del Ejército, así como a numerosos oficiales de este, quienes asistieron.

Las practicas de tiro de la artillería de campaña fueron dirigidas por el Capitán Arturo Varona y Cruz, quien acaba de regresar de tomar un curso especial de "guerra quimica" en las Escuelas de los Estados Unidos.

El mas completo exito, desde el punto de vista experimental que tuvieron los ejercicios, coronó estos.

Poco después de efectuadas las practicas, interesantísimas para cuantos las presenciaron, tuvimos ocasión de celebrar, en el mismo teatro de aquella, una corta entrevista con el Teniente Coronel Cruz Bustillo, jefe del Séptimo Distrito Militar (La Cabaña), en la que este caballeroso oficial, bien conocido de los lectores de LA PRENSA por sus interesantes y amenos artículos dominicales sobre Teosofía, de la que es entusiasta adepto y propagador, nos hizo una serie de consideraciones sobre el empleo y los perfeccionamientos de al artillería moderna, muy dignas de la información de este diario.

Preguntamos:

¿Puede Ud. decirme Teniente Coronel, el objetivo de las prácticas de Artillería celebradas en la finca "La Noria" en la mañana de ayer?

—La Escuela de Aplicación de Artillería, a la cual asiste un número de oficiales cada año, celebra al final de curso ejercicios de prácticas para asegurar la eficiencia de los alumnos. En la primera quincena de junio los oficiales alumnos, bajo la dirección del Capitán Celorio hicieron sus prácticas de Artillería de Costa y durante la segunda quincena se practicó el tiro de Artillería de Costa y durante la segunda quincena se practicó el tiro de Artillería de Campaña en la finca "La Noria" bajo la dirección del Capitán Ventosa. Las especiales prácticas efectuadas durante la mañana de hoy fueron una exhibición ante el Secretario de la Guerra y el Jefe de Estado Mayor para demostrar la eficiencia alcanzada por los oficiales alumnos. A una distancia de dos mil metros los cañones de Artillería Ligera y de Montaña ocultos detrás de una cresta é invisibles al blanco dirigidas estas baterías por el oficial comandante desde una estación de observación situada a trescientos metros a la izquierda de las baterías, batieron el objetivo haciendo volar el blanzo con granadas de alto explosivo

Las altas autoridades militares y los oficiales de Artillería que han cursado en escuelas extranjeras, quedaron maravillados del ajuste y precisión del tiro, celebrando los progresos que los oficiales de Artillería realizan de año en año.

Pero tengo entendido que algo más, en secreto se realizó esta mañana en el campamento de "La Noria".

—Ciertamente, se probó por primera vez en Cuba el efecto de los gases de guerra. Poco antes al finalizar el almuerzo, el Capitán Varona Cruz, como sobremesa, dió a los comensales una corta y concisa conferencia sobre los gases de guerra, mostrando bombas, caretas y componentes químicos, e inmediatamente de terminada la conferencia fuimos sobre el campo, escogido de antemano, para efectuar la práctica.

Se probaron las granadas de mano cargadas con fosforo blanco de efectos incendiarios y fumígenos; se lanzaron granadas de fusil cargadas de gases lacrimógenos; se quemaron bujías de humo ordinario para producir cortinas protectoras, la que su uso tiene por objeto ocultar el movimiento de las tropas y por último, se quemaron bujías con gases lacrimógenos. Los efectos de este gas lo sufrieron varios oficiales y alistados de los allí presentes, comprobando su eficacia para dominar masas de hombres en motines, partidas revolucionarias, etc. Este gas tiene la propiedad de inutilizar a los que sufren sus efectos durante varias horas sin que luego quede en ellos ninguna lesión permanente. Esto fué una sorpresa que quise dar al Secretario de la Guerra y al Jefe de Estado Mayor, debida a la iniciativa particular del Capitán Varona Cruz y como producto de sus estudios en las escuelas extranjeras. Esto fué todo lo que pasó en el campamento de "La Noria" y demás está decirle que tanto el Capitán Ventosa como el Capitán Varona Cruz fueron efusivamente felicitados por sus superiores.

¿Hay el propósito por parte de Uds. de hacer pública esas practicas?

—Así es en efecto, los Srs. Secretario de la Guerra y Jefe de Estado Mayor, que tanto vienen haciendo en pro de la cultura científica de la Oficialidad, tienen el propósito, y así me lo han ordenado de hacer una gran exhibición en un futuro cercano para las autoridades y prensa capitalina, consistente en cortinas de fuego de Artillería y demostraciones con gases de guerra. Estas prácticas, que habré de preparar, serán los mayores presenciadas en Cuba.

¿Puede Ud. decirme algo más con respecto al futuro de nuestro ejército?

—Estamos ahora en el comienzo de la preparación científica. De pocos años acá, grupo de oficiales, de todas las armas, vienen cursando en las escuelas extranjeras. En lo que a los oficiales de Artillería se refiere, puedo decirle que al par que se ejercitan en los conocimientos propios de su arma se van iniciando, según sus propias tendencias, en la especialización, tales como la mecánica, electricidad y química. Dentro de pocos años toda la oficialidad de Artillería habrá pasado por las escuelas extranjeras, previo el curso de nuestra Escuela de Aplicación.

El Cuerpo de Ingenieros cuyos Oficiales pertenecen también al arma de Artillería, a la par que se ejercitan como artilleros se especializan como ingenieros militares. De este modo, en no lejano porvenir, podrá considerarse como Ejército regular nuestro núcleo armado y parangonearse en eficiencia con los otros ejércitos. Para ese futuro, los aeroplanos y los gases dominarán en tierra y los hidroplanos dominarán nuestras costas. Mirando pues al porvenir, la oficialidad del Ejército y de la Marina estará constituída por buenos mecánicos, buenos electricistas, buenos químicos y buenos aviadores.

Así, de este modo, alejaremos las posibilidades guerreras que sólo traen hambre, peste, desolación y muerte: los cuatro ginetes del Apocalipsis.

Agradecido del Teniente Coronel Cruz Bustillo y convencido de sus puntos de vista, estreché su diestra y me despedí del que es hoy el Jefe del Séptimo Distrito, el Jefe máximo de los artilleros, que sólo tiene frases de congratulación para sus superiores que tanta ayuda le prestan en el desempeño de sus funciones y para sus subalternos que lo secundan admirablemente.

ALMUERZO AL DR. ANTONIO BARRERAS



En el Hotel Cecil, en el Vedado, se celebrará al mediodía de hoy el alfuerzo que los médicos del servicio forense municipal ofrecen a su jefe, el doctor Antonio Barreras, como despedida por su viaje a Europa, en el curso del cual estudiará los establecimientos forenses especiales de las grandes capitales del Nuevo Mundo, estudio que ha de redundar en beneficio del centro similar de la Habana, el que dirige el doctor Barreras.

Al banquete asistirán, además de los médicos del servicio forense, un reducido grupo de amigos, entre ellos varios miembros del Poder Judicial.

El doctor Barreras embarca el lunes, en el Flandre, en dirección a Francia.

CAMPAÑA DE LA FED. ESPIRITISTA

Hemos sido visitados por el Presidente y el Secretario de la Federación Espiritista de Cuba, señores Aquiles Ortega y Fidel de Céspedes, los que nos han informado, en nombre de aquella organización, de que de acuerdo con el Secretario del Gobierno de la Provincia y de los jefes de las Policías Judicial y Secreta, perseguirán con tesón a todas aquellas instituciones e individuos que emplean el nombre del espiritismo como un gancho para explotar la ignorancia y candidez de las gentes.

MAS DE 600 EMPLEADOS SE REUNIERON, EN LA TARDE DE AYER, EN EL PARQUE CENTRAL

HUBO DISCURSOS PRO-GRATIFICACIONES

Un grandioso mitin celebraron los sufridos servidores del Estado.—Una comisión se dirigió a Palacio después de celebrado el acto.

En la tarde de ayer se reunieron en el Parque Central, junto a la estatua del Apóstol, los empleados públicos, en número mayor de 600.

Abrió el acto el Presidente del Comité Gestor Pro-Unión Nacional de Empleados Públicos, señor González Ramos, quien explicó a los concurrentes la marcha de la Ley de Gratificaciones. Las gestiones que había realizado el Comité Gestor integrado por los señores doctor Antonio J. Cadena, Raúl Rosado Aybar, Gustavo Carbalial, René Sánchez y la presidencia, acerca del honorable señor Presidente de la República, a fin de pedir a éste la sanción de dicha Ley. Explicó las necesidades por las cuales a los empleados públicos era menester el cobro de esa legítima deuda y encomió la labor de los periódicos LA PRENSA, El País, El Mundo y Heraldo de Cuba, rotativos simpatizadores de esta noble causa.

Sucedióle en el uso de la palabra el distinguido galeno doctor Antonio J. Cadena, quien abundó en las mismas consideraciones del señor González Ramos, extendiéndose en párrafos brillantes en la exposición de las necesidades graves, de carácter económico, porque atravesaban los empleados públicos, que necesitaban de esas gratificaciones para pagar deudas contraídas y satisfacer necesidades de familia de carácter apremiante, añadiendo que los empleados públicos recibirían una desilusión muy grande si el pago de las gratificaciones no se sancionaba.

Finalmente dirigió la palabra a los empleados públicos el señor Pedro Quiñones, quien manifestó el agradecimiento que deben los empleados del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio a los periódicos de esta capital por las campañas libradas en pro de la ley justa de las gratificaciones y muy especialmente hizo resaltar la eficaz cooperación del periódico LA PRENSA, cuyo Director doctor O'Naghten, ha puesto las columnas de dicha publicación a la disposición de los empleados para la defensa de dicha Ley, dirigiéndose diariamente a los poderes públicos pidiendo la liquidación de esos adeudos.

COMISION A PALACIO

Inmediatamente se acordó que la mesa Ejecutiva del Comité Gestor de la Unión Nacional de Empleados Públicos, se trasladase a Palacio para recabar del Honorable señor Presidente de la República la sanción inmediata de la Ley de Gratificaciones. A pesar de haberse disuelto el mitin, numerosos asistentes siguieron tras los señores Antonio González Ramos, Raúl Rosado Aybar, Antonio J. Cadenas, Gustavo Carballal, Pedro Quiñones Ramiro Neyra y René Sánchez hasta el Palacio de la Presidencia, dando vivas al Honorable señor Presidente de la República, la Unión Nacional de Empleados Públicos y a la Ley de Gratificaciones, y prorrumpiendo en ovaciones frente a la casa presidencial.

La Comisión pudo enterarse que el Honorable Presidente se encontraba recogido en sus habitaciones particulares, expresando por conducto de su hijo político, doctor C. Cuéllar del Río, que se veía imposibilitado de recibirlos, y que estimaba que debían manifestar en una exposición los deseos de los empleados.

Inmediatamente la Comisión Ejecutiva acordó que la Presidencia asesorada por los señores Raúl Rosado Aybar, A. J. Cadenas, Gustavo Carballal y Pedro Quiñones, redactase la exposición pedida, la que deberá ser entregada al señor Presidente en la mañana del lunes.

PARTIDO P. CUBANO

Se recuerda por este medio, a los populares de este Barrio, que el día 4 de Julio a las 6 de la tarde, vence el plazo que señala la Ley Electoral para solicitar inclusiones, exclusiones y traslados en la Junta Municipal Electoral de la Habana.

La misma recordatoria se hace a todos los Comités Populares de la ciudad de la Habana; así como, que llenados esos requisitos, procedan a afiliarse en los mismos.

Manuel González Jiménez.

Miembro Político ante la Junta Municipal Electoral. Presidente del Comité Popular Cubano del Barrio de Paula.

San Ignacio 122.

LICENCIAS DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS

Se han concedido por la Secretaría de Sanidad, las siguientes licencias de establecimientos.

A. Dulce y San Indalecio 21, fábrica de harina. 25 entre 26 y 28, Vedado, Reparto Kohly, tienda mixta.

CHOFERES PROCESADOS

El doctor Saladrigas, Juez de Instrucción de la Sección Cuarta, dictó ayer tarde auto de procesamiento contra dos chauffeurs, acusados de un delito de lesiones por imprudencia, nombrados Héctor Luis Dubroca, con fianza de $600 y Santiago Navarro Illa, con fianza de $500.

También dictó auto de procesamiento contra Enrique González Arias, al que se le sigue causa por un delito de disparos y lesiones leves, señalándosele fianza de $300, para que pueda gozar de libertad provisional.

TRATARON DE ROBAR

El vigilante Particular núm. 182, José Fernández, detuvo al moreno Benigno Flores Cárdenas, sin domicilio, por haberlo sorprendido en los momentos que en unión de otro individuo que se dió a la fuga, trataban de realizar un robo en la casa núm. 150, letra D. de la calle de Estévez. El detenido ingresó en el Vivac.

La Base de Todo Negocio es el Anuncio

APROVECHE LAS VACACIONES

El día 1o. de julio se inaugurará el cursillo de verano en la antigua y acreditada Academia "Hernández Massí" Neptuno No. 223 Altos, entre Oquendo y Marqués González. Teléfono A-9640. Mecanografía al tacto y Taquigrafía Pitman por un nuevo y rápido sistema. Se enseñan y repasan todas las asignaturas de Bachillerato explicadas por competentes profesores.

DOCTOR ROS
MEDICO CIRUJANO
PERSEVERANCIA 6
CONSULTAS DE 2 A 4
M-7136 y F-2159
Residencia: 6 entre 23 y 25 Vedado

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Un ejemplar: 5 centavos: Número atrasado: 10 centavos.
Un año: $17.00.

LAS GRATIFICACIONES

OTRA vez, y otra, y cuantas otras más sean necesarias. El pago de las gratificaciones a los empleados públicos, constituye ya para nosotros una cuestión de principios, una cuestión de honor. Pasaríamos por todo, con tal de ver satisfecha tan legítima aspiración. Cierto, muy cierto, que tenemos nuestros puntos de vista particulares, con respecto a la ley en que se incluye ese pago; pero nuestra declaración anterior, que es para este caso una verdadera "profesión de fe", nos pone a cubierto de toda sospecha de debilidad, en cuanto al desinteresado y constante apoyo que venimos prestando a reclamación tan justa.

Tenemos sí, nos conviene repetirlo porque también hemos de cumplir con nuestra conciencia, el determinado empeño, que para todo ciudadano es un deber, de que a la sombra de una resolución por todos conceptos plausible, no sigan medrando descaradamente los insaciables explotadores del Tesoro Público, que alardean por ahí de que todo es aquí posible porque todo es cuestión de forzar el tanto por ciento de margen.

No nos conformamos con la idea de que una buena obra, de motivo para que se arrebaten al pueblo los millones que necesita para perentorias necesidades de su vida; y que el deseo de acudir a beneficiar a una clase concediéndole lo que legítimamente solicita, se convierta en sangría para el Erario, que apenas reune en sus arcas un puñado de dinero, se ve asaltado y expoliado por los que sin duda se han llegado a creer que sólo para ellos es la hacienda de la República.

Procurando evitar ahora el peligro de esa expoliación en nombre de créditos dudosos, de créditos, más que sospechosos de ilegitimidad, contra el Estado, algo proponíamos al cuidadoso estudio de los materialmente interesados en que se haga efectivo el pago de los sobresueldos que se adeudan. Pero como al propio tiempo, y por encima de todo, vive nuestro deseo de que no se frustre la disposición legislativa que lo ordena, terminábamos nuestro trabajo diciendo: "Piensen en ello los más interesados, pero de todas maneras sigan contando con el favor y las simpatías de LA PRENSA, cualquiera que sea su resolución".

Y volvemos a repetirlo, porque no nos duelen prendas, nos respondemos en este caso, con nuestra campaña, más que a lograr el término feliz de la obra que hemos emprendido, inspirados en el más puro desinterés.

Para LA PRENSA, en este problema cuyo aspecto se ha mixtificado, como desnaturalizado fué el proyecto original del doctor Castellanos Mena, no hay como principal objetivo sino uno solo: que cobren los empleados públicos las gratificaciones o sobresueldos que se les adeudan.

Siendo efectiva y absolutamente así, hasta lograrlo no desmayará nuestro esfuerzo, ni otra consideración alguna podrá detenernos en el camino ni hacernos variar de opinión.

Lo dijimos antes: es ya cuestión de principios, cuestión de honor para LA PRENSA.

Y esos caminos, los andamos nosotros siempre, con pie firmísimo.

ZAYAS ESTARA HASTA EL DIA 1 EN PALACIO

Según noticias adquiridas en Palacio, el doctor Zayas y su respetable familia, permanecerá en Palacio hasta el Martes por la tarde que se dirigirá de nuevo a su finca "María" en el Wajay.

Las audiencias de ayer sábado para la finca "María" fueron transferidas para mañana lunes, en Palacio.

UN NIETO MAS

Anoche, a las ocho, en Palacio, un nuevo vástago vino a alegrar el hogar de los estimados esposos señora Herminia Gómez Colón y el señor Andrés Pereira, Interventor General de la República.

Personas de la íntima amistad del distinguido matrimonio se han interesado por el estado de la señora Gómez Colón de Pereira, que es satisfactorio.

Muchas han sido las felicitaciones recibidas por sus abuelos el señor Presidente y su bondadosa esposa, así como por los esposos Gómez Colón-Pereira.

HERIDO DE GRAVEDAD

Pedro Otoño Rodríguez, vecino de Villegas núm. 113, se produjo lesiones de carácter grave en el rostro, al caerle encima una romana, en ocasión de encontrarse en la casa Bernaza y Ricla, donde trabaja. El paciente ingresó en la quinta de salud "La Purísima", para su curación.

CHOQUE DE UN AUTO CONTRA UN ARBOL

En el Centro de Socorros de Arroyo Apolo fueron asistidos de distintas lesiones diseminadas por el cuerpo las personas siguientes: Emilio Canet Biale, vecino de S. Andrés número 5 de Marianao, grave, Filiberto Martínez de Factoría núm. 29 leve, Eulalio Caraballo Guerra, vecino de Factoría 29 leve, Francisco Fernández Martínez vecino de la Finca "La Curra" en Arroyo Naranjo, grave y Eulalio Ruiz de Martí 88 de Marianao leve. Lesiones que se causaron según declaración por ellos prestadas a la Policía, al chocar contra un árbol el automóvil en que viajaban núm. 363 por la calzada de Arroyo Apolo, cuyo vehículo lo conducía Francisco Fernández, el que quedó en libertad, por estimarse el hecho casual.

La máquina según pudo comprobar la policía, chocó contra el árbol, al dar un patinazo, por encontrarse el piso mojado.

La Base de Todo Negocio es el Anuncio.

UNA MUJER DENUNCIA A SU ESPOSO

Dice que mandó a un hijo de ambos a que le robara cuarenta pesos.

En las oficinas de la Policía Secreta se personó Angelina Hiscano y Rodríguez, natural de la Habana, de 32 años de edad y vecina de Luz número 1, formulando una denuncia contra su esposo Oscar Hernández y López, vecino actualmente de la calle Habana número 17, del que se encuentra separado hace nueve años por haberla abandonado.

LE LLEVO 40 PESOS

Hace constar en su denuncia la señora Hiscano, que su esposo indujo a un hijo de ambos nombrado Octavio Hernández Hizcano, de 11 años de edad, y que se encuentra educado en el colegio "Alejandro Dumas" sito en 10 de Octubre y Milagros, a que le sustrajera la cantidad de cuarenta pesos que ella guardaba en la gaveta de un escaparate, cantidad que según le confesó su hijo, se la entregó íntegramente a su padre.

De esta denuncia se le dió conocimiento a la autoridad judicial correspondiente.

ESPOSO ABANDONADO

Pedro Rodríguez Moje, natural de Calabazar de Sagua, de 38 años de edad y vecino de Tacón número 2, denunció en la Secreta, que su esposa Lucrecia López y del Valle, natural de España y de 17 años de edad, había abandonado el domicilio conyugal.

Agregó el denunciante que su esposa, de la que se encuentra muy enamorado, se ha decidido a abandonarlo contra su voluntad, inducida por la autora de sus días, Carmen del Valle, que se encuentra trabajando en la casa H esquina a 13, en el Vedado, la que siempre estuvo opuesta a que ambos se casaran.

El denunciante se expresa en formas desfavorables de las madres políticas, considerando que no había una, que hubiera sido buena con su yerno....

REUNION LIBERAL EN MARIANAO EL PROXIMO DIA DOS

En la finca de Baldomero Acosta, en Marianao, se reunirán el próximo miércoles los Alcaldes liberales de la Provincia de la Habana, inconformes con las postulaciones hechas por la Asamblea Provincial de dicho Partido a favor de individuos ya tachados por la opinión pública.

Conviene tener en cuenta que este movimiento no es de división, ni provocará desprendimientos, sino que es una protesta y una fórmula de depuración política para impedir que sean burladas o olvidadas las justas aspiraciones del pueblo.

Puede asegurarse de antemano que en las próximas elecciones, se hará una verdadera selección de candidatos en los distintos términos de la Provincia, por entender sus directores que es el único medio de contrarrestar las imposiciones de las camarillas dominan en nuestras asambleas políticas, llevando al Congreso, por medio de la selección, liberales de historia limpia y no elementos de los conocidos por zig-zac.

EL TEAM AMERICANO DE POLO DERROTO AL DE FRANCIA HOY

Cable Especial de LA PRENSA.
Por nuestro hilo directo

ST. CLOUD, Francia, Junio 28.—El team de polo americano derrotó hoy al de Francia, por 13 a 1, en el match de apertura de aquel deporte de los Juegos Olímpicos que con tanto entusiasmo se están celebrando en esta capital.

JUICIOS ORALES

Relación de los juicios orales señalados para mañana lunes 30 de junio de 1924, ante las Salas de lo Criminal de la Audiencia de la Habana.

Sala Primera:
Contra César Moriton y otros, por estafa. Continuación.
Sala Segunda. No hay señalados.
Sala Tercera: No hay señalados.

POLITICA DE PROGRESO

DURANTE el pasado año de 1923, según expresó el Presidente Alvear en el mensaje leído ante el Congreso, al inaugurar éste el nuevo período legislativo el día 20 del corriente mes, funcionaron en la República Argentina, 9,758 escuelas, con 42,110 maestros y 1.260,845 alumnos. En el precitado año se abrieron al servicio 84 nuevas escuelas, a las que asisten 30,808 alumnos. El gobierno argentino continúa, pues, desarrollando la política pedagógica que tan ópimos frutos ha dado para el próspero desenvolvimiento de la gran república del Plata.

El desarrollo de la instrucción pública en la República Argentina no tiene paralelo en ninguno de los pueblos de estirpe hispanoamericana, igualando o superando en algunos casos al desenvolvimiento de esa actividad en los países más civilizados del mundo. Expuestas escuetamente esas cifras que acusan en 1923 la existencia de 9,758 escuelas, con 42,110 maestros y 1.260,845 alumnos, frente a las cifras de 50 escuelas, con 60 maestros y 2,790 alumnos, registradas en 1810 al ser proclamada la independencia nacional, no es preciso apurar los argumentos para encarecer cuánta es la capacidad demostrada por el pueblo argentino en la empresa de elevar su nivel cultural.

En relación con la población de edad escolar, estimada el año 1922 en 1,785 niños, asiste a las escuelas públicas argentinas el 68 por ciento de la población infantil. Y en relación con el número total de habitantes con que cuenta la república, que según el censo de 1918 se elevaba en aquella fecha a 8.416,485, se halla matriculada en las escuelas oficiales el 12'50 por ciento de la población.

"A manos llenas—dijo el señor Carlos M. Trelles, en una notabilísima conferencia pronunciada hace cerca de un año en el Instituto de Matanzas—invierte la Argentina millones en instruir a la niñez y la juventud. Ningún otro país de habla castellana puede comparársele desde este punto de vista. Y no sólo la nación dedica fuertes sumas a tan importante departamento, sino también las provincias aportan cantidades muy apreciables, como voy a demostrar:

SUMAS DEDICADAS A INSTRUCCION POR

Años	La nación	Las provincias	TOTAL
1874	$ 2.425.000		
1890	9.500.000		
1895	8.590.000	$ 6.890.000	$15.480.000
1900	8.588.000	4.536.000	13.124.000
1910	30.000.000		
1914	56.000.000	20.000.000	76.000.000
1916	51.000.000	25.000.000	76.000.000

En 1890 y en 1914 dedicó la nación la octava parte del presupuesto a instrucción. A la educación primaria destinó en el año acabado de citar treinta y nueve millones de pesos, a la secundaria diez y ocho y a la superior siete. En 1916 el 21 por ciento del presupuesto se consagró a instrucción. El número de maestros argentinos es hoy doble del de los soldados. Para que pueda apreciarse el portentoso aumento que han tenido los gastos de la instrucción primaria, leeré algunas cifras:

COSTO DE LA INSTRUCCION PRIMARIA

En	1881	el Gobierno gastó $	32.000
„	1882	„ „ „	600.000
„	1907	„ „ „	3.556.000
„	1909	„ „ „	10.898.000
„	1916	„ „ „	39.000.000

Por datos publicados en 1914 notó el Gobierno que todavía era algo crecida la proporción de los analfabetos y destinó entonces $5.000.000 a combatirla. La Liga Nacional de Educación se constituyó en 1913, y en 1917 se consagró a combatir la ignorancia del pueblo. Véase ahora cuán rápidamente ha ido decreciendo el analfabetismo:

En	1810	no sabía leer ni escribir el	97%
„	1869	„ „ „ „ „ „	80%
„	1895	„ „ „ „ „ „	54%
„	1909	„ „ „ „ „ „	50%
„	1914	„ „ „ „ „ „	35%

(De 7 años en adelante).

La construcción de las escuelas ha merecido a los argentinos especial atención. De 1882 a 1888 invirtió Buenos Aires diez millones de pesos en esa clase de construcciones. Y en 1919, de las 327 escuelas diseminadas en esa gran capital, 108 eran propiedad del Estado. En 1909 gastó la república del Plata $5.000,000 en edificios escolares; y queriendo el Presidente Irigoyen dar un impulso formidable a estas construcciones, envió al Congreso un mensaje, en septiembre de 1919, pidiendo que se edificaran 7,200 edificios escolares ¡que costarían $210.000,000! No escatimando dinero por lo que tienda a la educación popular, el Gobierno hizo votar en 1917 un crédito de $3.600,000, para con esa suma abrir 643 nuevas escuelas. En 1914 poseía la República Argentina 67 Escuelas Normales y 4 Universidades, entre ellas la moderna y famosa Universidad de La Plata".

Las premisas del insigne prócer Domingo F. Sarmiento, según las cuales era necesario hacer de toda la república una escuela, no podía haber libertad mientras el pueblo fuese ignorante, y no habría revoluciones habiendo escuelas, han arraigado en el pensamiento y en la acción de los gobernantes argentinos. La política pedagógica iniciada por Sarmiento a mediados del pasado siglo ha sido proseguida y ensanchada por sus continuadores en la dirección de los negocios públicos. Merced a esa política de progreso la Argentina ocupa lugar prominentísimo por el desarrollo de sus recursos económicos y por el grado de adelanto de sus instituciones políticas y sociales entre las jóvenes naciones hispano-americanas.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

2012-111

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1924 AUG 4
2012-111
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
52

July 30, 1924.

Subject: Military Attache Report.

To:
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare.

1. Enclosed herewith, for your information, is copy of Military Attache report as follows:

From	Date	No.	Subject
M/A. Cuba	July 18, 1924	2343	Progress of the Nation's Army.

2. Acknowledgment of receipt of this report is requested, together with your comments as to its value, by indorsement hereon.

3. It will not be necessary to return the report to this Division.

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

H. W. T. EGLIN,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, M. I. 5.

1st Ind.
To: A. C. of S., G-2, War Department.

MAILED M. I. D.
AUG 1 1924

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CWS 319.1/3544 1st Ind.
War Department, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, August 9, 1924.
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. The receipt of the above named publication is acknowledged. The Chief of Chemical Warfare Service has noted with interest this use of chemicals in the Cuban Army.

For the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service:

William N. Porter,
Major, Chemical Warfare Service,
Executive Officer.

2nd Ind.

G-2/2012-111
G-2, W.D., August 11, 1924

HWTK/bmt
To: The Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

MAILED
AUG 12 1924
M. I. D.

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1st Div
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 29 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 1924 2012-112

50

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 18, 1924

No. 2410

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 26 1924

Subject: Appropriation Estimate for the Cuban Army and Navy for present fiscal year. (5020)

1. I am enclosing herewith extract from the Official Gazette of Cuba of September 3, 1924, containing in detail the appropriation estimate for the Cuban Army and Navy for the present fiscal year as submitted to the Cuban Congress by the President.

2. Attention is invited to the fact that no general appropriation bills have been passed by the Cuban Congress for the present fiscal year and that under the Cuban law the appropriations authorized by the Congress for the preceding year are made available for the present fiscal year.

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

9/29/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

AHS

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3.1

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

1925 2012-113 FEB 10

February 2, 1925.

No. 2546

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Sanitary Service Regulations of the Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 10 1925

1. I am enclosing herewith copy of Presidential Decree No. 58, current series, rescinding the sanitary service regulations of the Cuban Army promulgated by Decree No. 1369 of 1919 and substituting therefor new regulations contained in the attached decree.

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

2/11/25. Copy + encl. retained in M.I.Ra (6150).

AKB

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(C.M.I.) 2012-11

A 5818

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Circular No. 27.

Havana August 27, 1924.

The General Staff can never emphasize sufficiently the need of having all members of the army refrain from participating in any way in politics or political campaigns; they must be mere spectators.

(Signed) A. Herrera,

Chief of General Staff.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF.

General Order No.108. Havana August 25, 1924.

Decree No. 1099, which appeared in the "Gaceta Oficial", states that, since it had been impossible to give some of the retired soldiers and sailors the required physical examination by three medical officers, it is resolved that these soldiers and sailors should be relieved of the duty of sending in their certificates of unfitness for military service with their pay vouchers for July but must send them in with their Oct. vouchers. This decree is signed by the Presideh of the Republic.

This order also provided for the dischange of certain soldiers and the assignment of certain officers to certain posts.

It provides for the transfer of certain items in the Army Budget for 1923-1924 from their original headings to others.

The order is signed by A. Herrera, Chief of Staff.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF.

General Order No. 107. Havana, August 23, 1924.

List of the names of the officers and men who passed the final examinations in the short course on the handling of gas. Also the names of those who failed.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF

General Order No. 106. Havana August 27, 1924.

Decree No. 1100 of the 20th of August, 1924. providing for the promotion of certain officers and the correction of mistakes made in the enlistment of a certain corporal Celedonio Costales y Monterrey.

(Signed by the Chief of Staff).

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

General Staff

Special Order No. 128 Havana, August 19,1924.

Report of court martial trials and the sentences pronounced upon several men. Report of some assignments. List of transfers both of men and officers. Reports of names of officers assigned to the Commission which is to Go To the United States to Purchase Horses for the Army.

(Signed by the Chief of Staff, A. Herrera.)

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TRANSLATED IN
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (M. I. D.)
BY M.V DATE 10/15/24

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

STAFF

Circular No. 26. Havana, August 19, 1924.

There is to be held a competitive examination for First Lieutenant Judge Advocate in the Army. The notice of the qualifications necessary are given to interested candidates.

1. The Candidates to qualify must have the following qualifications:

1. Be Cubans.

2. Be lawyers.

3. Never have been dismissed from any post or position, civilian or military, with unfavorable records.

4. Be from 21 to 30 years of age.

5. Have no chronic diseases or diseases of the eye, ear, heart or lungs, etc. that cannot be corrected or any other physical defects that would prevent them from serving in the army.

6. Be of good character and without prison records.

The applicants must send in a written application accompanied by the proper documents. These applications will be examined and the candidates notified of decision. Then the candidates accepted for examination must pass a physical examination. If they pass the physical examination, they are admitted to the examination in various legal subjects. The successful candidate will be selected by the Chief of Staff from those who obtained the highest marks in this written examination. (Signed by C. of S.)

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REPUBLICOF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF

Havana, August 18,1924.

Special Order No.127 .

This pamphlet contains the names of the officers in the Cuban Army who have been detailed to take special courses in Military Schools of the United States.

Three officers are to be sent to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill to take the course for battery officers to begin on the 15th of September, 1924 and end the 15th of June,1925.

One officer is to take the course for field officers and two are to take the course for company officers at the Infantry School of Fort Benning, Georgia . In the same school one officer is to take the course for infantry field officers.

One cavalry officer is to take the field officers' course in the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to begin the 15th of Sept. 1924 and end the 15th of June,1925, and two artillery officers are to take the course for battery officers in the same school.

One officer is to take the course in equitation for field officers at the Cavalry School of Fort Riley, Kansas, and three officers are to take a course for squadron officers at the same school.Both these courses begin on the 15th of September,1924 and end on the 15th of June,1924.

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One offier is to go to the Signal Corps School at Camp Vail , New Jersey, to take a course for company officers and another to take a course on laboratory work ".Both of these courses begin on he 15th of September,1924 and end on the 15th of June,1925.

One officer is to go to the Engineers School at Fet Humphreys, Virginia, to take a course for company officers which will begin on the 15th of September , 1924 and end on the 15th of June,1925.

One officer is at present studying in the Army Medical School at Washington, DC. .He is to take an advanced course on roentgenology . Another one is also to be sent. Then another is to take ~~axxxxxxxx~~ an advanced ~~supplementary~~ course which is to begin on the 1st of September, 1924 and will end in June 1925. One officer is to take an advanced course in veterinary science which will begin on the 1st of September,1924.

Four officers are to take a course at the Air Service School at Fort Brooks Field , San Antonio, Texas.This course will begin on the 8th of September ,1924 and end on the 4th of March, 1924.

General Order No. 87 also announced that an officer of the Cuban Army is at present taking a course in practical electricty in its relation to radio at the plant of the Electric Company of Schenectady, New York.This course will end on the 31st of December, 1924.

~~xxxxxxx~~ And in accordance with Special Order No.94 ,one officer will receive a course in Electrical Engineering at the Mass. Instityte of Technology at the expense of the army.

These officers all are granted certain traveling expenses and a daily allowance.

3. ~~Xmxx~~ Leave of month with pay granted a certain officer.

4. Captain appointed to try certain case.

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5. Added allowance granted co rtain offic rs(list of their names given) becaus they h ve been pr moted in rank.

(Signed) Chief of Staff, A. Herrera.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Special Order No. 126. Havana, August 15, 1924.

~~Xxxxxxx~~ This order is about the transfer of offices, the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ assignment of officers, the assignment of horses to certain military districts, the granting of leaves of absence with pay on account of sickness, the granting of discharges from the army, ~~xxxxxxxxxxx

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GENERAL STAFF

Special Order No. 125. Havana , August 14, 1924.

This order makes provision for the discharge of several soldiers, gives the names of the examining board for candidates for the cadet school (" Escuela de Cadetes") makes provision for the transfer of certain soldiers, for assignments and for sick leave ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ with pay of other men.

(Signed) The Chief of Staff,

A. Herrera.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF

Special Order No.124. Havana, August 12,1924.

This order makes provision for leave for certain officers,the transfer of certain men, the extension of leave for others, gives decisions concerning individual pension cases.

(Signed) The Chief of Staff,

A. Herrera.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF

Special Order No. 123. Havana, August 9,1924.

This order makes porvision for the discharge of certain men , the transfer of others, the praotion of some ,the assignment of xxxxxxxxx horses to xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx one of the military districts.

(Signed) A. Herrera ,

(Chief of Staff).

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF

Special Order No.122. Havana, August 8, 1924.

This order provides for the retirement from active service of certain soldiers and also for pensions, ~~xxxx~~ for the cancellation of the pension of a certain widow, for the assignment of men to certain posts and for discharges from the army ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of some men and the transfer of others. It also provides for the assignment of horses to a certain military district. It also provides for the payment of a daily allowance and a sum of $ 200 to the officer who is taking an advanced course in the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.

It is signed by A. Herrera, Chief of Staff.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF

Y

Special Order No. 121. Havana, August 7, 1924.

1. For carrying out the provisions of Article 7 of the Regulations for Retirement, six committees are appointed, each composed of three medical officers. The names of the members of these committees are given. They are to give physical examinations to all retired officers or men within their respective districts, who have been declared as "physically incapacitated for duty" by the doctors of the districts. These examinations are to be held in Offices of the Medical Department, unless the men to be examined are unable to leave their homes; in the latter case, the examinations are to be made at their homes.

Provision is made for the discharge of certain men and the transfer of others. The report of a court martial trial and the sentence pronounced is also given.

(Signed) A. Herrera,

Chief of Staff.

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REPUBLIC OF CUBA

GENERAL STAFF

Circular No. 25. Havana, July 25, 1924.

The Results of the National Army Rifle Matches of 1924 are given in this circular. This circular is also signed by A. Herrera, Chief of Staff.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

CIRCULAR }
Nro. 27. }

Habana, 27 de agosto de 1924.

1.—Nunca serán bastantes las recomendaciones de este Estado Mayor General a los miembros del Ejército, para lograr que todos y cada uno de ellos se mantengan absolutamente alejados de las luchas partidaristas de la política, de tal manera que ni la más ligera sospecha de parcialidad pueda poner en duda la corrección del último de nuestros soldados.

Sería lamentable en todo tiempo que por miembros del Ejército, ya en sus conversaciones públicas o privadas, o por medio de actos ajenos al servicio o con ocasión del mismo, se exteriorizaran opiniones o simpatías en favor de tal o cual candidato, o de uno u otro partido político; pero en pleno período electoral, cuando mayor neutralidad y corrección deben demostrar, cualquier acto que induzca a suponerlos suceptibles de favorecer determinada tendencia política es imperdonable y no puede ser tolerado por este Estado Mayor General.

Todos los partidos políticos que van a contender en la próxima lucha electoral, todos los candidatos que aspiran a obtener los sufragios del pueblo, y todos los ciudadanos que se dispongan a ejercitar el derecho del sufragio, es necesario que encuentren en cada miembro del Ejército un impasible espectador de la lucha comicial, indiferente ante la idea del cual pueda ser el triunfador, sin otra preocupación que el estricto cumplimiento del deber, prontos a acudir a todo llamamiento que para el cumplimiento de la Ley se les haga por los únicos capacitados para ello,

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de manera que su actitud no inspire recelo ni temor, sino que se vea en ella, el deseo de garantizar a todos por igual el libre ejercicio del voto.

No es de la incumbencia del Ejército dirimir ni con la acción ni con la palabra las cuestiones o controversias que surjan entre los elementos antagónicos de la política, y deben abstenerse de toda intervención en la contienda electoral o en los actos precedentes de la misma.

La misión de los miembros del Ejército durante la lucha comicial está bien demarcada en el Código Electoral, y cuando su auxilio es requerido para garantizar el orden o restablecerlo si fuere perturbado deben proceder de acuerdo con los preceptos de dicho Código y con arreglo a las instrucciones claras y precisas que previamente y antes de cada elección dicta la Junta Central Electoral, a cuyas instrucciones deben estrictamente ceñirse.

Tiene el propósito este Estado Mayor de exigir la más estrecha responsabilidad a los Oficiales o Alistados que en alguna forma exterioricen sus simpatías por determinada tendencia política, pero abriga la firme creencia de que no se verá obligado a actuar en un solo caso porque cada uno de ellos por su propia conveniencia o por el consejo razonado de sus Jefes sabrán colocarse en su puesto de tal manera que al terminar la lucha electoral lleven como justo galardón a su correcto proceder el aplauso unánime de la pública opinión mil veces preferible a la triste gloria de haber ayudado en cualquier forma al triunfo de un candidato o de un partido político.

Para alcanzar los propósitos enunciados en esta Circular todos los Jefes de organizaciones y los de las Secciones de la Guardia Rural, leerán esta Circular al personal reunido en academia o en cualquier formación, una vez por semana por lo menos así como las Circulares Nro. 15 de 1919 y Nro. 11 de 1922, ambas de este Estado Mayor General. (S. P. O.)

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. Herrera,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. Lores,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

CIRCULAR
Nro. 25. *Habana, 25 de julio de 1924.*

Para conocimiento general se publican los resultados de la Competencia Nacional Militar de Tiro, 1924, efectuada de acuerdo con lo estatuído en la Circular Nro. 15, s. c. del Estado Mayor General.

Competencia Nº 1.—Celebrada el día 7 de julio de 1924, entre los alistados que componen el equipo de Fusil de la Marina de Guerra Nacional.

Premios: Trofeo del equipo de la Marina de Guerra Nacional y Medalla de Plata para el vencedor, Contramaestre de 1ra. Toribio Fernández y Gómez, M. N. Por virtud de lo dispuesto, este trofeo pasa a ser propiedad del referido alistado. Premio en metálico: $2.00.

Competencia Nº 2.—Celebrada el día 7 de julio de 1924, entre los Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra Nacional. Premio: Trofeo del Alférez de Navío José del Salto y González, Medalla de plata y $4.00 en metálico para el Alférez de Navío Francisco Baguer y Marty, y premios de $2.00 para el Alférez de Navío Domingo Pérez y Naranjo y para el Alférez de Navío Armando Carballín y Comesaña. El trofeo pasa a ser propiedad del primer Oficial mencionado, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto.

Competencia Nº 3.—Celebrada el día 7 de julio de 1924, entre Cadetes-Alumnos. Primer premio: Eugenio Andino y Caballero que obtuvo el Trofeo del Capitán de Artillería Virgilio G. Villalta y González, medalla de plata y $3.00 en metálico. Segundo premio, Primer Teniente de Caballería José E. Torrens y Gastardi, $2.00.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Competencia Nº 4.—Celebrada el día 2 de julio de 1924, individual, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional con fusil, fuego rápido a 300 yardas. Primer premio: Supernumerario Miguel A. Navarro y Landivar, Quinto Distrito Militar, que obtuvo el Trofeo del Sr. Manuel Hierro, medalla de plata y $15.00 en metálico. Segundo premio: Sargento José Cervera y Sánchez, Séptimo Distrito Militar, medalla de bronce y $10.00 en metálico. Tercer premio: Segundo Teniente de Artillería Manuel Villada y García-Pola, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, medalla de bronce y $7.00. Obtuvieron $2.00 los siguientes competidores que figuran en el Boletín 2 por el orden que se expresa: Sargento José Bello y Rodríguez, Tercio Táctico Nº 3, Primer Distrito; 2do. Teniente Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Batallón 3 Infantería, Sexto Distrito; Soldado José Moreira y Baliño, Batallón 4 Infantería, Sexto Distrito; 2do. Teniente José J. Llanusa y López, Batallón 3 Infantería, Sexto Distrito; Sargento Emilio Valdés y Galbán, Batallón 1 Infantería, Sexto Distrito; Capitán Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor; Sargento Ramón Alvarez y Alvarez, Tercio Táctico Nº 5, Cuarto Distrito; Sargento José Reyes y Hernández, Cuerpo de Ingenieros; Sargento Julio Morales y Ruiz, Batallón 3 de Artillería, Séptimo Distrito; Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito; Sargento 1º Antonio Abreu y Sánchez, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, Octavo Distrito; 2do. Teniente Angel Comesaña y Barceló, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Agustín Bermudez y Romero, Batallón 3 de Infantería, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Ricardo Gómez y González, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito: Cabo Andrés Fajardo y Soto, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Tomás Suárez y Villavicencio, Tercio Táctico Nº 1, 6º Distrito; Sargento José M. Pino y Donoso, Tercio Táctico Nº 1, 6º Distrito; Sargento José Méndez y Castillo, Tercio Táctico Nº 3, 1er. Distrito; Cadete Eugenio Andino y Caballero, Escuela de Cadetes; 1er. Teniente de Caballería José E. Torrens y Gastardi, Escuela de Cadetes; Cadete Miguel A. González y Parra, Escuela de Cadetes; Sargento Adriano Clausell y Pérez, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente de la Guardia Rural Francisco J. de Zayas Bazán y Guerrero, Escuadrón Nº 36 G. R., 2º Distrito. El Trofeo continuará depositado en la Sección de Instrucción

hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 5.—Celebrada el día 2 de julio de 1924, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, individual con fusil, 500 yardas, fuego lento. Primer premio: 2do. Teniente José J. Llanusa y López, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito: Trofeo de "La Polar", medalla de plata, y $15.00 (quince pesos). Segundo premio: Cabo Pablo Lima y González, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $10.00 (diez pesos), Tercer Premio: 2do. Teniente Francisco González-Abreu y Goicochea, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, Octavo Distrito, medalla de bronce y $7.00 (siete pesos). Premios de $2.00 (dos pesos) para los siguientes competidores: 1er. Teniente de Caballería José E. Torrens y Gastardi, Escuela de Cadetes; Soldado Erasmo Piñera y Oliva, Escuadrón Nº 20 Guardia Rural, 8º Distrito; Sargento José Bello y Rodríguez, Tercio Táctico Nº 3, 1er. Distrito; Sargento José Cervera y Sánchez, Batallón 3 de Artillería, 7º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Ricardo Gómez y González, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; Sargento Francisco Fesser y Ferrer, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; Capitán de Artillería Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor; Sargento 1º Marcelino Menéndez y Fernández, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, 8º Distrito; Sargento Antonio Garrido y Ramírez, Escuadrón 39 de la Guardia Rural, 1er. Distrito; Sargento Tomás Spengler y Bocourt, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Cadete Antonio Bolet y Tremoleda, Escuela de Cadetes; Cadete Carlos Chaumont y Rodríguez, Escuela de Cadetes; 2do. Teniente Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Policarpo Luis Rodríguez, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; 1er. Teniente Marcelo Blanco y Cuellar, Tercio Táctico Nº 6, 2º Distrito; Cabo Manuel Pereira y Lombardía, Escuadrón 2 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito; Soldado José Moreira y Baliño, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Ramón Alvarez e Izquierdo, Tercio Táctico Nº 5, 4º Distrito; Cabo Ramón Castertort, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Manuel Villada y García-Pola, Cuerpo Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Cabo Santos Alvarez y Valle, Batallón 1 de Infantería, 7º Distrito; Sargento Ricardo Pérez y Bernal, Tercio Táctico Nº 2, Tercer Distrito; Sar-

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gento Agustín Bermudez y Romero, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito. El Trofeo continuará depositado en Sercción de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 6.—Celebrada el día 3 de julio de 1924, individual con fusil, fuego rápido, a 200, 300 y 500 yardas. Primer premio: Sargento José Reyes y Hernández, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Trofeo del Capitán de Fragata Alberto de Carricarte y Velázquez, M. N., Jefe de Estado Mayor de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, medalla de plata y $22.85 (veintidos pesos ochenticinco centavos). Segundo premio: Soldado Baldomero Rodríguez, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $18.28 (diez y ocho pesos veintiocho centavos). Tercer premio: Cabo Ramón Castertort y Linares, Batallón Nº 1 de Infantería, medalla de bronce y $13.71 (trece pesos setentiún centavos). Cuarto premio: Soldado Erasmo Piñero y Oliva, Escaudrón 20 Guardia Rural, 8º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $9.16 (nueve pesos diez y seis centavos). Según gún el Boletín Nº 5, obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguientes competidores: 2do. Tte. Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Capitán Artillería Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor; Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito; 1er. Teniente Marcelo Blanco y Cuellar, Tercio Táctico Nº 6, 2º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Manuel Villada y García-Pola, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Cadete Eugenio Andino y Caballero, Escuela de Cadetes, 2do. Teniente Oscar Pau y Alvarez, Escuadrón 2 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; Cabo Ramón Alvarez, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Soldado José Moreira, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Tomás Spengler y Bocourt, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Cadete Oscar Alfonso y Carol, Escuela de Cadetes; 2do. Teniente Francisco González-Abreu y Goicochea, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, 8º Distrito; Sargento Policarpo Luis Rodríguez, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento 1º Antonio Abreu y Sánchez, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, 8º Distrito; Cabo Pablo Lima y González, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Cadete Miguel A. González y Parra, Escuela de Cadetes; Cadete Abelardo Batista y Guillén; 1er. Teniente de Caballería José E. Torrens y Gastardi, Escuela de Cadetes; Sargento Adriano Clausell y Pérez, Batallón 1 de Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento José M. Pino y Donoso, Tercio Táctico Nro. 1, 6º Distrito; Sargento Marcelino García y Alvarez, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, 8º Distrito; Cabo Pedro Rodríguez y Sotolongo, Escuadrón 3 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito. El Trofeo continuará depositado en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 7.—Celebrada el día 4 de julio de 1924, individual, con fusil, fuego lento, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional a 200, 300 y 600 yardas. Primer premio: Capitán de Artillería Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor, Trofeo del Brigadier José Semidey y Rodríguez, M. M., medalla de plata y $22.85 (veintidos pesos ochenticinco centavos). Segundo premio: 2do. Teniente Manuel Villada y García-Pola, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $18.28 (diez y ocho pesos veintiocho centavos). Tercer premio: Sargento José Reyes y Hernández, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $13.71 (trece pesos setentiún centavos). Cuarto premio: 2do. Teniente Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $9.16 (nueve pesos diez y seis centavos). Según el Boletín Nº 6, obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguientes competidores: Supernumerario Migual A. Navarro y Landivar, Escuadrón 6 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; Sargento 1º Antonio Abreu y Sánchez, Tercio Táctico Nº 4, 8º Distrito; Cabo Ramón Alvarez, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Hermenegildo Jané, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito; Contramaestre de 1ra. Toribio Fernández y Gómez, M. N., Marina de Guerra Nacional; 2do. Teniente Francisco J. de Zayas Bazán y Guerrero, Escuadrón 36 Guardia Rural, 2º Distrito; Soldado José Moreira y Oliva, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Cadete Antonio Bolet y Tremoleda, Escuela de Cadetes; Soldado Celestino Rodríguez y Castillo, Escuadrón 1 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; Sargento Emilio Valdés y Galbán, Batallón 1 Artillería, 7º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Angel Comesaña y Barceló, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Soldado Erasmo Piñera y Oliva, Escuadrón 20 Guardia Rural, 8º Distrito; Cadete Abelardo Batista y Guillen, Escuela de Cadetes; Cabo Manuel Pereira y Lombardia, Escuadrón 2 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Esteban Ferrer y Fernández, Tercio Táctico Nº 2, Tercer Distrito; Cadete Miguel A. González

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

y Parra, Escuela de Cadetes; Cabo Manuel Curbelo y Gómez, Marina de Guerra Nacional; Cabo Santos Alvarez y Valle, Batallón 1 Artillería, 7º Distrito; Cadete Eugenio Andino y Caballero, Escuela de Cadetes; Cabo Pablo Lima y González, Batallón 1 Artillería, 7º Distrito. Por haberlo obtenido en dos competencias consecutivas el Trofeo pasa a ser propiedad del Capitán de Artillería Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor.

Competencia Nº 8.—Celebrada el día 6 de julio de 1924. Para decidir quien fué el tirador que en la suma de los alcances obtenidos en las compentencias 6 y 7, obtuvo mayor número de puntos (indiviudal, fuego lento y fuego rápido con fusil). Primer premio: Sargento José Reyes y Hernández, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito; Trofeo del Mayor General Alberto Herrera y Franch, M. M., Jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejército, medalla de oro y $25.50 (veinticinco pesos cincuenta centavos). Segundo premio: Capitán de Art. Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor, y $17.00 (diez y seite pesos). Tercer premio: 2do. Tte. Manuel Villada y García-Pola, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $8.50 (ocho pesos cincuenta centavos). Obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguientes competidores: 2do. Teniente Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Batallón 3 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito; Soldado Erasmo Piñera y Oliva, Escuadrón 20 Guardia Rural, 8º Distrito; Cabo Ramón Alvarez, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Sargento 1º Antonio Abreu y Sánchez, Tercio Táctico Nro. 4, 8º Distrito; Cabo Ramón Castertort y Linares, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Soldado José Moreira y Baliño, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Cadete Eugenio Andino y Caballero; Sargento Hermeregildo Jané, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; Cadete Abelardo Batista Guillen; Cadete Miguel A. González y Parra; Cadete Antonio Bolet y Tremoleda; Cabo Pablo Lima y González, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Angel Comesaña y Barceló, Batallón 4 Infantería, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Francisco J. de Zayas Bazán y Guerrero, Escuadrón 36 Guardia Rural, 2º Distrito; 1er. Teniente de Caballería José E. Torrens y Gastardi, Escuela de Cadetes. Este Trofeo continuará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea ganado dos veces consecutivas por un mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 9.—Celebrada el día 5 de julio de 1924. Entre equipos de Batallón y Unidades similares, del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, con fusil a 20 yardas fuego lento, a 300 yardas fuego rápido y a 500 yardas fuego lento. Primer premio: Equipo del Batallón 4 de Infantería, 6º Distrito; Trofeo del Sr. Presidente de la República, para el equipo, medalla de oro para cada uno de sus miembros, Cabo Ramón Alvarez, 2do. Teniente Angel Comesaña y Barceló, y Sargento Hermenegildo Jané, con $66.48 (sesentiseis pesos cuarentiocho centavos) para el equipo. Segundo premio: Equipo del Tercio Táctico Nº 1, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce para cada uno de sus tiradores, Sargentos Nicasio Curbelo del Sol, José M. Pino Donoso y Tomás Suárez Villavicencio, y $44.32 (cuarenticuatro pesos treinta y dos centavos) para el equipo. Tercer premio: Equipo del Tercio Táctico Nº 2, 3º Distrito; con medalla de bronce para cada uno de sus miembros, 2do. Teniente Esteban Ferrer Fernández y Sargentos Ricardo Pérez y Bernal y Quirino Acosta y Cabrera, y $22.20 (veintidos pesos veinte centavos) para el equipo. Obtuvieron permios de $21.00 (veintiún pesos) los siguentes equipos: Tercio Táctico Nº 4, Octavo Distrito; Marina de Guerra Nacional; Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; y Cuerpo de Ingenieros. El trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo equipo.

Competencia Nº 10.—Celebrada el día 6 de julio de 1924, entre diez equipos de Distritos, Marina de Guerra Nacional y Escuela de Cadetes, con fusil. fuego lento a 200 y 600 yardas, y fuego rápido a 200 y 300 yardas. Primer premio: Equipo del 7º Distrito, Trofeo del Ejército, medalla de oro para cada uno de los miembros, Capitán Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., 2do. Teniente Manuel Villada y García-Pola y Sargentos Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., José Reyes Hernández y José Cervera y Sánchez y $52.50 (cincuenta y dos pesos y cincuenta centavos) para el equipo. Segundo premio: Equipo del 6º Distrito, medalla de plata para cada uno de sus miembros, Cabo Ramón Alvarez, Sargento Tomás Suárez Villavicencio, 2do. Teniente Ambrosio Díaz y Galup, Sargento Hermeregildo Jané, 2do. Teniente José J. Llanusa y López, y Sargento Adriano Clausell y Pérez y $42.00 (cuarentidos pesos) para el equipo. Tercer premio: Equipo del 8º Distrito, medalla de bronce para cada uno de sus miem-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

bros, Sargento 1º Antonio Abruy y Sánchez, Cabo Leoncio Molinet y Hernández, 2do. Teniente Francisco González-Abreu y Goicochea, Soldado Erasmo Piñero y Oliva, y Sargentos Macelino García y Alvarez, y Marcelino Menéndez Fernández, y $31.50 (treinta y un pesos cincuenta centavos) para el equipo. Cuarto premio: Equipo del 5º Distrito, $21.00 (veintiún pesos) para el equipo. El trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido tres veces consecutivas por el mismo equipo.

Competencia Nº 11.—Celebrada el día 3 de julio de 1924, individual con revólver, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, 25 yardas fuego rápido. Primer premio: Capitán de Caballería Alfredo Canelada y Espinosa, Estado Mayor, Trofeo del Brigadier Eduardo F. Lores y Llorens, M. M., medalla de plata y $9.00 (nueve pesos). Segundo premio: Sebastián García y Herrera, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $8.00 (ocho pesos). Tercer premio: 2do. Tte. Enrique Ros y Fernández de Castro, Batallón 1 Infantería, 6º Distrito; medalla de bronce y $7.00 (siete pesos). Cuarto premio: 1er. Teniente de Artillería Rafael Abadal y Monteagudo, Batería Montaña Nº 2, 7º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $6.00 (seis pesos). Obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguentes competidores: Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor, 7º Distrito; Capitán de Artillería Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor; 1er. Tte. Marcelo Blanco y Cuellar, 2º Distrito; Cadete Manuel Heres y Hevia; Cabo Anselmo Mirabal y Pérez, Escuadrón 2 Guardia Rural, 5º Distrito; Cadete Miguel A. González Parra; Sargento Quirino Acosta Cabrera, Tercio Táctico Nº 2, 3º Distrito; Capitán Auditor Alfredo Bufill y Rodríguez, Estado Mayor. El Trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia N 12.—Celebrada el día 2 de julio de 1924, individual, con revólver, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, 25 yardas, fuego lento. Primer premio: Sargento Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito, Trofeo, medalla de plata y $12.10 (doce pesos diez centavos). Segundo premio: José Martínez y Carvajales, Plana Mayor Batallón 3 Artillería, 7º Distrito; Medalla de bronce y 9.68 (nueve

pesos sesentiocho centavos) Tercer premio: Sargento Herculano Bravo y Pérez, Medalla de bronce y $7.26 (siete pesos veintiseis centavos). Cuarto premio: 1er. Tte. Art. José Otero y Santamarina, M. M., Escuela de Cadetes, medalla de bronce y $4.96 (cuatro pesos noventa y seis centavos). Obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguientes competidores: 1er. Tte. Marcelo Blanco y Cuellar, Tercio Táctico Nº 6, 2º Distrito; Capitán Caballería Alfredo Canelada y Espinosa, Estado Mayor; Cabo Sebastián García y Herrera, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; 2º Teniente Ricardo Gómez y González, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; 2do. Teniente Manuel Larrubia y Paneque, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; 1er. Teniente Rafael Abadal y Monteagudo, Batería Montaña Nº 2, 7º Distrito; Capitán Auditor Alfredo Bofill y Rodríguez, Estado Mayor; Capitán de la Guardia Rural Arturo F. Leal y Vargas, M. M., Escuadrón Nº 29 Gurdia Rural, 4º Distrito. El Trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 13.—Celebrada el día 4 de julio de 1924, individual, con revólver, entre miembros del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, 25 yardas, dos series, fuego lento. Primer premio: Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor 7º Distrito, Trofeo del Mayor General Armando Montes y Montes, M. M., medalla de oro y $14.49 (catorce pesos cuarenta y nueve centavos). Segundo premio: Sargento Mayor José Reyes y Hernández, Cuerpo de Ingenieros, 7º Distrito, medalla de plata y $9.66 (nueve pesos sesentiseis centavos). Tercer premio: 2do. Tte. Ricardo Gómez y González, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito, medalla de bronce y $4.85 (cuatro pesos ochenticinco centavos). Obtuvieron premios de $4.00 (cuatro pesos) los siguientes competidores: 2do. Tte. Inf. Enrique Ros y Fernández de Castro; 2do. Teniente Manuel Larrubia y Paneque, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito; 1er. Teniente Marcelo Blanco y Cuellar, Tercio Táctico Nº 6, 2º Distrito; Capitán Caballería Alfredo Canelada y Espinosa, Estado Mayor; Cabo Sebastián García y Herrera, Cuerpo de Señales, 6º Distrito. El trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido dos veces consecutivas por el mismo competidor.

Competencia Nº 14.—Celebrada el día 5 de julio de

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

1924. Entre Equipos de Distritos, Escuela de Cadetes y Marina de Guerra Nacional, 25 yardas, dos series, fuego rápido. Primer premio: Equipo del Sexto Distrito Militar, medalla de plata para uno de sus componentes Cabo Sebastián García y Herrero, Cuerpo de Señales, y 12.83 (doce pesos ochentitres centavos). Segundo premio: Equipo del Séptimo Distrito Militar, medalla de plata para cada uno de sus componentes Capitán Art. Guillermo Santa María y Vilá, M. M., Estado Mayor, Sargento Mayor Antonio Guntín y Salvo, M. M., Plana Mayor, y Sargento Mayor José Reyes y Hernández, Plana Mayor Cuerpo Ingenieros y $42.76 (cuarentidos pesos setentiseis centavos). Tercer premio: Equipo de la Escuela de Cadetes y medalla de bronce para cada uno de sus componentes, Cadetes Miguel A. González y Parrá, Manuel Heres y Hevia y Antonio Bolet y Tremoleda y $21.41. El Trofeo de esta competencia se conservará en la Sección de Instrucción hasta que sea obtenido en tres competencias consecutivas por el mismo Equipo de Distrito.

LIQUIDACION QUE PRESENTA EL DIRECTOR DE LA COMPETENCIA.

INGRESOS:

Por saldo del mes anterior	$	8.60
Por cuotas de incripción: (Competencia Nº 1, $3; Competencia Nº 2, $9; Competencia Nº 3, $6; Competencia Nº 4, $81; Competencia Nº 5, $83; Competencia Nº 6, $156; Competencia Nº 7, $152; Competencia Nº 8, $118; Competencia Nº 9, $220; Competencia Nº 10, $150; Competencia Nº 11, $62; Competencia Nº 12, $70; Competencia Nº 13, $52; Competencia Nº 14, $80)		$1.242.00
Suma total de ingresos		$1.250.60

EGRESOS:

Por premios: (Competencia Nº 1, $2; Competencia Nº 2, $8; Competencia Nº 3, $5; Competencia Nº 4, $80; Competencia Nº 5, $80; Competencia Nº 6, $152; Competencia Nº 7, $148; Competencia Nº 8, $115; Competencia Nº 9, $217; Competencia Nº 10, $147; Competencia Nº 11, $62; Competencia Nº 12, $66; Competencia Nº 13, $49; Competencia Nº 14, $77)		$1.208.00
Importe de la confección de diplomas	$	42.60
Suma total de egresos		$1.250.60

(S. It. Nº 104-1924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. Herrera,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. Lores,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

CIRCULAR }
Nro. 26. } *Habana, 19 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Debiendo cubrirse por oposición una plaza de Primer Teniente Auditor en el Ejército, de acuerdo con las disposiciones pertinentes del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, para conocimiento de las personas a quienes pueda interesar, se hace saber que para dichas oposiciones se han dictado las siguientes instrucciones:

I.—Para ser admitido como aspirante se requiere:

1º—Ser cubano.

2º—Ser Abogado.

3º—No haber sido separado de cargo alguno, civil o militar con nota desfavorable.

4º—Tener de 21 a 30 años de edad.

5º—No tener enfermedades crónicas, ni defectos incorregibles de vista, o de oido, corazón, pulmones, etc., ni miembro deformado o débil ni ninguna otra anormalidad física que haga defectuoso su servicio en el Ejército.

6º—Ser de buenas costumbres y carecer de antecentes penales.

II.—El que desee presentarse como aspirante, deberá dirigir al Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor, Jefe del Departamento de Dirección, Castillo de la Fuerza, un escrito, hecho de su puño y letra, en el que hará constar su nombre y apellidos, lugar de su nacimiento, fecha de éste, residencia, y nombre de sus padres; así como que carece de antecedentes penales y que es cubano.

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

III.—Esta solicitud deberá ser presentada al Jefe de la Sección de Auditoría del Estado Mayor, acompañada de todos los documentos que a continuación se expresan, antes de las cinco de la tarde del día 15 de Septiembre del corriente año, en que quedará definitivamente cerrado el plazo para su admisión.

IV.—Los documentos que indispensablemente deberán acompañar a la solicitud, son los siguientes:

a).—Certificado de ciudadanía.

b).—Certificado de incripción de nacimiento.

c).—Certificados de los Juzgados Correccionales del lugar de su residencia.

d).—Certificado del Registro General de Penados de la Secretaría de Justicia.

e).—Certificados de buena conducta y moralidad, expedidos por dos o más personas de buena reputación.

f).—Título de Abogado, o justificación de hallarse en posesión del mismo.

Además, el aspirante podrá acompañar otros documentos, certificaciones o reseñas de trabajos realizados, que demuestren aptitudes o conocimientos especiales en cualquier rama del saber humano, y su manera de conducirse en cargos públicos anteriores.

V.—Los aspirantes que pertenzcan a las fuerzas de mar y tierra, cursarán su solicitud por conducto reglamentario, a fín de que sus superiores emitan parecer sobre sus aptitudes y conducta; acompañándose por quien corresponda una copia de su hoja de servicios.

VI.—Vencido el plazo señalado en el párrafo III para la presentación de las solicitudes, el Jefe de la Sección de Auditoría examinará éstas con detenimiento, e informará al Jefe del Departamento de Dirección respecto a las que deban aceptarse por ajustarse a estas instrucciones, o que deban desestimarse por faltar a las exigencias de las mismas, comunicando en todo caso a los interesados la resolución que recaiga.

VII.—Los aspirantes que fueren admitidos por encontrarse su solicitud correcta y reunir los requisitos formales exigidos, serán examinados por el Oficial Médico que se designe el día y hora que se señale, lo cual se comunicará a su debido tiempo a los interesados.

VIII.—Los aspirantes que no reunieren las condiciones físicas exigidas, a juicio del Tribunal, con vista de los informes del Oficial Médico designado al efecto, no serán admitidos al examen mental.

IX.—Los que fueren aceptados en el examen físico, podrán presentarse a los ejercicios de la oposición que versarán sobre las materias que a continuación se mencionan; tomando el Tribunal como base de califiacación, dada la relativa importancia de las materias objeto del examen, las escalas siguientes:

Expediente personal	De	0 a 05	puntos.
Código Penal Común	„	0 a 15	„
Ley Penal Militar	„	0 a 15	„
Ley de Procedimiento Militar . .	„	0 a 15	„
Ley Orgánica del Poder Ejecutivo y su Reglamento	„	0 a 10	„
Decreto Orgánico y Reglamento General del Ejército	„	0 a 10	„
Constitución y Ley de Orden Público	„	0 a 05	„
Ley de Retiro y su Reglamento .	„	0 a 05	„
Reglamento Especial de la G. Rural	„	0 a 05	„
Caso práctico	„	0 a 15	„

X.—Las oposiciones comenzarán a las 9 de la mañana del día 23 de Septiembre próximo en el Castillo de la Fuerza, y consistirán en ejercicios escritos.

XI.—El Tribunal procederá, para la celebración de las referidas oposiciones, de conformidad con las prácticas establecidas en el Ejército para casos semejantes, procurando por todos los medios posibles asegurar la verdad y la honradez de todos sus actos.

XII.—Terminados los ejercicios, el Tribunal dará cuenta con su resultado al Jefe de Estado Mayor, el cual propondrá para cubrir la plaza de que se trata, al que obtenga la más alta calificación entre los que hayan alcanzado sesenta puntos o más.

XIII.—Se advierte a los aspirantes que toda recomendación sea cual fuere la persona que la firme, que no tenga por fianalidad exclusiva la de garantizar la moralidad, o buenas costumbres, o buen co portamiento del as-

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

pirante, se unirá a su expediente personal y será tomado en su contra, como indicio de que, pretende lograr por la influencia y la ayuda agena, aquello que no se siente capaz de alcanzar por su propio esfuerzo e íntimo valer. (S. A. Nro. 188-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN GENERAL }
Nro. 106. } *Habana, 22 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—El Decreto Nro. 1100, de fecha 20 del actual, publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial Nro. 45, correspondiente al 21 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

"1º—Ascender a Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural, por selección, al Segundo Teniente del mismo Cuerpo Rafael Miranda y Palomino, con antigüedad de 1º de septiembre de 1923, día siguiente al que se produjo vacante.

2º—Ascender a Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural, por antigüedad, al Segundo Teniente del mismo Cuerpo, José López y Campos, con antigüedad de 12 de septiembre de 1923, día siguiente al que se produjo la vacante.

3º—Nombrar Segundos Tenientes de la Guardia Rural a los Sargentos Pedro Gener y Núñez y Leocadio Sosa y Báez, por ser los que siguen en turno según el orden de calificación obtenida en el curso de Aspirantes a Oficiales de la Guardia Rural, que terminó en 4 de enero de 1924 y corresponder al 25 por ciento que señala el artículo 38 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, según como quedó modificado por Decreto 573 de 1922, a partir de las vacantes ocurridas después del 1º de julio del referido año.

4º—Que el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, quede encargado de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone".

2.—Habiéndose comprobado que en el expediente

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

(O. G. 106).

personal del Cabo Celedonio Costales y Monterrey, de la 2da. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 4 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, aparecen algunos errores respecto a su nombre y demás generales, se dispone que se haga constar en dicho expediente personal y en cuantos documentos se relacionen con el ingreso y permanencia de ese individuo en el Ejército, que sus nombres, apellidos y generales son los siguientes: Celedonio Monterrey y Costales, natural de Río Feo, Pinar del Río, Cuba, de 32 años, 5 meses y 15 días (cumplidos en 18 de agosto de 1924) e hijo de José de la Rosa y Emeteria. (S. A. Nro. 162-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN GENERAL Nro. 107. *Habana, 23 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Como resultado de los exámenes finales del Cursillo relativo al manejo del Gas, dispuesto por el párrafo 4 de la Orden General Nro. 81 s. c. del Estado Mayor General, que terminó el 16 del actual, se dan a conocer a continuación los nombres de los Oficiales y alistados aprobados y desaprobados con sus calificaciones:

OFICIALES ALUMNOS.

Aprobados. **Puntos.**

2º Tte. Cab. Angel Méndez y Rivero, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . .93.09.
1er. Tte. Inf. Gabriel Reyna y Marty, Bat. 3 Inf. 6º Dto. . .93.05.
1er. Tte. Art. Reynaldo Grau y Cabrera, Bat. Mont. 2, 7º Dto..92.28.
1er. Tte. Cab. Miguel Villalón y Vinagre, T. T. Nº 3, 1º Dto..91.70.
2º Tte. Cab. Esteban Ferrer y Fernández, T .T. Nº 2, 3º Dto..91.31.
1er. Tte. Cab. Ricardo de Zayas Bazán y de Zayas Bazán, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . . . .90.83.
2º Tte. G. R. Tomás P. Regalado y Véliz, Esc. 4 G. R., 5º Dto..80.30.

ALISTADOS ALUMNOS.

Aprobados.

Cabo Antonio Bilbatúa y Sanz, Batallón 4 Inf. 6º Dto. . .99.04.
Sargento Policarpio Luis Rodríguez, Batallón 3 Inf., 6º Dto..97.84.
Soldado Otalio Soca y López, Batallón 4 Inf., 6º Dto. . .96.04.
Soldado Aurelio Reina y Viamonte, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto. . .95.83.

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

Puntos.

Cabo Manuel Castañeda y Castañeda, P. Amt. T. T. 3 1º Dto. 95.67.
Sargento 1º José García y Montero, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . . 95.07.
Cabo Néstor Milián y Pérez, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . . . 93.78.
Cabo Pedro J. Rodríguez y Sotolongo, Esc. 3 G. R., 5º Dto.. 93.54.
Sargento Angel Llada y Blanco, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . 90.63.
Soldado Celestino Gómez y Viscaino, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . 89.58.
Sargento Mario Martínez y Anciano, T. T. Nº 2, 3er Dto. . 87.79.
Cabo Vicente Guntin y Salvo, Esc. 4 G. R., 5º Dto. . . . 86.47.
Sargento Manuel Calzada y Fernández, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto.. 86.18.
Soldado Ignacio Cabrera y Henrich, Batallón 3 Art. 7º Dto.. 83.96.
Soldado Mario González y Ramírez, P. Amt. T T. 3, 1º Dto.. 83.27.
Cabo Jacinto Quintana y Hernández, Esc. 6 G. R., 5º Dto.. 81.68.
Soldado Basilio Chávez y Rodríguez, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . 81.39.
Soldado Esteban Suárez y Hernández, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto.. 80.99.
Soldado Bienvenido Alegre y Frangoso, Btllón. 3 Art., 7º Dto. 80.87.
Soldado Alberto González y Valdés, Btllón. 1 Inf., 6º Dto.. 80.66.
Soldado Gabino Mosquera y García, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . 80.22.
Cabo Juan Díaz y Urquiza, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto. . . . . 79.43.
Sargento Marcelino Mesa y Mezquía, Btllón. 2 Art. 7º Dto.. 78.69.
Soldado Juan Bouvides y Reinoso, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto. . . 78.56.
Soldado Andrés González y Rodríguez, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . 77.53.
Cabo Apollinar Nieves y Rivero, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . 76.86.
Soldado Simón René Alfonso, Btllón. 4 Inf., 6º Dto. . . . 73.35.
Soldado José Alvarez y Blanco, Batallón 2 Art., 7º Dto. . . 72.60.
Cabo Ramón González y Cabrera, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . . 71.74.
Soldado Gregorio Abad y Quevedo, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . 71.43.
Soldado Francisco Mora y Fernández, Btllón. 1 Inf. 6º Dto.. 70.52.

Desaprobados.

Soldado Andrés Bañobre y Campos, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . 69.32.
Soldado Pedro P. Rodríguez y Valdés, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . 67.72.
Soldado Marcelino Díaz y Portela, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto. . . 66.42.
Soldado Cecilio Díaz y Díaz, T. T. Nº 4, 8 Dto. . . . . 66.14.
Soldado Isidoro Acosta y González, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . 64.15.
Soldado Rafael Morera y Suhay, Batallón 1 Inf., 6º Dto. . . 63.93.
Cabo Pedro Santoyo y Rodríguez, Esc. 2 G. R., 5º Dto. . . 62.03.
Soldado Guillermo Rosales y Rodríguez, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto.. 58.93.
Cabo Pablo Pérez, Escuadrón 1 G. R., 5º Dto. . . . . 58.84.
Cabo Conrado Montano y Mena, Btllón 3 Art., 7º Dto. . . 57.99.
Sargento Pedro Llanes y Quiñones, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . 57.28.
Soldado Luis Gómez y Zambrana, Btllón. 3 Inf., 6º Dto. . . 55.20.
Soldado Esteban Trujillo y Mederos, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . 54.85.

Puntos.

Soldado Roberto Valdés y Castillo, T. T. Nº 5, 8º Dto. . . . 49.91.
Soldado Francisco Silva y Cortés, Btllón. 2 Inf., 6º Dto. . . 49.55.
Soldado Leopoldo Pedroso y Márquez, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . 47.90.
Soldado Basilio Sosa y Castro, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto. . . . 42.01.
Soldado Ramón Suárez y López, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . . 39.71.
Soldado Juan Tápanes y Díaz, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . . 34.12.
Soldado Domingo Caldenty y González, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . 32.34.
Soldado José Fernández y Alvarez, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . 30.32.
Soldado José Badell y Bouza, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . . . 28.10.
Soldado Ireno Milián, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . . . . 27.07.
Soldado Juan Cruz y Alvarez, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . . . 26.85.
Soldado Juan Calistre y Morejón, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . . 25.77.
Soldado Luis Varela, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . . . . 24.06.
Soldado Desiderio Alfonso y Moreno, T. T. Nº 4, 8º Dto. . . 22.23.
Soldado Pedro Ibañez y Loyola, Btllón. 3 Art., 7º Dto. . . 22.14.
Soldado Alfonso Sovero y Tres, T. T. Nº 5, 4º Dto. . . . . 15.23.
Soldado Raul Reyes e Hidalgo, T. T. Nº 6, 2º Dto. . . . . 9.00.
Soldado Trosdio Jiménez y Pérez, T. T. de Cab. 2„ 3º Dto.. 8.66.
Soldado Angel Leyva, T. T. Nº 3, 1er. Dto. . . . . 8.64.
Soldado Gerardo Rodríguez y Pereda, T. T. Nº 2, 3er. Dto.. 0.00.
(S. It. Nº 180-1924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN GENERAL } *Habana, 25 de agosto de 1924.*
Nro. 108. }

1—En la "Gaceta Oficial" Nro. 46, de fecha 22 del actual, aparece publicado el siguiente

"Decreto Nro. 1099.

Por cuanto algunos militares y marinos retirados aún no han podido ser sometido al examen físico de una comisión de tres Médicos, a los efectos de la clasificación como no utilizables para ninguna clase de servicio, de acuerdo con lo establecido por el artículo 7 del Reglamento para la aplicación de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar.

Por tanto: en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y las Leyes y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina:

Resuelvo:

1º—Relevar a los militares y marinos retirados en quienes concurran las circunstancias antedichas de la obligación en que están de acompañar con sus comprobantes de pago del mes de julio próximo pasado la copia del certificado a que se refiere el penúltimo párrafo del artículo 7 del Reglamento para la aplicación de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar; cuyo requisito deberán llenar con sus comprobantes de pago del mes de octubre próximo.

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

2º—Que el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, se encargue del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los veinte días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos veinticuatro.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
Presidente.

Carlos Manuel de Céspedes,
Secretario de Estado,
Interino de la Guerra y Marina''.

2.—El Decreto Nro. 1101, de fecha 20 del actual, publicado en la ''Gaceta Oficial'' Nro. 46, correspondiente al 22 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

''Primero: Conceder la permuta solicitada por los Primeros Tenientes Rogelio Rojas y Meis, del arma de Infantería, y Cándido Lefebres y Cabarrocas, del Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural, debiendo proveerse a los permutantes de un nuevo diploma con antigüedad de 26 de marzo de 1922.

Segundo: Encargar al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone''.

3.—El Decreto Nro. 1103, de fecha 20 del actual, publicado en la ''Gaceta Oficial'' Nro. 46, correspondiente al 22 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

''1º—Rectificar el Decreto número 1239 de fecha 28 de agosto de 1917, por el cual fué retirado del servicio activo de las armas, el Mayor General Pablo Mendieta y Montefur, en el sentido de que la pensión que le corresponde disfrutar es de seis mil seiscientos treinta y ocho pesos y cincuenta y ocho centavos ($6,638.58) anuales, equivalentes al 75% de los haberes y asignaciones que disfrutaba en dicha fecha; en vez de la que le fué asignada por el aludido decreto, asciende a cuatro mil cuatrocientos veinticinco pesos y setenta y dos centavos ($4,425.72) anuales, equivalente al 50% de los citados haberes y asignaciones.

2º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente decreto se dispone''.

4.—El Decreto Nro. 1104, de fecha 15 del actual, publicado en la ''Gaceta Oficial'' Nro. 46, correspondiente al 22 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

''Primero: Disponer las siguientes transferencias de créditos en el Presupuesto del Ejército correspondiente al año fiscal de 1923 a 1924:

Del Capítulo II.—Artículo II.—Subsistencias y Transportes subconceptos: ''Forraje etc''. $11,400.00; ''Raciones para Cadetes y Alistados etc''. $5.500.00; ''Gastos de Viaje y Dietas etc''. $1,000.00; ''Combustible Leña, Carbón etc''. $1,400.00; ''Alumbrado, Fluido etc''. $1,000.00, total veinte mil trescientos pesos ($20,300.00), al artículo III del propio Capítulo.—Suministros Generales-subconcepto ''Material Quirúrgico y Sanitario etc''.

De los subconceptos: ''Alumbrado, Fluido, etc''. $500.00; ''Agua, Hielo, etc''. $300.00; ''Transportes sin Petición de Pasajes, etc''. $650.00 y ''Raciones para Cadetes y Alistados, etc''. $2,516.50, total tres mil novecientos sesenta y seis pesos y cincuenta centavos ($3,966.50) a los subconceptos: ''Combustibles y Accesorios para Transportes, etc''. $450.00 y ''Reparaciones y Adquisiciones de Utiles de Transportes, etc''. $3,516.50, total tres mil novecientos sesenta y seis pesos cincuenta centavos ($3,966.50), total del Capítulo II.—Artículo II, Sección de Subsistencias y Transportes.

De los subconceptos: ''Dietas de Expertos, etc''. $1,800.00; ''Dotación de Ganado etc''. $300.00, total dos mil cien pesos ($2,100.00) al subconcepto ''Alquileres de Cuarteles y Terrenos, etc., todos del Capítulo II.—Areículo III, Sección de Suministros Generales.

Del Subconceptos ''Raciones para Cadetes y Alistados, etc''. Capítulo II.—Artículo II, Subsistencias y Transportes $1,600.00 al subconcepto ''Alquileres de Cuarteles y Terrenos, etc''. Artículo II, Sección Suministros Generales del propio Capítulo.

Segundo: Dese cuenta de estas transferencias al Congreso, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el artículo XV de la Ley de Bases del Presupuesto de 1923 a 1924.

Tercero: Los Secretarios de Hacienda y de la Guerra y Marina quedan encargados del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone''.

5.—Habiéndose comprobado que en el expediente personal del Sargento Ramón Rodríguez y Fernández,

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

del Escuadrón 41 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar, aparecen algunos errores respecto a su nombre y edad, se dispone que se haga constar en su expediente personal y en cuantos documentos se relacionen con su ingreso y permanencia en el Ejército, que sus nombres, apellidos y demás generales son los siguientes: José Ramón Rodríguez y Fernández, natural de Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Río, (Cuba) de 32 años, 4 meses y 27 días (cumplidos en 19 de agosto de 1924), e hijo de Julián y de Josefa. (S. A. Nro. 173-924).

6.—Se hace saber que a la Orden General Nro. 87, s. c. de este Centro, le corresponde la fecha 11 de julio de 1924 y no 1º de julio, como por error se consignó. (S. P. O.).

7.—Se disponen los siguientes destinos de Oficiales:

Coroneles Auditores José M. Guerrero y Dueñas, M. M., y Serafín Espinosa y Ramos, M. M., Comandante Auditor Lorenzo M. del Portillo y Plasencia y Capitán Auditor Alfredo L. Bufill y Rodríguez, al Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección.

Capitán Auditor Emilio Iglesias y Balaguer, al Primer Distrito Militar.

Capitán Auditor José M. Villalón y Ponce de León, al Cuarto Distrito Militar.

Capitán Auditor René de Lamar y Capó, al Quinto Distrito Militar.

Teniente Coronel Auditor Pedro Sardiñas y Molina, M. M., y Comandante Auditor Arturo Hevia y Díaz, al Sexto Distrito Militar.

Teniente Coronel Auditor Antonio Mesa y Valdés, al Séptimo Distrito Militar.

Primer Teniente Auditor Rafael G. Montoro y Saladrigas, al Octavo Distrito Militar.

Estos destinos surtirán efecto con fecha 1º de septiembre próximo. (S. P. O. Nro. 3-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
NRO. 121. } *Habana, 7 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Para el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el Artículo 7 del Reglamento para la ejecución de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro, se nombran seis comisiones compuestas cada una de tres Oficiales Médicos, en la forma siguiente:

Primer Distrito Militar: Capitán Médico Manuel H. Sordo y Cuervo y Primeros Tenientes Médicos José Randín y Vergara y Graco Escalante y Beatón.

Segundo Distrito Militar: Comandante Médico Miguel A. Céspedes y Alvarez, Capitán Médico Federico Tomeu y Adan y Primer Teniente Médico Armando de la Torre y García.

Tercer Distrito Militar: Coronel Médico Horacio Ferrer y Díaz, Comandante Médico Manuel Velasco y Valdés y Capitán Médico Fernando Franca y Regueira.

Cuarto Distrito Militar: Coronel Médico Horacio Ferrer y Díaz, Capitán Médico León González y Vélez y Primer Teniente Médico Celestino R. Argüelles y Navarro.

Quinto, Sexto y Séptimo Distrito Militar: Coronel Médico Horacio Ferrer y Díaz, Comandante Médico Juan P. Cotera y Cabrera, y Capitán Médico Eduardo Ramírez y Meléndez.

Octavo Distrito Militar: Coronel Médico Horacio Ferrer y Díaz, Comandante Médico Juan F. Sordo y Cuervo y Capitán Médico Gabriel Arias y Guerra.

Estas comisiones procederán a la mayor brevedad

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

posible a efectuar el reconocimiento físico de todos los retirados que hayan sido declarados "no utilizables" por los médicos de los Distritos, expidiendo un certificado en el Modelo Nro. 17-C. R. y P., ajustándose en todo a las instrucciones del mismo, a cuyo efecto el Jefe de la Sección de Personal y Ordenes remitirá a cada una de estas comisiones una relación de dichos retirados "no utilizables" que radiquen dentro de la zona del Distrito en que actuará cada una de estas comisiones, expresando a la vez el domicilio de cada uno de ellos al objeto de que puedan ser citados oportunamente.

Las comisiones de los Distritos 1º, 2º, 3º, 4º, y 8º, actuarán en los lugares en que radican las Jefaturas de dichos mandos y la de los Distritos 5º, 6º y 7º, en la Sección de Sanidad del Departamento de Dirección, Estado Mayor General, pero cuando se trate de retirados que se encuentren inválidos e imposiblitados para concurrir a los lugares donde se encuentren las comisiones, éstas se personarán en los domicilios de dichos retirados.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. S. Nro. 431-924).

2.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencian del servicio militar de la República, a los siguientes soldados:

Alejandro Alvarez y Soler, de la Compañía de Teléfonos y Telégrafos del Cuerpo de Señales, Sexto Distrito Militar.

Pedro C. Valdés y Hernández, del Escuadrón 5 de la Guardia Rural, Quinto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

3.—Se traslada de la Banda de Música del Sexto Distrito, a la Banda de Música del Octavo Distrito Militar, al soldado Músico Santiago Mesías y Lorenzo. (S. P. O. Nro. 831-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

4.—En un Consejo de Guerra General reunido en el Puesto de Columbia, Marianao, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 de la Orden Especial Nro. 58, s. c. de la Jefatura del Sexto Distrito Militar, fué

juzgado en causa Nro. 60-924 de dicho mando, el soldado Vicente Laza Alfaro, de la 3ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 4 de Infantería; y declarado "culpable" de un delito de "deserción", el Consejo lo condenó a la pena de "un año seis meses y un dia de reclusión", expulsión deshonrosa del Ejército y pérdida de todos los derechos adquiridos en el servicio, haberes retenidos y asignaciones que le correspondan, con abono de la prisión preventiva sufrida; y a indemnizar al Estado en la cantidad de $6.25, importe de los gastos que ocasionó su conducción desde el lugar en que fué capturado al Puesto de Columbia, que le será descontada en su liquidación final, y si ésta no alcanzare y el condenado no pagare dicha cantidad, sufrirá prisión subsidiaria a razón de un dia por cada dos pesos y medio que deje de satisfacer.

El Sr. Secretario de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo e interino de la Guerra y Marina, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 30 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, ha impartido su aprobación a los procedimientos y a la sentencia, la que será ejecutada en la prisión militar de la Cabaña, Habana. (S. A. C. Nro. 60-924).

5.—Habiendo sido designado el Primer Teniente de Infantería Pablo A. Rosado y Rodríguez, para recibir un curso acerca de "trabajos de laboratorio", que comenzará el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925, y habiendo obtenido autorización para salir con este objeto el 9 de agosto de 1924, se dispone que por el Jefe del Departamento de Administración se le entreguen doscientos cincuenta pesos ($250.00) como anticipo a justificar para gastos de viaje.

Se le fija una dieta de cinco pesos ($5.00).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. It. Nro. 135-924).

6.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 14 de la Orden Especial Nro. 8, s. c. de este Centro, por el que se destacó en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Sargento de Tercera Angel García y Silva, del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 841-924).

7.—Se destaca en servicio en el Gabinete de Iden-

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

tificación Militar, al Sargento de Tercera Angel García y Silva, del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 841-924).

8.—Se traslada de la 1ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 4 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, al Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al soldado Luis Sánchez y Rojas. (S. P. O. Nro. 875-924).

9.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencian del servicio militar de la República, a los siguientes soldados:

Fermín Reyes y Puentes, del Escuadrón 32 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar.

Juan Cordero, de la 3ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 3 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL } *Habana, 8 de agosto de 1924.*
Nro. 122. }

1.—El Decreto Nro. 1009, de fecha 25 de julio último, publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" Nro. 33, correspondiente al 7 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

"1º—Conceder el retiro del servicio activo de las armas al Sargento de Tercera Eugenio José Rodríguez y Rodríguez, del Escuadrón 41 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar, de conformidad con lo preceptuado en el apartado (a) inciso 2º del artículo X e inciso 3º del artículo XIV, ambos de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, con derecho a disfrutar una pensión anual ascendente a doscientos setenta y seis pesos y cuarenta y ocho centavos ($276.48) pagaderos por mensualidades vencidas, equivalente al 40 por ciento de su haber y sobresueldo por antigüedad que actualmente disfruta.

2º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por presente Decreto se dispone".

A dicho alistado se le proverá por el Cuartel Maestre del Segundo Distrito Militar, del transporte personal y de su equipaje necesario para trasladarse al lugar en que vaya a residir.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

2.—El Decreto Nro. 1010, de fecha 31 de julio úl-

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

timo, publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" Nro. 33, correspondiente al 7 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

"1º—Conceder el retiro del servicio activo de las armas, al Cabo Sabino Imbert, M. M., del Escuadrón 40 de la Guardia Rural,Primer Distrito Militar, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el apartado (a) inciso 2º del artículo X en relación con el inciso 3º del artículo XIV, ambos de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, con derecho a disfrutar una pensión anual de doscientos quince pesos y cuatro centavos ($215.04), pagadera por dozavas partes.

2º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone".

A dicho alistado se le proveerá por el Cuartel Maestre del Primer Distrito Militar, del transporte personal y de su equipaje necesario para trasladarse al lugar en que vaya a residir.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

3.—El Decreto Nro. 1011, de fecha 31 de julio último, publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" Nro. 33, correspondiente al 7 del propio mes, en su parte dispositiva dice:

"1º—Declarar extinguida de conformidad con lo estatuido en el inciso 1º del artículo XXIV de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar en relación con el artículo 73 del Reglamento para la ejecución de la propia Ley, la pensión ascendente a trescientos tres pesos y cincuenta y dos centavos ($303.52) anuales concedida por Decreto número 2 de 6 de enero de 1920, a la señora María Pérez y Santiago, viuda de Santana, como madre del fallecido soldado Ramón Santana Pérez.

2º—Este decreto surtirá efecto a partir del 11 de abril próximo pasado, día siguiente al en que falleció la citada pensionista.

3º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone".

4.—Se disponen los siguientes traslados de alistados en el Séptimo Distrito Militar:

Soldado José Negolla y González, del Batallón Nro. 2 de Artillería de Costa, al Batallón Nro. 3 de la propia arma.

Soldado Andrés Valdés, del Batallón Nro. 3 de Artillería de Costa, al Batallón Nro; 2 de la propia arma. (S. P. O. Nro. 835-924).

5.—Se destinan al Quinto Distrito Militar, diez y siete caballos del tipo "Semi-ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "A" números 904, 919, 920, 924, 956, 958, 959, 968, 972, 974, 975, 980, 984, 985, 987, 990 y 993.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

6.—Se destinan al Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 1, Sexto Distrito Militar, ocho caballos del tipo "ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "T" números 10, 12, 17, 20, 32, 35, 37 y 43.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

7.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 10 de la Orden Especial Nro. 53, s. 1923 de este Centro, en la parte que se refiere a destacar en servicio en la Plana Mayor del Sexto Distrito Militar, al soldado Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez, de la situación de "sin destino". (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

8.—Se traslada de la situación de "sin destino", al Batallón Nro. 3 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, al soldado Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez, quien continuará prestando sus servicios como asistente del Primer Teniente de Infantería Armando Céspedes y Montes. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

9.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 1069 del Reglamento del Ejército, se autoriza al Capitán de la Guardia Rural Miguel Portela y Rodríguez, de la Plana Mayor del Quinto Distrito Militar, para que mientras permanezca en el extranjero pueda endosar sus comprobantes de pago a favor del Sr. Juan Alemán, vecino de San Pedro Nro. 12, Habana. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

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

10.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 1069 del Reglamento del Ejército, se autoriza al Capitán de Artillería Arturo de Lameréns y de Lameréns, de la Batería de Montaña Nro. 2, Séptimo Distrito Militar, para que mientras permanezca en el extranjero pueda endosar sus comprobantes de pago a favor del Primer Teniente de Artillería Antonio Blanco y Montalván. (S. P. O. Nro. 51-924).

11.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 8 de la Orden Especial Nro. 113, s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, en la parte que se refiere al soldado Manuel Pineda Chaviano, del Escuadrón 9 de la Guardia Rural, Tercer Distrito Militar, el cual fué destacado en servicio por dicho párrafo en el Hospital General de Veterinaria. (S. P. O).

12.—Se destaca en servicio en el Hospital General de Veterinaria, al soldado Juan Irene Verderón, del Escuadrón 9 de la Guardia Rural, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O.).

13.—Habiendo sido designado el Primer Teniente Médico Luis Alvarez y Tabío, del Tercer Distrito Militar, para recibir un curso de perfeccionamiento en la Escuela de Medicina de Washington, D. C., E. U. de A., que comenzará el 1º de septiembre de 1924, y terminará en el mes de junio de 1925, y habiendo obtenido autorización para salir con ese objeto el 9 de agosto de 1924, se dispone que por el Jefe del Departamento de Administración se le entreguen doscientos pesos (200.00) como anticipo a justificar.

Se le fija una dieta de tres pesos cincuenta centavos ($3.50).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. It. Nro. 18-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. Herrera,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. Lores,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
Nro. 123. *Habana, 9 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencia del servicio militar de la República, al soldado Prisciliano Machado y Blanco, del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 3, Primer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

2.—Por haber sido condenado en Consejo de Guerra General, en causa Nro. 14-924 del Segundo Distrito Militar, por un delito de "hurto", a la pena de "treinta y un días de arresto", se licencia del servicio militar de la República, al soldado Eleuterio Manso y Morales, del Escuadrón 34 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército.

Este licenciamiento produce la aplicación del artículo 32 de la Ley Penal Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

3.—Se traslada del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Tártico de Caballería Nro. 1, Sexto Distrito, al Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar, al soldado Guillermo Ponce. (S. P. O. Nro. 850-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

4.—A propuesta del Jefe de la Banda del Estado Mayor General, se asciende a Sargento de Tercera, Músico de Tercera de dicha Banda, al soldado Músico Bienveni-

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

do Boudet y Pursant, de la propia Unidad. (S. P. O. Nro. 859-924).

5.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencia del servicio militar de la República, al soldado Arturo Wilson y Daudinot, del Escuadrón 17 de la Guardia, Primer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

6.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 1069 del Reglamento del Ejército, se autoriza al Capitán de la Guardia Rural, Alfredo Céspedes y Montes, del Escuadrón 35, Primer Distrito Militar, destacado en servicio en la Escuela de Aplicación, Academia Militar, para que mientras permanezca en el extranjero pueda endosar sus comprobantes de pago a favor del Primer Teniente de Infantería Miguel Pascual y Suárez. (S. P. O. Nro. 51-924).

7.—Se destinan al Primer Distrito Militar treinta y siete caballos del tipo "Semi-ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "H" números 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 y 54.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

8.—Se destinan al Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar, veintiún caballos del tipo "Ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "C" números 3, 4, 5, 12, 23, 31, 32, 34, 39, 44, 49, 51, 53, 56, 59, 63, 66, 75, 84, 85 y 89.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

9.—Se concede conmutación de combustible a razón de $2.62 mensuales a partir del día 12 de junio último, al Primer Teniente Miguel A. Miguel y Vázquez, del Quinto Distrito Militar, Ayudante de Campo del Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República. (S. C. P. Nro. 16-924).

10.—El soldado Julio Peláez y Posada, alistado con fecha 24 de julio último, se destina al Batallón Nro. 1 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, y quedará destacado en servicio en la Escuela de Aplicación, Academia Militar, con la misma fecha de su alistamiento. (S. P. O. Nro. 2-924).

11.—Se destaca en servicio en el Gabinete de Identificación Militar, al Sargento de Tercera Enrique Fernández y Pulido, de la 1ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 3 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 805-924).

12.—Se traslada de la Batería Ligera, Séptimo Distrito Militar, a la 4ta. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 3 de Artillería de Costa del citado Distrito, al soldado Aniceto Ibañez y García, para que continúe prestando sus servicios como asistente del Primer Teniente Florindo Fernández y Prieto. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

13.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 18 de la Orden Especial Nro 75, s. c. de este Centro, en la parte que se refiere a destacar en servicio en la Escuela de Aplicación, Academia Militar, al soldado José Sarría y Rossi, de la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar, haciendo constar que observó buena conducta durante el tiempo que sirvió como asistente. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

14.—Se traslada de la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar, a la situación de "sin destino", al soldado José Sarría y Rossi, quien quedará destacado en servicio en la Escuela de Cadetes, Academia Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

15.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 3 de la Orden Especial Nro. 32, s. c. de este Centro, en la parte que se refiere a destacar en servicio en la Escuela de Cadetes, Academia Militar, al soldado Ramón Llavona y Pí, de la situación de "sin destino". (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

16.—Se traslada de la situación de "sin destino", a la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar, al soldado Ramón Llavona y Pí, quien quedará destacado en servi-

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

cio en la Escuela de Aplicación, Academia Militar, para que preste sus servicios como asistente del Coronel Julio Sanguily y Echarte. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
Nro. 124. } *Habana, 12 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Se conceden dos meses de licencia con paga completa, al Capitán de Artillería Mario Torres y Menier, de la Compañía de Zapadores y Constructores del Cuerpo de Ingenieros, Séptimo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

2.—Se conceden dos meses de licencia con paga completa, al Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural Marcelino Martínez y González, del Escuadrón 7, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

3.—Se traslada del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Escuadrón 41 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar, al Sargento Juan Mira y Ferrer. (S. P. O. Nro. 736-924).

4.—Se destaca en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Sargento Juan Mira y Ferrer, del Escuadrón 41 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 736-924).

5.—Se concede un mes de licencia con paga completa, al Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural, Andrés González y Lanuza, del Escuadrón 11, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

6.—Se concede un mes y quince días de licencia con paga completa, al Segundo Teniente de la Guardia Rural, Oscar Pau y Alvarez, del Escuadrón 20, Octavo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

7.—Se concede un mes de licencia con paga comple-

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

ta, al Primer Teniente de Infantería José N. Rodríguez Feo y Dávalos, del Batallón Nro. 2, Sexto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

8.—Se hace saber que el traslado del Primer Teniente Médico (hoy Capitán) Eduardo Ramírez y Meléndez, del Primero al Séptimo Distrito Militar, dispuesto por el párrafo 7 de la Orden Especial Nro. 117 s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, surte efecto con fecha primero del mes de agosto en curso. (S. S. Nro. 353-924).

9.—Se conceden quince días de licencia con paga completa, al Segundo Teniente de la Guardia Rural, Edmundo Nin y Rodríguez, del Escuadrón 3, Quinto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

10.—Se conceden quince días de licencia con paga completa, al Segundo Teniente de Caballería Mario Zamora y Oliva, del Tercio Táctico Nro. 6, Segundo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

11.—Se conceden tres meses y cinco días de licencia con paga completa al Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural Tomás Caraballo y Lapeira, M. M. del Escuadrón 9, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

12.—Se concede una prórroga de un mes con paga completa y dos meses a media paga a la licencia que actualmente disfruta el Teniente Coronel Gabriel de Cárdenas y Achondo, M. M., de la situación de "sin destino", destacado en servicio en la Plana Mayor del Sexto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro.29-924).

13.—Se declaran necesarios al servicio militar los viajes realizados por el Primer Teniente de Caballería Angel López y Corujedo, del Pelotón de Ametralladoras del Tercio Táctico Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar, entre Santa Clara, Santiago de Cuba y regreso, durante los días del 14 al 18 de julio último. (S. P. O. Nro. 54-924).

14.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 4 de la Orden Especial Nro. 77, s. c. de este Centro, por el que se destacó en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Segundo Teniente Supernumerario (hoy Segundo Teniente efectivo) Carlos M. Angulo y Alvarez, de la Batería de Montaña Nro. 2, Séptimo Distrito Militar. Dicho Oficial se presentará al Jefe de su Unidad para servicio. (S. P. O. Nro. 996-923).

15.—El Decreto Nro. 1035, de fecha 31 de julio último, publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" Nro. 36, correspondiente al 11 del actual, en su parte dispositiva dice:

"1°.—Declarar extinguida en armonía con lo que determina el artículo 80°. del Reglamento para la ejecución de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro de 30 de junio de 1913, de la pensión ascendente a cuatrocientos treinta y siete pesos y doce centavos ($437.12) anuales, la parte correspondiente a la señora María Reguera y Hernández, viuda de Poveda, cuya extinción surtirá efecto a partir del 7 de enero de 1923, día siguiente al en que ocurrió su fallecimiento; con la prevención establecida por el párrafo cuarto del inciso (C) del artículo XV de la Ley de 30 de junio de 1913.

2°.—Que la pensión anual, ascendente a doscientos diez y ocho pesos y cincuenta y seis centavos ($218.56) que dividida en partes iguales vienen disfrutando los menores Héctor, Pedro Gonzalo, José Manuel, María Estela, Manuela María y María Elena Poveda y Reguera, sea abonada a la persona que justifique ejercer la tutela legal de los mismos.

3°.—Que las pensiones correspondientes a los menores José Manuel, Pedro Gonzalo y Héctor, queden extinguidas, de conformidad con lo estatuído en el inciso 2°. del artículo XXIV de la vigente Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, en 19 de marzo de 1928, 10 de mayo de 1930 y 30 de agosto de 1933, siguiente día al en que respectivamente arriban la mayoría de edad, si por otras circunstancias no lo fueren anteriormente.

4°.—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de cuanto por el presente Decreto se dispone".

16.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 6 de la Orden Especial Nro. 42, s. c. de este Centro, por el que se destacó en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al soldado Margarito Cárdenas, de la situación de "sin destino", haciendo constar que observó buena conducta durante el tiempo que sirvió como asistente. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

17.—Se traslada de la situación de "sin destino", al Escuadrón 3 de la Guardia Rural, Quinto Distrito Militar, al soldado Margarito Cárdenas. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

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

18.—Se traslada de la 4ta. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 1 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar, a la situación de "sin destino",al soldado Inocencio Hernández y Muñoz, quien quedará destacado en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, para que preste sus servicios como asistente del Capitán de Caballería Francisco Rodríguez y León, Ayudante de Campo del Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

19.—Se traslada del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Escuadrón 29 de la Guardia Rural, Cuarto Distrito Militar, al soldado Victoriano Pérez y García. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
Nro. 125. } *Habana, 14 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencia del servicio militar de la República, al soldado Nicolás Portuondo y Guillot, del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

2.—Por inutilidad física y de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (b) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencian del servicio militar de la República, a los siguientes soldados:

Juan Lazo Brito, de la 4ta. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 2 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar.

Benito Díaz Campos, del Escuadrón 27 de la Guardia Rural, Cuarto Distrito Militar.

José Salomé Rodríguez, del Escuadrón 19 de la Guardia Rural, Octavo Distrito Militar.

Francisco Artiles y Femenía, del Escuadrón 4 de la Guardia Rural, Quinto Distrito Militar. (S. S).

3.—De acuerdo con el párrafo 11 de la convocatoria de 19 de marzo de 1924, para el ingreso en la Escuela de Cadetes, publicada en la Circular Nro. 9, s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, se nombra el Tribunal de exámen para los aspirantes a Cadetes. Dicho Tribunal lo compondrán los Oficiales siguientes:

Capitán de Artillería Virgilio G. Villalta y González, de la Escuela de Cadetes, Academia Militar.

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

Capitán de Infantería Ramón O'Farrill y de Miguel, M. M., Ayudante de Campo del Sr. Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

Capitán de Infantería Manuel León y Calás, de la situación de "sin destino", destacado en servicio en la Escuela de Aplicación, Academia Militar.

Capitán Médico Bernardo Oiz y Ramos, de la Escuela de Cadetes, Academia Militar.

El Tribunal comenzará sus trabajos a las 8 a. m. del día 15 de agosto de 1924, en el Castillo del Morro, Habana.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. It. Nro. 29-924).

4.—Se traslada del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Administración, al Escuadrón 20 de la Guardia Rural, Octavo Distrito Militar, al soldado Benito Cruz y Ramírez. (S. P. O. Nro. 862-924).

5.—Se traslada del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, a la Compañía de Zapadores y Constructores del Cuerpo de Ingenieros, Séptimo Distrito Militar, al soldado Isidor Fariñas y Pérez, (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

6.—Se traslada de la Batería Ligera, Séptimo Distrito Militar, al Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al soldado Manuel Chamizo y Pérez. (S. P. O. Nro. 5—924).

7.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas se licencian del servicio militar de la República, a los siguientes soldados:

Alejandro Hernández Borrego, del Escuadrón 19 de la Guardia Rural, Octavo Distrito Militar.

Gerónimo Fernández Alvarez, de la 1ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 2 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, destacado en servicio en el Hospital General del Ejército.

Antonio Farre y Ochoa, del Escuadrón 33 de la Guardia Rural, Segundo Distrito Militar.

Antonio González Millán, de la 3ra Compañía del Batallón Nro. 1 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar.

Luciano Errasti, del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 1, Sexto Distrito Militar.

Manuel Fernández Alvarez, de la 1ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 1 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar. S. P. O. Nro. 27-924),

8.—Se traslada del Escuadrón 4 de la Guardia Rural, Quinto Distrito, al Escuadrón 21 del propio Cuerpo, Octavo Distrito Militar, al soldado José C. Cejas Baldrich (S. P. O. Nro. 874-924).

9.—Se traslada del Escuadrón 5 de la Guardia Rural, Quinto Distrito, al Escuadrón 22 del propio Cuerpo, Octavo Distrito Militar, al soldado Luis Ruiz y Calderón-Rodríguez. (S. P. O. Nro. 873-924.)

10.—Se destaca en servicio en el Cuerpo de Aviación, Sexto Distrito Militar, al Segundo Teniente de Artillería Adriano Reyes y Hernández, del Batallón Nro. 2, Séptimo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 517-924).

11.—Se hace saber que el Sr. Pedro Martínez y Vergara, empleado civil (Maquinista del Transporte Marítimo del Séptimo Distrito Militar), disfrutó de nueve días de licencia por enfermedad y con paga completa, durante los días del 22 al 31 de julio último. (S. P. O. Nro. 28-924).

12.—Se traslada del Escuadrón 20 de la Guardia Rural, Octavo Distrito, al Escuadrón 6 del propio Cuerpo, Quinto Distrito Militar, al Soldado Vivino Mesa Izquierdo. (S. P. O. Nro. 888-924).

13.—Se traslada de la 2da. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 2 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, al Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al soldado Abelardo González Vila. (S. P. O. Nro. 887-924).

14.—Se traslada del Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Batallón Nro. 1 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar, al soldado Fidelino Bernal y Pérez. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

15.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 7 de la Orden Especial Nro. 60 s. c. de este Centro, por el que se destacó en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al soldado Manuel Castro Peraza, de la situación de "sin destino". (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

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

16.—Se traslada de la situación de "sin destino" al Batallón Nro. 1 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar, al soldado Manuel Castro Peraza, haciendo constar que observó buena conducta durante el tiempo que sirvió como asistente. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

17.—Se traslada de la Compañía de Zapadores y Constructores del Cuerpo de Ingenieros Séptimo Distrito Militar, a la situación de "sin destino", al soldado Encarnación Vila y Quintana, quien quedará destacado en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, para que preste sus servicios como asistente del Coronel Auditor Serafín Espinosa y Ramos. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

18.—Se trasladan de la Plana Mayor del Batallón Nro. 1 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, a la situación de "sin destino", a los soldados Agustín Pérez y Pérez y Cristóbal Pérez, quienes quedarán destacados en servicio en la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar, para que continúen prestando sus servicios como asistentes del Comandante de Infantería Erasmo Delgado y Alvarez. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. Herrera,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. Lores,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
Nro. 126. *Habana, 15 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Se disponen los siguientes traslados de Oficiales:

Teniente Coronel Desiderio Rangel y Espinosa, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Quinto Distrito Militar.

Teniente Coronel Gustavo Rodríguez y Pérez, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Quinto Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito Militar.

Comandante de Caballería Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Primer Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar.

Comandante de Caballería Leopoldo Alonso y Gramatges, de la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito a la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito, continuando destacado en servicio en el Sexto Distrito Militar.

Comandante de Caballería Nilo Muro y Gener, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Primer Distrito Militar.

Capitán de la Guardia Rural Arturo González y Quijano, de la situación de "sin destino", al Escuadrón 12, Tercer Distrito Militar.

Capitán de la Guardia Rural Rafael Carrerá y Ferrer, del Escuadrón 12, Tercer Distrito, a la situación de "sin destino" y continuará destacado en servicio como Ayudante de Campo del Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República. (S. P. O. Nro. 58-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el pre-

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

sente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

2.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 4 de la Orden Especial Nro. 110 s. de 1923 de este Estado Mayor General, por el que se destacó en servicio en la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito, al Capitán de la Guardia Rural Arturo González y Quijano, M. M., actualmente del Escuadrón 12, Tercer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O.)

3.—Se dejan sin efecto los párrafos 10 y 19 de las Ordenes Especiales Nros. 1 y 30, series 1923 y 1924, respectivamente, de este Centro, en la parte que se refieren a destacar en servicio en el Octavo Distrito Militar, a los soldados José Rodríguez Marrero y Julio Abad y Ramos, ambos de la situación de "sin destino", asistentes del Comandante de Infantería Federico Tabío y Espinosa. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

4.—Se trasladan de la situación de "sin destino", al Batallón Nro. 1 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, a los soldados José Rodríguez Marrero y Julio Abad Ramos, para que continúen prestando sus servicios como asistentes del Comandante de Infantería Federico Tabío y Espinosa.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

5.—Se destinan al Primer Distrito Militar treinta y seis caballos del tipo "Semi-ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "H" números 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64. 65, 67, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116 y 118.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.(S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

6.—Se destinan al Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar, veintitrés caballos tipo "Ligero" de monta, que serán calimbados por el Director del Hospital General de Veterinaria, con la serie y números siguientes:

Serie "C" números 97, 99, 102, 113, 114, 130, 136,

148, 162, 163, 165, 169, 174, 176, 177, 179, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 194 y 195. (S. S. G. Nro. 130-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

7.—Se concede un mes de licencia por enfermedad y con paga completa, al Capitán de la Guardia Rural Julio Retana y Amador, del Escuadrón 25, Cuarto Distrito Militar.

Esta concesión queda sujeta a lo prescripto en los dos últimos párrafos del artículo 80 del Reglamento del Ejército. (S. S. Nro. 432-923).

8.—Se agrega para servicio a la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar, el caballo de la serie "T" Nro. 51, castaño obscuro, pelo blanco en la frente, un piquete en la oreja derecha, de 159 cm. de alzada, perteneciente al Sexto Distrito Militar, que tenía asignado el Comandante Erasmo Delgado y Alvarez, en el Sexto Distrito Militar. (S. S. G. Nro. 211-924).

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar.

9.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (d) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, se licencian del servicio militar de la República, a los siguientes soldados:

Marcelino Prado y Pérez, de la Compañía de Zapadores y Constructores del Cuerpo de Ingenieros, Séptimo Distrito Militar.

Armando Campos y de la Viña, del Pelotón de Ametralladoras del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 6, Segundo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

10.—Se destaca en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección, al Segundo Teniente de Infantería Angel Cremata y Tabares, del Batallón Nro. 4, Sexto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 996-923). 923).

11.—Se concede una prórroga de diez y siete días con paga completa a la licencia que actualmente disfruta el Teniente Coronel Desiderio Rangel y Espinosa, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Quinto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

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12.—Se concede un mes de licencia con paga completa, al Capitán Veterinario Pedro T. Azcárate y Guzmán del Primer Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

13.—Se conceden dos meses de licencia con paga completa al Capitán de la Guardia Rural Francisco Fernández de Lara y Sotolongo, M. M., del Escuadrón 2, Quinto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

14.—Se conceden diez días de licencia con paga completa y un mes y veinte días a media paga, al Capitán de Caballería Jacinto Llaca y Argudín, del Tercio Táctico Nro. 4, Octavo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL }
Nro. 127. } *Habana, 18 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—Habiendo sido designados para recibir cursos de perfeccionamiento en Escuelas Militares de los Estados Unidos, varios Oficiales de nuestro Ejército, se destacan en servicio en las Escuelas que se mencionarán a partir de las fechas que también se expresan:

En la Escuela de Artillería de Campaña de Fort Sill, Oklaoma, los Capitanes de Artillería Arturo de Lameréns y de Lameréns, y Osvaldo Miranda y Gabancho, y el Primer Teniente de Artillería Alfredo Collazo y Torres (este último véase párrafo 6 Orden Especial 100 s. c. de este Centro). Recibirán el curso de Oficiales de Batería que comenzará el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925 y se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de la primera de dichas fechas.

En la Escuela de Infantería de Fort Benning, Georgia, el Capitán de Infantería Armando Castellanos y Villageliú, a recibir un curso de Oficiales superiores (curso avanzado o Field Officers) y el Comandante de Infantería Emilio Rousseau y Mendive, y el Primer Teniente de Infantería Armando Céspedes y Montes, (este último véase párrafo 11 Orden Especial 81 s. c. de este Centro), a recibir un curso de Oficiales de Compañía. El año académico comenzará el 1º de octubre de 1924 y terminará el 31 de mayo de 1925, pero estos tres Oficiales se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso. En la misma Escuela anterior el Comandante de Artillería José M. Bonich y de la Puente a recibir un curso de Ofi-

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

ciales superiores de Infantería rigiendo las mismas fechas expresadas en este párrafo.

En la Escuela de Artillería de Costa de Fort Monroe, Virginia, el Capitán de Artillería Enrique Prieto y Romañach, a recibir el curso avanzado (Field Officers) que comenzará el quince de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925 y los Primeros Tenientes de Artillería Felipe M. Domínguez y Aquino (véase párrafo 13 Orden Especial 54 s. c. de este Centro) y Mario Montoro y Saladrigas (véase párrafo 10 Orden Especial 104 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso de Oficiales de Batería, de igual duración que el anterior. Los tres Oficiales se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso.

En la Escuela de Caballería de Fort Riley, Kansas, el Capitán de la Guardia Rural Alfredo Céspedes y Montes (véase párrafo 3 Orden Especial 119 de este Centro) a recibir un curso avanzado de Equitación que comenzará el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925 y los Primeros Tenientes Manuel Puncet y Cutié, Federico Darna y Guira (véase párrafo 2 Orden Especial 68 s. c. de este Centro) y José F. Morilla y Coba (véase párrafo 6 Orden Especial 93 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso de Oficiales de Escuadrón, que comenzará el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925. Los cuatro Oficiales se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso que van a recibir.

En la Escuela de Señales de Camp Alfred Vail, Ocean Port, New Jersey, el Capitán de Infantería Armando Fuentes y Estrada, a recibir un curso de Oficiales de Compañía y el Primer Teniente de Infantería Pablo A. Rosado y Rodríguez (véase párrafo 5 Orden Especial 121 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso acerca de "Trabajos de Laboratorio". Ambos cursos comenzarán el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminarán el 15 de junio de 1925. Ambos Oficiales se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el mismo.

En la Escuela de Ingenieros de Fort Humphreys, Virginia, el Primer Teniente de Caballería José M. Carbonell y González (véase párrafo 8 Orden Especial 120 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso de Oficiales de Compañía que comenzará el 15 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 15 de junio de 1925, debiendo presentarse en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso.

En la Escuela de Medicina del Ejército, Washington D. C., conforme se dispuso en el párrafo 2 de la Orden Especial 84, s. c. de este Centro, al Comandante Médico César Muxó y Torres, a recibir un curso avanzado sobre "Roentnology". Este Oficial ya está en dicha Escuela. El Capitán Médico Ismael Angulo y Alvarez, cuya situación se legalizó por el párrafo 5 de la Orden Especial 75 de 9 de mayo de 1924 de este Estado Mayor General. Este Oficial comunicará la fecha de terminación del curso un mes antes. El Primer Teniente Médico Luis Alvarez y Tabío, (véase párrafo 13 Orden Especial 122 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso de perfeccionamiento que comenzará el 1º de septiembre de 1924 y terminará en junio de 1925. Este Oficial se presentará en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso. El Capitán Veterinario Serafín Santamaría y Ventura (véase párrafo 11 Orden Especial 77 s. c. de este Centro) a recibir un curso de perfeccionamiento sobre Veterinaria que comenzará el 1º de septiembre de 1924, por lo que deberá presentarse quince días antes en la Escuela.

En la Escuela Primaria del Servicio Aéreo de Fort Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, el Segundo Teniente de Artillería Adriano Reyes y Hernández, y los Segundos Tenientes Supernumerarios Manuel Heres y Hevia, Agustín Gutiérrez y González y Roberto Becerra y Bonet, a recibir un curso Primario en la Escuela del Servicio Aéreo de Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, que comenzará el 8 de septiembre de 1924 y terminará el 4 de marzo de 1925. Estos cuatro Oficiales se presentarán en la Escuela quince días antes de comenzar el curso. (S. It. Nro. 1-924).

2.—Conforme se hizo saber por el párrafo 1 de la Orden General Nro. 47, s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, el Capitán de Infantería Rómulo Masvidal y Albrech, M. M., está recibiendo un curso acerca de trabajos prácticos de Electricidad en relación a los aparatos de Radio en la Planta de la Compañía Eléctrica de Schenectadys, New York, que terminará el 31 de diciembre de 1924.

Y según se publicó en el párrafo 3 de la Orden Especial Nro. 94 y párrafo 1 de la Nro. 117, ambas s. c. de este Centro, el Capitán de Artillería Bolívar Vila y Blanco, recibirá por cuenta del Ejército de Cuba, un curso acerca de Ingeniería Eléctrica en el Instituto Tecnológico de Cambridge, Massachusett, cuyo primer año académico

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

terminará en junio de 1925, y entonces se publicará el párrafo de orden autorizando el segundo año. La dirección postal de esta Escuela es: "Mass. Institute of Technology, Box 177, Cambridge, Massachusette, U. S. A."

Los Oficiales que aún no están en los Estados Unidos, recibirán como anticipo a justificar para gastos de viaje, trescientos pesos ($300.00) los Oficiales superiores y doscientos pesos ($200.00) los Oficiales Subalternos. La dieta de los Oficiales casados se fija en cinco pesos ($5.00) y la de los Oficiales solteros en tres pesos cincuenta centavos ($3.50).

Todos estos Oficiales observarán fielmente las reglas contenidas en la carta de instrucciones que a cada uno se entregará oportunamente.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en los párrafos 1 y 2 de esta Orden se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. It. Nro. 1-924).

3.—Se concede un mes de licencia con paga completa al Capitán de la Guardia Rural Luis R. Hernández y Rodríguez, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Segundo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 29-924).

4.—Se nombra al Comandante de Caballería Ramón Cabrales y Nescolarde, M. M., del Tercio Táctico Nro. 3, Primer Distrito Militar, Oficial Investigador de la causa Nro. 20-924 de la Sección de Auditoría de este Estado Mayor General.

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar. (S. A. C. Nro. 20-924).

5.—Se modifica el párrafo 2 de la Orden Especial Nro. 110, s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, en cuanto se refiere a los Oficiales que a continuación se expresan, con motivo de haber sido ascendidos a los grados inmediatos, por Decreto Nro. 999 de 4 de agosto en curso, surtiendo efecto esta modificación a partir del día 10 de julio próximo pasado:

	Aloj.	Alumb.	Comb.
Coronel Auditor José M. Guerrero y Dueñas	$84.00	$10.50	$2.62.
Coronel Auditor Serafín Espinosa y Ramos	$84.00	$10.50	$2.62.
Coronel Médico Horacio Ferrer y Díaz . . .	$84.00	$10.50	$2.62.
Tte. Coronel Médico Armando Guerrero y Broufau	$60.00	$ 9.00	$2.62.

	Aloj.	Alumb.	Comb.
Tte. Coronel Médico Emilio López del Castillo y Ochoa	$60.00	$ 9.00	$2.62.
Tte. Coronel Veterinario Luis A. Beltrán y Moreno	$72.00	$ 9.00	$2.62.
Tte. Coronel Veterinario Federico Cagigal y Pazos	$60.00	$ 9.00	$2.62.
Comandante Médico Alfredo Figueras y Ballester	$50.00	$ 7.50	$2.62.
Comandante Dentista José A. Cabrera y González	$50.00	$ 7.50	$2.62.
Comandante Farmacéutico Virgilio Ferrer y Díaz	$50.00	$ 7.50	$2.62.
Comandante Auditor Lorenzo M. del Portillo y Plasencia	$60.00	$ 7.50	$2.62.
Capitán Médico Guillermo Lage y Fernández	$48.00	$ 6.00	$2.62.
Capitán Farmacéutico Mario Gómez y Menéndez	$48.00	$ 6.00	$2.62.
Capitán Veterinario Serafín Santamaría y Ventura	$40.00	$ 6.00	$2.62.
1er. Tte. Veterinario Antonio M. Martínez y de Arredondo	$30.00	$ 4.50	$2.62.
1er. Tte. Veterinario Abelardo Fernández y Malberty	$30.00	$ 4.50	$2.62.

(S. C. P. Nro. 16-924)

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

ORDEN ESPECIAL
Nro. 128. *Habana, 19 de agosto de 1924.*

1.—En un Consejo de Guerra General reunido en el Puesto de Columbia, Marianao, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 de la Orden Especial Nro. 58, s. c. de la Jefatura del Sexto Distrito Militar, fué juzgado en causa Nro. 68-924 de dicho mando, el soldado José M. Santana Sánchez, ex-soldado del Escuadrón 3 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 1; y declarado "culpable" de un delito de "hurto de efectos militares", el Consejo lo condenó a la pena de "cinco meses y diez días de arresto mayor", suspensión de todo cargo y del derecho de sufragio durante el tiempo de la condena, expulsión deshonrosa del Ejército y périda de todos los derechos adquiridos en el servicio, haberes retenidos y asignaciones que le correspondan, con abono de la prisión preventiva sufrida; y a indemnizar al Sr. Antonio Acosta, en la cantidad de $15.00, importe del revólver que le vendió, debiendo sufrir en defecto de pago prisión subsidiaria a razón de un día por cada dos pesos y medio que deje de satisfacer.

El revólver y funda, ocupados como piezas de convicción, serán restituídos al Escuadrón 3 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 1.

El Sr. Secretario de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo e interino de la Guerra y Marina, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 30 del Decreto Orgánico de las Fuerzas Armadas, ha impartído su aprobación a los procedimientos y a la sentencia, la que será ejecutada en la prisión militar de la Cabaña, Habana. (S. A. C. Nro. 68-924).

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

2.—Por haber sido condenado por la Audiencia de Santa Clara, en causa Nro. 250-923 del Juzgado de Instrucción de Sagua la Grande, por un delito de "estafa", a la pena de "cuatro meses y un día de arresto mayor" y accesorias correspondientes, se licencia del servicio militar de la República, al soldado Rafael Gutiérrez y Martínez, del Escuadrón 2 del Tercio Táctico de Caballería Nro. 3, Primer Distrito Militar, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el inciso (a) del apartado tercero del artículo 107 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército.

Este licenciamiento produce la aplicación del artículo 32 de la Ley Penal Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

3.—Se destaca en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Administración, al soldado Saturnino García, del Escuadrón 30 de la Guardia Rural, Cuarto Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 855-924).

4.—De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 1069 del Reglamento del Ejército, se autoriza al Primer Teniente de Caballería José M. Carbonell y González, del Tercio Táctico Nro. 2, Tercer Distrito Militar, destacado en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, para que mientras permanezca en el extranjero pueda endosar sus comprobantes de pago a favor del Segundo Teniente de Infantería Miguel Lesassier y Martínez. (S. P. O. Nro. 51-924).

5.—Se deja sin efecto el párrafo 6 de la Orden Especial Nro. 112, s. c. de este Centro, en la parte que se refiere al licenciamiento del soldado Oscar González, de la 1ra. Compañía del Batallón Nro. 2 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 27-924).

6.—Se disponen los siguientes traslados de alistados del Séptimo Distrito Militar:

Soldado Nicomedes Valcarcel y Sanabria, del Batallón Nro 1 de Artillería de Costa, al Batallón Nro. 2 de la propia arma.

Soldado Clemente Gavilla, del Batallón Nro. 2 de Artillería de Costa, al Batallón Nro. 3 de la propia arma. (S. P. O. Nro. 877-924).

7.—El soldado Andrés Nieves Suárez, alistado con fecha 5 del actual, se destina al Cuerpo de Aviación, Sexto Distrito Militar, quedando destacado en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Administración,

con la misma fecha de su alistamiento. (S. P. O. Nro. 60-924).

8.—Se traslada del Batallón Nro. 3 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar, a la Batería Ligera del propio mando, al soldado José Alcántara y Berengena, a fin de que continúe prestando sus servicios como asistente del Primer Teniente de Artillería Pedro L. Díaz y Rivero. (S. P. O. Nro. 5-924).

9.—Se traslada de la Plana Mayor del Batallón Nro. 1 de Artillería de Costa, Séptimo Distrito Militar, al Batallón Nro.3 de la propia arma y Distrito, al soldado Fernando Figueroa y Santana, quien quedará destacado en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Dirección. (S. P. O. Nro. 857-924).

10.—El soldado Cándido Fernández y Muiñoz, alistado con fecha 7 del actual, se destina al Cuerpo de Aviación, Sexto Distrito Militar, quedando destacado en servicio en el Estado Mayor General, Departamento de Administración, con la misma fecha de su alistamiento. (S. P. O. Nro. 60-924).

11.—Se traslada del Tercio Táctico Nro. 6, Segundo Distrito Militar, al Servicio de Sanidad, al soldado José G. Revoredo, quien quedará destacado en servicio en el citado Distrito. (S. P. O. Nro. 681-924).

12.—Se declaran necesarios al servicio militar los viajes realizados por el Primer Teniente de la Guardia Rural, Lino Serrano y Medina, del Escuadrón 21, Octavo Distrito Militar, entre Guanajay, Habana, y regreso, durante los días del 24 al 30 de julio último. (S. P. O. Nro. 54-924).

13.—Se conceden quince días de licencia con paga completa, al Sr. José Núñez y Delgado, del Transporte Marítimo del Séptimo Distrito Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 25-924).

14.—Se disponen los siguientes traslados de Oficiales:

Coronel Emiliano Amiell y Ginori, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito Militar.

Coronel Julio R. Sanguily y Echarte, M. M., de la Plana Mayor del Octavo Distrito, a la Plana Mayor del Cuarto Distrito Militar, y continuará destacado en ser-

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vicio como Director de la Academia Militar. (S. P. O. Nro. 58-924)

Los gastos que por virtud de lo dispuesto en el presente párrafo se originen, son necesarios al servicio militar

15.—En relación con lo dispuesto en el párrafo 9 de la Orden Especial Nro. 77, y párrafo 18 de la Nro. 80, ambas s. c. de este Estado Mayor General, se dispone que la Comisión designada para la adquisición en los Estados Unidos de Norte América, de caballos para el Ejército quedará integrada por el Comandante de Caballería José Perdomo y Martínez, M. M., del Tercio Táctico Nro. 1, Sexto Distrito Militar; Comandante de Caballería José Navarro y Hernández, de la situación de "sin destino", Ayudante de Campo del Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República, y Capitán de Caballería Jesús A. Giménez y López, de la situación de "sin destino".

Adcripto a dicha Comisión actuará como asesor facultativo el Teniente Coronel Veterinario Luis A. Beltrán y Moreno, M. M., Agregado al Estado Mayor General.

Por orden del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

(F) A. HERRERA,
Jefe de Estado Mayor General.

Copia Oficial:

(F) E. F. LORES,
Auxiliar del Jefe de Estado Mayor,
Jefe del Departamento de Dirección.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1925 2012-11 A.G.O.

WAR DEPARTMENT 3111

SUBJECT Decree Authorizing Enlistment of Illiterates in Army. (6240)

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba. M.I. 1A. K. B. 4/3

No. 2582 *Date* March 27, 1925, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 1 1925

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of Decree No. 401 authorizing the enlistment of illiterates in the Cuban Army. This decree was published in the Gaceta Oficial March 21, 1925.

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

4/3/25
2 copies retained in M.I. 2a.

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Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

Gaceta Oficial - March 21, 1925.

1925 2012-11/2
ARMY

TRANSLATION

SECRETARY OF WAR AND NAVY

DECREE No. 401.

WHEREAS: Clause "e" of Article 88 of the Organic Decree of the Army provides that when the needs of the service so require, the enlistment of persons who cannot read or write may be authorized.

WHEREAS: Taking into account the great difficulty of obtaining the enlistment of persons to fill the number of vacancies in the Tercio Táctico No. 3 of the Cavalry, First Military District.

THEREFORE: In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the constitution and present laws, for the good of the public service, upon recommendation of the Chief of General Staff of the Army, and in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy.

I RESOLVE:

1. To authorize the Chief of the First Military District, within a space of six months counting from this date, to make effective the necessary number of enlistments of persons who cannot read or write, but who can fill all the other requirements for entrance in the Army, in Tercio Táctico of his command.

2. To charge the Secretary of War and Navy with the execution of the provisions of this decree.

Given in the presidential palace, Havana, this nineteenth day of March, 1925.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President.

A. MONTES,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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

1 Encl

4-1 2012-113-31

6240

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Decree Authorizing Enlistment of Illiterates in Army.

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of Decree No. 1817 authorizing the enlistment of illiterates in the Seventh Military District to fill existing vacancies in the Cuban Army. This decree was published in the Gaceta Oficial August 27, 1925.

RECEIVED G-2 WAR DEPT SEP 10 1925

Henry C. Clark

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

From: M. A., Havana. Report No. 2681 Date: August 29, 1925.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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TRANSLATION

Gaceta Oficial - August 27, 1925.

SECRETARY OF WAR AND NAVY

DECREE No. 1817

WHEREAS: Clause "e" of Article 88 of the Organic Decree of the Army provides that when the needs of the service so require, the enlistment of persons who cannot read or write may be authorized.

WHEREAS: Having allowed the Chief of the Seventh Military District a space of six months to effect the necessary number of enlistments of persons who cannot read or write, and the said period having expired the sixth instant without the vacancies in the above mentioned district being filled.

WHEREAS: Taking into account the great difficulty of obtaining the enlistment of persons to fill the number of vacancies.

THEREFORE: In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the constitution and present laws, for the good of the public service, upon recommendation of the Chief of General Staff of the Army, and in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy.

I RESOLVE:

1. To authorize the Chief of the Seventh Military District, within the space of another six months, counting from this date, to make effective the necessary number of enlistments of persons who cannot read or write, but who can fill all the other requirements for entrance in the Army, in the said command.

2. To charge the Secretary of War and Navy with the execution of the provisions of this decree.

Given in the presidential palace, Havana, this twenty-fifth day of August, 1925.

GERARDO MACHADO,
President.

RAFAEL ITURRALDE,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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

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3
WAR DEPARTMENT 6240

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Decree Authorizing Enlistment of Illiterates in Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 23 1925

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of Decree No. 2,421 authorizing the enlistment of illiterates in the First Military District to fill existing vacancies in the Cuban Army. This decree was published in the Gacenta Oficial December 12, 1925.

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

From: M. A., Havana. Report No. 2727 Date: Dec. 17, 1925.

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

4-1 2012-116

G-2 Report

6100

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Reorganization of the Cuban Army and Navy.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 15 1926

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of a law recently passed by the Cuban Congress authorizing the President to reorganize the army and navy.

2. This law was passed at the request of President Machado and is intended principally for the reorganization of the Rural Guard of Cuba. It is contemplated to increase the numerical strength and pay of this branch, to raise the standard of qualifications for enlistment therein, and to improve its efficiency in general.

3. Detailed plans for the reorganization contemplated under this act are now being made by the General Staff of the Cuban Army. I will forward same to your office as soon as available.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2749 Date: March 9, 1926.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

4-2 2012-116

6100 (7)

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Reorganization of the Cuban Army and Navy.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D.A. MAR 15 1926

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of a law recently passed by the Cuban Congress authorizing the President to reorganize the army and navy.

2. This law was passed at the request of President Machado and is intended principally for the reorganization of the Rural Guard of Cuba. It is contemplated to increase the numerical strength and pay of this branch, to raise the standard of qualifications for enlistment therein, and to improve its efficiency in general.

3. Detailed plans for the reorganization contemplated under this act are now being made by the General Staff of the Cuban Army. I will forward same to your office as soon as available.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2749 Date: March 9, 1926.

copy to O.M.I.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
4-2 1926 2012-116
MAR 15

LAW: Gazette of March 5, 1926.

Authorizing the Executive to reorganize the Army and Navy.

GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES, President of the Republic of Cuba, hereby make known: That Congress has passed and I have sanctioned the following law:

Article I.- The President of the Republic, in his character of Commander in Chief of the Land and Sea Forces, is hereby authorized to reorganize the Army and National Navy, utilizing the existing organizations or creating other new organizations if he deems proper, and to revise the legal provisions in force for both institutions and adapt the same.

Article II.- For the purpose of carrying into effect the reorganization referred to in the preceding article he may not dispose of other funds save those assigned for these services in the national budget in force, although he may modify the distribution of the same.

Article III.- This law shall be in force during a maximum period of six months from the date of its promulgation, at the expiration of which the President of the Republic shall report to Congress on the measures decided upon.

Therefore: I order that the present law be fulfilled and executed in all of its parts.

Given at the Presidential Palace, Havana, March 2, 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-2 1926. 2012-116

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Presidential Decree No. 1100 publishing regulations to effect Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with Law of March 2, 1926.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. OCT 5 - 1926

1. As advised in my dispatch No. 2807, of August 16, 1926, I am forwarding herewith copies of translation of the first half of Presidential Decree No. 1100 on the Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with the Law of March 2, 1926.

2. As soon as the complete translation is made, copies of the remaining portion of the above mentioned decree will be furnished.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2825 Date: September 27,1926.

Did a copy of this report go to War College (See notation on #2837 following).

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC

EXTRAORDINARY EDITION of JULY 20, 1926.

"ORGANIC LAW OF THE ARMY"

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY.
Decree No. 1100.

WHEREAS: The law of March 2, 1926 authorizes the President of the Republic to reorganize the Army and Navy, making use therefor of the organizations now existing or by creating new ones if he deems it necessary, reviewing and adapting the legal provisions in force for both institutions.

WHEREAS: In order to properly achieve the principal objects for which the army is created, to provide for the defense of the national territory and conservation of internal peace, and to improve and adapt the organisms making up the same to the exigencies of the service, it is proper and necessary to modify its present organization, to reorganize some of its services, to create new organisms and broaden the sphere of action of others in accordance with the recommendations dictated by experience.

THEREFORE: Making use, within the time fixed in article III of the above cited law of March 2, 1926 of the authority therein granted me, on proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy,

I RESOLVE:

To order that the military service be governed by the provisions of the following

"ORGANIC LAW OF THE ARMY."

CHAPTER I.
On the organization of the army.

ARTICLE 1. - The Army is a national institution the chief object of which is to maintain the independence of the nation and the rule of the constitution and the laws.

ARTICLE 2. - The Army shall be made up of the following organizations:

The General Staff.
The Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry Arms.
The Engineer Corps.
The Signal Corps.
The Aviation Corps.
The Services of Sanitation, Auditory and Veterinary.
The Military Schools.
The Personnel of retired officers and enlisted men.
The Militia to be organized.

The Cavalry shall be composed of Tactical Regiments and the Rural Guards.

CHAPTER II.
The President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3. - The supreme command of the Army is vested, in accordance with subdivision 17 of article 68 of the Constitution, in the President of the Republic who shall exercise said command directly in time of peace through the Secretary of War and Navy and through the Chief of the General Staff. In case of war or serious alteration of public order, the President may place all the Army or part of the same under the command of one or several officers who shall be under his orders.

Nevertheless, the President of the Republic may, at any time, be advised by the Chief of the General Staff or may give him orders directly.

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CHAPTER III.
The Secretary of War and Navy.

ARTICLE 4. - The Secretary of War and Navy, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the Law of July 12, 1917, shall be entrusted with the carrying into effect the plans of the President of the Republic on military affairs. He directly represents the President and shall always be obliged to act in accordance with the instructions of said authority. It shall be understood at all times that his orders and instructions are the orders and instructions of the President and they shall be obeyed as such.

ARTICLE 5. - The Secretary of War and Navy shall also be entrusted with the approval of the decisions handed down by Courts Martial against enlisted men, when these impose the death penalty or that of dishonorable discharge or dismissal from the service, and when the action is for common crimes imposing penalties which deprive the accused of his liberty during more than six months.

CHAPTER IV.
The General Staff.

ARTICLE 6. - The General Staff is entrusted with the investigation and reporting of all matters which affect the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations, and for that purpose shall study and report upon matters relative to the organization, distribution, equipment, arms and training of the military forces (regular and militia); it shall propose all legislative measures and the general regulations and special regulations which affect the instruction, transportation, communications, headquarters and supplies of the Army; it shall prepare plans for manouvres; it shall revise the budgets for the maintenance of the Army and shall advise upon the use of the amounts assigned therefor; it shall exercise supervision over the inspections, education and military instruction; over examinations for the appointment of officers, reports of ability and the appointment of the personnel necessary for the organization of temporary or permanent commands and on all orders and instructions which originate during the course of the administration of any branch of the service which is in relation with the efficiency of the military forces; it shall prepare the orders and important correspondence in which shall be set forth the orders, instructions and provisions of the President and shall report upon any matter ordered by the Secretary of War and Navy.

ARTICLE 7. - The General Staff is in charge, additional to the above, of the preparation of plans for the defense of the nation and for the mobilization of the military forces (including the appointment of members of the General Staff who shall serve on the different units of the Army); of studying the possible theaters of war and general strategic matters; to collect information on military matters, national and foreign; to prepare plans and reports of campaigns, battles, skirmishes and expeditions and to compile data and draft the technical history of military operations in Cuba.

It shall also have charge of advising the Secretary of War and Navy on all matters relative to the Army, such as organization, mobilization of troops, enlistments, promotions, retirements and resignations of officers and men, decisions of the Military Courts, supplies and rationment, sanitary services, manufacture of war material, military archives, fortifications, barracks, manoeuvres and military operations and everything relative to the defense of the national territory and the conservation of public order; it shall also be entrusted with the execution and seeing that the orders of the President of the Republic on the matters above mentioned are executed.

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CHAPTER V.
The Chief of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 8. - The Chief of the General Staff shall be freely appointed and removed by the President of the Republic, and shall be chosen from among officers of a rank not under that of Colonel. While in the discharge of his duties, the Colonel so appointed shall be considered a Major General and shall receive the pay assigned at the present time to said office in the Budget of the War and Navy Department. It shall also be understood that he shall cease in office on the day following the constitutional term of office of the President who appointed him.

ARTICLE 9. - The Chief of the General Staff shall report to the Secretary of War and Navy on military affairs and shall act as his adviser in connection therewith; he shall receive his orders and instructions given in the name of the President and shall execute the same in the manner prescribed in the regulations.

All orders and instructions issued by the President, and the regulations and ordinances which affect the Army or the military status of officers and enlisted men shall be given by the Secretary of War and Navy through the Chief of the General Staff save as otherwise provided in paragraph second of article 3.

ARTICLE 10. - The Chief of the General Staff under the direction of the President or the Secretary of War, by order of the President, has the direction, inspection and administration of all matters and organizations of the Army, including military academies of all classes.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint the officers who shall form the Military Courts for the trying of officers in active service and those on retired pay, enlisted men of the General Staff and enlisted men retired, and over the Courts, its procedure and decisions handed down against said enlisted men shall have the same powers which the Military Law of Procedure confers upon the Chief of the Army, when the approval of the decision is not vested in the Secretary of War and Navy in accordance with the provisions of article 5.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint an Officer Judge of the Summary Court to try all misdemeanors committed within the jurisdiction thereof by retired enlisted men, which Court shall revise the decisions handed down with respect to such misdemeanors.

ARTICLE 11. - Like the Chief of the General Staff, he has the direct and immediate command of the personnel thereof.

CHAPTER VI.
The Assistants of the Chief of Staff.

ARTICLE 12. - For the better fulfilment of the functions entrusted by this Law to the Chief of the General Staff, he shall have such assistants as may be appointed by the President of the Republic.

In addition to the special duties imposed upon such assistants by the Chief of the General Staff, they shall be the Chiefs of each of the Departments which, according to the General Regulations, forms the General Staff.

ARTICLE 13. - The Assistants of the Chief of Staff shall be freely appointed and removed by the President of the Republic and shall be chosen from officers of a rank not under that of Colonel. While in the discharge of their duties they shall be considered Brigadiers and shall receive the pay assigned to this rank in the present Budget of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE 14. - In cases of temporary absence from service of the Chief of the General Staff, one of his Assistants, selected and appointed by the President of the Republic shall substitute him.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CHAPTER VII.
Other Officers of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 15. - The other officers of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on proposal of the Chief of the General Staff.

There shall be attached to the General Staff a physician, an Auditor and a veterinarian, with the assistants deemed convenient according to the needs of the service, who shall be appointed to said posts by the President of the Republic on proposal of the Chief of the General Staff; the physician and the Auditor shall have a rank not less than Lieutenant Colonel and the Veterinarian not under that of Major.

ARTICLE 16. - The officers appointed to posts on the General Staff shall be considered placed in service and those not assimilated may not continue in that status for more than four consecutive years nor return to similar posts until they shall have served two years at least with troops.

Notwithstanding the above provision, the President of the Republic, on petition of the Chief of the General Staff and having consulted the Secretary of War and Navy, may suspend the effects of this article with respect to any determined Officer whose services are considered of great need in the post held by him or which he is to discharge, but the Chief of the General Staff will be obliged to request the application of the general provisions as soon as the causes which gave rise to the suspension shall have disappeared, or, at least, without prejudice to the interests of the service, shall substitute said Officer by another.

In no case shall there be more than two habilitated officers in each Section of the General Staff, to continue therein for the causes expressed in the preceding article.

Officers detailed to the General Staff who are not on the regular pay roll shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph second of this article wherefore they may not remain under such status more than four years.

CHAPTER VIII.
The exercise of command.

ARTICLE 17. - The command of the forces of the army is extended to all the personnel and material thereof, to the direction, government and administration of the services in all branches which affect the same, and the exercise of the jurisdiction of war by the proper military authorities.

ARTICLE 18. - The command of the Army should correspond to the rank, but no Officer may take command of an organization or determined unit without the orders of proper authorities unless in cases of reglamentary substitution.

In cases in which two or more Officers are serving at the same post, the one of highest rank or seniority shall assume the command without previous authorization.

ARTICLE 19. - In any case in which forces of the army are gathered together for the service, the officer highest in rank shall assume command of his own right.

ARTICLE 20. - The appropriate commands of the army are:

For a Colonel: a Regiment.
For a Lieutenant Colonel: a Regiment or Battalion.
For a Major: A Battallion or Tercio.
For a Captain: A Company, Squadron or Battery.
For a Lieutenant: a Platoon.

Nevertheless, an officer may temporarily and accidentally exercise commands superior to those of his rank.

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

ARTICLE 21. - The Officers of the General Staff or of the "Plana Mayor," while in their posts and under regular circumstances, shall not have the command of troops, forts nor military detachments, but may assume that of the unit or post to which they belong, provided they are entitled to such command by reason of their rank or seniority, or when they are expressly appointed therefor by the proper authority.

ARTICLE 22 - Medical Officers, Auditors, Veterinarians, Pharmacists or other assimilated officers, shall exercise command only over the officers and enlisted men of their own services who are under their immediate orders. Medical Officers who act as Directors of Hospitals shall also exercise their command over the patients and the personnel rendering services on guard or of another class therein.

CHAPTER IX.
Services of the Army.

ARTICLE 23. - The Army shall have charge, in addition to its regular military services, of the conservation of public order and the protection of persons and property outside of towns which service shall be rendered by the Rural Guards.

ARTICLE 24. - The Rural Guards shall have the double character of a military and rural police organization. As a military organization they shall be governed by the laws, regulations, orders and circulars and general orders of the Army. As Rural Police they shall be governed by special regulations and by the orders and provisions relating thereto.

ARTICLE 25. - The members of the forces of the Rural Guards shall have the character of agents of authority but shall not exercise those functions within any urbanized territory except when expressly ordered by the President of the Republic in extraordinary circumstances or when in the exercise of their duties they are forced to prosecute, lead or arrest wrong doers within town limits or to carry on other duties in relation with such services.

For the discharge of the duties entrusted to them in this article they shall receive and fulfil the orders relative to said services in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure issued by judicial and governmental authorities, except those relative to the service of summons and delivery of documents of judicial and governmental authorities.

Neither shall the members of the Rural Guards be forced to fulfil the orders of judicial and governmental authorities relative to the taking up of animals or objects which are detrimental to their proper aspect and military appearance.

In cities and towns which have municipal police they shall intervene only in the following cases: first: when in case of public disorder or serious disturbance of the public peace their aid is requested by the proper civil authorities, which shall confirm said request in writing stating that the police forces under their orders are not sufficient to meet the situation; second: when a grave crime is committed in their presence and there are no police present on the scene.

In both cases when normalcy has been restored and the persons arrested, if any, have been delivered to the civil authorities, the guards shall return to their regular duties.

ARTICLE 26. - When the President of the Republic deems it convenient he may confer upon any of the officers of the Army, special commissions, in the national territory or abroad, as a delegate of his authority at his immediate orders or as a delegate at the orders of one of the Secretaries of the Cabinet.

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

Officers detailed on these services shall receive the daily allowance fixed by the President of the Republic which shall be paid on account of the branch of the administration for which said services are rendered.

ARTICLE 27. - For the purposes of the Law of Military Procedure and for all other legal effects, the acts carried out by members of the Army in the following cases shall be considered proper acts of the military service:

1. The exercise of any command, commission or military service.
2. The fulfilment of orders issued by any superior officer or the performance of any of the duties which membership in the Army imposes.
3. To exercise functions as agents of the judicial authorities or as auxiliaries of the Fiscal or as delegates of a government officer, even though the duties discharged are of a civil or administrative nature.
4. On some of the special commissions referred to in the foregoing article.

CHAPTER X.
On the Territorial Division.

ARTICLE 28. - The territory of the nation, for the purpose of military command and jurisdiction, shall be divided into as many Districts as it is deemed proper for the better service.

ARTICLE 29. - The Chief of each District shall be the Officer of appropriate rank appointed by the President of the Republic, and his orders shall be obeyed by all the forces detailed in said District as well as by military establishments of all kinds situated within the territory of his command, unless the President of the Republic orders anything to the contrary. In cases in which due to absence, illness or other reasons he is substituted by the highest ranking officer detailed to service in the same district for a period of time greater than twenty days, the substitute must be confirmed by the President or substituted again.

ARTICLE 30. - The President of the Republic shall designate the number of Officers and enlisted men necessary for the Staff of each District, for the direction, government and administration of the same.

ARTICLE 31. - The Chief of the Military District shall have his headquarters at the place indicated by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 32. - The District Chiefs shall have over the forces at their orders such powers as the Law of Military Procedure confers upon Regimental Chiefs.

ARTICLE 33. - The District Chiefs shall also have the powers equal to those conferred upon the Chief of the General Staff in Article 10 with respect to the appointment of Courts Martials to try enlisted men of their respective commands, as well as over said Courts, its actions and decisions when the approval thereof does not correspond to the Secretary of War and Navy in accordance with what is provided in Article 5.

ARTICLE 34. - When the President of the Republic deems it proper he may temporarily divide the territory of the nation into Departments composed of two or more military districts, appointing to the command of each Department one of the Assistants of the Chief of the General Staff or an Officer whose rank is not under that of a Colonel.

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

In such cases the Chiefs of said Districts shall continue to exercise judicial and governmental functions vested in them by the laws, regulations and orders in force.

ARTICLE 35. - The number of Officers and enlisted men of the Staffs of the commands referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed by the President of the Republic; and the employments shall be made by the Chief of the General Staff on proposal of the Chief of the Department, from among officers and men of the District making up such command.

ARTICLE 36. - A Military Post is a zone of limits previously fixed by the Executive and in which forces of the Army are encamped, or which is used for services of the Army, and in general, all places used for a military purpose, such as warehouses, live stock stables, shops, etc., as well as any place protected by forces of the Army, or which is in any way related thereto.

During a campaign or manoeuvres a military post shall be the area of a poligonal zone determined by the straight lines which join the limits of the outposts.

CHAPTER XI.
Membership in the Army.

ARTICLE 37. - The members of the active Army shall be the following:

For the General Staff and Military Schools, and the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and the Engineering and Signal Corps.	Officers	12 Colonels 12 Lieutenant Colonels 33 Majors 145 Captains 202 First Lieutenants 98 Second Lieutenants
	Aspirants to Officers	502 90 Supernumerary Officers 75 Cadets
	Enlisted men.	165 136 First Class Sergeants 219 Second Class Sergeants 1057 Corporals 9439 Privates
For the Sanitary Service.	Officers	1 Colonel Physician 2 Lieutenant Colonels Physicians 9 Majors Physicians 22 Captains Physicians 9 First Lieutenants Physicians 43. 1 Major Dentist 3 Captains dentists 7 First Lieutenants Dentists 1 Major Pharmacist 1 Captain Pharmacist 1 First Lieutenant Pharmacist
	Enlisted Men	14 13 First Class Sergeants 16 Second Class Sergeants 21 Third Class Sergeants 280 Privates
For the Veterinary Service.	Officers	330 1 Lieutenant Colonel Veterinarian. 2 Majors Veterinarians 9 Captains Veterinarians 13 First Lieutenants Veterinarians
	Enlisted Men	25 6 First Class Sergeants 16 Second Class Sergeants 9 Third Class Sergeants 130 Privates

161

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

For the Judge Advocates Department.	Officers	1 Colonel Judge Advocate 2 Lieut. Colonels, Auditors 2 Majors Auditors 4 Captains Auditors 4 First Lieutenants Auditors
	Enlisted Men	20 Privates
For the General Staff Band.	Officers	1 Captain Musician 1 First Lieutenant Musician
For the Aviation Corps.	Officers	1 Captain Aviator 6 First Lieutenant Aviators 11 Second Lieutenant Aviators
	Enlisted men	3 First Class Sergeants 8 Second Class Sergeants 4 Third Class Sergeants 11 Corporals 44 Soldiers

The standing number of officers for the different arms shall be distributed as follows:

For the Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps and Engineer Corps.	14 Majors 54 Captains 74 First Lieutenants 38 Second Lieutenants
For the Cavalry.	19 Majors 91 Captains 128 First Lieutenants 60 Second Lieutenants.

ARTICLE 38. - In times of peace the President of the Republic shall delegate for the service of conservation of public order and for the protection of persons and property outside of towns, the Rural Guard with 42 Battalions at least; and the remainder of the forces of the Army shall be used exclusively for military services. The President of the Republic, in accordance with the needs and the financial resources of the nation may increase or decrease the number of enlisted men forming each battalion, company or battery to a minimum of 60 and a maximum of 150 men, and the battalions of Rural Guards to a maximum of 200 and a minimum of 75 men, but without exceeding the aggregate total authorized by this Law.

Under extraordinary circumstances the President of the Republic may use the forces of the tactical regiments for the conservation of public order.

The standing army provided for in the foregoing article may be increased by the President of the Republic during times of war or of serious alteration of public order, or in time of peace when the General Budget of the Nation assigns sufficient amounts for the payment of the expenditures thereof.

ARTICLE 39. - The distribution of the standing army above fixed, between Arms, General Staff Service, District Staffs, Military Schools and Corps, shall be made by the President of the Republic in accordance with the military necessities of the Nation, but the number of Officers provided for in Article 37 for all Arms may not be changed.

ARTICLE 40. - The different Arms and Corps shall be organized as follows: those of Infantry and Artillery by Companies or Batteries (Field Artillery), Battalions and Regiments; Cavalry by Battalions, Regiments and Squadrons; the Engineering and Signal Corps into Companies and Battalions; the Aviation Corps into Squadrons. The Companies, Squadrons, and Batteries as well as the Regiments and Battalions shall be tactical and administrative units; the Regiments shall be only tactical organizations.

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

When the needs of the service so require, Brigades may be organized with exclusively tactical purposes.

CHAPTER XII.

Ranking.

ARTICLE 41. - The military rankings is the following:

The Chief of the General Staff.

Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff.

(The Chief of the General Staff and his Assistants have, while in the discharge of their duties, the considerations of a Major General or Brigadier General, respectively, according as is provided in Articles 8 and 13).

Standing ranking:

Superior Officers	(Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel (Major
Subalterns	(Captain (First Lieutenant (Second Lieutenant (Second Lieutenant Supernumerary
Aspirants to Commissions.	(Supernumerary Officer (Cadet

Rank.	Classification.	Duties.
Classes	Sergeant	First Class	Stenographer Band Leader Drum Major Typist First Class Musician Assistant District Major Quartermaster and District Commissary. Quartermaster and Band Commissary Paymaster First Class Sanitarian Expert electrician and Mechanic Machinist
Classes	Sergeant	Second Class	Color or Standard Bearer Batallion or Regimental Sergeant Major Quartermaster and Commissary of Batallion or Regiment First Class Musician Second Class Musician Second Class Sanitarian First Class Aviation Mechanic Chief of a Signal Corps Section. Expert calculist of Artillery. In Charge of Artillery War Material. Electrician Chauffeur Specialist

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NND 740058
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Classes	Sergeant	Third Class	Quartermaster and Squadron
			Commissary
			Batallion or Company Commissary
			Stable commissary
			Company or Battery Commissary
			Third Class Musician
			Sanitarian
			Stoker
			Road Repairer
Corporals			Office clerk
			Gun corporal
			Company, Squadron or Battery
			Corporal
			Second Class Aviation
			Mechanic
			Brakeman
			Road repairer
			Specialist
Privates			Musician
			Blacksmith
			Blacksmith's assistant
			Farrier
			Harness maker
			Mechanic
			Cook
			Sanitarian
			Bugler
			Student
			Driver
			Wagon maker
			Chauffeur
			Private soldier

Among enlisted men of the same rank the rank shall depend upon the corresponding classification within the rank and among those of the same classification, by the greatest seniority in the service of said classification.

ARTICLE 42. - Among Officers of the same rank those having the greatest seniority shall have priority. If all have the same seniority the officer being a senior in his former rank shall have the priority. If the seniority in the former ranks was the same, priority shall be given to the officer having the best record in his admittance examination. If the record in the admittance examination is the same, priority shall be had by the one who has served the longest in the Army. If the time of service in the Army is the same, the oldest officer shall have priority.

Seniority in appointments by promotion shall be counted from the day following that on which the new office filled was vacated.

CHAPTER XIII.
On the Military Status.

ARTICLE 43. - The rank of each Officer with the obligations and rights inherent thereto constitute the military status.

Military status is enjoyed by all the Officers of the Army including those assimilated and those retired in accordance with the Retirement Law. The obligations imposed by the military status upon all ranks are determined or shall be determined by the military laws in force or by Presidential Decrees or by orders issued by the proper authorities.

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NND 740058
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ARTICLE 44. - Within the military status an Officer may be in three different categories: in active service, in the reserves or in retirement.

The active service shall include the discharge of all military duties. Reserve duty when thus placed by the President of the Republic. In retirement, when the Officer goes into passive military life with the rights granted by the laws.

ARTICLE 45. - The following are rights of the military status:

1. The employment corresponding to each rank.

2. The receipt of pay, bonuses and assignments which this law, the Budget Laws and the Retirement Laws determine in accordance with each employment and each situation.

3. Those which arise from laws, decrees and regulations as to admittance, substitution, promotion, retirement and pension.

ARTICLE 46. - The military status is lost for the following reasons:

1. For discharge at the request of the person who shall not abandon his post until his discharge has been granted by the President of the Republic.

A. Discharge may not be requested in the following cases:

(a) When the Officer is subject to a military trial.

(b) When he is indebted to the State.

(c) In time of war or serious alteration of public trial.

2. On account of having been condemned by Military Courts to discharge or dismissal from the service or to penalties having such others as accessories thereto.

3. On account of having been condemned by a military or civil court for a common crime of a defamatory character, or for any crime punished in the Penal Code or in special laws with principal or accessory penalties of absolute or special inhabilitation, perpetual or temporary or with any other penalty which shall deprive him of liberty during at least one year except as otherwise provided in Sub. 4 of Article XXI of the Retirement Law in so far as regards retired members of the army.

4. When it is proved in the manner determined by the Regulations for the Execution of the Retirement Law that he has been physically disabled by reason of a vicious or improper conduct or by bad habits.

ARTICLE 47. - Officers who have lost their military status for one of the causes mentioned under numbers 2, 3 and 4 of the foregoing article may not enter the Army again.

ARTICLE 48. - The President of the Republic may, at his option, grant the substitution only in time of peace and if not detrimental to the service, to any Officer who requests it after having served ten consecutive years in the Army.

ARTICLE 49. - Officers in the reserve shall have the following rights:

1. To leave the national territory in time of peace by giving prior notice to the Chief of the General Staff.

In time of war or serious alteration of public order he shall need the authorization of the President of the Republic.

2. To enjoy all political rights.

He shall lose the right to return to active service when he accepts a nomination to an elective office within six months following the date on which he has been placed in the reserves.

3. To discharge any paid office of the State, the Province or the Municipality.

4. To be paid for services rendered during time of war or serious alteration of public order.

5. To receive the benefits of the provisions of the Military Retirement Law.

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

6. To be granted the honors and military courtesies when he dresses in uniform and to use the same in the cases and circumstances mentioned in the General Regulations.

7. To appear in a special ranking conserving his rank for seniority.

8. To receive the pay and assignments corresponding to his rank and to receive the promotions and rewards which he deserves during the time on active service in the case of number 2 of the following article.

9. To return to active service when he asks that this be done within six months in advance provided there is a vacancy in the rank to which he belongs.

ARTICLE 50. - The following are the duties of Reserve Officers:

1. To have no right to promotion nor to receive pay, assignments or other bonuses corresponding to the active service.

The pension provided for in the case of each Order of the Military Merit granted him is excepted.

2. To return temporarily to active service when called in time of war or serious alteration of public order.

When the causes which led to the call to active service, or before that time if it is so ordered by the President of the Republic, shall cease he shall return to the reserves.

3. To be subject to military jurisdiction under the same circumstances as retired members.

4. To have no right to credit for the time he is in the reserves.

CHAPTER XIV.
ADMITTANCE OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 51. - The admittance into the list of Officers of the Army shall be made through the rank of Second Lieutenant. Fifty per cent of the vacancies which occur in this rank, in each of the lists of Artillery and Infantry and Cavalry, shall be covered by graduates of the Military Academy; and the remaining fifty per cent shall be made up from Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the Preparatory School for Aspirants to Commissions.

If at the end of each school term there is not a sufficient number of Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the Preparatory School to fill all the vacancies of the fifty per cent corresponding to that class in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article, the posts which exceed the number of those graduated at the Military Academy shall be filled without prejudice to the fifty per cent corresponding to said graduates. The same rights shall be given to the graduates of the Preparatory School when the number of graduates of the Military Academy is not sufficient to fill its quota.

ARTICLE 52. - The Officers of the Aviation Corps shall also enter by the rank of Second Lieutenant after having graduated from the Aviation School.

ARTICLE 53. - Entry into the list of Officers of the Sanitary, Judge Advocates and Veterinarian Departments shall be made by the rank of First Lieutenant and the vacancies occurring in this rank shall be filled by competitive examination among those who have university degrees which capacitates them for the exercise of the profession in their respective services, provided they are over 21 years of age and under 35 and have all the requisites demanded by the proper regulations.

Musician Officers shall also enter by competitive examination by the rank of First Lieutenant and of the age fixed above.

Officers in active service who appear on the special lists of the Army, Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants with more than four years service in that rank and eight in the military service with good conduct are exempted from the requirement as to age.

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

ARTICLE 54. - The Officers of the Army shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and shall be given a proper diploma.

CHAPTER XV.
(Escalafon) Military Register.

ARTICLE 55. - The Military register (escalafon) is the list of Army Officers according to their rank, class and seniority.

In the General Register there shall appear all the Officers of the Army including those assimilated, in the order of seniority of each rank.

The special lists shall regulate the relative priority among Officers of the Arms or Services and shall serve to form the lists of promotions by seniority in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 56. - The following shall be special lists:

1. For Lieutenant Colonels and Unassimilated Majors.
2. For Artillery and Infantry.
3. For Cavalry.
4. For Aviators.
5. For Physicians.
6. For ~~Physici~~ Auditors.
7. For Veterinarians.
8. For Dentists.
9. For Pharmacists
10. For musicians.

Officers belonging to the Engineer Corps and to the Signal Corps shall appear on the Artillery and Infantry Register.

In the Cavalry Register shall appear the Officers of the Tactical Regiments and of the Rural Guard.

ARTICLE 57. - The ranks included in the special registers shall be the following:

In Artillery and Infantry and in the Cavalry, from Second Lieutenant to Major.
In the Aviation Corps, from Second Lieutenant to Captain.
In the Medical and Judge Advocate Departments, from First Lieutenant to Colonel.
In the Veterinary Service, from First Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel.
In the Dentist and Pharmacists from First Lieutenant to Major.
In the Bands from First Lieutenant to Captain.

ARTICLE 58. - When an Officer of the special register of Artillery or Infantry passes from one arm to the other of his register for the purpose of filling a vacancy by promotion, he shall study and graduate in a course at the School of Application of said arm to which he has passed and shall not be promoted again without fulfilling this requirement.

The graduates of the Military Academy nor those who have previously graduated from the corresponding School of Application shall not be obliged to fulfil the requirement mentioned above.

ARTICLE 59. - The Officers of the Tactical Regiments and of the Rural Guards may be promoted up to the rank of Captain within the special register of Cavalry without any further requirement than that of Chapter XVI for promotion; but in order to reach the rank of Major he must have graduated from the Cavalry School.

ARTICLE 60. - When a vacancy occurs in the post of Colonel it shall be filled by a Lieutenant Colonel chosen for promotion to that rank; that of Lieutenant Colonel by a Major in turn for promotion; and the vacancies of the lower ranks shall be filled from the special register to which the Major belongs.

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

CHAPTER XVI.
Promotion of Officers.

ARTICLE 61. - Every vacancy in a rank superior to that of Second Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion from those of the immediately inferior rank in the following manner:

(a) For first Lieutenant, for every four vacancies, three by seniority and one by selection.
(b) For Captain, for every three vacancies, two by seniority and one by selection.
(c) For Major, every two vacancies, one by seniority and one by selection.
(d) For Colonel, by selection.

ARTICLE 62. - Notwithstanding what is provided in the foregoing article, the President of the Republic may grant a promotion to the immediately superior rank for merits in time of war subject to the following requisites: that the acts carried out be in action of war; that said action resulted in a victory of positive benefit to the Nation; that the facts be proved through an investigation made for that purpose by order of the President of the Republic or on proposal of the Superior officer, or at the request of the interested party, within thirty days following its execution; that all those who desire to testify in favor or contra the granting of the promotion be given a hearing, said testimony to be given under oath; that it be officially announced for the cognizance of the whole Army that the investigation has been opened, the name of the Officer to whom the promotion is to be granted and the reasons therefor.

If there be no vacancy in the rank to which he is to be promoted, he shall be granted the promotion and shall be placed on the excess list in order to fill the first vacancy occurring in the rank of the register to which he belongs.

ARTICLE 63. - Promotions, both by seniority as well as by selection shall be made in accordance with the Promotion Lists which, as is provided in Article 72, shall be prepared by the Court of Classification of Military Services in the following manner:

(a) Promotion for seniority corresponds to the first persons appearing on the Seniority List of his special register.
(b) For promotions by selection, the President of the Republic may select the person to be promoted, among the first three who appear on the Selection List.

ARTICLE 64. - No Officer may obtain two consecutive promotions by selection except in the following cases:

1. When the Officer selected is at the same time the senior of those of his rank.

2. In case of promotion to the rank of Colonel or to a higher rank in the special list of assimilated officers.

ARTICLE 65. - In establishing the proportion indicated for filling vacancies in the corresponding ranks by seniority and by selection, the first appointment shall be made by seniority.

ARTICLE 66. - The Officer chosen for promotion, by seniority or selection shall have the right to pass from one arm or corps to another of those included in the special register in which he is listed, in accordance with what is provided in Articles 58 and 59.

For the purposes of what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Officers of the Engineer Corps shall be considered as of the Artillery and those of the Signal Corps as of the Infantry.

ARTICLE 67. - For promotions of Second Lieutenants to First Lieutenants and the latter to Captains, it shall be necessary that the aspirant to promotion has served at least two years in the immediately lower rank.

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

CHAPTER XVII
The Tribunal of Classification of Military Services.

ARTICLE 68. - The classification of military services shall be in charge of a tribunal which shall be called Tribunal on Classification of Military Services and shall be composed of the following officers:

The Chief of the General Staff.
The Assistants to the Chief of the General Staff who are Chiefs of Departments.
The senior Colonels who do not hold any of above posts, until the number of five members of which the Tribunal shall be composed is reached.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint an officer to act as Secretary of the Tribunal without voice or vote. Said Officer shall be substituted by another when the personal records of members of their rank and list are to be qualified.

ARTICLE 69. - The Tribunal shall meet in the month of October of each year and may act without all of its members being present, who shall give the proper oath.

The substitutions for illness or other justified cause shall be made in the manner provided in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 70. - The following are powers of the Tribunal:

1. To make lists for proposals of promotions by seniority or selection, which lists shall be transmitted to the Chief of the General Staff together with a report.

2. To report upon any matter relative to said lists investigations or other document which has served for the preparation of the same.

ARTICLE 71. - At the time fixed by the General Regulations the Chief of the General Staff shall remit to the Tribunal on classification of military services, the Record of Service of the officers, with the exception of the records of those who may not have the minimum of time fixed for promotion.

The Court may, besides, request directly from the General Staff from the Chiefs of Districts, from the Chiefs of the Divisions of Sanitation, Auditors and Veterinary, and from the Chief of any other organization of the Army, confidential reports relative to the services rendered in the same by any officer.

ARTICLE 72. - The Tribunal of Classification of Military Services shall prepare every year a list of promotion by seniority and another by selection, subject to the following rules:

(a) The list of seniority, maintaining the order in which the officers appear in their respective special Promotion Register in accordance with the provisions of Article 42, changing that order only when by virtue of what is shown in the Record of Services of an officer, he may have lost points in the Promotion Register or may be incapacitated for the promotion in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

(b) The list of selection by the importance and quality of the services rendered by every officer considered in accordance with the rules and in the manner provided for in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 73. - The Court of Classification of Military Services shall act in accordance with what is provided in the General Regulations which govern its functioning.

ARTICLE 74. - The list of promotions shall be published the last working day of every year, and shall be effective during a natural year, that is to say, from January first to December thirty-first.

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NND 740058
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CHAPTER XVIII.
Assignments, Transfers and Exchanges of Officers.

ARTICLE 75. - The officers, upon being assigned for the first time, shall be so by the Secretary of War and Navy for the General Staff, Battalion, Tercio, Staff of District, Battery, Engineer Corps or Signal Corps, Squadrons of the Rural Guard and Military Schools, it being the power of the Chiefs of each one of these units to assign them within said units.

ARTICLE 76. - The appointments of the Officers of Staffs of District, Battalion and Tercio shall be made by the Chiefs of every one of these units selecting them from among the officers under their command.

ARTICLE 77. - The Officers of Staffs of Districts of ranks under Lieutenant Colonel shall be considered as detached in service, and cannot remain in that assignation for a period greater than four years, nor fill similar offices again until they shall have served with troops two years at least.

Those appointed for Staffs of Battalions and Tercios, with the exception of the Major (Comandante), shall also be considered as detached in service and may not be able to remain in that assignment for a period greater than two years, nor return to said office again without having served with troops for two years at least.

ARTICLE 78. - Any officer may be appointed to render a service temporarily in a unit other than his own or for a certain service, in the following manner:

1. By the Chief of a Battalion or Tercio, Regiment or District and Territorial Department for services which have to be rendered by officers under his orders within the limits of command of said Chiefs.
2. By the President of the Republic, by the Secretary of War and Navy or by the Chief of the General Staff in the rest of the cases.

The President of the Republic may limit, whenever he may consider it convenient, the extent of the powers granted to the above mentioned Chiefs under Subdivision 1.

ARTICLE 79. - The denominations corresponding to the appointments referred to in the preceding article shall be the following: "Commission of the Service," "Special Service," or "Detached in Service."

ARTICLE 80. - No officer shall be detached in service for a period greater than four years nor return to that assignation without having served with troops for two years at least, except in the cases and in the manner provided in Article 16. For the purposes of this provision there shall not be taken into consideration the services rendered as detached for less than ten days in each fiscal year.

Every officer who may be detached in service shall be under the obligation to report to his immediate superior ten days in advance the date of the expiration of the period of time to which his service in that assignment is limited, and whoever fails to do so shall cease to receive his salary from the date on which he should have returned to the service with troop until such time as he is assigned to this service by order of a competent authority. Any superior authority who shall have the duty of ordering the relief of an officer "detached in service," who permits said officer to continue in that position after the expiration of the period of time to which said service is limited, a discount in his salary will be made in an amount equal to the amount of the salary of the officer who should have ceased in that position until he is assigned to the service corresponding to him.

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

ARTICLE 81. - The subaltern officers of Staffs cannot be "detached in service."

ARTICLE 82. - The officers may be transferred:

(a) From a District of territorial Department to another, from a Battalion, Tercio, Engineer Corps or Signal Corps, Military Schools, Battery or Staff, to another of these units, by the Secretary of War and Navy.

(b) From a Company or Squadron to another within the same Battalion or Tercio, by the Chief of this unit by his own authority or by order of the Chief of the District.

(c) From a Squadron, Company or Battery to the Staff of the District or vice-versa within the same command by the Chief of the District.

(d) From a Squadron of the Rural Guard to another within the same District by the Chief of said District.

These transfers cannot be effected except within each Arm or Service.

ARTICLE 83. - The exchange between non-assimilated officers of the same category and belonging to different special promotion lists may be granted by the President of the Republic when both may be graduates from the School of Cadets or may have been approved at the School of Application of the Arm to which they intend to be transferred, respectively.

In all cases of exchange each one of the exchangers shall be provided with a new diploma with a date equal to that of the diploma held by the newest and in accordance with said date they shall be placed in their new special promotion list and in the general list.

The expenses incurred in the exchange shall be for account of the interested parties.

CHAPTER XIX.
Licenses to Officers.

ARTICLE 84. - Every officer has the right to enjoy a leave of absence at the rate of one month with full pay and one month with half pay for each year of service, provided this is consistent with the service; and this leave of absence can be accumulated up to six months with full pay and six months with half pay.

ARTICLE 85. - The permits not exceeding twenty-four hours shall not be considered as leaves of absence.

ARTICLE 86. - Leaves of absence due to sickness or wounds shall always be granted with full pay, except in cases in which it is proved that the sickness or wound was acquired through bad habits or vicious conduct, or by negligence or failure to comply with the instructions of the physicians. In these cases the leaves of absence may be granted with half-pay, or without pay, in the judgment of the authority called upon to grant the same.

ARTICLE 87. - The leaves of absence on account of sickness shall not be computed as licenses for the purposes of Article 84 unless the same be included in the exceptions mentioned in the preceding article.

CHAPTER XX.
Salaries, Extra-salaries and Assignation of Officers.

ARTICLE 88. - The yearly pay which the Officers of the Army shall enjoy, payable monthly as accrued, shall be the following:

Chief of General Staff - - - - - - - -	$ 6,000.00
Assistants to Chief of General Staff -	5,000.00
Colonels - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,600.00
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - - - - - - -	3,300.00
Majors - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,400.00
Captains - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,920.00
First Lieutenants - - - - - - - - - - -	1,620.00
Second Lieutenants - - - - - - - - - - -	1,380.00

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

ARTICLE 89. - A bonus, the amount of which shall be fixed by the President of the Republic, taking into consideration their rank, may be granted to the Officers assigned to the General Staff and to those who discharge the offices of Field Assistants and Directors and Professors of Military Schools.

The Officers who belong to the Aviation Corps may also have a special bonus which the President of the Republic shall determine.

ARTICLE 90. - Every Officer shall receive an increase of ten per cent of his salary for every five years of service until the total of said increase reaches a maximum of forty per cent.

He shall likewise have the right to be supplied with lighting and fuel in the amount and manner which the General Regulations will determine.

ARTICLE 91. - The State shall furnish lodging at the Posts or Camps, as far as it may be possible, to the Officers rendering service in the same, and the Officers serving with troops shall have the preference for the lodgings.

When the number of houses destined for lodgings of Officers may not be sufficient or when Officers are detached for service at places where there are not lodgings, they shall have the right to the commutation of the lodging for cash.

The General Regulations shall fix the number of rooms to be assigned to each rank and in the cases of commutation of lodgings for cash, it will fix the amount to be received for each room in accordance with their category and the place at which they reside.

ARTICLE 92. - In times of war or of disturbance of public peace, or of manoeuvres, the Officers shall have the right to receive in goods or in cash, as the case may be, double the amount of the ration assigned to the soldier.

ARTICLE 93. - Every officer who, in fulfilment of orders relative to the service, should move from the place to which he is destined, shall have the right to be paid by the State for travelling expenses and transportation of baggage caused by said order; and if he should be away from his official residence for more than twenty-four hours, he shall also have the right to collect the fees fixed by the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 94. - Every Officer transferred from one Post to another shall have the right to collect from the State the amount of the travelling expenses and transportation of baggage to which said transfer may give rise; and in the case that within a period not greater than one year he should receive orders for more than one transfer, he shall have the right to be paid also for the travelling expenses and transportation of baggage of the dependent members of his family, these being understood to be the parents, wife and children not of age.

ARTICLE 95. - Every Officer who is authorized to be mounted shall have the right to be furnished with the horses which may be necessary, as well as with the equipment, horse-shoes, forage and maintenance of the horses, in the following proportion:

For a Colonel - - - - - - - - - - 2 horses.
For all other Officers - - - - 1 horse.

The President of the Republic shall determine what Officers, Aspirants to Officers and enlisted men are authorized to be mounted.

ARTICLE 96. - The following shall have the right to use automobiles of the State: The Secretary of War and Navy, the Chief of the General Staff, The Chiefs of Departments of the General Staff or of Territorial Command, and the Chiefs of Districts.

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

ARTICLE 97. - There shall be furnished, through the payment of the price paid by the State, any kind of articles which the Officers may need for their sustenance or the sustenance of dependent persons, as well as any piece of equipment, wearing apparel or war material which they shall need for the service.

ARTICLE 98. - The Officers serving with troops can take for their personal use from the stores a regulation rifle and a regulation revolver with the corresponding equipment and ammunition. These properties shall only be used in service, in campaign or in manoeuvres, or in target practices, and a report thereof shall be rendered in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

CHAPTER XXI
Aspirants to Officers.

ARTICLE 99. - In the classification of aspirants to officers, the Supernumerary Officers and the Cadets shall be included.

ARTICLE 100. - The Supernumerary Officers shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and shall enjoy the Military State with the rights which this Law grants to those of their category and this Military State cannot be lost by causes other than those set forth in Chapter XIII for Officers.

ARTICLE 101. - The Supernumerary Officers shall be designated for the first time by the Chief of the General Staff, and used in services suited to their capacity.

ARTICLE 102. - The Sergeants with more than eight years in that rank and who may have served twenty years in the Army with good conduct shall have the right to be appointed Supernumerary Officers.

For the computation of the periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph there shall only be taken into consideration the natural time elapsed since their appointment to Sergeant and since their enrollment in the service, respectively.

ARTICLE 103. - A Commission composed of the Chief of the Department of Direction, the Chief of the Division of Personnel and Orders, and an Auditor Officer appointed by the Chief of the General Staff shall study the personal records of the Sergeants who may have served the eight years and twenty years referred to in the preceding article, and shall include in a list those who in the judgment of the Commission may have observed good conduct.

There shall be considered as not having observed good conduct those who may have been punished once by a fine of ten dollars or by the loss of salary or by ten days of arrest; or more than ten times by penalties inferior to the above in sentences issued by Military Courts.

The places of Supernumerary Officers fixed by this Law shall be filled with the Sergeants who appear in the aforementioned list in the following order:

1. The Sergeants approved at the School of Sergeants by order of the merits obtained.
2. The other Sergeants who appear in the list by order of seniority.

ARTICLE 104. - The Supernumerary Officers shall have the right to the salute and other signs of exterior military courtesy, they shall use the uniform and the special distinguishing marks and shall have a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year, with an increase of ten per cent for every five years of service, but this shall not exceed forty per cent and without any right to allowances.

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

For the purposes of the Military Penal Law and of the Law of Military Procedure they shall be considered as Officers, but they can not be appointed Judges of a Summary Court, Investigating Officers, Fiscals, nor members of a Court Martial.

ARTICLE 105. - The Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the School of Aspirants to Officers shall receive the appointment of Second Lieutenants by the order of merit obtained at said school when there may be vacancies of this rank to be filled by them in the proportion established in Article 51.

ARTICLE 106. - The Cadets shall be enlisted as such at the School of Cadets and shall enjoy a salary of three hundred and sixty dollars per year, meals, and the equipment and habiliment designated to them in the Budget of the Nation.

In order to be enlisted as a Cadet it shall be necessary to be more than seventeen and less than twenty-three years of age, and those who are under twenty-one years of age must be authorized by their parents.

Besides the number of civilians enlisted for Cadets, fixed every year by the General Staff for admittance at the school, there shall be admitted at said school twenty-five enlisted men of the army who may have served more than two years with good conduct and who are not over thirty years of age.

The Cadets coming from the ranks of the army referred to in the preceding paragraph shall continue to enjoy the same salaries and allowances which they may have at the time of entering the school and shall maintain their ranks if they be classes.

ARTICLE 107. - Those graduated at the School of Cadets who may not have obtained the post of Second Lieutenant because there was not a sufficient number of vacancies of this rank shall be employed in the army as Second Supernumerary Lieutenants with the rights and duties assigned to Second Lieutenants with the exception of the allowances.

The Second Supernumerary Lieutenants shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and assigned for the first time by the Chief of the General Staff.

They shall be appointed Second Lieutenants by the order of the merits of the notes which they may have obtained at the School of Cadets when they may have to fill vacancies of this rank in accordance with what is provided in Article 51.

CHAPTER XXII.
Enlistments and Re-enlistments.

ARTICLE 108. - The enrollment in the army is obligatory for all the citizens who are not physically unfit and who are from eighteen to forty-five years of age in accordance with what is provided in the Constitution and with the exceptions established by the laws.

ARTICLE 109. - In times of peace the enrollment shall be voluntary, but those who sign an enlistment contract shall be obligated to serve for a period of not less than two years.

The following conditions shall be demanded to be under contract:

(a) To be a Cuban citizen.

(b) To be more than eighteen and not more than thirty-five years of age.

Those included between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one shall have to file the written consent of their parents or tutors.

(c) To be at least one hundred and fifty-seven centimeters in height and to weigh not less than fifty-three kilograms.

(d) To be suffering from no chronic disease and to have no defect in sight, hearing, heart or lungs, nor to have any weakened or deformed limb or any other physical defect which may render them useless for the service.

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

(e) To read and write the Spanish language. Nevertheless, when the necessities of the service may so require, the President of the Republic shall authorize the enlistment of persons who cannot read or write.

(f) To have a good conduct and not to have been sentenced by any Civil or Military Court for a crime or misdemeanor of an infamous character.

(g) For enlistment in the Rural Guard it shall be an indispensable requisite to have attained the age of twenty-one, to have no penal antecedents and to be able to read and write.

ARTICLE 110. - Every enlisted man who may have been discharged after serving one or more full periods of enlistment may be re-enlisted at any time if he fills the requisites demanded for enrollment and is not more than forty-five years of age, except in the case of continuous enlistment, in which case it shall be taken into consideration if the person in question, upon reaching the age of fifty-four, shall have had more than fifteen years of service. In case the enlisted man should be fifty-four years of age and have less than fifteen years of service at the time of the expiration of his contract, his re-enlistment shall not be permitted. A person who attains the age of fifty-four during a period of enlistment and still has not served fifteen years in the army shall be discharged for the convenience of the service.

ARTICLE 111. - If an enlisted man be discharged from the service pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (d) of the third paragraph of Article 147 and his conduct be classified as "good" at least, he may be re-enlisted if he fills the requisites mentioned in Article 109 and if he is authorized by the President of the Republic for that new enrollment.

ARTICLE 112. - The enlistments shall be made by the Chiefs of the respective Companies, Batteries, Squadrons or Staffs or by enlistment commissions appointed by the Chief of a Regiment or District or by a superior authority and, should it be possible, by officers of the same unit for which enlistments are made.

ARTICLE 113. - The Chiefs of Squadrons, Batteries and Companies may authorize their subaltern officers to effect enlistments intended for their respective units.

ARTICLE 114. - The enlistment of men for the service of the General Staff and Military Schools and for the services of Sanitation, Auditor's Office and Veterinary shall be effected by the officer appointed by the General Staff.

ARTICLE 115. - In times of war or of serious disturbance of public order, the President of the Republic may, if he considers it necessary, modify temporarily the periods of duration of the contract and the requisites demanded by this Law for the voluntary enlistment in the army.

CHAPTER XXIII.
The promotions of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 116. - The promotion of enlisted men shall always be made to cover the vacancy left in the immediate superior rank and in the same unit.

ARTICLE 117. - The Corporals shall be appointed by the Chiefs of Batallion or of Tercio on proposal of the Chiefs of the Units ~~of Batallion~~ in which said vacancies occur, it being necessary in order to be proposed to have served more than six months as a soldier of the Unit.

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

Each proposal shall be accompanied by the Record of Services of the aspirant and a certificate showing that he has been declared fit in the corresponding examination to fill the position of Corporal.

The Corporals of squadrons of the Rural Guard and of the Light and Mountain Batteries shall be appointed by the Chief of the District where said Units are rendering service, upon proposal of the Chiefs of said Units.

The Corporals of the Aviation, Engineering and Signal Corps shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff on proposal of the Chiefs of Units and after hearing the opinion of the Chief of the corresponding body, pursuant to the rules which may be issued by the General Staff for each special position.

ARTICLE 118. - The time of service rendered as assistant, cook, or other mechanical service which excludes the person from the service of arms shall not be taken into consideration for the purposes mentioned in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 119. - The Sergeants shall be appointed by the Chiefs of Battalion or of Tercio at the proposal of the Chiefs of Units in which the vacancy occurs.

The men proposed shall be selected from among the Corporals who have been serving for more than six months as such in their Units and who may have been declared fit in the examination prescribed for that rank. Each proposal shall be accompanied by an official copy of the Record of Services of the aspirant and the above mentioned certificate of fitness.

The Sergeants of Squadrons of the Rural Guard and of Light and Mountain Batteries shall be appointed by the Chief of the District in which said Units are giving service at the proposal of the Chiefs of said Units from among those who have the requisites mentioned above.

The Sergeants of Musical Bands of a District shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the Chiefs of District through special examination of musicians of inferior rank and of civilians who may apply for said positions. The proposals shall be accompanied by the records of the examination of every aspirant.

The Sergeants - Directors of Musical Bands of a District and the Sergeants-Stenographers shall also be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff through competitive examinations which shall be effected in the manner which may be set forth in the corresponding call.

The Sergeants of the Band of the General Staff shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the Chief of said Unit and through the corresponding examination of fitness.

The Sergeants of the Aviation Corps, Expert Electrician and Mechanic, Chief of Division of the Signal Corps, Expert Calculator, Electrician of Artillery and those of the Engineering Corps shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the respective Chiefs of Units, after hearing the opinion of the Chief of the corresponding Body through examinations and rules issued by the General Staff for every special position; and said positions may be freely filled by promoting enlisted men of the army or enlisting civilians expressly for said positions.

ARTICLE 120. - The places of Classes and other enlisted men in the service of the General Staff, Military Schools, and in the Services of Sanitation and Veterinary may be filled freely by promotion of the men enlisted in said services or other enlisted men of the army, or transferring them from the Units or enlisting civilians expressly for said places.

The Classes of the General Staff and Military Schools shall be appointed in accordance with the rules which the Chief of the General Staff may issue.

The Classes of the Services of Sanitation and Veterinary shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff in accordance with the rules set forth in the Special Regulations for said services.

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

ARTICLE 121. - Every member of grade shall be furnished with the corresponding diploma signed by the Chief who may have appointed him in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

CHAPTER XXIV.
The Reduction of Classes.

ARTICLE 122. - The Classes may be reduced to soldiers in the following cases:

1. When in accordance with the Military Penal Code they may be sentenced by a Military Court to punishment of arrest to be served in Military prisons; which punishments shall always be served in military prisons when they are imposed for crimes.

2. When within one period of enlistment they may be sentenced more than three times by a Military Court to punishments of arrest, whatever be the place where said punishments must be served.

3. When they may be served by Civil Courts in cases for crimes or misdemeanors which are considered of a defamatory character.

ARTICLE 123. - Outside of the cases foreseen in the preceding article, the Sergeants can only be reduced in grade by incapacity proven in proceedings to be instituted at the proposal of the Chief of the Department or District by an officer who shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff. These proceedings shall have to be instituted within an unextendable period of fifteen days and there will be recorded in it everything which may appear favorable or adverse to the interested party who shall be heard personally or through defender and his pleas for innocence proven.

After these proceedings are completed, they shall be passed to a Court of three officers appointed by the Chief of the General Staff in order that it may render the decision which may be proper from the result of the proceedings instituted. In every case this decision shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War and Navy for his final approval and without this requisite it shall not be executed.

The provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs shall also be applicable to Corporals when they may have more than two years in the exercise of their grade.

ARTICLE 124. - Those reduced to the grade of soldiers in conformity with the provisions contained in the last two preceding articles shall not be appointed again as classes until one year at least has elapsed from the date of the reduction.

CHAPTER XXV.
The destination and transfer of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 125. - The persons who may have been enlisted by enlisting commissions shall be destined by the authority who appointed the Commission to the Battalions or services which he may deem proper in conformity with the vacancies existing in the same and it will be up to the chiefs of these organizations to destine them to the corresponding companies, squadrons or Batteries.

ARTICLE 126. - The First Sergeants, Quartermasters and Commissaries and of Stables of the Companies or similar units shall be freely selected and appointed for said offices by the Captain from among the Sergeants of his Unit without their being furnished with the diploma as such First Sergeants, Quartermasters and Commissaries or of Stables.

ARTICLE 127. - The classes of the Staffs of Districts with the exception of the Sergeant-Stenographer, Regiment and Battalion shall be appointed by the Chiefs of said organizations, selecting them freely from among the classes of his respective command and without their being furnished with the diploma as such classes of Staffs.

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

ARTICLE 128. - Transfers of enlisted men shall only be ordered in cases of urgent needs of the service.

In such cases they may be transferred from one District to another by the Chief of the General Staff or simply from one unit to another within each Battalion by the Chief thereof.

No enlisted man of the tactic service shall be transferred to the Rural Guard or vice-versa.

ARTICLE 129. - When the transfer may give rise to expenses for the State a previous authorization shall have to be requested from the Chief of the District who may grant the same if an allowance has been granted to him for such expenses, or, if the contrary be the case, he shall ask authorization from his superior officers.

ARTICLE 130. - The classes may not be transferred except within their own battalion and after receiving a favorable report from the Chiefs of the unit affected by said transfer.

The classes of a battalion may not be transferred to another battalion or service of the army except in the cases expressly provided for in this law.

The sergeants, band leaders and stenographers may be transferred from a district to another by the Chief of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 131. - The classes of the General Staff, those of the District Staffs, Regiments and Battalions, expert electricians and mechanical sergeants, first-class aviation mechanics, Chief of a section of a Signal Corps, expert range-finder of the artillery, sergeant in charge of artillery war material, and electrician, machinist, conductor, stoker, road-repairer, first sergeants, quartermaster and commissary sergeants and those of similar company or unit stables, corporals, specialists and road-repairers may be removed from their posts when in the opinion of the Chief who has appointed them it is convenient for the service and they may be detailed to a similar company or unit.

ARTICLE 132. - The enlisted men may be detailed for service in a district unit from their own or to render a determined service within or without their unit in the following manner:

By the chiefs of a company, battalion, regiment and other similar organizations and by the District Chiefs to services which are to be rendered by enlisted men under their orders within jurisdiction of their respective command.

By the Chief of the General Staff in all other cases.

The names contained in Article 79 shall be applicable to the posts mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE 133. - The President of the Republic in all cases and the Regimental or District Chiefs in the case of their commands may restrict for convenience of the service the powers conferred upon their subordinates in the foregoing article.

CHAPTER XXVI.
Furloughs for Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 134. - In no case may furloughs be granted enlisted men of more than thirty days in one year nor more than sixty days during the enlistment period of four years.

Furloughs of less than twenty-four hours shall not be computed for the effect mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 135. - Enlisted men about to serve their term of enlistment may not obtain a furlough for a time which will cause them to be absent when their period of enlistment expires.

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

ARTICLE 136. - Enlisted men shall be entitled to a thirty-day furlough by reason of their re-enlistment independent of any furlough which may be granted them in accordance with provisions of Article 134.

ARTICLE 137. - In no event may a greater number of enlisted men of a unit or command than five per cent of the forces present for service in said unit or command enjoy a furlough at the same time.

ARTICLE 138. - Furloughs granted to enlisted men may be suspended at any time by the authority granting them or by other superior authority.

CHAPTER XXVII.

On the pay, bonuses and allowances of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 139. - The enlisted men of the army shall receive from the proper paymaster at the end of each month the following pay or whatever pay may be in the future assigned in the general budget of the nation:

First Sergeant	$624.00	per annum
Second "	552.00	" "
Third "	432.00	" "
Corporal	336.00	" "
Private	288.00	" "
Rural Guard Private	312.00	" "

ARTICLE 140. - First Sergeants who hold the following posts shall receive the following annual bonuses:

Machinists	$600.00	per annum
Expert electrician and mechanic	480.00	" "
Stenographer, band leader and drum major	120.00	" "
Typist and first-class musician	60.00	" "

Second Sergeants who hold the following posts shall receive the following annual bonuses:

Conductor, specialist, first-class aviation mechanic and Section Chief of the Signal Corps	$360.00
Expert artillery range-finder	60.00
Third Sergeants, stokers and road-repairers	240.00
Third Sergeants, quartermaster, and commissaries of squadrons, company or battery and stable sergeants	72.00
Corporals, specialists	240.00
Corporals, second-class aviation mechanics, brakemen and road-repairer	120.00
Office and battery corporal	24.00
Privates, chauffeurs	120.00
Privates, horseshoers, mechanics and saddle-makers	48.00
Privates, musicians, cooks and privates in the office of the General Staff	24.00

ARTICLE 141. - After five years continuous service as a class, enlisted men will be entitled to a bonus of $1.00 per month for each year's service as a class while they continue in this status.

ARTICLE 142. - Every enlisted man shall be entitled to a monthly bonus of $2.00 for every four-year service rendered in the army provided that his prior discharge and his new enlistment have not occurred within thirty days from each other.

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

ARTICLE 143. - Every enlisted man shall receive, in addition to his pay, subsistence, the cost of which shall be fixed in the General Budget of the Nation and which shall be delivered to them either in species or in cash, in the manner regulated by the President of the Republic who may fix special cases in which the sum to be delivered in cash to an enlisted man for his sustenance may be doubled.

ARTICLE 144. - Every enlisted man shall also receive the necessary clothing, the quantity of which shall be determined by the President of the Republic in accordance with the needs of the service and the credits assigned therefor.

ARTICLE 145. - The government is obliged to furnish enlisted men with the arms, munitions, equipment, live-stock and forage for the same, transportation or any other materials or supplies provided for in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 146. - The quantity and quality of the articles for subsistence and dress shall be fixed by the President of the Republic upon a proper report of the Chief of the General Staff.

CHAPTER XXVIII.
On Discharges.

ARTICLE 147. - No enlisted man may be discharged except in the following cases:

1. At the expiration of his contract on the very day of its expiration by the officer in charge of its administration. An enlistment contract shall be considered expired when the enlisted man has served the full period of enlistment in the army, time during which he was absent without leave or as a deserter not being taken into consideration.
2. By a sentence of a General Court Martial.
3. By the President of the Republic:
   (a) When condemned by a Military or Civil Tribunal for a common crime or misdemeanor of a defamatory character or for any crime punished by the regular penal code or by special law and with the principal or accessory penalties of absolute or special, perpetual or temporary inhabilitation.
   (b) When declared permanently disabled for the service by the medical commission on physical disability, unless entitled to the benefits of the retirement law.
   (c) At the request of the interested party in a case in which the enlisted man has served more than one year within a period of enlistment and is obliged by death of one of his parents to care for the other or for his brothers under fourteen years of age. In this case it is necessary that after proper investigation the truth of the grounds on which the discharge is based is verified as well as the good conduct of the petitioner. The immediate superior chief of the petitioner shall be heard in the premises.
   (d) For any other reason of convenience for the public or for the service.
   (e) When he remains as a deserter during a period of time greater than ten years or when on presenting himself or being captured is found to be permanently disabled for the service according to the report of the medical commission on physical disability or when he shall have reached the age of fifty years during his desertion. In these cases penal action shall be considered prescribed.

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

ARTICLE 148. - In the cases provided for in paragraph second and in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph third of the foregoing article, the discharge shall produce the effects mentioned in Article 32 of the Military Penal Law.

The discharges provided for in accordance with sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph third of the foregoing article shall likewise produce the effects of Article 32 of the aforementioned law when the causes thereof are sentences imposed by civil court for crimes not included in sub-paragraph (a) of the same paragraph if they exceed one year's deprivation of liberty.

ARTICLE 149. - Enlisted men who serve fifteen years shall obtain an extension of their enlistment contracts if they so desire for all the time needed to reach the period provided in the Organic Law on Military Retirement for obtaining their retirement with a maximum pension and they may be discharged from the service only for the following causes:

1. When they have been condemned by a sentence of a court martial for a crime or for three serious misdemeanors.
2. By a sentence of a civil judge or court or a military judge or court which produces the effects mentioned in Article 32 of the Military Penal Law.
3. For physical disability in the case provided for in Article VII of the Organic Law on Military Retirement.

ARTICLE 150. - Every enlisted man upon being discharged shall be entitled to a certificate in which shall be set forth the time of services rendered, the ranks reached, reasons for the discharge and the qualification of their conduct. These certificates shall be of three classes, to wit:

1. Honorable discharge: For all enlisted men discharged in accordance with what is provided in paragraph first and in sub-paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of paragraph third of Article 147 and who shall have obtained on their discharge a qualification of good conduct at least, except those physically disabled as a result of disorderly living.
2. Discharge without Military Honors: For every enlisted man who has been discharged in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (e) of paragraph third of Article 147 and for those included in sub-paragraph (b) of the same paragraph, provided that they became disabled as a result of a disorderly life, as well as those who being included in paragraph first or in sub-paragraph (b) (c) and (d) of paragraph third of said Article 147, did not obtain upon their discharge a qualification of good conduct at least.
3. Dishonorable discharge: For those enlisted men discharged in accordance with what is provided in paragraph second of Article 147. Those dishonorably discharged may not obtain any qualification of conduct except bad.

ARTICLE 151. - The honorable discharge grants those obtaining the same the rights of public consideration and to reenter the army at any time provided they meet the conditions required therefor; but those discharged by sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph third of Article 147 should first obtain the authority of the President of the Republic.

The discharge without military honors, although it does not deprive him who obtains it from public consideration, incapacitates him for reentering the army unless especially authorized therefor by the President of the Republic. The dishonorable discharge deprives the person so discharged from public consideration and absolutely incapacitates him for reentering the army.

ARTICLE 152. - The conduct of enlisted men shall be qualified in one of the following manners: excellent; very good; good; deficient and bad.

ARTICLE 153. - Every officer who is in charge of an enlisted man about to be discharged shall notify him in writing at least thirty days in advance if possible, if he is to give him a qualification of conduct less than good, and he shall at the same time report his intention to the Chief of the regiment or district who shall appoint an officer to investigate the conduct of

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

the enlisted man by hearing him and the officer who is to discharge him, and he shall report definitely upon the qualification which shall be given to the conduct of the enlisted man; and the Chief of the regiment or district, having seen the report of the investigating officer, shall render the final decision.

In the case of enlisted men to be discharged for other causes, the investigation shall be made with all urgency in order not to delay the fulfilment of the order of discharge.

ARTICLE 154. - Every enlisted man during his period of enlistment and after having served two years with good conduct may be temporarily discharged on order of the President of the Republic provided that on the date in which he requests his discharge this concession is not being enjoyed by more than twenty per cent of the enlisted men which on that date compose his unit, is not prejudicial to the service and that he pay through the proper paymaster the sum of $60.00 official currency to be placed in the charity fund of the army.

ARTICLE 155. - Those temporarily discharged shall be definitely discharged when double the time remaining to serve out their enlistment shall have elapsed when the temporary discharge was granted; and upon being definitely discharged they shall receive the proper certificate of discharge with the qualification of conduct they deserve, their behavior during service and the fulfilment of the duties imposed upon them during temporary discharge being taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 156. - Those temporarily discharged, in accordance with provision of Article 154, shall be subject to the military jurisdiction only when they commit a crime punished in the Military Penal law; they shall have no right to the use of the uniform; if of a class, they shall lose their rank; they shall not be entitled to pay, bonus, or allowance; they shall be obliged to report monthly to the General Staff or to the authority designated on their residence and the changes thereof; they may not leave the national territory; they shall be obliged to present themselves for the service at the place appointed, provided that in case of war or of serious disturbance of order or for any other reason they are so ordered, and if they fail to do so within the time fixed, they shall be declared deserters. Upon a cessation of the circumstances which caused their recall to the service, they may reassume their status of temporary discharge or continue in active service until the expiration of their enlistment, according to their desires.

ARTICLE 157. - Any enlisted man temporarily discharged may return to active service during his temporary discharge if he so desires provided he fulfils all the conditions required for admittance in the army.

ARTICLE 158. - For administrative effect, deserters shall be considered temporarily discharged up to the date at which they present themselves or are captured, on which date they shall be reentered into the service pending the resolution of the proper general court martial, except in cases in which it is shown that they are included in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph third of Article 147.

CHAPTER XXIX.
On Retention in Service.

ARTICLE 159. - Notwithstanding what is provided in paragraph first of Article 147, during time or war or serious disturbance of the public peace, all enlisted men who have served the full time of their enlistment may be retained in service with a right to their pay and bonuses.

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

In the same manner those enlisted men who upon the expiration of their term of enlistment are pending judgment or trial by court martial may be retained in the service. In this case they shall receive the pay and bonuses that are proper provided that they are not included in the exceptions pointed out by the Military Penal Law and they shall be discharged in an appropriate manner on the date in which the decision closing the case is handed down.

Likewise, those enlisted men who on the date of the expiration of their terms of enlistment are indebted in some amount to the government may be retained in the service if on their final liquidation they shall not be able to meet their indebtedness. In this case they may continue in the service until they fully pay the amount due which shall be discounted from two-thirds of their monthly pay.

Those who upon the expiration of their enlistment contract may be subject to retirement for physical disability may likewise be retained in the service until this is decided upon.

ARTICLE 160. - Those who on the expiration of their term of enlistment shall be serving a sentence imposed by court martial or by the civil courts shall be discharged in the proper manner under date of the expiration of their contract and shall be held in a military prison or sent to the proper civil prison in accordance with the court which sentenced them. While in military prison they shall be entitled to sustenance and clothing in the manner ordered.

CHAPTER XXX.
On service records.

ARTICLE 161. - The service record shall consist of the personal record made by the proper office with regard to each officer and supernumerary officer.

ARTICLE 162. - The personal record includes: All documents required for entering the army, the documentary history of all services and military life, expressing the location, effective services, qualifications obtained in national and foreign military schools, commissions, campaigns, discharges, punishment and other antecedents, as well as reports on efficiency which shall show the conception which has been had by superiors of their action in the army and which might be useful for making a just qualification of his services.

ARTICLE 163. - The personal record terminates and is closed:
(a) By the certificate of death.
(b) By decree ordering the loss of a military status.

ARTICLE 164. - The service record of enlisted men shall be kept by the Chief of the unit to which they belong or by the officer under whose immediate orders they are serving in the case of those detailed on service.

CHAPTER XXXI.
On Uniform, Emblems and Insignia.

ARTICLE 165. - The uniforms, emblems and insignia which shall be used by the members and organizations of the army shall be regulated by the President of the Republic after a prior report of a commission whose functions shall be determined by the General Regulations.

The President of the Republic shall issue regulations relative to the form, quality, quantity and use of the army uniform.

ARTICLE 166. - Uniforms and emblems may not be modified save by needs of a technical order.

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

CHAPTER XXXII
On Military Schools.

ARTICLE 167. - In order to prepare and form officers and promote the development of the culture of the members of the army, the necessary military schools shall be established which shall be dependent upon the Chief of the General Staff and shall be governed in their organizations and functions by a special regulation adapted to the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 168. - Every military school shall be at the immediate order and direction of a Director to be freely appointed by the President of the Republic from among officers of the army.

When the needs of the service so require, a single director may be appointed for two or more military schools.

ARTICLE 169. - The professors of the military schools shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. These appointments may be made freely by competition or by competitive examination.

When professors of the National University or of the provincial institutes are appointed to these posts they shall receive a bonus equal to forty per cent of the salary received in their respective institutions if they teach a single subject in the military school and twenty per cent for each additional subject which they may teach at said school. Private teachers shall receive the pay fixed by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 170. - The directors of the military schools shall have the management and direction of the pupils and of the enlisted men who serve therein.

ARTICLE 171. - Without prejudice to the establishment of the military schools that may be necessary, in accordance with what is provided in Article 167, there shall always be a cavalry school, a military academy, an aviation school, a preparatory school for aspirants to commissions and a school for sergeants.

ARTICLE 172. - In the cavalry school the officers annually appointed by the Chief of Staff, as well as those who are obliged to pass a subject therein in accordance with what is provided in Articles 58 and 59, shall take a course for perfecting their duties in the branch to which they belong.

ARTICLE 173. - In the military academy those who aspire to posts of officers accepted for admittance therein because they fulfil the conditions required by Article 106 and those others determined by the General Regulations and ~~by Articles~~ the announcements published to that effect, shall take a course therein.

ARTICLE 174. - In order to appoint the number of posts of cadets to be filled at the military academy, the following shall be taken into consideration:

1. Proportion between the number of graduates at the end of the course and the number of new students admitted.
2. Approximate number of vacancies in post of officers during the following year for all causes.
3. That the number of graduates who might be destined for service in the army does not exceed in any case one for each company or unit existing therein.

ARTICLE 175. - Those aspiring to commissions in the aviation corps accepted for admittance in accordance with the proper conditions shall take a course at the aviation school.

ARTICLE 176. - Supernumerary officers and sergeants aspiring to the rank of second lieutenant shall take a course at the Preparatory School for Officers.

Supernumerary officers, the sergeants who appear on the list mentioned in paragraph third of Article 103 and sergeants graduated from the School of Sergeants referred to in Article 179 shall be entitled to admission in said school.

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

The sergeants musthave observed good conduct in the service and must be under thirty-five years of age.

ARTICLE 177. - The Preparatory School for Officers shall be divided into two sections, to wit: a section on artillery and infantry and a cavalry section.

Admission shall be given to the artillery and infantry sections to such supernumerary officers, sergeants who appear on the list provided for in paragraph first of Article 103 and sergeants who aspire to the rank of second lieutenant on the special grade of said arms.

Admission shall be given to the cavalry section to those supernumerary officers, sergeants who appear on the lists provided for in paragraph first of Article 103 and sergeants who aspire to the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry.

The subjects to be studied in each of said sections shall be those which must be known by a second lieutenant of the arm or arms of the special rank; and the studies in each section shall include at least two terms of nine months.

ARTICLE 178. - In order to determine the number of pupils to enter each year at the Officers School, the approximate vacancies in posts of officers during the following year for all causes shall be taken into consideration.

Appointments shall be made by the Chief of the General Staff, selecting among the candidates those graduated from the Sergeants School being preferred and in lieu thereof those having longest standing in the service.

ARTICLE 179. - In the Sergeants School courses shall be taken by sergeants who have held said rank for more than four years and who have served twelve years in the army with good conduct who request their admission in the school and passed an entrance examination. Sergeants holding professional degrees, or who are graduates of a school of arts and trade, shall be exempt from passing such examination.

Twenty-four sergeants who have passed the entrance examination shall be admitted into the school in each term by order of the qualification obtained as well as those exempt from taking such examination.

The annual school term shall be nine months at least and shall include those subjects shown in the curriculum prepared by the General Staff.

ARTICLE 180. - For the purpose of computing the time of service and of qualification of conduct of sergeants referred to in the foregoing article, the respective regulations appearing in Articles 102 and 103 shall be followed.

CHAPTER XXXIII. - On Regulations and Orders.

ARTICLE 181. - For the better execution of the provisions of this law, the President of the Republic shall issue General Regulations adapted to said provisions by which all army organizations shall be governed.

The services of sanitation, auditory and veterinary, Rural Guard, the military schools and aviation corps shall also have their special regulations.

ARTICLE 182. - The President of the Republic or the Secretary of War and Navy, by order of the President, in accordance with provisions of this law and General Regulations, shall decide through orders those matters which arise relative to the service, but no order of this kind shall be considered lawful if it in any way limits, alters or modifies the provisions of this law or of the psychic regulations.

ARTICLE 183. - The resolutions of the President of the Republic or of the Secretary of War and Navy or of the Chief of General Staff, which interpret a provision of this law, of the General Regulations or a Special Regulation, shall serve as a standard for all members of the army for the application in similar cases of the provision referred to in said resolution. These shall be published in proper form for general acquaintance therewith.

ARTICLE 184. - When necessary, the President of the Republic may repeal or modify any article of General Regulations or of Special Regulations, the repeals or modifications being promulgated through orders issued by the General Staff.

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

CHAPTER XXXIV
Discount of Pay.

ARTICLE 185. - When an enlisted man is discharged, the proper final liquidation of his pay shall be made and of his allowance for rations and everything that is due him for both items shall be paid to him.

ARTICLE 186. - If the liquidation of the assignment for dress shows a credit in favor of the State, it shall be discounted from the pay due him.

ARTICLE 187. - The value of any government property which is not returned upon being discharged, as well as the fines or discounts to which he is subject in accordance with the laws and regulations may likewise be discounted from his final liquidation.

ARTICLE 188. - When an enlisted man has received for dress a sum greater than that which he is entitled to under the law, this shall be immediately discounted from his pay in the proportion regulated by the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 189. - In a similar manner there shall be discounted from the pay of members of the army of any rank the value of the property of the government delivered for their use or safe keeping which have been destroyed or lost through their fault and the value of any damage caused the army by their delay, negligence or neglect.

The amount of the debts contracted by failure to pay rentals of houses or sustenance when the sums fixed by the General Regulations for these purposes have been delivered to them.

ARTICLE 190. - Except in the cases provided for in the foregoing articles, other discounts or attachments may not be made of the pay of members of the army except those ordered by sentences of court martial in accordance with provisions of the Military Penal Law.

CHAPTER XXXV
General Provisions.

ARTICLE 191. - The period for the settlement of the debts contracted with private individuals referred to in Article 136 of the Military Penal Law shall be fixed when such debts have been contracted with the authority of the Chief of the General Staff or the Chief of the District.

The procedure for handling the records of claims for debts shall be fixed in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 192. - Every two years, on the date fixed by the Secretary of War and Navy, the documents, books, etc., of all classes except personal records and records relative to the payrolls of each unit shall be remitted to the General Staff for filing. The payrolls shall be remitted every four years.

ARTICLE 193. - Every officer shall be credited with the consumption of property made in the fulfilment of the orders of their respective chiefs. If the consumption is not approved, the officer who has ordered the same shall be charged therewith.

Under extraordinary circumstances and in cases of emergency which prevent through failure of time or any other cause the fulfilment of the requisites determined by the laws and regulations for delivery and acceptance of property of the government, the chief in command may order the delivery and distribution of the same without requiring all said conditions, thus waiving all liability which may fall upon responsible officers by reason of said property, and the chief who issued the order shall be obliged to prove, as soon as circumstances allow him, the need of adopting such a determination. These orders shall be given in writing except in cases where it is materially impossible to do so.

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

ARTICLE 194. - In times of peace, details, outposts and permanent posts of the army shall consist of a regiment or battalion at least, except in the case of forces of the artillery and of the Rural Guard.

ARTICLE 195 - In order to compute time for the purposes of pay and of seniority, there shall be counted that of military and civil services rendered the army continuously and with pay. The time served in the Army of Liberation and in campaign shall be counted as double time for these purposes.

ARTICLE 196. - In case of war or serious disturbance of the public peace, the railroad companies, steamship companies and other similar companies shall be obliged to attend preferentially to the transportation of troops, live-stock, war material or other articles for the troops, and all trains shall give the right-of-way to those transporting troops and war material.

ARTICLE 197. - The militia shall be formed by companies in the military districts and their organization, recruiting and instruction shall be provided for in the General Regulations; but the persons forming the same must have the same conditions as those required for voluntary enlistment.

In case the militia is called to the service, not more than three captains and six second lieutenants of the army may be detailed for the command thereof in each district.

In time of war or serious disturbance of the public peace, the President of the Republic may dispose of funds in the Treasury not pledged for other obligations for the payment of the expenses caused by calling the militia to the service and he shall later report to Congress thereon.

FINAL PROVISION:

The Organic Decree of the Army with all its modifications, the Law of August 4, 1923, and all laws, decrees, regulations, orders and provisions opposed to this law are hereby repealed and the same shall take the place from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS:

1. While the needs of the army do not require another organization, the troops authorized by this law shall be distributed in the following units and services:

1 - General Staff
6 - Tactical Regiments
42- Squadrons of Rural Guards
4 - Battalions of Infantry
3 - Battalions of Coast Artillery
1 - Engineer Corps
1 - Signal Corps
1 - Aviation Corps
1 - Light Battery
2 - Mountain Batteries
1 - Sanitary Service
1 - Auditory Service
1 - Veterinary Service
8 - District Staffs
1 - Cavalry School
1 - Military Academy
1 - Aviation School (As soon as the needs of the service permit)
1 - Preparatory School for Officers
1 - School for Sergeants

When deemed convenient, and the necessary elements are at hand, there may also be organized:

1 - Battery of anti-aircraft guns
1 - Gas company
1 - Battery of anti-aircraft machine guns

The organization of the units of services shall be made through orders of the General Staff of the Army.

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

2. All promotions caused by the application of the Ninth Transitory Provision of the Organic Law on Military Retirement, modified by Decrees #777 and #878 of 1926 and the Thirteenth Transitory Provision of this law, or any vacancy which takes place within a period of six months provided for in the law of March 2, 1926, shall be freely made by the President of the Republic from among officers of the rank immediately below that of each vacancy.

Once the period referred to in the foregoing paragraph has elapsed, future promotions shall be made in accordance with the General Provisions of this law by seniority or by selection after this law has been published in the Official Gazette.

3. The Chief of the General Staff of the Army shall prepare and submit for the approval of the President of the Republic within thirty days following the date of the last promotion made in accordance with the foregoing provision, the distribution of the officers of artillery, infantry and cavalry, Rural Guard, and those of the aviation corps, selecting them from among all those who appear in the present grades of the arms and corps created by Decree #573 of 1922, and shall take into consideration in making the distribution the ability and origin of each one and his personal convenience, attempting to harmonize both ends if possible. Said officers shall retain their relative seniority in the new rank.

Once the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph has elapsed, no transfers from a special rank to another may be made.

4. Once the foregoing provisions have been fulfiled, the vacancies occurring in the ranks of first lieutenant to major, unassimilated in each special rank of those existing at the present time, shall be filled by the officer or officers who appear in the special rank in which the vacancy has occurred who are entitled to promotion by reason of their seniority or by selection, until each of the officers holding posts in said special ranks, except the majors, obtains a promotion through this method.

When promotions in each rank of said special rank shall have been completed in the manner determined in the foregoing paragraph, future promotions shall be made in accordance with the general provisions of this law.

Until what is provided in the foregoing paragraph has taken place, the Tribunal on Classification of Military Services shall prepare the lists of promotion for each rank in each arm or special ranks of those at present existing.

5. Officers, who, as a result of the reduction of the standing army made by Decree #573 of 1923 and of the reorganization provided in this law, remain without posts, shall continue as excess officers with the same rights as other officers and shall be used in a manner most convenient for the service.

Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any rank while there exist excess officers of the same rank, said vacancies shall be filled thereby. Notwithstanding what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the President of the Republic may, when he deems it convenient for the service, include in the list of the standing army the posts of excess officers which he may deem necessary.

6. For the filling the first time of the posts of officers of the aviation corps the provisions of Article 52 of this law shall not be taken into consideration until there are graduated officers from the aviation school; nevertheless, those appointed to said posts must be under thirty-five years of age, have graduated from a military aviation school abroad and have the other requirements demanded by the General Regulations.

7. Supernumerary officers appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law of August 4, 1923, shall continue enjoying the pay and allowances granted by this law to those of their class and shall cover the ninety posts created by Article 37 of this law in the order of antiquity of their appointments and those remaining without posts after the ninety mentioned posts have been filled, shall continue as excess officers with the same pay and assignment as those appointed under the said law of August 4, 1923.

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When a vacancy of this rank occurs, it shall be filled by the oldest excess officer, the post which he occupied being cancelled, and when all posts which exceed the ninety posts authorized by this law have been cancelled, appointments shall be made in the manner provided in Article 103.

The provisions of this law relative to supernumerary officers shall take effect from September 1, 1926.

Sergeants who before that date have reached eight years' service in this rank and more than twenty years as enlisted men in the armed forces of the Republic, with good conduct, whatever their age may be, shall be appointed supernumerary officers in accordance with the provisions of the law of August 4, 1923.

8. The sergeants who graduate in a course for aspirants to second lieutenants of the Rural Guard, in accordance with what is provided in Article VII of Decree #573 of 1922, shall be entitled to fill, in the rigorous order of qualification, fifty per cent of the vacancies occurring in the rank of second lieutenant of the special cavalry rank in accordance with what is provided in paragraph second of Article 51 of this law relative to supernumerary officers and sergeants graduated from the Officers Preparatory School.

9. The Secretary of War and Navy shall order a revision without delay of the assignments made for expenses of the army in the Budget Law and that they be adapted to the needs of the reorganization provided for in this law; however, the total amount assigned for such expenses may not be modified.

Said adaptation shall be made public through a Presidential Decree in the Official Gazette of the Republic and shall take effect from the time that said decree assigned such expenses as Budget of Expenses of the Army for the remainder of the fiscal year.

10. The posts created by this law and the new pay and bonuses established therein, the expenses of which cannot be covered out of the present budget after the same has been revised in accordance with the foregoing provision, shall be included in the 1927-1928 budget, the posts, pay, and bonuses to be included in said 1927-1928 budget to be determined by Presidential Decree.

11. The increase in the pay of officers and supernumerary officers of ten per cent for every five years' services authorized by Article 90 shall be increased from July 1, 1927 until it reaches a maximum total of fifty per cent, the amounts necessary for this purpose to be included in the budget of the Department of War and Navy for the fiscal year 1927-1928.

In relation with what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the retirement pensions referred to in Articles 12 and 13 of the Organic Law on Military Retirement shall be estimated for those retired from July 1, 1927 with respect to the pay and increases in pay for seniority which they receive at the time of their retirement, but these increases may not exceed fifty per cent for officers, supernumerary officers and sub-officers and sixty per cent for privates.

12. The President of the Republic shall order, when he deems proper, the establishment of a national manufactory of munitions of war and explosives and shall include in the budget of the Department of War and Navy the amounts necessary for the organization and maintenance.

13. Within a period of six months referred to in the Law of March 2, 1926, the President may declare the services of officers who have rendered less than ten years' service in the army at an end for lack of military capacity.

The President may likewise, within the same period of time, order the discharge for convenience of the service of any enlisted man who has rendered less than twenty-five years of service in the army.

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14. Upon the extinction in the manner provided in the Fifth Transitory Provision of each of the posts of colonel in the Sanitary and Auditory Services and of lieutenant colonel in the Veterinary Service who become surplus officers by reason of the organization established in this law, there shall be included in the list of the standing members of these services a post of lieutenant colonel in the Sanitary Department and another lieutenant colonel in the Auditory Department and one of major in the Veterinary Department, these last mentioned posts to be filled by promotion from the immediately lower rank by order of seniority or selection in force in the service corresponding to each of the posts thus filled.

Given at Havana, Presidential Palace, on this 20th day of July, 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
President.

RAFAEL IZQUIERDO,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 16, 1926.

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WAR DEPARTMENT AUG 24

No. 2807

TO: The A. C. of S., G-2

SUBJECT: Presidential Decree No. 1,100 publishing regulations to effect Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with Law of March 2, 1926.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 24 1926

1. Attached hereto is transmitted Spanish copy of an Extra Edition of the Gaceta Oficial publishing Presidential Decree No. 1100, dated July 20, 1926, but just published to-day, containing regulations governing the reorganization of the Cuban Army as provided by law March 2, 1926. Because of the length of the Decree, covering twenty-four printed pages, it has not been possible for this office to enclose a translation thereof, but hopes to be able to complete the translation within a reasonable time, when copies thereof will be forwarded to the Department.

Henry C. Clark,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attache

Encl. retained in Latin Amer. Section, 12/13/28.
AHS

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT 7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Presidential Decree No. 1100 publishing regulations to effect Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with Law of March 2, 1926.

RECEIVED OCT 5 - 1926 2012-116 (2)

1. As advised in my dispatch No. 2807, of August 16, 1926, I am forwarding herewith copies of translation of the first half of Presidential Decree No. 1100 on the Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with the Law of March 2, 1926.

2. As soon as the complete translation is made, copies of the remaining portion of the above mentioned decr e will be furnished.

Henry C. Clark
HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2825 Date: September 27,1926.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 6

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC

EXTRAORDINARY EDITION of JULY 20, 1926.

"ORGANIC LAW OF THE ARMY"

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY.
Decree No. 1100.

WHEREAS: The law of March 2, 1926 authorizes the President of the Republic to reorganize the Army and Navy, making use therefor of the organizations now existing or by creating new ones if he deems it necessary, reviewing and adapting the legal provisions in force for both institutions.

WHEREAS: In order to properly achieve the principal objects for which the army is created, to provide for the defense of the national territory and conservation of internal peace, and to improve and adapt the organisms making up the same to the exigencies of the service, it is proper and necessary to modify its present organization, to reorganize some of its services, to create new organisms and broaden the sphere of action of others in accordance with the recommendations dictated by experience.

THEREFORE: Making use, within the time fixed in article III of the above cited law of March 2, 1926 of the authority therein granted me, on proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy,

I RESOLVE:

To order that the military service be governed by the provisions of the following

"ORGANIC LAW OF THE ARMY."

CHAPTER I.
On the organization of the army.

ARTICLE 1. - The Army is a national institution the chief object of which is to maintain the independence of the nation and the rule of the constitution and the laws.

ARTICLE 2. - The Army shall be made up of the following organizations:

The General Staff.
The Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry Arms.
The Engineer Corps.
The Signal Corps.
The Aviation Corps.
The Services of Sanitation, Auditory and Veterinary.
The Military Schools.
The Personnel of retired officers and enlisted men.
The Militia to be organized.

The Cavalry shall be composed of Tactical Regiments and the Rural Guards.

CHAPTER II.
The President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3. - The supreme command of the Army is vested, in accordance with subdivision 17 of article 66 of the Constitution, in the President of the Republic who shall exercise said command directly in time of peace through the Secretary of War and Navy and through the Chief of the General Staff. In case of war or serious alteration of public order, the President may place all the Army or part of the same under the command of one or several officers who shall be under his orders.

Nevertheless, the President of the Republic may, at any time, be advised by the Chief of the General Staff or may give him orders directly.

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

CHAPTER III.
The Secretary of War and Navy.

ARTICLE 4. - The Secretary of War and Navy, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the Law of July 12, 1917, shall be entrusted with the carrying into effect the plans of the President of the Republic on military affairs. He directly represents the President and shall always be obliged to act in accordance with the instructions of said authority. It shall be understood at all times that his orders and instructions are the orders and instructions of the President and they shall be obeyed as such.

ARTICLE 5. - The Secretary of War and Navy shall also be entrusted with the approval of the decisions handed down by Courts Martial against enlisted men, when these impose the death penalty or that of dishonorable discharge or dismissal from the service, and when the action is for common crimes imposing penalties which deprive the accused of his liberty during more than six months.

CHAPTER IV.
The General Staff.

ARTICLE 6. - The General Staff is entrusted with the investigation and reporting of all matters which affect the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations, and for that purpose shall study and report upon matters relative to the organization, distribution, equipment, arms and training of the military forces (regular and militia); it shall propose all legislative measures and the general regulations and special regulations which affect the instruction, transportation, communications, headquarters and supplies of the Army; it shall prepare plans for manouvres; it shall revise the budgets for the maintenance of the Army and shall advise upon the use of the amounts assigned therefor; it shall exercise supervision over the inspections, education and military instruction; over examinations for the appointment of officers, reports of ability and the appointment of the personnel necessary for the organization of temporary or permanent commands and on all orders and instructions which originate during the course of the administration of any branch of the service which is in relation with the efficiency of the military forces; it shall prepare the orders and important correspondence in which shall be set forth the orders, instructions and provisions of the President and shall report upon any matter ordered by the Secretary of War and Navy.

ARTICLE 7. - The General Staff is in charge, additional to the above, of the preparation of plans for the defense of the nation and for the mobilization of the military forces (including the appointment of members of the General Staff who shall serve on the different units of the Army); of studying the possible theaters of war and general strategic matters; to collect information on military matters, national and foreign; to prepare plans and reports of campaigns, battles, skirmishes and expeditions and to compile data and draft the technical history of military operations in Cuba.

It shall also have charge of advising the Secretary of War and Navy on all matters relative to the Army, such as organization, mobilization of troops, enlistments, promotions, retirements and resignations of officers and men, decisions of the Military Courts, supplies and rationment, sanitary services, manufacture of war material, military archives, fortifications, barracks, manoeuvres and military operations and everything relative to the defense of the national territory and the conservation of public order; it shall also be entrusted with the execution and seeing that the orders of the President of the Republic on the matters above mentioned are executed.

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

CHAPTER V.
The Chief of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 8. - The Chief of the General Staff shall be freely appointed and removed by the President of the Republic, and shall be chosen from among officers of a rank not under that of Colonel. While in the discharge of his duties, the Colonel so appointed shall be considered a Major General and shall receive the pay assigned at the present time to said office in the Budget of the War and Navy Department. It shall also be understood that he shall cease in office on the day following the constitutional term of office of the President who appointed him.

ARTICLE 9. - The Chief of the General Staff shall report to the Secretary of War and Navy on military affairs and shall act as his adviser in connection therewith; he shall receive his orders and instructions given in the name of the President and shall execute the same in the manner prescribed in the regulations.

All orders and instructions issued by the President, and the regulations and ordinances which affect the Army or the military status of officers and enlisted men shall be given by the Secretary of War and Navy through the Chief of the General Staff save as otherwise provided in paragraph second of article 3.

ARTICLE 10. - The Chief of the General Staff under the direction of the President or the Secretary of War, by order of the President, has the direction, inspection and administration of all matters and organizations of the Army, including military academies of all classes.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint the officers who shall form the Military Courts for the trying of officers in active service and those on retired pay, enlisted men of the General Staff and enlisted men retired, and over the Courts, its procedure and decisions handed down against said enlisted men shall have the same powers which the Military Law of Procedure confers upon the Chief of the Army, when the approval of the decision is not vested in the Secretary of War and Navy in accordance with the provisions of article 5.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint an Officer Judge of the Summary Court to try all misdemeanors committed within the jurisdiction thereof by retired enlisted men, which Court shall revise the decisions handed down with respect to such misdemeanors.

ARTICLE 11. - Like the Chief of the General Staff, he has the direct and immediate command of the personnel thereof.

CHAPTER VI.
The Assistants of the Chief of Staff.

ARTICLE 12. - For the better fulfilment of the functions entrusted by this Law to the Chief of the General Staff, he shall have such assistants as may be appointed by the President of the Republic.

In addition to the special duties imposed upon such assistants by the Chief of the General Staff, they shall be the Chiefs of each of the Departments which, according to the General Regulations, forms the General Staff.

ARTICLE 13. - The Assistants of the Chief of Staff shall be freely appointed and removed by the President of the Republic and shall be chosen from officers of a rank not under that of Colonel. While in the discharge of their duties they shall be considered Brigadiers and shall receive the pay assigned to this rank in the present Budget of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE 14. - In cases of temporary absence from service of the Chief of the General Staff, one of his Assistants, selected and appointed by the President of the Republic shall substitute him.

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

CHAPTER VII.
Other Officers of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 15. - The other officers of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on proposal of the Chief of the General Staff.

There shall be attached to the General Staff a physician, an Auditor and a veterinarian, with the assistants deemed convenient according to the needs of the service, who shall be appointed to said posts by the President of the Republic on proposal of the Chief of the General Staff; the physician and the Auditor shall have a rank not less than Lieutenant Colonel and the Veterinarian not under that of Major.

ARTICLE 16. - The officers appointed to posts on the General Staff shall be considered placed in service and those not assimilated may not continue in that status for more than four consecutive years nor return to similar posts until they shall have served two years at least with troops.

Notwithstanding the above provision, the President of the Republic, on petition of the Chief of the General Staff and having consulted the Secretary of War and Navy, may suspend the effects of this article with respect to any determined Officer whose services are considered of great need in the post held by him or which he is to discharge, but the Chief of the General Staff will be obliged to request the application of the general provisions as soon as the causes which gave rise to the suspension shall have disappeared, or, at least, without prejudice to the interests of the service, shall substitute said Officer by another.

In no case shall there be more than two habilitated officers in each Section of the General Staff, to continue therein for the causes expressed in the preceding article.

Officers detailed to the General Staff who are not on the regular pay roll shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph second of this article wherefore they may not remain under such status more than four years.

CHAPTER VIII.
The exercise of command.

ARTICLE 17. - The command of the forces of the army is extended to all the personnel and material thereof, to the direction, government and administration of the services in all branches which affect the same, and the exercise of the jurisdiction of war by the proper military authorities.

ARTICLE 18. - The command of the Army should correspond to the rank, but no Officer may take command of an organization or determined unit without the orders of proper authorities unless in cases of reglamentary substitution.

In cases in which two or more Officers are serving at the same post, the one of highest rank or seniority shall assume the command without previous authorization.

ARTICLE 19. - In any case in which forces of the army are gathered together for the service, the officer highest in rank shall assume command of his own right.

ARTICLE 20. - The appropriate commands of the army are:

For a Colonel: a Regiment.
For a Lieutenant Colonel: a Regiment or Battalion.
For a Major: A Battalion or Tercio.
For a Captain: A Company, Squadron or Battery.
For a Lieutenant: a Platoon.

Nevertheless, an officer may temporarily and accidentally exercise commands superior to those of his rank.

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

ARTICLE 21. - The Officers of the General Staff or of the "Plana Mayor," while in their posts and under regular circumstances, shall not have the command of troops, forts nor military detachments, but may assume that of the unit or post to which they belong, provided they are entitled to such command by reason of their rank or seniority, or when they are expressly appointed therefor by the proper authority.

ARTICLE 22 - Medical Officers, Auditors, Veterinarians, Pharmacists or other assimilated officers, shall exercise command only over the officers and enlisted men of their own services who are under their immediate orders. Medical Officers who act as Directors of Hospitals shall also exercise their command over the patients and the personnel rendering services on guard or of another class therein.

CHAPTER IX.
Services of the Army.

ARTICLE 23. - The Army shall have charge, in addition to its regular military services, of the conservation of public order and the protection of persons and property outside of towns which service shall be rendered by the Rural Guards.

ARTICLE 24. - The Rural Guards shall have the double character of a military and rural police organization. As a military organization they shall be governed by the laws, regulations, orders and circulars and general orders of the Army. As Rural Police they shall be governed by special regulations and by the orders and provisions relating thereto.

ARTICLE 25. - The members of the forces of the Rural Guards shall have the character of agents of authority but shall not exercise those functions within any urbanized territory except when expressly ordered by the President of the Republic in extraordinary circumstances or when in the exercise of their duties they are forced to prosecute, lead or arrest wrong doers within town limits or to carry on other duties in relation with such services.

For the discharge of the duties entrusted to them in this article they shall receive and fulfil the orders relative to said services in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure issued by judicial and governmental authorities, except those relative to the service of summons and delivery of documents of judicial and governmental authorities.

Neither shall the members of the Rural Guards be forced to fulfil the orders of judicial and governmental authorities relative to the taking up of animals or objects which are detrimental to their proper aspect and military appearance.

In cities and towns which have municipal police they shall intervene only in the following cases: first: when in case of public disorder or serious disturbance of the public peace their aid is requested by the proper civil authorities, which shall confirm said request in writing stating that the police forces under their orders are not sufficient to meet the situation; second: when a grave crime is committed in their presence and there are no police present on the scene.

In both cases when normalcy has been restored and the persons arrested, if any, have been delivered to the civil authorities, the guards shall return to their regular duties.

ARTICLE 26. - When the President of the Republic deems it convenient he may confer upon any of the officers of the Army, special commissions, in the national territory or abroad, as a delegate of his authority at his immediate orders or as a delegate at the orders of one of the Secretaries of the Cabinet.

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

Officers detailed on these services shall receive the daily allowance fixed by the President of the Republic which shall be paid on account of the branch of the administration for which said services are rendered.

ARTICLE 27. - For the purposes of the Law of Military Procedure and for all other legal effects, the acts carried out by members of the Army in the following cases shall be considered proper acts of the military service:

1. The exercise of any command, commission or military service.
2. The fulfilment of orders issued by any superior officer or the performance of any of the duties which membership in the Army imposes.
3. To exercise functions as agents of the judicial authorities or as auxiliaries of the Fiscal or as delegates of a government officer, even though the duties discharged are of a civil or administrative nature.
4. On some of the special commissions referred to in the foregoing article.

CHAPTER X.
On the Territorial Division.

ARTICLE 28. - The territory of the nation, for the purpose of military command and jurisdiction, shall be divided into as many Districts as it is deemed proper for the better service.

ARTICLE 29. - The Chief of each District shall be the Officer of appropriate rank appointed by the President of the Republic, and his orders shall be obeyed by all the forces detailed in said District as well as by military establishments of all kinds situated within the territory of his command, unless the President of the Republic orders anything to the contrary. In cases in which due to absence, illness or other reasons he is substituted by the highest ranking officer detailed to service in the same district for a period of time greater than twenty days, the substitute must be confirmed by the President or substituted again.

ARTICLE 30. - The President of the Republic shall designate the number of Officers and enlisted men necessary for the Staff of each District, for the direction, government and administration of the same.

ARTICLE 31. - The Chief of the Military District shall have his headquarters at the place indicated by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 32. - The District Chiefs shall have over the forces at their orders such powers as the Law of Military Procedure confers upon Regimental Chiefs.

ARTICLE 33. - The District Chiefs shall also have the powers equal to those conferred upon the Chief of the General Staff in Article 10 with respect to the appointment of Courts Martials to try enlisted men of their respective commands, as well as over said Courts, its actions and decisions when the approval thereof does not correspond to the Secretary of War and Navy in accordance with what is provided in Article 5.

ARTICLE 34. - When the President of the Republic deems it proper he may temporarily divide the territory of the nation into Departments composed of two or more military districts, appointing to the command of each Department one of the Assistants of the Chief of the General Staff or an Officer whose rank is not under that of a Colonel.

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

In such cases the Chiefs of said Districts shall continue to exercise judicial and governmental functions vested in them by the laws, regulations and orders in force.

ARTICLE 35. - The number of Officers and enlisted men of the Staffs of the commands referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed by the President of the Republic; and the employments shall be made by the Chief of the General Staff on proposal of the Chief of the Department, from among officers and men of the District making up such command.

ARTICLE 36. - A Military Post is a zone of limits previously fixed by the Executive and in which forces of the Army are encamped, or which is used for services of the Army, and in general, all places used for a military purpose, such as warehouses, live stock stables, shops, etc., as well as any place protected by forces of the Army, or which is in any way related thereto.

During a campaign or manoeuvres a military post shall be the area of a poligonal zone determined by the straight lines which join the limits of the outposts.

CHAPTER XI.
Membership in the Army.

ARTICLE 37. - The members of the active Army shall be the following:

For the General Staff and Military Schools, and the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and the Engineering and Signal Corps.	Officers	(12 Colonels (12 Lieutenant Colonels (33 Majors (145 Captains (202 First Lieutenants (98 Second Lieutenants
	Aspirants to Officers	(90 Supernumerary Officers (75 Cadets
	Enlisted men.	(136 First Class Sergeants (219 Second Class Sergeants (1057 Corporals (9439 Privates
For the Sanitary Service.	Officers	(1 Colonel Physician (2 Lieutenant Colonels Physicians (9 Majors Physicians (22 Captains Physicians (9 First Lieutenants Physicians (1 Major Dentist (3 Captains dentists (7 First Lieutenants Dentists (1 Major Pharmacist (1 Captain Pharmacist (1 First Lieutenant Pharmacist
	Enlisted Men	(13 First Class Sergeants (16 Second Class Sergeants (21 Third Class Sergeants (280 Privates
For the Veterinary Service.	Officers	(1 Lieutenant Colonel Veterinarian. (2 Majors Veterinarians (9 Captains Veterinarians (13 First Lieutenants Veterinarians
	Enlisted Men	(6 First Class Sergeants (16 Second Class Sergeants (9 Third Class Sergeants (130 Privates

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

For the Judge Advocates Department.	Officers	1 Colonel Judge Advocate 2 Lieut. Colonels, Auditors 2 Majors Auditors 4 Captains Auditors 4 First Lieutenants Auditors
	Enlisted Men	20 Privates
For the General Staff Band.	Officers	1 Captain Musician 1 First Lieutenant Musician
For the Aviation Corps.	Officers	1 Captain Aviator 6 First Lieutenant Aviators 11 Second Lieutenant Aviators
	Enlisted men	3 First Class Sergeants 8 Second Class Sergeants 4 Third Class Sergeants 11 Corporals 44 Soldiers

The standing number of officers for the different arms shall be distributed as follows:

For the Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps and Engineer Corps.	14 Majors 54 Captains 74 First Lieutenants 38 Second Lieutenants
For the Cavalry.	19 Majors 91 Captains 128 First Lieutenants 60 Second Lieutenants.

ARTICLE 38. - In times of peace the President of the Republic shall delegate for the service of conservation of public order and for the protection of persons and property outside of towns, the Rural Guard with 42 Battalions at least; and the remainder of the forces of the Army shall be used exclusively for military services. The President of the Republic, in accordance with the needs and the financial resources of the nation may increase or decrease the number of enlisted men forming each battalion, company or battery to a minimum of 60 and a maximum of 150 men, and the battalions of Rural Guards to a maximum of 200 and a minimum of 75 men, but without exceeding the aggregate total authorized by this Law.

Under extraordinary circumstances the President of the Republic may use the forces of the tactical regiments for the conservation of public order.

The standing army provided for in the foregoing article may be increased by the President of the Republic during times of war or of serious alteration of public order, or in time of peace when the General Budget of the Nation assigns sufficient amounts for the payment of the expenditures thereof.

ARTICLE 39. - The distribution of the standing army above fixed, between Arms, General Staff Service, District Staffs, Military Schools and Corps, shall be made by the President of the Republic in accordance with the military necessities of the Nation, but the number of Officers provided for in Article 37 for all Arms may not be changed.

ARTICLE 40. - The different Arms and Corps shall be organized as follows: those of Infantry and Artillery by Companies or Batteries (Field Artillery), Battalions and Regiments; Cavalry by Battalions, Regiments and Squadrons; the Engineering and Signal Corps into Companies and Battalions; the Aviation Corps into Squadrons. The Companies, Squadrons, and Batteries as well as the Regiments and Battalions shall be tactical and administrative units; the Regiments shall be only tactical organizations.

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

When the needs of the service so require, Brigades may be organized with exclusively tactical purposes.

CHAPTER XII.

Ranking.

ARTICLE 41. - The military rankings is the following:
The Chief of the General Staff.
Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff.
(The Chief of the General Staff and his Assistants have, while in the discharge of their duties, the considerations of a Major General or Brigadier General, respectively, according as is provided in Articles 8 and 13).

Standing ranking:

Superior Officers	(Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel (Major
Subalterns	(Captain (First Lieutenant (Second Lieutenant (Second Lieutenant Supernumerary
Aspirants to Commissions.	(Supernumerary Officer (Cadet

Rank.	Classification.	Duties.
Classes	Sergeant	First Class	(Stenographer (Band Leader (Drum Major (Typist (First Class Musician (Assistant (District Major (Quartermaster and District (Commissary. (Quartermaster and Band (Commissary (Paymaster (First Class Sanitarian (Expert electrician and (Mechanic (Machinist
Classes	Sergeant	Second Class	(Color or Standard Bearer (Batallion or Regimental (Sergeant Major (Quartermaster and Commissary (of Batallion or Regiment (First Class Musician (Second Class Musician (Second Class Sanitarian (First Class Aviation Mechanic (Chief of a Signal Corps Section. (Expert calculist of Artillery. (In Charge of Artillery War (Material. (Electrician (Chauffeur (Specialist

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

Classes	Sergeant	Third Class
		Quartermaster and Squadron
		Commissary
		Batallion or Company Commissary
		Stable commissary
		Company or Battery Commissary
		Third Class Musician
		Sanitarian
		Stoker
		Road Repairer
Corporals		Office clerk
		Gun corporal
		Company, Squadron or Battery
		¢ Corporal
		Second Class Aviation
		Mechanic
		Brakeman
		Road repairer
		Specialist
Privates		Musician
		Blacksmith
		Blacksmith's assistant
		Farrier
		Harness maker
		Mechanic
		Cook
		Sanitarian
		Bugler
		Student
		Driver
		Wagon maker
		Chauffeur
		Private soldier

Among enlisted men of the same rank the rank shall depend upon the corresponding classification within the rank and among those of the same classification, by the greatest seniority in the service of said classification.

ARTICLE 42. - Among Officers of the same rank those having the greatest seniority shall have priority. If all have the same seniority the officer being a senior in his former rank shall have the priority. If the seniority in the former ranks was the same, priority shall be given to the officer having the best record in his admittance examination. If the record in the admittance examination is the same, priority shall be had by the one who has served the longest in the Army. If the time of service in the Army is the same, the oldest officer shall have priority.

Seniority in appointments by promotion shall be counted from the day following that on which the new office filled was vacated.

CHAPTER XIII.
On the Military Status.

ARTICLE 43. - The rank of each Officer with the obligations and rights inherent thereto constitute the military status.

Military status is enjoyed by all the Officers of the Army including those assimilated and those retired in accordance with the Retirement Law. The obligations imposed by the military status upon all ranks are determined or shall be determined by the military laws in force or by Presidential Decrees or by orders issued by the proper authorities.

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

ARTICLE 44. - Within the military status an Officer may be in three different categories: in active service, in the reserves or in retirement.

The active service shall include the discharge of all military duties. Reserve duty when thus placed by the President of the Republic. In retirement, when the Officer goes into passive military life with the rights granted by the laws.

ARTICLE 45. - The following are rights of the military status:

1. The employment corresponding to each rank.

2. The receipt of pay, bonuses and assignments which this law, the Budget Laws and the Retirement Laws determine in accordance with each employment and each situation.

3. Those which arise from laws, decrees and regulations as to admittance, substitution, promotion, retirement and pension.

ARTICLE 46. - The military status is lost for the following reasons:

1. For discharge at the request of the person who shall not abandon his post until his discharge has been granted by the President of the Republic.

A. Discharge may not be requested in the following cases:

(a) When the Officer is subject to a military trial.

(b) When he is indebted to the State.

(c) In time of war or serious alteration of public trial.

2. On account of having been condemned by Military Courts to discharge or dismissal from the service or to penalties having such others as accessories thereto.

3. On account of having been condemned by a military or civil court for a common crime of a defamatory character, or for any crime punished in the Penal Code or in special laws with principal or accessory penalties of absolute or special inhabilitation, perpetual or temporary or with any other penalty which shall deprive him of liberty during at least one year except as otherwise provided in Sub. 4 of Article XXI of the Retirement Law in so far as regards retired members of the army.

4. When it is proved in the manner determined by the Regulations for the Execution of the Retirement Law that he has been physically disabled by reason of a vicious or improper conduct or by bad habits.

ARTICLE 47. - Officers who have lost their military status for one of the causes mentioned under numbers 2, 3 and 4 of the foregoing article may not enter the Army again.

ARTICLE 48. - The President of the Republic may, at his option, grant the substitution only in time of peace and if not detrimental to the service, to any Officer who requests it after having served ten consecutive years in the Army.

ARTICLE 49. - Officers in the reserve shall have the following rights:

1. To leave the national territory in time of peace by giving prior notice to the Chief of the General Staff.

In time of war or serious alteration of public order he shall need the authorization of the President of the Republic.

2. To enjoy all political rights.

He shall lose the right to return to active service when he accepts a nomination to an elective office within six months following the date on which he has been placed in the reserves.

3. To discharge any paid office of the State, the Province or the Municipality.

4. To be paid for services rendered during time of war or serious alteration of public order.

5. To receive the benefits of the provisions of the Military Retirement Law.

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

6. To be granted the honors and military courtesies when he dresses in uniform and to use the same in the cases and circumstances mentioned in the General Regulations.

7. To appear in a special ranking conserving his rank for seniority.

8. To receive the pay and assignments corresponding to his rank and to receive the promotions and rewards which he deserves during the time on active service in the case of number 2 of the following article.

9. To return to active service when he asks that this be done within six months in advance provided there is a vacancy in the rank to which he belongs.

ARTICLE 50. - The following are the duties of Reserve Officers:

1. To have no right to promotion nor to receive pay, assignments or other bonuses corresponding to the active service.

The pension provided for in the case of each Order of the Military Merit granted him is excepted.

2. To return temporarily to active service when called in time of war or serious alteration of public order.

When the causes which led to the call to active service, or before that time if it is so ordered by the President of the Republic, shall cease he shall return to the reserves.

3. To be subject to military jurisdiction under the same circumstances as retired members.

4. To have no right to credit for the time he is in the reserves.

CHAPTER XIV.
ADMITTANCE OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 51. - The admittance into the list of Officers of the Army shall be made through the rank of Second Lieutenant. Fifty per cent of the vacancies which occur in this rank, in each of the lists of Artillery and Infantry and Cavalry, shall be covered by graduates of the Military Academy; and the remaining fifty per cent shall be made up from Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the Preparatory School for Aspirants to Commissions.

If at the end of each school term there is not a sufficient number of Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the Preparatory School to fill all the vacancies of the fifty per cent corresponding to that class in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article, the posts which exceed the number of those graduated at the Military Academy shall be filled without prejudice to the fifty per cent corresponding to said graduates. The same rights shall be given to the graduates of the Preparatory School when the number of graduates of the Military Academy is not sufficient to fill its quota.

ARTICLE 52. - The Officers of the Aviation Corps shall also enter by the rank of Second Lieutenant after having graduated from the Aviation School.

ARTICLE 53. - Entry into the list of Officers of the Sanitary, Judge Advocates and Veterinarian Departments shall be made by the rank of First Lieutenant and the vacancies occurring in this rank shall be filled by competitive examination among those who have university degrees which capacitates them for the exercise of the profession in their respective services, provided they are over 21 years of age and under 35 and have all the requisites demanded by the proper regulations.

Musician Officers shall also enter by competitive examination by the rank of First Lieutenant and of the age fixed above.

Officers in active service who appear on the special lists of the Army, Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants with more than four years service in that rank and eight in the military service with good conduct are exempted from the requirement as to age.

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

ARTICLE 54. - The Officers of the Army shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and shall be given a proper diploma.

CHAPTER XV.
(Escalafon) Military Register.

ARTICLE 55. - The Military register (escalafon) is the list of Army Officers according to their rank, class and seniority.

In the General Register there shall appear all the Officers of the Army including those assimilated, in the order of seniority of each rank.

The special lists shall regulate the relative priority among Officers of the Arms or Services and shall serve to form the lists of promotions by seniority in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 56. - The following shall be special lists:

1. For Lieutenant Colonels and Unassimilated Majors.
2. For Artillery and Infantry.
3. For Cavalry.
4. For Aviators.
5. For Physicians.
6. For ~~Physicist~~ Auditors.
7. For Veterinarians.
8. For Dentists.
9. For Pharmacists
10. For musicians.

Officers belonging to the Engineer Corps and to the Signal Corps shall appear on the Artillery and Infantry Register.

In the Cavalry Register shall appear the Officers of the Tactical Regiments and of the Rural Guard.

ARTICLE 57. - The ranks included in the special registers shall be the following:

In Artillery and Infantry and in the Cavalry, from Second Lieutenant to Major.
In the Aviation Corps, from Second Lieutenant to Captain.
In the Medical and Judge Advocate Departments, from First Lieutenant to Colonel.
In the Veterinary Service, from First Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel.
In the Dentist and Pharmacists from First Lieutenant to Major.
In the Bands from First Lieutenant to Captain.

ARTICLE 58. - When an Officer of the special register of Artillery or Infantry passes from one arm to the other of his register for the purpose of filling a vacancy by promotion, he shall study and graduate in a course at the School of Application of said arm to which he has passed and shall not be promoted again without fulfilling this requirement.

The graduates of the Military Academy nor those who have previously graduated from the corresponding School of Application shall not be obliged to fulfil the requirement mentioned above.

ARTICLE 59. - The Officers of the Tactical Regiments and of the Rural Guards may be promoted up to the rank of Captain within the special register of Cavalry without any further requirement than that of Chapter XVI for promotion; but in order to reach the rank of Major he must have graduated from the Cavalry School.

ARTICLE 60. - When a vacancy occurs in the post of Colonel it shall be filled by a Lieutenant Colonel chosen for promotion to that rank; that of Lieutenant Colonel by a Major in turn for promotion; and the vacancies of the lower ranks shall be filled from the special register to which the Major belongs.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CHAPTER XVI.
Promotion of Officers.

ARTICLE 61. - Every vacancy in a rank superior to that of Second Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion from those of the immediately inferior rank in the following manner:

(a) For first Lieutenant, for every four vacancies, three by seniority and one by selection.
(b) For Captain, for every three vacancies, two by seniority and one by selection.
(c) For Major, every two vacancies, one by seniority and one by selection.
(d) For Colonel, by selection.

ARTICLE 62. - Notwithstanding what is provided in the foregoing article, the President of the Republic may grant a promotion to the immediately superior rank for merits in time of war subject to the following requisites: that the acts carried out be in action of war; that said action resulted in a victory of positive benefit to the Nation; that the facts be proved through an investigation made for that purpose by order of the President of the Republic or on proposal of the Superior officer, or at the request of the interested party, within thirty days following its execution; that all those who desire to testify in favor or contra the granting of the promotion be given a hearing, said testimony to be given under oath; that it be officially announced for the cognizance of the whole Army that the investigation has been opened, the name of the Officer to whom the promotion is to be granted and the reasons therefor.

If there be no vacancy in the rank to which he is to be promoted, he shall be granted the promotion and shall be placed on the excess list in order to fill the first vacancy occurring in the rank of the register to which he belongs.

ARTICLE 63. - Promotions, both by seniority as well as by selection shall be made in accordance with the Promotion Lists which, as is provided in Article 72, shall be prepared by the Court of Classification of Military Services in the following manner:

(a) Promotion for seniority corresponds to the First persons appearing on the Seniority List of his special register.
(b) For promotions by selection, the President of the Republic may select the person to be promoted, among the first three who appear on the Selection List.

ARTICLE 64. - No Officer may obtain two consecutive promotions by selection except in the following cases:

1. When the Officer selected is at the same time the senior of those of his rank.
2. In case of promotion to the rank of Colonel or to a higher rank in the special list of assimilated officers.

ARTICLE 65. - In establishing the proportion indicated for filling vacancies in the corresponding ranks by seniority and by selection, the first appointment shall be made by seniority.

ARTICLE 66. - The Officer chosen for promotion, by seniority or selection shall have the right to pass from one arm or corps to another of those included in the special register in which he is listed, in accordance with what is provided in Articles 58 and 59.

For the purposes of what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Officers of the Engineer Corps shall be considered as of the Artillery and those of the Signal Corps as of the Infantry.

ARTICLE 67. - For promotions of Second Lieutenants to First Lieutenants and the latter to Captains, it shall be necessary that the aspirant to promotion has served at least two years in the immediately lower rank.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CHAPTER XVII
The Tribunal of Classification of Military Services.

ARTICLE 68. - The classification of military services shall be in charge of a tribunal which shall be called Tribunal on Classification of Military Services and shall be composed of the following officers:

The Chief of the General Staff.
The Assistants to the Chief of the General Staff who are Chiefs of Departments.
The senior Colonels who do not hold any of above posts, until the number of five members of which the Tribunal shall be composed is reached.

The Chief of the General Staff shall appoint an officer to act as Secretary of the Tribunal without voice or vote. Said Officer shall be substituted by another when the personal records of members of their rank and list are to be qualified.

ARTICLE 69. - The Tribunal shall meet in the month of October of each year and may act without all of its members being present, who shall give the proper oath.

The substitutions for illness or other justified cause shall be made in the manner provided in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 70. - The following are powers of the Tribunal:

1. To make lists for proposals of promotions by seniority or selection, which lists shall be transmitted to the Chief of the General Staff together with a report.

2. To report upon any matter relative to said lists investigations or other document which has served for the preparation of the same.

ARTICLE 71. - At the time fixed by the General Regulations the Chief of the General Staff shall remit to the Tribunal on classification of military services, the Record of Service of the officers, with the exception of the records of those who may not have the minimum of time fixed for promotion.

The Court may, besides, request directly from the General Staff from the Chiefs of Districts, from the Chiefs of the Divisions of Sanitation, Auditors and Veterinary, and from the Chief of any other organization of the Army, confidential reports relative to the services rendered in the same by any officer.

ARTICLE 72. - The Tribunal of Classification of Military Services shall prepare every year a list of promotion by seniority and another by selection, subject to the following rules:

(a) The list of seniority, maintaining the order in which the officers appear in their respective special Promotion Register in accordance with the provisions of Article 42, changing that order only when by virtue of what is shown in the Record of Services of an officer, he may have lost points in the Promotion Register or may be incapacitated for the promotion in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

(b) The list of selection by the importance and quality of the services rendered by every officer considered in accordance with the rules and in the manner provided for in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 73. - The Court of Classification of Military Services shall act in accordance with what is provided in the General Regulations which govern its functioning.

ARTICLE 74. - The list of promotions shall be published the last working day of every year, and shall be effective during a natural year, that is to say, from January first to December thirty-first.

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CHAPTER XVIII.
Assignments, Transfers and Exchanges of Officers.

ARTICLE 75. - The officers, upon being assigned for the first time, shall be so by the Secretary of War and Navy for the General Staff, Battalion, Tercio, Staff of District, Battery, Engineer Corps or Signal Corps, Squadrons of the Rural Guard and Military Schools, it being the power of the Chiefs of each one of these units to assign them within said units.

ARTICLE 76. - The appointments of the Officers of Staffs of District, Battalion and Tercio shall be made by the Chiefs of every one of these units selecting them from among the officers under their command.

ARTICLE 77. - The Officers of Staffs of Districts of ranks under Lieutenant Colonel shall be considered as detached in service, and cannot remain in that assignation for a period greater than four years, nor fill similar offices again until they shall have served with troops two years at least.

Those appointed for Staffs of Battalions and Tercios, with the exception of the Major (Comandante), shall also be considered as detached in service and may not be able to remain in that assignment for a period greater than two years, nor return to said office again without having served with troops for two years at least.

ARTICLE 78. - Any officer may be appointed to render a service temporarily in a unit other than his own or for a certain service, in the following manner:

1. By the Chief of a Battalion or Tercio, Regiment or District and Territorial Department for services which have to be rendered by officers under his orders within the limits of command of said Chiefs.
2. By the President of the Republic, by the Secretary of War and Navy or by the Chief of the General Staff in the rest of the cases.

The President of the Republic may limit, whenever he may consider it convenient, the extent of the powers granted to the above mentioned Chiefs under Subdivision 1.

ARTICLE 79. - The denominations corresponding to the appointments referred to in the preceding article shall be the following: "Commission of the Service," "Special Service," or "Detached in Service."

ARTICLE 80. - No officer shall be detached in service for a period greater than four years nor return to that assignation without having served with troops for two years at least, except in the cases and in the manner provided in Article 16. For the purposes of this provision there shall not be taken into consideration the services rendered as detached for less than ten days in each fiscal year.

Every officer who may be detached in service shall be under the obligation to report to his immediate superior ten days in advance the date of the expiration of the period of time to which his service in that assignment is limited, and whoever fails to do so shall cease to receive his salary from the date on which he should have returned to the service with troop until such time as he is assigned to this service by order of a competent authority. Any superior authority who shall have the duty of ordering the relief of an officer "detached in service," who permits said officer to continue in that position after the expiration of the period of time to which said service is limited, a discount in his salary will be made in an amount equal to the amount of the salary of the officer who should have ceased in that position until he is assigned to the service corresponding to him.

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

ARTICLE 81. - The subaltern officers of Staffs cannot be "detached in service."

ARTICLE 82. - The officers may be transferred:

(a) From a District of territorial Department to another, from a Battalion, Tercio, Engineer Corps or Signal Corps, Military Schools, Battery or Staff, to another of these units, by the Secretary of War and Navy.

(b) From a Company or Squadron to another within the same Battalion or Tercio, by the Chief of this unit by his own authority or by order of the Chief of the District.

(c) From a Squadron, Company or Battery to the Staff of the District or vice-versa within the same command by the Chief of the District.

(d) From a Squadron of the Rural Guard to another within the same District by the Chief of said District.

These transfers cannot be effected except within each Arm or Service.

ARTICLE 83. - The exchange between non-assimilated officers of the same category and belonging to different special promotion lists may be granted by the President of the Republic when both may be graduates from the School of Cadets or may have been approved at the School of Application of the Arm to which they intend to be transferred, respectively.

In all cases of exchange each one of the exchangers shall be provided with a new diploma with a date equal to that of the diploma held by the newest and in accordance with said date they shall be placed in their new special promotion list and in the general list.

The expenses incurred in the exchange shall be for account of the interested parties.

CHAPTER XIX.
Licenses to Officers.

ARTICLE 84. - Every officer has the right to enjoy a leave of absence at the rate of one month with full pay and one month with half pay for each year of service, provided this is consistent with the service; and this leave of absence can be accumulated up to six months with full pay and six months with half pay.

ARTICLE 85. - The permits not exceeding twenty-four hours shall not be considered as leaves of absence.

ARTICLE 86. - Leaves of absence due to sickness or wounds shall always be granted with full pay, except in cases in which it is proved that the sickness or wound was acquired through bad habits or vicious conduct, or by negligence or failure to comply with the instructions of the physicians. In these cases the leaves of absence may be granted with half-pay, or without pay, in the judgment of the authority called upon to grant the same.

ARTICLE 87. - The leaves of absence on account of sickness shall not be computed as licenses for the purposes of Article 84 unless the same be included in the exceptions mentioned in the preceding article.

CHAPTER XX.
Salaries, Extra-salaries and Assignation of Officers.

ARTICLE 88. - The yearly pay which the Officers of the Army shall enjoy, payable monthly as accrued, shall be the following:

Chief of General Staff	$ 6,000.00
Assistants to Chief of General Staff	5,000.00
Colonels	3,600.00
Lieutenant Colonels	3,300.00
Majors	2,400.00
Captains	1,920.00
First Lieutenants	1,620.00
Second Lieutenants	1,380.00

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ARTICLE 89. - A bonus, the amount of which shall be fixed by the President of the Republic, taking into consideration their rank, may be granted to the Officers assigned to the General Staff and to those who discharge the offices of Field Assistants and Directors and Professors of Military Schools.

The Officers who belong to the Aviation Corps may also have a special bonus which the President of the Republic shall determine.

ARTICLE 90. - Every Officer shall receive an increase of ten per cent of his salary for every five years of service until the total of said increase reaches a maximum of forty per cent.

He shall likewise have the right to be supplied with lighting and fuel in the amount and manner which the General Regulations will determine.

ARTICLE 91. - The State shall furnish lodging at the Posts or Camps, as far as it may be possible, to the Officers rendering service in the same, and the Officers serving with troops shall have the preference for the lodgings.

When the number of houses destined for lodgings of Officers may not be sufficient or when Officers are detached for service at places where there are not lodgings, they shall have the right to the commutation of the lodging for cash.

The General Regulations shall fix the number of rooms to be assigned to each rank and in the cases of commutation of lodgings for cash, it will fix the amount to be received for each room in accordance with their category and the place at which they reside.

ARTICLE 92. - In times of war or of disturbance of public peace, or of manoeuvres, the Officers shall have the right to receive in goods or in cash, as the case may be, double the amount of the ration assigned to the soldier.

ARTICLE 93. - Every officer who, in fulfilment of orders relative to the service, should move from the place to which he is destined, shall have the right to be paid by the State for travelling expenses and transportation of baggage caused by said order; and if he should be away from his official residence for more than twenty-four hours, he shall also have the right to collect the fees fixed by the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 94. - Every Officer transferred from one Post to another shall have the right to collect from the State the amount of the travelling expenses and transportation of baggage to which said transfer may give rise; and in the case that within a period not greater than one year he should receive orders for more than one transfer, he shall have the right to be paid also for the travelling expenses and transportation of baggage of the dependent members of his family, these being understood to be the parents, wife and children not of age.

ARTICLE 95. - Every Officer who is authorized to be mounted shall have the right to be furnished with the horses which may be necessary, as well as with the equipment, horse-shoes, forage and maintenance of the horses, in the following proportion:

For a Colonel - - - - - - - - - - 2 horses.
For all other Officers - - - - 1 horse.

The President of the Republic shall determine what Officers, Aspirants to Officers and enlisted men are authorized to be mounted.

ARTICLE 96. - The following shall have the right to use automobiles of the State: The Secretary of War and Navy, the Chief of the General Staff, The Chiefs of Departments of the General Staff or of Territorial Command, and the Chiefs of Districts.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Presidential Decree No. 1100 publishing Regulations to Effect Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with Law of March 2, 1926.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 21 1926
2012-116 (3)

1. With reference to my despatch No. 2825 of September 27, 1926, I am forwarding herewith copies of translation of the remaining portion of Presidential Decree No. 1100 on the Reorganization of the Cuban Army in accord with the Law of March 2, 1926.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2837 Date: October 15, 1926.

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ARTICLE 97. - There shall be furnished, through the payment of the price paid by the State, any kind of articles which the Officers may need for their sustenance or the sustenance of dependent persons, as well as any piece of equipment, wearing apparel or war material which they shall need for the service.

ARTICLE 98. - The Officers serving with troops can take for their personal use from the stores a regulation rifle and a regulation revolver with the corresponding equipment and ammunition. These properties shall only be used in service, in campaign or in manoeuvres, or in target practices, and a report thereof shall be rendered in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

CHAPTER XXI
Aspirants to Officers.

ARTICLE 99. - In the classification of aspirants to officers, the Supernumerary Officers and the Cadets shall be included.

ARTICLE 100. - The Supernumerary Officers shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and shall enjoy the Military State with the rights which this Law grants to those of their category and this Military State cannot be lost by causes other than those set forth in Chapter XIII for Officers.

ARTICLE 101. - The Supernumerary Officers shall be designated for the first time by the Chief of the General Staff, and used in services suited to their capacity.

ARTICLE 102. - The Sergeants with more than eight years in that rank and who may have served twenty years in the Army with good conduct shall have the right to be appointed Supernumerary Officers.

For the computation of the periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph there shall only be taken into consideration the natural time elapsed since their appointment to Sergeant and since their enrollment in the service, respectively.

ARTICLE 103. - A Commission composed of the Chief of the Department of Direction, the Chief of the Division of Personnel and Orders, and an Auditor Officer appointed by the Chief of the General Staff shall study the personal records of the Sergeants who may have served the eight years and twenty years referred to in the preceding article, and shall include in a list those who in the judgment of the Commission may have observed good conduct.

There shall be considered as not having observed good conduct those who may have been punished once by a fine of ten dollars or by the loss of salary or by ten days of arrest; or more than ten times by penalties inferior to the above in sentences issued by Military Courts.

The places of Supernumerary Officers fixed by this Law shall be filled with the Sergeants who appear in the aforementioned list in the following order:

1. The Sergeants approved at the School of Sergeants by order of the merits obtained.
2. The other Sergeants who appear in the list by order of seniority.

ARTICLE 104- The Supernumerary Officers shall have the right to the salute and other signs of exterior military courtesy, they shall use the uniform and the special distinguishing marks and shall have a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year, with an increase of ten per cent for every five years of service, but this shall not exceed forty per cent and without any right to allowances.

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

For the purposes of the Military Penal Law and of the Law of Military Procedure they shall be considered as Officers, but they can not be appointed Judges of a Summary Court, Investigating Officers, Fiscals, nor members of a Court Martial.

ARTICLE 105. - The Supernumerary Officers and Sergeants approved at the School of Aspirants to Officers shall receive the appointment of Second Lieutenants by the order of merit obtained at said school when there may be vacancies of this rank to be filled by them in the proportion established in Article 51.

ARTICLE 106. - The Cadets shall be enlisted as such at the School of Cadets and shall enjoy a salary of three hundred and sixty dollars per year, meals, and the equipment and habiliment designated to them in the Budget of the Nation.

In order to be enlisted as a Cadet it shall be necessary to be more than seventeen and less than twenty-three years of age, and those who are under twenty-one years of age must be authorized by their parents.

Besides the number of civilians enlisted for Cadets, fixed every year by the General Staff for admittance at the school, there shall be admitted at said school twenty-five enlisted men of the army who may have served more than two years with good conduct and who are not over thirty years of age.

The Cadets coming from the ranks of the army referred to in the preceding paragraph shall continue to enjoy the same salaries and allowances which they may have at the time of entering the school and shall maintain their ranks if they be classes.

ARTICLE 107. - Those graduated at the School of Cadets who may not have obtained the post of Second Lieutenant because there was not a sufficient number of vacancies of this rank shall be employed in the army as Second Supernumerary Lieutenants with the rights and duties assigned to Second Lieutenants with the exception of the allowances.

The Second Supernumerary Lieutenants shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and assigned for the first time by the Chief of the General Staff.

They shall be appointed Second Lieutenants by the order of the merits of the notes which they may have obtained at the School of Cadets when they may have to fill vacancies of this rank in accordance with what is provided in Article 51.

CHAPTER XXII.
Enlistments and Re-enlistments.

ARTICLE 108. - The enrollment in the army is obligatory for all the citizens who are not physically unfit and who are from eighteen to forty-five years of age in accordance with what is provided in the Constitution and with the exceptions established by the laws.

ARTICLE 109. - In times of peace the enrollment shall be voluntary, but those who sign an enlistment contract shall be obligated to serve for a period of not less than two years.

The following conditions shall be demanded to be under contract:

(a) To be a Cuban citizen.

(b) To be more than eighteen and not more than thirty-five years of age.

Those included between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one shall have to file the written consent of their parents or tutors.

(c) To be at least one hundred and fifty-seven centimeters in height and to weigh not less than fifty-three kilograms.

(d) To be suffering from no chronic disease and to have no defect in sight, hearing, heart or lungs, nor to have any weakened or deformed limb or any other physical defect which may render them useless for the service.

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

(e) To read and write the Spanish language. Nevertheless, when the necessities of the service may so require, the President of the Republic shall authorize the enlistment of persons who cannot read or write.

(f) To have a good conduct and not to have been sentenced by any Civil or Military Court for a crime or misdemeanor of an infamous character.

(g) For enlistment in the Rural Guard it shall be an indispensable requisite to have attained the age of twenty-one, to have no penal antecedents and to be able to read and write.

ARTICLE 110. - Every enlisted man who may have been discharged after serving one or more full periods of enlistment may be re-enlisted at any time if he fills the requisites demanded for enrollment and is not more than forty-five years of age, except in the case of continuous enlistment, in which case it shall be taken into consideration if the person in question, upon reaching the age of fifty-four, shall have had more than fifteen years of service. In case the enlisted man should be fifty-four years of age and have less than fifteen years of service at the time of the expiration of his contract, his re-enlistment shall not be permitted. A person who attains the age of fifty-four during a period of enlistment and still has not served fifteen years in the army shall be discharged for the convenience of the service.

ARTICLE 111. - If an enlisted man be discharged from the service pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (d) of the third paragraph of Article 147 and his conduct be classified as "good" at least, he may be re-enlisted if he fills the requisites mentioned in Article 109 and if he is authorized by the President of the Republic for that new enrollment.

ARTICLE 112. - The enlistments shall be made by the Chiefs of the respective Companies, Batteries, Squadrons or Staffs or by enlistment commissions appointed by the Chief of a Regiment or District or by a superior authority and, should it be possible, by officers of the same unit for which enlistments are made.

ARTICLE 113. - The Chiefs of Squadrons, Batteries and Companies may authorize their subaltern officers to effect enlistments intended for their respective units.

ARTICLE 114. - The enlistment of men for the service of the General Staff and Military Schools and for the services of Sanitation, Auditor's Office and Veterinary shall be effected by the officer appointed by the General Staff.

ARTICLE 115. - In times of war or of serious disturbance of public order, the President of the Republic may, if he considers it necessary, modify temporarily the periods of duration of the contract and the requisites demanded by this Law for the voluntary enlistment in the army.

CHAPTER XXIII.
The promotions of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 116. - The promotion of enlisted men shall always be made to cover the vacancy left in the immediate superior rank and in the same unit.

ARTICLE 117. - The Corporals shall be appointed by the Chiefs of Battalion or of Tercio on proposal of the Chiefs of the Units ~~of Battalion~~ in which said vacancies occur, it being necessary in order to be proposed to have served more than six months as a soldier of the Unit.

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

Each proposal shall be accompanied by the Record of Services of the aspirant and a certificate showing that he has been declared fit in the corresponding examination to fill the position of Corporal.

The Corporals of squadrons of the Rural Guard and of the Light and Mountain Batteries shall be appointed by the Chief of the District where said Units are rendering service, upon proposal of the Chiefs of said Units.

The Corporals of the Aviation, Engineering and Signal Corps shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff on proposal of the Chiefs of Units and after hearing the opinion of the Chief of the corresponding body, pursuant to the rules which may be issued by the General Staff for each special position.

ARTICLE 118. - The time of service rendered as assistant, cook, or other mechanical service which excludes the person from the service of arms shall not be taken into consideration for the purposes mentioned in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 119. - The Sergeants shall be appointed by the Chiefs of Battalion or of Tercio at the proposal of the Chiefs of Units in which the vacancy occurs.

The men proposed shall be selected from among the Corporals who have been serving for more than six months as such in their Units and who may have been declared fit in the examination prescribed for that rank. Each proposal shall be accompanied by an official copy of the Record of Services of the aspirant and the above mentioned certificate of fitness.

The Sergeants of Squadrons of the Rural Guard and of Light and Mountain Batteries shall be appointed by the Chief of the District in which said Units are giving service at the proposal of the Chiefs of said Units from among those who have the requisites mentioned above.

The Sergeants of Musical Bands of a District shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the Chiefs of District through special examination of musicians of inferior rank and of civilians who may apply for said positions. The proposals shall be accompanied by the records of the examination of every aspirant.

The Sergeants - Directors of Musical Bands of a District and the Sergeants-Stenographers shall also be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff through competitive examinations which shall be effected in the manner which may be set forth in the corresponding call.

The Sergeants of the Band of the General Staff shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the Chief of said Unit and through the corresponding examination of fitness.

The Sergeants of the Aviation Corps, Expert Electrician and Mechanic, Chief of Division of the Signal Corps, Expert Calculator, Electrician of Artillery and those of the Engineering Corps shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff at the proposal of the respective Chiefs of Units, after hearing the opinion of the Chief of the corresponding Body through examinations and rules issued by the General Staff for every special position; and said positions may be freely filled by promoting enlisted men of the army or enlisting civilians expressly for said positions.

ARTICLE 120. - The places of Classes and other enlisted men in the service of the General Staff, Military Schools, and in the Services of Sanitation and Veterinary may be filled freely by promotion of the men enlisted in said services or other enlisted men of the army, or transferring them from the Units or enlisting civilians expressly for said places.

The Classes of the General Staff and Military Schools shall be appointed in accordance with the rules which the Chief of the General Staff may issue.

The Classes of the Services of Sanitation and Veterinary shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff in accordance with the rules set forth in the Special Regulations for said services.

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

ARTICLE 121. - Every member of grade shall be furnished with the corresponding diploma signed by the Chief who may have appointed him in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

CHAPTER XXIV.
The Reduction of Classes.

ARTICLE 122. - The Classes may be reduced to soldiers in the following cases:

1. When in accordance with the Military Penal Code they may be sentenced by a Military Court to punishment of arrest to be served in Military prisons; which punishments shall always be served in military prisons when they are imposed for crimes.

2. When within one period of enlistment they may be sentenced more than three times by a Military Court to punishments of arrest, whatever be the place where said punishments must be served.

3. When they may be served by Civil Courts in cases for crimes or misdemeanors which are considered of a defamatory character.

ARTICLE 123. - Outside of the cases foreseen in the preceding article, the Sergeants can only be reduced in grade by incapacity proven in proceedings to be instituted at the proposal of the Chief of the Department or District by an officer who shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff. These proceedings shall have to be instituted within an unextendable period of fifteen days and there will be recorded in it everything which may appear favorable or adverse to the interested party who shall be heard personally or through defender and his pleas for innocence proven.

After these proceedings are completed, they shall be passed to a Court of three officers appointed by the Chief of the General Staff in order that it may render the decision which may be proper from the result of the proceedings instituted. In every case this decision shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War and Navy for his final approval and without this requisite it shall not be executed.

The provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs shall also be applicable to Corporals when they may have more than two years in the exercise of their grade.

ARTICLE 124. - Those reduced to the grade of soldiers in conformity with the provisions contained in the last two preceding articles shall not be appointed again as classes until one year at least has elapsed from the date of the reduction.

CHAPTER XXV.
The destination and transfer of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 125. - The persons who may have been enlisted by enlisting commissions shall be destined by the authority who appointed the Commission to the Battalions or services which he may deem proper in conformity with the vacancies existing in the same and it will be up to the chiefs of these organizations to destine them to the corresponding companies, squadrons or Batteries.

ARTICLE 126. - The First Sergeants, Quartermasters and Commissaries and of Stables of the Companies or similar units shall be freely selected and appointed for said offices by the Captain from among the Sergeants of his Unit without their being furnished with the diploma as such First Sergeants, Quartermasters and Commissaries or of Stables.

ARTICLE 127. - The classes of the Staffs of Districts with the exception of the Sergeant-Stenographer, Regiment and Battalion shall be appointed by the Chiefs of said organizations, selecting them freely from among the classes of his respective command and without their being furnished with the diploma as such classes of Staffs.

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

ARTICLE 128. - Transfers of enlisted men shall only be ordered in cases of urgent needs of the service.

In such cases they may be transferred from one District to another by the Chief of the General Staff or simply from one unit to another within each Battalion by the Chief thereof.

No enlisted man of the tactic service shall be transferred to the Rural Guard or vice-versa.

ARTICLE 129. - When the transfer may give rise to expenses for the State a previous authorization shall have to be requested from the Chief of the District who may grant the same if an allowance has been granted to him for such expenses, or, if the contrary be the case, he shall ask authorization from his superior officers.

ARTICLE 130. - The classes may not be transferred except within their own battalion and after receiving a favorable report from the Chiefs of the unit affected by said transfer.

The classes of a battalion may not be transferred to another battalion or service of the army except in the cases expressly provided for in this law.

The sergeants, band leaders and stenographers may be transferred from a district to another by the Chief of the General Staff.

ARTICLE 131. - The classes of the General Staff, those of the District Staffs, Regiments and Battalions, expert electricians and mechanical sergeants, first-class aviation mechanics, Chief of a section of a Signal Corps, expert range-finder of the artillery, sergeant in charge of artillery war material, and electrician, machinist, conductor, stoker, road-repairer, first sergeants, quartermaster and commissary sergeants and those of similar company or unit stables, corporals, specialists and road-repairers may be removed from their posts when in the opinion of the Chief who has appointed them it is convenient for the service and they may be detailed to a similar company or unit.

ARTICLE 132. - The enlisted men may be detailed for service in a district unit from their own or to render a determined service within or without their unit in the following manner:

By the chiefs of a company, battalion, regiments and other similar organizations and by the District Chiefs to services which are to be rendered by enlisted men under their orders within jurisdiction of their respective command.

By the Chief of the General Staff in all other cases.

The names contained in Article 79 shall be applicable to the posts mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE 133. - The President of the Republic in all cases and the Regimental or District Chiefs in the case of their commands may restrict for convenience of the service the powers conferred upon their subordinates in the foregoing article.

CHAPTER XXVI.
Furloughs for Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 134. - In no case may furloughs be granted enlisted men of more than thirty days in one year nor more than sixty days during the enlistment period of four years.

Furloughs of less than twenty-four hours shall not be computed for the effect mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 135. - Enlisted men about to serve their term of enlistment may not obtain a furlough for a time which will cause them to be absent when their period of enlistment expires.

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

ARTICLE 136. - Enlisted men shall be entitled to a thirty-day furlough by reason of their re-enlistment independent of any furlough which may be granted them in accordance with provisions of Article 134.

ARTICLE 137. - In no event may a greater number of enlisted men of a unit or command than five per cent of the forces present for service in said unit or command enjoy a furlough at the same time.

ARTICLE 138. - Furloughs granted to enlisted men may be suspended at any time by the authority granting them or by other superior authority.

CHAPTER XXVII.

On the pay, bonuses and allowances of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 139. - The enlisted men of the army shall receive from the proper paymaster at the end of each month the following pay or whatever pay may be in the future assigned in the general budget of the nation:

First Sergeant	$624.00	per annum
Second "	552.00	" "
Third "	432.00	" "
Corporal	336.00	" "
Private	288.00	" "
Rural Guard Private	312.00	" "

ARTICLE 140. - First Sergeants who hold the following posts shall receive the following annual bonuses:

Machinists	$600.00	per annum
Expert electrician and mechanic	480.00	" "
Stenographer, band leader and drum major	120.00	" "
Typist and first-class musician	60.00	" "

Second Sergeants who hold the following posts shall receive the following annual bonuses:

Conductor, specialist, first-class aviation mechanic and Section Chief of the Signal Corps	$360.00
Expert artillery range-finder	60.00
Third Sergeants, stokers and road-repairers	240.00
Third Sergeants, quartermaster, and commissaries of squadrons, company or battery and stable sergeants	72.00
Corporals, specialists	240.00
Corporals, second-class aviation mechanics, brakemen and road-repairer	120.00
Office and battery corporal	24.00
Privates, chauffeurs	120.00
Privates, horseshoers, mechanics and saddle-makers	48.00
Privates, musicians, cooks and privates in the office of the General Staff	24.00

ARTICLE 141. - After five years continuous service as a class, enlisted men will be entitled to a bonus of $1.00 per month for each year's service as a class while they continue in this status.

ARTICLE 142. - Every enlisted man shall be entitled to a monthly bonus of $2.00 for every four-year service rendered in the army provided that his prior discharge and his new enlistment have not occurred within thirty days from each other.

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

ARTICLE 143. - Every enlisted man shall receive, in addition to his pay, subsistence, the cost of which shall be fixed in the General Budget of the Nation and which shall be delivered to them either in species or in cash, in the manner regulated by the President of the Republic who may fix special cases in which the sum to be delivered in cash to an enlisted man for his sustenance may be doubled.

ARTICLE 144. - Every enlisted man shall also receive the necessary clothing, the quantity of which shall be determined by the President of the Republic in accordance with the needs of the service and the credits assigned therefor.

ARTICLE 145. - The government is obliged to furnish enlisted men with the arms, munitions, equipment, live-stock and forage for the same, transportation or any other materials or supplies provided for in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 146. - The quantity and quality of the articles for subsistence and dress shall be fixed by the President of the Republic upon a proper report of the Chief of the General Staff.

CHAPTER XXVIII.
On Discharges.

ARTICLE 147. - No enlisted man may be discharged except in the following cases:

1. At the expiration of his contract on the very day of its expiration by the officer in charge of its administration.
   An enlistment contract shall be considered expired when the enlisted man has served the full period of enlistment in the army, time during which he was absent without leave or as a deserter not being taken into consideration.
2. By a sentence of a General Court Martial.
3. By the President of the Republic:
   (a) When condemned by a Military or Civil Tribunal for a common crime or misdemeanor of a defamatory character or for any crime punished by the regular penal code or by special law and with the principal or accessory penalties of absolute or special, perpetual or temporary inhabilitation.
   (b) When declared permanently disabled for the service by the medical commission on physical disability, unless entitled to the benefits of the retirement law.
   (c) At the request of the interested party in a case in which the enlisted man has served more than one year within a period of enlistment and is obliged by death of one of his parents to care for the other or for his brothers under fourteen years of age. In this case it is necessary that after proper investigation the truth of the grounds on which the discharge is based is verified as well as the good conduct of the petitioner. The immediate superior chief of the petitioner shall be heard in the premises.
   (d) For any other reason of convenience for the public or for the service.
   (e) When he remains as a deserter during a period of time greater than ten years or when on presenting himself or being captured is found to be permanently disabled for the service according to the report of the medical commission on physical disability or when he shall have reached the age of fifty years during his desertion. In these cases penal action shall be considered prescribed.

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

ARTICLE 148. - In the cases provided for in paragraph second and in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph third of the foregoing article, the discharge shall produce the effects mentioned in Article 32 of the Military Penal Law.

The discharges provided for in accordance with sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph third of the foregoing article shall likewise produce the effects of Article 32 of the aforementioned law when the causes thereof are sentences imposed by civil court for crimes not included in sub-paragraph (a) of the same paragraph if they exceed one year's deprivation of liberty.

ARTICLE 149. - Enlisted men who serve fifteen years shall obtain an extension of their enlistment contracts if they so desire for all the time needed to reach the period provided in the Organic Law on Military Retirement for obtaining their retirement with a maximum pension and they may be discharged from the service only for the following causes:

1. When they have been condemned by a sentence of a court martial for a crime or for three serious misdemeanors.
2. By a sentence of a civil judge or court or a military judge or court which produces the effects mentioned in Article 32 of the Military Penal Law.
3. For physical disability in the case provided for in Article VII of the Organic Law on Military Retirement.

ARTICLE 150. - Every enlisted man upon being discharged shall be entitled to a certificate in which shall be set forth the time of services rendered, the ranks reached, reasons for the discharge and the qualification of their conduct. These certificates shall be of three classes, to wit:

1. Honorable discharge: For all enlisted men discharged in accordance with what is provided in paragraph first and in sub-paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of paragraph third of Article 147 and who shall have obtained on their discharge a qualification of good conduct at least, except those physically disabled as a result of disorderly living.
2. Discharge without Military Honors: For every enlisted man who has been discharged in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (e) of paragraph third of Article 147 and for those included in sub-paragraph (b) of the same paragraph, provided that they became disabled as a result of a disorderly life, as well as those who being included in paragraph first or in sub-paragraph (b) (c) and (d) of paragraph third of said Article 147, did not obtain upon their discharge a qualification of good conduct at least.
3. Dishonorable discharge: For those enlisted men discharged in accordance with what is provided in paragraph second of Article 147. Those dishonorably discharged may not obtain any qualification of conduct except bad.

ARTICLE 151. - The honorable discharge grants those obtaining the same the rights of public consideration and to reenter the army at any time provided they meet the conditions required therefor; but those discharged by sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph third of Article 147 should first obtain the authority of the President of the Republic.

The discharge without military honors, although it does not deprive him who obtains it from public consideration, incapacitates him for reentering the army unless especially authorized therefor by the President of the Republic. The dishonorable discharge deprives the person so discharged from public consideration and absolutely incapacitates him for reentering the army.

ARTICLE 152. - The conduct of enlisted men shall be qualified in one of the following manners: excellent; very good; good; deficient and bad.

ARTICLE 153. - Every officer who is in charge of an enlisted man about to be discharged shall notify him in writing at least thirty days in advance if possible, if he is to give him a qualification of conduct less than good, and he shall at the same time report his intention to the Chief of the regiment or district who shall appoint an officer to investigate the conduct of

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

the enlisted man by hearing him and the officer who is to discharge him, and he shall report definitely upon the qualification which shall be given to the conduct of the enlisted man; and the Chief of the regiment or district, having seen the report of the investigating officer, shall render the final decision.

In the case of enlisted men to be discharged for other causes, the investigation shall be made with all urgency in order not to delay the fulfilment of the order of discharge.

ARTICLE 154. - Every enlisted man during his period of enlistment and after having served two years with good conduct may be temporarily discharged on order of the President of the Republic provided that on the date in which he requests his discharge this concession is not being enjoyed by more than twenty per cent of the enlisted men which on that date compose his unit, is not prejudicial to the service and that he pay through the proper paymaster the sum of $60.00 official currency to be placed in the charity fund of the army.

ARTICLE 155. - Those temporarily discharged shall be definitely discharged when double the time remaining to serve out their enlistment shall have elapsed when the temporary discharge was granted; and upon being definitely discharged they shall receive the proper certificate of discharge with the qualification of conduct they deserve, their behavior during service and the fulfilment of the duties imposed upon them during temporary discharge being taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 156. - Those temporarily discharged, in accordance with provision of Article 154, shall be subject to the military jurisdiction only when they commit a crime punished in the Military Penal Law; they shall have no right to the use of the uniform; if of a class, they shall lose their rank; they shall not be entitled to pay, bonus, or allowance; they shall be obliged to report monthly to the General Staff or to the authority designated on their residence and the changes thereof; they may not leave the national territory; they shall be obliged to present themselves for the service at the place appointed, provided that in case of war or of serious disturbance of order or for any other reason they are so ordered, and if they fail to do so within the time fixed, they shall be declared deserters. Upon a cessation of the circumstances which caused their recall to the service, they may reassume their status of temporary discharge or continue in active service until the expiration of their enlistment, according to their desires.

ARTICLE 157. - Any enlisted man temporarily discharged may return to active service during his temporary discharge if he so desires provided he fulfils all the conditions required for admittance in the army.

ARTICLE 158. - For administrative effect, deserters shall be considered temporarily discharged up to the date at which they present themselves or are captured, on which date they shall be reentered into the service pending the resolution of the proper general court martial, except in cases in which it is shown that they are included in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph third of Article 147.

CHAPTER XXIX.
On Retention in Service.

ARTICLE 159. - Notwithstanding what is provided in paragraph first of Article 147, during time or war or serious disturbance of the public peace, all enlisted men who have served the full time of their enlistment may be retained in service with a right to their pay and bonuses.

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

In the same manner those enlisted men who upon the expiration of their term of enlistment are pending judgment or trial by court martial may be retained in the service. In this case they shall receive the pay and bonuses that are proper provided that they are not included in the exceptions pointed out by the Military Penal Law and they shall be discharged in an appropriate manner on the date in which the decision closing the case is handed down.

Likewise, those enlisted men who on the date of the expiration of their terms of enlistment are indebted in some amount to the government may be retained in the service if on their final liquidation they shall not be able to meet their indebtedness. In this case they may continue in the service until they fully pay the amount due which shall be discounted from two-thirds of their monthly pay.

Those who upon the expiration of their enlistment contract may be subject to retirement for physical disability may likewise be retained in the service until this is decided upon.

ARTICLE 160. - Those who on the expiration of their term of enlistment shall be serving a sentence imposed by court martial or by the civil courts shall be discharged in the proper manner under date of the expiration of their contract and shall be held in a military prison or sent to the proper civil prison in accordance with the court which sentenced them. While in military prison they shall be entitled to sustenance and clothing in the manner ordered.

CHAPTER XXX.
On service records.

ARTICLE 161. - The service record shall consist of the personal record made by the proper office with regard to each officer and supernumerary officer.

ARTICLE 162. - The personal record includes: All documents required for entering the army, the documentary history of all services and military life, expressing the location, effective services, qualifications obtained in national and foreign military schools, commissions, campaigns, discharges, punishment and other antecedents, as well as reports on efficiency which shall show the conception which has been had by superiors of their action in the army and which might be useful for making a just qualification of his services.

ARTICLE 163. - The personal record terminates and is closed:
(a) By the certificate of death.
(b) By decree ordering the loss of a military status.

ARTICLE 164. - The service record of enlisted men shall be kept by the Chief of the unit to which they belong or by the officer under whose immediate orders they are serving in the case of those detailed on service.

CHAPTER XXXI.
On Uniform, Emblems and Insignia.

ARTICLE 165. - The uniforms, emblems and insignia which shall be used by the members and organizations of the army shall be regulated by the President of the Republic after a prior report of a commission whose functions shall be determined by the General Regulations.

The President of the Republic shall issue regulations relative to the form, quality, quantity and use of the army uniform.

ARTICLE 166. - Uniforms and emblems may not be modified save by needs of a technical order.

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

CHAPTER XXXII
On Military Schools.

ARTICLE 167. - In order to prepare and form officers and promote the development of the culture of the members of the army, the necessary military schools shall be established which shall be dependent upon the Chief of the General Staff and shall be governed in their organizations and functions by a special regulation adapted to the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 168. - Every military school shall be at the immediate order and direction of a Director to be freely appointed by the President of the Republic from among officers of the army.

When the needs of the service so require, a single director may be appointed for two or more military schools.

ARTICLE 169. - The professors of the military schools shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. These appointments may be made freely by competition or by competitive examination.

When professors of the National University or of the provincial institutes are appointed to these posts they shall receive a bonus equal to forty per cent of the salary received in their respective institutions if they teach a single subject in the military school and twenty per cent for each additional subject which they may teach at said school. Private teachers shall receive the pay fixed by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 170. - The directors of the military schools shall have the management and direction of the pupils and of the enlisted men who serve therein.

ARTICLE 171. - Without prejudice to the establishment of the military schools that may be necessary, in accordance with what is provided in Article 167, there shall always be a cavalry school, a military academy, an aviation school, a preparatory school for aspirants to commissions and a school for sergeants.

ARTICLE 172. - In the cavalry school the officers annually appointed by the Chief of Staff, as well as those who are obliged to pass a subject therein in accordance with what is provided in Articles 58 and 59, shall take a course for perfecting their duties in the branch to which they belong.

ARTICLE 173. - In the military academy those who aspire to posts of officers accepted for admittance therein because they fulfil the conditions required by Article 106 and those others determined by the General Regulations and ~~by Article 106~~ the announcements published to that effect, shall take a course therein.

ARTICLE 174. - In order to appoint the number of posts of cadets to be filled at the military academy, the following shall be taken into consideration:

1. Proportion between the number of graduates at the end of the course and the number of new students admitted.
2. Approximate number of vacancies in post of officers during the following year for all causes.
3. That the number of graduates who might be destined for service in the army does not exceed in any case one for each company or unit existing therein.

ARTICLE 175. - Those aspiring to commissions in the aviation corps accepted for admittance in accordance with the proper conditions shall take a course at the aviation school.

ARTICLE 176. - Supernumerary officers and sergeants aspiring to the rank of second lieutenant shall take a course at the Preparatory School for Officers.

Supernumerary officers, the sergeants who appear on the list mentioned in paragraph third of Article 103 and sergeants graduated from the School of Sergeants referred to in Article 179 shall be entitled to admission in said school.

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

The sergeants musthave observed good conduct in the service and must be under thirty-five years of age.

ARTICLE 177. - The Preparatory School for Officers shall be divided into two sections, to wit: a section on artillery and infantry and a cavalry section.

Admission shall be given to the artillery and infantry sections to such supernumerary officers, sergeants who appear on the list provided for in paragraph first of Article 103 and sergeants who aspire to the rank of second lieutenant on the special grade of said arms.

Admission shall be given to the cavalry section to those supernumerary officers, sergeants who appear on the lists provided for in paragraph first of Article 103 and sergeants who aspire to the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry.

The subjects to be studied in each of said sections shall be those which must be known by a second lieutenant of the arm or arms of the special rank; and the studies in each section shall include at least two terms of nine months.

ARTICLE 178. - In order to determine the number of pupils to enter each year at the Officers School, the approximate vacancies in posts of officers during the following year for all causes shall be taken into consideration.

Appointments shall be made by the Chief of the General Staff, selecting among the candidates those graduated from the Sergeants School being preferred and in lieu thereof those having longest standing in the service.

ARTICLE 179. - In the Sergeants School courses shall be taken by sergeants who have held said rank for more than four years and who have served twelve years in the army with good conduct who request their admission in the school and passed an entrance examination. Sergeants holding professional degrees, or who are graduates of a school of arts and trade, shall be exempt from passing such examination.

Twenty-four sergeants who have passed the entrance examination shall be admitted into the school in each term by order of the qualification obtained as well as those exempt from taking such examination.

The annual school term shall be nine months at least and shall include those subjects shown in the curriculum prepared by the General Staff.

ARTICLE 180. - For the purpose of computing the time of service and of qualification of conduct of sergeants referred to in the foregoing article, the respective regulations appearing in Articles 102 and 103 shall be followed.

CHAPTER XXXIII. - On Regulations and Orders.

ARTICLE 181. - For the better execution of the provisions of this law, the President of the Republic shall issue General Regulations adapted to said provisions by which all army organizations shall be governed.

The services of sanitation, auditory and veterinary, Rural Guard, the military schools and aviation corps shall also have their special regulations.

ARTICLE 182. - The President of the Republic or the Secretary of War and Navy, by order of the President, in accordance with provisions of this law and General Regulations, shall decide through orders those matters which arise relative to the service, but no order of this kind shall be considered lawful if it in any way limits, alters or modifies the provisions of this law or of the psychic regulations.

ARTICLE 183. - The resolutions of the President of the Republic or of the Secretary of War and Navy or of the Chief of General Staff, which interpret a provision of this law, of the General Regulations or a Special Regulation, shall serve as a standard for all members of the army for the application in similar cases of the provision referred to in said resolution. These shall be published in proper form for general acquaintance therewith.

ARTICLE 184. - When necessary, the President of the Republic may repeal or modify any article of General Regulations or of Special Regulations, the repeals or modifications being promulgated through orders issued by the General Staff.

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

CHAPTER XXXIV
Discount of Pay.

ARTICLE 185. - When an enlisted man is discharged, the proper final liquidation of his pay shall be made and of his allowance for rations and everything that is due him for both items shall be paid to him.

ARTICLE 186. - If the liquidation of the assignment for dress shows a credit in favor of the State, it shall be discounted from the pay due him.

ARTICLE 187. - The value of any government property which is not returned upon being discharged, as well as the fines or discounts to which he is subject in accordance with the laws and regulations may likewise be discounted from his final liquidation.

ARTICLE 188. - When an enlisted man has received for dress a sum greater than that which he is entitled to under the law, this shall be immediately discounted from his pay in the proportion regulated by the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 189. - In a similar manner there shall be discounted from the pay of members of the army of any rank the value of the property of the government delivered for their use or safe keeping which have been destroyed or lost through their fault and the value of any damage caused the army by their delay, negligence or neglect.

The amount of the debts contracted by failure to pay rentals of houses or sustenance when the sums fixed by the General Regulations for these purposes have been delivered to them.

ARTICLE 190. - Except in the cases provided for in the foregoing articles, other discounts or attachments may not be made of the pay of members of the army except those ordered by sentences of court martial in accordance with provisions of the Military Penal Law.

CHAPTER XXXV
General Provisions.

ARTICLE 191. - The period for the settlement of the debts contracted with private individuals referred to in Article 136 of the Military Penal Law shall be fixed when such debts have been contracted with the authority of the Chief of the General Staff or the Chief of the District.

The procedure for handling the records of claims for debts shall be fixed in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 192. - Every two years, on the date fixed by the Secretary of War and Navy, the documents, books, etc., of all classes except personal records and records relative to the payrolls of each unit shall be remitted to the General Staff for filing. The payrolls shall be remitted every four years.

ARTICLE 193. - Every officer shall be credited with the consumption of property made in the fulfilment of the orders of their respective chiefs. If the consumption is not approved, the officer who has ordered the same shall be charged therewith.

Under extraordinary circumstances and in cases of emergency which prevent through failure of time or any other cause the fulfilment of the requisites determined by the laws and regulations for delivery and acceptance of property of the government, the chief in command may order the delivery and distribution of the same without requiring all said conditions, thus waiving all liability which may fall upon responsible officers by reason of said property, and the chief who issued the order shall be obliged to prove, as soon as circumstances allow him, the need of adopting such a determination. These orders shall be given in writing except in cases where it is materially impossible to do so.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ARTICLE 194. - In times of peace, details, outposts and permanent posts of the army shall consist of a regiment or battalion at least, except in the case of forces of the artillery and of the Rural Guard.

ARTICLE 195 - In order to compute time for the purposes of pay and of seniority, there shall be counted that of military and civil services rendered the army continuously and with pay. The time served in the Army of Liberation and in campaign shall be counted as double time for these purposes.

ARTICLE 196. - In case of war or serious disturbance of the public peace, the railroad companies, steamship companies and other similar companies shall be obliged to attend preferentially to the transportation of troops, live-stock, war material or other articles for the troops, and all trains shall give the right-of-way to those transporting troops and war material.

ARTICLE 197. - The militia shall be formed by companies in the military districts and their organization, recruiting and instruction shall be provided for in the General Regulations; but the persons forming the same must have the same conditions as those required for voluntary enlistment.

In case the militia is called to the service, not more than three captains and six second lieutenants of the army may be detailed for the command thereof in each district.

In time of war or serious disturbance of the public peace, the President of the Republic may dispose of funds in the Treasury not pledged for other obligations for the payment of the expenses caused by calling the militia to the service and he shall later report to Congress thereon.

FINAL PROVISION:

The Organic Decree of the Army with all its modifications, the Law of August 4, 1923, and all laws, decrees, regulations, orders and provisions opposed to this law are hereby repealed and the same shall take the place from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS:

1. While the needs of the army do not require another organization, the troops authorized by this law shall be distributed in the following units and services:

1 - General Staff
6 - Tactical Regiments
42- Squadrons of Rural Guards
4 - Battalions of Infantry
3 - Battalions of Coast Artillery
1 - Engineer Corps
1 - Signal Corps
1 - Aviation Corps
1 - Light Battery
2 - Mountain Batteries
1 - Sanitary Service
1 - Auditory Service
1 - Veterinary Service
8 - District Staffs
1 - Cavalry School
1 - Military Academy
1 - Aviation School (As soon as the needs of the service permit)
1 - Preparatory School for Officers
1 - School for Sergeants

When deemed convenient, and the necessary elements are at hand, there may also be organized:

1 - Battery of anti-aircraft guns
1 - Gas company
1 - Battery of anti-aircraft machine guns

The organization of the units of services shall be made through orders of the General Staff of the Army.

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

2. All promotions caused by the application of the Ninth Transitory Provision of the Organic Law on Military Retirement, modified by Decrees #777 and #878 of 1926 and the Thirteenth Transitory Provision of this law, or any vacancy which takes place within a period of six months provided for in the law of March 2, 1926, shall be freely made by the President of the Republic from among officers of the rank immediately below that of each vacancy.

Once the period referred to in the foregoing paragraph has elapsed, future promotions shall be made in accordance with the General Provisions of this law by seniority or by selection after this law has been published in the Official Gazette.

3. The Chief of the General Staff of the Army shall prepare and submit for the approval of the President of the Republic within thirty days following the date of the last promotion made in accordance with the foregoing provision, the distribution of the officers of artillery, infantry and cavalry, Rural Guard, and those of the aviation corps, selecting them from among all those who appear in the present grades of the arms and corps created by Decree #573 of 1922, and shall take into consideration in making the distribution the ability and origin of each one and his personal convenience, attempting to harmonize both ends if possible. Said officers shall retain their relative seniority in the new rank.

Once the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph has elapsed, no transfers from a special rank to another may be made.

4. Once the foregoing provisions have been fulfiled, the vacancies occurring in the ranks of first lieutenant to major, unassimilated in each special rank of those existing at the present time, shall be filled by the officer or officers who appear in the special rank in which the vacancy has occurred who are entitled to promotion by reason of their seniority or by selection, until each of the officers holding posts in said special ranks, except the majors, obtains a promotion through this method.

When promotions in each rank of said special rank shall have been completed in the manner determined in the foregoing paragraph, future promotions shall be made in accordance with the general provisions of this law.

Until what is provided in the foregoing paragraph has taken place, the Tribunal on Classification of Military Services shall prepare the lists of promotion for each rank in each arm or special ranks of those at present existing.

5. Officers, who, as a result of the reduction of the standing army made by Decree #573 of 1923 and of the reorganization provided in this law, remain without posts, shall continue as excess officers with the same rights as other officers and shall be used in a manner most convenient for the service.

Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any rank while there exist excess officers of the same rank, said vacancies shall be filled thereby. Notwithstanding what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the President of the Republic may, when he deems it convenient for the service, include in the list of the standing army the posts of excess officers which he may deem necessary.

6. For the filling the first time of the posts of officers of the aviation corps the provisions of Article 52 of this law shall not be taken into consideration until there are graduated officers from the aviation school; nevertheless, those appointed to said posts must be under thirty-five years of age, have graduated from a military aviation school abroad and have the other requirements demanded by the General Regulations.

7. Supernumerary officers appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law of August 4, 1923, shall continue enjoying the pay and allowances granted by this law to those of their class and shall cover the ninety posts created by Article 37 of this law in the order of antiquity of their appointments and those remaining without posts after the ninety mentioned posts have been filled, shall continue as excess officers with the same pay and assignment as those appointed under the said law of August 4, 1923.

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

When a vacancy of this rank occurs, it shall be filled by the oldest excess officer, the post which he occupied being cancelled, and when all posts which exceed the ninety posts authorized by this law have been cancelled, appointments shall be made in the manner provided in Article 103.

The provisions of this law relative to supernumerary officers shall take effect from September 1, 1926.

Sergeants who before that date have reached eight years' service in this rank and more than twenty years as enlisted men in the armed forces of the Republic, with good conduct, whatever their age may be, shall be appointed supernumerary officers in accordance with the provisions of the law of August 4, 1923.

8. The sergeants who graduate in a course for aspirants to second lieutenants of the Rural Guard, in accordance with what is provided in Article VII of Decree #573 of 1922, shall be entitled to fill, in the rigorous order of qualification, fifty per cent of the vacancies occurring in the rank of second lieutenant of the special cavalry rank in accordance with what is provided in paragraph second of Article 51 of this law relative to supernumerary officers and sergeants graduated from the Officers Preparatory School.

9. The Secretary of War and Navy shall order a revision without delay of the assignments made for expenses of the army in the Budget Law and that they be adapted to the needs of the reorganization provided for in this law; however, the total amount assigned for such expenses may not be modified.

Said adaptation shall be made public through a Presidential Decree in the Official Gazette of the Republic and shall take effect from the time that said decree assigned such expenses as Budget of Expenses of the Army for the remainder of the fiscal year.

10. The posts created by this law and the new pay and bonuses established therein, the expenses of which cannot be covered out of the present budget after the same has been revised in accordance with the foregoing provision, shall be included in the 1927-1928 budget, the posts, pay, and bonuses to be included in said 1927-1928 budget to be determined by Presidential Decree.

11. The increase in the pay of officers and supernumerary officers of ten per cent for every five years' services authorized by Article 90 shall be increased from July 1, 1927 until it reaches a maximum total of fifty per cent, the amounts necessary for this purpose to be included in the budget of the Department of War and Navy for the fiscal year 1927-1928.

In relation with what is provided in the foregoing paragraph, the retirement pensions referred to in Articles 12 and 13 of the Organic Law on Military Retirement shall be estimated for those retired from July 1, 1927 with respect to the pay and increases in pay for seniority which they receive at the time of their retirement, but these increases may not exceed fifty per cent for officers, supernumerary officers and sub-officers and sixty per cent for privates.

12. The President of the Republic shall order, when he deems proper, the establishment of a national manufactory of munitions of war and explosives and shall include in the budget of the Department of War and Navy the amounts necessary for the organization and maintenance.

13. Within a period of six months referred to in the law of March 2, 1926, the President may declare the services of officers who have rendered less than ten years' service in the army at an end for lack of military capacity.

The President may likewise, within the same period of time, order the discharge for convenience of the service of any enlisted man who has rendered less than twenty-five years of service in the army.

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

14. Upon the extinction in the manner provided in the Fifth Transitory Provision of each of the posts of colonel in the Sanitary and Auditory Services and of lieutenant colonel in the Veterinary Service who become surplus officers by reason of the organization established in this law, there shall be included in the list of the standing members of these services a post of lieutenant colonel in the Sanitary Department and another lieutenant colonel in the Auditory Department and one of major in the Veterinary Department, these last mentioned posts to be filled by promotion from the immediately lower rank by order of seniority or selection in force in the service corresponding to each of the posts thus filled.

Given at Havana, Presidential Palace, on this 20th day of July, 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
President.

RAFAEL ITURRALDE,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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

Habana, September 8, 1926.

Check against M.I.D. reports
Check for Who's Who

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The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1535 of July 26, and the Embassy's General Conditions Report No. 13846 of March 31, 1926, with which latter report there was enclosed a translation of the law of March 2, 1926, authorizing the President to reorganize the Army and Navy, utilizing the existing organizations or creating other new organizations, and to revise the legal provisions in force for both institutions and to adapt the same, I have the honor to bring to the Department's attention the further steps taken to date by the Chief Executive under the extraordinary authority granted him in manner of reorganization of the armed forces.

The first step was the modification of Article XIII of the organic law for military retirement. This modification was effected by Decree No. 878 of June 16, 1926, published in the GACETA OFICIAL of June 18th, a copy of which is transmitted herewith. There is also enclosed a translation of said decree in order that it may

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

may be read in connection with the regulations governing the law for military retirement, a translation of which was appended to my despatch under initial reference.

Following the promulgation of the measure cited, the important Decree No. 1100 of July 20, 1926, published in extraordinary edition No. 12A of the GACETA OFICIAL of July 20th, was issued, formulating the organic law of the Army. A copy of the GACETA OFICIAL in question accompanies this despatch and a translation of the decree will be forwarded as soon as work on the somewhat lengthy document may be completed by the Chancery staff.

By Decree No. 1094 of July 21, 1926, published in extraordinary edition No. 13 of the GACETA OFICIAL of July 21, 1926, a copy of which is attached hereto, numerous officers of the Army were retired with pensions corresponding to their ranks and years of service. Among these were Colonels Eduardo Puyol y Comas, Francisco Carillo y Vergel y Julio de Cepeda y Echemendía. Considerable of a sensation was created by the retirement of the first named officer, since Colonel Puyol, formerly a Brigadier General, was considered, and I so esteem him, one of the most efficient officers that ever served in the Cuban Army.

He has always shown the utmost friendliness toward the United States and his assignment during the past few years as Military Commander of the Santiago District has been a guarantee of law and order in Oriente Province. It has proved impossible to obtain reliable information as to the motive for his retirement by the Administration,

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

but it is generally considered that politics entered into the move. Decree No. 1095, also of July 21st, authorized the promotion of several officers, including that of Lieut. Col. Gustavo Rodríguez y Pérez to the grade of Colonel. Further officers were retired by Decree No. 1096 of identic date, among them Colonel Gustavo Rodríguez y Pérez. To fill the vacancies created and to conform with the plans of the General Staff, additional promotions were accorded by Decree No. 1097, likewise of July 21st. The only high ranking officers affected were Lieut. Cols. Desiderio Rangel y Espinosa, Julio Aguado y Andreu and José González y Valdés, who were advanced to the grade of Colonel. The texts of the three decrees last mentioned were included in the same number of the GACETA OFICIAL as No. 1094.

It was found that further modifications of the regulations for the execution of the organic law for military retirement were necessitated, in view of the adaptation of the organic law made by Decrees 777 and 878. The essential action was therefore taken by the Executive in Decree No. 1121 of July 23, 1926, which appeared in the GACETA OFICIAL of July 26th, appended hereto. In view of the length of this decree a translation thereof has not been made in this Chancery.

Finally, in the GACETA OFICIAL of August 16th, a copy of which is attached hereto, there was published Decree No. 1292 of August 16th, formulating, as was done in the case of the Army, the organic law for the Cuban Navy. In view of the slight military importance of

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

the Navy of this Republic, a translation of this decree will not be made unless the Department so directs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Crowder.

Enclosures:

1. GACETA OFICIAL of June 18, 1926 and translation of Decree No. 878.
2. GACETA OFICIAL No. 12A of July 20, 1926.
3. GACETA OFICIAL NO. 13 of July 21, 1926.
4. GACETA OFICIAL of July 26, 1926.
5. GACETA OFICIAL of August 21, 1926.

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

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE of June 18, 1926.

DECREE NO. 878.

WHEREAS: By Decree No. 777 of May 24th ultimo the provisions of the Organic Law of Military Retirement were revised and adapted to the reorganization which is to be made of the Army and of the Navy of War, in accordance with the Law of March 2, 1926.

NOW THEREFORE: Making use, within the period fixed by said Law of March 2nd of the current year, of the power granted me by the same, and on proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy,

I RESOLVE:

FIRST: To order that Article XIII of the Organic Law of Military Retirement, remain drafted in the following terms:

Article XIII. The maximum amount of pensions of retirement shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the salary and of its increase by age of service of the rank of Colonel.

Notwithstanding, the Colonels who, after serving three years, at least, uninterruptedly, offices which may have the category and salary of a Major General or of a Brigadier, shall retire, or shall have retired before the promulgation of this Law from the discharge of the same, shall have the right to the totality or to ninety per cent, respectively, of the salary and of its increase by age of service corresponding to their effective rank of Colonel.

SECOND: To leave without effect the Eighth Transitory Provision of Decree No. 777 of the current year, by which the President of the Republic was granted the power to include in the provisions of the second paragraph of Article XIII of the Organic Law of Military Retirement, the retired Colonels, in accordance with the Law of June 30, 1913, in the discharge of the offices of Chief of the General Staff of the Army or of Auxiliary Chiefs of the Departments of Direction and Administration.

THIRD: That the Secretary of War and Navy be entrusted with the fulfilment of what is ordered in the present Decree, which shall commence to be effective on the same date as the Decree No. 777 of the present year.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, June 16, 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,

President.

RAFAEL ITURRALDE

Secretary of War and Navy.

FSL.

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 1926 2012-117
6170

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Organization of Cavalry Units, Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 27 1926

1. In connection with my note of the 14th instant to Major Burleigh relative to the above subject, I submit herewith the following data, in consideration of which it should be borne in mind that the Cuban roster of cavalry officers does not differentiate between officers of the "regular cavalry"and officers of the Rural Guard. All cavalry officers are subject to and eligible for duty with either organization. However, as a matter of policy, most Cuban cavalry officers, based on individual experience and qualifications, are more or less on permanent duty with either the Rural Guard or the "regular cavalry." Among Cuban officers the "regular cavalry" is considered the more élite of the two branches.

2. The rank of major is the highest in the cavalry service, but colonels and lieutenant colonels of other arms may legally command cavalry units.

3. The following table shows the total of strength of both services in the various grades at the present time:

	Majors	18
	Captains	90
	1st Lieut.	156
	2nd Lieut.	78
	Total commissioned officers	342
Enlisted men:	Sergeants, 2nd class	90
	Sergeants, 3rd class	396
	Corporals	730
	Privates	6748
	Total enlisted men	7964

Of the above numbers the following are at present performing duties with the Rural Guard:

	Majors	6
	Captains	42
	1st Lieut.	84
	2nd Lieut.	42
	Total commissioned officers	174
Enlisted men:	Sergeants, 2nd class	42
	Sergeants, 3rd class -(QM)	42
	Sergeants, 3rd class (Line)	258
	Corporals	568
	Blacksmiths	84
	Saddlers	42
	Mechanics	42
	Buglers	42
	Orderlies	168
	Privates	5032
	Total enlisted men	6320

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2772. Date: May 21, 1926.

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

The balance of officers and enlisted men shown in the total table of both organizations are on duty with the "regular cavalry" and includes six machine gun sections composed of: (except those on detached service)

Sergeants, 3rd class - - - -	6
Corporals - - - - - - - - - -	18
Orderlies - - - - - - - - - -	6
Privates - - - - - - - - - - -	108
Total - - - - - - - - - - - -	138

Number of troops "Guardia Rural" - 42, of which 26 have an average enlisted strength of 120 and 16 have an average enlisted strength of 200.

Number of "regular cavalry" troops - 18.

The average enlisted strength based on strength reports for the last twelve months was 5,921 for the Rural Guard; 1,629 for the "regular cavalry;" and 129 for the cavalry machine gun sections. Each machine gun section is equipped with three Browning machine guns, caliber 30, 23 riding and 10 pack animals, and the enlisted men and officers are armed with machetes and 45 caliber revolvers.

The "regular cavalry" has at present assigned to it 1,472 horses and "Guardia Rural" has at present assigned to it 3,295 horses. The pack train has 187 pack mules and six lead horses.

The prescribed war strength of a "regular cavalry" troop is three officers and 150 enlisted men and the peace strength, three officers and 81 enlisted men. The prescribed war strength per troop of "Guardia Rural" is four officers and 200 enlisted men and in peace times, four officers and from 75 to 200 enlisted men.

4. The average age of the cavalry horses is considerably in excess of eleven years. For animals so advanced in age they are, as a whole, in a remarkably fine condition and I attribute this to the especially good and efficient care that the animals of the Cuban army receive. Funds are now available for the purchase of 200 new horses and in the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1926, there will be available an additional sum for the purchase of from 1,000 to 1,500 more. These animals will be purchased in the United States.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2772. Date: May 21, 1926.

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

G-2
MRH/AKB

1926 2012-118

WAR DEPARTMENT

July 7, 1926.

Subject: Army and Navy Retirement Law.

To: The Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. It is understood that a new Army and Navy retirement law for Cuba became effective about June 1, 1926. No copy of this law has been received here to date.

2. As work is now in progress on the revision of the Combat Information Digest on Cuba, it is requested that you expedite the sending of a copy of this law, together with three copies of an English translation thereof.

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

N. E. Margetts,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Chief, M. I. 5.

ml

MAILED
JUL 9 - 1926
A. P. O.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
U.S.A.
JUL 30 1926
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 1926 2012-118 2

July 21, 1926.

No. 2802

M.I. I.A.R.B 3/4

TO: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Cuban Army & Navy Retirement Law, published May 24, 1926.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 30 1926

1. Replying to Department's letter of July 7, 1926, file G-2/2012-118, requesting copy and English translation of the above mentioned law, there is enclosed herewith extracted portion of the Gazeta Oficial of June 3, 1926, containing Presidential Decree No. 777 dated May 24, 1926, promulgating said law; also extracted portion of the Gazeta Oficial of June 5, 1926, publishing a corrected copy of said decree and law; also three copies of English translation of said Decree and law as made from the corrected publication above mentioned.

2. It had been the intention of this office to furnish the Department a copy of the law and its translation as soon as the latter could be completed, and, if possible, to furnish at the same time the orders issued for carrying out the provisions of the law. I am now informed however that a study of the application of the law is being made by the Chief of Staff and the President, in strict confidence, and will not be made known for perhaps two or three weeks. As soon as such data is available however it will be furnished to the Department. The amount of work involved in the translation of the said law, due to its length, has occasioned unavoidable delay in forwarding same.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attaché

2 copies of translation retained in M.I.A.B.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3-1 1926 2012-118
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WAR DEPARTMENT
JUL 30 1926

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE:

Re: Regulations Military Retirement Law:

Decree No. 777.- (Official Gazette of June 5, 1926)

WHEREAS, in order to facilitate the reorganization which is to be made of the Army and Navy by virtue of the authority granted me by the law of March 2, 1926, and in order to attend to the better conservation and increase of the Retirement and Pension Fund for the payment of the pensions of soldiers and sailors and their assigns, it is necessary to revise the legal provisions which regulate the Military Retirement and adapt them to said reorganization.

THEREFORE, in use of the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution and by the aforesaid law, and on the proposal of the Secretary of the War and Navy,

I RESOLVE:

1.- That military retiremeht be regulated by the following:

ORGANIC LAW OF MILITARY RETIREMENT.

CHAPTER ONE.

Military Retirement. Its classes.

ARTICLE I.- The present law has as its object the retirement of the members of the land and sea forces of the republic and the creation of a fund for the payment of the pensions which in accordance with its provisions shall be granted as well as to regulate the distribution thereof.

ARTICLE II.- Military retirement shall be obligatory and voluntary. The former due to old age or physical disability, and the latter, at the request of the interested party.

The President of the Republic in accordance with the terms of this law, after a proper report has been handed down by the Retirement and Pension Committee shall order the retirement.

CHAPTER II.

OBLIGATORY RETIREMENT.

Retirement for old age.

ARTICLE III.- All officers, including physicians and veterinarians and Supernumerary and Sub-Officers shall be retired for old age upon reaching the following ages:

Superior officers.	60 years.
Subaltern officers	56 "
Supernumerary and Sub-Officers	56 "

Officers, Auditors, Navy Accountants, Dentists, Pharmacists, Fencing Masters and Musicians shall be retired upon reaching the age of 60 years whatever their rank may be.

When extraordinary circumstances appear in the case of officers,

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

Supernumerary and Sub-Officers which are observed and taken into account by the President of the Republic, he may retain them in the active service if they are not physically disabled, for a period not to exceed four years after the age herein fixed for their retirement.

ARTICLE IV.- Enlisted men upon reaching the age of 54 years and who have not served less than 15 years and are not entitled to retirement in accordance with the provisions of this law, shall be granted a new reenlistment of four years at the end of which they shall be retired with the minimum pension.

ARTICLE V.- The pensions of those retired for old age shall correspond to the rank and seniority they hold at the time of their retirement in accordance with what is provided in Articles X and XII.

SECTION SECOND.

RETIREMENT FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

ARTICLE VI.- Retirement for physical disability shall be ordered in the following cases:

1.- When the Officers, Supernumerary Officers, Sub-Officers and enlisted men are physically disabled for military service in an absolute manner and for all their lives, during campaign or as a consequence thereof, or during acts of the military service or due to criminal acts against his person as the result of or as a consequence of the service, an identity of reasons of disability being established with respect to all members of the Army and Navy, whether they be Officers, Supernumerary or Sub-Officers or enlisted men.

Those retired for this cause, whatever their seniority may be, provided they have served twenty years.

2. - When Officers, Supernumerary Officers, Sub-Officers and enlisted men become physically disabled for military service in an absolute manner and for all their lives, for causes foreign to the service orto a campaign, and the disability has not been caused by bad habits or vicious conduct.

Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers in the above case shall receive the intermediate or minimum pension according to their seniority if they have served twenty years, or the emergency pension if they have served less than that time.

Enlisted men in the same circumstances shall receive the intermediate or minimum pension, according to their seniority if they have served twenty years, or the emergency pension if they have served more than fifteen years.

The percentage set forth in Article XII for the purpose of calculating the pensions, shall be increased in the case of retirement under this paragraph, in the following proportion:

For the emergency pension, one per cent. for each year's service counted from the eleventh to the nineteenth inclusive for Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers, and two per cent from the sixteenth to the nineteenth inclusive for enlisted men.

For the minimum pension, two per cent for each year's service, counted from the twenty first to the twenty sixth inclusive for Of-

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

ficers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers, and up to the fifteenth inclusive for enlisted men.

For the intermediate pension, two per cent for each year's service counted from the twenty eighth to the thirty third inclusive, for Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers, and from the twenty seventh to the thirty first inclusive for enlisted men.

ARTICLE VII.- Those physically disabled due to bad habits or vicious conduct shall not be entitled to retirement, provided it is proved in an investigation in which the interested party is granted a hearing and shall present the evidence which favors his defense, which investigation shall be decided upon by the President of the Republic after hearing the report of the Auditor of the General Satff.

ARTICLE VIII.- Declarations of physical disability for military service shall be made at the request of the interested party or by superior orders after a medical examination has been made in the manner regulated by the Executive Power.

CHAPTER III.

On Voluntary Retirement.

ARTICLE IX.- Voluntary retirement shall have as its basis the number of years' service and shall be granted at the request of the interested party in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

ARTICLE X.- Voluntary retirement shall be regulated in the following manner:

1.- It shall be granted to Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers when they have served twenty years and less than thirty four, if this be convenient for the service and the condition of the Retirement and Pension Fund permits it to be granted.

(a) With the minimum pension, from 20 to 27 years services.
(b) With the intermediate pension, from 27 to 34 years services.

2.- It shall be granted to enlisted men when they have served twenty years and less than thirty two, if it is convenient for the service and permitted by the condition of the Pension and Retirement Fund.

(a) With the minimum pension, from 20 to 26 years services.
(b) With the intermediate pension, from 26 to 32 years services.

3.- When Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers and enlisted men have served more than thirty four and thirty two years, respectively, retirement shall be granted with the maximum pension, and this shall not be denied them in any case, except in time of war, or of serious alteration of public order; but it shall be granted as soon as this state of affairs shall cease.

ARTICLE XI.- For the purpose of computing the time, for retirement, that of military and civil services rendered the Land and Sea Forces and in the Army of Liberation shall be counted, the latter service being counted as double time.

The time of service in campaign during interior or exterior wars shall likewise be counted as double time.

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

Only when members of the Land and Sea Forces have reached the age fixed in this Law for their retirement shall they be credited with the years of paid service rendered by them to the State, the Province or the Municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Retirement Pension.

ARTICLE XII.- The retirement pension shall be paid to soldiers and sailors and shall be estimated on the pay and increase in pay for seniority; said increases can not exceed forty per cent. in the case of Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers, and sixty per cent. in the case of enlisted men.

1.- The maximum pension shall consist of 75% of the pay of their respective rank and increases in pay for seniority.

2.- The intermediate pension shall consist of 57% of the pay of their respective rank andiincreases in pay for seniority.

3.- The minimum pension shall consist of 40% of the pay of their respective rank and increases in pay for seniority.

4.- The emergency pension shall consist of 30% of the pay of their respective rank and increases in pay for seniority.

ARTICLE XIII.- The maximum amount of retirement pensions shall not exceed 75% of the pay and increases for seniority in the rank of Colonel.

Nevertheless, Colonels who after serving four years at least without interruption offices having the rank and salary of Mayor General or Brigadier, are retired during the discharge of said duti es, shall be entitled to the totality or to 90%, respectively, of the pay and the increase for seniority corresponding to their real rank.

ARTICLE XIV.- The maximum amount of the pension fixed in the preceeding article shall be increased or diminished, proportionally, when the pay of the rank held by the retiredemember or holder of the pension has been increased or diminished by Law.

ARTICLE XV.- The enjoyment of a pension is a personal matter and its assignment or transfer for whatever reason shall be null.

The pension shall not be held liable for debts contracted by the holder thereof and cannot be attached.

ARTICLE XVI.- Two or more pensions of the State, the Province or the Municipality may not be held at the same time, but this may occur in case of pensions of private companies when the re ired member, rendering services, may acquire this right. In order to receive any declared pension, oath must be given to the effect that another pension is not being received, or other pensions must be renounced, except in the foregoing particular case.

CHAPTER V.

On the transfer of the retirement pension.

ARTICLE XVII.- The retirement pension appertaining to a soldier or sailor who dies in active service or in retirement shall be transferred to his heirs as follows:

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

1. To the widow, the whole of the pension when she survives alone and without any of the relatives referred to in this law, until she remarries.

2. To the widow, fifty per cent. if she survives with legitimate or acknowledged natural children or with the parents of the deceased who come under the provisions of numbers 4 and 5 of this article, the remaining fifty per cent. being distributed among the children and parents in equal portions.

3. The totality of the pension to the legitimate or acknowledged natural children, if there is no surviving spouse, in the same proportion as in the case of the distribution among them of the fifty per cent referred to in the foregoing number.

4. The totality of the pension to the widowed mother or the natural mother, when surviving alone and is a pauper under the law.

5. Fifty per cent to the father over sixty years of age or invalid or mentally disabled, when surviving alone and is a pauper under the law.

When the father and mother with the above mentioned requirements survive together, each one shall receive fifty per cent of the pension.

Soldiers and sailors in active service and those retired shall have the right to designate among those who are to receive the benefit of their pension, those which they consider should receive the same, excluding those they see fit without giving any reasons therefor.

ARTICLE XVIII.- The sons as well as the daughters shall continue receiving the pension whatever their age may be if they are physically disabled for work and have been so declared by the Courts of Justice.

ARTICLE XIX.- The amount of the pensions referred to in this Chapter is subject to the following rules:

1.- If the sailor or soldier died during a campaign or as a consequence thereof, or in acts of military service, or as the result of a criminal act against his person by reason of the service, it shall be equal to the maximum pension distributed in the proportion established in Article XVII.

2.- In the case of soldiers or sailors who die under different circumstances from those above stated, it shall equal to that which would have corresponded to the deceased upon retirement for physical disability on the date of his death, in accordance with what is provided in the present Law and in the proportion established in article XVII.

3.- The relatives of soldiers and sailors who died while retired shall receive the pension in the proportion and order established in article XVII.

ARTICLE XX.- The right to the pension established in this Chapter shall be exercised within two years counted from the death of the person entitled thereto.

The effects of the statute of limitations shall be interrupted by the mere presentation of the petition.

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

Said right shall be proved in the manner determined by law and the proper record shall be prepared officially.

CHAPTER VI.

On the loss and extinction of the retirement pension.

ARTICLE XXI.-The right to the pension shall be lost:

1.- When not exercised within the time fixed in Article XX.
2.- By waiver of the interested party.

Retired men may waive the pension and keep their status of soldiers or sailors on retired pay with all the rights and obligations established for them in this law.

3.- For loss of Cuban citizenship.
4.- When the retired soldier or sailor is condemned by a General Court Martial to dishonorable discharge from the service or to a penalty with such accessory penalties for a military crime, or for a common crime of low character or against the security of the nation, or has been punished with a penalty of more than six years of arrest or any penalty which produces the effects of Article 32 of the Military Penal Law. Pension holders are herein included as regards crimes imputable by said law and tried by the civil courts.

5.- For absence abroad without the permission referred to in Article XXVIII.

6.- When the widow marries again or is shown after a proper investigation to observe an immoral conduct or offensive to the memory of the deceased, which investigation after being examined and reported upon by the Audiencia shall be finally decided upon by the Chief of the General Staff.

7.- When the daughters marry.
8.- When the widowed mother or natural mother marry.
9.- When the retired soldiers and sailors accept, within six months following the date of their retirement, nomination to public office by election.

ARTICLE XXII.- The retirement pension shall be extinguished:

1.- By the death of any of the relatives mentioned in Article XVII.
In this case only the part corresponding to the deceased shall be extinguished.

2.- When the male children reach majority and when the females marry except as otherwise provided in Article XVII.
3.- When none of the relatives mentioned in Article XVII survive.

ARTICLE XXIII.- In the event of extinction or loss of the pension the part extinguished or that of the holder who has lost the same shall not be credited to other persons receiving the same.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraph when the pension is distributed between the widow and two or more children of the deceased who are not of age, the part extinguished for the reasons mentioned in numbers one and two of Article XXII shall be added to that of the surviving minor children until they reach majority.

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

CHAPTER VII.

On the Retirement and Pension Fund.

ARTICLE XXIV.- The Retirement and Pension Fund set aside for the payment of thepensions of soldiers and sailors and their assigns, shall be made up of the following receipts:

First: With the amount discounted every month from the pay and increase of pay for seniority of all Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers and Enlisted Men of the Land and Sea Forces in active service, and of the retirement pay and pensions, the amount of which deduction shall be determined upon by the President of the Republic in accordance with the needs of the service of said Fund and which shall not exceed five per cent.

When the amount collected in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph is insufficient, the President of the Republic may order that the discount be made up to six per cent.

Second: With ninety per cent. of the surplus of collections received or to be made every month in the Charity Fund of the Land and Sea Forces.

Third: With the difference of pay of the first complete month to be received by Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers and Enlisted men every time they are promoted to a higher rank (or classification in the case of Sergeants) and also with the difference of pay every time they obtain an increase in pay by reason of re-enlistment, seniority in the service as officer or private, or of appointment to a better paid position, likewise corresponding to the first complete months pay to be received.

Fourth: With fifty per cent of the first complete month's pay to be received by each Officer and Sub-Officer in entering the service. Assimilated members shall pay this amount in the form and when provided in the Regulations.

Fifth: With the pay not received by Officers, Supernumerary Officers and Sub-Officers when on leave with half pay or without any pay.

Sixth: With eight per cent. of the sums assigned in the War and Navy Department Budget for all matters not relative to personnel and with the total surplus of personnel, excepting the portion thereof which it is necessary to transfer to meet other obligations of the Department.

Surplus funds on assignments for supplies may not be transferred without having first made the above eight. per cent. deduction.

Seventh: With a discount of ten per cent. of the total pay collected by retired members and pension holders ~~#####~~ who after being retired or receiving a military pension shall have been elected or appointed to paid positions in the Government, the Provinces or the Municipalities. This discount shall be made by the Military Retirement and Pension Paymaster in view of the oath given by the retired member or pension holder.

Eighth: With the interest produced by the bonds purchased in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII.

ARTICLE XXV.- The payment of retired members and pension hold-

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

ers shall be made in monthly instalments by one or more Officers of the Army and Navy appointed for that purpose.

ARTICLE XXVI.- When the Pension and Retirement Fund does not suffice to cover the payment of those due, after having exhausted the assignments established in Article XXIV, the pensions shall be reduced prorata among all those entitled thereto.

ARTICLE XXVII.- The Retirement and Pension Fund shall be deposited with the General Treasury of the Republic in a special account bearing that name.

The sums collected for the Retirement and Pension Fund shall be used only and exclusively for the payment of the pensions authorized by this Law and it may under no circumstances be applied to other uses nor otherwise disposed of.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish in the Official Gazette at the end of each fiscal year and before September thirtieth, the status of the said Retirement and Pension Fund.

When the provisions of the foregoing paragraph have been fulfilled, any surplus on hand in the Retirement and Pension Fund, after leaving in the Treasury a reserve fund on deposit equal to the amount of the existing pensions for six months, may be invested exclusively in the purchase of bonds of the exterior debt of the Republic of Cuba, or of its interior debt.

This investment shall be made by the Paymaster of the Commission on Retirement and Pensions under the direction of the President of this Commission, at the market price of the bonds on the exchange on the day they are bought, and after prior approval of a Commission composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War and Navy and the President of the Commission on Retirement and Pensions.

Once the bonds have been purchasedthey may not be sold nor pledged in any case without the approval and examination of the above mentioned Commission and only with the object of replacing the reserve fund and at the price on the exchange on the day on which the operation is carried out, the sums proceeding from said transaction to be immediately deposited in the National Treasury in the special account of the Retirement and Pension Fund.

CHAPTER VIII.

General provisions.

ARTICLE XXVIII.- Every pension holder shall be a Cuban and must reside in the national territory in order to enjoy a pension, except in the cases of minors who are being educated abroad or for reasons of health.

Nevertheless, he may reside abroad for the purpose of discharging the duties of an official commission or office or with the authorizatio of the President of the Republic; and when required by necessities of urgent character they may leave the national territory without said authorization for a period not to exceed 120 days, by notifying the Secretary of War and Navy the date of departure and return.

Retired members and pension holders who are abroad in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall be registered in a special record which is kept for that purpose at the Consulates.

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

ARTICLE XXIX.- Retired members, except those mentally incapacitated, shall have the right to use the unifbforms, arms and other insignia of their respective rank, in the manner regulated by the President of the Republic and shall be subject to the Military Laws and Regulations of the Land and Sea Forces in so far as regards their relations with said forces.

The rights granted by this Article may be exercised only in official acts exclusive of electoral operations, and retired officers may always use their arms.

ARTICLE XXX.- In case of war or serious disturbance of the public order the retired members may be temporarily ordered by the President of the Republic to active service, except those who hold elective offices or those who having been elected have not yet taken over their office; those called to active service shall receive during the time of such service the full pay and assignment of their respective rank, and shall be entitled to all rewards granted during such period.

They shall return to retirement pay upon leaving the active service with the ebenfits which they be entitled to under the Law and with the advantages which for meritorious service in campaign they may have received; and they shall likewise have the right to return to the office held by them when called to active service.

After terminating the service for which they were called, retired members shall be entitled to a new liquidation, except those who shall have waived the pension in accordance with paragraph second of Article XXI.

ARTICLE XXXI.- The time of service in the Land and Sea Forces as well as that served in other departments of the Government, the Provinces or the Municipalities by persons who have resigned their posts in the former or have been removed or dismissed from the same shall be credited them or totally computed for their civil retirement in accordance with the general retirement law.

ARTICLE XXXII.- For the better fulfilment of this law there is is hereby created, or there shall continue if it is in existence, a Commission of Officers of the Land and Sea Forces entitled "Retirement and Pension Commission", the functions of which shall be regulated by the Executive and which shall be under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War and Navy.

Final provisions.

First: The modifications made in the Organic Law of Military Retirement which provide new rights or change those related with the retirement and the transfer, loss or extinction of pensions, shall be applied only in those cases in which the act which causes the transfer, loss or extinction of the pension has taken place after said modifications have taken effect.

Second: All laws, decrees, regulations and orders opposed to the provisions of the present law are hereby repealed, and this law shall take effect on the first day of the month following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Transitory Provisions.

First: Retired members and pension ho ders under former laws shall continue receiving their retirement pensions without further changes except the following:

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

Pensions granted up to the present time which exceed the maximum amount fixed by this Law shall be reduced to said maximum.

Second: Retired members of the Army who being members of Congress shall have been tried for political crimes without the proper authorization shall keep their right to retirement from the time they were deprived of the same.

The sums for the payment of unpaid back retirement pension acknowledged in the foregoing paragraph shall be paid, once only, and on account of Treasury Funds not pledged for other obligations.

Third: Those who held the office of Major General or Brigadier General prior to the promulgation of Decree No. 165 of 1915 shall be granted the right to retirement from the date this law takes effect.

Fourth: Those retired with effective ranks of Major General or Brigadier before these ranks were suppressed from the Army career. or their assigns, shall continue to receive the pension which they enjoyed under former laws without the limitations herein established.

Fifth: Officers and Enlsited Men who having belonged to the Army of Liberation have reached the age of 50 years or have become disabled as provided in paragraph second of Article VI, and their assigns if they die under such circumstances, shall be entitled to retirement pensions with the maximum pension of their rank, and the same shall not be refused them except in time of war or serious disturbance of public order, but it shall be granted them as soon as this condition ceases.

Sixth: Superior or Subaltern Officers who upon reaching the age of retirement are lacking less than five years for acquiring the maximum pension, shall be habilitated, if they so desire, for continuing in the service, by the President of the Republic.

Seventh: The provisions of pargraph first of Article VI shall be applicable to acts which took place after the Law of August 21, 1923 went into effect.

Eighth: The President of the Republic may include, when he deems it proper, in the provisions of paragraph second of Article XIII, any of the Colonels who in accordance with the Law of June 30, 1913, retired in the discharge of offices of Chief of the General Staff of the Army or Assistant Chiefs of the Direction and Administration, although they had not served their offices upon being retired during the four years provided in said Article XIII.

Ninth: Within sixty days following the publication of this Law in the Official Gazette, the President may order the retirement, for convenience of the service, of any officer of the Army or Navy, with the pension corresponding to his rank and seniority upon being retired and with all other rights appertaining thereto. It shall not be necessary in order to order the retirement authorized by this provision to obtain a report from the Retirement and Pension Commission referred to in Article II.

Tenth: The Secretary of War and Navy is entrusted with the fulfilment of the provisions contained in this Decree.

Presidential Palace, Habana, May 24, 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO
President.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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

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

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

DECRETO Nº 777.

Por cuanto, para facilitar la reorganización que ha de hacerse del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra, en virtud de la autorización que me concede la Ley de dos de marzo de mil novecientos veinte y seis, y para atender a la mejor conservación y aumento del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, destinado al pago de las que disfruten los militares y marinos y sus causahabientes, es necesario revisar las disposiciones legales que regulan el Retiro Militar y adaptarlas a dicha reorganización.

Por tanto, en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y por la Ley referida, a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

RESUELVO:

1°—Que el Retiro Militar se rija por las disposiciones de la siguiente

LEY ORGANICA DEL RETIRO MILITAR

CAPITULO I

DEL RETIRO MILITAR—SUS CLASES.

Artículo I.—La presente Ley tiene por objeto regular el retiro de los miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra de la República y crear un fondo destinado al pago de las pensiones que con arreglo a sus preceptos deben ser concedidas, determinando su distribución.

Artículo II.—El retiro militar será forzoso o voluntario. El primero, por edad o por inutilidad física, y el segundo, a petición del interesado.

Se ordenará por el Presidente de la República, de acuerdo con los términos de esta Ley, previo informe de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

CAPITULO II

DEL RETIRO FORZOSO.

SECCION PRIMERA

Del Retiro por edad.

Artículo III.—Serán retirados por edad los Oficiales, incluyendo los Médicos y Veterinarios, y los Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, que cumplan las siguientes:

Oficiales Superiores.	60	años
Oficiales Subalternos.	56	años
Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales	56	años

Los Oficiales Auditores, Contadores de la Marina Nacional, Dentistas, Farmacéuticos, Esgrimistas y Músicos, serán retirados a los sesenta años sean cuales fueren sus grados.

Cuando en los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales concurran circunstancias extraordinarias, que apreciará el Presidente de la República, podrá éste retenerlos en el servicio activo, si no estuvieren físicamente inútiles, por un período que no excederá de cuatro años después de cumplida la edad señalada por este artículo para su retiro.

Artículo IV.—Los alistados que al llegar a los cincuenta y cuatro años de edad y no menos de quince años de servicio, no tuvieren derecho al retiro de acuerdo con los términos de esta Ley, les será concedido un nuevo realistamiento de cuatro años, al cumplimiento del cual serán retirados con la pensión mínima.

Artículo V.—La pensión de los retirados por edad, será la correspondiente al grado y antigüedad de que disfruten en el momento de su retiro de acuerdo con lo previsto en los Artículos X y XII.

SECCION SEGUNDA

DEL RETIRO POR INUTILIDAD FÍSICA

Artículo VI.—El retiro por inutilidad física se ordenará en los casos siguientes:

1°—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados se inutilicen físicamente para el servicio militar, de manera absoluta y por toda la vida, en una campaña o a consecuencia de ella, o en actos propios del servicio militar o en un acto delictivo ejecutado en su persona con motivo o a consecuencia del servicio: estableciéndose la identidad de motivos por inutilidad entre todos los miembros del Ejército y de la Marina, sean Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales o Alistados.

Los retirados por esta causa, cualquiera que sea su antigüedad, disfrutarán de la pensión máxima.

2°—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados se inutilicen físicamente para el servicio militar de manera absoluta y por toda la vida, por causas ajenas al servicio o a una campaña y la inutilidad no hubiera sido contraída por consecuencia de malos hábitos o de conducta viciosa.

A los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales corresponderá en este caso la pensión media o la mínima según su antigüedad si hubieren cumplido veinte años de servicio, o la pensión de emergencia si hubieren cumplido menos de ese tiempo.

A los Alistados corresponderá en las mismas circunstancias la pensión media o la mínima, según su antigüedad, si hubieren cumplido veinte años de servicio, o la pensión de emergencia si hubieren cumplido más de quince años.

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

Artillería, calle de Cuba frente a la de Cuarteles, en día y hora hábiles, dentro del plazo de noventa días, que vencerá a las diez de la mañana del miércoles, día quince del mes de septiembre del presente año de 1926.

Este cargo se halla dotado con el sueldo anual de dos mil cuatrocientos pesos ($2,400.00).

Para ser admitido como opositor según la Ley, es necesario justificar:

1º—Ser cubano de nacimiento o por naturalización, presentando al efecto la carta de ciudadanía o el certificado de nacionalidad correspondiente.

2º—Estar en pleno goce de los derechos civiles y no tener incapacidad alguna para desempeñar cargos públicos, expresándolo así el interesado bajo su firma, o por medio de acta notarial en la que consten esos extremos.

fº—Ser Doctor en Cirugía Dental o Cirujano Dentista de la Universidad de la Habana, por estudios hechos en la misma, o previa incorporación, comprobándolo con el título original o con la certificación académica personal del grado del aspirante.

Los opositores deberán presentar sus solicitudes firmadas por sí o por medio de mandatarios con poder bastante, al efecto, acompañadas también de:

A.—Una relación, duplicada, justificada de sus méritos y servicios.

B.—Una obra de carácter general referente a la asignatura de que se trata, de la que sea autor el aspirante o, en su defecto, un programa extenso y metódico de la asignatura.

A los opositores que residan fuera de la Habana, les bastará acreditar mediante el oportuno recibo, que han entregado en una Administración de Correos, dentro del plazo legal, el pliego certificado con la dirección del Secretario de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, en que se contengan los documentos como opositor; siendo hábiles para este efecto todos los días del plazo.

G. Fernández Mascaró,
Secretario de Instrucción Pública
y Bellas Artes.

—S-19298

Convocatoria.

Habana, 28 de mayo de 1926.

Anulada la convocatoria de tres de agosto de 1917, para proveer el cargo de Profesor Titular de la Cátedra "E" (Técnica y Teoría de las Confecciones de Coronas y Puentes Dentales e Incrustaciones de Oro y Porcelana), de la Escuela de Cirugía Dental, de la Facultad de Medicina y Farmacia de la Universidad de la Habana, por Decreto número 671 del Honorable señor Presidente de la República, de fecha 13 del actual mes de mayo, se convoca por este medio a los que aspiren a dicha Cátedra y reuna las condiciones que se expresarán, para que presenten sus solicitudes, debidamente documentadas, en la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, sita en la antigua Maestranza de Artillería, calle de Cuba frente a la de Cuarteles, en día y hora hábiles, dentro del plazo de noventa días que vencerá a las diez de la mañana, miércoles día quince del mes de septiembre del presente año de 1926.

Este cargo se halla dotado con el sueldo anual de tres mil seiscientos pesos ($3,600.00).

Para ser admitido como opositor según la Ley, es necesario justificar:

1º—Ser cubano de nacimiento o por naturalización, presentando al efecto la carta de ciudadanía o el certificado de nacionalidad correspondiente.

2º—Estar en pleno goce de los derechos civiles y no tener incapacidad alguna para desempeñar cargos públicos, expresándolo así el interesado bajo su firma, o por medio de acta notarial en la que consten esos extremos.

3º—Ser Doctor en Cirugía Dental o Cirujano Dentista de la Universidad de la Habana, por estudios hechos en la misma, o previa incorporación, comprobándolo con el título original o con la certificación académica personal del grado del aspirante.

Los opositores deberán presentar sus solicitudes firmadas por sí o por medio de mandatarios con poder bastante, al efecto, acompañadas también de:

A.—Una relación, duplicada, justificada de sus méritos y servicios.

B.—Una obra de carácter general referente a la asignatura de que se trata, de la que sea autor el aspirante o, en su defecto, un programa extenso y metódico de la asignatura.

A los opositores que residan fuera de la Habana, les bastará acreditar mediante el oportuno recibo, que han entregado en una Administración de Correos, dentro del plazo legal, el pliego certificado con la dirección del Secretario de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, en que se contengan los documentos como opositor; siendo hábiles para este efecto todos los días del plazo.

G. Fernández Mascaró,
Secretario de Instrucción Pública
y Bellas Artes.

—S-19296

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
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El tanto por ciento señalado en el artículo XII para calcular las pensiones, será aumentado, cuando se trate del retiro ordenado en este inciso, en la proporción siguiente:

Para la pensión de emergencia, en un uno por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el onceno hasta el décimo noveno inclusive para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y en un dos por ciento a contar desde el décimo sexto al décimo noveno inclusive, para los Alistados.

Para la pensión mínima, en un dos por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el vigésimo primero hasta el vigésimo sexto inclusive, para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y hasta el décimo quinto inclusive para los Alistados.

Para la pensión media, en un dos por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el vigésimo octavo hasta el trigésimo tercero inclusive, para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y desde el vigésimo séptimo hasta el trigésimo primero inclusive, para los Alistados.

Artículo VII.—Los inutilizados físicamente por consecuencia de malos hábitos o conducta viciosa, no tendrán derecho al retiro, siempre que se pruebe en un expediente en que será oído el interesado, quien propondrá las pruebas que convengan a la defensa de su derecho y cuyo expediente será resuelto por el Presidente de la República, previo el dictamen del Auditor del Estado Mayor.

Artículo VIII.—Las declaratorias de inutilidad física para el servicio militar, se harán a petición del interesado, o por disposición superior, después de un reconocimiento Médico, efectuado en la forma que reglamente el Poder Ejecutivo.

CAPITULO III

Del Retiro Voluntario

Artículo IX.—El retiro voluntario tendrá por base el número de años de servicios y se concederá a petición del interesado, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en este Capítulo.

Artículo X.—El retiro voluntario se regulará en la forma siguiente:

1°—Se concederá a los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, cuando hubieren servido veinte años y menos de treinta y cuatro, si conviniere al servicio y el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones lo permite.

(a).—Con la mínima, desde veinte hasta veinte y siete años de servicios.

(b).—Con la media desde veinte y siete a treinta y cuatro años de servicios.

2°—Se concederá a los alistados, cuando hubieren servido veinte años y menos de treinta y dos, si conviniere al servicio y el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones lo permite.

(a).—Con la mínima, desde veinte a veinte y seis años de servicio.

(b).—Con la media, desde veinte y seis a treinta y dos años de servicios.

3.—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y los Alistados hubieren servido más de treinta y cuatro y treinta y dos años, respectivamente, se les concederá el retiro con la pensión máxima, sin que pueda negárseles por ninguna causa, excepto en tiempo de guerra o de grave alteración del orden público; pero les será concedido tan pronto cese esa situación.

Artículo XI.—Para computar el tiempo, a los efectos del retiro, se contará el de los servicios militares y civiles prestados en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra y en el Ejército Libertador, contándose este último tiempo como doble.

También se contará como doble el tiempo de campaña en caso de guerra interior o exterior.

Solamente cuando los miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra hayan cumplido la edad señalada por esta Ley para su retiro, les serán abonados los años de servicios retribuídos que hubiesen prestado al Estado, las Provincias o los Municipios.

CAPITULO IV

De la Pensión de Retiro

Artículo XII.—La pensión de retiro que corresponderá a los militares y marinos, se calculará sobre los haberes y los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad; sin que estos aumentos puedan exceder del cuarenta por ciento para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, y del sesenta por ciento para las Clases.

1°—Para la pensión máxima, el sesenta y cinco por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

2°—Para la pensión media, el cincuenta y siete por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

3°—Para la pensión mínima, el cuarenta por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

4°—Para la pensión de emergencia, el treinta por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

Artículo XIII.—La ascendencia máxima de las pensiones de retiro no podrá exceder del setenta y cinco por ciento del haber y de su aumento por antigüedad del grado de Coronel.

No obstante, los Coroneles que después de servir cuatro años por lo menos, sin interrupción, cargos que tengan la categoría y sueldo de Mayor General o de Brigadier, se retirasen en el desempeño de los mismos, tendrán derecho a la totalidad o al noventa por ciento, respectivamente, del sueldo y de su aumento por antigüedad correspondiente a su grado efectivo.

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

Artículo XIV.—La ascendencia máxima señalada en el artículo anterior y las pensiones que disfruten los retirados en cualquier categoría serán aumentadas y disminuídas, proporcionalmente, cuando por la Ley fueren aumentados o reducidos los haberes del grado que tenía el retirado o causante de la pensión.

Artículo XV.—Todo disfrute de pensión es personal y será nulo su cesión o traspaso sea cual fuere la causa que lo determinare.

La pensión no responderá a las deudas contraídas por el pensionado ni podrá ser embargada.

Artículo XVI.—No podrán disfrutarse dos o más pensiones al mismo tiempo, del Estado, de la Provincia o del Municipio, pero sí de Empresas y Compañías Privadas, cuando el retirado, prestando sus servicios, pueda llegar a adquirir ese derecho. Para percibir pensión declarada, habrá que jurar previamente que no se recibe otra, o renunciar a las demás, excepto en el caso particular anterior.

CAPITULO V

De la trasmisión de la Pensión de Retiro

Artículo XVII.—La pensión de retiro que debiera corresponder al militar o marino que falleciere en servicio activo o retirado se trasmitirá por el orden siguiente:

1°—A la viuda la totalidad de la pensión cuando concurra sola o sea sin ninguno de los parientes a que se refiere esta Ley, mientras no contraiga nuevas nupcias.

2°—A la viuda un cincuenta por ciento si concurriese con hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos o con los padres del causante en quienes concurran los requisitos exigidos en los números 4° y 5° de este artículo, distribuyéndose entre todos los hijos o los padres el cincuenta por ciento restante, por partes iguales.

3°—La totalidad de la pensión a los hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos, si no hubiere cónyuge superstite, en la misma proporción que para la distribución entre ellos del cincuenta por ciento establece el número anterior.

4°—La totalidad de la pensión a la madre viuda o a la madre natural, cuando concurriere sola y fuere pobre con arreglo a la Ley.

5°—El cincuenta por ciento al padre sexagenario o inválido o incapacitado mentalmente, cuando concurriere solo si fuere pobre con arreglo a la Ley.

Cuando concurrieren juntos la madre y el padre que reunan los requisitos expresados, disfrutarán cada uno el cincuenta por ciento de la totalidad de la pensión.

Los militares y marinos en servicio activo y los retirados tendrán el derecho de designar entre los llamados a disfrutar su pensión, a los que ellos entendieren que deben disfrutarla, excluyendo a los que tuvieren a bien, sin expresar las causas.

Artículo XVIII.—Tanto los hijos como las hijas seguirán disfrutando de la pensión cualquiera que sea su edad, si estuvieren físicamente incapacitados para el trabajo y hubieren sido declarados tales por los Tribunales de Justicia.

Artículo XIX.—La cuantía de las pensiones a que se refiere este Capítulo, queda sujeta a las reglas siguientes:

1ª—Si el militar o marino hubiere fallecido en una campaña o a consecuencia de ella, o en actos propios del servicio militar, o en un acto delictivo ejecutado en su persona con motivo o a consecuencia del servicio, será igual a la máxima, distribuída en la proporción establecida en el artículo XVII.

2ª—Si se tratare de militares o marinos que fallecieren en circunstancias distintas a las citadas anteriormente, será igual a la que al causante le hubiere correspondido de ser retirado por inutilidad física en la fecha de su muerte, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en la presente Ley y en la proporción establecida en el artículo XVII.

3ª—Los parientes de los militares y marinos fallecidos en situación de retiro, percibirán la pensión que les corresponda en la proporción y orden establecido en el artículo XVII.

Artículo XX.—El derecho a la pensión establecido por este Capítulo deberá ejercitarse dentro del plazo de dos años contados desde la fecha del fallecimiento del causante.

Con el solo hecho de presentar la solicitud quedará interrumpido el efecto de la prescripción.

Dicho derecho se justificará en la forma que determina la legislación, y será tramitado de oficio el expediente necesario.

CAPITULO VI

De la pérdida y Extinción de la pensión de Retiro

Artículo XXI.—El derecho a la pensión se perderá:

1°—Cuando no se ejercite dentro del término señalado en el artículo XX.

2°—Por renuncia del interesado.

Los retirados podrán renunciar la pensión y conservar, si lo desean, su condición de militares o marinos en situación de retiro con todos los derechos y obligaciones que para los mismos se establece en esta Ley.

3°—Por pérdida de la ciudadanía cubana.

4°—Cuando el militar o marino retirado sea condenado por un Consejo de Guerra General a expulsión deshonrosa o a separación del servicio o a penas que las tengan como accesorias por delito militar, o por un delito común de carácter denigrante o contra la seguridad de la patria, o castigado con pena mayor de seis años de privación de libertad, o a cualquier pena que produzca los efectos del Artículo treinta y dos de la Ley Penal Militar. Se incluye en

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

este precepto a los pensionistas en cuanto a los delitos que le sean imputables con arreglo al mismo y que sean, desde luego, juzgados por los Tribunales ordinarios.

5°—Por ausentarse al extranjero sin la autorización prevenida en el párrafo segundo del Artículo XXVIII.

6°—Cuando la consorte viuda contrajera nuevas nupcias o cuando se demostrare en el oportuno expediente que observa una conducta inmoral u ofensiva para la memoria del causante, cuyo expediente después de examinado y dictaminado por la Auditoría, será resuelto en definitiva por la Jefatura de Estado Mayor.

7°—Cuando las hijas contraigan matrimonio.

8°—Cuando la madre viuda o la natural contraiga matrimonio.

9°—Cuando los militares y marinos retirados acepten, dentro de los seis meses siguientes a la fecha de su retiro, una postulación para cargos públicos de elección popular y retribuído.

Artículo XXII.—La pensión de retiro se extinguirá:

1°—Por muerte de algunos de los parientes mencionados en el Artículo XVII.

En este caso se extinguirá solamente la parte del fallecido.

2°—Cuando los hijos varones arriben a la mayor edad y cuando las hembras contraigan matrimonio, con excepción de lo establecido en el Artículo XVIII.

3°—Cuando no existan ninguno de los parientes que se mencionan en el Artículo XVII.

Artículo XXIII.—En el caso de extinción o pérdida de la pensión, la parte extinguida o del pensionado que la pierda, no acrecerá a los copartícipes.

No obstante lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, cuando la pensión estuviera distribuída entre la viuda y dos o más hijos del causante, menores de edad, la parte extinguida por las causas señaladas en los números primero y segundo, del artículo XXII, acrecerá a la de los menores sobrevivientes hasta que arriben a la mayor edad.

CAPITULO VII

Del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones

Artículo XXIV.—El Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones destinado al pago de las que disfruten los militares y marinos retirados y sus causahabientes, se formará con los siguientes ingresos:

Primero: Con la cantidad descontada mensualmente del haber y del aumento de sueldo por antigüedad de todos los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra en servicio activo, y de los retiros y pensiones de retiro, cuya ascendencia determinará el Presidente de la República, de acuerdo con las necesidades de dicho Fondo, sin que pueda exceder del cinco por ciento.

Cuando la cantidad recaudada conforme a lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior fuera insuficiente, podrá disponer el Presidente de la República que se descuente hasta un seis por ciento.

Segundo: Con el noventa por ciento del sobrante de lo que se haya recaudado o se recaude mensualmente para el Fondo de Beneficencia de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.

Tercero: Con la diferencia de haber correspondiente a la primera mensualidad completa que deban percibir los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados cada vez que alcancen un nuevo grado (o clasificación en el caso de los Sargentos) y también la diferencia de haber que resulte cada vez que obtengan un aumento en la paga por razón de realistamiento, antigüedad en el servicio como Oficial o Clase, o por designación para un cargo o empleo mejor retribuído, correspondiente también al primer mes completo que deban percibir.

Cuarto: Con el cincuenta por ciento del primer haber mensual completo que deba percibir cada Oficial subalterno y Sub-Oficial al ingresar en el servicio. Los asimilados darán este tributo en la forma y época que determine el Reglamento.

Quinto: Con la cantidad del haber que dejen de percibir los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales cuando disfruten de licencia a media paga o sin ella.

Sexto: Con el ocho por ciento de las cantidades consignadas en el Presupuesto de la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina, para toda atención que no sea de personal y con el sobrante total que resulte en este último concepto, exceptuando la parte del mismo que fuere indispensable transferir para cubrir otras necesidades de la propia Secretaría.

Los sobrantes por concepto de material no podrán ser transferidos sin que antes se hubiera hecho el descuento del ocho por ciento de referencia.

Séptimo: Con el descuento del diez por ciento del total del sueldo que cobren los retirados y pensionistas que después de adquirir su retiro o pensión militar hubieren sido elegidos o nombrados para desempeñar cargos retribuídos del Estado, las Provincias o Municipios. Este descuento se hará, por el Oficial Pagador de Retiro y Pensiones Militares con vista del juramento prestado por el retirado o pensionista.

Octavo: Con los intereses que produzcan los bonos adquiridos de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Artículo XXVII.

Artículo XXV.—El pago de los retirados y pensionistas se hará por dozavas partes y por men-

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

sualidades vencidas, por uno o más Oficiales del Ejército y la Marina habilitados con ese objeto.

Artículo XXVI.—Cuando el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones no alcanzare para cubrir el pago de las existentes, después de agotadas las consignaciones establecidas en el Artículo XXIV, se reducirán las pensiones a prorrata entre todos los que las disfruten.

Artículo XXVII.—El Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones se depositará en la Tesorería General de la República, en cuenta especial bajo dicho título.

Las cantidades recaudadas para el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, se destinarán precisa y únicamente al pago de las pensiones autorizadas por esta Ley, sin que en ningún caso pueda dársele otra aplicación ni distraerla para otras atenciones.

El Secretario de Hacienda publicará en la GACETA OFICIAL al vencimiento de cada año fiscal y antes del día treinta de septiembre el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones.

Cumplido lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, el sobrante que resulte en el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, después de dejar una reserva depositada en el Tesoro equivalente al montante de las pensiones en vigor durante seis meses, podrá ser invertido exclusivamente en la adquisición de bonos de la deuda exterior o de la interior de la República de Cuba.

Esta inversión la llevará a cabo el Pagador de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, bajo la dirección del Presidente de esta Comisión, al precio que tuvieren los bonos en Bolsa el día en que la operación se realice, y previa la aprobación de una Comisión formada por los Secretarios de Hacienda y de la Guerra y Marina, de los Jefes de Estado Mayor del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra y del Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Los Bonos una vez adquiridos, no podrán ser pignorados ni vendidos en ningún caso sin la aprobación y examen de la Comisión antes mencionada y únicamente para reponer el fondo de reserva, y al precio que tengan en bolsa el día en que la operación se efectúe, ingresándose inmediatamente en el Tesoro Nacional y en la cuenta especial del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones las cantidades que resulten de la operación.

CAPITULO VIII

Disposiciones generales

Artículo XXVIII.— Todo pensionista deberá ser cubano y residir en el Territorio Nacional para disfrutar de la pensión, excepto en los casos de menores que se estén educando en el extranjero o por motivos de salud.

No obstante, podrá residir en el extranjero para desempeñar un cargo o comisión oficial, o con autorización del Presidente de la República, y cuando se lo exijan necesidades de carácter urgente, podrá ausentarse del Territorio Nacional, sin esa autorización, por un término que no exceda de ciento veinte días, dando cuenta de su salida y regreso al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

Los retirados y pensionistas que se encuentren en el extranjero de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores, se inscribirán en un registro especial que se llevará con este objeto en los Consulados.

Artículo XXIX.—Los individuos retirados, con excepción de los incapacitados mentalmente, tendrán derecho al uso del uniforme, armas y demás honores, que a su grado correspondan, en la forma que regule el Presidente de la República y estarán sujetos a las Leyes y Reglamentos Militares de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, en cuanto a sus relaciones con éstas.

Los derechos que concede este artículo sólo podrán ejercitarse en actos oficiales con exclusión de todas las operaciones electorales, pudiendo siempre usar sus armas los Oficiales retirados.

Artículo XXX.—En caso de guerra o de grave alteración del orden público podrá ser destinado temporalmente a cualquier servicio activo por orden del Presidente de la República, los individuos retirados, con excepción de los que desempeñen algún cargo electivo, o que habiendo resultado electo, estuvieran pendientes de tomar posesión; devengando los llamados al servicio activo, durante el tiempo que al mismo se dediquen, los haberes y asignaciones correspondientes a su grado, teniendo derecho a cuantas recompensas merezcan durante su tiempo.

Disfrutarán de nuevo el retiro al cesar en el servicio activo, con los beneficios que pudieran corresponderles de acuerdo con la Ley y las ventajas que por méritos de la campaña hubieran alcanzado; y tendrán derecho, asimismo al volver al cargo que desempeñaban al ser llamados al servicio.

Después de haber terminado el servicio para que fueron llamados, tendrán derecho los retirados a pedir una nueva liquidación, exceptuando a los que hubiesen renunciado a la pensión de acuerdo con el párrafo segundo del inciso segundo del artículo veinte y uno.

Artículo XXXI.—El tiempo que hayan servido en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, así como el que hayan servido en otros Departamentos del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, los individuos que hayan renunciado su cargo en las primeras o hayan sido separados o expulsados de la misma, se les reconocerá y computará en su totalidad para su ju-

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

bilación o retiro civil, de acuerdo con la Ley general de jubilaciones.

Artículo XXXII.—Para el mejor cumplimiento de esta Ley se crea, o continuará si existe, una Comisión de Oficiales de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, denominada "Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones", cuyo funcionamiento será reglamentado por el Poder Ejecutivo y estará bajo la inmediata dirección del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

Disposiciones finales

Primera: Las modificaciones introducidas en la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar que establezcan nuevos derechos o alteren los relacionados con el retiro y la trasmisión, acrecimientos, pérdida o extinción de las pensiones, solo tendrán aplicación en los casos en que el hecho que produzca el derecho, la pérdida o la extinción, haya ocurrido después de la vigencia de dichas modificaciones.

Segunda: Quedan derogadas todas las Leyes, Decretos, Reglamentos, y Ordenes que se opongan a lo dispuesto en la presente Ley, que comenzará a regir el día primero del mes siguiente al de la fecha de su publicación en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República.

Disposiciones Transitorias

Primera: Los retirados y pensionistas al amparo de las Leyes anteriores, seguirán disfrutando de sus pensiones de retiro sin otra modificación que la siguiente:

Las pensiones que se hubieren concedido hasta el presente, que excedan del máximo fijado por esta Ley, para cada grado, serán reducidas a dicho máximo.

Segunda: Los retirados del Ejército, que siendo miembros del Congreso, hubieren sido juzgados por delito político, sin la debida autorización, conservarán su derecho de retiro desde que fueron privados del mismo.

Las cantidades para abonar los haberes atrasados de retiro no percibidos y que han sido reconocidos en el párrafo anterior, serán pagadas por una sola vez, con cargo a Fondos del Tesoro, no afectos a otras obligaciones.

Tercera: Se reintegra en el disfrute de retiro a los que hubieren desempeñado el cargo de Mayor General o Brigadier del Ejército, antes de la promulgación del Decreto Presidencial número ciento sesenta y cinco de mil novecientos quince, los cuales lo disfrutarán desde la promulgación de esta Ley.

Cuarta: A los retirados con grados efectivos de Mayor General o Brigadier antes de ser suprimidos estos grados del escalafón del Ejército, o a sus causahabientes se les seguirá pagando la pensión que disfrutaban por virtud de las Leyes anteriores, sin las limitaciones que se establecen en la presente.

Quinta: Los Oficiales y Alistados que habiendo pertenecido al Ejército Libertador, hayan cumplido o cumplan cincuenta años de edad o adquieran la inutilidad a que se refiere el inciso segundo del artículo VI, y sus causahabientes si fallecieren en esas circunstancias, tendrán derecho al retiro con la pensión que resulte máxima en su grado, sin que pueda negársele excepto en tiempo de guerra o grave alteración del orden público, pero les será concedida tan pronto como cese esa situación.

Sexta: Los Oficiales Superiores o Subalternos que al cumplir la edad de retiro, les faltare un tiempo menor de cinco años para adquirir el máximo de la pensión, serán habilitados, si lo desearen, por el Presidente de la República, para seguir prestando servicio activo.

Séptima: La disposición del inciso primero del Artículo VI será aplicable a los hechos ocurridos desde la vigencia de la Ley de 21 de agosto de 1923.

Octava: El Presidente de la República podrá comprender, cuando lo crea oportuno, en la disposición del párrafo segundo del artículo XIII a cualquiera de los Coroneles que de acuerdo con la Ley de 30 de junio de 1913, se retiraron en el desempeño de los cargos de Jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército o de Auxiliares Jefes de los dos Departamentos de Dirección y Administración, aunque no hayan servido el cargo que desempeñaban al ser retirados, los cuatro años que se señalan en dicho artículo XIII.

Novena: Dentro de los sesenta días siguientes al de la publicación de esta Ley en la GACETA OFICIAL, podrá el Presidente de la República ordenar el retiro, por conveniencias del servicio, de cualquier Oficial del Ejército o de la Marina de Guerra, con la pensión que corresponda a su grado y antigüedad al tiempo de ser retirado y con los demás derechos inherentes a esa situación.

No será necesario para ordenar el retiro autorizado por esta Disposición, el informe de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones a que se refiere el artículo II de la referida Ley.

Segundo: El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que en el presente Decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio de la Presidencia, Habana, a los 24 días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos veinte y seis.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

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

SECRETARIA DE COMUNICACIONES

DECRETO Nº 768.

Visto el expediente instruído a virtud de instancia de The Cuban American Sugar Company, solicitando se declare legalizada las líneas telefónicas privadas que para su servicio tienen establecidas en el Central Unidad ubicado en el término municipal de Calabazar de Sagua, provincia de Santa Clara.

Considerando: Que esta comunicación es necesaria para la mejor marcha de los negocios de la Compañía peticionaria, a propuesta del Secretario de Comunicaciones, y en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por las disposiciones vigentes,

RESUELVO:

Declarar legalizadas las líneas telefónicas privadas a que se hace referencia, debiendo atenerse a las siguientes condiciones:

1ª—Las líneas tendrán únicamente las estaciones mencionadas en la solicitud, en la forma siguiente: línea número uno; que va desde la Estación del Ferrocarril Cuban Central en Calabazar de Sagua hasta la Playa a lo largo del Ramal Agrícola, con estaciones en Estación Cuban Central; Estación Unidad en Calabazar; Desviadero Natalia; fincas Pimienta; Triángulo Fletes; Batey Fletes; Tienda Piñón; Superintendente de campos Piñón; Cargadero Piñón número cuatro y en la Playa. Línea número dos, desde Blanco y Compañía hasta la Colonia Dos Amigos; Piñón número uno y Tienda Piñón. Línea número tres; desde la Estación de Unidad en Calabazar de Sagua hasta el batey del Central Unidad y que tiene los siguientes teléfonos: Estación del Ramal Agrícola de Unidad; Cuartel de la Guardia Rural en Guayabo y cuatro teléfonos en el batey del Central marcados con los números uno, dos, tres y cuatro. Línea número cuatro de servicio local en el ingenio que parte desde la casa vivienda hasta el Club y que tiene seis teléfonos marcados con los números uno, dos, tres. cuatro, cinco y seis. Línea número cinco que va desde el batey del Central hasta el Chucho Angeles en el entronque de las líneas de la Cuban Central y que tiene tres estaciones, dos en el batey y una en el Chucho Angeles. Línea número seis que va por la postería de los Ferrocarriles de la Cuban Central desde el Chucho Angeles hasta el batey de la finca Juanita con estaciones en el Chucho Angeles, en Cifuentes y en el batey de la finca Juanita; utilizándose solamente para los asuntos privados de la Compañía peticionaria y para los relacionados con el orden público.

2ª—Para instalar nuevas estaciones, así como para trasladar las existente a distintos lugares se requerirá la previa autorización competente.

3ª—Las líneas no conectarán con ninguna otra de su clase, ya sea de servicio público, ya del particular o del oficial, y no se instalarán por sus postes otros hilos sin la autorización del dueño de la misma.

4ª—Los postes u otros apoyos para el sostenimiento de las líneas se ajustarán a lo que determine el Ayuntamiento respectivo.

5ª—En caso de que los postes u otros apoyos instalados en terrenos del dominio público estorben para la colocación de los que el Gobierno pueda necesitar para sus líneas, la Compañía peticionaria los retirará a lugares convenientes.

6ª—Las líneas telefónicas privadas de referencia, quedarán sujetas a la inspección del Gobierno por medio de sus delegados de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones, y la Compañía propietaria ejecutará en los plazos que se le fijen las modificaciones que ellas requieran.

7ª—El Gobierno podrá en cualquier tiempo, si razones de orden público lo aconsejaren, suspender el servicio de esas líneas.

Dado en la Habana, Palacio Presidencial, a los 27 días del mes de mayo de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

J. M. Espinosa,
Secretario de Comunicaciones.

—S-1941

DECRETO Nº 769.

Visto el expediente instruído a virtud de instancia de la Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, solicitando sean legalizadas las líneas telefónicas que para su servicio tienen establecidas en el Central Soledad, Provincia de Matanzas.

Considerando: Que entre los puntos enlazados por las líneas telefónicas de referencia, no existe servicio telegráfico ni telefónico del Gobierno, y que esta comunicación es necesaria para la mejor marcha de los negocios de la Compañía peticionaria, a propuesta del Secretario de Comunicaciones. y en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por las disposiciones vigentes,

RESUELVO:

Declarar legalizadas las líneas telefónicas instalas en el Central Soledad, Provincia de Matanzas, debiendo atenerse a las condiciones siguientes:

1º—El Centro Telefónico se encuentra situado en la Oficina de Tráfico del Central, del que parten tres líneas y algunas ramificaciones que se describen en la siguiente forma: Línea número 1, que

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

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

DECRETO Nº 781.

Visto el expediente instruído por inutilidad física del Sargento de tercera, Eduardo Driggs y Chávez, de la Cuarta Compañía del Batallón número 4 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar.

Haciendo uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y las leyes vigentes, oído el parecer de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, por recomendación del Jefe de Estado Mayor General del Ejército y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

RESUELVO:

1º—Ordenar el retiro del servicio activo del Sargento de tercera Eduardo Driggas y Chávez, de la Cuarta Compañía del Batallón número 4 de Infantería, Sexto Distrito Militar, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el tercer párrafo del inciso segundo, artículo VI e inciso cuatro del artículo XIV, ambos de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, con derecho a disfrutar una pensión anual ascendente a doscientos diez y nueve pesos y sesenta centavos ($219.60) pagadera por mensualidades vencidas y que equivale al 30 por ciento de los haberes y sobresueldos por antigüedad que actualmente percibe.

2º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de cuanto por el presente decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los 7 días del mes de abril de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

—S-19820

DECRETO Nº 782.

Visto el expediente instruído por inutilidad física del Sargento de Tercera Julián Hernández Hourecq, del Escuadrón 25 de la Guardia Rural, Cuarto Distrito Militar.

Haciendo uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y las leyes vigentes, oído el parecer de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, por recomendación del Jefe de Estado Mayor General del Ejército y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

RESUELVO:

1º—Ordenar el retiro del servicio activo de las armas del Sargento de Tercera Julián Hernández Hourecq, del Escuadrón 25 de la Guardia Rural, Cuarto Distrito Militar, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el tercer párrafo del inciso 2º, artículo VI e inciso 4º del artículo XIV, ambos de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, con derecho a disfrutar una pensión anual ascendente a ciento noventa pesos y ochenta centavos ($190.80) equivalente al 30 por ciento de los haberes que por sueldo y sobresueldos de antigüedad actualmente percibe, pensión que le será abonada por mensualidades vencidas.

2º—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de cuanto por el presente decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los 7 días del mes de abril de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

—S-19821

COPIA CORREGIDA

DECRETO Nº 777.

Por cuanto, para facilitar la reorganización que ha de hacerse del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra, en virtud de la autorización que me concede la Ley de dos de marzo de mil novecientos veinte y seis, y para atender a la mejor conservación y aumento del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, destinado al pago de las que disfruten los militares y marinos y sus causahabientes, es necesario revisar las disposiciones legales que regulan el Retiro Militar y adaptarlas a dicha reorganización.

Por tanto, en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y por la Ley referida, a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

RESUELVO:

1°—Que el Retiro Militar se rija por las disposiciones de la siguiente

LEY ORGANICA DEL RETIRO MILITAR

CAPITULO I

DEL RETIRO MILITAR—SUS CLASES.

Artículo I.—La presente Ley tiene por objeto regular el retiro de los miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra de la República y crear un fondo destinado al pago de las pensiones que con arreglo a sus preceptos deben ser concedidas, determinando su distribución.

Artículo II.—El retiro militar será forzoso o voluntario. El primero, por edad o por inutilidad física, y el segundo, a petición del interesado.

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

Se ordenará por el Presidente de la República, de acuerdo con los términos de esta Ley, previo informe de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

CAPITULO II

DEL RETIRO FORZOSO.

SECCION PRIMERA

Del Retiro por edad.

Artículo III.—Serán retirados por edad los Oficiales, incluyendo los Médicos y Veterinarios, y los Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, que cumplan las siguientes:

Oficiales Superiores.	60	años
Oficiales Subalternos.	56	años
Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales	56	años

Los Oficiales Auditores, Contadores de la Marina Nacional, Dentistas, Farmacéuticos, Esgrimistas y Músicos, serán retirados a los sesenta años sean cuales fueren sus grados.

Cuando en los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales concurran circunstancias extraordinarias, que apreciará el Presidente de la República, podrá éste retenerlos en el servicio activo, si no estuvieren físicamente inútiles, por un período que no excederá de cuatro años después de cumplida la edad señalada por este artículo para su retiro.

Artículo IV.—Los alistados que al llegar a los cincuenta y cuatro años de edad y no menos de quince años de servicio, no tuvieren derecho al retiro de acuerdo con los términos de esta Ley, les será concedido un nuevo realistamiento de cuatro años, al cumplimiento del cual serán retirados con la pensión mínima.

Artículo V.—La pensión de los retirados por edad, será la correspondiente al grado y antigüedad de que disfruten en el momento de su retiro de acuerdo con lo previsto en los Artículos X y XII.

SECCION SEGUNDA

DEL RETIRO POR INUTILIDAD FÍSICA

Artículo VI.—El retiro por inutilidad física se ordenará en los casos siguientes:

1°—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados se inutilicen físicamente para el servicio militar, de manera absoluta y por toda la vida, en una campaña o a consecuencia de ella, o en actos propios del servicio militar o en un acto delictivo ejecutado en su persona con motivo o a consecuencia del servicio, estableciéndose la identidad de motivos por inutilidad entre todos los miembros del Ejército y de la Marina, sean Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales o Alistados.

Los retirados por esta causa, cualquiera que sea su antigüedad, si hubieren cumplido veinte años de

2°—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados se inutilicen físicamente para el servicio militar de manera absoluta y por toda la vida, por causas ajenas al servicio o a una campaña y la inutilidad no hubiera sido contraída por consecuencia de malos hábitos o de conducta viciosa.

A los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales corresponderá en este caso la pensión media o la mínima según su antigüedad si hubieren cumplido veinte años de servicios, o la pensión de emergencia si hubieren cumplido menos de ese tiempo.

A los Alistados corresponderá en las mismas circunstáncias la pensión media o la mínima, según su antigüedad, si hubieren cumplido veinte años de servicio, o la pensión de emergencia si hubieren cumplido más de quince años.

El tanto por ciento señalado en el artículo XII para calcular las pensiones, será aumentado, cuando se trate del retiro ordenado en este inciso, en la proporción siguiente:

Para la pensión de emergencia, en un uno por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el onceno hasta el décimo noveno inclusive para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y en un dos por ciento a contar desde el décimo sexto al décimo noveno inclusive, para los Alistados.

Para la pensión mínima, en un dos por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el vigésimo primero hasta el vigésimo sexto inclusive, para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y hasta el décimo quinto inclusive para los Alistados.

Para la pensión media, en un dos por ciento por cada año de servicio, a contar desde el vigésimo octavo hasta el trigésimo tercero inclusive, para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales; y desde el vigésimo séptimo hasta el trigésimo primero inclusive, para los Alistados.

Artículo VII.—Los inutilizados físicamente por consecuencia de malos hábitos o conducta viciosa, no tendrán derecho al retiro, siempre que se pruebe en un expediente en que será oído el interesado, quien propondrá las pruebas que convengan a la defensa de su derecho y cuyo expediente será resuelto por el Presidente de la República, previo el dictamen del Auditor del Estado Mayor.

Artículo VIII.—Las declaratorias de inutilidad física para el servicio militar, se harán a petición del interesado, o por disposición superior, después de un reconocimiento Médico, efectuado en la forma que reglamente el Poder Ejecutivo.

CAPITULO III

DEL RETIRO VOLUNTARIO

Artículo IX.—El retiro voluntario tendrá por base el número de años de servicios y se concederá

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

a petición del interesado, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en este Capítulo.

Artículo X.—El retiro voluntario se regulará en la forma siguiente:

1°—Se concederá a los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, cuando hubieren servido veinte años y menos de treinta y cuatro, si conviniere al servicio y el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones lo permite.

(a).—Con la mínima, desde veinte hasta veinte y siete años de servicios.

(b).—Con la media desde veinte y siete a treinta y cuatro años de servicios.

2°—Se concederá a los alistados, cuando hubieren servido veinte años y menos de treinta y dos, si conviniere al servicio y el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones lo permite.

(a).—Con la mínima, desde veinte a veinte y seis años de servicio.

(b).—Con la media, desde veinte y seis a treinta y dos años de servicios.

3.—Cuando los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y los Alistados hubieren servido más de treinta y cuatro y treinta y dos años, respectivamente, se les concederá el retiro con la pensión máxima, sin que pueda negárseles por ninguna causa, excepto en tiempo de guerra o de grave alteración del orden público; pero les será concedido tan pronto cese esa situación.

Artículo XI.—Para computar el tiempo, a los efectos del retiro, se contará el de los servicios militares y civiles prestados en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra y en el Ejército Libertador, contándose este último tiempo como doble.

También se contará como doble el tiempo de campaña en caso de guerra interior o exterior.

Solamente cuando los miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra hayan cumplido la edad señalada por esta Ley para su retiro, les serán abonados los años de servicios retribuídos que hubiesen prestado al Estado, las Provincias o los Municipios.

CAPITULO IV

De la Pensión de Retiro

Artículo XII.—La pensión de retiro que corresponderá a los militares y marinos, se calculará sobre los haberes y los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad; sin que estos aumentos puedan exceder del cuarenta por ciento para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, y del sesenta por ciento para las Clases.

1°—Para la pensión máxima el setenta y cinco por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

2°—Para la pensión media, el cincuenta y siete por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

3°—Para la pensión mínima, el cuarenta por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

4°—Para la pensión de emergencia, el treinta por ciento del haber de su grado y de los aumentos del sueldo por antigüedad.

Artículo XIII.—La ascendencia máxima de las pensiones de retiro no podrá exceder del setenta y cinco por ciento del haber y de su aumento por antigüedad del grado de Coronel.

No obstante, los Coroneles que después de servir cuatro años por lo menos, sin interrupción, cargos que tengan la categoría y sueldo de Mayor General o de Brigadier, se retirasen en el desempeño de los mismos, tendrán derecho a la totalidad o al noventa por ciento, respectivamente, del sueldo y de su aumento por antigüedad correspondiente a su grado efectivo.

Artículo XIV.—La ascendencia máxima señalada en el artículo anterior y las pensiones que disfruten los retirados en cualquier categoría serán aumentadas o disminuídas, proporcionalmente, cuando por la Ley fueren aumentados o reducidos los haberes del grado que tenía el retirado o causante de la pensión.

Artículo XV.—Todo disfrute de pensión es personal y será nulo su cesión o traspaso sea cual fuere la causa que lo determinare.

La pensión no responderá a las deudas contraídas por el pensionado ni podrá ser embargada.

Artículo XVI.—No podrán disfrutarse dos o más pensiones al mismo tiempo, del Estado, de la Provincia o del Municipio, pero sí de Empresas y Compañías Privadas, cuando el retirado, prestando sus servicios, pueda llegar a adquirir ese derecho. Para percibir cualquier pensión declarada, habrá que jurar previamente que no se recibe otra, o renunciar a las demás, excepto en el caso particular anterior.

CAPITULO V

De la trasmisión de la Pensión de Retiro

Artículo XVII.—La pensión de retiro que debiera corresponder al militar o marino que falleciere en servicio activo o retirado se trasmitirá por el orden siguiente:

1°—A la viuda la totalidad de la pensión cuando concurra sola o sea sin ninguno de los parientes a que se refiere esta Ley, mientras no contraiga nuevas nupcias.

2°—A la viuda un cincuenta por ciento si concurriese con hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos o con los padres del causante en quienes concurran los requisitos exigidos en los números 4° y 5° de este artículo, distribuyéndose entre todos los hijos o los padres el cincuenta por ciento restante, por partes iguales.

3°—La totalidad de la pensión a los hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos, si no hubiere cónyuge superstite, en la misma proporción que para la dis-

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

tribución entre ellos del cincuenta por ciento establece el número anterior.

4º—La totalidad de la pensión a la madre viuda o a la madre natural, cuando concurriere sola y fuere pobre con arreglo a la Ley.

5º—El cincuenta por ciento al padre sexagenario o inválido o incapacitado mentalmente, cuando concurriere solo y fuere pobre con arreglo a la Ley.

Cuando concurrieren juntos la madre y el padre que reunan los requisitos expresados, disfrutarán cada uno el cincuenta por ciento de la totalidad de la pensión.

Los militares y marinos en servicio activo y los retirados tendrán el derecho de designar entre los llamados a disfrutar su pensión, a los que ellos entendieren que deben disfrutarla, excluyendo a los que tuvieren a bien, sin expresar las causas.

Artículo XVIII.—Tanto los hijos como las hijas seguirán disfrutando de la pensión cualquiera que sea su edad, si estuvieren físicamente incapacitados para el trabajo y hubieren sido declarados tales por los Tribunales de Justicia.

Artículo XIX.—La cuantía de las pensiones a que se refiere este Capítulo, queda sujeta a las reglas siguientes:

1ª—Si el militar o marino hubiere fallecido en una campaña o a consecuencia de ella, o en actos propios del servicio militar, o en un acto delictivo ejecutado en su persona con motivo o a consecuencia del servicio, será igual a la máxima, distribuída en la proporción establecida en el artículo XVII.

2ª—Si se tratare de militares o marinos que fallecieren en circunstancias distintas a las citadas anteriormente, será igual a la que al causante le hubiere correspondido de ser retirado por inutilidad física en la fecha de su muerte, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en la presente Ley y en la proporción establecida en el artículo XVII.

3ª—Los parientes de los militares y marinos fallecidos en situación de retiro, percibirán la pensión que les corresponda en la proporción y orden establecido en el artículo XVII.

Artículo XX.—El derecho a la pensión establecido por este Capítulo deberá ejercitarse dentro del plazo de dos años contados desde la fecha del fallecimiento del causante.

Con el solo hecho de presentar la solicitud quedará interrumpido el efecto de la prescripción.

Dicho derecho se justificará en la forma que determina la legislación, y será tramitado de oficio el expediente necesario.

CAPITULO VI

De la pérdida y Extinción de la pensión de Retiro

Artículo XXI.—El derecho a la pensión se perderá:

1º—Cuando no se ejercite dentro del término señalado en el artículo XX.

2º—Por renuncia del interesado.

Los retirados podrán renunciar la pensión y conservar, si lo desean, su condición de militares o marinos en situación de retiro con todos los derechos y obligaciones que para los mismos se establece en esta Ley.

3º—Por pérdida de la ciudadanía cubana.

4º—Cuando el militar o marino retirado sea condenado por un Consejo de Guerra General a expulsión deshonrosa o a separación del servicio o a penas que las tengan como accesorias por delito militar, o por un delito común de carácter denigrante o contra la seguridad de la patria, o castigado con pena mayor de seis años de privación de libertad, o a cualquier pena que produzca los efectos del Artículo treinta y dos de la Ley Penal Militar. Se incluye en este precepto a los pensionistas en cuanto a los delitos que le sean imputables con arreglo al mismo y que sean, desde luego, juzgados por los Tribunales ordinarios.

5º—Por ausentarse al extranjero sin la autorización prevenida en el párrafo segundo del Artículo XXVIII.

6º—Cuando la consorte viuda contrajera nuevas nupcias o cuando se demostrare en el oportuno expediente que observa una conducta inmoral u ofensiva para la memoria del causante, cuyo expediente después de examinado y dictaminado por la Auditoría, será resuelto en definitiva por la Jefatura de Estado Mayor.

7º—Cuando las hijas contraigan matrimonio.

8º—Cuando la madre viuda o la natural contraiga matrimonio.

9º—Cuando los militares y marinos retirados acepten, dentro de los seis meses siguientes a la fecha de su retiro, una postulación para cargos públicos de elección popular y retribuído.

Artículo XXII.—La pensión de retiro se extinguirá:

1º—Por muerte de algunos de los parientes mencionados en el Artículo XVII.

En este caso se extinguirá solamente la parte del fallecido.

2º—Cuando los hijos varones arriben a la mayor edad y cuando las hembras contraigan matrimonio, con excepción de lo establecido en el Artículo XVIII.

3º—Cuando no existan ninguno de los parientes que se mencionan en el Artículo XVII.

Artículo XXIII.—En el caso de extinción o pérdida de la pensión, la parte extinguida o del pensionado que la pierda, no acrecerá a los copartícipes.

No obstante lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, cuando la pensión estuviera distribuída entre la viuda y dos o más hijos del causante, menores de edad, la parte extinguida por las causas señaladas en los números primero y segundo, del ar-

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

tículo XXII, acrecerá a la de los menores sobrevivientes hasta que arriben a la mayor edad.

CAPITULO VII

Del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones

Artículo XXIV.—El Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones destinado al pago de las que disfruten los militares y marinos retirados y sus causahabientes, se formará con los siguientes ingresos:

Primero: Con la cantidad descontada mensualmente del haber y del aumento de sueldo por antigüedad de todos los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra en servicio activo, y de los retiros y pensiones de retiro, cuya ascendencia determinará el Presidente de la República, de acuerdo con las necesidades de dicho Fondo, sin que pueda exceder del cinco por ciento.

Cuando la cantidad recaudada conforme a lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior fuera insuficiente, podrá disponer el Presidente de la República que se descuente hasta un seis por ciento.

Segundo: Con el noventa por ciento del sobrante de lo que se haya recaudado o se recaude mensualmente para el Fondo de Beneficencia de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.

Tercero: Con la diferencia de haber correspondiente a la primera mensualidad completa que deban percibir los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados cada vez que alcancen un nuevo grado (o clasificación en el caso de los Sargentos) y también la diferencia de haber que resulte cada vez que obtengan un aumento en la paga por razón de realistamiento, antigüedad en el servicio como Oficial o Clase, o por designación para un cargo o empleo mejor retribuído, correspondiente también al primer mes completo que deban percibir.

Cuarto: Con el cincuenta por ciento del primer haber mensual completo que deba percibir cada Oficial subalterno y Sub-Oficial al ingresar en el servicio. Los asimilados darán este tributo en la forma y época que determine el Reglamento.

Quinto: Con la cantidad del haber que dejen de percibir los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales cuando disfruten de licencia a media paga o sin ella.

Sexto: Con el ocho por ciento de las cantidades consignadas en el Presupuesto de la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina, para toda atención que no sea de personal y con el sobrante total que resulte en este último concepto, exceptuando la parte del mismo que fuere indispensable transferir para cubrir otras necesidades de la propia Secretaría.

Los sobrantes por concepto de material no podrán ser transferidos sin que antes se hubiere hecho el descuento del ocho por ciento de referencia.

Séptimo: Con el descuento del diez por ciento del total del sueldo que cobren los retirados y pensionistas que después de adquirir su retiro o pensión militar hubieren sido elegidos o nombrados para desempeñar cargos retribuídos del Estado, las Provincias o Municipios. Este descuento se hará por el Oficial Pagador de Retiro y Pensiones Militares con vista del juramento prestado por el retirado o pensionista.

Octavo: Con los intereses que produzcan los bonos adquiridos de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Artículo XXVII.

Artículo XXV.—El pago de los retirados y pensionistas se hará por dozavas partes y por mensualidades vencidas, por uno o más Oficiales del Ejército y la Marina habilitados con ese objeto.

Artículo XXVI.—Cuando el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones no alcanzare para cubrir el pago de las existentes, después de agotadas las consignaciones establecidas en el Artículo XXIV, se reducirán las pensiones a prorrata entre todos los que las disfruten.

Artículo XXVII.—El Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones se depositará en la Tesorería General de la República, en cuenta especial bajo dicho título.

Las cantidades recaudadas para el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, se destinarán precisa y únicamente al pago de las pensiones autorizadas por esta Ley, sin que en ningún caso pueda dársele otra aplicación ni distraerlas para otras atenciones.

El Secretario de Hacienda publicará en la Gaceta Oficial al vencimiento de cada año fiscal y antes del día treinta de septiembre el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones.

Cumplido lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, el sobrante que resulte en el Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, después de dejar una reserva depositada en el Tesoro equivalente al montante de las pensiones en vigor durante seis meses, podrá ser invertido exclusivamente en la adquisición de bonos de la deuda exterior o de la interior de la República de Cuba.

Esta inversión la llevará a cabo el Pagador de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, bajo la dirección del Presidente de esta Comisión, al precio que tuvieren los bonos en Bolsa el día en que la operación se realice, y previa la aprobación de una Comisión formada por los Secretarios de Hacienda y de la Guerra y Marina, de los Jefes de Estado Mayor del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra y del Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Los bonos, una vez adquiridos, no podrán ser pignorados ni vendidos en ningún caso sin la aprobación y examen de la Comisión antes mencionada

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

y únicamente para reponer el fondo de reserva, y al precio que tengan en bolsa el día en que la operación se efectúe, ingresándose inmediatamente en el Tesoro Nacional y en la cuenta especial del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones, las cantidades que resulten de la operación.

CAPITULO VIII

Disposiciones generales

Artículo XXVIII.— Todo pensionista deberá ser cubano y residir en el Territorio Nacional para disfrutar de la pensión, excepto en los casos de menores que se estén educando en el extranjero o por motivos de salud.

No obstante, podrá residir en el extranjero para desempeñar un cargo o comisión oficial, o con autorización del Presidente de la República; y cuando se lo exijan necesidades de carácter urgente, podrá ausentarse del Territorio Nacional, sin esa autorización, por un término que no exceda de ciento veinte días, dando cuenta de su salida y regreso al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

Los retirados y pensionistas que se encuentren en el extranjero de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores, se inscribirán en un registro especial que se llevará con este objeto en los Consulados.

Artículo XXIX.—Los individuos retirados, con excepción de los incapacitados mentalmente, tendrán derecho al uso del uniforme, armas y demás honores, que a su grado correspondan, en la forma que regule el Presidente de la República y estarán sujetos a las Leyes y Reglamentos Militares de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, en cuanto a sus relaciones con éstas.

Los derechos que concede este artículo sólo podrán ejercitarse en actos oficiales con exclusión de todas las operaciones electorales, pudiendo siempre usar sus armas los Oficiales retirados.

Artículo XXX.—En caso de guerra o de grave alteración del orden público podrán ser destinados temporalmente a cualquier servicio activo por orden del Presidente de la República, los individuos retirados, con excepción de los que desempeñen algún cargo electivo, o que habiendo resultado electos estuvieren pendientes de tomar posesión; devengando los llamados al servicio activo, durante el tiempo que al mismo se dediquen, los haberes y asignaciones correspondientes a su grado, teniendo derecho a cuantas recompensas merezcan durante su tiempo.

Disfrutarán de nuevo el retiro al cesar en el servicio activo, con los beneficios que pudieran corresponderles de acuerdo con la Ley y las ventajas que por méritos de la campaña hubieran alcanzado; y tendrán derecho, asimismo, al volver al cargo que desempeñaban al ser llamados al servicio.

Después de haber terminado el servicio para que fueron llamados, tendrán derecho los retirados a pedir una nueva liquidación, exceptuando a los que hubiesen renunciado a la pensión de acuerdo con el párrafo segundo del inciso segundo del artículo veinte y uno.

Artículo XXXI.—El tiempo que hayan servido en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, así como el que hayan servido en otros Departamentos del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, los individuos que hayan renunciado sus cargos en las primeras o hayan sido separados o expulsados de las mismas, se les reconocerá y computará en su totalidad para su jubilación o retiro civil, de acuerdo con la Ley general de jubilaciones.

Artículo XXXII.—Para el mejor cumplimiento de esta Ley se crea, o continuará si existe, una Comisión de Oficiales de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, denominada "Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones", cuyo funcionamiento será reglamentado por el Poder Ejecutivo y estará bajo la inmediata dirección del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

Disposiciones finales

Primera: Las modificaciones introducidas en la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar que establezcan nuevos derechos o alteren los relacionados con el retiro y la trasmisión, acrecimiento, pérdida o extinción de las pensiones, solo tendrán aplicación en los casos en que el hecho que produzca el derecho, la pérdida o la extinción, haya ocurrido después de la vigencia de dichas modificaciones.

Segunda: Quedan derogadas todas las Leyes, Decretos, Reglamentos y Ordenes que se opongan a lo dispuesto en la presente Ley, que comenzará a regir el día primero del mes siguiente al de la fecha de su publicación en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República.

Disposiciones Transitorias

Primera: Los retirados y pensionistas al amparo de las Leyes anteriores, seguirán disfrutando de sus pensiones de retiro sin otra modificación que la siguiente:

Las pensiones que se hubieren concedido hasta el presente, que excedan del máximo fijado por esta Ley, para cada grado, serán reducidas a dicho máximo.

Segunda: Los retirados del Ejército, que siendo miembros del Congreso, hubieren sido juzgados por delito político, sin la debida autorización, conservarán su derecho de retiro desde que fueron privados del mismo.

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

Las cantidades para abonar los haberes atrasados de retiro no percibidos y que han sido reconocidos en el párrafo anterior, serán pagadas por una sola vez, con cargo a Fondos del Tesoro, no afectos a otras obligaciones.

Tercera: Se reintegra en el disfrute de retiro a los que hubieren desempeñado el cargo de Mayor General o Brigadier del Ejército, antes de la promulgación del Decreto Presidencial número ciento sesenta y cinco de mil novecientos quince, los cuales lo disfrutarán desde la promulgación de esta Ley.

Cuarta: A los retirados con grados efectivos de Mayor General o Brigadier antes de ser suprimidos estos grados del escalafón del Ejército, o a sus causahabientes, se les seguirá pagando la pensión que disfrutaban por virtud de Leyes anteriores, sin las limitaciones que se establecen en la presente.

Quinta: Los Oficiales y Alistados que habiendo pertenecido al Ejército Libertador, hayan cumplido o cumplan cincuenta años de edad o adquieran la inutilidad a que se refiere el inciso segundo del artículo VI, y sus causahabientes si fallecieren en esas circunstancias, tendrán derecho al retiro con la pensión que resulte máxima en su grado, sin que pueda negársele excepto en tiempo de guerra o grave alteración del orden público, pero les será concedida tan pronto cese esa situación.

Sexta: Los Oficiales Superiores o Subalternos que al cumplir la edad del retiro, le faltare un tiempo menor de cinco años para adquirir el máximo de la pensión, serán habilitados, si lo desearen, por el Presidente de la República para seguir prestando servicio activo.

Séptima: La disposición del inciso primero del Artículo VI será aplicable a los hechos ocurridos desde la vigencia de la Ley de 21 de agosto de 1923.

Octava: El Presidente de la República podrá comprender, cuando lo crea oportuno, en la disposición del párrafo segundo del artículo XIII a cualquiera de los Coroneles que de acuerdo con la Ley de 30 de junio de 1913, se retiraron en el desempeño de los cargos de Jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército o de Auxiliares Jefes de los dos Departamentos de Dirección y Administración, aunque no hayan servido el cargo que desempeñaban al ser retirados, los cuatro años que se señalan en dicho artículo XIII.

Novena: Dentro de los sesenta días siguientes al de la publicación de esta Ley en la GACETA OFICIAL, podrá el Presidente de la República ordenar el retiro, por conveniencias del servicio, de cualquier Oficial del Ejército o de la Marina de Guerra, con la pensión que corresponda a su grado y antigüedad al tiempo de ser retirado y con los demás derechos inherentes a esa situación.

No será necesario, para ordenar el retiro autorizado por esta Disposición, el informe de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones a que se refiere el artículo II.

Segundo: El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que en el presente Decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio de la Presidencia, Habana, a los 24 días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos veinte y seis.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

S—19635.

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO

Habiendo sido declarado desertor, de acuerdo con lo que determina el inciso 1º, artículo 98 de la Ley Penal Militar, el soldado Plácido González Pérez, de la Compañía Radio Teleg., Cuerpo de Señales, se interesa de las autoridades civiles y militares su captura y conducción al Puesto de Columbia.

Dicho individuo fué alistado en el Ejército Nacional el día 19 de febrero de 1925 y se ausentó sin permiso del puesto de Columbia el día 13 de mayo de 1926.

Sus generales son:

Natural de Cuba, Habana, Regla, de 21 años de edad, estado soltero, de profesión jornalero e hijo de Agustín y de Venancia.

Señas particulares:

Raza blanca, ojos azules, pelo rubio, estatura 165 centímetros y 58 kilos de peso.

Referencias dactiloscópicas:

Dactilograma:

Mano derecha: E 4 3 3 3.

Mano izquierda: I 2 4 4 2.

Número de la Tira: 11334. Número del Expediente: 10348.

Una cicatriz en la región infraumbilical izquierda, otra en el tercio medio del brazo izquierdo.

Puesto de Columbia, 28 de mayo de 1926.—R. Masvidal, M. M., Capitán del Cuerpo de Señales, Jefe de la Compañía Radiotelegráfica.

Nota: Se dará un premio de $30.00 moneda oficial a cualquier funcionario civil que capture o entregue a la autoridad competente del Ejército, en o tan cerca como sea posible de algún Puesto del mismo, a cualquier desertor de dicho Cuerpo. (Artículo 252 del Reglamento).

—S-19491

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

JUNTA CENTRAL ELECTORAL

Dr. Narciso Dávalos y Ponce de León, Abogado y Secretario de la Junta Central Electoral.

Certifico: Que en sesión celebrada por la Junta Central Electoral el día veinte y siete de mayo de mil novecientos veinte y seis se acordó la Instrucción que dice así:

"Habana, mayo veinte y siete de mil novecientos veinte y seis.—La Junta, teniendo en cuenta las dudas que se han originado con motivo de la aplicación de los artículos trescientos veinte y ocho y trescientos veinte y nueve del Código Electoral, según resulta entre otros antecedentes de la comunicación de la Secretaría de Hacienda de mayo veinte y uno del año actual, estima necesario dictar la siguiente

INSTRUCCION GENERAL

Serie "A" *Número ciento uno.*

Primera: Para que se puedan hacer nombramientos durante el período electoral, de conformidad con la excepción contenida en el último párrafo del artículo trescientos veinte y ocho del Código Electoral, es necesario que los cargos que se cubran figuren en los Presupuestos Generales vigentes del Estado, la Provincia o el Municipio, y no en Leyes o Decretos Especiales, que consten expresamente dotados en dichos presupuestos, y no por crédito general sin determinación de plazas, y que la vacante sea definitiva, entendiéndose que la vacante es definitiva cuando ocurriere por defunción, por renuncia voluntaria del que desempeñaba el cargo sin reserva alguna, o por resolución firme de los Tribunales.

Segunda: Para la promoción o formación de expediente a que se refiere el inciso primero del artículo trescientos veinte y nueve del Código Electoral se requiere que los hechos que integren las causas legales resulten acreditados por prueba preconstituída.

Publíquese esta Instrucción en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República, para general conocimiento.—(Fdo.) Marco Aurelio Cervantes.—(Fdo.) Francisco Llaca y Argudín.—(Fdo.) Oscar García Montes.—(Fdo.) Mario Díaz Cruz".

Y para su publicación en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República, por haber quedado firme, expido la presente certificación en la Habana, a tres de junio de mil novecientos veinte y seis.—Dr. Narciso Dávalos, Secretario de la Junta Central Electoral.

—S-19856

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA

CONVOCATORIA

Por la presente, se convoca a los opositores de la Cátedra de Derecho Romano, para que comparezcan a las nueve (9) de la mañana, del día veinte y cuatro (24) de los corrientes, en el Aula Magna de la Universidad de la Habana, a los fines señalados en el artículo once (11) y para la celebración del primer ejercicio, que señala el artículo trece (13), ambos de la Ley de doce (12) de julio de mil novecientos seis (1906).

El opositor que no concurra ni se excuse con causa legítima y justificada será excluído de las oposiciones.

Habana, a los cuatro días del mes de junio de 1926.—(f) Mario Díaz Cruz, Secretario del Tribunal de oposiciones.

S.20020).

PODER JUDICIAL

AUDIENCIA DE LA HABANA

Dr. Antonio López y Martínez, Secretario de la Sala de lo Civil y de lo contencioso-Administrativo de la Audiencia de la Habana.

Certifico:—Que en el rollo de audiencia de los autos sobre pensión solicitada por Juana Triana Perdomo, para sí y sus hijas Ernestina y Bertila Haedo y Triana, como viuda e hijas del empleado Miguel Haedo y Azcanio consta la siguiente resolución:

Habana, Junio primero de 1926.

Resultando: que por auto de esta Sala de diez y seis de septiembre de mil novecientos veinte y cinco, se concedió a Miguel Haedo y Ascanio la jubilación obligatoria, como empleado de la Administración General del Estado, con derecho a una pensión de novecientos pesos anuales:

Resultando: que Juana Triana y Perdomo, natural de Guamutas, de cincuenta y ocho años de edad, viuda, dedicada a los quehaceres domésticos y domiciliada en Matanzas, calle de Contreras número setenta y cinco, por sí y como madre de la menor Bertila María Valentina Haedo y Triana; y Ernestina Martina del Pilar Haedo y Triana, natural de Martí, de treinta y dos años de edad, soltera y de la misma profesión y domicilio que la anterior, solicitan pensión como viuda, la primera e hijas las dos últimas del citado Hato Haedo, acompañando a su solicitud los documentos en que funda su derecho.

Resultando: que en este expediente se ha acreditado que Miguel Haedo y Ascanio, contrajo ma-

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY 3-1
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

1926 2012-118 3 AUG 3

July 27, 1926. WAR DEPARTMENT

2012-118 3 7

M.I. I.A.R.B. 8/4

No. 2804

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Decrees effecting retirements and promotions of Cuban Officers under retirement law published June 3, 1926.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 3 1926

1. Referring to letter of this office No. 2802 of July 21, 1926, transmitting Spanish copy and English translations of the Cuban Army and Navy Retirement Law, recently enacted, there is attached hereto for the Departments information in connection therewith Special Edition of the Gaceta Oficial of July 21, 1926, containing Presidential Decrees Nos. 1094, 1095, 1096 and 1097 ordering the retirement of the Officers named therein and the promotion of the officers likewise listed. It is assumed that a translation of said decrees is not necessary.

2. According to the press the President has signed appropriate decree to effect the desired reorganization of the Army as authorized by the Congress in the law of March 2, 1926, preliminary to which the present retirements and promotions have been made. Said decree as soon as published will be forwarded to the Department with translations thereof.

Henry C. Clark,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Encl. As stated.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1926 2012-118
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

Habana, miércoles 21 de julio de 1926

GACETA OFICIAL

DE LA

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA

EDICION EXTRAORDINARIA Nº 13

PODER EJECUTIVO

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

DECRETO Nº 1094.

En atención a razones de alta conveniencia para el servicio del Ejército, que aconsejan especiales medidas de gobierno y que se relacionan de un modo directo con la reorganización de dicho cuerpo armado, para la que fuí autorizado por Ley de dos de marzo de 1926.

Haciendo uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y la novena de las disposiciones transitorias de la vigente Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar,

RESUELVO:

Primero: Ordenar el retiro del servicio activo de los siguientes Oficiales del Ejército:

Coroneles: Eduardo Puyol y Comas; Francisco Carrillo y Vergel y Julio de Cepeda y Echemendía. —Tenientes Coroneles: Antonio Tavel y Marcano; Gabriel González y Herrada; José A. Bernal y López y Julio Morales y Broderman.—Comandantes: Fernando Capmany y Coll; Federico Tabío y Espinosa; Bernardo Sandó y Verdecia; Nilo Muro y Gener; Ramón Cordovés y Cabrera; Enrique Robau y López; Diderico Peterssen y Hermoso y Alberto Casas y Echevarría.—Capitanes: Manuel M. Gómez y Rivero; Senén Gramatges y Jiménez; Alfredo Martínez de la Peña; Angel A. de Castro y Tagle; Arturo Leal y Vargas; Pedro Díaz; Luis Hernández y Rodríguez; Raúl Cartaya y Nieto; José A. Ors y Bellido de Luna y Tomás Montalvo y Osorio.—Primeros Tenientes: Santiago Vázquez y Fombellida; Gregorio Lemus y Vega; José N. Rodríguez Feo y Dávalos; Miguel Roque y Carmona; Cándido Lefebres y Cabarroca; José D. R. Serrano y Díaz; Alejandro Rodríguez y Pino; Anastasio Colas y Pérez, y Rafael Miranda y Palomino.—Segundo Teniente: Luis M. Rodríguez y Ordaz.

Segundo: Los Oficiales Superiores y Subalternos retirados por el párrafo anterior, disfrutarán la pensión correspondiente a su grado y antigüedad en el servicio, de acuerdo con la escala señalada en el artículo XII de la actual Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar.

Tercero: El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los 21 días del mes de julio de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

—S-29136

DECRETO Nº 1095.

En uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y por la Segunda Disposición Transitoria de la Ley Orgánica del Ejército, visto el informe del Jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejército y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina,

RESUELVO:

Primero: Ascender al grado de Coronel al Teniendo Coronel Gustavo Rodríguez y Pérez, M. M.

Segundo: Ascender al grado de Teniente Coronel al Comandante Bernabé Martínez-Amores, y Díaz M. M.

Tercero: Ascender al grado de Comandante al Capitán Manuel Morales y Broderman.

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

Cuarto. El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de este Decreto.

Dado en el Palacio de la Presidencia, a los 21 días del mes de julio de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

S-29137

DECRETO Nº 1096.

En atención a razones de alta conveniencia para el servicio del Ejército, que aconsejan especiales medidas de gobierno y que se relacionan de un modo directo con la reorganización de dicho cuerpo armado, para la que fuí autorizado por la Ley de dos de marzo de 1926.

Haciendo uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y la novena de las disposiciones transitorias de la vigente Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar,

RESUELVO:

Primero.—Ordenar el retiro del servicio activo de los siguientes Oficiales del Ejército:

Coronel: Gustavo Rodríguez y Pérez.—Teniente Coronel: Bernabé Martínez y Amores y Comandante: Manuel Morales y Broderman.

Segundo.—Los Oficiales retirados por el párrafo anterior, disfrutarán la pensión correspondiente a su grado y antigüedad en el servicio, de acuerdo con la escala señalada en el artículo XII de la actual Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar.

Tercero.—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, queda encargado del cumplimiento de lo que por el presente Decreto se dispone.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los 21 días del mes de julio de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

—S-29138

DECRETO Nº 1,097.

En uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y por la Segunda Disposición Transitoria de la Ley Orgánica del Ejército, visto el informe del Jefe de Estado Mayor del Ejército y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

RESUELVO:

Primero: Ascender al grado de Coronel a los Tenientes Coroneles Desiderio Rangel y Espinosa, M. M.; Julio Aguado y Andreu, M. M., y José González y Valdés, M. M.

Segundo: Ascender al grado de Teniente Coronel a los Comandantes José Perdomo y Martínez, M. M.; Joaquín de la Maza y Meléndez, M. M.; José M. Iglesias y Tourón, M. M.; Heriberto Hernández y Hernández, M. M.; Ernesto L. Usatorres y Perdomo, M. M.; Erasmo Delgado y Alvarez, Miguel Guerra y Pérez y Manuel Benítez y González.

Tercero: Ascender al grado de Comandante a los Capitanes: Alfredo Sardiñas y Zamora, Ricardo Firmat y Cabrero; Ignacio Algarra y Mendivil, Rafael Carrerá y Ferrer; Manuel Espinosa y Espinosa, Francisco Fernández de Lara y Sotolongo, M. M., Antonio Pineda y Rodríguez, M. M.; Luis Pérez y Arocha M. M.; Américo Lora y Yero, Pedro Vilató y Arteaga, M. M., Raimundo Rebollar y Bobadilla, Pedro J. Peñalver y Rendón, Manuel Baster y Font, M. M., Santiago Rosell y Leyte Vidal, Ernesto Acosta, Antonio Fundora y Cruz, Santiago Trujillo y Martínez, M. M., y Oscar Galis-Menéndez y Rodríguez, M. M.

Cuarto: Ascender al grado de Capitán a los Primeros Tenientes: Pelayo Caldevilla y Fernández, M. M., Armando Núñez y Pajón, M. M.; Francisco J. Soler y Santo Tomás, Luis Quintero y de los Reyes, Fidel Rivero y Ramos, Tomás Montalvo y Ossorio, M. M.; Alejandro Rojas y Cano, Felipe M. Domínguez y Aquino, José E. Torrens y Gastardi; Heriberto A. Sardiñas y Nodda; Pilar Jorge y Rivero, M. M., Angel Más y Ortiz; José Melgar y Ortiz, José Díaz y Requejo, M. M.; Gustavo Sariol y Barreras, M. M., Gregorio Querejeta y Valdés, Joaquín Marzero y González, M. M.; Gabriel Reyna y Marty, José P. de Córdova y Gómez, Federico Darna y Guira; Pedro Tandrón y Hernández, Néstor Sánchez y Clavel, M. M.; Vidal Morales y Broderman, Melanio Bravo y Pérez, M. M., Nicolás Martínez y Enríquez, M. M., Manuel Puncet y Cutié, Manuel Crespo y Moreno, Evelio Pina y Hernández; Andrés González y Lanusa y Enrique M. Toledo y Osés.

Quinto: Ascender al grado de Primer Teniente a los Segundos Tenientes: Rufino Blanco y Alvarez, Santos Cubría y Vilaseca, Tomás P. Regalado y Véliz; Abelardo García y Gómez, Antonio Seiglie y Comesañas, Angel Comesañas y Barceló, Alberto Coto y Mederos; José A. Acosta y Recio, Ignacio Tamayo y Chorrens, José I. Gutiérrez y Bermúdez, Héctor Herrero y Fleites; Felipe Morales y Valdés, Rafael Alfonso y García; Mario Zamora y Oliva, Salvador Esteva y Vázquez; Manuel

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

R. Arteaga y Ponce de León: Delio Paniagua y Recait, Manuel Cruz y Quesada; Federico Camacho y Beltrán, José M. Sirgo y Cós; Marino Concepción y Domínguez, Rafael Lubián y Arias M. M., Francisco González Abreu y Goicoechea, Arturo Torres y Viera; Miguel Lesasier y Martínez, Julio M. Otero Cosío y Carreño, Vicente Gallinal e Isla, Aurelio Martínez y Villalobos; Nilo Girado y Cotanda, Félix Jomarrón y Mayo, Enrique Meso y Quesada M. M., Angel Méndez y Rivero, Francisco Cossío y Villalta; Miguel A. Navarro y Landívar y Carlos Chaumont y Rodríguez Parra.

Sexto: Ascender al grado de Segundo Teniente a los Segundos Tenientes Supernumerarios José M. Rodríguez y Valdés, Manuel Vidal y Lasaga; José F. Pérez y Suárez, Felipe Jané y Woodcork, Eugenio Andino y Caballero, Agustín Veitia y Ferrer; Tomás Muñoz y Marrero, Armando Báez y Ramos, Leandro González Servia; Jorge de Moya y Quesada, Enrique F. Meléndez y García; Pedro E. Morfi y Linares, Magdaleno Chirino y Román, Arturo Arias y Torres, Manuel Heres y Hevia y Jaime J. Romeu y García.

Séptimo: Ascender al grado de Segundo Teniente de la Guardia Rural a los Sargentos: Saturnino Ferrer y Torres, José R. Coterón y Consuegra, Jorge Lavandera y Canibell; Acelo Méndez y Alvarez, Alejo Pérez y Becerra; Angel V. Martínez del Rosario, José Hernández; Ladislao Valido Pérez, Demetrio Cruz y Osés; Francisco Granda y Pérez, Francisco Uranga y Crespo; Filiberto Pérez y Ortiz, Alberto Hernández Ramos, José Entralgo Recio y Pedro Figueredo y Sueiro.

Octavo: El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina queda encargado del cumplimiento de este Decreto.

Dado en el Palacio Presidencial, Habana, a los 21 días del mes de julio de 1926.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde.
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

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Imp Rambla, Bouza y Ca., Pí y Margall 33 y 35 —Habana

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M.I. 1926 2012-118 WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 4

August 5, 1926.

No. 2806

M. I. I.A. K.S. 8/12

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Presidential Decree publishing regulations effecting the Military Retirement Law as applied by Decrees Nos. 777 and 878(slight correction of same).

2012-118 (2)

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. AUG 11 1926

1. Referring to letter of this office No.2802 of July 21,1926 transmitting Spanish copy and English translation of the Cuban Army & Navy Retirement Law of March 2,1926, and letter No.2804 of July 27,1926 forwarding copies of Presidential Decrees effecting the retirement and promotion of certain officers as provided by said law, there is inclosed herewith Spanish copy of Gaceta Offcial of July 26, 1926 publishing Presidential Decree No. 1121 setting forth the regulations governing the application of said retirement provisions of the law by the Comision of Retirement and Pensions. Owing to the length of said decree, covering 17 printed pages, it has not been possible, with the limited facilities of the office, to forward at this time a translation of said decree. As soon as a translation can be completed, appropriate number of copies thereof will be forwarded to the Department. The Cuban authorities state that the reorganization of the Navy, as provided by said law, will be announced in the near future. The press reports that Commander Morales Coello has been relieved as Chief of the Cuban Navy, and appointed Adjutant to the President, and Captain Oscar Fernandez Lopez Quevede appointed as Chief of the Navy, but no changes have been announced officially.

118 (3)

Henry C. Clark
HENRY C.CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Encl. as stated.

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

Exc 1
OFFICE ONTEL OF NAVY
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

Habana, lunes 26 de julic de 1926

GACETA OFICIAL

DE LA

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA

EDICION EXTRAORDINARIA Nº 14

PODER EJECUTIVO

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

DECRETO Nº 1121.

Por cuanto, es necesario modificar el Reglamento para la ejecución de la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar en conformidad a la adaptación que se ha hecho de esa Ley por los Decretos números 777 y 878 del corriente año, dictados en uso de la facultad que me confiere el artículo primero de la Ley de dos de marzo de mil novecientos veint'séis.

Por cuanto, la Comisión de Oficiales nombrada por la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina para estudiar esas modificaciones, ha preparado un proyecto adaptado a las disposiciones de la referida Ley de Retiro Militar.

Por tanto, en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas por la Constitución y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, vengo en aprobar el siguiente:

REGLAMENTO PARA LA EJECUCION DE LA LEY ORGANICA DEL RETIRO MILITAR

CAPITULO I.

Disposiciones generales.

Art. 1º—El retiro es la situación del militar o marino que pasa a la vida militar pasiva, con goce de pensión o sin ella y uso de uniforme y armas en los casos previstos en la Ley Orgánica del Retiro Militar, y con los derechos y deberes señalados en la Constitución, las Leyes y los Reglamentos.

Art. 2º—Retirado es el militar o marino a quien se haya concedido u ordenado el retiro por Decreto del Presidente de la República, de conformidad con las disposiciones de la Ley.

Art. 3º—Pensión de retiro es la cantidad que como asistencia pecuniaria, pero sin ser considerada sueldo ni pensión del Estado, reciben del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones los militares y marinos retirados que la disfruten, o sus familiares a quienes por la Ley se trasmite dicha pensión.

Art. 4º—Pensionista es todo el que disfrute de la pensión de Retiro.

Art. 5º—Los retirados gozarán de los derechos políticos reconocidos a todos los ciudadanos por el artículo 38 de la Constitución y por las disposiciones del Código Electoral, con la prevención del número 9º del artículo XXI de la Ley; pero no podrán asistir de uniforme a manifestaciones o actos políticos de ninguna clase.

Art. 6º—Los retirados y pensionistas podrán ser elegidos o nombrados para desempeñar cargos retribuídos del Estado, las Provincias o los Municipios, sin que por ello pierdan su derecho a la pensión que disfruten, salvo lo prevenido en el inciso 7º del artículo XXIV de la Ley.

Art. 7º—Los militares y marinos retirados serán clasificados anualmente por el Estado Mayor correspondiente, en esta forma:

1.—Retirados utilizables para servicio de armas.

2.—Retirados utilizables para servicios que no sean de armas.

3.—Retirados no utilizables.

Esas clasificaciones se publicarán en Ordenes Generales, cuando se trate de Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios o Sub-Oficiales, y en Ordenes Especiales si fueren de alistados; y se remitirá una copia de esas Ordenes a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Todos los retirados que se encuentren en el Territorio Nacional se presentarán en el mes de junio de cada año al Oficial Médico del Ejército o de la Marina de Guerra más próximo al lugar de su residencia, para ser reconocidos a los efectos de las clasificaciones dispuestas en este artículo.

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

Los declarados no utilizables por el Oficial Médico que lo reconozca, serán examinados nuevamente por una Comisión de tres Oficiales Médicos, nombrada por el Estado Mayor respectivo, cuya Comisión dictaminará en definitiva. Los que sean declarados no utilizables por la Comisión, no tendrán que sufrir nuevos reconocimientos en los años sucesivos.

Un duplicado de la certificación médica que se extenderá en el modelo oficial aprobado por la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, será unido al comprobante de pago del mes de junio.

Los retirados que dejaren de llenar oportunamente este requisito no percibirán su mensualidad de junio ni las sucesivas hasta que hayan sufrido el reconocimiento de que se trata y remitido al Pagador del Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar, el certificado correspondiente. Quedan exentos de esta obligación los declarados definitivamente no utilizables.

Los retirados que fueren autorizados para pasar al extranjero o nombrados para desempeñar en éste algún cargo o comisión oficial, se presentarán antes de su embarque a un Oficial Médico, para ser reconocidos, y si fueron declarados no utilizables serán examinados nuevamente por la Comisión de tres Oficiales Médicos mencionada. Los declarados utilizables, que se encuentren en el extranjero, se harán reconocer todos los años, en el mes de junio, por un Médico del lugar en que residan, del que obtendrán la oportuna certificación, por duplicado, extendida en el modelo oficial, de cuyos documentos, después de legalizados, remitirán un ejemplar al Estado Mayor correspondiente, y unirán el otro al comprobante de pago del mes de junio a los efectos de lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior. Los gastos que origine esa certificación, estarán a cargo del retirado.

Art. 8º—Los retirados en ningún caso podrán ser ascendidos, ni empleados en cargos militares del servicio activo, sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en el artículo XXX de la Ley; debiendo a los efectos de ese artículo, comunicar siempre por escrito, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, su domicilio y los cambios de éste que efectuaren.

Art. 9º—Los retirados no tendrán derecho a ordenanzas, asistentes, caballo ni alojamiento del Estado.

Art. 10.—Los Oficiales retirados tendrán derecho a saludos militares, cuando vistan el uniforme que les corresponda.

Los Coroneles retirados en el desempeño de cargos que tengan la categoría y sueldo de Mayor General o de Brigadier conservarán el tratamiento y consideraciones oficiales correspondientes al cargo en que se hubiesen retirado; pero cuando fueren llamados al servicio, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el artículo XXX de la Ley, podrán ser destinados a mandos, comisiones o servicios propios de su grado efectivo de Coronel.

Art. 11.—A ningún Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario, Sub-Oficial ni Alistado, podrá concedérsele el retiro voluntario mientras se encuentre pendiente de ser juzgado en causa de la competencia de la jurisdicción de guerra o adeude algo al Estado.

Art. 12.—Los retirados podrán concurrir de uniforme, ajustándose a las disposiciones que rijan para su uso, a los actos señalados en el Reglamento General del Ejército, llevando la insignia especial que se prescriba; y los Oficiales ocuparán, en las ceremonias oficiales y fiestas solemnes de la patria, el sitio que por su jerarquía y antigüedad les corresponda.

Art. 13.—Los Oficiales retirados podrán usar sus armas reglamentarias cuando vistan de uniforme en ceremonias oficiales; y para usar otra clase de armas, solicitarán la oportuna licencia del Secretario de Gobernación, la que les será concedida exenta de derechos y extendida en el modelo especial que será confeccionado al efecto por dicha Secretaría de Gobernación, debiendo contener el grado y demás generales y señas particulares del Oficial retirado y la clase de arma cuyo uso se autorice, fijándose, además, una fotografía del interesado.

El Estado Mayor respectivo comunicará a la Secretaría de Gobernación las bajas que causen los Oficiales retirados, a los efectos de la cancelación de las licencias para uso de armas a que se refiere el párrafo anterior.

Art. 14.—La autorización para pasar al extranjero o para residir en él, cuando la ausencia fuere mayor de ciento veinte días, se solicitará por escrito dirigido al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, y se podrá conceder por el Presidente de la República en los casos previstos en la Ley.

En todos los casos en que se dé una comisión especial o se nombre a un retirado o pensionista para desempeñar algún cargo en el extranjero, la Secretaría del Despacho en que se haya tramitado el expediente de comisión o nombramiento, lo participará al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, quien lo comunicará, a su vez, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Todas las autorizaciones, comisiones y nombramientos para el extranjero, que se concedan a los retirados y pensionistas, se publicarán en Orden General cuando se trate de Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios o Sub-Oficiales, y en Orden Especial, cuando se trate de Alistados o de particulares pensionistas.

Art. 15.—Son actos propios del servicio, a los efectos del retiro, los ejecutados en cumplimiento de cualquiera de los deberes que al militar o marino impone su permanencia en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra de la República y los que se definan como tales en la Ley Orgánica del Ejército.

Art. 16.—En tiempo de guerra exterior, se considerarán efectuadas en campaña las movilizaciones, operaciones y comisiones militares o navales realizadas en territorio nacional o extranjero, o en aguas jurisdiccionales o fuera de éstas, después de la declaración oficial de guerra.

En tiempo de guerra interior, se considerarán como en campaña las movilizaciones, operaciones y comisiones militares o navales efectuadas en el territorio nacional o en sus aguas jurisdiccionales, después de suspendidas las garantías constitucionales.

El Presidente de la República declarará en su oportunidad, por medio de un Decreto, el tiempo de duración de cada campaña.

No se considerarán en campaña las marchas, maniobras, viajes de instrucción o de navegación dentro o fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales, efectuados en tiempo de paz para el adiestramiento de militares o marinos, o por necesidades normales del servicio.

Capitulo II.

De los sueldos y pensiones y su liquidación.

Art. 17.—Se entenderá por sueldo, a los efectos de la liquidación de las pensiones, la cantidad que perciba el militar o marino en servicio activo por tal concepto, y comprende:

(a) Para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, el sueldo correspondiente al grado, con sus aumentos por antigüedad por cada cinco años de servicio, sin que dichos aumentos puedan exceder, en ningún caso, del cuarenta por ciento del referido sueldo.

(b) Para los alistados, el sueldo correspondiente al grado, o a la categoría en el caso de los Sargentos, con sus sobresueldos por cada realistamiento con derecho a esta paga, más el de la antigüedad como clase; pero las clases no podrán acumular sobresueldos, por todos conceptos, más que hasta el sesenta por ciento del sueldo correspondiente al grado o a la categoría en el caso de los Sargentos.

Art. 18.—En ningún caso se tendrán en cuenta para la liquidación de las pensiones, los sobresueldos por empleos de carácter profesional, técnico o especial, ya fueren permanentes o temporales, gratificaciones, dietas, asignaciones o conmutaciones de éstas, ni ningún otro emolumento que perciban los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados, que no estén comprendidos en los mencionados en el artículo anterior.

Art. 19.—Para computar el tiempo de servicio que debe abonarse a los efectos de la liquidación de las pensiones, se tomará en cuenta lo siguiente:

1º—Tiempo de servicio militar continuo en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.

2º—Tiempo de campaña, en caso de guerra exterior o interior, en las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, en adición a lo acreditado en el número anterior.

3º—Tiempo de servicio en el Ejército Libertador, contado como doble.

4º—Tiempo continuo de servicio retribuído prestado como empleado civil de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.

Se entenderá como tiempo continuo de servicio civil aquel que entre el cese en el empleo civil y el ingreso en las Fuerzas Armadas no mediaren más de treinta días.

Este servicio se acreditará en el expediente personal del interesado a los efectos del retiro.

5º—Para los casos de retiro por edad se abonarán, a los efectos del párrafo último del artículo XI de la Ley, todos los servicios civiles retribuídos prestados al Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios y los servicios militares y civiles que sin estar comprendidos en los números 1º y 4º de este artículo, se hubieren prestado a las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.

Art. 20.—Se considerarán como miembros del Ejército Libertador, a los efectos del retiro, los que figuren en las listas de liquidaciones del mismo, aunque hubieren renunciado a ella, y los que, conforme al acuerdo de la Asamblea de Representantes de doce de noviembre de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho, ingresaron en dicho Ejército hasta el quince de agosto del propio año, en que por el Consejo de Gobierno de la Revolución fué acordada la suspensión de las hostilidades por las fuerzas cubanas.

El tiempo servido en el mencionado Ejército Libertador se justificará, por los que figuren en las listas de liquidaciones para su paga, con la certificación expedida por el Archivo de dicho Ejército; y por los que no figuren en esas listas se justificará en un expediente instruído por un Oficial designado por el Jefe del Estado Mayor correspondiente, a cuyo expediente se unirán los documentos expedidos en el campo de la Revolución por las autoridades competentes de la misma, que demuestren la fecha de su ingreso, grados obtenidos y tiempo que permanecieron incorporados a las fuerzas de dicha Revolución.

El reconocimiento se hará por Decreto del Presidente de la República.

Art. 21.—Los servicios retribuídos prestados al Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, se justificarán por medio de certificaciones expedidas por los Secretarios del Despacho, Presidentes de los Cuerpos Colegisladores, Gobernadores Provinciales y Alcaldes Municipales, o por los Jefes de cualquier

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

organismo de funcionamiento independiente; en cuyas certificaciones se hará constar:

1º—Nombre y apellidos del interesado.

2º—Cargo o cargos que haya desempeñado.

3º—Tiempo que sirvió cada cargo.

4º—Pagaduría en que cobraba sus haberes.

5º—Departamento en que prestaba el servicio.

Las referidas certificaciones se acompañarán por los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales en servicio activo a un escrito solicitando que se unan a su expediente personal de datos. El Estado Mayor comprobará la certeza de los hechos consignados en esas certificaciones, y cuando el interesado esté próximo a cumplir la edad para su retiro, las pasará con el Modelo a que se refiere el artículo 47, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, para que por ésta se proponga, si fuere procedente, que se abonen dichos servicios en el Decreto concediéndole el retiro.

Art. 22.—Los retirados que, de acuerdo con el artículo XXX de la Ley, fueren llamados a prestar servicio activo, si el tiempo abonado por la campaña les produjese algún aumento de sueldo por antigüedad y no estuvieren comprendidos en la excepción que se hace en el último párrafo del citado artículo, tendrán derecho a que se les abone el referido aumento en la nueva liquidación de su pensión, cualquiera que fuere la causa por la que hubieren sido retirados, pero sin que el referido aumento pueda exceder de los límites señalados en el artículo 17.

En la nueva liquidación se tendrán en cuenta además, las circunstancias que pudieran modificar la causa del retiro y la pensión, en caso de inutilidad física o de fallecimiento ocurrido en la campaña.

Capitulo III.

De la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Sección Primera

Organización y funcionamiento.

Art. 23.—La Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, tendrá a su cargo la investigación y estudio de todos los asuntos relacionados con el retiro de los Miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, en los casos que se concedan o se ordenen por la Ley, con la trasmisión de las pensiones a sus causahabientes, y con la pérdida o extinción de las mismas; informando al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina sobre las resoluciones que deban dictarse por el Presidente de la República.

La Comisión será nombrada por el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina y se compondrá de nueve miembros, actuando de Presidente el de mayor categoría y antigüedad, en la proporción siguiente:

4 Oficiales del Ejército en activo.

2 Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra en activo.

2 Oficiales retirados del Ejército.

1 Oficial retirado de la Marina de Guerra.

Los miembros de la Comisión no devengarán dietas, gratificación ni emolumento alguno por razón del cargo que desempeñen en ella.

Art. 24.—Los vocales de la Comisión serán nombrados por el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, renovándolos cada vez que lo estime conveniente por necesidades del servicio, procurándose que siempre quede un número de vocales conocedores de los asuntos y prácticos en el funcionamiento de la Oficina.

Art. 25.—Todos los miembros de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones prestarán y suscribirán el siguiente juramento antes de tomar posesión de sus cargos:

"Juro (o prometo o afirmo bajo palabra de honor) que no divulgaré ni daré a conocer cuál ha sido el voto u opinión de ningún miembro de la Comisión y que procederé con justicia y sin parcialidad, favor ni apasionamiento, teniendo solamente en cuenta los intereses y conveniencias del servicio militar o naval y de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra de la República, y que en caso de surgir alguna duda que no aclaren las Leyes, Reglamentos y Ordenes, procederé con arreglo a mi leal saber y entender y a los usos que en el servicio se siguieren en casos análogos.—"Juro (o prometo o afirmo bajo palabra de honor) que no daré a conocer los acuerdos que proponga la Comisión al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, a menos que se me exija para declarar como testigo ante un Tribunal de Justicia.

Así Dios me ayude. (Lugar y fecha)."

Los miembros de la Comisión jurarán sus cargos ante el Auditor del Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Art. 26.—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina dispondrá que se destaque en la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones un Oficial del Ejército o de la Marina de Guerra en servicio activo, para que ejerza las funciones de Jefe de Despacho, habilitado como Pagador de las pensiones de retiro, y además, las de Secretario de la Comisión, sin voz ni voto en las deliberaciones, y los Oficiales Auxiliares del mismo que fuere necesario; pudiendo ser sustituído en la Secretaría y en el Despacho, en caso de ausencia, por el Oficial Auxiliar que le siga en categoría y antigüedad.

Los Oficiales destacados en esos servicios tampoco devengarán dietas, gratificación ni emolumento alguno por razón de los mismos.

Art. 27.—La administración del personal de alistados de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, estará a cargo del Jefe del Despacho de la expresada Comisión, quien solicitará del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra, los efectos que de acuerdo con los cuadros de asignaciones autorizadas en dichos Cuerpos, deban entregarse a cada individuo.

Las faltas de la competencia de la Corte Sumaria que cometan dichos alistados, serán juzgadas por el Oficial Juez de dicha Corte del Puesto Militar en que radique la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones; y el Jefe de Estado Mayor de la fuerza a que pertenezca el acusado, conocerá de las causas por delitos y faltas que deban ser juzgadas en Consejo de Guerra General, cometidos por los mismos alistados.

Art. 28.—Los Pagadores del Estado Mayor del Ejército y de la Marina de Guerra, serán los encargados de abonar los sueldos, asignaciones, etc., al personal de sus respectivos organismos que preste servicio en la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 29.—Los Oficiales y los alistados designados para prestar servicio en las Oficinas de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, prestarán el siguiente juramento:

"Juro por Dios (o prometo o afirmo bajo palabra de honor) que no divulgaré ni daré a conocer el contenido de ninguno de los documentos de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones ni los asuntos de la misma de que esté enterado por razón del cargo que desempeño".

Así Dios me ayude. (Lugar y fecha)."

Los Oficiales prestarán y suscribirán el juramento ante el Auditor del Estado Mayor del Ejército, y los alistados ante el Secretario de la Comisión.

Art. 30.—Todos los testigos y peritos que declaren ante la Comisión, o ante uno de sus Vocales, o ante los Oficiales designados para instruir expedientes relacionados con el retiro o las pensiones, prestarán el juramento de Ley.

Art. 31.—La Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones se reunirá una vez al mes, por lo menos, en la fecha que ella acuerde y cada vez que lo estime necesario su Presidente.

La concurrencia a las sesiones será obligatoria para todos los miembros de la Comisión, si no hubiere causa justificada que apreciará la propia Comisión, y el Presidente de ésta, dará cuenta al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina de cada falta de asistencia y la causa que la motive.

En tiempo de paz, los servicios de la Comisión tendrán carácter de preferente a cualquier otro.

Art. 32.—El Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones y los Ponentes de los asuntos que en ella se tramiten, podrán solicitar del Jefe de Estado Mayor correspondiente los datos que estimen necesarios y examinar los expedientes personales.

Para el régimen interior, distribución de sus trabajos, audiencia de testigos y cuanto concierna a la organización y funcionamiento de sus oficinas, dictará la Comisión las reglas que crea conveniente.

Art. 33.—Los acuerdos relativos a retiros y pensiones deberán tomarse por la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión, previa lectura de una ponencia redactada por el vocal designado al efecto, quien la escribirá de su puño y letra y la autorizará con su firma.

Art. 34.—Los Miembros de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones estarán obligados a votar en todos los asuntos, y los que disientan del voto de la mayoría, podrán consignar el suyo con el carácter de reservado, procediendo en su caso en la forma dispuesta en el artículo 75 de la Ley de Procedimiento Militar.

Art. 35.—Los acuerdos de retiro y los de concesión de pensiones a los causahabientes de los militares y marinos, los de pérdida o extinción de éstas y los de abono de tiempo serán remitidos al Estado Mayor General del organismo a que pertenezca o haya pertenecido el causante de la pensión, para que por la Sección de Personal y Ordenes del Ejército o el Negociado de Personal de la Marina de Guerra se prepare, después de oído el Auditor, el oportuno Memorándum recomendando al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina la resolución que estime procedente; y una vez dictada ésta, se devolverá el expediente, con una copia de la resolución, al Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, para su archivo.

Los Decretos concediendo retiro y pensiones, modificando éstos o declarando su pérdida o extinción o su acrecimiento, se prepararán por la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones y se acompañarán a los acuerdos que adoptase.

Art. 36.—En el Decreto en que se conceda pensión de retiro a los hijos varones, se hará constar la fecha en que arriben a la mayoría de edad.

El mismo particular se consignará respecto a las hembras cuando éstas obtuvieren acrecimiento en su pensión de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el párrafo último del artículo XXIII de la Ley.

Art. 37.—Las actas y otros documentos que puedan revelar la opinión sustentada por los miembros de la Comisión en los acuerdos de ésta, serán secretos, y no se podrá expedir copia ni dar información de dichos documentos y actas, sin orden expresa del Presidente de la República.

Art. 38.—El Secretario de la Guerra y Marina dispondrá que por el Ejército y la Marina de Guerra, se destaquen los alistados que sean necesarios para el servicio auxiliar de la Comisión y de la Pagaduría.

Art. 39.—El material necesario para la oficina será suministrado por el Ejército y la Marina de Guerra, en la proporción de un noventa por ciento el primero y un diez por ciento la segunda.

Los libros y demás impresos que se han de usar en la formación de los expedientes de retiro y en la contabilidad del fondo, serán registrados

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

y numerados, previa la aprobación del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, sin cuyo requisito no podrán imprimirse.

El Secretario de la Comisión llevará un registro de los Modelos aprobados.

Art. 40.—De la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, no podrán formar parte los Oficiales Médicos, pues en los casos de inutilidad para el servicio, practicarán los reconocimientos necesarios y deberán comparecer ante la Comisión, que al efecto los citará cuando proceda.

Art. 41.—Las recomendaciones de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, solo tienen por objeto considerar los distintos casos e informarlos de acuerdo con la Ley y la mejor aplicación del Fondo de Pensiones.

Art. 42.—El Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones proveerá a todos los militares y marinos retirados de un "Certificado de Retiro" conforme al modelo que se prescriba por la Comisión.

Art. 43.—La resolución que recaiga en toda solicitud dirigida al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina en relación con la concesión de retiro y pensión o con modificaciones en la situación de quienes los disfruten, será notificada al interesado por el Estado Mayor del organismo correspondiente.

Art. 44.—El Oficial habilitado como Pagador de las Pensiones de Retiro, prestará fianza ascendente a $3.000.00 de acuerdo con lo preceptuado en los artículos 411 y 415 de la Ley del Poder Ejecutivo.

En caso de ausencia o de enfermedad prolongada será sustituído por el Oficial que él designe con la aprobación del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

SECCION SEGUNDA

Retiro por edad.

Art. 45.—Cuando un Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial esté próximo a cumplir la edad de retiro, el Jefe de Estado Mayor correspondiente dispondrá, con sesenta días de anticipación, que se forme el oportuno expediente para determinar si está físicamente útil para el servicio, tramitándose dicho expediente en la forma dispuesta en la Sección Tercera de este Capítulo.

Terminado el expediente, la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones se limitará a informar si del mismo resulta comprobado que el Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial de que se trate, está físicamente inútil para el servicio.

Art. 46.—Si del expediente resulta que está físidamente útil para el servicio, el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, después de oído el parecer del Jefe de Estado Mayor, informará lo que estime oportuno al Presidente de la República a los efectos de lo dispuesto en el último párrafo del Artículo III de la Ley.

El Decreto en que se disponga retener en el servicio activo a un Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial que hubiere cumplido la edad de retiro, se fijará el tiempo que comprenda la retención.

Art. 47.—Cuando resulte que el Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial que hubiere cumplido la edad de retiro está físicamente inútil para el servicio, o que el Presidente de la República no haga uso, respecto al mismo, de la facultad que le concede el último párrafo del Artículo III de la Ley, y cuando hubiere adquirido la inutilidad física durante su retención en el servicio o venza el término de ésta, el Jefe de Estado Mayor a que corresponda, remitirá los antecedentes necesarios a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, para que sustancie el expediente de su retiro por edad, acompañando un modelo certificado por el Jefe de la Sección o del Negociado de Personal y Ordenes, en el que consten los particulares siguientes:

1ro.—Grado, nombre, apellidos y cargo del Oficial.

2do.—Lugar y fecha de nacimiento.

3ro.—Fecha en que cumple o haya cumplido la edad de retiro.

4to.—Fecha de ingreso en el Ejército o en la Marina de Guerra.

5to.—Tiempo de servicio militar continuo,

6to.—Tiempo continuo servido como empleado civil del Ejército y de la Marina.

7mo.—Tiempo abonado como miembro del Ejército Libertador.

8vo.—Tiempo abonado por campañas.

A continuación se dejará un espacio en blanco bajo el membrete "Tiempo abonado por otros servicios civiles" para ser llenado por la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, si procediere, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Artículo 21.

A ese modelo se unirá un certificado, que será previamente solicitado del Pagador correspondiente, en el que conste el haber que percibe el Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial por sueldo y por aumentos de éste por antigüedad.

Si la inutilidad física a que se refiere el primer párrafo de este artículo estuviere comprendida en el número primero del Artículo VI de la Ley, se tramitará el expediente en la forma prevenida en la Sección Tercera de este Capítulo.

Art. 48.—Los alistados comprendidos en el artículo IV de la Ley justificarán su edad, si antes no lo hubieren hecho, al cumplir los quince años de servicio, con la partida bautismal o con la certificación de la inscripción de su nacimiento, si éste hubiere ocurrido después del establecimiento del Registro Civil.

Si los alistados a que se refiere el párrafo anterior desearen acogerse a los beneficios que les concede el mencionado artículo IV de la Ley, tendrán que justificar ante el Jefe de su Unidad el requisito de la edad de la manera expresada en dicho párrafo, y el referido Jefe les prorrogará el contrato hasta completar cuatro años más contados desde la fecha en que cumplan los cincuenta y cuatro años de edad, anotando la prórroga en el expediente personal del alistado y dando cuenta por telégrafo al Jefe del Departamento o de la Sección de Dirección. Si los alistados no quisieran hacer uso de ese derecho, se consignará así en el expediente personal en la fecha expresada y se dará cuenta al Jefe del Departamento o de la Sección de Dirección para proceder a su licenciamiento. En ambos casos, la anotación que se haga será suscrita por el Jefe de la Unidad y por el alistado.

Sesenta días antes de cumplirse la prórroga de cuatro años concedidos después de los quince de servicios, el Estado Mayor remitirá a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, un certificado extendido en el modelo que se prescriba, similar al que se dispone en el artículo anterior para los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales, la carta de ciudadanía del interesado, el certificado de haberes expedido por el Pagador que corresponda y los demás documentos necesarios para tramitar el expediente de retiro.

Los alistados que después de servir quince años, renuncien en cualquier tiempo al beneficio que les concede el referido artículo IV de la Ley, serán licenciados del servicio.

SECCION TERCERA

Del Retiro por inutilidad física.

Art. 49.—Todos los expedientes que se instruyan con motivo de inutilidad física, serán informados por una Comisión de Oficiales de Sanidad, que se denominará "Comisión Médica de Inutilidad Física", compuesta de tres Oficiales Médicos, dos del Ejército y uno de la Marina de Guerra, y nombrada por el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, que tendrá su residencia en el Hospital General del Ejército, actuando como Presidente el Oficial de mayor categoría y como Secretario el de menor.

En la orden de nombramiento, que se hará para cada año fiscal, se designará por el propio Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, igual número de sustitutos.

Art. 50.—Los expedientes de inutilidad física, se iniciarán por orden del Jefe de Estado Mayor, a petición del interesado, de su Jefe superior inmediato o del médico de asistencia y a propuesta de los Jefes de Distrito, Unidades autónomas o buques, acompañándose siempre la historia clínica del interesado.

Dicho expediente se instruirá por un Oficial Médico designado por el Jefe de Estado Mayor o del Distrito, investigándose en él cuantos antecedentes puedan servir para determinar si la enfermedad o defecto fué contraído en una campaña o a consecuencia de ella, o en actos propios del servicio militar o en un acto delictivo ejecutado en la persona del presunto inútil con motivo o a consecuencia del servicio.

Al recibirse el expediente en el Estado Mayor, el Jefe respectivo lo remitirá a la Comisión Médica de Inutilidad Física, y dispondrá el ingreso del presunto inútil en el Hospital General del Ejército, donde la referida Comisión lo observará por todo el tiempo que estime necesario, dictaminando con sólidos fundamentos que no dejen lugar a dudas, sobre si está o no inútil de modo permanente y por toda la vida, y si puede ser utilizado en las filas o en servicios que no sean de armas.

El dictamen de la Comisión Médica, será remitido, con el expediente, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, a los efectos de lo dispuesto en la Sección Primera de este Capítulo.

Art. 51.—Los acuerdos de la Comisión Médica de Inutilidad Física, solo tendrán validez legal cuando se tomen por unanimidad de pareceres.

En caso de discrepancia se ampliará la Comisión hasta cinco miembros, designándose por el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina dos de los sustitutos para completar ese número, y el nuevo acuerdo tendrá validez legal cuando se tome por mayoría.

Art. 52.—No obstante lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, en los casos de inutilidad física, en que la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones tenga dudas, podrá hacer comparecer a los miembros de la Comisión Médica o a otros Oficiales Médicos para que la ilustren.

Art. 53.—Cuando la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones tuviere sospechas de que la inutilidad física de un militar o marino fuese consecuencia de conducta viciosa o de malos hábitos, designará a uno de sus Vocales para que instruya el oportuno expediente, encaminado a averiguar la verdadera causa de la inutilidad, en cuyo expediente será oído el interesado, quien propondrá las pruebas que convengan a la defensa de su derecho; y si a juicio de la Comisión se probare cualquiera de las causas expresadas, recomendará al Estado Mayor respectivo que, previo el dictamen del Auditor, se proponga al Presidente de la República que declare la pérdida del Estado Militar del inútil si fuere Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial, u ordene su licenciamiento si fuere alistado.

Art. 54.—A los efectos de la declaratoria de inutilidad física absoluta, será necesario que el militar o marino esté comprendido en uno de los casos siguientes:

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

1ro.—Haber perdido definitivamente la visión en ambos ojos, de modo absoluto o de manera que no pueda ser utilizado en las filas ni en servicios que no sean de armas.

2do.—Haber perdido por amputación o enfermedad equivalente, una o ambas manos o uno o ambos pies, de modo tal que no pueda ser utilizado en las filas ni en servicios que no sean de armas.

3ro.—Encontrarse padeciendo de cualquier otra enfermedad general o local o haber sufrido alguna lesión que lo incapacite físicamente de ma**sera absoluta y por toda la vida para ser utilizado** en las filas y en servicios que no sean de armas.

Art. 55.—Todo individuo de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra que sea retirado por haber perdido un miembro principal o el uso del mismo, recibirá cada tres años un aparato ortopédico adecuado o su importe, con cargo al Fondo de Beneficencia. El valor de los aparatos no podrá ser superior a $125.00 para una pierna o $90.00 para un brazo. Si el individuo no hiciere el uso debido de la cantidad que se le entregue con el expresado objeto, perderá el derecho a las cantidades sucesivas.

Art. 56.—En todos los casos de retiro por inutilidad física, el interesado tendrá derecho, si lo desea, a ser oído y se le dará una oportunidad para que alegue lo que le convenga, a cuyo efecto se le participará previamente que la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, entiende que procede su retiro por inutilidad, expresándole el precepto de la Ley en que le estima comprendido.

Art. 57.—Lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, da derecho a designar defensor entre los Oficiales en servicio activo, presentar pruebas favorables y ampliar los testigos ya examinados por la Comisión, incluyendo a los Médicos que hubieren dictaminado sobre la inutilidad. Si el militar o marino no contestare a la Comisión dentro de las setenta y dos horas después de haber recibido la notificación, que piensa comparecer ante la Comisión para defender su derecho dentro de los tres días siguientes a la fecha de su escrito, se entenderá que renuncia a hacerlo y que acepta el acuerdo de la Comisión. Esta tendrá en cuenta la distancia y el lugar en que se encuentre el interesado para ampliar prudencialmente los plazos fijados.

Art. 58.—En todos los casos de nutilidad física o de fallecimiento en actos propios del servicio o en campaña o a consecuencia de ella, se aplicarán las definiciones contenidas en los artículos 15 y 16.

SECCION CUARTA

Del Retiro voluntario.

Art. 59.—Las solicitudes de retiro voluntario serán dirigidas al Estado Mayor, por conducto reglamentario, debidamente informadas por los superiores que hayan de darle curso y se remitirán a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, acompañadas del modelo prescripto en el Artículo 47, cuando se trate de Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios o Sub-Oficiales y del dispuesto en el artículo 48 las de los alistados.

Cuando las Jefaturas de Distrito cursen una solicitud de retiro voluntario, remitirán con ella un certificado expedido por el Pagador del Distrito, de los haberes que se abonaron al solicitante el último mes por concepto de sueldo y aumentos por antigüedad si fuere Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial, o de sueldo y sobresueldo por realistamiento y por antigüedad de Clase, si fuere alistado. Si el solicitante prestare servicios en el Estado Mayor o Unidades que dependan del mismo, el Pagador del Estado Mayor expedirá el certificado.

También se unirán al expediente los informes que acrediten que el solicitante no está sujéto a las resultas de ninguna causa de la competencia de la jurisdicción militar y que no es deudor al Estado por ningún concepto. Estos informes se emitirán por el Jefe de la Sección de Auditoría y por el Jefe superior del mando respectivamente.

La apreciación de que conviene al servicio la hará el Jefe de Estado Mayor y se entenderá que conviene, cuando no se perjudica el servicio al concederse el retiro.

Se entenderá que el estado del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones permite que se efectúen retiros voluntarios, cuando siendo los ingresos mayores que los egresos y después de cubiertas todas las atenciones de dicho fondo, resultare un sobrante en el mismo equivalente al montante de las pensiones en vigor durante seis meses.

CAPITULO IV.

De la Trasmisión de la Pensión de Retiro

Art. 60.—La pensión de retiro correspondiente a los familiares de los militares y marinos fallecidos en servicio activo o retirados, se obtendrá mediante la solicitud del que se crea con derecho a la pensión, presentada al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina dentro de los dos años siguientes a la fecha del fallecimiento del causante.

Dicho derecho se justificará por los medios de prueba admitidos en la legislación común, en un expediente tramitado de oficio, que se iniciará con los documentos que se indican en los artículos siguientes.

Art. 61.—La viuda sin ninguno de los demás familiares con derecho a pensión.

1ro.—La solicitud, en la que se expresará el nombre, apellidos y domicilio de la promovente, y el grado, nombre y apellidos del causante, y se declarará que no existen otros familiares de éste con derecho a pensión.

2do.—Certificación de la partida de matrimonio, expedida por el párroco o por quien legítimamente le sustituya, si se hubiese efectuado aquel antes del establecimiento del Registro Civil; o certificación del acta de inscripción del mismo, expedida por el Juez Municipal correspondiente, si hubiere tenido efecto después de la creación de ese Registro.

3ro.—Certificación del acta civil de defunción del causante.

4to.—Certificado de ciudadanía.

Art. 62.—La viuda con hijos del causante.

1ro.—La solicitud, en la que expresará el nombre, apellidos y domicilio de la promovente, el grado, nombre y apellidos del causante, y el nombre, apellidos, domicilio, edad y estado civil de cada uno de los hijos legítimos del finado y de los naturales reconocidos por éste, y declarará que no tiene noticia de la existencia de otros hijos legítimos o naturales del causante.

2do.—Las certificaciones dispuestas en los números 2do. y 3ro. del artículo anterior.

3ro.—Partidas parroquiales o actas de inscripción en el Registro Civil del nacimiento de cada uno de los hijos legítimos y naturales del causante, o cualquier otro documento público en el que conste el reconocimiento de los últimos; y certificación del estado civil de las hembras.

4to.—Testimonio de la resolución del Juez o Tribunal competente en que se declare, en su caso, la incapacidad física a que se refiere el artículo XVIII de la Ley.

5to.—Certificados de ciudadanía.

Art. 63.—La viuda con padres del causante y sin hijos de éste legítimos ni naturales.

1ro.—La solicitud, en la que se expresará el nombre, apellidos y domicilio de la promovente, el grado, nombre y apellidos del causante, y el nombre, apellidos y domicilio del padre o padres que tengan derecho a pensión; y la declaración de que **éstos son pobres con arreglo a la Ley.**

2o.—Las certificaciones dispuestas en los números 2do. y 3ro. del Artículo 61.

3ro.—Certificación de la partida bautismal o de la inscripción en el Registro Civil del nacimiento del causante.

4to.—Certificación de la partida o de la inscripción del matrimonio de la madre del causante, y de la inscripción de la defunción de su esposo, cuando se trate de la madre viuda.

5to.—Si se trata de la madre o del padre natural y el reconocimiento no constare en la inscripción del nacimiento del causante, se acompañará el documento público en que se hubiere hecho el reconocimiento.

6to.—Certificación de la partida bautismal o de la inscripción del nacimiento del padre sexagenario.

7mo.—Relación de las personas, con expresión de sus domicilios, que puedan declarar que el causante no ha dejado hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos con derecho preferente a la pensión.

8vo.—Relación de las personas que puedan declarar que el padre o padres concurrentes son pobres con arreglo a la Ley.

9no.—Relación de las personas, con expresión de sus domicilios, que puedan declarar que el padre está inválido o incapacitado mentalmente, si se funda en esta causa el derecho a la pensión.

Esta circunstancia se acreditará, además, con el informe de la Comisión Médica de Inutilidad Física.

10o—Certificados de cidadanía.

Art. 64.—Los hijos legítimos o naturales reconocidos del causante, si no hubiere cónyuge sobreviviente.

1ro.—La solicitud, expresándose en ella el nombre, apellidos, edad, estado civil y domicilio de los huérfanos, y el grado, nombre y apellidos del causante, y que éste no ha dejado cónyuge superstite.

Si fueren menores de edad, deberá promoverse el expediente por el tutor de los mismos, acompañando el documento que acredite estar en el ejercicio legal del cargo.

2do.—Si el causante hubiese sido casado, el documento que demuestre la disolución del vínculo matrimonial por la muerte de su esposa, o por el divorcio dispuesto en sentencia firme de Juez o Tribunal competente.

3ro.—Las certificaciones indicadas en el número 3ro. del Artículo 62.

4to.—Certificado de defunción del causante.

5to.—Certificados de ciudadanía.

Art. 65.—Los padres del causante, cuando no hubieren viuda ni hijos legítimos ni naturales.

1ro.—La solicitud, expresando el nombre, apellidos y domicilio del promovente, y el grado, nombre y apellidos del causante y la declaración de que no existe viuda ni hijos legítimos ni naturales y que el solicitante es pobre con arreglo a la Ley.

2do.—Certificación del acta civil de la defunción del causante.

3ro.—Los documentos expresados en los números 3ro., 4to., 5to. y 6to. del Artículo 63 en cuanto sean pertinentes.

4to.—Relación de las personas, con expresión de sus domicilios, que puedan declarar que el causante no ha dejado viuda, ni hijos legítimos o naturales con derecho preferente a la pensión.

5to.—Las relaciones indicadas en los números 8vo. y 9no. del Artículo 63.

6to.—Certificados de ciudadanía.

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

Art. 66.—Serán considerados pobres a los efectos de los incisos 4to. y 5to. del Artículo XVII de la Ley, los que puedan ser declarados tales conforme a lo prevenido en los artículos 15, 16 y 17 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil.

Art. 67.—Cuando se trate de la trasmisión de la pensión al padre o a la madre, se acompañará, además de los documentos respectivamente señalados en los artículos 63 y 65, una certificación expedida por la Autoridad o funcionario competente de no pagar contribución de ninguna clase en el año fiscal correspondiente y en el anterior, o de la que pague, acompañando también, en este caso, los recibos del último trimestre que hubiere satisfecho.

Si el solicitante disfruta de un salario permanente o de un sueldo del Estado, la Provincia o el Municipio, o pagado por particulares, acompañará asimismo, la certificación que acredite su ascendencia.

Art. 68.—No será necesario unir al expediente el certificado de ciudadanía de los hijos menores de edad, cuando conste debidamente acreditado que el causante de la pensión era ciudadano cubano.

Art. 69.—Cuando se hubiere hecho uso del derecho que concede el último párrafo del número 5to. del Artículo XVII de la Ley, se unirá al expediente una copia literal certificada del documento en que se haya hecho la designación.

Esa designación deberá hacerse en documento escrito de puño y letra y firmado en todas sus hojas por el interesado, quien lo entregará bajo sobre cerrado y lacrado, al Auditor del Estado Mayor o del Distrito en que resida, extendiéndose en el sobre una diligencia, en la que se hará constar la entrega, firmada por el interesado y por el Auditor, y sellada con el sello de la Auditoría.

Dicho sobre se conservará en un archivo secreto que se llevará por el Auditor del Estado Mayor y por los Auditores de Distrito. El Auditor correspondiente remitirá el sobre a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones dentro de los treinta días siguientes a la fecha en que se tenga conocimiento oficial de la muerte del otorgante, y la Comisión procederá a la apertura del sobre ante el Auditor del Estado Mayor del Ejército, quien lo hará constar por diligencia que firmará con todos los miembros de la Comisión; conservándose en poder de ésta el documento original con su sobre, después de remitir copia literal certificada al Oficial que se designe para instruir el expediente de trasmisión de la pensión.

Para el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, comunicará a los Auditores de Estado Mayor y de Distrito la noticia oficial del fallecimiento de todos los retirados y el de los militares y marinos en servicio activo con derecho al retiro.

Art. 70.—Los documentos expresados en los artículos 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 y 66, se acompañarán por el solicitante, si no obran ya en el expediente personal de datos del causante.

Art. 71.—Si el fallecimiento hubiere ocurrido en campaña la certificación de defunción del causante, podrá ser sustituída por una información testifical practicada por el Oficial nombrado para instruir el expediente de retiro

Art. 72.—El Jefe de Estado Mayor de la fuerza que corresponda, nombrará el Oficial que deba tramitar de oficio el expediente dispuesto por el artículo XX de la Ley, remitiéndosele la solicitud y los documentos que haya acompañado el promovente, los que obren en el expediente personal de datos del causante y los demás dispuestos en los artículos anteriores.

Art. 73.—El Oficial nombrado para tramitar el expediente, recibirá las declaraciones juradas que estime necesarias para esclarecer si en el caso que investiga concurren los requisitos exigidos por el Capítulo quinto de la Ley.

Hará ratificar la solicitud bajo juramento del promovente, quien deberá declarar que ninguno de los interesados percibe otra pensión del Estado, de la Provincia ni de los Municipios, o que renuncian a la que tuvieren.

En dicho expediente se justificará siempre, por medio de información testifical o por cualquiera otra de las pruebas admitidas en la legislación común, que no existen otros familiares del causante con mejores derechos que los mencionados en la solicitud.

Cuando se trate del padre inválido o incapacitado mentalmente, se hará reconocer por la Comisión Médica de Inutilidad Física, para que informe sobre ese extremo.

Se hará constar, con vista del expediente personal de datos del causante, las circunstancias que concurrieron en su fallecimiento, uniéndose una copia oficial de su Hoja de Servicios.

Art. 74.—Terminado el expediente, el Oficial que lo haya tramitado lo remitirá al Estado Mayor a que corresponda, acompañado de un informe sobre los extremos siguientes:

1º—Hechos que hayan dado origen al derecho a pensión, consignando el grado, nombre y apellidos, haberes y aumentos de éstos por antigüedad que disfrutaba el causante en la fecha de su fallecimiento, y circunstancias que concurrieron en éste.

2º—Cuantía de la pensión que hubiere correspondido al causante.

3º—Personas a quienes debe trasmitirse la pensión y proporción que corresponda a cada una de ellas.

4º—Disposiciones de la Ley en que se funde el derecho a pensión de los agraciados.

Art. 75.—El Estado Mayor que reciba el expediente ya informado por el Oficial investigador, lo remitirá a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, a los efectos de lo dispuesto en la Sección Primera del Capítulo III.

Art. 76.—Si con la muerte de dos o más militares o marinos llegare una misma persona a representar dos o más derechos, sólo se asistirá con la pensión correspondiente al mayor sueldo.

Art. 77.—Los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales remitirán al Estado Mayor respectivo, con el fin de que se pueda tramitar rápidamente en su día la concesión de pensiones a sus familiares, copias certificadas de su partida de matrimonio, del nacimiento de sus hijos y de cuantos documentos afecten a su estado civil y al de sus parientes con derecho a pensión, para que sean unidos a su expediente personal de datos.

Los alistados remitirán al Estado Mayor los documentos a que se refiere el párrafo anterior, cuando cumplan quince años de servicio, cuyos documentos se archivarán con sus contratos anteriores.

Capítulo V

De la pérdida y extinción de la pensión de retiro.

Art. 78.—La renuncia a la pensión se formulará por escrito y se ratificará bajo juramento prestado ante el Vocal de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones a quien corresponda la ponencia del asunto.

Cuando se trate de militares o marinos retirados, expresarán en el escrito de renuncia si desean conservar su condición de tales, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el segundo párrafo del número 2º del artículo XXI de la Ley.

Art. 79.—Todo Miembro de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra que tenga conocimiento de la muerte de un retirado o pensionista o de cualquier hecho que produzca la pérdida o extinción de la pensión de retiro, en los casos previstos en los artículos XXI y XXII de la Ley, lo comunicará por la vía más rápida al Jefe superior del organismo a que pertenezca, para que éste lo participe, por conducto reglamentario, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 80.—La pérdida o la extinción del derecho a pensión por cualquiera de las causas especificadas en la Ley, se declarará siempre por el Presidente de la República, después de instruído un expediente por el Vocal que designe la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, la que hará las recomendaciones que creyere oportunas; con excepción del caso a que se refiere el artículo siguiente.

Art. 81.—En el caso segundo del número 6º del Artículo XXI de la Ley, se instruirá el expediente por el Oficial que se nombre por el Jefe de Estado Mayor, quien, después de oir al Auditor, dictará su resolución, recomendando al Presidente de la República que declare la pérdida de la pensión cuando fuere procedente; y archivándose el expediente en la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 82.—Cuando arriben a la mayor edad, los hijos menores beneficiados por el acrecimiento autorizado por el último párrafo del artículo XXIII de la Ley, se declarará extinguida la parte de su pensión que hubiese aumentado por el acrecimiento y continuarán disfrutando la que les corresponda conforme a las demás disposiciones de dicha Ley.

Capítulo VI

Del Fondo de Retiro y Pensiones.

Sección primera

De la contabilidad del Fondo.

Art. 83.—El Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, el Contador y el Pagador de la misma, serán responsables ante la propia Comisión y ante el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, de la buena marcha de la contabilidad del Fondo, así como de su aplicación con arreglo a la Ley. El Oficial Pagador, además de las responsabilidades inherentes al cargo conforme a las disposiciones legales y reglamentarias aplicables a todos los Pagadores del Estado, estará obligado a observar las que se dicten por el Presidente de la Comisión, con la aprobación del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

El cargo de Pagador no es incompatible con el de Jefe del Despacho de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones ni con el de Secretario de la misma, pudiendo desempeñarlos todos un mismo Oficial.

Cuando fuere necesario más de un Pagador, habrá también un Contador, o uno de ellos fungirá como tal.

La contabilidad del Fondo se ajustará a los preceptos que rijan la del Estado y a los del Reglamento del Ejército, en cuanto fueren aplicables, con las modificaciones pertinentes para su mejor adaptación. Los pagos se harán por medio de cheques oficiales del Gobierno.

Art. 84.—Para la contabilidad del Fondo, el Pagador llevará los siguientes libros e impresos:

1º—Libro de Créditos.

2º—Libro de Caja.

3º—Libro registro de retirados y pensionistas.

4º—Libro copiador de Decretos concediendo, modificando o cancelando retiros o pensiones.

(Los dos últimos libros podrán omitirse si la Secretaría de la Comisión radica en el propio local que la Pagaduría, en cuyo caso aquélla únicamente los llevará).

5º—Carpetas de cuenta corriente con cada retirado.

6º—Tarjetas de identificación de retirados o pensionistas.

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

7º—Estados que demuestren, en todo tiempo, la probable situación del Fondo en los diez años próximos.

8º—Los demás libros e impresos reglamentarios o que se ordenare usar.

En el "Libro de Créditos" se acreditarán todas las sumas que ingresen mensualmente a formar el Fondo y se cargarán las que sitúe el Tesorero General de la República para el pago de las pensiones.

En el "Libro de Caja" se acreditarán las cantidades que sitúe el Tesorero General de la República y se cargarán las que se paguen a los retirados y pensionistas, con expresión de las que se les descuenten para el propio Fondo.

Los estados a que se refiere el número 7º expresarán, por cada año, el importe probable de los nuevos retiros, el de los que deban cancelarse, el balance entre ambos, el total de obligaciones a pagar, la renta probable y el saldo o déficit.

Tales datos se obtendrán con vista de las relaciones de Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados que estén comprendidos en la Ley de Retiro como posibles retirados, teniendo en cuenta sus edades, tiempo de servicio, grados, pensión que les correspondería, promedio de vida, parientes llamados a disfrutar pensión, cuantía de ella entre éstos y cancelación probable con arreglo a los términos de la Ley o promedio de vida de los retirados y pensionistas y los otros datos establecidos que fueren necesarios. A este fin, tanto los Oficiales y Alistados en activo servicio o retirados, como los pensionistas, estarán obligados a facilitar, con toda veracidad, cuantos datos se les pidan, los que se conservarán con carácter confidencial.

Los resultados se darán a conocer a la Comisión cada vez que la misma lo solicite y reglamentariamente una vez cada año, y ella recomendará al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, las medidas que crea deban tomarse para impedir que lleguen a faltar fondos para el pago de las pensiones.

Art. 85.—Si existiere Contador, éste llevará el libro de créditos y los estados a que se refiere el número 7º del artículo anterior, así como aquellos otros libros e impresos necesarios para ejercer el control de la contabilidad del Fondo; formulará los pedidos de fondos a favor de los Pagadores, intervendrá los anticipos de fondos y por su conducto se rendirán las cuentas corrientes después de ejercer en ellas la revisión a que se refiere el Art. 441 de la Ley del Poder Ejecutivo, llevándolas, si estuvieren correctas, a la aprobación del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina y cursándolas después al Interventor General de la República.

Además preparará los balances mensuales y anuales y estará preparado para suministrar cuantos datos fueren necesarios con relación al estado presente y futuro probable del Fondo.

No habiendo Contador, los deberes que señala este Artículo, los cumplirá el Pagador.

Art. 86.—El tanto por ciento que habrá de descontarse mensualmente de los haberes que perciban los Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios, Sub-Oficiales y Alistados en activo servicio y de las pensiones a los retirados y pensionistas, se determinará previamente por Decreto Presidencial, que se publicará en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República y se dará a conocer por Ordenes Generales del Ejército y de la Marina a todos los interesados.

Dicho descuento se calculará sobre las cantidades a que se refieren los incisos (a) y (b) del artículo 17 para el personal en activo servicio, y para los retirados y pensionistas de la cantidad que deban percibir como pensión, cualquiera que sea dicha cantidad, y en uno u otro caso, con preferencia a otros descuentos autorizados por las Leyes, Reglamentos y Ordenes vigentes.

Art. 87.—Las siguientes reglas se observarán para los descuentos:

1ª—Cuando un Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario, Sub-Oficial o Alistado deba tributar al Fondo en la forma prevista en los números 3º y 4º del Artículo XXIV de la Ley, el descuento del tanto por ciento a que se refiere el artículo anterior, se calculará sobre el haber que percibía antes del aumento de éste, y en los casos de Oficiales, Oficiales Supernumerarios y Sub-Oficiales de nuevo ingreso, se hará solamente de la parte de haber que perciban.

2ª—A los Oficiales asimilados de nuevo ingreso, se les descontará el medio haber a que se refiere el inciso 4º citado en el número anterior en tres mensualidades consecutivas, comenzando con la tercera paga que deban percibir. Este descuento será preferente a cualquier otro.

3ª—Cuando los Oficiales disfruten licencia a media paga, el descuento del tanto por ciento con que han de contribuir para el Fondo, se calculará solamente de la mitad del haber que perciban, traspasándose íntegramente al Fondo la otra mitad.

4ª—En los casos de retirados o pensionistas a que se refiere el número 7º del Art. XXIV de la Ley, el descuento del tanto por ciento para el Fondo se hará de la parte de la pensión que les quede a percibir después de hecha la deducción a que dicho número se refiere. Los comprendidos en dicho número, suscribirán un juramento con arreglo a la fórmula que se adopte en un impreso oficial, juramento que archivará el Pagador y en el cual constarán las generales del interesado, su condición de retirado o pensionista, el cargo que desempeña y el haber que disfrute en virtud del mismo.

5ª—En el caso de que al practicarse una liquidación final, no alcance su importe para los descuentos que deban hacerse, se procederá a efectuarlos en el orden siguiente:

1º—Por lo que corresponda para el Fondo de Pensiones.

2º—Para indemnizaciones al Estado o al Fondo de Beneficencia o por cualquier otra causa, en el orden que establezcan los Reglamentos del Ejército o de la Marina, según corresponda.

Art. 88.—Todos los Pagadores del Ejército y de la Marina, traspasarán al cerrar sus cuentas de cada mes, al Fondo de Pensiones, el importe del descuento que hagan de los haberes, y dentro del propio mes formularán el correspondiente depósito en la Tesorería General de la República a favor de la cuenta especial que por dicho Fondo ha de llevar.

De igual modo procederán mensualmente a depositar en la Tesorería General de la República, el importe total de lo que recauden por concepto de Fondo de Beneficencia a favor de esta cuenta especial.

Art. 89.—La Administración del Ejército y de la Marina, llevarán cuenta general de lo que respectivamente recauden sus Pagadores para el Fondo de Beneficencia y estarán encargados de determinar el 90% del sobrante que resulte del mismo semestralmente, para disponer su inmediato traspaso y depósito en el Fondo de Pensiones por medio de resolución del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, que se ejecutará en la forma prescripta en el Artículo 91. Dichos semestres se considerarán vencidos el 31 de diciembre y el 30 de junio.

Art. 90.—El Pagador del Fondo de Pensiones depositará mensualmente, al cerrar su cuenta, el importe del descuento que haga a los retirados y pensionistas, en la forma establecida en el Artículo 93.

Art. 91.—Al ponerse en vigor la Ley de Presupuesto que ha de regir cada año, o cualquiera Ley especial que aumente las consignaciones de aquél, siempre que no sean destinadas al pago de personal, ni tampoco cuando se trate de algún nuevo crédito especial y limitado estrictamente a la adquisición de algún material, ejecución de obra o pago de servicio determinado, el Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, en cumplimiento del inciso 6º del Artículo XXIV de la Ley, dispondrá, por medio de una resolución, que se traspase al Fondo de Pensiones el 8% de dichas consignaciones, consideradas por epígrafes o conceptos generales, especificando en dicha resolución, que se publicará en la GACETA OFICIAL de la República, el importe parcial y total que se traspasa. El Secretario de Hacienda y el Interventor General de la República, al recibo de copias certificadas de dichas resoluciones, dispondrán que en los libros se hagan las debidas anotaciones a fin de dejar acreditado al referido Fondo, de una sola vez, el importe de lo que corresponda por ese concepto. El Ejército y la Marina, harán en sus libros las operaciones pertinentes, a fin de cancelar las cantidades que se traspasen.

Al disponerse la liquidación definitiva del presupuesto anual, los Pagadores del Ejército y de la Marina, previa la conformidad del Departamento de Administración respectivo, traspasarán el total del saldo libre de obligaciones que les resulten en la consignación para el pago de "Personal" a la cuenta del Fondo de Pensiones y lo depositarán a favor del mismo, especificando al dorso de la hoja de depósito, separadamente de las demás partidas que en ella pudieran figurar, el origen y ascendencia de tal ingreso.

Art. 92.—Los traspasos a que se refiere el Artículo 88, se efectuarán en la cuenta corriente como sigue:

Del epígrafe "Personal" rebájese la cantidad de que se trata, por medio de asientos que digan:

"Por traspaso al Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar para ajuste de cuenta (véase asiento de contrapartida) y dése entrada a la cantidad correspondiente bajo el epígrafe "Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar", por medio del siguiente asiento: "Por traspaso de personal para ajuste de cuenta". —(Véase asiento de contrapartida).

Art. 93.—La operación de depositar en la Tesorería General de la República el total de lo que se recaude cada mes para el Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar, la harán los Oficiales Pagadores, girando un cheque contra la depositaría oficial a favor del Tesorero General de la República, tachándole la palabra "pagar" y sustituyéndola por la de "traspasar", acompañado del Modelo T. G. Nº 4 (depósito especial para el Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar). Copias autorizadas de este modelo se remitirán, tan pronto como se haga el giro, al Tesorero General, al Interventor General, a la Sección de Teneduría de Libros y Resguardos de la Secretaría de Hacienda, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones y a los centros administrativos superiores del Ejército o de la Marina, si estuviere dispuesto.

Al dorso del Modelo T. G. Nº 4 se detallará, con arreglo a la Ley, el motivo de ingreso de cada partida que forme parte del total que se deposite.

Art. 94.—El Pagador del Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar (o el Contador si lo hubiere) hará mensualmente una confronta con el Contador Central de Hacienda, para comprobar si los ingresos y egresos mensuales del Fondo marchan de perfecto acuerdo, según los respectivos libros de contabilidad.

Se considerará como negligencia omitir esta comprobación mensual. Con su resultado se dará cuenta, en el modelo correspondiente, al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina y a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones en la primera reunión que efectúe después de confeccionado dicho modelo, el cual será visado previamente por el Presidente de la misma.

Art. 95.—El pago a los retirados y pensionistas lo hará el Pagador de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones o el que se designe, si hubiere más de uno, por medio de comprobantes especiales adaptados a unos y a otros, aprobados conforme a la Ley. Dichos comprobantes se distribuirán entre los que los necesiten, encuadernados en número suficiente para un año, y

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

en ellos figurará un certificado de fé de vida del o de los pensionados que cobran en un mismo comprobante, cuyo certificado será suscrito por un Oficial del Ejército o de la Marina en activo servicio o una Clase Jefe de Sección de la Guardia Rural, o el Alcalde de Término Municipal, o cualquier Juez o Notario público del lugar en que resida el interesado, o cualquier funcionario diplomático o consular de la República, caso de hallarse aquél en el extranjero. Cuando el agente diplomático o consular sea el pensionista podrá dar fé de vida el agente que esté más próximo a aquél y si no fuere dable hacerlo bastará la propia firma del interesado. Los agentes diplomáticos y consulares no cobrarán derechos por suscribir dichos certificados de vida.

Para resguardar al Pagador de hacer pagos indebidos, figurará en dichos comprobantes una declaración jurada que suscribirá el pensionista, en la que hará constar no hallarse comprendido en ninguno de los casos en que con arreglo a la Ley, se pierda, extinga o aminore la pensión, sin haberlo comunicado en el tiempo y forma que determine la Ley o su Reglamento.

Cuando se trate de menores se hará constar sus nombres, edad, sexo y estado civil, la declaración será suscrita por la madre o por el tutor legalmente reconocido.

Los cheques se remitirán a los pensionistas por correo certificado y éstos devolverán firmado el recibo correspondiente.

Art. 96.—La Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, propondrá al Presidente de la República por conducto del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, cuando el estado del Fondo así lo recomiende, la reducción que estime conveniente en el tanto por ciento que se hubiere fijado de acuerdo con el número 1° del Artículo XXIV de la Ley.

No podrá recomendarse esa reducción, si el cálculo para las futuras obligaciones del Fondo, durante diez años, no quedaren cubiertas con las rentas probables.

Art. 97.—Cuando los ingresos que establece el Artículo XXIV de la Ley no bastaren, se dispondrá la distribución a prorrata, entre todos los retirados o pensionistas, de la suma disponible, entendiéndose que con la cantidad que les corresponda conforme a la prorrata, quedarán saldadas definitivamente las obligaciones de cada mes.

La necesidad de efectuar prorrata se dará a conocer por Decreto Presidencial y el resultado de cada una de ellas por resolución del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina. En tales casos, servirá de base para calcularlas, la cuantía de la pensión concedida, teniendo en cuenta la reducción que hace la regla 4ª del Artículo 87, en los casos que fuere aplicable.

Art. 98.—Concedida una pensión y antes de efectuarse ningún pago sobre ella, el favorecido concurrirá ante el Pagador correspondiente, asistido de dos testigos, para identificar su personalidad, registrar su firma y dar su dirección postal.

Cuando al interesado no le fuere posible personarse ante el Pagador, éste se dirigirá por escrito a cualquier Oficial o Alistado Jefe de Sección de la Guardia Rural más cercano a la residencia de aquél y lo designará para que actúe en el acto de la identificación, remitiéndole a ese fin un ejemplar de la tarjeta oficial destinada a ello.

En los casos de menores pensionados se registrará solamente la firma de la madre o tutor legalmente reconocido.

Art. 99.—El Pagador designado para el pago de una pensión, le abrirá al interesado una carpeta de cuenta corriente, en el modelo aprobado, y en ella se irán anotando los pagos mensuales que se hagan al pensionista, y cuando la pensión se extinga, se remitirá dicha carpeta a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, para que sea unida al expediente a que corresponda.

Se abrirá una nueva carpeta cada vez que se agotare el espacio disponible en ellas y, siempre que fueren revisadas las pensiones por Decreto, remitiéndose, en este último caso, a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, con el fin indicado en el párrafo anterior.

Art. 100.—Cuando un retirado sea llamado al servicio activo, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Artículo XXX de la Ley, percibirá sus haberes y asignaciones con cargo a los fondos del Estado, y tan pronto cesen las causas por las cuales fué llamado al servicio activo, volverá a correrle su pensión de retiro, conforme a las ventajas que haya obtenido después de revisada aquélla si procediere y no estuviere comprendido en la excepción que hace el último párrafo del citado artículo.

Los pagos por cuenta de fondos del Estado comenzarán con el día en que el retirado se presente para servicio activo y terminará el día en que se le dé de baja en el mismo, conforme a la Orden que se dicte a ese efecto.

Art. 101.—El Decreto de retiro de un Oficial, Oficial Supernumerario o Sub-Oficial, se dará a conocer, con la mayor anticipación posible a la fecha en que deba surtir efecto, por medio de Orden General del Estado Mayor correspondiente; cuando se trate de Alistados, se dará por Orden Especial. En dichas Ordenes se dispondrá que, por quien corresponda, se facilite el transporte para el retirado y su equipaje hasta el lugar en que vaya a residir.

Art. 102.—Al recibir la orden de retiro de un alistado el Jefe de su unidad hará su liquidación final y cerrará su expediente personal como en los casos de licenciamiento.

Art. 103.—Los Oficiales Pagadores del Ejército y de la Marina al rendir a la Intervención General sus cuentas corrientes de cada mes, destinarán una columna de ella para el "Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar" y otra para el "Fondo de Beneficencia", detallando las operaciones que a ellas correspondan conforme al Libro General de caja y acompañarán "Relación de descuentos", "nota de los depósitos" y copia certificada del "Recibo del Tesorero General". Una copia certificada de todos estos documentos la remitirán a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 104.—Antes del día 15 de agosto de cada año fiscal, el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones remitirá al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, para su publicación en edición extraordinaria de la Gaceta Oficial, un Balance del Fondo de Pensiones durante el año fiscal anterior, en el cual aparecerán los ingresos por meses y conceptos, y los egresos detallados nominalmente por personas, con expresión de la fecha de la concesión de la pensión, número del Decreto Presidencial por el cual se hizo la concesión y cantidad total percibida en el año y totales generales.

También remitirá para su publicación una relación nominal de las altas y bajas de pensiones, con expresión de fechas y decretos y cantidad anual que perciban o percibían y el presupuesto de ingresos y egresos del Fondo de Pensiones en el año fiscal corriente.

Art. 105.—La Intervención General del Estado fiscalizará las cuentas del Fondo de Pensiones, lo mismo que cualquiera otra atención del Estado, y remitirá a la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones copia de los estados y diferencias que sobre el mismo remita a los Oficiales Pagadores.

Las resoluciones que en este asunto tome la referida Comisión, serán suficientes para que la Intervención apruebe cualquier suspensión que hubiere acordado.

Sección Segunda

De la inversión de fondos en bonos.

Art. 106.—Cuando existan fondos suficientes para invertirlos en bonos conforme a lo previsto en el Artículo XXVII de la Ley, el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones lo notificará al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina y éste lo hará al Secretario de Hacienda, para que convoque a junta a los miembros de la Comisión facultada para decidir sobre tal inversión. En la misma forma se dará cuenta cuando sea preciso vender bonos para reforzar la reserva en efectivo necesaria para el pago inmediato de las pensiones y cuando sea oportuno cobrar intereses devengados.

Art. 107.—La Comisión será presidida por el Secretario de Hacienda, actuando como Vocales los demás componentes de la misma que cita la Ley, y como Secretario el Pagador del Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar, sin voz ni voto.

Art. 108.—Los acuerdos los tomará la Comisión por mayoría de votos y no podrá celebrar sesión sin la presencia de todos sus miembros.

Dichos acuerdos se llevarán a un Libro de Actas, las que suscribirán el Presidente y el Secretario de la Comisión.

Art. 109.—En todo acuerdo para la compra de bonos se determinará la clase de los que habrán de adquirirse y también la cantidad aproximada de dinero que se podrá invertir, incluyendo en ella los gastos que la operación pueda causar. Se fijará un término no mayor de treinta días para efectuar la operación, y tanto ésta como las comisiones por corretaje, se ajustarán a las normas corrientes de la Bolsa de la Habana. Análogos particulares se acordarán en los casos de venta de bonos.

Dentro del referido término de treinta días y con la premura debida, se formulará el oportuno pedido de fondos, para tenerlos disponibles en el momento de efectuarse la compra. A dicho pedido se acompañará copia certificada del acuerdo que autorice la compra sin cuyo requisito no podrán cursarse.

Los fondos que se sitúen con este objeto no podrán aplicarse a ningún otro, ni siquiera al pago de pensiones. Vencidos los treinta días, si no se hubieren invertido totalmente los fondos situados se reintegrará el saldo al Tesoro especificando su procedencia, y no podrá extraerse sin nuevo acuerdo que lo autorice.

Art. 110.—El Pagador del Fondo de Pensiones, llevará un libro especial para la cuenta de los bonos, en el cual se cargarán las cantidades que se le sitúen por el Tesoro para la adquisición de los mismos, las que haga efectivas por intereses que devenguen y por las que produzcan su venta, y se abonarán los pagos que haga por cuenta de la adquisición de dichos bonos y de sus gastos, así como de las cantidades que deposite en el Tesoro como producto de la venta de bonos, de sus intereses, de los reintegros por fondos situados y no invertidos y por cualquier otro ingreso que deba hacer no previsto aquí, en relación con esta cuenta.

El libro a que este artículo se refiere no exime de llevar también las operaciones que se hagan con los fondos que se sitúen, destinados a la adquisición de bonos y con el producto de sus intereses y venta, a los libros de caja y crédito a que se refiere el artículo 84.

Art. 111.—Los recibos que otorguen los vendedores de bonos y los corredores por sus comisiones, se formularán por triplicado, con las formalidades legales, a favor del Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar, y servirán como comprobantes de pago en los libros a que se refiere el artículo anterior.

Copias certificadas de los recibos que se otorguen por venta de bonos servirán, asimismo, como comprobantes de ingresos del producto de la venta en dichos libros. Tales recibos serán suscritos por el

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Pagador y visados por el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 112.—Los bonos que se compren serán recibidos por el Pagador, quien comprobará que los cupones correspondientes para el cobro de intereses, estén completos, y depositará unos y otros en la Tesorería General de la República inmediatamente que los reciba del vendedor, bajo recibo del Tesorero en que se hará constar la denominación, números y series de los bonos y el número de cupones correspondiente a cada uno.

Art. 113.—El Pagador llevará en un libro-registro, anotación detallada de todos los bonos que se adquieran o que se vendan. Los asientos de dicho libro serán suscritos por el Pagador y visados por el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.

Art. 114.—Tanto el libro de actas como el de cuenta de bonos y el de registro de los mismos serán certificados por el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones y sellados en cada folio en forma análoga a la dispuesta por el Código de Comercio para los libros de contabilidad comercial. Dichos libros así como los documentos justificativos de sus asientos estarán bajo la custodia del Pagador y serán llevados a todas las sesiones que celebre la Comisión, a la que se dará cuenta con los datos consignados en ellos.

Art. 115.—Cuando se disponga la venta de bonos o sea oportuno el cobro de los intereses devengados por los mismos, el Pagador, provisto de una copia del acuerdo tomado por la Comisión, en que se autorice la venta, o cobro de intereses, según sea el caso, se personará en la Tesorería General de la República y mediante recibo que otorgará con su firma y visado por el Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, al que se unirá aquella copia debidamente certificada, extraerá los bonos o sus cupones, según conste en el acuerdo, procediendo con ellos conforme el acuerdo disponga.

Art. 116.—El producto de la venta de bonos y el del cobro de sus intereses, será depositado por el Pagador inmediatamente en la Tesorería General de la República a favor de la cuenta "Fondo de Pensiones del Retiro Militar", dando conocimiento de su gestión sin demora al Presidente de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, con el recibo del Tesorero por el susodicho depósito.

Copia certificada de dicho recibo servirá como comprobante de ingreso en el libro especial para la cuenta de bonos y el original para el libro de caja a que se refiere el artículo 84.

DISPOSICIÓN FINAL.

Queda derogado el Reglamento de 4 de septiembre de 1923, dictado para la ejecución de la Ley de 21 de agosto del mismo año, con las modificaciones que hayan sufrido y todas las órdenes y disposiciones que se opongan a lo dispuesto en este Reglamento, que empezará a regir desde la fecha de su publicación en la GACETA OFICIAL.

DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS

Primera: Para el cumplimiento de lo prevenido en la Primera de las Disposiciones Transitorias de la Ley, se observarán las reglas siguientes:

1ª—Hasta que sean aumentados o disminuídos los haberes o los sobresueldos por antigüedad, de los miembros de las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra, el límite máximo, para cada grado, de las pensiones de retiro, será el siguiente:

Oficiales:

Mayor General. (Párrafo segundo del Art. XIII de la Ley).	$ 5,040.00	Anuales.
Brigadier. (Párrafo segundo del Art. XIII de la Ley)	$ 4,536.00	id.
Coronel	$ 3,780.00	id.
Teniente Coronel	$ 3,465.00	id.
Comandante	$ 2,520.00	id.
Capitán	$ 2,016.00	id.
Primer Teniente	$ 1,701.00	id.
Segundo Teniente	$ 1,449.00	id.

Para los grados de Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra se tomarán en cuenta sus equivalentes en el Ejército.

El límite máximo para los Oficiales Supernumerios, Sub-Oficiales y para los Alistados será el siguiente:

Oficiales Supernumerarios	$ 1,134.00	Anuales.
Sub-Oficiales de Primera	$ 1,197.00	id.
Sub-Oficiales de Segunda	$ 882.00	id.

Alistados del Ejército:

Sargentos de Primera	$ 748.80	Anuales.
Sargentos de Segunda	$ 662.40	id.
Sargentos de Tercera	$ 518.00	id.
Cabos	$ 403.20	id.
Soldados	$ 342.00	id.

Alistados de la Marina de Guerra:

Condestables	$ 864.00	Anuales.
Contramaestres de Primera	$ 864.00	id.
Contramestres de Primera (Taquígrafos)	$ 864.00	id.
Tambor Mayor	$ 792.00	id.
Músicos de Primera	$ 799.00	id.
Ayudantes de Máquina, Mayordomos de Primera, Cocineros de Primera, Músicos de Segunda	$ 720.00	id.
Contramaestres de Segunda y Contramaestres de Segunda (Mecanógrafos)	$ 648.00	Anuales.
Carpinteros, Engrasadores, Mayordomos de Segunda y Músicos de Tercera	$ 576.00	id.
Cabos de Mar, Cabos de Mar (Escribientes), Cabos de Mar (Sanitarios) y Cocineros de Segunda	$ 504.00	id.
Marineros de Primera, Marineros de Primera (Escribientes), Marineros de Primera (Sanitarios) y Paleros	$ 396.00	id.
Marineros de Segunda, Marineros de Segunda (Cornetas), Marineros de Segunda (Camareros) y Cocineros de Tercera	$ 351.00	id.
Fogoneros	$ 441.00	id.

2ª—Las pensiones inferiores al límite máximo fijado, para cada grado, en la escala establecida en la regla anterior, concedidas al amparo de leyes anteriores, seguirán pagándose en la cuantía que se les señaló por los Decretos en que fueron concedidas, sin que sufran alteración para aumentarlas o disminuirlas por ninguna causa.

Se exceptúan de esta regla las pensiones de los Coroneles comprendidos en el segundo párrafo del Artículo XIII de la Ley, las que serán aumentadas hasta el límite autorizado por ese Artículo.

Segunda: Los que se consideren comprendidos en la Segunda o en la Tercera de las Disposiciones Transitorias de la Ley, solicitarán por escrito, dirigido al Secretario de la Guerra y Marina, la declaración de su derecho.

La solicitud será resuelta por el Presidente de la República, previo informe de la Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones, dentro de los treinta días siguientes a la fecha de la presentación del escrito.

Dado en el Palacio de la Presidencia, a los veintitrés días del mes de julio de mil novecientos veintiséis.

GERARDO MACHADO,
Presidente.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretario de la Guerra y Marina.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 21 1935

Retirement of Former
Commissioned Officers.

1. Decree No. 1364, published in the Official Gazette of June 13, 1935, places former Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Vilato y Arteaga on the retired list of the Constitutional Army, with maximum retired pay for 32 years service, which amounts to $1680.00. The President approved this act upon the recommendation of Colonel Batista, the Commission of Retirements and Pensions, and the acting Secretary of National Defense.

2. Lieut.Colonel Vilato is the only ex-officer who has been reinstated in the Constitutional Army, except those who in September and October, 1933, remained with the present Army. Prior to the overthrow of Machado, Lieut.Colonel Vilato was Commander of the 2nd. (Camaguey) District. He was highly respected by the civilians of Camaguey, both Cubans and foreigners, for his honesty, humanity, and courtesy. He was bitterly opposed to the high-handed ruthlessness and the military and police assassinations, and other acts of illegal brutality which were administered by some of the Machadista officers to political opponents.

3. Although the President and Cabinet have approved, upon the recommendation of the Commission of Retirements and Pensions, the pensioning of a large number of former officers of the Army and Navy, whose records were clean, none of these pensions have as yet been paid. Many of the pension authorizations were, in fact, approved nearly a year ago. It should be understood that these pensions are of a separate category from the retired pay and pensions authorized for retired personnel of the Constitutional Army. The rates of the latter class are considerably.higher, and it is understood that they are being paid regularly and promptly.

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

Source: Official Gazette
Personal Observation

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 4997 Date: July 15,1935

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 6100-f.

CUBA (Combat)

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DEC 2012-119 1931
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Subject: Questions Concerning Important Changes in Organization and Strength.

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 5 1931

1. In accordance with the general retrenchment program of the Cuban Government, and in order not to exceed its present budget allowance, the War Department has decided to decrease at once the enlisted personnel of the Army by two hundred and sixty-five men. Those men who were enlisted during the August insurrection for the term of the emergency are to be discharged at once.

2. It is further contemplated to reduce the Army by one thousand men. This reduction, however, will be a gradual one and will probably cover a period of about one year. It will be accomplished by curtailing enlistments of new men and by allowing no reenlistments, except in exceptional cases, until the desired reduction is accomplished.

3. The enlisted strength of the Army as of October 31, 1931, was 11,332. The contemplated reduction, as explained above, will bring the enlisted strength of the Army down to about 10,000 men; this, despite the fact that the present authorized strength of the Army is 12,187.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3634 Dated: November 30,1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Questions Concerning Important Changes in Organization and Strength.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 19 1931

1. Supplementing report No. 3634, index Number as above, dated November 30, 1931, there is no intimation that there will be a reduction in the officer personnel of the Cuban Army.

2012-119/6

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3646 Dated: Dec. 15, 1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.
Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 13 1932

1. The strength of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Cuban Army as of May 1, 1932, is as follows:

Officers, including 86 additional 2nd.lieuts.... 720

Enlisted men, all grades, including 126 supernumerary 2nd. lieutenants 10839*

* Of this number, 5313 are serving in the regular Army and the remainder in the Rural Guards.

2. The Federal Militia, reference to the organization of which was made in report No. 3691, index number as above, dated February 4, 1932, has not been organized. The two thousand members of the national police of Havana and the 2820 members of the municipal police forces have taken their oaths as members of the armed forces of the nation, but nothing has actually been done toward the formation of this organization. In other words, the Federal Militia of Cuba now consists of 4820 men.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3767 Date: May 9, 1932

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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JUN 8 1932
GENERAL CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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CUBA (Combat)

9

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Military Establishment.
Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 7 1932

1. The strength of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Cuban Army as of May 31, 1932, is as follows:

(a) Regular Army

1. Officers (including additionals).....536.
2. Supernumerary Officers..... 56
3. Enlisted men (exclusive of supernumerary officers).....5286

(b) Rural Guard.

1. Officers (including additionals)..... 182
2. Supernumerary Officers..... 70
3. Enlisted men (exclusive of supernumerary officers)..... 5418

2. Slight discrepancies between these figures and those given in report No. 3767, index as above, dated May 9, 1932, are probably due to the fact that the figures given in the former report were advance figures, whereas those in this report are the official ones for the month of April, 1932.

3. The discrepancy between the above figures and those shown in the official report of the Cuban Government to the League of Nations, dated November 24, 1931, is, in all probability, due to the fact that, as reported in report No. 3634, index 6100-f, dated November 30, 1931, there has been an attempt, in order to balance the budget for the present fiscal year, to reduce the enlisted strength of the Army to approximately ten thousand men.

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3788 Date: May 31, 1932.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength of Army.
Subject: Organization and Composition of Navy.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 28 1933

Report on Land and Sea Forces:

1. In response to a request made to the Secretary of State by the foreign press for data relative to the organization and functioning of the different branches of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the Department of War and Navy has furnished the following data:

(a) At the present time the Republic of Cuba has its principal armed forces organized in two bodies, the Army and the Navy, the supreme chief of which, pursuant to subdivision 17 of Article 68 of the Constitution, is the President of the Republic, who exercises this command in times of peace through the Secretary of War and Navy and through the Chiefs of Staff of both institutions.

(b) The Department of War and Navy has its offices in the Castillo de la Fuerza at the old Plaza de Armas, at present known as "Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Square". The General Staff of the Army and the Department of Direction have offices in the same Castle. The Department of Administration of the Army has its headquarters at the San Ambrosio Barracks, Diaria Street, overlooking the Bay. The Chief of the General Staff of the National Navy has his offices at the Castillo de la Punta, at the junction of Marti and Maceo Streets, just opposite Morro Castle.

(c) The Army:

This organization originated in the police units created by the Provisional Government of the United States of America, at the end of the War of Independence of 1895-1898. Shortly before the inauguration of the Republic in 1902, the Rural Guard was organized by consolidating all units of the rural police, as well as the original units of the Artillery Corps; the former consisting of 1603 men, and the Artillery of less than 400 men. On August 3, 1903, one year after the Republic commenced functioning, the Rural Guard was reorganized and increased to 3020 men, distributed among a General Direction and three regiments of eight squadrons of cavalry and two companies of infantry each. By Law of Congress of January 26, 1904, the Artillery Corps was reorganized and given a Headquarters' Staff and six companies.

(d) During the second intervention of the United States in Cuba (1906-1909), the Provisional Government issued Decree No. 365 of 1909, creating a permanent Army composed of a General Staff, one Brigade of Infantry, a Coast Artillery Corps, a Field Artillery Corps, and a Machine Gun Corps. The Infantry Brigade was composed of two regiments, each with its Headquarters' staff and three battalions, and the latter with its Headquarters and four companies. The Field Artillery Corps consisted of a Headquarters and two battalions each, of which the first consisted of a Headquarters and two light batteries, and the second of a Headquarters and four mountain batteries. The Coast Artillery Corps consisted of a Headquarters and ten companies. This decree did little to change the Rural Guard, except to divide each regiment into three parts called "Tercios", and to assign to the headquarters a staff and a band of music. On February 15, 1915, the "National Army" was created, composed of a General Staff, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Corps, Engineering and Signal Corps, Sanitary, Veterinary and Judge Advocates Department, a Cadet and a Cavalry school, and a personnel consisting of officers, enlisted men, and a retired list.

From M. A., Havana No. 4061 Date: April 24, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(e) The War and Navy Department was created by the Law of July 12, 1917, and beginning with that year, the most important modifications were the creation of an Aviation Corps and an Aviation School. In 1922 the Army was reduced, 6088 men being removed from the former total, the maximum ever enrolled and which was 17,169 men in 1917.

(f) The present Government has an Army of approximately 10,000 men, distributed as follows: a General Staff, 8 District Headquarters, and a sub-division of the First District with its headquarters at Holguin; 6 Cavalry regiments, 18 Squadrons and 6 Machine Gun divisions, 42 Squadrons of Rural Guards distributed in important places throughout the Republic and known as Captaincies, Lieutenancies and Posts; 4 battalions of Infantry in the Sixth District, Camp Columbia; 3 battalions of Coast Artillery; 2 Light Batteries and 2 Mountain Batteries (at forts and fortresses); an Engineering Corps; Signal Corps; Cavalry School; Military School; a school for the preparation of sergeants for promotions to commissions, a school for sergeants, an Aviation Corps with its school; a General Staff band of music, and a band at each District Headquarters; Sanitary, Veterinary and Judge Advocate services.

(g) The Navy:

This body, created by the Law of July 12, 1917, was originally organized with the personnel of the vessels which, up to that time, was the Coast Guard Service of the Treasury Department.

The Naval Academies and the Naval Districts of the North and South, the chief offices of which are located at Tiscornia in Habana (on the north coast), and at Cienfuegos on the south coast, respectively, are under the direct control of the Naval General Staff. Each of these include the coasts, islands, keys, ports, bays, rivers, maritime zones, fiscal and jurisdictional waters, as well as all naval establishments located in its respective geographical area.

(h) With some slight changes, the Navy today has the same organization that was given it by the Law of July 12, 1917 , the most important innovations being the organization of the naval schools added to which are a school for machinists and Merchant Marine Captains, and the creation of the Naval Districts of the north and the south for the more efficient protection of the service.

To summarize the above, the Navy has a General Staff with its band of music; the Naval Districts of the North and South have their corresponding Staffs, Naval Academies for officers and for machinists and Merchant Marine Captains, having a total of 151 officers, 17 sub-officers and 1200 enlisted men, making a total of 1368 men, together with its Sanitary and Judge Advocates' services. The fleet of the Navy is composed of the cruiser CUBA, the school ship PATRIA, and the gunboats BAIRE, GENERAL JUAN B. ZAYAS, 20TH DE MAYO, 24TH DE FEBRERO, 10TH DE OCTUBRE, YARA, ENRIQUE VILLUENDAS, CAPTAIN DE NAVIO FERNANDEZ QUEVEDO, HABANA, PINAR DEL RIO, VILLAS, MATANZAS, and ORIENTE.

2. For the most equitable administration of military justice, there exists a Superior Court Martial for the Land and Sea forces, to which appeals can be brought in the last instance against decisions handed down by the Court-Martials of the different Military and Naval commands.

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

Source: Press

From M. A., Havana No. 4061 Date: April 24, 1933.

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

MAY 2 1933
CHIEF OF STAFF
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TRANSLATION

Decree No. 1738.

WHEREAS, the economic crisis which the nation is going through has caused a drop in public revenue and obligations, the Government must effect the most severe economies in all parts of the Administration.

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Government to see that said economies are carried out without detriment to the public service, making them in those branches which will not suffer greatly through the reduction of posts, the disappearance of which will represent only a small increase in work for certain officials and employees.

WHEREAS, it being certain the Government has met with difficulties in order to attend to the services already established, no new obligations of any kind should be incurred in any department whether or not provided for in the budget.

THEREFORE, in use of the powers granted me by the Constitution and the laws,

I RESOLVE:

First: To prohibit the creation of new posts of any name, either for officers or employees dependent upon the War and Navy Department, as well as all new appointments, no matter in what manner they may be made, either temporary or ad interim, for posts or employment which do not appear in the budget in force and which have not been assigned therein in an express manner the amounts fixed by law for paying for such services.

Second: To not fill posts or offices in the Army and Navy whenever there exists supernumeraries of the same rank or branch.

Third: To amortize any vacancy which may occur in the case of a temporary civil employee in the War and Navy Department.

Fourth: The Secretary of War and Navy is entrusted with the fulfillment of what is provided in this decree.

GIVEN AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN HABANA, DECEMBER 8, 1932.

(Signed) GERARDO MACHADO

C. M. de Rojas,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 1 1933

Decree of December 8, 1932.

1. Reference to request for translation of Presidential Decree No. 1738, dated December 8, 1932, regarding reduction of the Cuban Army, there is attached hereto an English translation of the decree.

2. In this connection it may be of interest to note that General Lores, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, informed me several days ago, during a casual conversation, that the Government very much desired to reduce the personnel of the Army, but that in view of the present tense political situation, it is considered inadvisable to do so, for the reason that many, perhaps most, of the officers and enlisted personnel that would be retired or discharged would probably join the Opposition due to resentment at being dismissed. On the other hand, Major Whitmarsh, Foreign Liaison Officer, informed me yesterday that some reductions have been made, but when I pressed him for more detailed information on this subject, he appeared unable to enlighten me. I am of the opinion that the statement made by General Lores, referred to above, is correct.

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

Source: Official Documents
and Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4068 Date: April 27, 1933.

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G-2 Report

2012-119/10

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Composition of the Navy.

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. MAY 20 1933

1. Reference evaluation of reports dated May 4, 1933, report No. 4061, indices Nos. 7000-b and 6100, this office was in error in stating that there are two naval academies in Cuba; there is but one academy and it is located at Mariel. The erroneous information was given the undersigned by Major David Whitmarsh, foreign liaison officer of the Cuban Army, when he was in my office for the purpose of checking the strength and composition of the Army in connection with a translation which was recently forwarded to you.

2. So far as I am able to ascertain, the figures for the Navy personnel are reliable.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 4091 Date: May 12, 1933

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 20 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2012-119
7000-b
Document 14
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Miss Bullock
2012-119/13
50

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Composition of the Cuban Navy

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 20 1933

1. Reference Report No. 4091, Evaluation of M. A. Reports dated May 23, 1933. The following information has this day been received from the Cuban War Department.

(a) The 23 cadets referred to are merchant marine cadets, not naval cadets. They are included in the total aggregate of naval strength, which is submitted with the above information as 1,145 total, all ranks (officers, enlisted men, cadets).

These figures are as follows:

155	officers
17	supernumerary officers
950	enlisted men
1,122	total
23	cadets, merchant marine
1,145	grand total

(b) The four sub-chasers mentioned in the last Combat Estimate have been dismantled and destroyed.

(c) The naval transport "Maximo Gomez" has been dismantled and stricken off the Navy list.

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

Source: Official report

From M. A., Havana No. 4119 Date: June 16, 1933.

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2012-119

6010-a 15

7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 5 1933

Strength Return for April 30, 1933:

1. The strength of the Cuban Army as of April 30, 1933, is as follows:

(a) Regular Army

(1) Officers..... 553
(2) Supernumerary Officers..... 120
(3) Enlisted men.....5,455

(b) Rural Guard

(1) Officers..... 201
(2) Supernumerary Officers..... 0
(3) Enlisted men.....5,475

(c) Military Cadets..... 75

(d) National Police

(This includes one company of national militia of 100 men, uniformed, paid and used as National Police).....2,375

(e) Municipal Police, approximately...2,000

2. A clerical error is found in the total number of officers shown in the First District, in that the Plana Mayor shows fourteen officers, while the resume shows sixteen. Since the exact number in this case could not be obtained, it is suggested that the number fourteen be used, as has been done in paragraph 1 above.

3. The terms "supernumerary officer" and "supernumerary second lieutenant" are not synonymous, and they are confusing. The "supernumerary officers" have the status of warrant officers in the United States Army. They wear no insignia of rank on the shoulder, as is done by commissioned officers. They are included only in the Plana Mayor and Estado Mayor and in the military schools in clerical capacities.

The "supernumerary second lieutenants" are graduates of the cadet school and are included in the roster of commissioned officers, but, although they wear the uniform and insignia of second lieutenants, they do not actually become commissioned officers until

From M. A., Havana No. 4141 Date: June 29, 1933.

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they actually fill a vacancy in the grade of second lieutenant. One half of the vacancies that occur in the grade of second lieutenant are filled by supernumerary second lieutenants and one half by supernumerary officers.

Take the April 30, 1933, Strength Return. There are six supernumerary second lieutenants carried in the list of commissioned officers and six supernumerary officers carried only in the resume for the district; the latter should have been carried in the middle column on the line of the Plana Mayor del Distrito, after fourteen officers and before forty-two enlisted.

In the Eighth District there are two supernumerary second lieutenants, one on duty with the 19th Rural Guard Squadron and one with the 23d Rural Guard Squadron. The fourteen supernumerary officers, although only carried in the resume, are on duty with the Plana Mayor of the District.

It is believed that the only error in the Monthly Strength Return of April 30, 1933, is the slight clerical error referred to in paragraph 2.

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

Source: Personal contact

From M. A., Havana No. 4141 Date: June 29, 1933.

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2012-119
16
WAR DEPARTMENT
7000-b
2012-119/14

G-2 Report.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Composition of the Cuban Navy.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 29 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4119, index as above, dated June 23, 1933, paragraph 10 of the current Cuban Combat Estimate is revised as follows:

Training, Efficiency, Etc.

There is a naval academy at Mariel for the training of naval cadets. For the past three years the school has been used to train students for the Merchant Marine. Twenty-seven students were graduated in June,1933. During their period of instruction these students were carried upon the roles as enlisted men. In September 1933, the Naval academy, properly speaking, will reopen with thirty-five cadets who will be trained to become officers of the Cuban Navy. Although in the past several naval officers were sent to the United States Naval Academy for training and instruction, no Cuban naval officers are there at present. The appropriations for the naval establishment are inadequate for the accomplishment of practical training such as seamanship and gunnery, The maintenance of vessels and equipment has been permitted to deteriorate due to several factors, the principal one being lack of funds.

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

Source: Official Documents and
Personal Observation.

From M. A., Havana No. 4160 Date: July 24, 1933.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 11 1933

Medical Department of Cuban Army.

1. The Medical Department of the Cuban Army consists of the following:

OFFICERS

Medical Corps.....	45
Dentists.....	11
Pharmacists.....	3
Veterinarians.....	26
	85

ENLISTED MEN

Medical Corps, including assistants to dentists and pharmacists.....	50 sergeants 202 corporals & privates.
Veterinary service.....	31 sergeants 110 corporals & privates.

Total Officers.....85
Total Enlisted....393

Grand Total..... 478.

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 4172 Date: August 7, 1933.

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15

G-2 Report 6010-a

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 2 1933

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Military Establishment
(a) Strength and Composition

1. The Cuban War Department has decided to create an auxiliary corps of armed forces to be called the REVOLUTIONARY GUARD, as per Decree No. 1888 dated September 22, 1933, and published in the Gaceta Oficial September 25.

2. This REVOLUTIONARY GUARD is to help maintain the public order throughout the republic and is to be of "honorific character" (that is, without pay) and to be composed of citizens who have expressed their wish to co-operate with the armed forces. The enlistment is to be for 90 days and subject to the same regulations as the regular armed forces. Living quarters, uniforms, arms and equipment to be furnished by the government.

3. No limit is set to the number of this REVOLUTIONARY GUARD, neither minimum nor maximum. Their number is to be decided on by the requirements of circumstances.

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

aem

From M. A. Cuba Report No. 4236 September 27, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report 6010-a)

2012-119/18

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Military Establishment
(a) Strength and Composition

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 16 1933

Supplement to G-2 Report No. 4236 of September 27, 1933, I.G. 6010-a.

1. The following is in reply to the question asked in Evaluation of Report of October 4, 1933:

2. The REVOLUTIONARY GUARD will include only a part of the so-called Caribbean Army of Students, besides the newly enlisted volunteers.

3. Before the issuance of Decree No. 1888 of September 22, 1933, creating the REVOLUTIONARY GUARD, there were in existence three units of armed forces besides the regular army and police, namely:

a) The CARIBBEAN ARMY composed of students organized in the times of Machado, but against him. When their chiefs, the two brothers Hidalgo were killed in 1930, in ambush, they disbanded, but re-appeared in September 1933 when Dr. Ramon Grau became provisional president of Cuba. Their present chief is the student Santiago Alvarez. Three brothers of his were killed about a year ago in Colon, Matanzas province.

b) The corps PRO LEY Y JUSTICIA, affiliated to the Students' Directorate, but opposed to the Caribbean Army. The members of PRO LEY Y JUSTICIA do not wear uniforms and use no rifles, but only "short arms" (revolvers, pistols), that is, they do not take rifles out in public parades, but they are being drilled with rifles inside the barracks.

c) The ABC RADICALS. Their chief is Oscar de la Torre, a civil engineer. This group is decidedly supporting Dr. Ramon Grau; it is practically the equivalent of the "porra" of the Machado regime. These ABC RADICALS are quite distinct from the SECRET ORGANIZATION ABC who are opposed to the present GRAU regime and whose leader until now has been Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, ex-secretary of finance of the late provisional government of de Cespedes. This ABC SECRET SOCIETY is being fought by the ABC RADICALS who are inconditionally pro-GRAU.

4. All these three units are to be dissolved and disarmed according to orders given last week by the Chief of Staff Fulgencio Batista -no official decree has been issued yet- but these orders have not yet been obeyed, and there are negotiations going on between their leaders and the government whether or not to disorganize.

5. No figures are available as to the number of men so far enlisted in the REVOLUTIONARY GUARD. Some boast that they are 40,000, others say they are 5000. Probably they are much less than even this last figure.

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

aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4261 October 12, 1933

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CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Military Establishment
(a) Strength and Composition.

This is a supplement to G-2 Report No. 4261 of October 12, 1933, I.G. 6010-a, in reply to Evaluation of Reports of October 17:

1. The REVOLUTIONARY GUARD is to be composed of volunteers to be enlisted for 90 days. This term is to be renewed, of course. It is an entirely new organization and therefore, strictly speaking, will not include any part of the Caribbean Army of Students. But as it is the government's intention to have only this revolutionary guard besides the regular army, navy, and police forces and to dissolve all other armed organizations, it is understood that many members of the Caribbean Army -and also of the other armed units- will enlist in the Revolutionary Guard, but not all, because some individuals may be rejected as undesirable as to character and antecedents, and others may not be willing or able to reenlist, as for instance those students who will take up their studies again next month when the University of Havana will be reopened. It was this reenlistment of individual members of the Caribbean Army -not parts of the Army as such- that was meant by the statement made in Report No. 4261 of October 12 that the Revolutionary Guard will contain only part of the Caribbean Army.

2. There are no qualifications prescribed for the men who want to enlist in the Revolutionary Guard. Anyone may volunteer, but, of course, the recruiting officers are not bound to accept anybody whom they don't consider desirable. Strength now approximately 300.

3. The Caribbean Army does not come from the right or left wing of the students, but is divided between them.

4. The corps PRO LEY Y JUSTICIA can not be considered as representing a specific faction of the students. It is not even a purely student organization, but contains students as well as other young men. It is difficult to define why they are opposed to the Caribbean Army, as it is also difficult to define their political aims because these aims themselves are shifting and are probably in many cases rather a question of making a living. The reason for PRO LEY Y JUSTICIA's opposition to the Caribbean Army is not clear and seems to be rather a metter of personal ambition of their leaders. Each group wants to predominate, to enlist more members, to make a better showing of their strength. At present, however, they are both in the same predicament, because of the government's order to dissolve all these groups. So far this has been carried out only partly, but the delivery of arms to the government is going on and it seems that it will be accomplished in the near future.

5. The ABC Radicals were originally a part of the ABC Secret Society. They split from them about a year and a half ago, that is more than a year before the overthrow of Machado, because the main group was not considered radical enough. -- In this connection it must be said that the information contained in paragraph g of page 5 of Report No. 4268 of October 17, I.G. 3700-b, was based on erroneous information. In that paragraph it was said that the secret society ABC Radical was organized last May immediately following the arrival

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of the present American Ambassador. The fact is that the split of the radical group from the original ABC took place about a year and a half ago.

6. As reported on October 24 in Report No. 4283, I.G. 3700-b, these ABC Radicals changed, on October 20, their name to PARTIDO RADICAL NACIONAL and became an open political party, and on October 23 a part of them segregated and formed the "LEFT ABC Radicals". One day later, that is, on October 24, there was another split in the ranks of the PARTIDO RADICAL NACIONAL: a part of them publicly announced that under the leadership of Reinaldo Seguí (pronounced: Sā-ghee') they have formed another organization under the name of "ABC Internacional de Cuba" because they do not approve the support given the present government by the Partido Radical; that their aim is to reach an understanding in Washington without detriment to the sovereignty of Cuba, and the liberation of all army officers now in prison who have not stained their uniform during the tyranny of Machado. -- This newly segregated group "ABC Internacional de Cuba" seems to be small and of little importance. It is hardly worth while to take notice of it until its members prove their influence in politics.

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

aem

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G-2 Report

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By authority letter of Oct. 15, 1930, from DMCO - Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment.
Strength and Composition.

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1. A comparison of the official strength report as of June 30, 1933, and a report, unofficial, but indirectly obtained from headquarters, Camp Columbia, Sixth Military District, on November 2nd., may be of interest. The latest official strength report of the Army, dated July 31st. having been loaned by this office to the Commander, Special Service Squadron, it is necessary to refer to the June 30th return. However, the differences between these two returns are very slight.

2. The June 30th strength report shows total officers - 136.
Oficiales Supernumeraries (warrant officers) - 13.
Enlisted personnel -1513
Total -1662

CAMP COLUMBIA (6th Military District)

Unofficial strength report as of October 31, 1933. This is evaluated a close approximation of the actual strength.

Total strength, including present and absent.

4 Battalions of Infantry, each 295	1180
1 Cavalry Squadron	300
1 Signal Battalion	120
Total	1600

Absent (detached service, sick and wounded)

2 Infantry Companies, less detachments, at Santiago de Cuba	120
1 Infantry Company, less detachment, at Holguin, Oriente Province	40
Infantry detachments on duty with National Police of Havana (5 at each of 13 precincts)	65
Signal Corps detachments on guard at National Hotel	25
Infantry and Signal Corps detachments on duty at Army Headquarters, Castillo de la Fuerza	60
Infantry detachment on duty at Maximo Gomez Battery	40
Cavalry troop (mounted patrols) and Infantry detachments (dismounted guard of public buildings)	100
Infantry detachments (guards of public buildings and with police) Marianao	100
Wounded and sick (approximately)	100
TOTAL	650

Total strength (present and absent)		1600
Total absent (detached service, sick and wounded)	-	650
Total strength (present)	-	950

From M. A., Havana No. 4305 Date: Nov. 6, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3. Of the total strength (present) there are approximately 200 recruits. Some of these have had and some have not had prior military service.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4305 Date: Nov. 6, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Havana, Cuba.

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4-1 6010-a
22

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

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Strength of Las Cabanas

1. The strength of the garrison at Las Cabanas as of November 1st. was, present on the post, 426 officers and enlisted men. The number of sick and wounded is not known. The composition is as follows:

3rd. Coast Artillery Battalion, less one company which is at Santiago de Cuba.

2nd. Coast Artillery Battalion, less detachment, garrisoning San Ambrosia arsenal and supply depot.

Total strength 246 men.

Two batteries of Mountain Artillery - strength approximately 100 men.

One battery Light Artillery - total strength 80 men.

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

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

From M. A., Havana No. 4308 Date: Nov. 7, 1933.

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Havana, Cuba.

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6-2-29

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition. 2012-119/22

2012-133
29

1. Reference evaluation of reports Nos. 4308 and 4314 (indices 6010-a) dated November 13 and 21, respectively.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 1 1933

2. What is expected to be an accurate and detailed report on military units in and around Havana will be forwarded in next pouch. The receipt of this information was expected in time for the pouch of this date.

3. Information furnished by Batista on the subject of strength of garrisons has been so greatly exaggerated as to be worthless.

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

TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4345 November 28, 1933.

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24

G-2 Report 6010-a 7

CUBA (Combat)

2012-119/22

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 11 1933

1. With further reference to evaluation of report No. 4308, index as above, dated November 13, 1933, and supplementing report No. 4345 of November 28, 1933.

2012-119/23

2. The 1st.Coast Artillery Battalion is stationed at Maximo Gomez Barracks, with a detachment garrisoning and guarding the Castillo de la Fuerza where the offices of Army Headquarters are located, although the Chief of Staff has his official office at Camp Columbia.

3. The 2nd. and 3rd. Coast Artillery Battalions are still located at Las Cabanas. The 2nd. Battalion, in Las Cabanas Fortress proper, consists of approximately 240 men; the 3rd. Battalion of Coast Artillery, of approximately the same strength, is located at Las Cabanas Camp.

4. The Light Artillery Battery of approximately 100 men was moved from Las Cabanas Camp on December 5th to Camp Columbia.

5. The 1st. and 2nd. Batteries of Mountain Artillery are still at Las Cabanas Camp - strength approximately 60 men per battery.

6. There is a battalion of Revolutionary Guard stationed at Morro Castle, strength 250. The majority of this organization are former soldiers of the Cuban Army, and most of the remainder are former members of the Caribbean Army or A.B.C. Radicals.

7. There is a detachment of Artillery at the Presidio Modelo (National Penitentiary) on the Isle of Pines. The strength of this detachment is 215 men. There are also detachments in Camaguey and Santiago. These are not distinct units but are made up of detachments from all of the Coast Artillery.

8. Information as to the strength and composition of the garrison at Santiago de Cuba may be expected in a few days from the U.S. Consul at that place. For your information, it may be stated that communications between my office and the Consular Officers in Cuba are not sent in the open mail, but are carried and delivered by American pilots of the aviation company, in order to avoid any tampering with by Cuban postal officials.

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

Source:A.B.C.Information Service.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4362 December 8, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

DEC 1933
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2012-119
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6010-a
7

G-2 Report

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By authority letter of Dec. 13, 1963, from [illegible]
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-89

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

2012-119/22

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Strength of Garrison at
Isle of Pines.

1. With further reference to evaluation of report No. 4308, index as above, dated November 13, 1933, it is now apparent that there is a glaring error in paragraph 7 of report No. 4362 submitted by this office on December 8th, in answer to evaluation mentioned above. This paragraph states that 215 soldiers of artillery are on duty at the National Penitentiary on the Isle of Pines. I have just received a letter from a very reliable American contact at Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines) giving the strength of the military command on the Isle of Pines, which, in substance, is as follows:

100 Rural Guards belonging to squadron No. 43 -- of these 100 men approximately 50 have been recently transferred from the Revolutionary Guard detachment at Morro Castle, and all of them are men who have had former military service. The remainder, approximately 50, are newly enlisted young men and boys whose residence is on the Isle of Pines and who have had no experience with firearms.

There is also a detachment of 16 artillerymen belonging to the 2nd. Mountain Battery

There is a machine gun detachment of 16. (Arm of service not given, but believed to be from one of the Coast Artillery Battalions.)

A detachment of approximately 70, consisting of infantry, cavalry and the medical corps. The entire command is designated as "The Provisional Company of the Isle of Pines."

A detachment of 11 Rural Guards stationed permanently on the Isle of Pines, with headquarters at Nueva Gerona. They have in their possession 21 Springfield rifles, model 1904, and side arms; 7400 rounds of ammunition, six horses; one machine gun, Colt, old type. In addition, 75 Civil Guards are stationed at the penitentiary, armed as infantry.

The following weapons are on hand in the prison barracks:
5 machine guns, Colt, Model 1904.
2 " " Browning, new .30 calibre.
2 " " " new .50 calibre.
2 Howitzers, 75 m.m. Schneider, model 1912.
1 One Pounder, French manufacture.
Approximately 300 Springfield rifles
2 sub-machine guns, cal. 38, German manufacture.
Several .45 cal. Thompson sub-machine guns.
A large quantity of ammunition, but the exact amount unknown.

2. It was found that the report recently received from the A.B.C. Information Service on the strength of military garrisons around Havana is so inaccurate as to require further research from other sources, which is now being undertaken.

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

Source: Personal Contact
TNG:vm

M.A., Havana No. 4363 December 9, 1933

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2012-119
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-119/25

Subject: Strength and Composition.

Strength of Garrison at
Isle of Pines.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 2 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4363, index as above, dated December 18, 1933, Rural Guard Squadron No. 43 was not listed as a squadron in the Cuban Army strength reports which were rendered during the Machado and Cespedes regimes, so far as I know. There was, however, a detachment of Rural Guard stationed at the Presido Modelo (model penitentiary) at that time. This detachment, which consisted of something over 100 men, acted as prison guards and was under the command of the Secretario de Gobernacion and paid by that department.

2. The Springfield rifles referred to in above mentioned evaluation of report are model 1903 instead of 1904. This was a clerical error.

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4390 December 28, 1933

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Enlisted Personnel.

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Strength of Enlisted Personnel. 2012-119/6

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4357, index as above, dated December 12, 1933, the Cuban Army and Navy were paid on December 18th to include December 31, 1933. There are only three months pay in arrears in these services, to wit: April, May and June, 1933. The source of the information on pay as given in report No. 4357 was the Official Gazette of the Cuban Government.

2. With regard to the special dispatch in the New York Times, dated Havana, December 10th, which states that "recent enlistments are said to have increased the Army from the 8,000 under Machado to 12,000; in addition there is a militia of several thousand", the enlisted personnel under Machado and Cespedes numbered slightly over 10,000. On September 21, 1933, former Captain Dominguez, who was in charge of the records of enlisted personnel, furnished me a strength report in which the total enlisted strength as of August 31, 1933, was 10,345. My evaluation of Captain Dominguez' report is very high, and I was given to understand that the difference in enlisted strength as given by him and that of the monthly official strength reports of June and July, 1933, which gave the strength of enlisted men as about 600 more, was because of the practice in vogue during the latter part of the Machado regime of "padding" payrolls. I had been informed that the actual number of enlisted men in the Army was several hundred less than the official strength reports showed and this was borne out by Captain Dominguez' unofficial but, as I consider, very accurate estimate, upon which I based my report No. 4224, dated September 21, 1933. I do not believe that Mr. J. D. Phillips, local correspondent for the New York Times, whom I know very well and see every day, knew how many men were in the Army under Machado nor does he know how many are in the Army today. However, I am convinced that the enlisted strength of the Cuban Army is being considerably increased and that it will probably equal or exceed 12,000 at the present time.

3. I have a recent report on the Rural Guard Squadron No.33 with headquarters at Florida, Camaguey Province, which gives the total strength of the unit as 204; formerly it was approximately 140. At present the strength at Florida proper is 100; formerly it was approximately half that number. On the other hand, scattered reports of other Rural Guard squadrons show decreases in strength since September 4, 1933.

4. Both Major del Valle and I expect to have data not only from Camaguey but from Santa Clara and Matanzas within a few days.

5. Mr. Phillips' statement that there is a militia of several thousand is quite exaggerated. There is a Revolutionary Guard at Morro Castle of approximately 250. The strength of the Pro Ley y Justicia units is certainly not over 350. This latter unit is composed of former University students and untrained recruits picked up from the streets of Havana, a large percentage of which are negroes. Although they are armed with rifles, they have received no instruction or training whatsoever

From M.A., Havana No. 4400 January 4, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

in firing their weapons and, except for the fact that they are useful in replacing police and soldiers in inspecting motor vehicles for arms and ammunition at bridges and other points in the city, their value as military units is nil.

6. Recruiting has been active in the Cuban Army and Navy within the past two months and, while we know that the strength of certain units has been somewhat increased, we also know that there have been many separations from the service, particularly of white men.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4400 January 4, 1933.

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2012-119
6200-b 2 of

G-2 Report 6-1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 9 1934

Number of Officers in Cuban Army.

2271-9.31/9

1. With reference to footnote on evaluation of reports dated December 12, 1933, regarding the number of officers in the Cuban Army at present, and referring also to paragraph 1, report No. 4354, index 3200-a, dated December 2, 1933, which was prepared by one of the secretaries of the Embassy, presumably Mr. E. L Reed, who has since been relieved from this mission and assigned to duty in the State Department in Washington.

2. Major Franco Granero, Cuban Army, has furnished this office the following data:

Total number of commissioned officers, Cuban Army - 654.
(Of this number, 80 are former officers and 574 have been commissioned since September 4th),

20% of these officers are negroes.

The total number of commissioned officers on September 4th was 891.

3. This office and the intelligence officer, Special Service Squadron, believes that the total number of commissioned officers as stated by Major Franco Granero is too high. Although it is a fact that a number of officers are occupying semi-civil-official positions throughout the Island as mayors of some of the municipalities, military supervisors, etc., nevertheless, the number of officers on duty with some of the organizations and especially with some of the Rural Guard organizations, is smaller than prior to September 4th. For instance, a report is being submitted by this office today on the strength and distribution of the 17th Rural Guard Squadron in Oriente Province. Formerly there were five officers on duty with this squadron. On December 23rd. there was but one.

4. Again referring to Major Franco Granero's statement that 80 former officers are commissioned in the present Cuban Army, we believe this number to be too low. The several former Cuban Army officers now at liberty or in hiding in Havana with whom I am in contact from time to time have all expressed the opinion that there are approximately 120 officers of the Machado and Cespedes regimes now holding commissions in the present Army. At the earliest opportunity I shall check the Official Gazettes for further data on this subject. This, however, is not a simple task, considering the fact that over 10,000 presidential decrees have been incorporated in the Official Gazettes since September 10, 1933.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG;vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4401 January 4, 1933

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61 2012-119
JAN 29 WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6200-b

2012-11, 9/27

Subject: CUBA (Combat)
Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 16 1934

1. Reference is made to paragraph 4 of report #4401 of January 4, 1934, index 6200-b: This paragraph states that over 10,000 presidential decrees have been incorporated in the Official Gazette since September 10, 1933. This is a clerical error. The total number of governmental decrees published in the Official Gazette during the whole calendar year of 1933 was 3345, not including a large number of court decrees.

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

TNG/aem

M. A. Cuba . Report No. 4418 January 12, 1934

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6-1 2012-119
30
6180-b

G-2 Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 30 1934

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops
(b) Permanent Military Posts and Stations

STRENGTH REPORT OF THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT (comprising the Province of Havana except Camp Columbia and La Cabana) as of JANUARY 25, 1934

	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	8	-	39
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 1			
Guines	2	1	30
Melena del Sur	-	-	13
San Nicolas	-	-	13
Palos	-	-	14
Nueva Paz	-	-	13
Madruga	1	-	17
Catalina	-	-	12
Pipian	-	-	8
	3	1	120
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 2			
Guanabacoa	2	-	55
El Cotorro	-	-	9
San Jose de las Lajas	-	-	11
Tapaste	-	-	6
Jaruco	1	-	13
Santa Cruz del Norte	-	-	9
Campo Florido	-	-	8
Jibacoa	-	-	5
Aguacate	1	-	12
Bainoa	-	-	11
Caraballo	-	-	6
Portugalete	-	-	6
	4	-	151
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 3			
San Antonio de los Banos	2	-	48
Ceiba del Agua	-	-	6
Vereda Nueva	-	-	6
La Salud	1	-	8
Rincon	-	-	10
Guira de Melena	1	-	10
Alquizar	-	1	7
Guanimar	-	-	7
Gabriel	-	-	6
	4	1	108
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 4			
Marianao	2	1	52
La Tropical	-	-	9
forward	2	1	61

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	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men
brought forward	2	1	61
El Chico	-	1	13
Punta Brava	-	-	14
Hoyo Colorado	1	-	15
Caimito	-	-	5
Guayabal	-	-	8
Banes	-	-	7
Biltmore	-	-	7
	3	2	130
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 5			
Cuartel Capitan Hernandez Ruda, Vedado	3	1	107
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 6			
Santiago de las Vegas	2	-	39
Calabazar	-	-	12
Managua	-	-	10
San Antonio de las Vegas	-	1	10
Nueva Gerona	1	-	19
Batabano	-	-	14
Quivican	-	-	11
San Felipe	-	-	9
Bejucal	-	-	10
Rancho Boyeros	-	-	16
	4	1	150
RECAPITULATION: HEADQUARTERS	8	-	39
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON # 1	3	1	120
" " " " 2	4	-	151
" " " " 3	4	1	108
" " " " 4	3	2	130
" " " " 5	3	1	107
" " " " 6	4	1	150
	29	6	805

Source: Official figures obtained from Commander of 5th Military District

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

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6-1 2012-119
31

G-2 Report 6180-b

RECEIVED 9/2 W. D. FEB - 2 1934

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops
(b) Permanent Military Posts and Stations

STRENGTH REPORT OF THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT
(comprising the Province of Matanzas) as of
JANUARY 25, 1934

	Officers	Enlisted
Headquarters	12	47
Music band	1	20
Tercio Tactico (Fifth)	10	335
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 25		
Cardenas	2	64
Cantel	1	22
Itabo	1	34
	4	120
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 26		
Colon	2	50
Banaguises	-	20
Los Arabos	1	25
Calimete	1	25
	4	120
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 27		
Matanzas	2	65
Limonar	1	19
Coliseo	1	30
Peñas Altas	-	15
	4	129
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 29		
Union de Reyes	2	48
Cabezas	1	38
Navajas	1	33
	4	119
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 30		
Jovellanos	2	40
Agramonte	-	26
Perico	1	28
Jaguey Grande	1	27
	4	121
RECAPITULATION:		
HEADQUARTERS	12	47
MUSIC BAND	1	20
TERCIO TACTICO (FIFTH)	10	335
forward	23	402

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	Officers	Enlisted
brought forward	23	402
RURAL GUARD SQUADRON No. 25	4	120
" " " " 26	4	120
" " " " 27	4	129
" " " " 29	4	119
" " " " 30	4	121
	43	1011

Source: Personal Contacts

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

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3

WAR DEPARTMENT

6200-e

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Enlisted Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB - 5 193

2012-119/27

Strength of Enlisted Personnel.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4400 (6200-e), dated January 12, 1934, Captain Dominguez' report was as of July 31, 1933, instead of August 31st. This was a typographical error. The report was obtained from Captain Dominguez in September, in order to obtain, if practicable, the difference between the actual enlisted strength and the enlisted strength as carried on the Cuban Army pay rolls and in the Cuban Army monthly strength reports.

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4437 January 30, 1934.

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33

G-2 Report 6180-b

CUBA (Combat) 2012-119/33

Subject: Permanent Military Posts and Stations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1934

Fifth Military District

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4434 (6180-b) dated February 1, 1934, the 23rd. Street Police Station is still the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District.

2. During a visit of inspection to this place on February 7th, Captain Durfee and I saw approximately 30 enlisted men. The report submitted by this office giving strength of the Fifth Military District as of January 25, 1934, was requested by me from Major Querejeta, commanding the Fifth District, and was furnished by him.

3. The 23rd. Street Police Station occupies an important position overlooking and commanding the 23rd. Street bridge. It has been occupied on several occasions by relatively strong garrisons during periods of disorder. It was the opinion of the Squadron Intelligence Officer and of the A.B.C. Intelligence Bureau, at the time the former report was submitted, that the local garrison was approximately 150 men. In view of the plans of the A.B.C. to capture this place and block the passage of troops from Camp Columbia to Havana, during the Grau regime, and the change in attitude of the A.B.C. and other oppositionists at the present time, the drastic reduction in strength of garrison is quite understandable.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and
Observation

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4464 February 12, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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6-1 2012-119
34
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TRANSLATION OF DECREE NO. 408

WHEREAS: On July 20, 1926 the Organic Law of the Army was promulgated, which law was dictated by the President of the Republic, by virtue of authority contained in the Law of March 2, 1926, and under the provisions of which the Army was organized, which organization at the present time requires not only a new law for its regulation, but also new services and greater sphere of action in accordance with the revolutionary spirit by which the Provisional Government of the Republic is sustained;

WHEREAS: To insure the defense and preservation of the independence and sovereignty of Cuba, to imrpove and adapt the armed forces, reorganize those that already exist and fix legal standards in accordance with the several needs of the State;

THEREFORE: Employing the faculties granted me by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, and at the proposal of the Secretary of Interior and War, and with the sanction of the Council of Secretaries:

BE IT RESOLVED:

FIRST: To revoke the Organic Law of the Army published in the Official Gazette under date of July 20, 1926.

SECOND: To declare dissolved the Army of Cuba which was organized in accordance with the law mentioned above.

THIRD: To declare null and void all the rights and obligations which, under the Organic Law of the Army, dated July 20, 1926, corresponded or may correspond to the components of said Army and also to its military state.

FOURTH: To create the Constitutional Army of Cuba, with the aim of insuring the independence and sovereignty of the Republic.

FIFTH: The Constitutional Army will maintain the integrity of the Constitution and of the laws which freely and in legitimate conventions are given to the people of Cuba.

Until a new Constitution is drawn up and ratified, the Army which is created by this present Decree will revere and uphold the Constitutional Law of the Republic.

SIXTH: The organization of the Constitutional Army will be effected in accordance with the standards set by this Decree, and later Laws and Decrees.

SEVENTH: Those individuals who are actually and materially rendering active service, and who are drawing pay in the Army on the date of promulgation of this Decree; those who should guard the rights acquired in service in the protection of the above resolutions, shall fill the positions of officers, warrant officers, sub-officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Constitutional Army.

TEMPORARY RESOLUTIONS

1. The Chief of Staff of the Army is ordered and expressly authorized to command and organize the Constitutional Army of Cuba. To this end he will submit to the Provisional President of the Republic, for his approval, the measures, rules and regulations

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

which he may deem necessary without prejudice to the faculties which in this order the Constitutional Law gives to the Provisional President of the Republic.

2. Notwithstanding the previous regulations, all pensions granted before the promulgation of this Decree by reason of retirement or exemption from duty, and until such time as may be otherwise ordered, will be paid to those concerned, or will be suppressed in the manner and amount established by laws, decrees and regulations.

3. Those individuals who belonged to the dissolved Army and other armed forces, who may have contributed to the retirement and relief from active duty fund, must, within twenty days from the publication of this Decree, submit a claim to the Provisional President of the Republic, solely with regard to the right of obtaining payment of the pension.

This right to the payment of pension is recognized only for those who were not declared responsible for grave crime or misdemeanor during the period from May 20, 1925 to August 12, 1933.

The Provisional President of the Republic, or the Commission which he may appoint, after hearing any pleas which he may deem necessary, will pass on the claims and will regulate the method of paying said pensions.

The Provisional President of the Republic, within twenty days from the date of publication of this Decree, will dictate the rules necessary to formulate the procedure for settling claims mentioned above, and everything in connection with matters established in this Decree.

EIGHTH: The Secretary of Interior and War is charged with carrying out the provisions of this Decree.

Given in the Presidential Palace, in Havana, this 8th Day of February, 1934.

(Signed) CARLOS MENDIETA
PRESIDENT.

Felix Granados
Secretary of Interior and War.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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L-1 2012-119
34
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G-2 Report 6100-f

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Questions Concerning Important Changes in Organization and Strength.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 20 1934

Reorganization of the Army

1. There is being forwarded herewith translation of Decree No. 408, published in the Official Gazette of February 9, 1934, and which pertains to the reorganization of the Army.

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

Source: Official Documents.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No.4472 February 15, 1934.

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6010

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.

Organization of Constitutional Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 1 1934

1. There is attached hereto a translation made by Captain I.V.H. Durfee, Assistant Military Attache, of Decree-Law No. 671, published in the Official Gazette of Cuba on November 13, 1934, and which prescribes the Organization of the Constitutional Army of Cuba.

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

Source: Official Documents.

Encl: Translation.

TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4813 November 25, 1934.

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6-1 2012-119

35

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TRANSLATION
DECREE LAW NO. 671.

CHAPTER 1.
Concerning the Organization of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 1. The Constitutional Army is a national institution whose prime aim consists in maintaining the independence of the country and the power of the current Constitutional Law or of any other law which in proper convention may be given to the Cuban people; also those laws and dispositions which may be in force and which emanate from the legitimate powers of the State.

ARTICLE 2: The Constitutional Army shall be composed of the following organizations:

General Headquarters.
The branches of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry.
Corps of Engineers.
Aviation Corps.
Corps of Military Jurisprudence.
Corps of Military Sanitation.
Veterinary Corps.
The Military Academy.
The personnel of retired officers and enlisted men.
The Military Reserve.
The Military Intelligence Service.
(The Cavalry arm will be composed of "Tercio Tacticos", or Cavalry Squadron, and the Rural Guard.)

CHAPTER 2.
Concerning the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3: The supreme command of the Army will correspond, in accordance with the dispositions of paragraph 10, Article 49 of the Constitutional Law, to the President of the Republic, who will exercise it directly through the Secretary of National Defense and by means of the Commander of the Constitutional Army. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the President of the Republic may at any moment confer with the Commander of the Constitutional Army or give him orders directly.

CHAPTER 3.
Concerning the Secretary of National Defense.

ARTICLE 4: The Secretary of National Defense, in addition to the faculties conferred upon him by current dispositions, will be charged with carrying out the plans of the President of the Republic as regards military affairs. He directly represents the President, and will be obliged always to proceed in accordance with instructions from said authority. His orders and instructions will be understood always as coming from the President, and, as such, will be obeyed.

CHAPTER 4.
Concerning General Headquarters.

ARTICLE 5: General Headquarters is charged with investigating all questions which effect the efficiency of the Constitutional Army and its state of preparedness for military obligations, and with this in view, its studies and reports are on questions relative to the organization, distribution, equipment, armament and training of the military forces (regular and reserve); it proposes all legislative measures, general

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and special regulations which effect the instruction, transportation, communications, quarters and supply of the Army; it prepares projects and maneuvers; it revises the budgets for the maintenance of the Army, and confers upon the use of budgetary monies; it exercises supervision over military education and instruction; over examination of applicants for commission, efficiency reports, and the designation of the personnel necessary to organize temporary or permanent commands, and over all orders and instructions which may originate in the course of the administration of any branch of the service which may have relation to the efficiency of the military forces.

ARTICLE 6: The General Headquarters is charged, moreover, with preparing plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces, including the designations of members of the same who must serve in the various units of the Army; with making studies of possible theatres of war and strategic questions in general; with collecting foreign and national military information; with preparing plans and reports of campaigns, battles, encounters and expeditions, and with compiling and editing the technical history of the military operations of Cuba. It will also be its duty to confer with the Secretary of National Defense on all subjects relative to the Army, such as the organization and mobilization of troops, enlistments, promotions, retirement or separation from the service of officers and enlisted men; findings of Courts Martial; supply, sanitation service, manufacture of war materiel, military archives, fortifications, quarters, military maneuvers and operations, and everything relative to the defense of the national territory and the conservation of public order; it will also be charged with executing and causing to be executed the instructions of the President of the Republic on the subjects mentioned herein.

CHAPTER 5.
Concerning the Commander of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 7: The Commander of the Constitutional Army will be an officer who holds the grade of Colonel, and will be appointed by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 8: The Commander of the Constitutional Army will receive orders and instructions directly from the President of the Republic, or through the corresponding Secretary. However, in case of war or grave disturbance in the public order, the Commander of the Army will act on his own initiative when the public interests and those of the service demand it, in all cases reporting his actions to the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 9: The Commander of the Constitutional Army shall have charge of the direction, instruction and administration of all organizations of the Army, including military schools of all classes; he shall also have direct and immediate command over all personnel of which the Army is composed.

ARTICLE 10: The Commander of the Constitutional Army will designate those officers who are to form the general military Courts Martial for the trying of officers, active and retired; of enlisted men of General Headquarters, of retired men and of members of the military Reserve, in those cases which pertain to it; he will have authority over the findings and sentences of Courts Martial, which is conferred upon him by the Law of Military Procedure and that of the Reorganization of the Military Tribunal. As regards members of the Reserve, he shall have the authority which is conferred upon him by the present Decree-Law and by any other which may be issued pertaining thereto.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CHAPTER 6.
Concerning the Inspector General of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 11: The Inspector General of the Constitutional Army will be an officer who holds the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and will be appointed by the President of the Republic. The Inspector General will be under the direction of the Commander of the Constitutional Army, acting in all cases as his representative and in his name.

ARTICLE 12: In case of the temporary absence of the Commander of the Constitutional Army, the Inspector General will take over his duties, without being substituted for in his office as Inspector General. In case of the definite absence of the Commander of the Army, the Inspector General will definitely substitute for him, and, in this case, will be promoted to the grade of Colonel. To fill the vacancy in the office of Inspector General, the President of the Republic will designate an officer on active duty whose grade shall be not less than that of Major, and will promote him to Lieutenant Colonel.

ARTICLE 13: The orders and instructions given by the Inspector General of the Army will be understood and received as orders and instructions from the Commander of the Constitutional Army as long as they do not conflict with the regulations, and, as such, they will be obeyed.

ARTICLE 14: In addition to the functions especially entrusted to him by the Commander of the Army, the Inspector General will make periodic visits of inspection to the various Military Districts and dependencies of the General Headquarters, informing himself of the progress of these and making detailed reports of the results of said inspections to the Commander of the Army, to whom he will recommend the measures which he may consider most necessary to the betterment of the military service and discipline.

CHAPTER 7.
Concerning the Assistants to the Commander of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 15: For the fulfillment of the functions which by this Decree-Law are entrusted to the Commander of the Constitutional Army, he shall have two assistants: The Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General - who shall be chiefs of the corresponding auxiliary departments, and who shall be appointed by the Commander of the Army and selected from among those officers who hold the grade of Major. The assistants to the Commander of the Army, as long as they hold these offices, shall have the grade of Lieutenant Colonel with the pay and allowances which correspond to said grade. Upon relief from office as assistants to the Commander of the Army, they will return to the grade of Major and will hold an office commensurate with that grade.

CHAPTER 8.
Concerning other Officers of General Headquarters.

ARTICLE 16: The officers of General Headquarters will be designated by the Commander of the Constitutional Army. Such officers of technical organizations as are deemed necessary for the good of the service will be attached to General Headquarters. The chiefs of these technical organizations will be selected by the Commander of the Army.

CHAPTER 9.
Concerning the Exercise of Command.

ARTICLE 17: The command of the forces of the Constitutional Army shall extend to all personnel and materiel; to the direction, government and administration of the service in all branches, and to the exercise of the jurisdiction of war by the corresponding military authorities.

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ARTICLE 18: The command in the Constitutional Army shall correspond to the grade; but, no officer shall take command of any determined organization or unit without competent authority, except in case of substitution, according to the regulations. In cases where two or more officers are serving on the same post, the one with the higher grade, or seniority in grade, will assume command without prior authorization, except in the case of District Inspector. In whatever circumstances in which, without prior order or express designation from the Commander, members of the armed forces are stationed for service, the officer or enlisted man of highest grade will assume command.

ARTICLE 19: The appropriate commands in the Army are:

For a Colonel:	Command of the Army
For a Lieut.Colonel:	" " a Regiment.
For a Major:	" " a Battalion or a Squadron.
For a Captain:	Command of a Company, Troop or Battery.
For a Lieutenant:	Command of a Platoon.
For a Sergeant:	Command of a Section.
For a Corporal:	Command of a Squad.

However, an officer or non-commissioned officer may exercise, temporarily, commands higher than those corresponding to his grade.

ARTICLE 20: Officers of General Headquarters, or of Headquarters, while they remain in that situation and in ordinary circumstances, shall not have command of troops, fortress' or military detachments, but they may assume command of an auxiliary detachment, unit or post in which they are serving provided it is in accordance with regulations and according to their grade or seniority, or when expressly designated by proper authority.

ARTICLE 21: Officers of non-combatant services will exercise command only over officers and enlisted men of their particular services who may be under their immediate orders. Medical officers will exercise command also over patients and over personnel which may be placed under their orders by the necessities of the service.

CHAPTER 10.
Concerning the Services of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 22: The Constitutional Army will be charged, in addition to the essentially military services, with the conservation of public order and the protection of persons and property.

ARTICLE 23: The Rural Guard will have the double character of a military organization and of rural police. As a military organization it will be governed by the laws, regulations, orders, circulars and general dispositions of the Army; as rural police it will be governed by the special regulations and the orders and dispositions contained therein.

ARTICLE 24: Members of the Rural Guard will have the character of police agents, but they will not exercise these functions within any urban limits, except in cases of strict necessity, either when a crime is committed in their presence, or, when in the exercise of their functions they are obligated to the pursuit, the conduct or the arrest of evil-doers within the towns, or to the fulfillment of other duties coincident to said services.

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

ARTICLE 25: When the President of the Republic esteems it necessary, he may confer on any officer or officers of the Army special commissions in the national or foreign territory, as delegates of his authority and under his immediate orders, or as a delegate under the orders of one of the Secretaries of his Cabinet. Officers detached from special services will receive a per diem, when authorized by the President of the Republic, which will be paid by the branch of the Administration in which they are temporarily serving.

ARTICLE 26: They are proper acts of military service in the general intent of the Law of Military Procedure and in other legal meanings, those which the members of the Army execute in the following cases:

1. Exercise of any command, commission or military service whatever.

2. Carrying out orders emanating from any higher authority, or any of the duties which their remaining in the Army imposes upon them.

3. Exercising functions as agents of judicial authority, or as assistants to the Attorney General, or as a delegate of any gubernatorial authority, even though the functions which they are fulfilling may be of civil or administrative character.

4. In any of the special commissions to which the preceding Article (Article 25) refers.

CHAPTER 11.

Concerning Territorial Division.

ARTICLE 27: The national territory for military purposes will be divided into as many military districts as is deemed convenient for the services.

ARTICLE 28: The Commander of each military district will be designated by the Commander of the Constitutional Army from among officers who hold the grade of Major and under their orders will be all the forces which are stationed therein, as well as military establishments of all classes, except in cases expressly excepted by the Commander of the Army. There will be in each regiment a District Inspector whose functions will be laid down in regulations and who will be named for said position by the Commander of the Army from among those officers who hold the grade of Major, and who will assume the duties of District Commander during the temporary absence of said Commander. The Headquarters of the regiment will be located in a place designated by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 29: The Commander of the Army will determine the number of officers and enlisted men which may be necessary for the Headquarters of each District for the direction, government and administration of same.

ARTICLE 30: The District Commander will also command the regiment located in the District and will have the same authority as that granted the Commander of the Army in Article 9 of the present Decree-Law with

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

respect to the appointment of general Courts Martial which are to try enlisted men under his command, as well as authority over the findings and sentences of said Courts.

ARTICLE 31: When the President of the Republic esteems it necessary, he may temporarily divide the territory of the Nation into a department of two or more military districts designated by the Commander of the Army; for the command of each department, the Inspector General of the Army, one of his assistants or an officer who, by reason of his command, shall have the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. In such cases the Commanders of said Districts will continue to exercise the judicial and gubernatorial functions which are attributed to them by current laws, decree-laws, regulations and orders.

ARTICLE 32: The number of officers and enlisted men of the Headquarters of the command referred to in the previous Article will be designated by General Headquarters of the Army.

ARTICLE 33: A Military Post is a zone, the limits of which are previously fixed by the Executive, and in which forces of the Army are encamped or are stationed for service and, in general, all places destined for military use, such as warehouses, stockyards, manufacturing plants, etc. Also, any place under the protection of the forces of the Army. In campaigns or maneuvers a Military Post will be understood as the area of the zone determined by the straight lines which unite the extreme limits of the advanced sentinels' posts.

CHAPTER 12.

Concerning the Military Hierarchy

ARTICLE 34: Military Hierarchy shall be as follows:

Commander of the Constitutional Army.
Inspector General of the Constitutional Army.
Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.
Commanders of Military Districts.
(The Adjutant and the Quartermaster Generals, as well as the Commanders of the Military Districts while fulfilling these duties, shall have the grade of Lieut.Colonel, with the pay and allowances which correspond to that grade.)

Effective Ranks

Superior Officers	: Colonel
	: Lieut.Colonel
	: Major
Junior Officers:	: Captain
	: 1st.Lieutenant
	: 2nd.Lieutenant
Sub-Officers	: Graduated Cadet
	: Sub-Lieutenant
	: Sub-Officer

Aspirants to Commission: Student Cadet.

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

Enlisted Grades.

	Duties
Sergeant, 1st.Class	: Expert electrician and mechanic; Drum major of the H.H.Q. band; First Class Musician; Stenographer; Assistant Regimental Sergeant Major: Regimental Quartermaster and commissary Sergeant. Regimental Paymaster: Regimental Drum Major: Sanitary: Veterinary: Quarter-master and Commissary of the band.
Sergeant, 2nd.Class	: Aviation pilot: Mechanic 1st.class: Topographer: Printer: Draftsman and topographer: Chief draftsman: Standard bearer: 1st.Sergeant: Carpenter:Stone Mason: Plumber: Explosive expert: Radio man: Battalion or squadron Sergeant Major: Quartermaster Sergeant: 2nd.Class Musician: Sanitary:Veterinary: Supply: Electrician.
Sergeant, 3rd. Class	: Company Quartermaster Sergeant. Mechanist. Line Sergeant. Lineman. Topographical draftsman. Draftsman. Stable Sergeant. Master Draftsman. Master Electrician. Fireman. Explosive Expert. Radio Expert. Telephone specialist. Operator specialist. Mechanic. 3rd. Class Musician. Sanitary. Veterinary.
Corporal	: First Class. Clerk. Gunner. Mechanist. Specialist. Line. Mechanic. Bookbinder. Munitions. Blacksmith. Saddler. Radio Operator. Telephone Operator. Brakeman. Road repairman. Sanitary. Veterinary. Musician.

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

		Duties
Private	:	First Class Musician.
		Mechanic.
		First cook.
		Second cook.
		Amanuensis.
		Sanitary.
		Veterinary.
		Bugler.
		Telephone operator.
		Steam engine specialist.
		Specialist.
		Radio Operator.
		Line repairman.
		Office assistant.
		Orderly.
		Barber.
		Teacher.
		Chauffeur.
		Line.

Among enlisted men of the same grade, the hierarchy will determine the corresponding seniority in said grade, and among those of the same classification, the greater length of service will determine the seniority.

ARTICLE 35: Among officers of the same grade, the senior shall be the one of greatest length of service. If the length of service is the same, the senior will be he who had greater length of service in the previous grade; if the length of service in previous grade is the same, the senior will be he who has obtained the higher qualification on the entrance examination; if this is the same, the senior will be the one who has the most service in the armed forces; if the time served in the armed forces is the same, the elder will be senior. The effective date of promotions among officers and non-commissioned officers will be the day following the date on which the vacancy occurs.

CHAPTER 13.
Concerning the Military State.

ARTICLE 36: The military state is enjoyed by all members of the Army on active service; those retired in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law of Military Retirement; and members of the Reserve when they are called to active service. The obligations which the military state imposes are determined by current dispositions or by Military Laws, or by Decrees of the President, or by orders of the service dictated by competent authority.

ARTICLE 37: Military men who are enjoying the military state may occupy two distinct situations -- the active and the retired -- the active when they are in the fulfillment of military functions, and the retired when they leave active service with the rights conceded to them by Law.

ARTICLE 38: Rights of the military state are as follows:

1. The command which corresponds to each grade.
2. The enjoyment of salaries, increases, gratuities and allowances which this Law, the Budget Laws, and the Law of Retirement determine.
3. Those which emanate from the Laws, Decrees and Regulations concerning entrance, promotions, retirement and pensions.

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

ARTICLE 39: The military state is lost for the following causes:

(1) By desertion of an officer, sub-officer, aspirant for commission and enlisted men. Deserters who surrender themselves, or are captured, reacquire the military state until their cases are legally disposed of.

(2) By resignation of an officer, sub-officer, or aspirant for commission, but in no case will his post be abandoned until the resignation has been accepted by the President of the Republic. In the case of enlisted men, when they are separated from the service for any reason.

(3) For having been sentenced by Military Tribunal to dismissal or separation from the service, or to punishment with carries with it dismissal.

(4) For having been sentenced by a Military or Civil Tribunal for a common crime of disgraceful character, or for any offense included in the ordinary Penal Code or special laws, and punishable by principal or accessory sentence of absolute or special disqualification, temporary or permanent, or by any sentence of privation of liberty for more than one year, except in the case provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 21 of the Law of Retirement as refers to retired persons.

(5) When it is proved in the manner determined by the regulations for the execution of the Law of Retirement that a person has become disqualified physically by reason of vicious conduct or bad habits.

ARTICLE 40: Separation from the service may not be solicited in the following cases:

(1) When a person in active military service is undergoing trial by Military Court.

(2) When he is indebted to the State.

(3) In time of war or grave danger to the public order.

ARTICLE 41: Military persons who have lost the military state for any of the reasons expressed in Numbers 3, 4 and 5 of Article 39 may not reenter the Army.

CHAPTER 14.
Concerning the Commissioning of Officers.

ARTICLE 42: Entrance into the Corps of Officers of the General Register of the Army will be in the grade of 2nd. Lieutenant; vacancies which occur in this grade will be filled by graduates of the Military Academy, those coming from the Cadet School alternating with those of the School for Officers in the proportion of fifty per cent from each school. If in either of the schools a sufficient number of graduates to complete the fifty per cent does not exist, the vacancies will be filled by the graduates which do exist regardless of the school from which they are taken.

ARTICLE 43: The officers of the Aviation Corps will enter the grade of 2nd. Lieutenant, after having graduated from the corresponding school.

ARTICLE 44: The entrance of medical officers and those of the Corps

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

of Military Jurisprudence will be in the grade of 1st. Lieutenant. The entrance of engineer officers, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians and musicians will be in the grade of 2nd.Lieutenant. The vacancies which occur in these Corps will be filled by examination from among those individuals who shall fill the requirements demanded by the corresponding regulation. All non-combatant officers upon entering the Army will take a course on military subjects during one month, according to the program mapped out by General Headquarters.

ARTICLE 45: Officers of the Constitutional Army will be commissioned by the President of the Republic, who will issue the corresponding diplomas.

CHAPTER 15.
Concerning Graduated Cadets and the Appointment of Sub-Lieutenants and Sub-Officers of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 46: All members of the Army who have taken the course of studies in the Military Academy as aspirants for commission and who pass this course, will be called graduated cadets and will fill the vacancies of 2nd. Lieutenants in the order of their class standing.

ARTICLE 47: All sergeants of the Constitutional Army of the Republic who have more than eight years service in grade and more than twenty years as enlisted men in the armed forces of the Republic, whatever may be their age, will be appointed sub-Lieutenants with the annual pay of $900, plus ten per cent for each five years of service, in accordance with Article 69, without the right to the allowances of an officer.

ARTICLE 48: The number of sub-Lieutenants of the Constitutional Army will be limited in accordance with Article 163 of this Decree-Law. Sergeants who attain the rights granted by the preceding Article, and who cannot be appointed sub-Lieutenants due to lack of vacancies in this grade, will receive, until a vacancy occurs, a monthly gratuity of $12.00.

ARTICLE 49: The positions of sub-officers will be technical in character and must be filled as a result of examination. Enlisted men of the Army who demonstrate their capacity for the corresponding specialty and, in addition, fulfill the requirements in each case, shall have the right to compete in the examinations for this grade. Said enlisted men will be appointed Sergeants 1st. Class in the order of qualification obtained in the examination, and after six months in said grade with a clear record and having demonstrated their efficiency, as reported by the corresponding commander, they will be appointed sub-officers. If the examinations are not held, due to lack of enlisted aspirants, or in case these fail to pass said examinations, a new examination will be held which will be open to civilians.

CHAPTER 16.
Concerning the General Register.

ARTICLE 50: The General Register is a list of the officers of the Constitutional Army according to grade, rank and seniority. There will be one General Register; one Separate Register and as many Special Registers as there are professional services in the Army, including the Aviation Corps. In the General Register will appear all officers of the

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

Constitutional Army, including non-combatant officers, in order of seniority of each grade. In the Separate Register will be all the officers of the Arms, Corps or Services of the Army which are not included in the Special Registers. It will regulate the relative hierarchy among officers and serve to form the promotion list by seniority in accordance with the precepts of this Decree-Law. The Special Registers will regulate the relative hierarchy among the officers of the different Corps or Services which are not in the Separate Register, and will serve to form the promotion list by seniority in accordance with this Decree-Law.

ARTICLE 51: The Special Registers will contain the following:

Aviators.
Doctors.
Auditors.
Veterinarians.
Dentists
Pharmacists.
Engineers.
Musicians.

ARTICLE 52: The grades included in the Special Registers will be the following:

(a) For Doctors and Auditors: From 1st. Lieutenant to Major.

(b) For Veterinarians: From 2nd.Lieutenant to Major.

(c) For Engineers, Aviators, Dentists, Pharmacists and Musicians: From 2nd. Lieutenant to Captain.

ARTICLE 53: All Aviation officers will be included in the Separate Register of the Army as soon as they reach the grade of Captain, but they cannot pass the grade of Major unless they have finished satisfactorily a course in the Officers' School. Engineers will be promoted by seniority, but they may not obtain the rank of Captain without having satisfactorily passed the course in the Officers' School. Upon obtaining this grade, they will automatically pass to the Separate Register. 2nd. Lieutenant assistant auditors, excepting the stenographers, will be selected from among the 2nd.Lieutenants of the Army, and will be included in the Separate Register.

CHAPTER 17.
Concerning the Promotion of Officers.

ARTICLE 54: All vacancies in grades above that of 2nd.Lieutenant will be filled by promotion of those in the next lower grade and in the order established in the corresponding Register,in the following form:

1st. Lieutenant: For each six vacancies, five will be filled by seniority and one by examination.

Captain: For each five vacancies, four will be filled by seniority and one by examination.

Major: For each three vacancies, two will be filled by seniority and one by examination.

In order to be eligible for the examinations, a person must have served

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

no less than two years in his present grade. The General Headquarters will regulate the subjects, form and requirements which must be fulfilled for the holding of the examinations.

ARTICLE 55: Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous Article, the President of the Republic may promote one grade for war merit, subject to the following provisions:

(a) That the acts realized are the result of war.

(b) That from such acts result victories of positive benefit to the Nation.

(c) That the acts be proven by means of an investigation which will be made by order of the Commander of the Army, or at the instigation of the individual's immediate superior, or at the request of the person interested within thirty days from their happening.

(d) That all those who wish to declare in favor of or against the granting of promotion and who make their declarations under oath, shall be heard.

(e) That it shall be officially announced for the knowledge of the entire Army, at the beginning of the investigation, the name of the officer who is to be promoted and the acts which motivate the promotion.

(f) If there are no vacancies in the grade to which the promotion is to be made, the officer will be promoted and will be considered an extra officer and will fill the first vacancy which occurs in the Regiment to which he pertains.

CHAPTER 18.
Concerning the Stationing, Transfer and Mutual Transfer of Officers.

ARTICLE 56: When officers are stationed for the first time, it will be done by the Commander of the Army. For General Headquarters there shall be a Battalion, a Squadron, a Headquarters of a regiment, a Battery, Engineer and Signal Corps, Rural Guard Squadron and Military Academy, each of the Commanders of these respective units being empowered to assign the officers within the unit.

ARTICLE 57: Appointment of officers to Headquarters of a regiment, battalion or squadron will be made by the commanders of the said units from among the officers under their commands.

ARTICLE 58: Any officer may be designated temporarily for service in a unit distinct from his own or for a determined service in the following form:

(a) By the commander of a battalion, squadron, regiment, or territorial district for service of officers under his command, within the limits of said command.

(b) By the President of the Republic, or by the Commander of the Army in other cases.

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

ARTICLE 59: The services referred to in Article 58 shall be termed as follows:

"Commission of the Service".
"Special Service".
"Detached Service".

ARTICLE 60: Junior officers of the Headquarters' Staffs will not be ordered on detached service.

ARTICLE 61: Officers may be transferred as follows:

(a) From one regiment or territorial district to another.

(b) From one battalion, squadron, engineer or signal corps, military school, battery or headquarters to another of these units, by the Army Commander.

(c) From one company or troop to another within the same battalion or squadron, by the Commander of the latter unit on his own authority, or by order of the regimental commander.

(d) From a troop, company or battery to regimental Headquarters Staff or vice versa, within the same command by the regimental commander.

(e) From one troop of the Rural Guard to another within the same regiment, by the regimental commander.

ARTICLE 62: The mutual transfer among non-combatant officers of the same category may be granted by the Commander of the Army. Expenses of such transfers will be borne by the officers concerned.

CHAPTER 19.
Concerning Leaves-of-Absence for Officers.

ARTICLE 63: All officers have the right to one month's leave-of-absence with pay and one month with half pay for each year of service. Such leaves may be accumulated up to six months with full pay and six months with half pay.

ARTICLE 64: Passes which do not exceed 48 hours will not be considered as leave.

ARTICLE 65: Leaves on account of sickness or wounds will always be with full pay, except in cases when it is proved that the illness or wound is the result of bad habits or vicious conduct or of negligence or failure to observe facultative prescriptions. In these cases, leaves may be granted with half pay, or without pay, according to the judgment of the granting authority.

ARTICLE 66: Sick leaves will not be counted as leaves-of-absence, as granted by Article 63, except in the cases specified in Article 65.

CHAPTER 20.
Concerning Salaries, Increases, Gratuities and Bonuses of Officers.

ARTICLE 67: The annual salary of officers in the Army will be paid

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

monthly and will be as follows:

For Colonels:	$ 4131.00
" Lieut.Colonels:	2272.08
" Majors:	1749.60
" Captains:	1399.68
" 1st.Lieutenants:	1181.06
" 2nd.Lieutenants:	1006.08
" Graduated Cadets:	1006.08
" Sub-Lieutenants:	900.00
" Sub-Officers:	787.32

ARTICLE 68: Officers who are stationed at General Headquarters and those who fulfill the duties of Aides-de-Camp, directors, or professors of military schools, may receive a gratuity, the amount of which will be fixed by the General Headquarters of the Army, taking into account the officers' rank, in accordance with the Budgetary Law. Officers who belong to the Aviation Corps may also receive a special gratuity which will be fixed by General Headquarters, in accordance with the national Budgetary Law. Sub-officers, in accordance with their specialties, may be granted a gratuity, the amount of which will be fixed by General Headquarters, in accordance with the national Budgetary Law.

ARTICLE 69: All officers will receive an increase of ten per cent of their base pay for each five years of service, until the increase reaches a total maximum of fifty per cent. Also, they shall have the right to commutation of quarters, light and heat, the amount being determined by the General Regulations. Graduated Cadets, Sub-Lieutenants and Sub-Officers will not enjoy bonuses of any class.

ARTICLE 70: In time of war or of grave danger to the public order, or in maneuvers, officers will have the right to receive in cash or in kind, according to the special cases, double the value of the ration assigned to an enlisted man.

ARTICLE 71: All officers who, in complying with orders relative to the Service, are separated from their posts, shall be reimbursed for the cost of travel and transportation of equipment; and if required to remain absent from their official residence more than 24 hours, they will also have the right to collect the per diem authorized by General Regulations.

ARTICLE 72: All officers who are transferred from one post to another, shall be reimbursed for the expenses of the trip and the transportation of equipment, and in cases where officers are transferred more than once within a period no greater than one year, they shall be reimbursed for the expenses of travel and transportation of baggage of those members of their families who reside with them; such members being their parents, wives and minor children.

ARTICLE 73: All mounted officers shall have the right to be provided with horses and also horse equipment, in the following proportion:

For a Colonel, two horses: for other officers, one horse. General Headquarters of the Army will determine which officers, aspirants to commission, or enlisted men, shall be termed as mounted.

ARTICLE 74: The use of official automobiles of the Army will be regulated by the Commander of the same, in accordance with the necessities of the Service.

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

ARTICLE 75: All classes of articles which officers need for their subsistence or for that of persons residing with them, as well as articles of equipment, clothing or war material necessary for the military service, will be sold to them at the cost price to the Government.

ARTICLE 76: General Headquarters will provide such officers as is deemed necessary with arms and other regulation articles necessary in the military service, on memorandum receipt.

CHAPTER 21.
Concerning Student Cadets.

ARTICLE 77: Students of the Schools of Aviation and of Cadets will be considered as aspirants for commission.

ARTICLE 78: For entrance as a student in the Schools of Aviation and of Cadents, the following are indispensable requirements:

(a) To have served at least two years in the Constitutional Army.

(b) To be not more than thirty-five years of age; except in the cases of sub-officers and sub-Lieutenants or Sergeants, in which there is no age limit provided the other requisites are fulfilled.

(c) To have passed successfully the examinations which are held in conformity with the regulations of the corresponding school and with the convening orders. Those individuals who legally hold a diploma for having successfully passed the studies corresponding to those of the schools of secondary education of Cuba, such as Bachelor of Letters and Sciences; graduates of the School of Arts and Crafts of Havana; the Normal School for Teachers, etc., or who have taken studies in higher education in official establishments, shall be exempt from the mental examination.

ARTICLE 79: Cadets upon entering the corresponding school will continue to enjoy the same salaries and bonuses which they had on the date of entrance and they will continue to hold their grades if they are non-commissioned officers, sub-officers or sub-Lieutenants, and also all other rights which they had acquired in the service, and, moreover, they will be entitled to an annual increase in salary, paid monthly, of $120.00, while they remain as Cadets.

ARTICLE 80: Graduated Cadets will receive a corresponding diploma signed by the President of the Republic, by the Secretary of National Defense and by the Commander of the Army, and will be employed in the Army as 2nd. Lieutenants with the pay, allowances of this grade, with the exception of bonuses. They will be named 2nd. Lieutenants in the order of their class standing in the corresponding school, when vacancies occur in this grade.

CHAPTER 22.
Concerning the Military Academy.

ARTICLE 81: To prepare officers and to promote the knowledge of culture among members of the Army, the Military Academy will be established, which will be composed of as many schools as may be necessary, as decided by General Headquarters, and the organization of functions of which will be governed by a special Regulation adapted to the dispositions of this Decree-Law.

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

ARTICLE 82: There will be a General Director of the Military Academy, and each one of the schools, of which this is composed, will have its director. These directors will be appointed by General Headquarters from among the officers of the same. When the necessities of the service require it, one director for two or more schools may be appointed. The Director of the Military Academy will be responsible for the administration and government of the students and of those enlisted men serving in the Academy.

ARTICLE 83: Officers who fulfill the duties of professors of the Military School will be appointed by General Headquarters. These appointments will be made freely, either directly or as the result of examinations. Civilians also may be appointed professors of the Military Academy; the appointments in this case being made by the President of the Republic at the suggestion of the Secretary of National Defense after conference with the Commander of the Army; and the pay and allowances which they receive will be announced in the Decree which appoints them.

ARTICLE 84: Sub-officers who have twenty years service in the Army and eight in the grade of Sergeant and sub-officer, may request entrance into the School of Officers instead of that of the Cadets.

ARTICLE 85: All officers of a profession or a specialty who have at least two years service and who desire to transfer to Line service, will undergo a course in the School of Officers, at the termination of which, if successful, they will be placed at the bottom of the list for their respective grades in the General Register. Requests for the above referred to course will be decided by General Headquarters of the Army in accordance with the conveniences of the Service. If vacancies in the corresponding grades in the Line service do not exist, those who are successful in the course will be considered as extra officers, with the same pay and allowances which correspond to those grades in the Line service to which they are transferred.

CHAPTER 23.
Concerning Enlistments and Reenlistments.

ARTICLE 86: Service in the Army is obligatory for all citizens who are not physically incapacitated, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 9 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic, except in cases provided for by law.

ARTICLE 87: In time of peace, service will be voluntary, but those who sign the enlistment contract will be obliged to serve at least two years. In order to enlist, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

(a) To be a Cuban citizen.

(b) To be more than 18 years and less than 35 years of age. Between the ages of 13 and 21 years, the consent of parents or guardians must be obtained.

(c) To be at least 150 centimeters in height and weigh not less than 53 kilograms.

(d) To have no chronic illness or defects of vision, hearing, heart or lungs, nor any physical deformity which would incapacitate for service.

(e) To know how to read and write in the Spanish language; however, when the necessities of service require it, General Headquarters may authorize the enlistment of individuals who do not know how to read and write.

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

(f) To be of good conduct and not to have been found guilty by either a Military or Civil Tribunal of any crime or misdemeanor.

(g) For enlistment or reenlistment in the Rural Guard, a person must be 21 years of age, of good character and must know how to read and write.

ARTICLE 88: All enlisted men who have been discharged after one or more complete enlistment, may be reenlisted at any time, if he fulfills the enlistment requirements and is not more than 45 years of age.

ARTICLE 89: All Sergeants of the Army after four years of service as an enlisted man will have the right, at their request, to extend the contracts of enlistment for the time necessary for them to arrive at the maximum age limit for enlisted men established by the Organic Law of Military Retirement, in order to obtain retirement with the maximum pension; being authorized, however, after a period of two years' extension, to request discharge at any time, and this will be granted if the circumstances permit it in the judgment of General Headquarters of the Army. Once the extension referred to in this Article has been granted, a Sergeant may not be discharged except for just cause.

ARTICLE 90: Enlisted men who complete fifteen years' service may have their enlistment contracts extended, if they so desire, for the entire period of time necessary to fulfill the term required by the Organic Law of Military Requirements, in order to obtain retirement with the maximum pension, and they can only be discharged from the service as a result of a trial and sentence by military or Civil Court.

ARTICLE 91: Enlisted men who reach 54 years of age with less than fifteen years of service and do not have the right to retirement in accordance with the terms of the Organic Law, will be granted a new enlistment of four years, at the completion of which they will be retired with the minimum pension.

ARTICLE 92: If an enlisted man is discharged for whatever cause for the public convenience or that of the Service, with a character of "good" or better, he may be reenlisted, if he fulfills the requirements of Article 87 and is authorized to reenlist by the Commander of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 93: Enlistments will be made by the Commanders of the respective companies, batteries, troops or Headquarters, or by "enlistment committees" appointed by the Commanders of regiments, or by higher authority, and, whenever possible, with officers of the particular unit for which the enlistment is to be made, on the committee.

ARTICLE 94: The troop, battery and company commanders may authorize their junior officers to accept enlistments within their units.

ARTICLE 95: The enlistment of individuals for General Headquarters, the Military Academy, Sanitary and Veterinary Corps, will be effected by an officer designated by General Headquarters of the Army.

ARTICLE 96: In time of war or grave danger to the public order, the President of the Republic, if he deems it necessary, may modify, temporarily, the length of time and the requisites required for voluntary enlistment in the Army.

CHAPTER 24.
Concerning Promotions of Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 97: Those Corporals who have fulfilled twenty years of service and not less than eight years in this grade, shall have the right to be

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

appointed Corporal 1st. Class; and they will enjoy the monthly increase in salary fixed by the Budget.

ARTICLE 98: Those Privates who have more than twenty years of service, have the right to be appointed Private 1st. Class, and will enjoy the monthly increase in salary fixed by the Budget. Privates 1st.Class who fulfill five years of service as such will receive also the longevity increase of non-commissioned officers.

ARTICLE 99: The promotion of enlisted men, except in the case of specialists, will always be made to fill vacancies in the next higher grade. Vacancies in the grade of non-commissioned officers will be filled within the regiment, arm, Corps or department, in the order of qualification. In all cases promotions will be made strictly in the order of qualification obtained in the course at the Non-Commissioned Officers School. Individuals who are successful in the course taken at the Non-Commissioned Officers School shall conserve their rights to promotion while they remain in the Army and in the same branch, Corps or department.

ARTICLE 100: Non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the regimental commanders, and by General Headquarters when they pertain to a department or Corps, upon advice of the corresponding unit commanders.

ARTICLE 101: Non-commissioned officers of regimental bands will be appointed by the regimental commanders upon the advice of the unit commanders and in accordance with the result of special examinations which will be held among musicians of the lower grade.When there do not exist musicians in the lower grade who possess the qualifications necessary to occupy positions in the higher grade, these positions will be filled from members of the civil element who fulfill the requirements necessary for enlistment and who demonstrate their qualifications as a result of examinations. Vacancies in non-commissioned grades which occur in the General Headquarters' band will be filled by General Headquarters on the advice of the band commander.

ARTICLE 102: Vacancies in the grade of non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men in the service of General Headquarters, Military Academy and the Veterinary, Sanitary and Military Jurisprudence, will be filled by promoting the enlisted men of those services, and other enlisted men of the Army, or by transferring from other units after the corresponding examination. Non-commissioned officers of General Headquarters and of the Military Academy will be appointed in accordance with the rules which General Headquarters may dictate. Non-commissioned officers of the Military Jurisprudence, Sanitary and Veterinary Corps will be appointed by General Headquarters in accordance with the rules prescribed by Special Regulations for said Service.

ARTICLE 103: Non-commissioned officers of the Aviation Corps will be appointed by the Commander of the Regiment "4th of September" upon the advice of the respective unit commanders and the Corps Commander, and in accordance with the rules dictated by General Headquarters.

ARTICLE 104: All non-commissioned officers will be provided with the corresponding warrant which will be signed by the appointing authority, in accordance with the dispositions of this Decree-Law.

CHAPTER 25.
Concerning the Assigning and Transferring of Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 105: Individuals who have been enlisted by "Enlistment Committees"will be assigned by the authority which appointed the Committee to the battalions or Services which it deems convenient, in accordance with the vacancies which exist, it being the duty of the

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

Commanders of these organizations to assign them to the corresponding companies, troops or batteries.

ARTICLE 106: 1st. Sergeants, Quartermasters, Commissary and Stable Sergeants of companies or similar units will be selected and designated for these positions by the Captain, from among Sergeants of his unit, without being provided with any warrant as the 1st.Sergeant, Quartermaster, Commissary or Stable Sergeant.

ARTICLE 107: Non-commissioned officers of regimental, battalion or squadron headquarters will be appointed by the commanders of these organizations, being selected freely from among those of their respective commands and without being provided with a warrant as such headquarters' non-commissioned officers.

ARTICLE 108: Only in cases of urgent necessity to the Service or of justified convenience of the enlisted men, may their transfer be ordered. In these cases, they may be transferred from one regiment to another by General Headquarters; from one battalion or squadron to another within the same regiment by the regimental commander; from one troop of the Rural Guard to another belonging to the same command, also by the regimental commander, and from one company, troop or battery within the same battalion or squadron by the commander of these higher units. Transfers to the Rural Guard of individuals belonging to tactical units will not be made if the individuals do not fulfill the requirements of this service.

ARTICLE 109: Enlisted men may be assigned for service in a unit different from his own or for a determined service within or outside of his own unit, as follows:

(a) By the commanders of companies, battalions, squadrons, or other similar organizations, and by regimental commanders for services which must be accomplished by enlisted men under their orders within the jurisdiction of their respective commands.

(b) By General Headquarters of the Army in other cases. The terms expressed by Article 59 of the present Decree-Law will be applicable to the designations concerned in this Article.

ARTICLE 110: The President of the Republic and the Commander of the Army in all cases, and regimental commanders in cases that come under their jurisdiction, may limit for convenience of the service, the faculties which the previous Article confers upon their subordinates.

CHAPTER 26
Concerning Furloughs of Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 111: In no case will furloughs be granted to enlisted men for more than thirty days in a year nor for more than ninety days during the enlistment period of four years. When an enlisted man has not taken advantage of any furlough during the four year enlistment period, he may be granted up to sixty days furlough by General Headquarters, without prejudice to the provisions of the following Article.

Passes for a period up to 24 hours will not be considered as coming under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

An enlisted man about to be discharged will not be granted furlough which will allow him to be absent at the time of discharge. A pass is understood as authorization to absent oneself for

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

not to exceed 48 hours in the case of officers and 24 hours in the case of enlisted men.

ARTICLE 112: Enlisted men shall have the right to thirty days reenlistment furlough at the end of the four year enlistment period independent of furlough which may be granted them in accordance with provisions of the previous Article.

ARTICLE 113: In no case may advantage be taken of furlough at the same time by a number of enlisted men of any unit or command greater than ten per cent of the forces present for duty in the unit or command.

ARTICLE 114: Furloughs of enlisted men may be cancelled at any time by the authority which granted them, or by higher authority, whenever the necessities of the Service demand it.

CHAPTER 27.
Concerning Pay, Increases, Gratuities and Bonuses of Enlisted Men.

ARTICLE 115: Enlisted men of the Army will receive from the corresponding paymaster at the end of each month the following pay, or that which later may be fixed by the General Budget of the Nation:

	Per Year.
Sergeant, 1st. Class	$ 639.00
Sergeant, 2nd. Class	567.00
Sergeant, 3rd. Class	447.00
Corporal	351.00
Private	303.00
Private of Rural Guard	327.00

ARTICLE 116: Sergeants, 1st. class, who are performing the following duties will have the annual pay increases, as follows:

	Per Year
Expert electricians and aviation mechanics.....	$ 600.00
Machinists.....	480.00
Drum Major of General Headquarters' Band.....	120.00
Typists and Musicians, 1st. Class.....	60.00

Sergeants 2nd. Class who perform the following duties will have annual pay increases as follows:

Mechanics 1st. class, aviation pilots and 1st. class aviation mechanics.....	$ 480.00
Topographers, specialists, plumbers' mechanics, carpenters, masons, explosive and boiler experts and chief electricians.....	360.00

Sergeants 3rd. Class who perform the following duties will have annual increases in pay as follows:

Road repairmen, firemen, specialists, operators, electricians, explosive experts, machine or boiler experts and mechanics.....	$ 240.00
Quartermaster, commissary and stable Sergeant.....	72.00

Corporals who perform the following duties will have annual pay increases as follows:

Machinists or boiler experts, specialists and plant operators.....	$ 240.00
Mechanics, brakemen, road repairmen.....	120.00
Clerks and gunners.....	24.00
Corporals 1st. Class.....	84.00

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

Privates who perform the following duties shall have annual pay increases as follows:

Chauffeurs, steam engine specialists, plant operators and line repairmen	$120.00
First cooks, mechanics and specialists	48.00
Musicians, veterinarians, sanitary, second cooks and amanuenses	24.00
Privates 1st. Class	60.00

ARTICLE 117: Sergeants 2nd. Class, musicians 1st. class and aviation pilots may have a special gratuity which will be fixed by General Headquarters in accordance with the Budgetary Law.

ARTICLE 118: After five years of continuous service as a non-commissioned officer or Private 1st. Class, an enlisted man will have an increase of $1.00 per month for each year of service as such non-commissioned officer or Private 1st. Class.

ARTICLE 119: A Private 1st. Class who is appointed Corporal will continue to receive the pay and increases which he was receiving as Private 1st. Class, until such time as he is entitled to the longevity increases of a non-commissioned officer, at which time he will commence to draw the pay and increases of a Corporal. The time served as Private 1st. Class will be accredited for the effects of longevity increase in the grade of Corporal.

ARTICLE 120: Every enlisted man will have the right to a monthly increase of $2.00 for each four years of service which he has given to the Army, provided that between his previous discharge and his re-enlistment there has been a lapse of not more than four years.

ARTICLE 121: Each enlisted man will receive, in addition to his pay, the subsistence, the cost of which will be fixed by the General Budgets of the Nation, and which will be delivered to him either in money or in kind, according to the regulations of General Headquarters of the Army, which will make known the special cases in which commutation may be applied and those in which subsistence in kind will be given to the enlisted man for his maintenance.

ARTICLE 122: In addition, each enlisted man will receive the necessary clothing allowance, the amount of which will be determined by General Headquarters, in accordance with the necessities of the Service and credits granted.

ARTICLE 123: The State is obliged to provide enlisted men with arms, munitions, equipment, animals and forage for the same, transportation, or any other materiel or supplies provided for in General Regulations.

ARTICLE 124: The quantity and quality of articles of subsistence and clothing will be determined by General Headquarters of the Army.

ARTICLE 125: No enlisted man may be discharged except in the following cases:

1. On the date of the expiration of his contract, by the proper officers. A contract is considered to be expired when the enlisted man has served the period for which he enlisted in the Army, taking into account that the time spent in absence without leave or in desertion is not considered as service.

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

2. As a result of sentence by Court Martial.

3. By the Army Commander in any of the following cases:

(a) When a man is sentenced by any Military or Civil Court for a crime or common fault of disgraceful character, or for any crime listed in the Penal Code or in special laws, and punishable by principal or accessory sentences, of absolute or special disqualification, permanent or temporary.

(b) When a man has been declared permanently unfit for service by a medical committee, provided the case does not come under the Retirement Law.

(c) At the request of the individual in the case, where he has served more than one year of a period of enlistment and he becomes obliged to care for his family or alleges any other cause worthy of consideration. In these cases, it will be necessary to prove his statements, the certainty of the facts on which he bases his request for discharge, and also the good conduct of the individual. In this case, the individual's immediate commander will be heard.

(d) For the convenience of the public or of the Service for any cause.

(e) When an individual remains absent in desertion during a period of time greater than ten years, or when on surrendering himself or being captured he is found permanently unfit for service by medical officer of the corresponding department, or has completed fifty years of age during his desertion. In these cases, the penal action will be disposed of and the situation of the deserter will be resolved within a period of 72 hours from his surrender or capture.

ARTICLE 126: In cases stated in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 (a) of the preceding Article, the discharge will carry with it the loss of all rights acquired in the Service, as well as all retained pay and allowances due the individual.

ARTICLE 127: Every enlisted man on being discharged has the right to be provided with a certificate which will show the time of service, the grades attained, the reason for his discharge, and his character. These certificates will be of three classes, namely:

Honorable Discharge

For every enlisted man who is discharged in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1 and sub-paragraphs 3 (b) (c) and (d) of Article 125, and who has at the time of discharge a character no less than "good", except in the cases of individuals physically disqualified as a result of their own misconduct.

Discharge Without Military Honors

For every enlisted man who is discharged in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 3 (a) and (e) of Article 125, and for those who come under sub-paragraph 3 (b) of the same Article, who have become unfit by reason of their own misconduct, and also those who come under sub-paragraph 1 and sub-paragraph 3 (b) (c) and (d) of Article 125, who have not obtained the character of at least "good" upon being discharged.

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

Dishonorable Discharge

For those enlisted men who are discharged in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 2 of Article 125. Individuals dishonorably discharged may not be given character other than "poor."

ARTICLE 128: The Honorable Discharge makes the person who receives it worthy of general respect and gives him the right to reenter the Army at any time provided he fulfills the necessary conditions.

Those who have been discharged under the provisions of sub-paragraph 3 (d) of Article 125 must previously obtain the authority of the Commander of the Army before reentering the Service.

The Discharge Without Military Honors though it does not deprive an individual of general respect, it incapacitates him for reentrance into the Army unless he is expressly authorized to reenter by the Commander of the Army.

The Dishonorable Discharge deprives the individual of general respect and absolutely bars him from entrance into the Army.

ARTICLE 129: The conduct of enlisted men will be characterized by one of the following terms:

"Excelente"	- Excellent.
"Muy Bueno"	- Very Good.
"Bueno"	- Good
"Deficiente"	- Fair
"Malo"	- Poor

ARTICLE 130: Each officer charged with the administration of an enlisted man who is about to be discharged, will notify him in writing at least thirty days before discharge in case he intends to give the enlisted man a character below that of "good" and, at the same time, he will report his intention to the regimental commander, who will designate an officer to investigate the conduct of the enlisted man and report concerning the character which should be given to said enlisted man, and the regimental or corresponding department commander, as a result of the investigating officer's report, will make a definite decision. In the case of enlisted men who are to be discharged for other causes, said investigation will be made with all speed, in order not to delay the fulfillment of the order for discharge.

ARTICLE 131: For administrative purposes, deserters will be considered temporarily discharged until the day when they present themselves or are captured, on which date they will be considered as having reentered the Service for the time necessary to dispose of their cases. For deserters who are benefited by any amnesty or decree-law before being tried, unless said dispositions expressly indicates it, the time which they may remain in prison will not be taken into consideration.

CHAPTER 29.
Concerning Retention in the Service.

ARTICLE 132: Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph 1 of Article 125, in time of war or of grave danger to the public order, enlisted men who have completed their enlistment period may be retained in the Service with the right to their corresponding pay and allowances. Those enlisted men who are awaiting trial or sentence of Court Martial will also be retained in the Service even after their period of enlistment. In this case, they will receive their pay and allowances, except in cases provided by the Military Penal Law, and they will be discharged

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

in the appropriate manner on the date on which their cases are finally settled. There also will be retained in the service those enlisted men who, at date of discharge, are indebted for any quantity to the State, if their final pay is not sufficient to liquidate the debt. In this case, they must continue in the service until the total debt is paid, and fifty per cent of their monthly pay will be detained, unless they prefer a greater detention, or settle the debt wholly or in part by payment of cash. Those who at date of discharge are subject to retirement proceedings for physical disability will be retained in the Service until said proceedings are disposed of.

ARTICLE 133: Those who on the date of discharge are undergoing sentence imposed by Military Court or ordinary Tribunal, will be discharged in the proper manner on the date of discharge and will be retained in the military prison or sent to the proper civil prison according to the dictates of the Court. While they remain in the military prison they will have the right to the prescribed maintenance and clothing.

CHAPTER 30.
Concerning Service Records.

ARTICLE 134: The personal file of each member of the Army will constitute his service record.

ARTICLE 135: The personal file is composed of the necessary documents for entrance into the Army; the documentary history of all services and military life, especially as regards situation, effective services, grades obtained in national and foreign military schools, commissions, campaigns, discharges, punishments, and other antecedents, as well as efficiency reports, in which will be noted the opinions of his superior concerning his actions while in the Army and which may be used to form a proper conception of his services.

ARTICLE 136: The personal file will end and will close:

(a) With death.
(b) With separation from the service for any other reason.

ARTICLE 137: Service records of all members of the Army will be kept in the offices as provided by the corresponding regulation.

CHAPTER 31.
Concerning Uniforms, Insignia and Devices.

ARTICLE 138: The uniform, insignia and devices which are to be used by individuals and organizations of the Army will be regulated by the commanders of the same, in accordance with reports of a committee whose functions will be determined by General Regulations. The Commander of the Army will regulate the form, quality, quantity and use of Army uniforms.

ARTICLE 139: Uniforms and devices may not be modified except by necessity of technical order and the conveniences of the service.

CHAPTER 32.
Concerning Regulations and Orders.

ARTICLE 140: For the better execution of the provisions of this Decree-Law, the President of the Republic will issue a General Regulation adapted to said provisions, by which all organizations of the Army will be governed.

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

ARTICLE 141: Each arm, Corps or service will be governed by the corresponding Special Regulation which will be compiled and approved by General Headquarters.

ARTICLE 142: The President of the Republic or the Secretary of National Defense by order of the President, or the Commander of the Constitutional Army, within the provisions of this Decree-Law and those of the General Regulations, will resolve by means of "orders" questions which are presented relative to the Service, but no order will be considered legal which in any manner restricts, alters or qualifies the precepts of this Decree-Law or of the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 143: The resolutions of the President of the Republic or of the Secretary of National Defense and of the Commander of the Constitutional Army shall interpret any provision of this Decree-Law, of the General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, which will serve as a guide for all members of the Army for the application of analogous cases. These will be published in proper form for general information.

ARTICLE 144: Whenever necessary the President of the Republic may derogate or modify any Article of the Regulations, promulgating the derogation or modification by means of changes facilitated by General Headquarters of the Army.

CHAPTER 33.
Concerning Deduction of Pay.

ARTICLE 145: When a soldier is discharged, the final liquidation of pay and allowances for rations and clothing will be accomplished and any balance due soldiers will be paid.

ARTICLE 146: If, after the liquidation of allowances for clothing or other allowances, there is anything due the State, it will be deducted from the soldier's final pay.

ARTICLE 147: The cost of any property of the State which an enlisted man fails to turn in will also be deducted from his final pay, as well as fines or other deductions to which he is subject, in accordance with laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 148: When an enlisted man has received an allowance for clothing greater than that authorized by law, the excess amount will be deducted from his pay in the proportion prescribed by the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 149: In the same manner, the cost of property of the State which has been issued to them for their use or care and which has become lost or damaged due to negligence or carelessness, will be deducted from the pay of members of the Army regardless of their category. There will also be deducted from their pay the amount of debts which they may contract and fail to pay for house rental and maintenance, when these quantities have been paid to them in accordance with the corresponding regulations.

ARTICLE 150: Except in cases provided for in the previous Articles, no other deduction from their pay may be made, except those which result from a sentence of proper Court in conformance with the provisions of the Military Penal Code.

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

CHAPTER 34.
Concerning the Military Reserve Corps.

ARTICLE 151: The Military Reserve Corps will be an integral part of the organization of the Army, and its principal mission will be that of cooperating efficiently with the same in all cases of danger to the national sovereignty, the republican form of government, and the normal unfolding of life under established democratic principles, and for whatever other cause of general interest it may be called upon to cooperate with the Constitutional Army; it will be called to active service in all cases by the Commander of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 152: The Military Reserve is composed of:

(a) The Veterans of the War of Independence who serve with their own consent and who are accepted by the General Headquarters.

(b) Civil employees who are Cuban citizens and who receive pay from the Budget of the Army.

(c) Uniform Police Corps of the Republic, including private police.

(d) The Firemen of the City of Havana and those of other cities of the Republic which maintain organized fire departments.

(e) Individuals who having been honorably discharged from the armed forces of the Republic, lend their consent and are accepted by the General Headquarters.

(f) All those citizens who having manifested their desire to belong to the Military Reserve may be accepted by the General Headquarters of the Army, and who take the prescribed oath.

ARTICLE 153: The organization and functions of the Military Reserve, as well as the rights and obligations of the Reservists, and anything else pertaining to said Corps, will be the object of a Special Regulation to be published in the corresponding decree.

CHAPTER 35.
Concerning General Dispositions.

ARTICLE 154: The time allowed for the payment of debts contracted with individuals, as referred to in Article 136 of the Military Penal Code, will be fixed when such debts have been contracted, with the authority of the Commander of the Constitutional Army or the commanders of corresponding military districts. The procedure for instituting claims for debts will be fixed by General Regulations.

ARTICLE 155: Each two years, on a date fixedby the Commander of the Constitutional Army, all documents, books, etc., of all classes, except service records and the corresponding copies of the pay rolls of each unit, will be sent to General Headquarters for file. Pay rolls will be sent every four years for the same purpose.

ARTICLE 156: All officers are authorized to destroy property in the fulfillment of orders from superior commanders. If the destruction is disapproved, it will be charged against the superior who ordered it. In ordinary circumstances and cases of emergency where it is impracticable through lack of time or other cause, to fulfill the requirements of the laws and regulations for the turning over and receipt of public property, the Commander may order the delivery and distribution of the same without the necessary requisitions,and the accountability and responsibility will not be applied to officers, but the commander who issued the order will be obliged to justify the necessity for the order as soon as circumstances permit. This will be in writing except in cases where this is i practicable.

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

ARTICLE 157: All classes of articles which enlisted men need for their subsistence or for that of persons living with them will be sold to them at cost price to the Government, in amounts not to exceed fifty per cent of their monthly pay.

ARTICLE 158: In computing time for purposes of pay and seniority, military and civil services, if continuous in the Army, will be counted. The time served in the Army of Liberation and in campaigns will count double for the same purposes.

ARTICLE 159: In case of war or great danger to the public order, transportation companies of land, sea and air will be obliged to give preference to the transport of troops, ani als, war materiel and other articles for the military forces. All trains carrying one or the other of the above mentioned will have the right-of-way.

ARTICLE 160: Retired officers and enlisted men will be governed by the corresponding dispositions of the Organic Law of Military Retirement, without prejudice to the proper obedience of resolutions which with relation to them may be dictated by Tribunals of Justice.

ARTICLE 161: All civilians, officers or enlisted men of the armed forces of the Republic with legal aptitude for the law profession, are authorized to represent any person before Military Tribunals, provided they fulfill the requirements established by Article 90 of the Law of Military Procedure and any future disposition which the corresponding authority may dictate. In the case of officers or enlisted men belonging to the armed forces, before acting as defence counsel, they will present to the corresponding Tribunal written authority from their immediate commander, which authority will contain a statement that this action on the part of the individual does not prejudice the Service.

CHAPTER 36.
Effective Strength of the Constitutional Army.

ARTICLE 162: As long as the necessities of the Service do not require another organization, the effective forces authorized by this Decree-Law will be distributed among the following units, services and Corps:

1 - General Headquarters of the Army.
8 - Regiments.
44 - Rural Guard Troops.
1 - Corps of Engineers.
1 - Signal Corps.
1 - Corps of Aviation.
1 - Corps of Military Jurisprudence.
1 - Corps of Military Sanitation.
1 - Military Veterinary Corps.
1 - Military Academy.
1 - Military Intelligence Service.

ARTICLE 163: The effective forces of the active Constitutional Army will be as follows:

For General Headquarters and the Military Academy; the arms of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; and the Engineer and Signal Corps:

Officers;

1 Colonel
11 Lieut.Colonels.
31 Majors
145 Captains (1 engineer)
177 1st.Lieutenants (2 enginners)
122 2nd.Lieutenants (2 engineers)

Sub-Officers; 160 Sub-Lieutenants.

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

Sub-Officers (cont'd)

50 Graduated Cadets.
41 Sub-Officers.

Enlisted;

95 Sergeants 1st Class.
188 Sergeants 2nd. Class.
715 Sergeants 3rd. Class.
1542 Corporals
10475 Privates.

Corps of Aviation;

Officers;

3 Captains.
10 1st. Lieutenants.
9 2nd. Lieutenants.

Sub-Officers;

1 Sub-Officer

Enlisted;

3 Sergeants 1st. Class.
24 Sergeants 2nd. Class
6 Sergeants 3rd. Class.
24 Corporals.
135 Privates.

Military Veterinary Corps:

Professional Officers;

1 Major (veterinary)
7 Captains "
8 1st.Lieutenants (veterinary)
3 2nd.Lieutenants "

Sub-Officers;

5 Sub-Lieutenants.

Enlisted:

7 Sergeants 1st Class
9 Sergeants 2nd. Class.
11 Sergeants 3rd. Class.
14 Corporals
157 Privates.

General Headquarters and Regimental Bands:

Officers;

1 Captain (musician)
2 1st.Lieutenants (musicians)
7 2nd. Lieutenants(musicians)

Sub-Officers;

8 Sub-Lieutenants (musicians)

Enlisted;

35 Sergeants 1st. Class.
47 Sergeants 2nd. Class
64 Sergeants 3rd. Class
34 Corporals
66 Privates.

Corps of Military Jurisprudence:

Officers;

3 Majors (auditors)
5 Captains
7 1st.Lieutenants
3 2nd.Lieutenants.

Sub-Officers;

9 Sub-Officers.

Enlisted;

3 Sergeants 1st.Class.
9 Sergeants 3rd.Class
10 Corporals (clerks)
22 Privates.

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

Military Sanitation Corps:

Officers;	2 Majors (Doctors)
	23 Captains (Doctors)
	19 1st.Lieutenants (Doctors)
	1 Captain (Pharmacist)
	1 1st.Lieutenant (Pharmacist)
	1 2nd.Lieutenant (Pharmacist)
	1 Captain (Dentist)
	7 1st.Lieutenants (Dentists)
	2 2nd. Lieutenants (Dentists)
Sub-Officers;	11 Sub-officers (assistants)
Enlisted;	14 Sergeants 1st Class.
	15 Sergeants 2nd. Class
	29 Sergeants 3rd. Class
	19 Corporals
	219 Privates.

ARTICLE 164: The distribution of the above mentioned effective forces in the arms service of General Headquarters; Headquarters of regiments; Military Academy and Corps, will be made by General Headquarters in accordance with the necessities of the Service, but the number of officers detailed for the various arms may not be altered.

ARTICLE 165: The number of effective forces mentioned above may be increased by the President of the Republic in time of war or grave danger to the public order, or in time of peace when the General Budgets of the Nation authorize sufficient quantities of money for pay and allowances.

ARTICLE 166: In time of peace, General Headquarters will assign the Rural Guard with at least 44 troops for maintaining public order and the protection of persons and property outside of the cities; and the rest of the armed portions will be assigned exclusively to military duties.

ARTICLE 167: General Headquarters may increase or diminish the total number of enlisted men contained in each troop, company or battery between a maximum of 150 and minimum of 60, and the troops of the Rural Guard between a maximum of 200 and a minimum of 75, but without exceeding the general total of enlisted men authorized by this Decree-Law. Under extraordinary circumstances, General Headquarters may use the forces of the tactical services in the conservation of public order.

ARTICLE 168: The different arms and Corps will be organized as follows: Those of the Infantry and Artillery by companies or batteries (Field Artillery) battalions and regiments; that of the Cavalry by troops, squadrons and regiments; that of the Engineers by companies or battalions; that of the Signal Corps by sections and companies, and that of Aviation by escadrilles.

CHAPTER 37.
Concerning Military Intelligence Service.

ARTICLE 169: The Military Intelligence Service will pertain to the General Headquarters of the Army and will have as its special function that of keeping the General Headquarters informed confidentially of all those services concerned in the security of the State and public institutions the defense and protection of which are entrusted to the Constitutional Army.

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

ARTICLE 170: The Military Intelligence Service shall have a confidential or secret character and its members will operate in accordance with orders and instructions which they may receive through proper channels from General Headquarters of the Army.

ARTICLE 171: The General Headquarters of the Army, for military intelligence purposes, may use civilians as well as military men.

ARTICLE 172: In addition to the functions prescribed in Article 161 of the present Decree-Law, the members of the Military Intelligence Service will have the character of juridical police, but the reports which they submit as a result of investigations which they may make, will be sent directly to the Chief of the Intelligence Service.

Judges and Courts of the Republic may, in exceptional cases in which they deem it necessary, request that members of the Military Intelligence Service investigate crimes which they should have knowledge of, but in no case may they demand the identification of the persons who make these investigations. In these cases, General Headquarters will put the Chief or other member of the Intelligence Service at the orders of the corresponding judicial authority, for the purpose of receiving instructions. Only in those cases in which members of the Military Intelligence Service are obliged personally to make arrests will they be required to identify themselves.

ARTICLE 173: A Special Regulation of the General Headquarters will provide the interior organization of the Military Intelligence Service.

FINAL DISPOSITIONS.

1. The person who is actually fulfilling the grade and duties of the Commander of the Constitutional Army of the Republic is hereby confirmed in his rank and duties.

2. The person who is fulfilling the duties of Lieutenant Colonel and General Instructor of the Army is hereby confirmed in his grade and duties.

3. Those officers, sub-Lieutenants and sub-officers of the Constitutional Army of the Republic who are on active service on the date of the promulgation of this Decree-Law, are hereby confirmed in their grades and duties.

4. All Laws, Decree-Laws, Decrees, Regulations, Orders and Dispositions which are contrary to the fulfillment of the provisions of the present Decree-Law are hereby derogated.

TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS

1. All officers of the Constitutional Army should pursue a course of study in the School of Officers as annually provided by General Headquarters, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in their profession.

2. When the necessities of the service demand it, or the General Budgets of the Nation include it in their provisions, Infantry Battalion No. 5 (special services) will be organized, the organization of which will be composed of a headquarters, a technical service company, a special service company, a company of motorcyclists , and a company of auxiliary weapons.

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3. The organization of units, services and Corps will be published by means of orders of the General Headquarters of the Constitutional Army.

4. The General Regulations for the Army of Cuba,1928, will remain in force as regards the provisions which do not conflict with the present Decree-Law, and until such regulation is expressly derogated, without prejudice to the changes which may be introduced as required by the necessities of the Military Service and those provided by this Decree-Law, which changes will be dictated by General Headquarters of the Constitutional Army.

This Decree-Law will be effective from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic:

THEREFORE, I order that the present Decree-Law in all of its parts be complied with and executed.

GIVEN in the Presidential Palace in the City of Havana on the Ninth Day of the Month of November of 1934:

CARLOS MENDIETA.

GABRIEL LANDA
SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

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2012-119
36
WAR DEPARTMENT
27

6010

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.

Translation of Decree-Law No. 671. 2012-119/35

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 10 1934

1. Reference report No. 4813, subject as above, dated November 25, 1934, with which was forwarded translation of Decree-Law No. 671. The report was stamped "For Official Use Only," which was an error, as it should have been stamped "No objection to publication in service journals."

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4820 December 1,1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

2012-119
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37
6010

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.

Changes in Decree-Law No. 671, pertaining to Organization of the Constitutional Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 26 1934

1. Decree-Law No. 744, published in the December 12th issue of the Official Gazette, makes certain changes in Decree-Law No. 671 (translation forwarded with report No. 4813, I.G. as above, dated November 25,1934), which pertains to the organization of the Constitutional Army. The following are the changes:

ARTICLE 47 (Page 10 of translation)
Strike out the words "without the right to the allowances of an officer."

ARTICLE 49: (Page 10 of translation)
Strike out the sentence beginning "said enlisted men will be appointed --", and substitute therefor "Sergeants of any classification who pass the examinations for sub-officer specialist will be appointed immediately. Corporals, Privates and civilians will be named Sergeants 1st. Class (assistants) in the category of "additional" in the order of qualification obtained in said examinations, and after six months in said grade, will be appointed sub-officers in the order of their class standing."

ARTICLE 69: (Page 14 of translation)
At the end of the Article change the period to semicolon and add the following "except Sub-Lieutenant mechanics referred to in Article 163, who will have a right to the bonuses assigned them by General Headquarters, in accordance with the Budgetary Law.

ARTICLE 117: (Page 22 of translation)
Change the word "musicians" to "mechanics".

ARTICLE 163: (Page 28 of translation)
At top of page, under "Enlisted" change to read:

95 Sergeants 1st. Class
188 Sergeants 2nd. Class
724 Sergeants 3rd. Class.
1560 Corporals
10718 Privates.

Under Military Sanitation Corps (same Article, Page 29)under "Officers", change "2 Majors (Doctors)"to 4 Majors (Doctors).

Between Articles 124 and 125 on Page 21 of translation insert Chapter 28 - Concerning Discharges.

Under Transitory Dispositions (Page 31 of translation), add the following:

"Par.5: The provisions of the sentence reading 'in order to be eligible for the examinations a person must have served no less than two years in his present grade' will not become effective until the first day of January, 1936. Until that date, officers who have served more than six months in grade are eligible to take the required examination for promotion."

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

LVHD:vm
Source:Official Documents.
M.A.,Havana No. 4840 December 20,1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2012-119
38

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

6100-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Organization and Strength
(a) Combatant Arms.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 1 1935

Organization of Rural Guard

1. In each of the provinces of Cuba, except Oriente, there are either five or six so-called squadrons of the Rural Guard. These are really troops instead of squadrons, and each is composed of from three to seven officers and from one hundred twenty two to one hundred ninety three men. In the province of Oriente, there are a total of eleven squadrons, all under the command of the Commander of Regiment No. 1, in Santiago de Cuba, though the five squadrons in the "Jefatura de Holguin" are under the immediate command of a Major, who, with his staff, is stationed at Holguin. This is because of the fact that Oriente is the largest province of the Island and its outlying sections are more inaccessible and less law-abiding than the rest of the country. In Oriente and the "Jefatura de Holguin" the size of the squadrons is larger than in the other provinces, each squadron containing approximately 184 men, whereas, in the other provinces, the number averages 140.

2. Each squadron is commanded by a Captain, and the area for which it is responsible is called a "Capitania". This is further divided into "Teniencias", or lieutenantcies, which are commanded by the junior officer of the squadron. A small reserve force is held centrally located, at the "Capitania" and the "teniencias", but the majority of the enlisted men of the squadron are continually on duty in the smaller villages and industrial centers, such as mines and sugar "centrales", within the squadron's jurisdiction.

3. The personnel of a squadron assigned to a locality is seldom changed, with the result that the members sometimes marry and settle down at their posts.

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

Source: Personal Observation

LVHD:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4930 March 26, 1935

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

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Subject: Military Establishment.

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39
WAR DEPARTMENT
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Changes and Corrections in Regulations as Prescribed by Decree-Law No. 671.

1. Decree-Law No. 528, dated January 24,1936, makes certain changes and corrections in the regulations which were prescribed for the Constitutional Army by Decree-Law No. 671, dated November 9,1934, as follows: (Translation of Decree-Law No. 671 was forwarded by report No. 4820, index as above, dated December 1,1934.)

2012-119/36

ARTICLE I: Article 7 of Decree-Law No. 671 is changed to read as follows:

Article 7: The Chief of the Constitutional Army will be a field officer and will have the rank of Chief Colonel. He will be appointed by the President of the Republic. The Chief Colonel will wear, in addition to the insignia of Colonel, a special insignia to be determined by the Uniform Regulations.

ARTICLE II: Chapter VI of Decree-Law No. 671 is changed as follows:

Article 11: In order to perform the duties imposed by laws, regulations, etc., the Chief Colonel of the Constitutional Army will have three assistants, the Inspector General, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General, who will be chiefs of their respective departments.

The assistants of the Chief Colonel of the Army will be selected by him from among the field officers who hold the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and while fulfilling the positions of Inspector General, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, they will hold the temporary grade of Auxiliary Colonel, with the pay and emolyments of this latter grade.

Article 12: In case of the temporary absence of the Chief Colonel of the Constitutional Army, the Adjutant General will perform the duties of that office when the absence does not exceed thirty days. When the absence does exceed that period of time, the Inspector General will fulfill the duties of the Chief Colonel. However, the temporary performance of duty as Chief Colonel by either the Inspector General or the Adjutant General should not require the filling of their regular assignments (as Inspector or Adjutant General) by other officers.

Article 13: In case of relinquishment of his position by the Chief Colonel of the Army, the Inspector General will act as Chief Colonel until such time as the President of the Republic appoints him to the said office, or designates a Chief of the Army from among the other field officers who hold the grade of Auxiliary Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel.

Article 14: The orders and instructions given by the Auxiliary Colonels are understood to be the orders and instructions emanating from the Chief Colonel of the Army, and as such will be obeyed, provided such orders do not conflict with the laws and regulations.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5135 Date: February 4,1936.

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ARTICLE III: Chapter VII of Decree-Law 671 is changed as follows:

Article 15: The Chief Colonel of the Army will appoint two field officers who will act as assistants to the Chiefs of the Adjutant General's Department and the Quartermaster General's Department.

Article 15-a: The field officers who are appointed as Chiefs of the Military Districts or as assistants to the Chiefs of the Adjutant General's Department and Quartermaster General's Department will hold the grade of Lieutenant Colonel with the pay and emoluments which correspond to that grade, while holding office in those respective positions.

Article 15-b: When a vacancy occurs in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, it will be filled by the senior officer on the lineal list of the grade of Major.

ARTICLE IV: Articles 19, 34, 35, 67, 68 and 163 are amended to read as follows:

Article 19: The appropriate commands in the Army are:

For Chief Colonel.....Command of the Army.
" Auxiliary Colonel.....A Department.
" Lieutenant Colonel.....A Regiment.
" Major.....A Battalion or Squadron.
" Captain.....Company, Troop or Battery.
" Lieutenant or Sub-Officer...A Platoon.
" Sergeant.....A Section
" Corporal.....A Squad.

However, an officer or non-commissioned officer may temporarily exercise higher command than that designated for his grade.

Article 34: The Military Hierarchy is as follows:

Chief of the Army
Inspector General
Adjutant General
Quartermaster General
Chiefs of the Military Districts.

Assistants to the Chiefs of the Adjutant General's Department and the Quartermaster General's Department will have the same rank as the Chiefs of the Military Districts.

Effective Ranks:

Superior Officers	: Colonel
	: Lieutenant Colonel
	: Major
Junior Officers:	: Captain
	: 1st.Lieutenant
	: 2nd.Lieutenant
Sub-Officers:	: Graduated Student
	: Graduated Cadet
	: Sub-Lieutenant
	: Sub-Officer
Aspirants for Commission:	: Cadet.

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The remainder of Article 34 is identical to that published in Decree-Law No. 671.

Article 35: Between officers of the same grade, the one having the longest service in that grade will be the senior. If the length of time in grade is equal, the officer having the longest service in the previous grade will be considered the senior. If the length of service of each is the same in the present and all previous grades, the officer who made the highest ratings in the examinations for commissions will be considered the senior, and in case these ratings are the same, then the officer having served the longest time in the Armed Forces will be considered the senior. If the time served in the Armed Forces is the same, then the eldest of the officers will be considered the senior.

Officers' or non-commissioned officers' promotion to a higher grade will date from the day on which the order for said promotion is promulgated in the Official Gazette of the Republic, if not otherwise stipulated in the order.

Article 67: The annual rates of pay of the officers of the Army, which will be paid monthly, will be the following:

Chief Colonel	$ 4,131.00
Auxiliary Colonels	3,201.60
Lieutenant Colonels	2,400.00
Majors	1,860.00
Captains	1,500.00
1st.Lieutenants	1,272.00
2nd.Lieutenants	1,080.00
Graduated Students	1,056.00
Graduated Cadets	1,032.00
Sub-Lieutenants	960.00
Sub-Officers	787.32

The officers who have served in the same rank during the full time hereinafter stated shall collect a gratuity equal to the difference between the pay they are receiving and that of the next highest rank, and if they are granted retirement or their heirs receive a pension, these shall be paid as if they were actually holding said higher rank.

2nd.Lieutenant	11 Years
1st.Lieutenant	13 "
Captain	15 "
Major	17 "

Article 68: Commanders and Inspectors of regiments and the officers detailed to Army Headquarters and those performing the duties of Adjutants, and as Director and as Professors of the Military Schools may receive gratuities which will be fixed by the Headquarters of the Army, with due consideration to the officer's grade and the restrictions imposed by the current Budget Law.

Officers belonging to the Aviation Corps may receive special gratuities to be fixed by the Headquarters of the Army, in accordance with the current Budget Law.

Sub-Officers, according to their technical qualifications may also receive gratuities, to be fixed by Headquarters of the Army in accordance with the current Budget Law.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5135 Date: February 4,1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Article 163: The strength of the Constitutional Army on active duty shall be fixed as follows:

FOR GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND THE MILITARY ACADEMY; THE ARMS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY; AND THE ENGINEER AND SIGNAL CORPS:

OFFICERS:

1 Chief Colonel
3 Auxiliary Colonels
10 Lieutenant Colonels
32 Majors
145 Captains (2 Engineers or Architects and 1 Professor of Fencing.)
177 1st.Lieutenants (2 Engineers or Architects).
128 2nd.Lieutenants (2 Engrs.or Architects 1 Draftsman Surveyor,1 Building Constructor,1 Expert Electrician and 3 Lieuts.of the Signal Corps)

SUB-OFFICERS:

25 Graduated Students
50 Graduated Cadets
160 Sub-Lieutenants
55 Sub-Officers.

ENLISTED:

95 Sergeants, 1st.Class
188 Sergeants, 2nd.Class
726 Sergeants, 3rd.Class
1563 Corporals
10836 Privates.

FOR THE AVIATION CORPS

OFFICERS:

3 Captains
10 1st.Lieutenants (2 Mechanics)
9 2nd. Lieutenants (2 Mechanics)

ENLISTED:

3 Sergeants, 1st. Class.
24 Sergeants, 2nd. Class.
6 Sergeants, 3rd. Class
24 Corporals
135 Privates.

FOR THE VETERINARY CORPS

OFFICERS:

2 Majors - Veterinarians.
7 Captains "
8 1st. Lieutenants "
4 2nd. Lieutenants "

SUB-OFFICERS:

5 Sub-Lieutenants

ENLISTED:

7 Sergeants, 1st. Class
9 Sergeants, 2nd. Class
11 Sergeants, 3rd. Class
14 Corporals
157 Privates.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5135 Date: February 4,1936.

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

The Band of Army Headquarters and Regiments.

OFFICERS:	1 Captain-Musician 2 1st.Lieutenants-Musicians. 7 2nd.Lieutenants-Musicians.
SUB-OFFICERS:	8 Sub-Lieutenants-Musicians.
ENLISTED:	35 Sergeants, 1st. Class 47 Sergeants, 2nd. Class 64 Sergeants, 3rd. Class 34 Corporals 66 Privates.

JUDGE ADVOCATE CORPS

OFFICERS:	3 Majors-Auditors. 5 Captains-Auditors. 9 1st.Lieutenants-Auditors 3 2nd.Lieutenants (2 Auditors and 1 Stenographer)
SUB-OFFICERS:	15 Sub-Officers (Stenographers)
ENLISTED:	3 Sergeants, 1st. Class 9 Sergeants, 3rd. Class 10 Corporals 22 Privates

SANITARY CORPS

OFFICERS:	4 Majors-Doctors 23 Captains-Doctors 24 1st.Lieutenants-Doctors. 1 Captain-Pharmacist 2 1st.Lieuts.-Pharmacists. 1 2nd.Lieut. -Pharmacist. 1 Captain-Dentist 9 1st.Lieuts-Dentists. 2 2nd.Lieuts-Dentists.
SUB-OFFICERS:	11 Sub-Officers-Hospital graduates
ENLISTED:	14 Sergeants, 1st.Class. 15 Sergeants, 2nd.Class 29 Sergeants,3rd. Class 19 Corporals 219 Privates.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ARTICLE V: All Laws, Decree-Laws, Orders and Provisions which are opposed to the fulfillment of what is ordered in this present Decree-Law are hereby repealed.

THEREFORE: I order that this Decree-Law be fulfilled and executed in all of its parts.

GIVEN at the Presidential Palace in Habana this 24th day of January of 1936.

JOSE A BARNET
President.

JORGE LUIS ECHARTE,
Secretary of Public Works and
Acting Secretary of State.

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

Source: Official Gazette.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5135 Date: February 4,1936.

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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40
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G-2 Report

2700

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Investment of Police Prerogatives upon Members of Armed Forces.

1. Following the recent nationalization of the police, with control vested in the Cuban Army, the Provisional President signed Decree Law No. 734 on April 3, 1936, which directs an important police prerogative to the Army and Navy. The preamble of this Decree-Law explains the reason for its enactment, which is in conformity with the policy of the present Cuban Government to drastically decrease not only the present high rate of ordinary crimes, but also to eradicate the quasi-political subversive organizations, which include terrorists, extortionists and racketeers. The text of the Decree-Law follows:

"I, JOSE A. BARNET Y VINAGERAS, Provisional President of the Republic of Cuba,

HEREBY MAKE KNOWN:

"That the Cabinet has approved and I have sanctioned the following:

"WHEREAS: The innumerable crimes of all kinds that are being committed, principally those perpetrated against the safety of persons and their property, as well as those carried on against the security of the State and against public order, have made it necessary and unavoidable to have the Armed Forces intervene in the investigation of the facts aforesaid and in the apprehension and prosecution of the delinquents and their subsequent presentation for trial before the Judicial authorities.

"WHEREAS: The efficient action of the Armed Forces in the acts above referred to have made it evident that it is convenient to enable its members to continue cooperating with the police forces of the Republic in the prevention and investigation of such a system of delinquency and in the rapid capture of the delinquents, in order to maintain intact in the peoples the feeling of security, not only as regards personal safety but likewise as regards their property, and in general the security of the State and the conservation of public order; it being necessary for the achievement of that end to grant the members of the Armed Forces the capacity of Agents of Authority, within and without city limits when they act in the cases above referred to, and to that effect to amend Articles XXII and XXIV of Decree-Law No. 671 of February 9, 1934.

"THEREFORE: In use of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, the Cabinet has resolved to issue the following:

DECREE LAW NO. 734.

- - - - - -

"ARTICLE 1.- Articles XXII and XXIV of Decree-Law No. 671 of February 9, 1934, shall read as follows:

From M.A., Havana Report No.5172 Date: April 22,1936

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

"Article XXII.- The Constitutional Army, in addition to its essentially military duties, shall be charged with the conservation of public order and the protection of persons and property. The members of the Constitutional Army shall have the capacity of Agents of Authority, within and without city limits, when they act in the investigation of all classes of crimes and in the prosecution, arrest, transportation and custody of delinquents or criminals, as well as when they are rendering services in relation to the conservation of public order or to the protection of persons or their property, or when they are in service within a military zone. In cases of flagrant crimes, members of the Constitutional Army may act on their own initiative or when their intervention is previously requested, as such Agents of Authority.

"Article XXIV.- The members of the forces of the Rural Guard shall have the capacity of Agents of Authority at all times, within or without city limits, no matter what service they may be rendering and even in cases in which they are rendering no service; their functions being equivalent to those rendered by the other police forces of the Republic. For the discharge of the functions entrusted to them in this Article, they shall receive and fulfill the orders in connection with said services, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure, which (orders) may be issued by the judicial authorities and by the Government and military authorities, except those that refer to serving summonses and carrying documents and papers of the governmental and judicial authorities. Neither shall the members of the Rural Guard be obliged to fulfill the orders of judicial or governmental authorities relative to the removal of animals and objects which might be detrimental to their good aspect and military bearing.

ARTICLE II.- Members of the Constitutional Navy shall have the capacity of Agents of Authority in the same cases established for members of the Constitutional Army, except as regards the members of the Rural Guard forces.

ARTICLE III.- All laws, decree-laws, decrees, orders and provisions of law which are in conflict with this Decree-Law are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE IV.- 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.

DONE at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, on this 3rd day of the month of April, 1936.

(JOSE A. BARNET)

(Maximiliano A.Smith
Secretary of the Interior and
ad interim of National Defense).

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

Source: Official Gazette
and Embassy records.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5172 Date: April 22,1936

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

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N. de Alistados

RELACION NUMERICA DEL PERSONAL DE OFICIALES Y ALISTADOS DEL EJERCITO, EXISTENTES EN 30 DE JUNIO DE.1937.

M.Fdez.

S. P. y O.
Cuartel General del Ejército Constitucional
AYUDANTIA GENERAL
SECCION PERSONAL Y ORDENES
F. _____ No. _____
S. P. y O.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

RELACION NUMERICA DEL PERSONAL DE OFICIALES Y ALISTADOS DEL EJERCITO, EXISTENTES EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1937.

CUARTEL GENERAL Y DEPENDENCIAS.	OFICIALES	ALISTADOS.
AYUDANTIA GENERAL.....	46.	184.
CUARTEL MAESTRE GENERAL.....	41.	298.
Personal del Cuerpo de Sanidad del Cuartel General y Dependencias.....	38.	141.
Personal del Cuerpo de Veterinaria del Cuartel General y Dependencias.....	12.	130.
Cuerpo Juridico del Cuartel General.....	12.	19.
Tribunal Superior para las Fuerzas de Mar y Tierra.....	3.	7.
Banda de Música del Cuartel General.....	4.	66.
Situación de "Sin Destino".....	0.	10.
Academia Militar.....	15.	143.
Comisión de Retiro y Pensiones.....	10.	15.
CUERPO DE INGENIEROS:-		
Plana Mayor del Cuerpo.....	3.	15.
Compañia de Ferrocarrileros.....	14.	98.
Compañía de Zapadores.....	5.	97.
DENTISTAS.....Habana.....	1.	--.
FARMACEUTICOS.....Habana.....	2.	--.
MAESTROS DE ESGRIMA..Habana.....	1.	--.
T O T A L.....	207.	1,223.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
REGIMIENTO NRO. 1 "MACEO".	Santiago de Cuba.		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		16.	65.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		17.	261.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "15".	G u a n t á n a m o.		
Guantánamo	Primera Tenencia	2.	61.
Soledad		0.	17.
Limones		0.	17.
Cuneira	Segunda Tenencia	1.	28.
Jamaica	Tercera Tenencia	1.	28.
Palmar		0.	17.
San Antonio		1.	18.
	T o t a l	5.	186.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "16".	Central "Palma".		
Central "Palma"	Primera Tenencia	3.	57.
Caney del Sitio		0.	10.
Central Oriente		0.	8.
San Luis	Segunda Tenencia	1.	31.
Santa Ana		0.	11.
Central Miranda		0.	15.
Alto Cedro		0.	15.
Central "América"	Tercera Tenencia	1.	23.
Aguacate		0.	11.
	T o t a l	5.	181.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "17".	M a y a r í.		
Mayarí	Primera Tenencia	2.	53.
Central "Preston"		0.	19.
Guaro		0.	16.
Antilla	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Herrera		0.	11.
Marcané	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Cueto		0.	11.
Cayo Mambí		0.	12.
Barrederas		0.	10.
Sagua de Tánamo		0.	9.
Cananovas		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	184.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "18".	Santiago de Cuba.		
Santiago de Cuba	Primera Tenencia	3.	59.
Cuabitas		0.	16.
El Cobre	Segunda Tenencia	1.	24.
Dos Palmas		0.	20.
Aserradero		0.	17.
Daiquirí	Tercera Tenencia	0.	36.
Caney		0.	16.
	T o t a l	4.	188.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar dende radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "39".			
La Maya.			
La Maya	Primera Tenencia	3.	52.
Ti-Arriba		0.	12.
Yerba de Guinea		0.	11.
Alto Songo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	33.
Sabanilla		0.	13.
Jarahueca		0.	12.
El Cristo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	31.
Ramón de las Yaguas		0.	11.
	T o t a l	5.	175.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "40".			
Baracoa.			
Baracoa	Primera Tenencia	3.	80.
Maisí	Segunda Tenencia	1.	31.
Imías	Tercera Tenencia	1.	62.
Sabana		0.	14.
	T o t a l	5.	187.
RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.			
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		16.	65.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		17.	261.
Escuadron de la G.R. Nro. "15"		5.	186.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "16"		5.	181.
Escuadrón de la G.R.Nro. "17"		4.	184.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "18"		4.	188.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "39"		5.	175.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "40"		5.	187.
	T O T A L	63.	1.451.
JEFATURA MILITAR DE HOLGUIN.			
Plana Mayor Tercio Guardia Rural		3.	11.
Pelotón de Ametralladoras Tercio G.Rural		2.	30.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "13".			
Manzanillo.			
Manzanillo	Primera Tenencia	3.	76.
Estrada Palma		0.	15.
Campechuela	Segunda Tenencia	1.	34.
Media Luna		0.	20.
Niquero	Tercera Tenencia	1.	33.
Pilón		0.	15.
	T o t a l	5.	193.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "14".			
	H o l g u í n.		
Holguín	Primera Tenencia	3.	54.
Cacocún		0.	17.
San Germán		D.	12.
San Andrés		0.	8.
Gibara	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Santa Lucía		0.	12.
Velasco		0.	11.
Banes	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
Báguanos		0.	11.
Central "Tacajó"		0.	8.
Deleite		0.	8.
Auras		0.	8.
	T o t a l	5.	188.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "35".			
	B a y a m o.		
Bayamo	Primera Tenencia	2.	62.
Güisa		0.	13.
Central "Río Cauto"		0.	14.
Veguitas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	22.
Central "Mabay"		0.	14.
Bueycito		0.	12.
Jiguaní	Tercera Tenencia	1.	22.
Baire		0.	14.
Maffo		0.	14.
	T o t a l	4.	187.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "42".			
	D e l i c i a s.		
Delicias	Primera Tenencia	3.	46.
Central "Chaparra"		0.	16.
San Agustín		0.	17.
Mir		0.	6.
V. de las Tunas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Sabanaso		0.	17.
Central "Manatí"		0.	16.
Jobabo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	27.
Guama		0.	15.
	T o t a l	5.	178.
ESCUADRON NRO. "43" TERCIO GU RURAL/.			
	H o l g u í n.		
Holguín	Capitanía y 1ra. Tenencia	4.	86.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.

R E S U M E N.
DE LA JEFATURA MILITAR DE HOLGUIN.

Plana Mayor Tercio Guardia Rural.....		3.	11.
Pelotón de Ametralladoras Tercio G.R.....		2.	30.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "13".....		5.	193.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "14".....		5.	188.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "35".....		4..	184.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "42".....		4.	178.
Escuadrón Nro. 43 Tercio G.Rural.....		4.	86.
T O T A L.....		27.	873.

REGIMIENTO NRO. 2 "AGRAMONTE".
C a m a g ü e y.

Plana Mayor del Regimiento.....		14.	52.
Banda de Música.....		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO.....		18.	310.

ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL. NRO."31".
Central "Francisco".

Central "Francisco...	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	59.
Central "Elia".....		0.	14.
Carrasco.....		0.	14.
Martí.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	24.
Guáimaro.....		0.	14.
Santa Cruz del Sur...	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	27.
Cascorro.....		0.	13.
Central "Macareño".....		0.	12.
T o t a l.....		4.	177.

ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."32".
F l o r i d a.

Florida.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	59.
Conquista.....		0.	8.
La Vallita.....		0.	13.
Piedrecitas.....		1.	20.
Céspedes.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	27.
Magarabomba.....		0.	14.
Central "Baraguá".....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	15
Gaspar.....		0.	17.
T o t a l.....		5.	183.

ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "33".
Ciego de Avila.

Ciego de Avila.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	60.
Jagüeyal.....		0.	13.
Algodones.....		1.	14.
Central "Stewart"....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	19.
Limones.....		0.	14.
Los Negros.....		0.	12.
Jatibonico.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	23.
Majagua.....		0.	15.
Arroyo Blanco.....		0.	14.
T o t a l.....		5.	184.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

666

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "34", Camagüey.			
Camagüey	Primera Tenencia	3.	104.
Vista del Principe		0.	19.
Kilómetro "52"	Segunda Tenencia	1.	24.
Contramaestre		0.	10.
Sibanicú	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Bidot		0.	10.
Vertientes		0.	10.
	T o t a l	5.	187.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "36", Morón.			
Morón	Primera Tenencia	3.	54.
Violeta		0.	13.
Velasco		0.	13.
Cunagua		0.	--.
Chambas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	24.
Punta de San Juan		0.	13.
Florencia		0.	11.
Marroquí		0.	8.
Tamarindo		0.	10.
Pina	Tercera Tenencia	1.	22.
Ceballos		0.	10.
Adelaida		0.	11.
	T o t a l	5.	189.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "41", Nuevitas.			
Nuevitas	Primera TEnencia	3.	70.
Lugareño		0.	10.
Redención		0.	10.
Senado	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Minas		0.	11.
Altagracia		0.	9.
Esmeralda	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
San Fernando		0.	9.
Sola		0.	14.
Pastelillo		0.	7.
Jaronú		0.	7.
	T o t a l	5.	186.

RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.

Plana Mayor del Regimiento	14.	52.
Banda de Música	2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO	18.	310.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "31"	4.	177.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "32"	5.	183.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "33"	5.	184.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "34"	5.	187.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "36"	5.	189.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "41"	5.	186.
T O T A L	63.	1.492.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
REGIMIENTO NRO. 3 "LEONCIO VIDAL".	Santa Clara.		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		17.	55.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		18.	310.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "7".	C i e n f u e g o s.		
Cienfuegos	Primera Tenencia	3.	76.
Arimao		0.	10.
Palmira	Segunda Tenencia	1.	16.
Cumanayagua	Tercera Tenencia	1.	18.
Arriete		0.	13.
Limones		D.	10.
Guaos		0.	12.
Guajimico		0.	8.
La Sierra		0.	8.
	T o t a l.	5.	171.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "8".	Sagua la Grande.		
Sagua la Grande	Primera Tenencia	2.	45.
Sitiecito		0.	9.
Rodrigo		0.	9.
Quemados de Güines	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Rancho Veloz		0.	10.
Sierra Morena		0.	9.
Corralillo		0.	9.
Santo Domingo	Tercera Tenencia	0.	18.
Manacas		0.	10.
Cascajal		0.	9.
	T o t a l.	3.	141.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "9".	R e m e d i o s.		
Remedios	Primera Tenencia	3.	45.
Vueltas		0.	10.
El Santo		0.	10.
Camajuaní	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Quinta		0.	9.
Vega Alta		0.	9.
Encrucijada	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Cifuentes		0.	9.
Calabazar		0.	15.
Viana		0.	8.
	T o t a l.	5.	144.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."10".	C r u c e s.		
Cruces	Primera Tenencia	3.	32.
Lajas		0.	10.
San Fernando		0.	10.
Ranchuelo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	11.
San Juan de las Yeras		0.	10.
Potrerillo		0.	10.
Manicaragua	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Mataguá		0.	9.
Hoyo de Manicaragua		0.	8.
	T o t a l.	5.	113.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."11".			
Sanct-Spíritus.			
Sancti-Spíritus	Primera Tenencia	2.	43.
Guasimal		0.	10.
Banao		0.	10.
Jibaro		0.	10.
Zaza del Medio	Segunda Tenencia	1.	16.
Taguasco		0.	12.
Tuinicú		0.	8.
Cabaiguán	Tercera Tenencia	1.	18.
Guayos		0.	8.
Calabazas		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	145.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "12".			
T r i n i d a d.			
Trinidad	Primera Tenencia	3.	49.
Caracusey		0.	9.
Condado	Segunda Tenencia	1.	15.
Meyer		0.	8.
Güinia de Miranda		0.	11.
Fomento	Tercera Tenencia	1.	21.
Báez		0.	10.
Minas Bajas		0.	10.
Capitán R. Alfonso		0.	9.
	T o t a l	5.	142.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."28".			
Aguada de Pasajeros.			
Aguada de Pasajeros	Primera Tenencia	3.	40.
Venero		0.	10.
Carreño		0.	11.
Perseverancia		0.	8.
Abreus	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Yaguaramas		0.	7.
Horquita		0.	7.
Rodas		1.	14.
Juraguá		0.	7.
Cartagena		0.	10.
Congojas		0.	8.
	T o t a l	5.	136.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."27".			
Y a g u a j a y.			
Yaguajay	Primera Tenencia	2.	45.
Meneses		0.	7.
Mayajigua		0.	8.
Jatibonico		0.	8.
Venegas		0.	10.
Zulueta	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
Ariosa		0.	8.
General "Carrillo"		0.	7.
Caibarién	Tercera Tenencia	2.	23.
Buenavista		0.	9.
Fortuna Apostadero		0.	3.
	T o t a l	5.	140.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."38".			
	Santa Clara.		
Santa Clara	Primera Tenencia	3.	52.
Antón Díaz		0.	10.
Hatillo		0.	9.
Placetas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	21.
Manajanabo		0.	10.
Cacique		0.	10.
Esperanza	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
San Diego del Valle		0.	10.
Jicotea		0.	8.
	T o t a l.....	5.	146.

RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.

Plana Mayor del Regimiento	17.	55.
Banda de Música	2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO	18.	310.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "7"	5.	171.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "8"	3.	141.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "9"	5.	144.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "10"	5.	113.
Escuadrón de la G.R Nro. "11"	4.	145.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "12"	5.	142.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "28"	5.	136.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "37"	5.	140.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "38"	5.	146.
T O T A L.....	79.	1.667.

REGIMIENTO NRO. 4 "PLACIDO".

M a t a n z a s.

Plana Mayor del Regimiento		13.	51.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		18.	310.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."25".			
	C á r d e n a s.		
Cárdenas	Primera Tenencia	2.	56.
Cantel	Segunda Tenencia	0.	25.
Itabo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Máximo Gómez		0.	22.
	T o t a l.....	3.	122.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO/"26".			
	C o l ó n.		
Colón	Primera Tenencia	2.	40.
San José de los Ramos		0.	9.
Banagüises		0.	8.
Los Arabos	Segunda Tenencia	2.	14.
Jacán		0.	9.
Calimete	Tercera Tenencia	1.	14.
Amarillas		0.	9.
Manguito		0.	9.
San Pedro		0.	8.
	T o t a l.....	5.	120.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."27".			
	M a t a n z a s.		
Matanzas	Primera Tenencia	2.	40.
Limonar	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Coliseo		1.	20.
Ceiba Mocha	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Cidra		0.	14.
Canasí		0.	9.
	T o t a l	5.	121.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."29".			
	Unión de Reyes.		
Unión de Reyes	Primera Tenencia	3.	41.
Alacranes		0.	12.
Cabezas	Segunda Tenencia	0.	19.
Juan G. Gómez		1.	9.
Pedro Betancourt	Tercera Tenencia	1.	25.
Bolondrón		0.	15.
	T o t a l	5.	121.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "30"			
	J o v e l l a n o s.		
Jovellanos	Primera Tenencia	2.	46.
Perico	Segunda Tenencia	1.	24.
Jagüey Grande	Tercera Tenencia	1.	26.
Agramonte		1.	24.
	T o t a l	5.	120.
	RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		13.	51.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		18.	310.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "25"		3.	122.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "26"		5.	120.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "27"		5.	121.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "29"		5.	121.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "30"		5.	120.
	T O T A L	56.	989.

REGIMIENTO NRO. 5 "MARTI".			
	Vedado- Habana.		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		11.	52.
Pelotón de Ametralladoras T.G. Rural		2.	32.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."1".			
	G ü i n e s.		
Güines	Primera Tenencia	2.	54.
Melena del Sur		1.	9.
Guara		0.	7.
San Nicolás		0.	9.
Palos	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Nueva Paz		0.	6.
Madruga	Tercera Tenencia	1.	14.
Vegas		0.	8.
Catalina		0.	9.
Pipián		0.	6.
Campo de Tiro		0.	9.
	T o t a l	5.	141.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "2".			
	L u y a n ó.		
Luyanó	Primera Tenencia	2.	47.
Guanabacoa		0.	21.
El Cotorro		1.	9.
San José de las Lajas		1.	16.
Tapaste		0.	4.
Jaruco	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Campo Florido		0.	8.
San Antonio del Río Blanco		0.	6.
Santa Cruz del Norte		0.	11.
Jibacoa		0.	6.
Aguacate	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Bainoa		0.	7.
Caraballo		0.	8.
	T o t a l	6.	166.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."3".			
	San Antonio de los Baños.		
San Ant. de los Baños.	Primera Tenencia	2.	56.
Ceiba del Agua		0.	10.
Vereda Nueva		0.	9.
La Salud	Segunda Tenencia	1.	16.
Rincón		0.	9.
Güira de Melena	Tercera Tenencia	2.	17.
Alquízar		0.	10.
Guanímar		0.	10.
	T o t a l	5.	137.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "4".			
	M a r i a n a o.		
Marianao	Primera Tenencia	2.	56.
Jaimanitas		0.	11.
El Chico		1.	14.
Punta Brava	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Vento		0.	10.
Banta	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
Caimito		0.	15.
Banes		0.	11.
	T o t a l	5.	155.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."5".			
	Ctel."Cpitán Hernández Ruda".		
	Vedado Habana.		
Ctel.Cap. Hdez.Ruda.	Primera Tenencia	4.	157.
Arroyo Naranjo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
	T o t a l	5.	175.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."6".			
	Santiago de las Vegas.		
Santiago de las Vegas.	Primera Tenencia	2.	45.
General Peraza		1.	17.
Managua		0.	17.
Bejucal	Segunda Tenencia	2.	16.
Batabanó	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Quivicán		0.	12.
San Antonio de las Vegas		0.	12.
San Felipe		0.	11.
	T o t a l	6.	146.

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

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."44".			
	Isla de Pinos.		
Isla de Pinos.....	Primera Tenencia.....	4.	109.
Nueva Gerona.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	15.
	T o t a l.....	5.	124.
RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO:			
Plana Mayor del REgimiento.....		11.	52.
Peloton de Ametralladoras.....		2.	32.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "1".....		5.	141.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "2".....		6.	166.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "3".....		5.	137.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "4".....		5.	155.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "5".....		6.	175.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "6".....		5.	146.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro."44".....		5.	124.
	T O T A L.....	50.	1.128.
REGIMIENTO NRO. 6 "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE".			
	C o l u m b i a.		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento.....		20.	125.
Banda de Música.....		2.	28.
TERCIO TACTICO.....		18.	313.
BATALLON NRO. "1" DE INFANTERIA.....		21.	345.
BATALLON NRO. "2" DE INFANTERIA.....		21.	340.
BATALLON NRO. "3" DE INFANTERIA.....		21.	347.
BATALLON NRO. "4" DE INFANTERIA.....		21.	342.
CUERPO DE SEÑALES:			
PLANA MAYOR DEL CUERPO.....		7.	21.
PRIMERA COMPAÑIA DE COMUNICACIONES.....		8.	57.
SEGUNDA COMPAÑIA DE COMUNICACIONES.....		8.	59.
TERCERA COMPAÑIA DE COMUNICACIONES.....		17.	139.
	T O T A L.....	40.	276.
CUERPO DE AVIACION.			
PLANA MAYOR DEL CUERPO.....		9.	85.
ESCUADRON DE OBSERVACION Y BOMBARDEO.....		4.	50.
ESCUADRON DE PERSECUCION.....		4.	50.
	T O T A L.....	17.	185.
RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.			
Plana Mayor del Regimiento.....		20.	125.
Banda de Música.....		2.	28.
Tercio Táctico.....		18.	313.
Batallón Nro. "1".....		21.	345.
Batallón Nro. "2".....		21.	340.
Batallón Nro. "3".....		21.	347.
Batallón Nro. "4".....		21.	342.
Cuerpo de Señales.....		40.	276.
Cuerpo de Aviación.....		17.	185.
	T O T A L.....	181.	2.301.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

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Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
REGIMIENTO NRO. 7 "MAXIMO GOMEZ".	**Puesto de la Cabaña.**		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		20.	76.
Banda de Música		2.	28.
Batallón Nro. "1".de Artillería		22.	356.
Batallón Nro. "2".de Artillería		23.	367.
Batallón Nro. "3".de Artillería		21.	366.
Batería Ligera		5.	105.
Batería,de Montaña.Nro. "1"		6.	109.
Batería de Montaña Nro. "2"		5.	110.
RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.			
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		20.	76.
Banda de Música		2.	28.
BATALLON NRO. "1"		22.	356.
BATALLON NRO. "2"		23.	367.
BATALLON NRO. "3"		21.	366.
BATERIA LIGERA		5.	105.
BATERIA DE MONTAÑA NRO. "1"		6.	109.
BATERIA DE MONTAÑA NRO. "2"		5.	110.
T O T A L		104.	1.417.
REGIMIENTO NRO. 8"RIUS RIVERA".	**Pinar del Río.**		
Plana Mayor del Regimiento		16.	57.
Banda de Música		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO		18.	267.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."19"	**Pinar del Río.**		
Pinar del Río	Primera Tenencia	2.	62.
San Luis		1.	11.
La Coloma		0.	8.
Matahambre	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Viñales	Tercera Tenencia	0.	11.
Puerto Esperanza		0.	10.
Santa Lucía		1.	10.
T o t a l		5.	130.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

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Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO. "20".	San Cristóbal.		
San Cristóbal	Primera Tenencia	3.	54.
Santa Cruz de los Pinos		0.	14.
Candelaria	Segunda Tenencia	1.	22.
Los Palacios	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
Central "La Francia"		0.	6.
San Diego de los Baños		0.	11.
	T o t a l	5.	127.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."21".	G u a n a j a y.		
Guanajay	Primera Tenencia	5.	52.
Mariel	Segunda Tenencia	2.	18.
Artemisa	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Cayajabos		0.	10.
Pijirigua		0.	8.
Quiebra Hacha		0.	11.
Las Cañas		1.	11.
	T o t a l	9.	125.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."22".	G u a n e.		
Guane	Primera Tenencia	3.	45.
Las Martinas		0.	9.
El Cayuco		0.	8.
Punta de la Sierra		0.	7.
Mantua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
Los Arroyos		0.	8.
Dimas		0.	8.
San Juan y Martínez	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
El Sábalo		1.	8.
Río Seco		0.	5.
	T o t a l	6.	125.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."23".	Consolación del Sur.		
Consolación del Sur	Primera Tenencia	3.	66.
Herradura		0.	9.
Puerta de Golpe	Segunda Tenencia	2.	11.
Alonso Rojas		0.	10.
Central "Niágara"		0.	10.
Consolación del Norte	Tercera Tenencia	0.	14.
Oves		0.	9.
	T o t a l	5.	129.
ESCUADRON DE LA GUARDIA RURAL NRO."24".	Bahía- Honda.		
Bahía Honda	Primera Tenencia	1.	46.
Orozco		1.	14.
Las Pozas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Cabañas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	26.
Encrucijada		1.	15.
	T o t a l	5.	123.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

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EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Unidades.	Lugar donde radican.	Oficiales	Alistados.
RESUMEN DEL REGIMIENTO.			
Plana Mayor del Regimiento.....		16.	57.
Banda de Música.....		2.	24.
TERCIO TACTICO.....		18.	267.
Escuadron de la G.R. Nro. "19"....		5.	130.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "20"....		5.	127.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "21"....		9.	125.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "22"....		6.	125.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "23".....		5.	129.
Escuadrón de la G.R. Nro. "24"....		5.	123.
T O T A L....		71.	1.107.

N O T A:-

En las planas Mayores de los Regimientos se encuentran incluidos los Oficiales y Alistados de los Cuerpos de Sanidad, Veterinaria y Juridico.

J. Martínez.

J. Martinez, M.M.
Comandante del Cuartel General.
Jefe de la Sección de Personal y Ordenes.

M.Fdez.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
AUG 18 1937
1-1 2012_119
41
WAR DEPARTMENT

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONAL

Ciudad Militar, Cuartel "Cabo Parrado",
Marzo 22 de 1937.

Al Capitán Belisario Hernández, M.M.
Ayudante de Campo y Jefe de la Guardia del Jefe del Ejército,
Ciudad Militar.

Estimado amigo y compañero:

En relación con su carta de fecha 20 del actual, solicitando te envie una relación númerica de las plazas de Oficiales y Alistados que componen nuestro Ejército, le informo, que de acuerdo con los datos que obra en este Cuartel General, aparece que existen un total de 1,047 Oficiales y 14,614-- Alistados en el Ejército Constitucional.

Enlistados

Suyo afectuosamente,

"POR LA LIBERTAD DE CUBA".

J. Martinez.

J. Martinez, M.M.
Comandante del Ejército Constitucional,
JEFE DE LA SECCION DE PERSONAL Y ORDENES.

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Enc 2

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1-1 2012-119

41

RESUME OF CUBAN ARMY STRENGTH

AS OF JUNE 30, 1937.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
General Staff	207	1223
Regiment No.1 (Stgo.)	63	1451
Jefatura Holguin	27	873
Regiment No.2(Camaguey)	63	1492
Regiment No.3(Sta.Clara)	79	1667
Regiment No.4(Matanzas)	56	989
Regiment No.5(Habana)	50	1128
Regiment No.6(Columbia)	181	2301
Regiment No.7(Cabana)	104	1417
Regiment No.8(Pin.Rio)	71	1107
	901	13648
Total	14,549	

Forwarded by M.A.Havana.
Aug. 11,1937.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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By authority letter of Dec. 15, 1943, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 3-29-71

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 17 1937

G-2 Report ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 8/11/37 6180-a

CUBA (Army-Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
(a) Territorial Commands.

Quarterly Strength Report
furnished by Cuban Army.

1. With reference to the note on Evaluation of Reports dated August 2, 1937 (received in this office August 7,1937), would state that one of my first requests to the Cuban Army was for the continuation of the issuance to this office of the strength reports known as "Relacion Numerica Del Personal de Oficiales Y Alistados Del Ejercito. After much hammering, I was informed by Major J. Martinez, Chief of Personnel Section, that this strength return had been discontinued, but that totals of the officers and enlisted men, by branches, would be furnished me upon request. As a result of my numerous itemized requests for data, I was informed that the strength return would be continued on a quarterly basis, rather than monthly, beginning June 30,1937, and that this office would be furnished with two copies thereof. On June 6th, I was informed by Major Martinez that the report was in progress of compilation, and on July 16th that this strength report was confidential, but that I would be furnished quarterly reports with the understanding that the contents be kept strictly confidential between the Cuban and the U.S. War Departments, for local political reasons, whereupon he furnished me the copies promised, the original of which is attached hereto, with memorandum prepared by this office, showing strength of regiments.

2. There will be noted on this strength report a total of 901 officers and 13,648 enlisted men, a discrepancy of 146 officers and 966 enlisted men as compared with total furnished me by letter from Major Martinez, dated March 22,1937 (copy attached), which shows 1047 officers and 14,614 enlisted men, which was the strength reported for revision of the Combat Estimate - June 30,1937. This discrepancy is explained by Major Martinez by the fact that in May, 1937, Colonel Batista directed that the officers and men on purely Rural School work be stripped from the Regular Army totals, and, consequently, the strength return of June 30th carries only those officers and men of the armed forces proper, some 250 of whom, Major Martinez informs me, perform work on various Civic-Military projects in addition to their regular duties, but are carried on Army organization roles.

3. As far as I can determine from interviews with various Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers, now instructors in Rural Schools, these instructors were carried for a long time by their regular organizations, as were various instructors furnished from Reserve and civilian sources. However, on May 1st, 1937, the enlisted men were given the opportunity of accepting temporary Sergeant warrants in the Rural School service (at $90.00 a month in contrast to $47.00), with the option of returning to the regular service in their original grade should the Rural Schools be discontinued. The officers are placed on D.O.L. status, dropped from the rosters of their regiments and picked up by the Civic-Military organization, under the direction of Lt.Col. Sosa de Quesada.

4. The above facts have been verbally verified by Lt.Col. Sosa de Quesada, who informs me that he has under his control at the present moment 150 officers and 1400 enlisted men on Rural School duty.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache

Source: Official Documents
Personal Contacts.
2 encls.
EWT:vm

From M.A.,Havana Report No.5452 Date: August 11, 1937

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2012-119
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

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By [illegible] Date 3-29-71

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
Permanent Military Posts and Stations.

Inspection of Rural Guard Garrisons, Etc. in the Interior.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 23 1938

1. From June 2nd to 8th, 1938, the undersigned visited, by automobile and horse, some forty-odd Rural Guard posts, as well as civic-military schools, national police stations, etc. in the various cities, villages, sugar centrals and hamlets scattered throughout the provinces of Camaguey, Santa Clara, Matanzas and Havana. Military commanders, government officials, mill managers, American Consuls, and other prominent citizens were interviewed. The purpose of this trip was to refresh former impressions and bring them up-to-date.

2. Quarters and Living Conditions of Rural Guard Posts and Police Stations: Everyone of the forty Rural Guard garrisons visited (varying in size from a squad to a squadron) were housed in modern buildings with all modern facilities. Communication is maintained by means of telephone, radio, road and trail. The materiel for construction and the labor involved have been "contributed" by local business organizations, sugar mills, etc. The architecture of these buildings are standardized by plans of the Cuban Engineer Corps, and are similar in everything except size to those at Camp Columbia. The barracks of regimental headquarters in the capitals of the various provinces visited are minatures of Camp Columbia in general appearance. In the Sergeants' and Corporals' posts, enlisted men are permitted to live with their families in the local hamlets. However, in the larger garrisons of Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, houses for officers' and enlisted men's families have been constructed and grouped in close proximity to the central cuartel. It is understood that materiel and labor for these quarters are also contributed. Each post has a chicken yard, pig pens, cattle enclosure, and a garden, and while the Cuban Army is on a ration status, it appears that a great majority of the food consumed by the personnel of the Rural Guard is either raised by them or contributed by the local population -- thus greatly amplifying the quality of food and, at the same time, permitting ration money to be utilized by unit commanders for other purposes, such as recreation facilities, improvement of living conditions and, in some cases, to augment the salaries of the commanders. Conditions of cleanliness in these garrisons vary from excellent to poor, depending, I surmised, upon whether the regimental commander had been warned of my approaching arrival.

3. A great many recreational facilities were in evidence, such as swimming pools, base ball, basket ball and tennis courts, radios, movies, bathing beaches, pool tables, etc. Consequently, living conditions of the officers and enlisted men of the Rural Guard and their families are far superior to those of the average Cuban citizen in the provinces. In short, the average Rural Guardsman and his family live the "life of Riley," a condition that he attributes directly to Colonel Batista.

4. Equipment: Machine guns, rifles, pistols, machetes, etc. were well oiled, but the bores of the first three, as well as stocks, were in poor condition. All leather was in excellent condition. The horses and mules were well groomed, well shod, well fed and well conditioned.

5. Loyalty: It is estimated that 95 per cent of the privates, 90 per cent of the non-commissioned officers and 85 per cent of the officers are one hundred per cent loyal to Colonel Batista, with loyalty

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5591 Date: June 17, 1938.

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

falling off appreciably in respect to local commanders, due to jealousy, greed, graft, personal injustice and personal ambition.

6. Discipline: According to the American conception of military discipline, the system used by the Cuban military commanders is most unsatisfactory and is to some extent similar to the discipline employed by gang leaders in the United States, but, nevertheless, it seems to be effective.

7. Morale: The morale according to American standards is "good." According to Cuban standards it is "excellent." A great many civilians and several officers appeared alarmed over Colonel Batista's association with the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, Sr. Reyes Spindola, and its possible communistic implications. One officer stated that he and his men had fought against communists in 1934 and 1935, and did not want to be placed in the same position as the Spanish army (when that government became communistic) by the Cuban Government turning communistic. The local commanders have absorbed or dominate the judiciary, executive and legislative branches. Mill owners, business, commercial and professional men, realizing this situation, render obeisance to their local commanders, whether he is a Lieutenant Colonel, Sergeant or Corporal. However, it is the consensus of opinion of those asked that between the alternative of the present civic-military regime of Colonel Batista and certain chaos without him that Colonel Batista was still by far the lesser of the two evils. The impression gained by the undersigned was that each of the local commanders had a most enviable position, somewhat akin to that of the British squire in his local community.

8. Peace and Order: The Rural Guard, reinforced by various detachments of the National Police, have the local police situation in the provinces well in hand. Crime, with the possible exception of petty thievery, is unheard of. The provincial personnel of the National Police Force are attached to local Rural Guard commanders and are, in many cases, quartered in sections of the Rural Guard Cuartel. Conditions of the police personnel as regards appearance, loyalty, discipline and morale, also equipment, are superior to that of the Rural Guard. It is the opinion of the undersigned that the Rural Guard, reinforced by the police, are fully competent to handle any problems of peace and order that may arise during the present "dead" season, and that they will do so in a most salutary manner should the necessity arise.

9. Rural Schools: In the some twenty civic-military schools visited, sanitation, instruction, and general efficiency were greatly superior to the conditions found on my last inspection. Unquestionably, this pet project of Colonel Batista's is universally successful throughout the island.

10. Regiment No.2 - Camaguey: Upon my inspection of headquarters of Regiment No. 2, Camaguey, I found Lieut.Colonel Sanchez still in command, in spite of the fact that Lt.Col.Pedroso has reported for duty at that post after having been officially designated as commander. (See report No.5576, dated May 19, 1938, index 6180-a). Colonel Sanchez informed me that he had made several visits to see Colonel Batista in Havana and that he had been verbally restored to command. Lt.Col. Pedroso would not enlighten me as to his status. However, local contacts in Camaguey informed me that Colonel Sanchez had promised Colonel Batista to mend his ways, and had temporarily closed up the

From M.A., Havana Report No.5591 Date June 17, 1938.

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

front doors of a great many of his gambling houses and brothels, and that he would probably remain in command at Camaguey. This condition is inconceivable to any but the average Latin mind, and can only be explained by the bargaining policy and gang leadership tactics which seems to dominate the high command of the Cuban Army.

11. Economic Conditions: Throughout the provinces visited, the economic conditions were universally most unsatisfactory. The prolonged drowth, decrease in price of sugar, and the legalized gambling supervised by the armed forces, has bled the laborer and "guajiro" dry of funds. Less than half the sugar mills visited are doing any maintenance work or cultivation, and those that are doing any of this work, are spending only a small amount of money on it. Mill owners, shop-keepers, etc., look upon the economic situation in their immediate vicinity as most dangerous and as fertile soil for the germs of communism and general unrest.

12: Resumé of Inspection: The appearance of buildings and personnel of the Rural Guard is excellent; condition of equipment is good, and condition of animals excellent; performance of duties of peace and order is excellent; loyalty rated as good - discipline as satisfactory and morale as excellent. Under the above categories, the provincial personnel of the National Police may be rated as superior.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache

Incl. Pictures from newspaper.

Source: Personal Observation
and Contacts.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5591 Date: June 17, 1938

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2012-119
43
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G-2 Report 6200-b

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.
(4) Strength.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 28 1940

1. Attached is copy of a table received from the Adjutant General of the Cuban Army, as of February 15, 1940.

2. In this table the Military Attache is informed that the actual and authorized strength are the same. This should be a true statement, to all intents and purposes, as vacancies both in commissioned and enlisted grades are eagerly sought after and filled immediately from waiting lists.

3. It will be noted that a new term, namely "Sub-Lieutenant," (Teniente) is introduced in this report. As far as can be ascertained, this grade could be called "3rd.Lieutenant," and has no counterpart in our service.

4. The grade of "Sub-Officer" again appears, although, apparently, a large part of the sub-officers are now called "sub-lieutenants."

5. Due to the fact that sub-lieutenants and sub-officers have no corresponding grade in our service, they have been included in the total of commissioned personnel in this report, exactly as shown in the original table from the Adjutant General. This is contrary to the system pursued in report entitled "Data for Revision of Combat Estimate,"dated April 21,1939, and addendum thereto dated August 10, 1939, no index number, in which reports sub-officers were carried as enlisted men.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: A.G.Cuban Army.

HAB:vm

Incl.table

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5825 Date: February 20,1940

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6-1 2012-119 43

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Table Showing Commissioned Strength
by Grade of Cuban Army

Services	Colonels	Lieut.Cols.	Majors	Captains	1st.Lts.	2nd.Lts.	Sub.Lieuts.	Sub.Officers
Adjutant General's Dept.....	3	1	3	14	14	85	6	10
Quartermaster Corps	1	1	2	6	8	6	6	14
Artillery		1	4	18	26	15	22	
Infantry		1	6	22	33	19	27	
Cavalry			6	33	34	15		
Rural Guard		6	6	44	44	44	80	
Aviation Corps.....			1	3	10	9		
Signal Corps.....			1	3	5	9	2	20
Corps of Engineers.....			1	2	6	8	3	13
Medical Corps.....		1	4	25	37	3		11
Veterinary Corps.....			2	7	8	4		
Corps of Jurisprudence.....		1	4	5	9	1		15
Military Academy.....			1	2	5		6	
Army Band.....				1	2	7	8	
Retirement and Pensions.....			1	1	2	2		
Judge Advocate General's Dept....		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	4 *	12	42	186	243	227	160	83

Grand Total.....957.

(*1 Colonel-in-Chief
(1 Auxiliary Colonel-Adjutant General
(1 " Colonel-Inspector General
(1 " Colonel-Quartermaster General.

Source: A.G.Cuban Army
HAB:vm

M.A.,Havana
February 20,1940.
(Enclosure to report5825-index 6200-b)

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2012-119
44

6-1

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G-2 Report

6200-e (2)

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Enlisted Personnel.
Strength

As of February 15,1940.
Enlisted Personnel Cuban Army - Strength by Grade and Services.

Services	Sgt. 1st.Class	Sgt. 2nd.Class	Sgt.3rd.Class	Corporals	Privates.
Adjutant General's Dept.	26	2	9	18	128
Quartermaster General	40	1	17	36	220
Artillery	4	29	94	170	1263
Infantry	3	28	100	181	1273
Cavalry		36	120	228	1625
Rural Guard	18	66	331	786	6092
Aviation Corps	3	24	6	24	135
Signal Corps		11	24	86	175
Corps of Engineers		19	20	36	135
Medical Corps	14	15	29	19	235
Veterinary Corps	7	9	11	14	158
Corps of Jurisprudence	3		9	10	26
Military Academy		4	9	19	111
Army Band	35	47	64	34	66
Retirement and Pensions	2		3	2	8
Judge Advocate General's Dept.	2			1	7
Total.....157		291	846	1664	11,657

GRAND TOTAL ENLISTED.... 14,615

(Note: Military Attache informed that actual and authorized strength are the same).

Source: A.G. Cuban Army.
HAB:vm

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

Report No.5827 Feb. 20,1940

From M.A.Havana

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Morris

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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Chart of Cuban Army Territorial Organization — Enclosures 1

2012-119
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Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

SEP 24 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Territorial Organization and Distribution **I.G. No.** 6115
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Territorial Organization and Distribution of Cuban Army

1. The Military Attache was recently informed by an officer of the Military Intelligence Section, Latin-American Division, War Department, General Staff, that the terms "REGULAR ARMY" and "RURAL GUARD" and the term "REGIMENT" as applied to the Cuban Army are confusing. In consequence, the Military Attache has prepared a chart, forwarded herewith, with a view to clearing up these points.

2. It is hoped that the chart will be self-explanatory. In connection therewith it will be noted that the REGULAR ARMY is composed in general of four battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry (of three troops and a machine-gun platoon each), three battalions of coast-artillery, one battery of field-artillery, two batteries of mountain-artillery, the aviation corps, two companies of engineers, certain detachments, and the services.

3. The RURAL GUARD is composed of 44 small organizations which are called "squadrons", but which in reality are like troops, having a strength varying from five officers and one hundred and thirteen men to five officers and one hundred and eighty-eight men. Moreover, the troops are permanently stationed throughout the province in small groups of anything from a non-commissioned officer and four men to two officers and twenty men.

4. As to the term "REGIMENT", it is used here in some cases to denote a primarily tactical organization, and in others to denote an administrative organization.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 8th regiments are comprised of one Regular Army cavalry squadron and a varying number of Rural Guard "squadrons".

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... **5,** ..... **6,** .....
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5916 **Date** Sept. 16, 1940
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

Classification

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

The 5th regiment is composed solely of Rural Guard "squadrons".

The 6th regiment contains all four infantry battalions, a Regular Army cavalry squadron, and a battery of mountain artillery which, though carried as detached from the 7th regiment, is practically an integral part of the 6th regiment. This regiment also has various signal corps and other detachments. The air corps is "attached".

The 7th regiment contains all the artillery of the army, less one mountain battery attached to the 6th regiment. The coast-artillery battalions are really infantry, as their armament is obsolete.

In addition to the eight regiments mentioned above, there is the "Holguin detachment" of five Rural Guard "squadrons", which is directly under the General Headquarters.

Finally, there is the engineer corps (headquarters and two companies, one railroad and one pioneer), which is attached to General Headquarters.

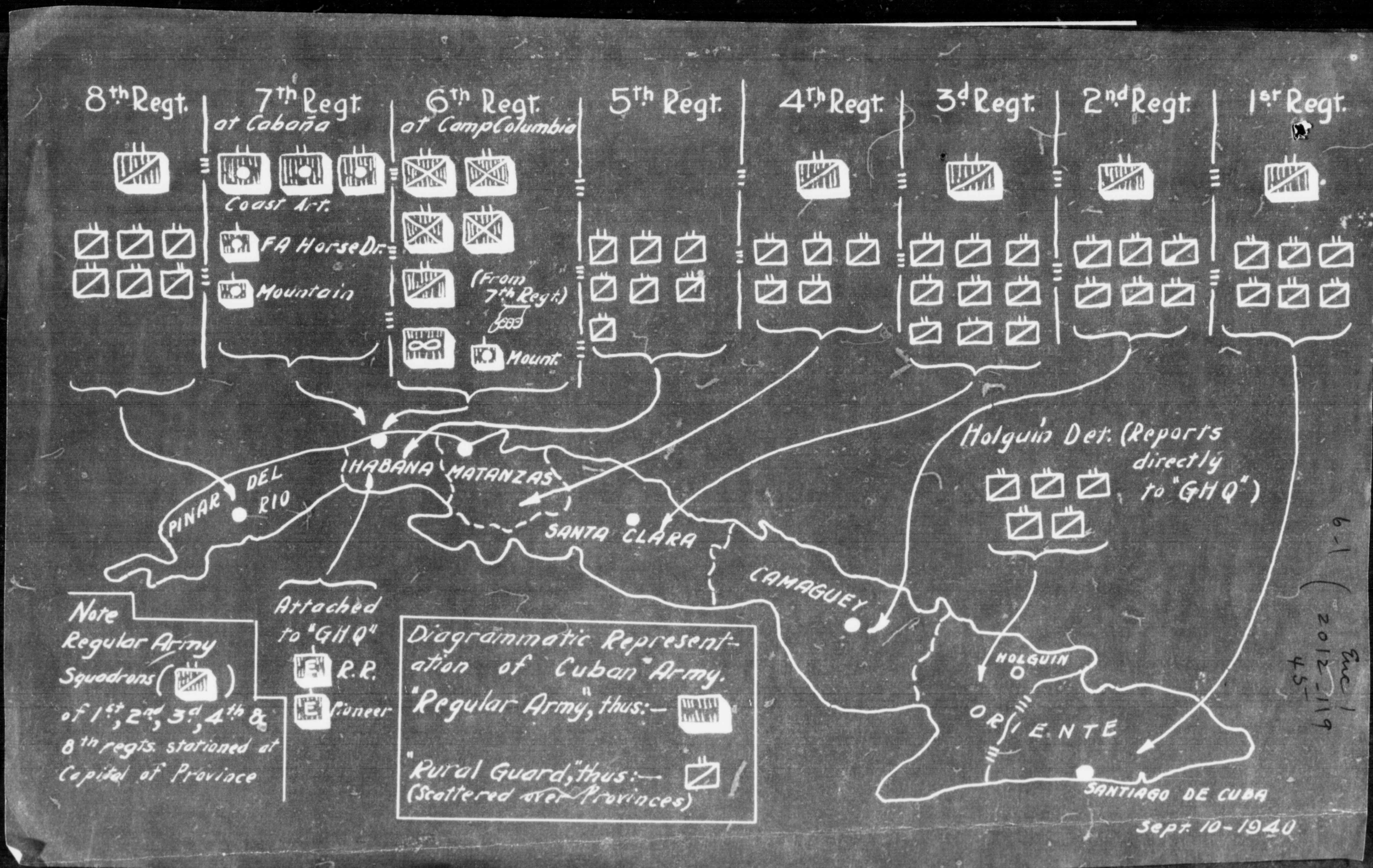
Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, G.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5916 Date Sept. 16, 1940

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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



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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.
Classification

None Enclosures

2012-117
46
Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1 JM
For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 24 1941

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

I.G. No. 6000

Subject Army-General
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability: Official Documents, Personal Contact
Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Change in Infantry and Cavalry Strength, Cuban Army, and Resume of Army Organization

1. As of January 1, 1941, the following changes have been effected in the Cuban Army:-

a. The Regular Army Cavalry Squadrons (Tercios Tacticos) of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 8th Regiments have been dismounted and designated as infantry battalions. This leaves only one Regular Army Cavalry Squadron; namely the 6th, which is an integral part of the 6th Regiment at Camp Columbia.

b. The dismounted organizations have been designated "1st Rural Guard Infantry Battalion"; the designating number of the battalion is the same as that of the regiment with which it serves. That is, the 1st Rural Guard Infantry Battalion is an integral part of the 1st Rural Guard Regiment, Oriente Province.

c. The new battalions have practically the same organization as they did as Cavalry. They are composed of a headquarters, three rifle companies, a machine gun platoon and a pack platoon. They thus differ from the Regular Army Infantry battalions (all of which are in the 6th Regiment) only in having a machine gun platoon instead of a machine gun company.

d. The horses of these units have been given to the Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons, who in turn will sell such of their poorest mounts as become surplus.

e. The main reason for this move is given as "economy". The overhead will be lessened by the expense of upkeep of mounts for five squadrons.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... 5, ... 6, ...
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5986 **Date** Jan. 15, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.
Classification

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

2. A brief outline of the Cuban Army as it now stands is as follows:-

a. Command and Services

General Staff
Adjutant General's Department
Quartermaster General's Department, Medical Corps, etc.

Attached to G.H.Q.; Corps of Engineers (one pioneer company, one railway company).

The foregoing units are all Regular Army.

b. Regiments

1st Regiment (Rural Guard), Oriente Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
1st Rural Guard Infantry Battalion.
6 Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons; the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 39th and 40th.*

2nd Regiment (Rural Guard), Camaguey Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
2nd Rural Guard Infantry Battalion.
6 Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons; the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 36th and 41st.

3rd Regiment (Rural Guard), Santa Clara Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
3rd Rural Guard Infantry Battalion.
9 Rural Guard Squadrons; the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 28th, 37th and 38th.

4th Regiment (Rural Guard), Matanzas Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
4th Rural Guard Infantry Battalion.
5 Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons; the 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th.

5th Regiment (Rural Guard), Havana Province

Regimental Headquarters.
7 Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 44th.

6th Regiment (Regular Army) Ciudad Militar, Havana Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
6th Regular Army Cavalry Squadron (the only one left).
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regular Infantry Battalions.
Signal Detachment.

* Rural Guard "Squadrons" have approximately the strength of a troop.

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5986 Date Jan. 15, 1941

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

Aviation Corps (one Observation and Bombardment Squadron, one Pursuit Squadron; 3 Curtiss Wright Advanced Trainers, 3 Voight Corsairs, 7 Stearman primary trainers).
2nd Mountain Battery (detached from 7th Regiment).

7th Regiment (Regular Army), Cabanas Fortress, Havana Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
1st, 2nd and 3rd Regular Army Coast Artillery Battalions.
The Field Artillery Battery.
1st Mountain Battery.

8th Regiment (Rural Guard) Pinar del Rio Province

Regimental Headquarters and Band.
8th Rural Guard Infantry Battalion.
6 Rural Guard Cavalry Squadrons; the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

c. Detachments

Holguin Detachment (Rural Guard), Western Half of Oriente Province

Detachment Headquarters.
5 Rural Guard Squadrons; the 13th, 14th, 35th, 42nd and 43rd.

3. Distinguishing between Regular Army and Rural Guard, the organization is as follows:-

a. Regular Army (G.H.Q., Services, 6th and 7th Regiments)

General Headquarters.
Adjutant General's Department.
Quartermaster General's Department, Medical Corps, etc.
4 Infantry Battalions.
1 Cavalry Squadron.
3 Coast Artillery Battalions.
1 Battery, Field Artillery.
2 Batteries, Mountain Artillery.
2 Squadrons, Air Corps.
2 Companies, Engineers.
Signal Detachment.

b. Rural Guard (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Regiments, and Holguin Detachment)

5 Infantry Battalions.
44 Cavalry Squadrons (varying in strength from 4 officers and 111 men to 5 officers and 187 men).

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5986 Date Jan. 15, 1941

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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APR 9 1941 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-119
47
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

April 2, 1941

No. 6043

Subject: Additional Information as called for by Comments and Suggestions on Reports from M/A, Cuba, dated March 12, 1941.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 8 1941

2012-119/46

1. Report No. 5986, I.G. No. 6000, Army - General

This decree will be sent up as soon as it can be copied. It was not available at the time of the report.

2056-250/29

2. Report No. 5991, Comments on Current Events No. 28

Instructions received by the Military Attache were to the effect that in "Comments on Current Events" it is proper to make general estimates of the situation as it may appear at the time. This report was written when there was every evidence that Pedraza and Batista were loyal and friendly to each other, and although the Military Attache had been on the watch for over two years for some indication of a break between the two men, the evidence at that time was all the other way. In consequence, the report stated that the army was loyal to Pedraza, but the thought in the mind of the Military Attache could have been better expressed "loyal to Pedraza and Batista," as they were considered as acting together; the idea underlying the report was that their was no possibility of another "Sergeants' Uprising" within the army against its present officers, and that is still believed to be correct.

2012-168/29

3. Report No. 5998, I.G. No. 5990, Who's Who on Col. Manuel Lopez Migoya

It is believed that the opinions expressed with respect to Pedraza and Migoya are not actually

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contradictory.

Pedraza, had he continued in office fired as he was with enthusiasm from his recent trip to the United States, and being a man of considerable force, was in process of tightening up the discipline, improving the system of training, increasing the Air Corps, changing the uniform to conform to that worn by us, and generally improving the army.

Migoya, since he has been in office, has let everything go more or less as it was before Pedraza started his various activities. In other words, the condition of the Cuban Army before Pedraza went north was generally good, and Migoya will probably keep it in about that status, but it is not believed that he will continue with the push and enthusiasm that Pedraza showed just before his fall.

2271-Q-25/148

4. Report No. 6004, I.G. No. 5990, Who's Who on Dr. Francisco Herrero Morato

This minister is called "Herrero Morato," as though the name were hyphenated.

In Latin names the first family name is that of the father, and is generally used to indicate the person in question. The second name is that of the mother, and is not ordinarily used. However, if the father's name is extremely common, for instance such as "Perez", and the mother's name is less so, such as "Falcon", the person would be known as "Senor Falcon." In addition there are many people, who for no known reason are always referred to by their two names, as in this case. The Military Attache has made a practice of enclosing in parentheses the name not ordinarily used, as for instance, "Lt. Col. Tabernilla (y Doltz)."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2657-Q-330/438

5. Report No. 6017, I.G. No. 3020, Stability of Government (Possible Future Activities of Pedraza)

The Military Attache concurs that Pedraza is a dangerous man, and he has money with which to work. It is also agreed that he should be watched. He is being watched by Batista's agents in Miami. However, the Military Attache believes, for reasons already given, that Pedraza lacks a following, either in the army or in the police, and for that reason is not as dangerous, for instance, as Batista would be, had he been the exile instead of Pedraza.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

lc recorded on 2056-250/33; 2012-168/27; 2271-Q-25/148; 2657-Q-330/438.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals

Classification

None Enclosures

2012-119
48

Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1 For Record Section Only OC

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

CUBA
Country Reported On

Subject Territorial Organization and Distribution. **I.G. No.** 6115
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

General Orders No.233, Cuban Army. Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 8 19

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Reorganization of Cavalry
Squadrons into Infantry Battalions.

2012-119/46

1. In compliance with request contained in "Comments and Suggestions on Military Attache's Reports," dated March 12, 1941, concerning report No.5986, index 6000, the following translation of General Order No.233 of the Cuban Army, dated December 9,1940, is submitted:

"Organization of Battalions of Infantry
of the Rural Guard.

General Order No.233

Ciudad Militar
Habana, Cuba,
December 9,1940

"1. In accordance with Articles 5,164 and 167 of the Third Transitory Provision of the Organic Law of the Constitutional Army, it is directed that the tactical squadrons of Cavalry Nos. 3,6,2,5 and 4 of the Regiments Nos. 1,2,3,4, and 8, respectively, shall be eliminated as said tactical squadrons of Cavalry and organized as battalions of Infantry of the Rural Guard , and that they be stationed where they are at present located.

"2. These battalions of "Infantry of the Rural Guard" will be composed of the following units: Battalion Headquarters; three rifle companies; a machine gun platoon, and a mule pack transport platoon, with the following number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers:

Battalion Headquarters

Officers:
1 Major
2 1st.Lieutenants
3 Officers

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... 5, ... 6, ...
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 6045 **Date** April 3,1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

No objection to Publication
in
Service Journals
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enlisted:
1 Sergeant,2nd.class (Battalion Sgt.Major)
1 Sergeant, 2nd.class (Quartermaster and Commissary)
2 Corporals (stenographers)
3 Soldiers (Orderlies)
4 line soldiers.
11 Enlisted.

RIFLE COMPANIES
Each of the three companies will be composed as follows:

Officers
1 Captain
1 1st.Lieutenant
1 2nd.Lieutenant
1 sub-officer
3 Officers and 1 sub-officer.

Enlisted
1 Sergeant,2nd.class (Company 1st.Sergeant)
1 Sergeant, 3rd.Class(Quartermaster and Commissary)
4 Line Sergeants,3rd.class
8 Line Corporals
1 Soldier-mechanic
2 Soldiers-cooks
2 Soldiers-assistant cooks
1 Soldier-bugler
1-Soldier-barber
3 Soldiers-orderlies
56 Line Soldiers
80 Enlisted.

MACHINE GUN PLATOON

Officers
1 1st.Lieutenant
1 Sub-Lieutenant
1 Officer and 1 sub-officer.

Enlisted
1 Sergeant,2nd.class (Platoon Sergeant)
1 Line Sergeant,3rd.class.
3 Line Corporals
1 Corporal-farrier
1 Corporal-saddler
1 Soldier-barber.
1 Soldier-orderly
24 Soldiers of the line
33 Enlisted.

MULE PACK TRANSPORT PLATOON
1 Sub-Lieutenant
1 Sergeant
1 Line Corporal-farrier
12 Line Soldiers
16 (1 sub-officer and 15 enlisted).

From M.A., Havana Report No.6045 Date: April 3, 1941

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals

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

3. The battalions of "Infantry of the Rural Guard" will be considered as tactical troops insofar as military instruction is concerned, and this will be carried out in accordance with the Manual of Infantry and other regulations which affect the instruction of this arm, as well as in accordance with the instructions governing the Rural Guard.

4. The equipment and allowances for enlisted men of the battalions of Infantry of the Rural Guard will be those designated for the Infantry arm.

5. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Order, the squadron of the Rural Guard whose headquarters is based in the City of Holguin, Oriente, and which is a part of Regiment No.1 (Maceo) is eliminated.

The units of said squadron which are eliminated are as follows:
Headquarters of the squadron
Machine Gun Platoon
Squadron No. 43 of the Rural Guard.

6. The machine gun platoon of Regiment No.5 (Marti) is eliminated.

7. Squadron No. 14 of the Rural Guard, of Regiment No.1-Maceo, will maintain its present distribution of posts and will continue to have the following officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers:

Officers
1 Captain
1 1st.Lieutenant
1 2nd.Lieutenant
8 Sub-officers
3 Officers and 2 sub-officers.

Enlisted
1 Sergeant,2nd.class (Squadron Sergeant Major)
1 Sergeant,3rd.class (Quartermaster and Commissary)
10 Line Sergeants
22 Line Corporals
3 Corporals-farriers
1 Corporal-saddler
1 Soldier-mechanic
2 Soldiers-assistant cooks
1 Soldier-bugler
1 Soldier-barber
3 Soldiers-orderlies
200 Line Soldiers
246 Enlisted.

8. Squadron No. 44 of the Rural Guard, of Regiment No.5-Marti, from the date on which this reorganization is effective, will be "Squadron No.43 of the Rural Guard of Regiment No.5 (Marti)."

9. Regimental Commanders whose commands are affected by this reorganization will order the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the units which are abolished to be transferred to others as far as vacancies will permit. Officers and soldiers (except farrier and saddler Corporals) who are supernumerary in each regiment as a result of this reorganization, will remain as supernumerary in the same commands, being nominally transferred to General Headquarters.

From M.A., Havana Report No.6045 Date: April 3, 1941.

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

10. Regimental Commanders in whose commands there remain supernumerary farrier and saddler Corporals will reduce them from such grades but will hold them next in line for promotion for vacancies in the same grade and duties which may occur in the squadrons of the Rural Guard.

11. Regimental Commanders will distribute the horses and mules which are rendered superfluous by this reorganization (after having filled the designated needs for mounted officers and non-commissioned officers in regimental headquarters and battalion headquarters of the infantry battalion of the Rural Guard) among the squadrons of their commands, equipping the squadron which renders service in the Capital of the province with all personnel and mounts until the table of organization of this unit is complete.

12. Regimental quartermaster and commissary Captains affected by this reorganization will distribute mounted and other equipment which is for the use of the Cavalry arm, among the squadrons of the Rural Guard of their commands until these are fully equipped; excess equipment will be transferred to the Quartermaster General, and necessary requisitions, in accordance with existing tables of equipment, will be made in order to equip the battalions of the Infantry of the Rural Guard with all equipment which corresponds to their new organization.

13. Insignia of rank and hat cords for non-commissioned officers and soldiers who make up the battalions of the Infantry of the Rural Guard will be those prescribed for the Rural Guard; the distinctive ornament for the collar shall be a crossed saber and rifle in the same form and of the same size as those used by the Cavalry arm, and in the top angle of the cross, the number of the Regiment will appear.

14. The provisions of this General Order will be effective January 1,1941, with respect to the new organizations which are established. The expenses arising as a result of this Order are necessary in the military service."

(Signed, authenticated, etc.)

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 6045 Date: April 3,1941.

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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

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2012-120

G-2 Report

CUBA (Military)

Subject: Presidential Decree No. 1700, re:
Reorganization of the Cuban Military Courts.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 29 1926

1. I am enclosing herewith extra edition of the GACETA OFICIAL of August 30, 1926, which contains Presidential Decree No. 1700 on the reorganization of the Cuban Military Courts. Although this copy of the edition is dated some months ago, it was not received in this office until November 18, 1926.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2851 Date: November 20, 1926.

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

In reply refer to
G-2 2012-121

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2012-12/
WAR DEPARTMENT

5/4/27

File

Major General Alberto Herrera,
Chief of Staff,
Cuban Army,
Havana, Cuba.

Dear General Herrera:

I am sincerely appreciative of the copy of the "Bulletin of the Army", March 1927, containing a translation of my statement before The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, December 16, 1926, upon the subject of the relation of the army personnel to the country and its government.

I am honored by the courtesy of the reproduction of the article and am happy to learn of the good effect which has been indicated.

With assurances of high regard,

Sincerely yours,

Dispatched
from A.G.O.
MAY 4 1927.

(Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL

Major General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Return of Chief of Staff, Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 13 1929

1. Major General Alberto Herrera y Franch, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, returned September 10, 1929, from a visit to Europe and the United States. He has been absent for approximately three months and was the official representative of the Cuban Government at the opening ceremonies of the Sevilla and Barcelona expositions in Spain, after which he toured throughout several European countries, finally spending several days in the United States.

2. During his absence Brigadier General Eduardo F. Lores y Llorens, Assistant Chief of Staff and Chief of Administration (Dirección), has been Acting Chief of Staff.

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

B/a asst - dic re reason
recd & visit to US.

No information whatever received of the visit.
If here at all he came in an unofficial status.

R.C.S.

✓

EHT

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3106. Date: Sept. 10, 1929.

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

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

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Cadet Training.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 15 1929

1. On October 4, 1929, the graduation ceremonies at the National Military Academy were held for the graduation of the sixteen cadets who had completed the four-year course of instruction at that institution. These sixteen cadets were given commissions as Second Lieutenants (supernumerary) in the Cuban Army and their ingress into the service will increase the total number of supernumerary Second Lieutenants to 149.

2. Present at the ceremonies were General Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic, Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, and all of the officers of the Cuban Army of higher rank.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3123. Date: October 5, 1929.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 16 1929
WAR DEPARTMENT

7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers (Pay)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 16 1929

1. On November 8, 1929, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives of the Cuban Congress to increase the base pay of officers of the Cuban Army as follows:

Second Lieutenants	from $1380 annually	to $1440 annually.
First Lieutenants	from $1620 annually	to $1800 annually.
Captains	from $1920 annually	to $2400 annually.

Attached hereto are copies of the above referred to bill.

2. Agitation for the increase of pay of the commissioned officers has been going on for some time. This bill was submitted without the knowledge or the backing of the Cuban General Staff.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3151. Date: November 12, 1929.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY DIV.

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COPY

- A LA CAMARA -

Los extraordinarios servicios que prestan los alistados y clases del Ejército Nacional y la carestía de los elementos más indispensables para la vida hacen que el Representante que suscribe, interpretando el sentir general y como justa recompensa a esos servidores del Estado trate de aumentar sus salarios en la forma y cuantía que somete a la consideración de sus compañeros.

- PROPOSICION DE LEY -

ARTICULO 1. - Los alistados del Ejército Nacional de Cuba, devengarán los siguientes sueldos:

El soldado, treinta pesos.
Cabos, treinta y cinco pesos.
Sargentos, cuarenta pesos.
Sargentos primeros, cincuenta pesos.

Estas cantidades serán como sueldos mensuales.

ARTICULO 11. - La Oficialidad del Ejército Nacional ganará:

Segundos Tenientes, ciento veinte pesos.
Primeros Tenientes, ciento cincuenta pesos.
Capitanes, doscientos pesos.

ARTICULO 111. - Esta Ley comenzará a regir desde su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial de la República, tomándose las cantidades necesarias para las atenciones que demande, de los fondos del Tesoro no afectos a otras obligaciones, hasta su inclusión en los Presupuestos de la Nación.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes a 8 de Noviembre de mil novecientos veinte y nueve.

(F) MANUEL CASTELLANOS. - Agustín del Pino.- J.R.Cruells.- Pastor del Rio.- German Wolter del Rio.-

Es copia para repartir a los Sres. Representantes.

El Secretario.

JOSE R. CRUELLS.

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

337

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 16 1929
WAR DEPARTMENT

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6200-e 2

7

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Enlisted Personnel (Pay)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 16 1929

1. A provision of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives of the Cuban Congress on November 8, 1929, to increase the pay of commissioned personnel, included in its provisions an increase of pay for enlisted personnel, as follows:

Privates	from $288 annually to $360 annually.
Corporals	from $336 annually to $420 annually.
Sergeants, 3rd class	from $432 annually to $480 annually.
Sergeants, 1st class	from $624 annually to $600 annually, (the only reduction).

Attached hereto are copies of the above referred to bill.

2. Agitation for the increase of pay of the enlisted personnel has been going on for some time. This bill was submitted without the knowledge or the backing of the Cuban General Staff.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3152. Date: November 12, 1929.

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

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

4-1 2012-124
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COPY

- A LA CAMARA -

Los extraordinarios servicios que prestan los alistados y clases del Ejército Nacional y la carestía de los elementos más indispensables para la vida hacen que el Representante que suscribe, interpretando el sentir general y como justa recompensa a esos servidores del Estado trate de aumentar sus salarios en la forma y cuantía que someto a la consideración de sus compañeros.

- PROPOSICION DE LEY -

ARTICULO 1. - Los alistados del Ejército Nacional de Cuba, devengarán los siguientes sueldos:

El soldado, treinta pesos.
Cabos, treinta y cinco pesos.
Sargentos, cuarenta pesos.
Sargentos primeros, cincuenta pesos.

Estas cantidades serán como sueldos mensuales.

ARTICULO 11. - La Oficialidad del Ejército Nacional ganará:

Segundos Tenientes, ciento veinte pesos.
Primeros Tenientes, ciento cincuenta pesos.
Capitanes, doscientos pesos.

ARTICULO 111. - Esta Ley comenzará a regir desde su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial de la República, tomándose las cantidades necesarias para las atenciones que demande, de los fondos del Tesoro no afectos a otras obligaciones, hasta su inclusión en los Presupuestos de la Nación.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes a 8 de Noviembre de mil novecientos veinte y nueve.

(F) MANUEL CASTELLANOS. - Agustín del Pino.- J.R.Cruells.- Pastor del Rio.- German Wolter del Rio.-

Es copia para repartir a los Sres. Representantes.

El Secretario.

JOSE R. CRUELLS.

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

G-2 Report

6200-b
6200-e.

4-1 2012-124
3

CUBA (Combat)

Subjects: Commissioned Officers
Enlisted Personnel.

NOV 28 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 27 1931

1. On October 15, 1931, a War Department General Order was issued reducing the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the Cuban Army, effective October 1, 1931. Authorization for this pay reduction was granted, according to the above referred-to Order, by Presidential Decree of September 26, 1931. It will be recalled that the Decree of this date (see my report No. 3614, index No. 5020-b, dated November 9, 1931) did not affect the Army and Navy. While in the ordinary course of events, all Presidential Decrees come to my attention, no Decree affecting the pay of the Army has as yet reached the Embassy, and all efforts to secure a copy of it have been without success. It is quite possible that the President has signed the Decree, but has not yet authorized its publication and distribution.

2347-9-38/10

2. This is the fourth reduction in pay suffered by the officer personnel of the Cuban Army since January of 1930. It is, however, the first time that the enlisted men of the Army have been affected.

3. The following table shows the base pay of officers and enlisted men, divided into the following category: January 1, 1930; June 30, 1931, and October 1, 1931:

	January 1,1930	June 30, 1931	October 1,1931:
Chief of Staff	$ 6000.00	$ 4590.00	$ 4130.00
Assistant Chief of Staff	5000.00	3825.00	3442.50
Colonels	3600.00	2754.00	2078.60
Lieut. Colonels	3300.00	2524.50	2272.05
Majors	2400.00	1944.00	1749.60
Captains	1920.00	1555.20	1399.68
1st.Lieutenants	1620.00	1312.20	1180.98
2nd.Lieutenants	1380.00	1117.80	1006.02
Supernumerary Officers	1080.00	874.80	787.32
Cadets	360.00	360.00	324.00
Sergeants,First Class	624.00	624.00	561.60
Sergeants,Second Class	552.00	552.00	496.80
Sergeants,Third Class	432.00	388.80	388.80
Corporals	336.00	336.00	300.00
Privates	288.00	252.00	252.00
Privates of Rural Guard	312.00	312.00	276.00

4. In addition to the reductions given above, all additional pay and allowances, with the exception of flying pay for officers of the Aviation Corps and rental allowances, have been reduced ten percent. This includes such additional pay as is given to the Secretary of War for representation expenses, the members of the General Staff, the recipients of decorations, and enlisted men for Specialists' ratings.

5. Effective October 16, 1931, the ration of the enlisted men of the Rural Guard was reduced from $0.32 to $0.30 and that of the other enlisted men of the Army from $0.285 to $0.275.

From M. A., Havana No. 3627 Dated: November 19, 1931

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

6. As an example of how seriously the pay cuts in the Army during the past two years have affected the officer personnel, the following table shows pay of a Captain in the Aviation Corps in the Cuban Army, as of January 1, 1930; June 30, 1931, and October 1, 1931:

	Jan. 1,1930	June 30,1931	Oct.1,1931:
Base Pay	$ 160.00	$ 144.00	$ 129.00
30% Increase for over 15 yrs.	48.00	43.20	38.70
Flying Pay	60.00	54.00	48.60
Instructors Pay	25.00		
Coal	2.62	1.88	1.88
Light	6.00	6.00	6.00
Quarters	48.00	48.00	48.00
Total	349.62	297.08	272.18
Less 5% toward Retirement	10.40	9.36	(6%)- 10.66
Total Received	$ 339.22	287.72	262.12

7. Reductions similar to those cited above were made in the Cuban Navy.

8. While this decrease has naturally caused considerable resentment on the part of the personnel of the armed forces, there has been no indication that it will in any way affect their loyalty.

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

Source: Official documents
and Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3627 Dated: November 19, 1931.

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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 29 1933
2012-124
6200-b
WAR DEPARTMENT
6200-e

4-1

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subjects: Commissioned Officers.
Enlisted Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 28 1933

Pay of the Cuban Army

1. With reference to inquiry in evaluation of reports dated March 11th, 1933, as to the number of months which the Cuban Army is in arrears in pay, the finance officers are now in the process of paying the members of the armed forces for the month of January, 1933. It is expected that by April 25th, the entire Army will be paid through January, 1933.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 4035 Date: March 22, 1933.

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

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6-1 2012-12 V

G-2 Report 6200-e

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(e) Enlisted Personnel

RESTORATION OF FULL PAY

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 27 1933

1. Decree No. 2682 of November 14, 1933, published in the Official Gazette of November 16, orders an increase in the pay of all enlisted men of the army and navy, effective November 1, 1933, to wit: their pay shall be paid in full in accordance with the schedules set up in the budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1931 - June 30, 1932, without making the deductions ordered by Decree 1377B of September 21, 1931, which was an economy measure.

2. The decree states that this increase in pay is necessary as a just compensation to the loyal troops, in view of the abnormal political situation which imposes longer hours of duty on the enlisted personnel, thus preventing them from going to their homes as often as would be desirable.

3. The deductions referred to as made by Decree 1377B dated September 21, 1931, were the following:

Sergeants	10%
Corporals	10.72%
Privates of tactical units	12.50%
Privates of the Rural Guard	11.55%

4. The deductions in the pay of officers ordered by Decree 1377B continue in force and are as follows:

General officers, colonels, and lieutenant colonels	35%
Majors, captains, lieutenants and warrant officers (oficiales supernumerarios)	30%

2274-8-3/3

5. Note: As reported on November 4, 1933, in report 4302 (6200-b), the maximum pay of any active army officer shall not exceed the salary corresponding to the rank of Major, excepting only the positions of the Chief of Staff, the Inspector General of the Army, and the chiefs of the departments of administration, all of whom are entitled to the pay corresponding to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Source: Official Decree

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

TNG/acm

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4332 November 22, 1933

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

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2012-124
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6200-e

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-124/5

Subject: Enlisted Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 9 1933

Pay of the Army.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4332, index as above, dated November 29, 1933, the Army has been paid to include November 30, 1933.

2. As stated in evaluation, this is unquestionably a bid to retain the loyalty of the enlisted men.

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

TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4357 December 5, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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APR 16 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
6-1 2012-124
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6200-e

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Enlisted Personnel.

Soldiers Serving on Police
Duty Ask Increase in Pay.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 14 1934

1. During the last three or four days considerable publicity has been given to a movement on the part of enlisted men of the Cuban Army and Navy who are actually serving on police duty in Havana to have their pay increased from present rates to the rates paid the National Police. This would mean an increase in the case of an enlisted man serving in his first enlistment in the Rural Guard from $26.00 per month (less ten per cent deduction for retirement fund) to $65.00 per month. In the case of an enlisted man in his first enlistment in arms and branches of the service other than the Rural Guard, it would mean an increase from $25.00 per month (less ten per cent deduction for retirement fund) to $65.00.

2. Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff, in an interview informed the local press, and also informed the American Ambassador that this demand for increase in pay would not be granted.

3. The excuse given by the proponents for the increase is that soldiers doing police duty should be entitled to the same compensation as is authorized for the police. They have apparently failed to consider the fact that although the pay in the Army is considerably less than the pay of the police, nevertheless, the former receive subsistence, clothing and shelter, whereas, the police do not.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4556 April 10, 1934.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

MAR 20 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2012-124
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G-2 Report

6400-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Budget and Expenditures.

Extra Pay for Armed Forces

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 26 1935

1. The Official Gazette of March 14th, 1935, publishes Decree No. 468, which states that in view of the extra expense to which members of the Military, Naval and Police forces have been put by reason of the recent disturbed conditions in the Island, a scale of extra pay, effective March 1, 1935, has been put into effect. Members of the Army and Navy whose pay is $55.00 per month, or less, are to receive a 25% increase; those whose pay is $100, or less, will receive a 20% increase, and those whose pay is over $100 per month are to receive a 15% increase. Members of the National Police Force receive a 10% increase in their pay.

2. There is nothing in the Decree to indicate whether or not these increases are temporary or permanent, but it is assumed that once the Government pays them the increases, it will be difficult to return the forces to their old pay scales.

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

Source: Official Gazette.

LVHD:vm

1st Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, March 16, 1935:
To the Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

1. Approved.

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

From M.A., Havana No. 4921 March 16, 1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

APR 1935 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

6400-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Budget and Expenditures.

Increase of Pay for
Armed Forces Suspended

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 4 1935

1. The increase of pay granted the Army, Navy and Police for field service, as reported in Report No. 4921, index as above, dated March 16, 1935, has been ordered suspended, effective April 1, 1935

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No.4934 March 29,1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

6-1 MAY 1935

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Pay and Emoluments.

2012-124/9

Suspension of Increase
of Pay for Armed Forces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 9 1935

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4934 (6400-a), dated April 8, 1935, no reason was given for the suspension, effective April 1st, 1935, of the increase of pay granted the Army, Navy and Police field service, as reported in report No.4921 (6400-a), dated March 16, 1935.

2012-124/9

2. It is most probable that this increase of pay was intended to be simply temporary during the short emergency period which existed between the approximate dates of March 6 to March 15th, and was intended as a partial compensation for the very heavy duty required of the armed forces during that period, and that the withdrawal of this extra pay was expected as soon as the emergency ceased. The increase of pay granted the armed forces for field service was only intended to be effective during periods of crises.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and
Official Documents.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4966 Date: May 3, 1935.

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

Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

6-1 2012-124
JUN 10 1935 MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Pay and Emoluments.

Retired Pay for Members
of Armed Forces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 10 1935

1. Decree-Law No. 190, published in the Official Gazettes of May 22, May 30 and June 1st., regulates the retired pay for members of the armed forces of the Republic (Army and Navy).

Section I: Retired personnel is divided into two classes, compulsory retirement and voluntary retirement. Compulsory retirements include those for age and for physical disability. Voluntary retirements are those which are prescribed by reason of an application for retirement on the part of the interested individual.

Section II: The maximum age limit for active service is as follows:

Field Officers.....	65 Years.
Company Officers and Sub-Officers.....	60 "
Enlisted Personnel.....	54 "
(May be increased to 58 years at the discretion of the Chief of Staff of the respective service).	

Retirement with retired pay because of physical disability provides that the physical disability must, as in our service, have been acquired in the line of duty.

Section III: Voluntary retirement is based upon the number of years of service and upon application of the individual. Officers and sub-officers are eligible for retirement upon the completion of a minimum of 20 years of service and of a maximum of 32 years. Non-commissioned officers upon completion of a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 30 years of service. Privates of the Army and Sailors of the Navy upon completion of a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 28 years of service. (Note: It is not understood why the maximum age for voluntary retirement should be limited; however, the Decree-Law so states.)

Members of the armed forces will be retired with the maximum retired pay when they have served the following time:

Officers and Sub-Officers.....	32 Years.
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	30 "
Privates and Sailors.....	28 "

Section IV: Service in the Army of Liberation will be counted as double time, and the time served in campaigns in civil or in foreign warfare will also count as double time.

Section V: There are four categories of retired pay, which are as follows:

EMERGENCY: For service of between 15 and 20 years.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4990 Date: June 5, 1935.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MINIMUM: Between 20 and 24 years of service for enlisted personnel; and from 20 to 26 years of service for Officers and Sub-officers.

MEDIUM: Between 24 and 28 years of service for Privates and Sailors, and between 24 and 30 years for Non-Commissioned officers, and between 26 and 32 years for Officers and Sub-officers.

MAXIMUM: More than 28 years of service for Privates and Sailors; more than 30 years for N.C.O.'s, and more than 32 years for Officers and Sub-officers.

Section VI: The rates of retired pay are as follows:

EMERGENCY: Thirty per cent of pay of grade, plus longevity, increased by two per cent for each year from the 16th to the 19th year inclusive. (Note: For example, retired pay for 15 years service would be 30 per cent of active pay; for 19 years service, it would be 30 per cent plus 8 per cent.....38 per cent.)

MINIMUM: Forty per cent of active pay, plus two per cent per year between the 21st and 25th years, inclusive, for officers and sub-officers, and the same percentage and yearly increase for enlisted personnel to include the 23rd year of service.

MEDIUM: Officers and Sub-officers 57 per cent of active pay of grade with longevity, increased by 2 per cent for each year of service from the 27th to the 31st years, inclusive, and for Non-commissioned Officers the same percentage with the 2 per cent additional for each year from the 25th to the 29th years, inclusive. For Privates and Sailors the same percentage of active pay with 2 per cent additional for each year from the 25th to the 27th years, inclusive.

MAXIMUM: Seventy-Five per cent of pay in grade and longevity, applicable to all officers and enlisted men. Longevity pay, however, is limited to a maximum of 50 per cent for officers and 60 per cent for enlisted personnel.

Section VII: Retired pay for grade:

COLONEL	Annual
Minimum	$1440.00
Medium	1680.00
Maximum	1800.00

LIEUTENANT COLONEL OR COMMANDER	
Minimum	1320.00
Medium	1560.00
Maximum	1680.00

MAJOR OR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	
Minimum	1044.00
Medium	1440.00
Maximum	1560.00

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4990 Date: June 5,1935

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CAPTAIN (ARMY) OR
LIEUTENANT (S.G.) NAVY.

Minimum	$ 828.00
Medium	1200.00
Maximum	1440.00

1ST.LIEUTENANT-ARMY
LIEUTENANT (J.G.) NAVY.

Minimum	$ 708.00
Medium	960.00
Maximum	1320.00

2ND.LIEUTENANT-ARMY
GRADUATED CADET-ARMY
ENSIGN AND SUB-LIEUT.-NAVY
AND MARINE.

Minimum	$ 600.00
Medium	840.00
Maximum	1128.00

SUB-LIEUTENANT-ARMY AND SUB-OFFICER OF NAVY (Such as sub-officer carpenter,sanitation, etc.)

Minimum	$ 540.00
Medium	780.00
Maximum	960.00

SUB-OFFICERS-ARMY

Minimum	$ 468.00
Medium	780.00
Maximum	840.00

SERGEANT,1ST CL.-ARMY
Chief Carpenter, 1st.cl.
Quartermaster,etc.NAVY.

Minimum	$ 384.00
Medium	540.00
Maximum	744.00

SERGEANT,2ND.CL.-ARMY
Sergeant,2nd.cl.Carpenter-NAVY

Minimum	$ 360.00
Medium	480.00
Maximum	624.00

SERGEANTS, 3RD.CL.-ARMY
Quartermaster,3rd.cl.NAVY
Line Sergeants-MARINE INF.

Minimum	$ 264.00
Medium	384.00
Maximum	584.00

CORPORALS-ARMY
NAVY AND MARINE INF.,AND
PVTS.1ST CL.-ARMY

Minimum	$ 216.00
Medium	300.00
Maximum	420.00

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RURAL GUARD PVTS.
1st.Cl. Sailors.

Minimum	$ 192.00
Medium	276.00
Maximum	384.00

PRIVATES (2nd.cl.) ARMY,
SAILORS (2nd.cl.) and
SOLDIERS OF MARINE INF.

Minimum	$ 168.00
Medium	252.00
Maximum	360.00

Section IX: This deals with pensions of dependents,and there is but one interesting provision in this very long section, which is that widows of military personnel,who die while in active or retired service, receive as pensions the total retired pay of their husbands when they have no children. The regulations covering pensions to widows with children is voluminous and believed to be without special interest, except that the children are assigned a portion of the pension.

Section XII: In order to carry out the provisions contained in this present Decree-Law, the Commission of Retirements and Pensions which now exists will continue to function.

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

Source: Official Gazette

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4990 Date: June 5,1935

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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None Enclosures

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12

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Pay and Emoluments **I.G. No.** 6410
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Official Documents, Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Pay and Emoluments, Commissioned Personnel, Cuban Army

1. In compliance with G-2 letter 2/265-391, dated October 3, 1940, and received October 12, 1940, the following report is submitted.

2. Pay of Active Personnel (all figures, Cuban pesos)

	Annual Base Pay	Qrs., Monthly	Subsist. per diem	Fuel, Light, Monthly	Allowances, Monthly, See Note (2)
Colonel (C. of S.)	4131.00	(1) 400.00			
Aux. Col.	3201.60	84.00	.70	2.62	130.00
Lt. Col.	2400.00	72.00	.70	2.62	65.00
Major	1860.00	60.00	.70	2.62	40.00
Captain	1500.00	48.00	.70	2.62	35.00
1st Lt.	1272.00	36.00	.70	2.62	30.00
2nd Lt.	1032.00	24.00	.70	2.62	26.00
Graduated Student	1056.00	24.00	.70	2.62	26.00
Graduated Cadet	1032.00	24.00	.70	2.62	26.00
Sub Lieutenant	960.00	12.00	.70	2.62	24.00
Sub Officer	787.32	12.00	.70	2.62	20.00

Notes: (1) For such use as C. of S. desires.
(2) For following details:-
General Staff
Director or Instructor, Military Schools.
Military Attaches
Aide de Camp

G-2 Distribution: 4, **5,** **6,**
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5634 **Date** Oct. 15, 1940
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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(3) Longevity pay: 10% increase for each 5 years of service until a maximum of 50% is reached.

3. Reserve personnel receive no pay unless on active duty, when regular pay schedule governs.

4. Retired Personnel.

a. Retired pay is divided into four categories.

(1) EMERGENCY (for disability; or for special cause, provided at least 15 years service has been rendered): Thirty per cent of pay of grade, plus longevity, increased by two per cent for each year from the 16th to the 19th year inclusive. (Note: For example, retired pay for 15 years service would be 30 per cent of active pay; for 19 years service it would be 30 per cent plus 8 per cent.....38 per cent.)

(2) MINIMUM: Forty per cent of active pay, plus two per cent per year between the 21st and 25th years, inclusive, for officers and sub-officers, and the same percentage and yearly increase for enlisted personnel to include the 23rd year of service.

(3) MEDIUM: Officers and Sub-officers 57 per cent of active pay of grade with longevity, increased by 2 per cent for each year of service from the 27th to the 31st years, inclusive, and for Non-commissioned Officers the same percentage with the 2 per cent additional for each year from the 25th to the 29th years, inclusive. For Privates and Sailors the same percentage of active pay with 2 per cent additional for each year from the 25th to the 27th years, inclusive.

(4) MAXIMUM: Seventy-Five per cent of pay in grade and longevity, applicable to all officers and enlisted men. Longevity pay, however, is limited to a maximum of 50 per cent for officers and 60 per cent for enlisted personnel.

b. Retired annual pay for grade, in accordance with paragraph 4a above:-

	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Colonel	1440.00	1680.00	1800.00
Lt. Col.	1320.00	1560.00	1680.00
Major	1044.00	1440.00	1560.00
Captain	828.00	1200.00	1440.00
1st Lt.	708.00	960.00	1320.00
2nd Lt.	600.00	840.00	1128.00
Sub Lt.	540.00	780.00	960.00
Sub Officer	468.00	780.00	840.00

Frcm M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5934 Date Oct. 15, 1940

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

5. Pay is normally by check at the end of the month. Payment to armed services is made with regularity, in contradistinction to civilian government employees.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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

JAN 10 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-124
13
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

2-1

December 23, 1940

No. 5968

2012-124/12 2079-63/1

Subject: Comments on Reports No. 5934 and 5935.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. With reference to "Comments and Suggestions"on the above two mentioned reports, wherein the following is stated:

5934 -- "A good report. However, it is incomplete. The same information is desired concerning the enlisted grades and the Rural Guard."

5935 -- "Rates of pay and allowances or enlisted personnel are also desired. Your comments on this matter should be included. For example, are they adequate."

2. In this connection, the mimeographed letter dated October 3, 1940, file G-2/265-391, requesting information on pay and emoluments, distinctly states that the information is desired "as pertains to all grades of commissioned officers," and for that reason the data on enlisted personnel was not included in the above two mentioned reports.

3. Officers of the Regular Army and the Rural Guard (as has been previously reported) are interchangeable and their pay and allowances are the same. Pay and allowances are considered adequate in this country.

4. A report covering pay and allowances of enlisted personnel will be submitted as soon as possible.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lt. Col. GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

1940 DEC-27- AM 8:67
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

1 copy to 2079-63/2

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

RESTRICTED

Classification

None Enclosures
2012-124
14
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 8 1941

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Pay and Emoluments
Brief Descriptive Title

I.G. No. 6410

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Official Documents, Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

2012-124/12
2079: G3/1

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Pay and Emoluments, Enlisted Personnel, Cuban Army

1. In compliance with Comments and Suggestions of Dec. 19, 1940, re reports of this office numbered 5934 and 5935, the following report is submitted.

2. Pay of active personnel (all figures, Cuban pesos).

a. Base pay and allowances.

Grade	Annual Base Pay	Subsistence Allowance per diem (see note A) Line Duty	Subsistence Allowance per diem (see note A) Staff Duty	Quarters Allowance Monthly (see note A)
Sergeant, 1st Class	$ 639.00	.30	.70	$ 10.00
Sergeant, 2nd Class	567.00	.30	.70	8.00
Sergeant, 3rd Class	447.00	.30	.70	8.00
Corporal	351.00	.30	.70	4.00
Pvt., Rural Guard	327.00	.30	.70	2.00
Pvt., all others	303.00	.30	.70	2.00

(Note A. Granted at discretion of Regimental Commander, subject to Army Regulations, and limited by his total allotment).

b. Longevity pay. All enlisted men are entitled to two pesos per month for each four years of service; non commissioned officers with over five years continuous service in grade are entitled to one peso per month for each year of service as non commissioned officers.

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5947 (5974) Date Dec. 30, 1940
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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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

c. Pay for specialist ratings.

(1) In conjunction with grade of Sergeant, 1st Class:*

	Per year
Expert Electrician or Aviation Mechanic	$ 600.00
Machinist	480.00
Drum Major, GHQ Band	120.00
Typists and Musicians	60.00

(2) In conjunction with grade of Sergeant, 2nd Class:-

	Per year
Mechanics; Aviation Mechanics	$ 480.00
Topographers; Plumbers; Carpenters, etc.	360.00

(3) In conjunction with grade of Sergeant, 3rd Class:-

	Per year
Road Repairmen; Firemen; Electricians, etc. (Engineer Corps ratings)	$ 240.00
Quartermaster, Commissary or Stable Sergeant	72.00

(4) In conjunction with grade of Corporal:-

	Per year
Machinists; Boiler Experts	$ 240.00
Mechanics; Brakemen	120.00
Corporal, 1st Class	84.00
Clerk; Gunner	24.00

(5) In conjunction with grade of private, either Rural Guard or Regular Army:-

	Per year
Chauffeur, Line Repairman, etc.	$ 120.00
Private, 1st Class	60.00
First Cook; Mechanic	48.00
Musicians; Second Cooks, etc.	24.00

3. Pay of retired personnel.

a. Retired personnel are divided into compulsory (age or physical disability) and voluntary, by application.

b. Age limit for service for enlisted men is 54 years; may be increased to 58 by Chief of Staff in special cases.

c. Enlisted men are eligible for retirement after 20 years service.

d. Retired pay is further listed as follows:-

Emergency	15 to 20 years service
Minimum	20 to 24 years service
Medium	24 to 30 years service for NCO's.
	24 to 28 years service for Privates.
Maximum	More than 30 years for NCO's.
	More than 28 years for Privates.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Emergency pay is 30% of active base pay of grade, plus longevity, increased by 2% for each year of service over 15.

Minimum pay is 40% of active base pay of grade, plus longevity, increased by 2% for each year of service over 20.

Medium pay is 57% of active base pay of grade, plus longevity, increased by 2% for each year over 24.

Maximum pay is 75% of active base pay, plus longevity; longevity, however, is limited to 60% of base pay.

e. Retired pay for grade, except "emergency", falls within the limits of the following table:

Grade	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Sgt., 1st Class	$384.00	$540.00	$744.00
Sgt., 2nd Class	360.00	480.00	624.00
Sgt., 3rd Class	264.00	384.00	584.00
Corporal	216.00	300.00	420.00
Pvt., Rural Guard	192.00	276.00	384.00
Pvt.	168.00	252.00	360.00

4. Pay is generally in cash, or in special cases by check, at the end of the month. Payments are made regularly.

5. This pay schedule is adequate for this country.

6. There is no difference in Air Corps Enlisted Pay.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5974 (5947) Date Dec. 30, 1940

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

G-2 Report

6200-2

OPERATIONS & TRAINING DIV.
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
4-1 SEP 5 2012-125 1930
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who in Commissioned Personnel

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 3 1930

1. Major Ramon O'Farrill, Liaison Officer for the Cuban War Department, has been detailed on duty with a French Infantry regiment and will be absent from his post for one year.

2. During his absence his duties will be performed by Major D. Whitmarsh, Infantry. Major Whitmarsh is a competent officer with whom I have had many dealings, and I am sure that the pleasant relations between this office and the Cuban War Department will continue to exist during his tenure in office.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3361 Date: August 28, 1930.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
6700-8
DEC 18 1929
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

4-1 2012-126 1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Cadet Training.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 17 1929

1. On December 12, 1929 graduation exercises at the Aviation School at Camp Columbia were held, at which nine cadets and three officers were commissioned in the aviation corps of the Cuban army. Under provisions of the law of May 24, 1929, the twelve graduates were commissioned as officers in the aviation corps of the Cuban army. Those nine who were cadets were commissioned as second lieutenants and the three officers who took the course were transferred from their branch of service to the aviation corps in their present grades.

2. The twelve graduates were selected from a class which originally numbered forty-two, thirty candidates for commissions in the air corps being eliminated during the school year. With the graduation of this class, the total number of commissioned officers (pilots) in the Cuban air corps is increased to twenty-five, the authorized strength under the above quoted law being thirty-five.

3. The course of instruction at the Aviation School under the directorship of Captain Rosenham Beam, U.S. Air Corps, is similar to the course at Kelly Field and the requirements of the Kelly Field course are rigidly adhered to.

4. Present at the ceremonies were General Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic, Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, Cabinet members, the American Ambassador, Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, and the undersigned.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3183. Date: Dec. 13, 1929.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M. I. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 28 6200-d 1930
2012-127
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 17 4-1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 28 1930

1. By Presidential Decree, Second Lieutenant Rodolfo Herrera y Rodriguez, Cuban Air Corps, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to President Machado, succeeding Major Ricardo Firmat y Cabrero, who has tendered his resignation from the army to become candidate for Congress from Santa Clara Province in the November elections.

2. Lieutenant Herrera, the son of Major General Herrera y Franch, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, has recently completed the course of aviation at Camp Columbia. In view of his youth and inexperience, and despite the fact that he is the son of the Chief of Staff, his appointment was unexpected and not looked on with favor by some of the senior officers in the Cuban Army.

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

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 3216. Date: Jan. 22, 1930.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4-1 2012-128 1

G-2 Report.

~~SECRET~~

SEP 1930 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF M.I. DIVISION

6400-A

WAR DEPARTMENT

2)

CUBA
COMBAT.

Subject: Military Finance.
Military Budget and Expenditures.
Military Budget of Cuba for Year 1930.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 15 1930

1. The following information is a translation of the data abstracted from a letter from the First Secretary to the Mexican Legation in Cuba to the Mexican Military Attaché in Chile which was delivered to and opened by the undersigned by mistake. After abstracting the desired information, this letter was immediately delivered to the correct address.

Republic of Cuba.
General Staff of the Army.

General Orders)
No. 105)

Havana, July 14, 1930.

1. The "Budget of the State" for 1930 to 1931 published in the "Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria" No. 11A, of June 28, 1930, in the part concerning the Army says:

Secretary of the War and Marine.

Article No. I.		For the year.
Personnel of the Secretary:		
1 secretary	$5,100.00	
1 secretary for the secretary	1,890.00	
Representation expenses of the sec.	3,400.00	$ 10,390.00

Article No. II	
Department of War.	
1 Chief of General Staff.	$ 5,100.00
2 Ass. Chief of same. at $4,250.	8,500.00
9 Colonels at $3,060.	27,540.00
12 Lieut. Cols. at $2,805.00	33,660.00
33 Commanders at $2,160.00	71,280.00
145 Captains at $1,728.	250,560.00
202 1st Lieuts. at $1,458.	294,516.00
98 2nd Lieuts. at $1,242.	121,716.00
79 2nd Lieuts. at $1,242.	98,118.00
90 officers supernumerary at $972.	87,480.00
75 Cadets at $360.	27,000.00
139 1st Sargs. at $624.	86,736.00
219 2nd Sargs. at $552.	120,888.00
679 3rd Sargs. at $432.	293,328.00

From: M. A. Chile. Report. 612. Dated: September 3,1930.

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

For the year.

1057 Corps. at $336.	$355,152.00
3671 Soldiers at $288.	1,057,248.00
5410 Soldiers of Rural Guard at $312.	1,687,920.00
	$ 4,626,742.00

Health Service.

1 Colonel Doctor	$ 3,060.00
3 Lieut. Cols. Doctors at $2805	8,415.00
9 Commander Doctors at $2,160	19,440.00
22 Captain Doctors at $1,728	38,016.00
9 1st Lieut. Doctors at $1,458	13,122.00
1 Commander Dentist at	2,160.00
3 Captain Dentists at $1728	5,184.00
7 1st Lieut. Dentists at $1458	10,206.00
1 Commander Pharmacist.	2,160.00
1 Capt. Pharmacist.	1,728.00
1 1st Lieut. Pharmacist.	1,458.00
13 1st Sargs. at $624.	8,112.00
16 2nd Sargs. at $552	8,832.00
21 3rd Sargs. at $432.	9,072.00
200 soldiers at $288.	57,600.00
	$ 188,565.00

Veterinary Service.

1 Lieut. Col. Veter.	$ 2,805.00
2 Commander Veters. at $2160	4,320.00
9 Captain Veters. at $1728	15,552.00
13 1st Lieut. Veters. at $1458	18,954.00
6 1st Sargs. Veters. at $624.	3,744.00
16 2nd Sargs. at $552.	8,832.00
9 3rd Sargs. at $432.	3,888.00
110 soldiers at $288.	31,680.00
	$ 89,775.00

Financial Service.

1 Colonel Auditor.	$ 3,060.00
2 Lieut. Col. Auditors at $2805.	5,610.00
2 Commander Auditors at $2160.	4,320.00
4 Captain Auditors at $1,728	6,912.00
4 1st Lieut. Auditors at $1458	5,832.00
20 soldiers at $288.	5,760.00
	$ 31,494.00

Band of the General Staff.

1 Captain of band.	$ 1,728.00
1 1st Lieut. of band.	1,458.00
	$ 3,186.00

Aviation Corps.

3 Captain Pilots at $1728	$ 5,184.00
7 1st Lieut. Pilots at $1458.	10,206.00
3 1st Lieut. Pilots (for 6 months) at $1458 annual.	2,187.00
1 1st Lieut. Mechanic.	1,458.00
15 2nd Lieut. Pilots at $1242.	18,630.00
3 2nd Lieut. Mechanics at $1242	----------
3 1st Sarg(Expert Electricians and mechanics) at $1000	3,000.00

From: M. A., Chile. Report No. 612. Dated: Sept. 3, 1930.

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

		For the year
15 2nd Sargs. (1st. class Mechanics) at $900.	$ 13,500.00	
2 2nd Sargs. at $552.	1,104.00	
4 3rd Sargs. at $432.	1,728.00	
31 Corps. at $336.	10,416.00	
114 soldiers at $228.00	32,832.00	
	$ 100,245.00	
Allowances.	$ 1,027,562.21	
Surplus Personnel		
1 Colonel Auditor.	$ 3,060.00	
1 Lieut. Col. Veter.	2,805.00	
3 Commanders at $2,160.	6,480.00	
1 Commander(Master of Fencing)	2,160.00	
1 Captain	1,728.00	
1 1st Lieut.(Band)	1,458.00	
41 officers supernumerary at $972.	39,852.00	
	$ 57,543.00	
Civil Personnel.		
1 Chief of Administration 3rd class.	$ 2,700.00	
1 " " " 5th "	2,160.00	
1 " " " " "	2,160.00	
1 " " " " "	2,160.00	
4 Assist. Accountants at $1620.	6,480.00	
2 " " " $1350	2,700.00	
2 cockswains at $810.	1,620.00	
2 Mechanics for boats at $810.	1,620.00	
4 Sailors at $540.	2,160.00	
1 Electrician	1,080.00	
1 Plumber	1,080.00	
1 Transportation Instructor.	1,350.00	
1 sewing woman for hospitals	480.00	
1 Chief of laundry at hospitals	1,350.00	
4 Chauffers at $1350.	5,400.00	
	$ 34,500.00	
National Army	5,724.00	
Army files.	3,210.00	
GRAND TOTAL		$ 6,168,546.21

Budget for purchase of aviation material..... $ 128,340.00
" " repair " " " 41,400.00

2. No information was given as to the reason why this data was forwarded to the Mexican Military Attaché in Chile.

RALPH H. WOOTEN,
Capt., A.C., (G.S.),
Military Attaché.

From: M. A., Chile. Report No. 612. Dated: Sept. 3, 1930.

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

G-2 Report 6200-d

4-1

CUBA (Combat)

2012-129

1

Subject: Who's Who in Commissioned Personnel

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 29 1930
SEP 29 1930 WAR DEPARTMENT

2/

1. On September 16, 1930, Lieutenant Colonel Jose A. Perdono, Chief of the National Police, resigned his office and was assigned as Commanding Officer of the Fourth Military District (Matanzas), with headquarters at the city of Matanzas. He has been succeeded by Major Rafael Carrera, former Commander of the Fourth Military District.

2. Colonel Perdono's resignation was brought about as a result of friction with General Delgado, the Secretary of the Interior. Just what the nature of this friction was cannot be ascertained, but the most accepted story of it is that it was caused by General Delgado's constant interference in the administration of matters pertaining to the National Police which should have rightfully been administered by Colonel Perdono. Colonel Perdono's administration of the National Police was highly successful, and during his term of office he was very helpful to the Embassy and to this office.

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

From: M.A., Havana No. 3375 Date: September 17, 1930.

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

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 4 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

6200-d.
4-1 2012-130
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v7

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who in Commissioned Personnel:

REVIEWED G/2 W.D. APR 7 1931

1. Orders issued by the Cuban War Department during the past few months among the senior officers have resulted in the following assignments as commanding officers of the Military Districts concerned:

1st Military District:	Colonel Luis del Rosal y Quesada
2nd Military District:	Colonel Desiderio Rangel Espinosa
3rd Military District:	Colonel Emiliano Amiel y Ginori
4th Military District:	Lieutenant Colonel Jose Perdomo Martinez
5th Military District:	Colonel Rogerio Caballero y Gomez
6th Military District:	Colonel Rafael del Castillo y Marquez
7th Military District:	Colonel Jose Gonzalez Valdes
8th Military District:	Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Benitez y Gonzalez.

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3502 Date: March 26, 1931.

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

James R. Sheffield
William C. Douglas
Irving Trust Company } Receivers of

PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR COMPANY

(OF DELAWARE)

82 BEAVER STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
BEEKMAN 3—0110

CABLE ADDRESS
"PUNSUGAR," NEW YORK

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 12 1931
2012-13 / 1
WAR DEPARTMENT

April First
1 9 3 1

Our Inquiry 1927-31

War Department,
Office of Chief of Staff,
Military Intelligence Division,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please advise us if it is possible to obtain Military Notes on Cuba, Government Printing Office, 1898.

Thanking you for your kind attention, we are,

Yours very truly,

F. C. Mooney

FRM/EVR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

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

G-2/2012-131
Your inquiry 1927-31.

G-2
PVK
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 12 2012-131 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

April 4, 1931.

Mr. F. R. Mooney,
Purchasing Department,
Punta Alegre Sugar Company,
82 Beaver Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 1 inquiring about the availability of "Military Notes on Cuba, Government Printing Office, 1898", we have no knowledge of an edition of this work of 1898, and believe that you have reference to a work of the same title, but of edition of 1909.

We have no copies for issue from this office; but on inquiring at the Government Printing Office, we were informed that the work can be procured there for 35 cents. Address: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. The title of the work is: Military Notes on Cuba, 1909; War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff, Second Section, General Staff, No. 15.

Very truly,

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

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

cp

MAILED G/2 W. D. APR 6 1931

Bm.

As of Nov. 30, 1939, the Govt. Printing Office had no stock on hand.

ass

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

JUL 14 1941 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-131
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

Latin American Section, G-2, W.D.

1-1

Memorandum for file.

Nov. 30, 1939

Mrs. Dunvalt (Publications), War Dept. Branch 1537, requested a copy of "Military Notes on Cuba" for Senator La Follette, who desired the copy for a constituent.

There is a limited supply of this publication in the custody of G-2 (in storage and in the Latin American Section), but no surplus copies for public distribution.

It was formerly for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, but, according to Mrs. Brown's office (stock room), there is now no supply on hand.

Mr. Dunvalt was informed of the above and said that he would inform Sen. La Follette there were no copies available for public distribution.

AWW

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 4 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

6200-d.

4-4 2012-132

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

1. On the following pages are given the photographs and short biographies of such of the Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of the Cuban Army which have not been previously reported.

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

Original retained in Latin American files.
A14 5/5/31

From M. A., Havana No. 3528 Date: April 23, 1931.

Copy to O. N. I.

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

Encl
2012-132

G-2 Report

6200-d.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major L. Bofil Rodriguez

Born in Havana, Sept. 12,1890.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 6, 1917 - 1st. Lieut.
May 16, 1919 - Captain
Jan. 4, 1927 - Major

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Jesus L. Vega Cobos

Born in Santiago de Cuba, July 4,1886

Ranks obtained:

March 29,1909 - 2nd.Lt. Veterinarian
Oct. 3, 1913- 1st. Lieut.
Mar. 1, 1915 - Cpatain
July 10, 1924 - Major

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

6800-d.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
4-4 MAY 4 2012-132 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Colonel Luis del Rosal y Quesada.

Born in Oriente Province, December 18, 1871. He fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

January 28, 1899 - Sergeant of Rural Guards.
February 1, 1900 - 2nd. Lieutenant
September 1,1901 - Captain
August 22, 1913 - Major
November 6, 1919 - Lieut. Colonel
December 18,1930 - Colonel.

Outstanding duties:

Was graduated from School of Application in 1912. He is Commanding Officer of the First Military District.

Comment:

An average officer. Does not speak English.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt.Col. Juan Cruz Bustillo

Born in Santiago, October 27, 1878. Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks Obtained:

Aug. 26,1904 - 1st Lieut.of Artillery.
Dec. 1,1907 - Captain
Aug. 23,1913 - Major
Aug. 9,1917 - Lieut.Colonel

Outstanding duties:

Was Chief of Information Section of the General Staff; member of Supreme War Council; second in command of Seventh Military District at time of Col. Aguado's Court Martial in January, 1931, and was the Government's chief informant which resulted in this trial. Is head of Boy Scouts of Cuba.

Comment:

An excellent, loyal officer. Speaks English fluently.

Lt.Col. Jose Perdomo y Martinez.

Born in Havana,October 5,1877.

Ranks obtained:

July 11, 1899 - Sergeant of Rural Guards.
Apr. 11, 1901 - 2nd Lieut.
Apr. 11, 1902 - 1st Lieut.
Feb. 28, 1905 - Captain
Feb. 1[illegible], 1915 - Major
July 3, 1926 - Lieut. Colonel

Outstanding duties:

Was instructor in the School of Application from 1911-12. Was attached to the American Cavalry in 1913. Was Chief of National Police in Havana. He is at present Chief of the Fourth Military District.

Comment:

A superior officer. Speaks English fairly well.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

6200-d.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt.Col.Lorenzo del Portillo y Plasencia

Born in Havana, June 17, 1884.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 6, 1917 - 1st Lieut.
Mar. 6, 1917 - Captain
July 10,1924 - Major
Jan. 4, 1927 - Lt. Colonel

Outstanding duties:

Has served on the Supreme War Council.

Comment:

An excellent officer who has served his entire time in the Judge Advocate General's department.

Lt.Col.Emilio Lopez del Castillo y Ochoa

Born in the Province of Oriente, June 3, 1883.

Ranks obtained:

Feb. 19, 1909 - 1st Lt. - Med.Corps.
Sept. 3, 1910 - Captain
Sept.19, 1919 - Major
July 10, 1924 - Lt. Colonel

Comment:

An excellent medical officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt. Col. Fernando Driggs Acosta

Born in the Province of Oriente, March 10, 1879.

Ranks obtained:

Aug. 26, 1904 - 2nd Lieut of Artillery
Jan. 14, 1907 - 1st. Lieut.
Mar. 2, 1909 - Captain
Mar. 1,1915 - Major
Sept.25, 1929 - Lieut. Colonel

Outstanding duties:

Took an artillery course at Pensacola, Fla., in 1918. Is at present Commandant of the School of Application.

Comment:

An outstanding officer. Speaks English quite well.

Lt. Col.Antonio Mesa y Valdes

Born in Havana, March 22,1884.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 6, 1917 - 1st. Lieut.
March 6,1917 - Captain
May 16,1919 - Major
July 10,1924 - Lieut.Colonel

Comment:

Has served his entire time in the Judge Advocate General's department. Is an excellent officer.

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

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel

Lt.Col.Erasmo Delgado y Alvarez

Born in Havana, Nov. 25, 1888.

Ranks obtained:

Feb. 25, 1909 - 2nd. Lieut.
Oct. 28, 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept. 30, 1913 - Captain
Aug. 9, 1917 - Major
July 21, 1926 - Lieut.Colonel

Outstanding Duties:

Was graduated from the School of Application of 1912. Served as Military Judge during the early months of 1930, and investigated the charges which resulted in the trial of Major Espinosa.

Comment:

An excellent, loyal officer, and speaks English fairly well.

Lt.Col. Miguel Guerra Perez

Born in Havana, Oct. 31,1880.

Ranks obtained:

Dec. 21, 1904 - Private in Rural Guards.
Feb. 25, 1909 - 1st. Lieut.
Oct. 28, 1910 - Captain
Aug. 18, 1921 - Major
July 21, 1926 - Lieut.Colonel

Comment:

An average officer. Does not speak English.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt.Col.Joaquin Maza y Mehendez

Born in Oriente, June 16,1874. Fought in Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

March 1,1899 - Sgt.of Rural Guards.
May 1, 1899 - 2nd. Lieut.
Sept. 1,1900 - 1st. Lieut.
April 1,1906 - Captain
March 1,1915 - Major
July 21,1926 - Lt. Colonel.

Outstanding Duties:

Graduate of the School of Application. Is now second in command of the Fifth Military District.

Comment:

Is a valuable officer.

Lt.Col.Jose M.Iglesias Touron

Born in Spail, Sept. 8,1878. Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

April 15,1899 - Sgt.of Rural Guards.
Feb. 10,1902 - 2nd. Lieut.
Aug. 1,1903 - 1st. Lieut.
June 1,1905 - Captain
March 1,1915 - Major
July 21,1926 - Lt. Colonel.

Outstanding duties:

Was professor in the School of Application. Has been head of one of the sections of the Department of Public Works for the last few years.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Lt.Col. Miguel Cespedes Alvarez

Born in Oriente, January 4,1883.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 15, 1909 - 1st.Lt. Med.Corps
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
Sept.19, 1919 - Major
June 7, 1923 - Lt. Colonel

Comment:

An average medical officer.

Lt.Col.Luis Beltran Y Moreno

Born in Oriente, August 3,1883.

Ranks obtained:

Aug. 12, 1908 - 1st Lt. - Vet.Corps
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
Sept.19, 1919 - Major
July 10, 1924 - Lt. Colonel

Outstanding duties:

Has been a professor in the School of Application and is now Chief Veterinarian of the Cuban Army.

Comment:

A good veterinary officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Jose A.Cabrera Gonzalez

Born in Havana, Aug. 25,1884.
Fought in Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

June 8, 1909 - 1st. Lieut-Dental officer
June 14,1912 - Captain
July 10,1924 - Major

Outstanding Service:

Is attached to General Hospital of the Army.

Comment:

An average dental officer.

Major Arturo Hevia Diaz.

Born in Havana,May 4, 1891.

Ranks obtained:

March 1,1917 - 1st. Lt.
March 1,1917 - Captain
July 10,1924 - Major

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H
April, 1931

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Andres Fernandez Pelaez
Born in Havana, Sept. 26, 1881.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Medical Intern at Military Hospital, April 29,1913.
Sept. 6, 1913 - 1st. Lieut.
Feb. 23, 1916 - Captain
June 7, 1928 - Major

Comment:

An Excellent Medical Officer.

Major Virgilio Ferrer y Diaz

Born in Matanzas, April 27,1873.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Dec. 1,1913 - Pharmacist of Military Hospital
Mar. 6,1917 - 1st. Lieut.
July 10, 1924-Major

Comment:

Is in Dept. of Administration of General Staff.
An average pharmaceutical officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Alfredo Figueras Ballester

Born in Spain, Oct. 13, 1888.

Ranks obtained:

Intern at Medical Hospital of Army, Oct. 29, 1913.

Sept. 10, 1915 - 1st. Lt. Med. Corps
Aug. 28, 1917 - Captain
July 10, 1924 - Major

Comment:

An average medical officer.

Major Fernando France Regueira

Born in Havana, Nov.14,1891

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 2, 1916 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept.28, 1917- Captain
May 29, 1925- Major

Comment:

An average medical officer.

JJO'H
April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Luis Febles Alfonso

Born in Havana, Jan. 7,1871.

Ranks obtained:

Sept. 3, 1910 - 1st. Lieut
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
July 10, 1924 - Major

Comment:

An average medical officer.

Major Manuel Velazco Valdes.

Born in Santa Clara, Feb. 18,1872.

Ranks obtained:

July 13, 1912 - 1st. Lieut-Med.Corps
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
July 10, 1924 - Major

Outstanding service:

Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.
Is attached to Department of Sanitation of the Army.

Comment:

An average medical officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Juan F. Sordo y Cuervo

Born in Spain, Mar.18,1892.

Ranks obtained:

Oct. 13, 1915 - 1st. Lieut.(Med.)
Aug. 28, 1917 - Captain
Sept.19, 1919 - Major

Outstanding Service:

Has received course of instruction in medicine in the United States. Is in Department of Sanitation of the General Staff.

Comment:

An excellent officer.(medical) Speaks English fairly well.

Major Emilio Moran y Chappotin

Born in Havana, Feb. 3, 1870

Ranks obtained:

Apr. 9, 1909 - 1st. Lieut.Med.Corps
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
Aug. 24, 1921 - Major

Outstanding service:

Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Guillermo Santa Maria y Vila

Born in Havana, Dec. 26, 1884.

Ranks obtained:

April 18, 1904 until Dec. 17, 1909 - Sergeant of Artillery
July 19, 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Mar. 1, 1915 - Captain
Sept.19, 1929 - Major

Outstanding Service:

Received instruction in marksmanship at the Coast Artillery of Pensacola, Fla. in 1918. Is now Chief of the Section of Subsistence of the General Staff.

Comment:

An Excellent officer. Speaks English fairly well.

Major Ramon Fonst y Segundo

Born in Havana, Aug. 31,1882.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 17, 1909 - Captain
Oct. 1, 1911 - Major

Outstanding service:
Is fencing master of the Army. Professor in Military School.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Antonio Fundora Cruz.

Born in Santa Clara, Oct. 15,1884.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 17, 1909 until 1911 - Pvt.
Nov. 17, 1911 - 2nd. Lieut. Infantry
Nov. 5, 1913 - 1st. Lieut
Sept. 19,1919 - Captain
July 21,1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduate of the School of Application, 1921-22.
Is on Military Staff of Second District, Camaguey.

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Francisco Rodriguez Leon

Born in Santa Clara, Dec.20,1895.

Ranks obtained:

Nov. 7, 1915 - 2nd. Lieut.
Aug. 9, 1917 - 1st. Lieut.
May 20, 1921 - Captain
July 6, 1928 - Major

Outstanding Service:

Attended School of Cadets, 1914 and 1915. School of Application 1921-22. School of Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, 1922-23. Is now aide-de-camp to the President.

Comment:

An excellent officer. Speaks English fairly well.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Santiago Trujillo Martinez

Born in Pinar del Rio, July 25, 1880.

Ranks obtained:

June 11, 1902 - Pvt. in Rural Guards
Mar. 10, 1 910 - Sgt. " " "
Oct. 1, 1913 - 2nd. Lieut.
July 16, 1914 - 1st. Lieut.
Aug. 21, 1920 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

A graduate of the School of Applicatian in the year 1913-14.
Is Chief of the Secret Police Commission.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

Major Oscar Galis-Menendez y Rodriguez.

Born in Matanzas, Feb. 12,1883.

Ranks obtained:

Feb. 5, 1907 - Pvt. in Rural Guard
- - 1913 - Sergeant " "
Oct. 1, 1913 - 2nd. Lieut.
Feb. 14, 1915 - 1st. Lieut
Jan. 8, 1921 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduate of the School of Application, 1913-14. Is aide-de-camp to the President.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

JJO'H

April. 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Santiago Rosell y Leyte-Vidal

Born in Oriente, May 23, 1888.

Ranks obtained:

Sept. 24, 1910 - 2nd. Lt.
Aug. 30, 1913 - 1st. Lt.
Sept. 4,1919 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduated from School of Application, 1911-12.
He is now acting as Chief of Section of Instruction of the General Staff.

Comment:
A superior officer.
Speaks English fairly well.

Major Ernesto Acosta

Born in Oriente, July 10,1884.

Ranks obtained:

June 17, 1902 - Sgt. of Rural Guard.
Oct. 1, 1913 - 2nd. Lieut.
July 16, 1914 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept. 4, 1919 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Attended the School of Application, 1912-13.

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Pedro Vilato y Arteaga

Born in Camaguey, March 1, 1881.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Jan. 1, 1899 - Sgt. of Rural Guards.
June 23, 1909 - 2nd. Lieut.
July 11, 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Aug. 9, 1917 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Was graduated in 1910 from the School of Application.

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Manuel Baster y Font.

Born in the Province of Oriente, March 6, 1882.

Ranks obtained:

July 24, 1902 - Sgt. of Rural Guards
Mar. 17, 1909 - 2nd. Lieut.
Oct. 28, 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Oct. 23, 1918 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Studied in the Academy of Infantry and the School of Application.

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H,
April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Antonio Pineda y Rodriguez:

Born in Santa Clara, Aug. 26,1875.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Sept.1, 1899 - Sergeant of Rural Guards
Sept.8, 1905 - 2nd. Lieut
April 1,1909 - 1st. Lieut.
Aug. 9,1917 - Captain
July 26,1926 - Major.

Outstanding service:

Graduated from School of Application in 1912.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

Major Luis Perez Arocha

Born in Pinar del Rio, Aug.19, 1884.

Ranks obtained:

Jan.18,1904 - Sgt. of Rural Guards
Mar. 1,1909 - 2nd. Lieut.
July 11,1910- 1st Lieut.
Aug. 9, 1917 -Captain
July 21,1926- Major

Outstanding service:

Graduated from School of Application in 1910.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel

Major Alfredo Sardinas Zamora

Born in Havana, May 13, 1882.

Ranks obtained:

Sept. 4, 1909 - 2nd. Lt. Artillery
Dec. 18, 1909 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept.25, 1912 - Captain
July 21, 1926 - Major

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Ignacio Algarra Mandivil

Born in Havana, June 20,1882.

Ranks obtained:

Nov. 25,1909 - 2nd. Lt. Artillery
Dec. 18,1909 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept.30,1913 - Captain
July 21,1926 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduated at School of Application, 1921-22.

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

6200-d.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Jose Navarro Hernandez

Born in Pinar del Rio, June 3, 1882.

Ranks obtained:

Sept. 13, 1906 until Jan. 6, 1908 - Sergeant of Rural Guards.

Jan.6, 1908 - 1st. Lt. (Medical)
Aug.1, 1908 - Captain
May 20,1921 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduate of the School of Application, 1914-15.

Comment:

An excellent officer.

Major David Whitmarsh y Garcia

Born in Spain during the exile of his grandfather, General Calixto Garcia, Oct. 21,1887.

Ranks obtained:

Feb. 25, 1909 - 1st. Lt.-Infantry
Oct. 8, 1910 - Captain -Artillery
July 25, 1921 - Major -Infantry

Outstanding duties:

Graduate of the School of Application, 1911-13. Has been Military Attache of Cuba in France . Was a professor in the Military School.

Comment:

An excellent officer. Speaks English fluently, and has been very helpful to this office.

JJO'H

April, 1931

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

G-2 Report 6200-d.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Gaspar Betancourt Aguero

Born in Camaguey, Aug.10,1876.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 17, 1909 - 1st.Lt. Infantry.
Sept.13, 1913 - Captain
Mar. 6, 1920 - Major

Outstadding service:

Is a graduate of the School of Application, 1914-15.

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Leopoldo Alonso Gramatages

Born in Santa Clara, Nov.15,1887.

Ranks Obtained:

Nov. 25, 1909 - 2nd.Lt. Artillery
July 19 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Sept.30, 1913 - Captain
June 1?, 1920 - Major

Outstanding service:

Graduated at the Academy of Infantry 1911-12. Attended the School of Application.

Comment:

A superior officer

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Rogelio Jimenez y Fuste.

Born in Santa Clara, June 6, 1878.
Fought in the War of Cuban Independence.

Ranks obtained:

June 1, 1899 - Sergeant of Rural Guards.
Aug. 1, 1903 - 2nd. Lieut.
April 15, 1907- 1st. Lieut.
Mar. 1, 1909 -Captain
Jan. 21, 1919 -Major

Is a graduate of the School of Application of 1912.

Comment:

Is an excellent officer.

Major Augusto York y Brooks

Born in the United States, Feb. 22, 1876.

Ranks obtained:

Aug. 1, 1903 - 2nd. Lieut.
July 1, 1908 - 1st. Lieut
June 10, 1909 - Captain
Sept. 19, 1919 - Major

Outstanding service:

Is a professor in the School of Cadets.

Comment:

An average officer. Speaks English fluently.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Ramon Cebrales Y Nescolarde

Born in Oriente, March 15, 1877.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Aug. 1, 1903 - 2nd. Lt. Rural Guards.
Mar. 1, 1909 - 1st. Lieut.
Aug. 30,1913 - Captain
Aug. 9,1917 - Major

Outstanding service:

Is a graduate of the School of Application of 1910.

Comment:

An average officer.

Major Emilio Rousseau y Mendive

Born in Oriente, May 25,1885.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 17, 1909 - 2nd.Lt.of Infantry
Oct. 28, 1910 - 1st. Lieut.
Nov. 28, 1913 - Captain
Aug. 9, 1917 - Major

Outstanding service:

Is a graduate of the School of Application of 1912. Studied at the School of Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., from 1924-1925.

Comments:

An excellent officer. Speaks English fluently.

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Major Arsenio Ortiz Y Cabrera

Born in Oriente, May 9, 1880.
Fought in Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 17, 1909 - 1st.Lt.of Infantry
Sept. 3, 1910 - Transfered to Rural Guard.
Nov. 16, 1912 - Captain
Aug. 9, 1917 - Major.

Outstanding service:

Graduate of the School of Application in the year 1911.

Comment:

An Average officer.
Is now the center of attacks by the Opposition for his alleged cruelties while Supervisor of Oriente Province.

Major Ovidio Ortega y Campos

Born in Havana, April 11, 1882.
Fought in the Cuban War of Independence.

Ranks obteined:

Jan. 7, 1899 until Aug. 1,1903 -Private
Aug. 1, 1903 - 1st. Lieut. in Rural Guards
Aug. 23,1913 - Captain
Aug. 9,1917 - Major
Has been Chief of the Aviation Corps.

Outstanding service:

Graduate of the School of Application in the year 1911.

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H
April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel

Major Jose B.Bonich Y Puente

Born in Havana, Sept.15,1886.

Ranks obtained:

Mar. 28, 1908 - 2nd.Lt. Artillery
July 10, 1909 - 1st. Lt.
Mar. 3, 1911 - Captain
Aug. 9, 1917 - Major

Graduate of School of Engineers at Ft.Humphreys, Va., 1922-23, and the School of Infantry at Ft.Benning, Ga., 1923-24.

Comment:

A superior officer. Speaks English fluently.

Major Patricio Cardenas y Jimenez.

Born in Havana, March 17, 1879.

Ranks obtained:

Feb. 1, 1910 - 2nd.Lt. of Artillery
July 25,1910 - 1st.Lt.
Sept.25,1912 - Capitan
Aug. 9,1917 - Major

Outstanding duties:

Was graduated from the School of Application in the year 1912.

Comment:

An average officer

JJO'H

April, 1931.

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

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel

Lt.Col. Federico Cagigal y Panos

Born in Havana, November 15,1886.

Ranks obtained.

Dec. 1, 1904 until Dec. 3, 1907,
Private in Artillery Corps.

Sept. 10, 1910 - 2nd.Lt. Vet.Corps
Mar. 1,1915 - Captain
Sept. 19,1919 - Major
July 10,1924 - Lieut.Colonel

Outstanding duties:

He is head of the Remount Service of the Cuban Army.

Comment:

An average veterinarian officer.

Major Abelardo Herrera y Estrada

Born in Camaguey, May 27,1883

Ranks obtained:

May 23,1907 - 2nd Lt of Artillery
Dec. 1,1907 - 1st Lieut
July 19,1910- Captain
Aug. 9,1917 - Major

Comment:

An average officer.

JJO'H

April, 1931

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

DEPT. OF STATE 6200-d.
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
4-1 MAY 26 2012-132 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 25 1931

1. Colonel Jose Gonzalez Valdes has been transferred from command of the Seventh Military District to the post of Director of Schools for the Cuban Army, and has been replaced by his executive officer, Lieut. Colonel Juan Cruz Bustillo.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Perdomo Martinez, formerly in command of the Fourth Military District with station at Matanzas, has been transferred to the First Military District as Executive Officer, and has been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Abelardo Herrera y Estrada, who was recently promoted from the grade of major.

3. Unconfirmed press reports stated that these changes in command were due to political activity of Colonel Valdes and Lieutenant Colonel Perdomo. Though unconfirmed, these reports may have some political significance, especially in view of the fact that both of these officers were transferred to posts of much less importance than those they had been holding.

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

Source: Official Documents
and Press.

From M. A., Havana No.3545 Date: May 18, 1931.

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

Confidential. The Military Attache.
Habana, Cuba.

G-2 Report 6200-d.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 19
5-1 2012-132
3
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 17 1932
7

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

1. On February 3rd. Colonel Julio R. Sanguily y Echarte was relieved from duty as Chief of the Cuban Air Corps, and was appointed President of the Supreme War Council. He was replaced by Colonel Herberto Hernandez y Hernandez.

2. Although Colonel Sanguily has been appointed to a position of responsibility, it is generally believed that his new assignment was the result of his intimate friendship with General Mario Menocal, former President of Cuba, and leader of the political Opposition. Colonel Sanguily's constant association with him, particularly during that period immediately prior to the insurrection of last August, caused considerable comment. However, his actions during the insurrection seemed to bear out his oft repeated statement to the effect that his friendship with Menocal was of a purely personal character.

3. Colonel Sanguily's friendship with General Menocal continued after the later's release from prison, and it is believed that this was especially displeasing to President Machado and the Chief of Staff of the Army.

4. Colonel Sanguily's relief has had somewhat of a demoralizing effect on the personnel of the Air Corps. He has always had the respect and admiration of his subordinates, and his loyal action during the insurrection caused the increase of his popularity not only among his Army associaties but also among his many civilian friends, irrespective of their political creed. In other words, he has stood out as a loyal Army officer.

5. The newly appointed Chief of the Air Corps is not particularly well known, and it is impossible at this time to predict what success he may have. However, it seems quite certain that he will meet with a certain amount of passive resistance forsometime by the personnel of the Air Corps. His past Army experience does not seem to qualify him in any way for his new assignment.

Elwood R Quesada

ELWOOD R. QUESADA,
Lieut. Air Corps,
Asst. Military Attache for Air.

Source: Personal Contact.

1st. Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, February 11, 1932: To the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. Approved.

J. J. O'Hare

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

From M. A., Havana No. 3694 Date: February 11,1932.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. Rpt. DIV.
APR 8 1932

6200-d.

5-1 2012-132

4

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat) 2012-132/3

7

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 9 1932

1. Supplementing report No. 3694, index as above, dated February 11, 1932, the new Chief of the Cuban Army Air Corps, Colonel Herberto Hernandez, is meeting with unexpected success in his new position.

2. Although he was confronted with considerable passive resistance for a short time after his appointment, the present conditions appear to be perfectly satisfactory and can be accounted for by the frank and open-minded attitude of Colonel Hernandez since he assumed the duties as Chief of the Air Corps.

3. There have been no changes in the assignments of the personnel of the Corps, and it is his policy to continue functioning in the same manner as was customary prior to his taking office. At present, he holds the admiration and respect of all the personnel under his command.

Elwood R Quesada

Elwood R. Quesada,
Lieut. Air Corps,
Asst. Military Attache for Air.

Source: Personal Contact.

1st. Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, April 5, 1932: To the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. Approved.

J. J. O'Hare

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

From M. A., Havana No. 3734 Date: April 5, 1932.

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CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

1. Since the rendition of the last report on this subject, changes have been made among the senior officers in the Cuban making the assignments as commanding officers of the military districts as follows:

First Military District	: Colonel Luis del Rosal y Quesada.
Second Military District	: Colonel Desiderio Rangel Espinosa.
Third Military District	: Colonel Emiliano Amiel y Ginori.
Fourth Military District	: Lieut.Colonel Abelardo Herrera Estrada.
Fifth Military District	: Colonel Roberio Caballero y Gomez.
Sixth Military District	: Colonel Rafael del Castillo y Marquez.
Seventh Military District	: Colonel Juan Cruz Bustillo.
Eighth Military District	: Lieut. Colonel Manuel Benitez y Gonzalez.

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3783 Date: May 25, 1932.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 27 1932

1. The present commanding officers of the military districts in Cuba are:

First Military District	: Colonel Luis del Rosal y Quesada.
Second Military District	: Lt.Colonel Pedro Vilato y Arteaga.
Third Military District	: Colonel Emiliano Amiel y Ginori.
Fourth Military District	: Lt.Colonel Abelardo Herrera Estrada.
Fifth Military District	: Colonel Desiderio Rangel Espinosa.
Sixth Military District	: Colonel Rafael del Castillo y Marquez.
Seventh Military District	: Colonel Juan Cruz Bustillo
Eighth Military District	: Lt.Colonel Manuel Benitez y Gonzalez.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 3964 Date: December 20,1932.

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MAR 9 1933
2012-132
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6180-a

4-1

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 8 1933

1. The present commanding officers of the military districts in Cuba are:

First Military District	: Colonel Luis del Rosal y Quesada.
Second Military District	: Lt.Colonel Pedro Vilato y Arteaga.
Third Military District	: Colonel Emiliano Amiel y Ginori.
Fourth Military District	: Lt.Col. Abelardo Herrera Estrada.
Fifth Military District	: Colonel Desiderio Rangel Espinosa.
Sixth Military District	: Colonel Rafael del Castillo y Marquez.
Seventh Military District	: Colonel Juan Cruz Bustillo
Eighth Military District	: Major Jose Navarro y Hernandez
Jefatura de Holguin	: Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez y Gonzalez.

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

Source: Personal Contacts

From M. A., Havana No.4018 Date: March 3,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Confidential: The Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba.

G-2 Report

6180-a
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MAR 14 1933
4-1 2012-132
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 13 1933

1. By War Department orders issued March 7th, 1933, Colonel Emiliano Amiel y Ginori was relieved of command of the Third Military District, and granted an indefinite leave of absence.

2. He was replaced by Colonel Herberto Hernandez y Hernandez, present Chief of the Cuban Army Air Corps. Colonel Hernandez' temporary successor is Captain Mario Torres y Menier.

3. Confidential: In reply to a question as to the reason for the relief of Colonel Amiel, Brigadier General Eduardo Lores, Assistant Chief of Staff, stated that the situation in Santa Clara was more acute than in any other province, and that the War Department was not satisfied with the way that he had handled it. It will be recalled that the leaders of the August 1931 insurrection claimed that he had pledged his support to their cause, and failed to keep his promise when he saw that the attempted overthrow of the Government was doomed to failure. (See report No. 3659, index 6300-c, dated December 31, 1931.)

2012 - 132

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A. Havana No. 4023 Date: March 7, 1933.

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2012-132

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 25 1933

Appointment of District Commanders.

1. As previously reported, Colonel Julio R. Sanguily has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, and Lieut. Colonel Hector de Quesada, acting Chief of Staff, due to the fact that Colonel Sanguily is confined to the hospital following a major operation.

2. Given below is a list of the present district commanders:

First District	-	Lieut.Colonel Arquimedes E. Mendez.
Second District	-	Lieut.Colonel Pedro Vilato. (No change)
Third District	-	Colonel Heriberto Hernandez (No change)
Fourth District	-	Major Luis W. Schweyer
Fifth District	-	Colonel Desiderio Rangel (No change)
Sixth District	-	Lieut.Colonel Jose Perdomo.
Seventh District	-	Major Patricio de Cardenas
Eighth District	-	Major Ovidio Ortega

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4183 Date: August 21, 1933

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2012-132
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G-2 Report 6200-d

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CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(d) Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. NOV 6 1933

1. The following is an abridged translation of a newspaper interview with FULGENCIO BATISTA, the present chief of staff of the Cuban Army, that was published in the October 15 edition of LA MAÑANA, a newspaper edited by the striking employees of EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

2. Fulgencio Batista is 33 years old. He was born in Banes, Oriente Province. There he learned to read and write in a protestant school called Los Amigos run by a Mr. Waters. All the teachers were quakers. At this school he acquired some of his characteristics. To-day the manner of living of Colonel Batista who scarcely two months ago was a sergeant, is so simple that it seems as if he continued to be a quaker sergeant.

3. When he was 12, his mother died and he left his father's home. He already had the rudiments of English, the four rules, grammar, geography, and accounting. The child Fulgencio started out to struggle with life. He worked as brakeman's assistant, country grocery clerk, plantation manager, bookkeeper, school teacher, soldier of the line, commercial agent.

4. In his spare time he read all kinds of books: history, travel, politics, fiction, philosophy, newspapers and magazines. And he made comparisons.

5. The most important venture he ever undertook -that of a commercial agency- ended in failure, due to ruinous competition. Thereupon he enlisted in the army as a private. He obtained a position with the Rural Guards and got married. For a time he was placed in the office of the Rural Guards. Later he was Chief of a Post on a farm of a Cuban political magnate.

6. After returning to the ranks of the army, he took competitive examination for corporal-stenographer obtaining the first place among 15 candidates. He became so enthusiastic about shorthand that he started a correspondence with the Gregg Shorthand School and was appointed their representative in Cuba. Without neglecting his work as soldier in day time, he opened a night school in which he was teaching the subjects he masters: grammar, stenography, Cuban history. Some of his students were much older than he, but they all became his friends the same as his younger pupils. In 1928 he took competitive examination for first sergeant, army stenographer, and also obtained the first place.

7. The reporter who had seen Batista always in official environments, wanted to see him also in his home, the home of the sergeant promoted to Colonel. It is a small officer's house in Camp Columbia, Havana, with the same furniture which sergeant Batista had when he lived over the Toyo Cafe in Havana: everything shining with cleanliness. On the wall a picture of his 6 years old doll-like daughter Mirta. An office of a professor

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of stenography. A very clean desk. Aides. Former comrades on whose faces shine their loyalty and enthusiasm. The sentinel who stopped us at the door only asked us if we carried arms, but did not search us.

8. The Colonel is working. He is attending a man of the people, of the same people from which he originated, with the same gentility and attentiveness with which the reporter has seen him talking to Dr. Ramon Grau or to the Secretary of the Interior or when he listens to a member of the Students' Directorate or to the anxious relative of some of the officers made prisoner at the National Hotel.

9. Answering questions asked by the reporter about the preparations for the coup d'état of September 4, 1933, Batista gave a detailed description of the steps he took that culminated in the overthrow of the De Cespedes administration on September 4. This part of the interview will be transcribed in a separate report - G-2 No. 4298 of November 1, 1933, under I. G. 3020-d - Armed Revolutionary Movements.

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

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Confidential: The Military Attache
Havana, Cuba.

2012-132
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

2012-132/10

Chief of Staff, Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 21 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4297, index as above, dated November 8, 1933, the information concerning Fulgencio Batista contained therein is an abbreviation of a seven page article which was submitted by the Embassy to the State Department, on Batista.

2. I do not agree with the statement that Batista is a Cuban; his physiognomy is unlike that of any other Cuban that I have ever seen. A former Cuban Army officer informed me several days ago that during the period 1917-1920, wages paid in Cuba were so high that it was difficult to obtain recruits for the Army and Navy; that during that period soldiers in their first enlistment were paid $60.00 a month; that he commanded a mountain battery which was so reduced in enlisted personnel as to make it difficult to properly care for the animals, material, etc., and that during this period a number of recruits were obtained from among South Americans, particularly Colombians and Chileans, who came here because of the high wages paid in Cuba at that time. Batista enlisted in the Army at about that time and, notwithstanding his statements and newspaper accounts, I am inclined to accept the opinion of a number of former Army officers and civilians that he is not of Cuban birth nor of Spanish-negro ancestry.

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

Source: Personal
Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4319 Date: Nov. 15, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MAR 24 1934
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6200-b

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 24 1934

1. The following is a list of the present commanders of the Military Districts of the Cuban Constitutional Army, obtained from the Executive Officer of the General Staff:

1st MILITARY DISTRICT SANTIAGO DE CUBA
(comprising Oriente Provience)
Major Diego Rodriguez y Herrera

2nd MILITARY DISTRICT CAMAGUEY
(comprising Camaguey Province)
Major Jose R. Carreno y Fiallo

3rd MILITARY DISTRICT SANTA CLARA
(comprising Santa Clara Province)
Major Desiderio Sanchez y Valera

4th MILITARY DISTRICT MATANZAS
(comprising Matanzas Province)
Major Candido Alfonso y Alonse

5th MILITARY DISTRICT HAVANA-VEDADO
(comprising Havana Province except CAMP COLUMBIA and CAMP AND FORTRESS LA CABANA)
Major Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso

6th MILITARY DISTRICT CAMP COLUMBIA
Major Ignacio Galindez

7th MILITARY DISTRICT CAMP AND FORTRESS LA CABANA
Major Francisco J. de Tabernilla y Dolz

8th MILITARY DISTRICT PINAR DEL RIO
(comprising Pinar del Rio Province)
Major Mario A. Hernandez

Source: Official data obtained from the General Staff

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

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M. A. Cuba Report 4522 March 17, 1934

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13
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

6200-b

2012-132/12

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers

Commanders of Military Districts.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 14 1934

1. Reference evaluation of reports dated April 2, 1934, report No. 4522, I.G. No. 6200-b, the Jefatura of Holguin has been separated from the District of Oriente and is now the Ninth Military District. The commander of this district has not yet been ordered to his new post, but it is expected that he will be shortly.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4557 April 10, 1934.

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2012-132
14
6180-a
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

Change in Designation from
Military Districts to Regiments.

1. There is being forwarded in the pouch of this date a copy of the monthly strength report showing distribution of troops in the Cuban Army as of March 31, 1934.

2. Attention is invited to the fact that what were formerly designated as military districts are in this report designated as regiments. The 1st. Regiment corresponds to what was formerly the 1st. Military District; the 2nd.Regiment to the former 2nd. Military District, and so on, including the former 8th Military District which is now the 8th Regiment. What was formerly called the "Jefatura de Holguin" and recently re-named the 9th Military District (as stated in report No.4557, I.G. No. 6200-b, dated April 10, 1934), has again been changed to its former designation, "Jefatura de Holguin". This change in designation from districts to regiments has not appeared in the Official Gazette as a decree nor in the local press.

2012-132/13

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

Source: Official Documents.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4591 May 4, 1934.

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No Objection to Publication in F
Journals.
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-132
15

G-2 Report

6180-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 28 1936

List of Regimental Commanders.

1. As previously reported, the territorial commands, which were formerly known as districts and correspond geographically with the provinces, except for the 6th and 7th regiments, located at Camp Columbia and Las Cabanas, respectively, are now designated as Regiments, either numerically or by name.

2. The present list of regimental commanders are as follows:

1st. Regiment - Oriente.	-	Lt.Col. Diego Rodriguez y Herrera (Temporary Lieut.Colonel)
2nd. Regiment - Camaguey	-	Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso. (Temporary Lieut.Colonel).
3rd. Regiment - Santa Clara	-	Lt.Col.Abelardo Gomez y Gomez. (Temporary Lieut.Colonel)
4th Regiment - Matanzas	-	Lt.Col.Desiderio Sanchez y Varela. (Temporary Lieut.Colonel).
5th Regiment - Havana	-	Lt.Col. Jose M.Pino y Donoso. (Temporary Lieut.Colonel).
6th Regiment - Ciudad Militar Camp Columbia	-	Lt.Col. Ignacio Galindez. (Temporary Lieut.Colonel)
7th Regiment - La Cabana	-	Lt.Col. Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz
8th Regiment - Pinar del Rio	-	Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez y Valdez (Temporary Lieut.Colonel).

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

Source: Official Documents.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5130 Date: January 22,1936

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.
MAY 26 1936
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1
2012-132
16
6180-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

List of Regimental Commanders.

1. The present list of regimental (territorial) commanders of the Cuban Army, as recently prescribed by Headquarters, Cuban Army, is as follows:

1st. Regiment..Oriente Province.....Lt.Col.Diego Rodriguez y Herrera.

2nd. Regiment..Camaguey Province....Lt.Col.Desiderio Sanchez y Varela.

3rd. Regiment..Santa Clara Province..Lt.Col.Abelardo Gomez y Gomez.

4th Regiment..Matanzas Province.....Lt.Col.Manuel Benitez y Valdez.

5th Regiment..Habana Province.....Lt.Col.Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso.

6th Regiment..Camp Columbia.....Lt.Col.Ignacio Galindez.

7th Regiment..La Cabana.....Lt.Col.Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz.

8th Regiment..Pinar del Rio Province.Lt.Col.Raimundo Ferrer y Arias.

2. It will be noted that changes have been made in the commands of the 2nd, 3rd. 4th and 8th Regiments.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5188 Date: May 21,1936.

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-132
WAR DEPARTMENT
6180-a 17

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
(a) Territorial Commands.

Present Commanders of
Regiments and Military
Districts.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 24 1937

1. The present commanding officers of regiments and of military districts are as follows:

1st. Regiment and Military District (Oriente Province).
Lt.Col. Diego Rodriguez y Herrera.

Jefatura de Holduin (Oriente Province).
Major Raul Santos y Gimenez.

2nd. Regiment and Military District (Camaguey Province)
Lt.Col.Desiderio Sanchez y Varela.

3rd. Regiment and Military District (Santa Clara Province)
Lt.Col. Abelardo Gomez y Gomez.

4th Regiment and Military District (Matanzas Province)
Aux.Lt.Col. Domingo Perez y Arocha.

5th Regiment and Military District (Havana Province)
Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso.

6th Regiment and Military Reservation of Camp Columbia (Havana)
Lt.Col. Ignacio Galindez

7th Regiment and Military Reservation of Cabanas (Havana)
Lt.Col. Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz.

8th Regiment and Military District (Pinar del Rio Province)
Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.

2. The boundaries of these territorial commands (with the exception of Camp Columbia and Cabanas) are those of their respective provinces, the headquarters being located in the capitals of each province.

3. As a result of various inspections of the above regiments and installations throughout the Island covering a period of eight months, the regiments(and their commanders) are rated in military efficiency as follows:

6th Regiment (Regular) - Lt.Col. Galindez - "Superior."

7th Regiment (Regular) - Lt.Col.Tabernilla - "Superior."

1st Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Rodriguez - "Excellent."

5th Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Pedroso - "Excellent."

8th Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Benitez - "Very Good."

From M.A., Havana Report No.5485 Date: November 12, 1937

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4th Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Arocha - "Very Good".

2nd Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Sanchez - "Satisfactory."

3rd Regiment (R.G.) - Lt.Col. Gomez - "Satisfactory."

4. The first three of these regiments would compare very favorably with similar organizations of our best Philippine Scout or National Guard regiments in everything except military knowledge and educational backgroun1 of the commissioned officers.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Official Documents and
Personal Contacts.

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5485 Date: November 12, 1937

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G-2 Report

6180-a

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2012-132
18
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CUBA (Combat-Army)

G-1

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
(a) Territorial Commands.

Present Commanders of Regiments and Military Districts.

1. The present commanding officers of regiments and of military districts are as follows:

1st. Regiment and Military District (Oriente Province) "MACEO".
Lt.Col. Diego Rodriguez y Herrera.

Jefatura de Holguin (Oriente Province).
Major Santos y Gimenez.

2nd. Regiment and Military District. (Camaguey Province). "AGRAMONTE."
Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso.

3rd. Regiment and Military District. (Santa Clara Province)."LEONCIO VIDAL."
Lt.Col. Abelardo Gomez y Gomez.

4th Regiment and Military District. (Matanzas Province). "PLACIDO."
Aux.Lt.Col. Domingo Perez y Arocha.

5th Regiment and Military District. (Vedado-Habana). "MARTI."
Lt. Col. Manuel Benitez.

6th Regiment and Military District. (Camp Columbia)."4 de Septiembre."
Lt. Col. Ignacio Galindez.

7th Regiment and Military Reservation of Las Cabanas, Havana."Maximo Gomez."
Lt.Col.Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz.

8th Regiment and Military District. (Pinar del Rio Province) "Rius Rivera."
Probably Lt.Col.Raimundo Ferrer.

2. In an attempt to strengthen his control and at the same time break up military provincial dictatorships in Camaguey and Pinar del Rio Provinces, Colonel Batista, on May 16, 1938, promulgated orders directing the following transfers of military district commanders:

2012-168/4

Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso, commanding 5th Regiment Rural Guards, and 5th Military District, Province of Havana (less Camp Columbia and Cabanas - see report No. 5387, dated June 10, 1937, index 6200-d), is relieved of the above command and assigned to command the 2nd. Regiment Rural Guards and the 2nd. Military District, Camaguey Province. I am reliably informed that Lt.Col. Pedroso is being sent to Camaguey to uproot the malignant influence of Lt. Col. Desiderio Sanchez, who has bled the province dry, and to stamp out incipient disloyalty to Colonel Batista and act as a possible buffer against revolutionary activities of Lt.Col. Diego Rodriguez who is in command of the 1st Military District, Oriente Province.

2012-168/8

Lt.Col. Desiderio Sanchez y Varela, who commanded the 2nd.Regiment Rural Guards and the 2nd.Military District, Province of Camaguey (see report No. 5392, June 16, 1937, index 6200-d), has been relieved of the command, but left provisionally in Camaguey pending investigations and adjustments to be made by the new commanding officer.

2012-168 L2

Lt. Col. Manuel Benitez, commanding the 8th Regiment and 8th Military District, Province of Pinar del Rio (see report No. 5586, June 10, 1937, index 6200-d), is relieved of that command and assigned to command the 5th Regiment of Rural Guards and the 5th Military District (Havana Province less Camp Columbia and Cabanas). I am reliably informed that

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NND 740058
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Colonel Batista believes that he can better control the tempestuous nature and financial acquisitiveness of Colonel Benitez by having him more closely under his eyes in Havana. It is reported that the command of the 8th Military District will probably be bestowed upon Lt. Col. Raimundo Ferrer, recently relieved as Adjutant General when Colonel Velasco was reinstated.

3. I have been informed that the transfer of Lt.Col. Diego Rodriguez, Oriente Province, was contemplated, but was thwarted through the good offices of his former commander and close ally, Colonel Jose Pedraza, Chief of Police.

4. It is the belief of the Military Attache that Colonel Batista by uprooting Lt.Colonels Sanchez and Benitez has undoubtedly checked for a time at least two ambitious rivals, and that by sending Lt. Col. Pedroso to Camaguey he has placed a man of proven loyalty in position to neutralize any action Colonel Rodriguez, a potential threat in Oriente, may take. Further, that by this reshuffling and emasculation of Lt.Colonels Sanchez and Benitez's local influence, he has undoubtedly consolidated his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. I am reliably informed that this move has the backing of Colonel Jose Pedraza, Chief of Police; Colonel Velasco, Adjutant General; Colonel Migoya, Quartermaster General; Lt. Col. Galindez, Commanding Officer of Camp Columbia; Lt. Col. Tabernilla, C.O. La Cabana; Lt. Col. Gomez Gomez, C.O. Santa Clara Province, and of Lt. Col. Gonzalo Pedroso.

5. The above described situation bears out, in general, the assumption of the Military Attache that the present control of the Cuban Army is based upon the law of self preservation, and that the sub "gang leaders" realize that the majority must hang together or that they will hang separately. It is unquestionably a fact that while the various Lieutenant Colonels exercise certain prerogatives, financial, political, and otherwise, should any one of them be considered a serious revolutionary threat, the remainder would fall upon him as a gang of wolves in protecting their combined interests -- a situation which many well informed Americans believe to be stronger and more efficacious, under conditions existing in Cuba, than the normal American conception of military discipline.

6. It is the fixed opinion of the Military Attache that the above described conditions are most unhealthy and are liable under an economic depression to lead into disruption of the supreme command of the Army. The greatest danger to the present status quo in Cuba is dissension among the various Army leaders and they may easily become their own worst enemy.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Observation
and Press.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5576 Date: May 19, 1938.

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NOV 8 1938
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6180-a

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Distribution of Troops
(a) Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 3 1938

Present Commanders of Regiments and Military Districts.

1. a. On October 15, 1938, Lieutenant Colonel Diego Rodriguez, Commanding Officer of the No.1 "Maceo" Regiment, was retired by presidential decree, and Major Ruperto Cabrera (formerly "Chief of Engineers") was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to command of the 1st. Regiment. He took over command a few days later, with appropriate ceremonies.

b. Reliable sources state that Rodriguez was promised political support by Batista as candidate for Governor of Oriente Province.

c. From discussion with various well-informed people, and from knowledge of the fact that there was originally bad blood between Batista and Rodriguez (Rodriguez was all too insistent that the position of Chief of Staff be rotated as agreed), it would appear that after the reconciliation in December,1937, between the two men, Batista was not satisfied, and bided his time until he could oust Rodriguez. This, according to best sources, he accomplished by a judicious mixture of threats and promises;- the promise being support for Rodriguez as Governor of Oriente. It is obvious that Rodriguez, no longer one of the "big nine," may or may not get this support. Being already Governor of the Province in all but name, he seems to have dropped the substance for the shadow.

2. a. Referring to report No. 5576, index as above, dated May 19, 1938, we note that on May 16, 1938, the following changes were ordered:

(1) Lt.Col.Desiderio Sanchez y Varela, 2nd.Regiment,Camaguey, relieved of command vice Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso appointed.
(2) Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez, commanding 8th Regiment, relieved of command (vice Lt.Col.Raimundo Ferrer, probably to command), and appointed to command the 5th Regiment, Vedado, Havana.

b. After five months we find that Lt.Col. Sanchez is still in command of the 2nd.Regiment, and that, while Lt.Col. Benitez is theoretically in command of the 5th Regiment, he is carried as "on detached service" with the 8th Regiment, and that he (though for the moment in the United States) continues to command the Regiment and boss Pinar del Rio Province.

c. In other words, these orders "didn't take." Investigation as to the causes indicate that both of these officers came to Havana, and by dint of expostulation and fast talking, convinced Batista that they were much maligned; that they were loyal to him, and that they would be good boys. Apparently, from Batista's point of view, they have been good, for he has left them where they were for the last half year.

3. From the above events, the Military Attache,therefore, draws two conclusions:
(a) Batista still controls his regimental commanders.
(b) He does it by political and not military methods.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5636 Date: October 27, 1938

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

4. It may be noted that these events bear out the opinion of the former Military Attache, who described the discipline imposed by Batista on his Regimental Commanders as "gangster discipline." To put the same thought in other words, I would say that in the Cuban Army, in general, the system of command from and including Company Commanders down was based on military discipline; and that the system of command from and including the Majors up was personal and "gang" expediency.

5. The present list of Regimental Commanders is as follows:

1st. Regiment "MACEO" (Oriente), Lt.Col. Ruperto Cabrera.

Jefatura de Holguin (Oriente), Major Santos y Gimenez.

2nd. Regiment "AGRAMONTE" (Camaguey), Lt.Col.Desiderio Sanchez.

3rd. Regiment "LEONCIO VIDAL" (Santa Clara), Lt.Col. Abelardo Gomez y Gomez.

4th Regiment "PLACIDO" (Matanzas), Lt.Col.Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso.

5th Regiment "MARTI" (Vedado-Habana); in theory Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez - actually Major Gutierrez Velasquez.

6th Regiment "4 de Septiembre" (Camp Columbia),Lt.Col.Ignacio Galindez.

7th Regiment " MAXIMO GOMEZ" (Las Cabanas),Lt.Col.Tabernilla y Dolz

8th Regiment "RIUS RIVERA" (Pinar del Rio); in theory Lt.Col.Raimundo Ferrer*- actually Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.

* Lt.Col. Ferrer continues in charge of military schools.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Official Documents and
Personal Contacts.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5636 Date: October 27, 1938

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

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G-2 Report

CUBA (COMBAT)

6180-a

Subject: Territorial Commands

MAY 8 1939 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

C-1 2012-132

1ST MILITARY DISTRICT - "MACEO"

Name of Commander: Ruperto Cabrera. Rank: Lieutenant Colonel. Date: Assigned: October 15, 1938.

Unit	Location	Strength: Off.	Strength: Men	Number of Units: Regt	Number of Units: Bn. Sqdn.	Number of Units: Co. Tr. Btry	Number of Arms: M.G.	Number of Arms: Auto. Rifles	Number of Arms: A. A. Guns	Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
1st.Regt.	Oriente Prov: (Eastern half	63	1400	1	1 RA 6 GR	3 RA	16	0	2 Cal. 50 M.G.	0	0	Horses-750 Mules - 40

(Note: "RA" - Regular Army.
"GR" - Rural Guard (Guardia Rural)

HOLGUIN MILITARY DISTRICT

Name of Commander: Santos y Jimenez. Rank: Major Date Assigned: Approx. Sept. 4,1933

Unit	Location	Strength: Off.	Strength: Men	Number of Units: Regt	Number of Units: Bn. Sqdn.	Number of Units: Co.Tr. Battery	Number of Arms: M.G.	Number of Arms: Auto Rifles	Number of Arms: A. A. Guns	Planes	Armored cars	Animals
Jefatura de Holguin	Oriente Prov.: (Western half	28	841	0	5 GR	0	10	0	0	0	0	Horses 415 Mules 4

2ND MILITARY DISTRICT - "AGRAMONTE"

Name of Commander: Desiderio Sanchez, Lt.Col. Date Assigned: Sept. 4,1933-Approx.

Unit	Location	Strength: Off.	Strength: Men	Number of Units: Regt.	Number of Units: Bn. Sqdn.	Number of Units: Co. Tr. Battery	Number of Arms: M.G.	Number of Arms: Auto. Rifles	Number of Arms: A.A. Guns	Planes	Armored cars	Animals
2nd. Regt	Camaguey Province	64	1407	1	1 RA 9 GR	3 RA	20	0	0	0	0	Horses-923 Mules 66

3RD MILITARY DISTRICT - "LEONCIDO VIDAL".

Commander: Abelardo Gomez y Gomez, Lt. Col. Date Assigned: Approx 1935.

Unit	Location	Strength: Off.	Strength: Men	Number of Units: Regt.	Number of Units: Bn. Sqdn	Number of Units: Co. Tr. Battery	Number of Arms: M.G.	Number of Arms: Auto Rifles	Number of Arms: A. A. Guns	Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
3rd. Regt.	Santa Clara Province	81	1627	1	9 GR	0	20	0	0	0	0	Horses-923 Mules - 66

4TH MILITARY DISTRICT - "PLACIDO".

Commander: Garcia y Pedroso, Lt. Col. Date Assigned: May, 1938.

Unit	Location	Strength: Off.	Strength: Men	Number of Units: Regt.	Number of Units: Bn. Sqdn	Number of Units: Co. Tr. Battery	Number of Arms: M.G.	Number of Arms: Auto Rifles	Number of Arms: A.A.Guns	Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
4th Regt.	Matanzas	55	951	1	1 RA 6 GR	3 RA	16	0	0	0	0	Horses 597 Mules 49

From M.A., Havana

Report No. 5702

Date: April 26,1939

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

5TH MILITARY DISTRICT - "MARTI"

Name of Commander: Guiterrez Velasquez -- Rank: Major Date: Assigned: May 16, 1938.

Unit	Location	Strength		Number of Units			Number of Arms						Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
		Off.	Men	Regt.	Bn. Sqdn.	Co. Tr. Btry.	M.G.	Auto. Rifles	A. A. Guns						
5th Regt.	Vedado-Havana	46	1134	0	7 GR	0	12	0	0				0	0	Horses-601 Mules - 9

6TH MILITARY DISTRICT (CIUDAD MILITAR)
"4 de SEPTIEMBRE"

Name of Commander: Ignacio Galindez -- Rank: Lieutenant Colonel. Date Assigned: Approx. September 4, 1933

Unit	Location	Strength		Number of Units			Number of Arms						Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
		Off.	Men	Regt.	Bn. Sqdn.	Co. Tr. Btry	M.G.	Auto. Rifles	A. A. Guns						
6th Regt.	Camp Columbia	194	2458	1	6 *	22	40	52	2				7	0	Horses-514 Mules -321

* 1 Aviation.

7TH MILITARY DISTRICT - "MAXIMO GOMEZ"

Name of Commander: Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz -- Rank: Lieutenant Colonel. Date Assigned: Approx. Sept. 4, 1933.

Unit	Location	Strength		Number of Units			Number of Arms						Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
		Off.	Men	Regt.	Bn. Sqdn.	Co. Tr. Btry.	M.G.	Auto. Rifles	A. A. Guns						
7th Regt.	Cabana Fortress	94	1386	1	3	14	8	39	8				0	0	Horses-266 Mules -200

8TH MILITARY DISTRICT - "RIUS RIVERA"

Name of Commander: Manuel Benitez -- Rank: Lieutenant Colonel. Date Assigned: August, 1934.

Unit	Location	Strength		Number of Units			Number of Arms						Planes	Armored Cars	Animals
		Off.	Men	Regt.	Bn Sqdn.	Co. Tr. Btry.	M.G.	Auto. Rifles	A.A. Guns						
8th Regt	Pinar del Rio Province	70	1118	1	6 GR	-	20	0	0				0	0	Horses-726 Mules - 48

Source: Personal Contacts

HAB:vm
From M.A., Havana

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Report No.5702
Restricted

Date: April 26, 1939

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

MAY 8 1989 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2012-132
21
7

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 27, 1939

2012-132/20

No. 5703

Subject: Report No. 5702, dated April 26, 1939.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. This report is based on information received from Cuban Army official sources.

2. The Military Attache has been informed that the Cuban Government now has 21 Cal.50 Anti-aircraft machine guns, as compared to 12 reported last year. Of these 21, they state that 20 are in the hands of troops, but the Military Attache has been unable to determine if or where the extra 8 have been assigned.

3. The distribution of machine guns shown in the report is an approximation, as returns from the different regiments showing the exact status are not available at this time.

4. It will be noted that the Cuban Quartermaster General reports no armored cars. The Military Attache has not yet had an opportunity to find out what happened to the 40 armored cars and three armored trucks previously reported, but will do so at the first opportunity.

Doc
2012-151

5. The strengths shown in this report are based on a special report given to the Military Attache by Colonel Velasco, Adjutant General, and are not based on the routine quarterly strength report dated March 31,1939.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MAY 25 1939
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-132
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

M.I.-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Territorial Commands

2012-132/21

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. MAY 24 1939

Distribution of Machine Guns

1. Reference letter No. 5703, dated April 27,1939, pertaining to report No. 5703 (index 6180-a) dated April 26, 1939, the following information regarding the distribution of machine guns has just been obtained from the Quartermaster General of the Cuban Army. This refers in particular to the 50 Cal. Anti-Aircraft machine guns, and it will be noted that there are 21 of these guns in the hands of the Cuban Government instead of twelve, as shown in report No.5703.

	Browning A.A.Cal.50	Browning Cal.30	Colt Cal.30	Colt Cal.7 mm	Vickers Cal.30	Lewis Cal.30	Browning Cal.7 mm.
Regt. No.1	2	7	0	6	0	12	0
Regt. No.2	1	6	1	8	0	0	0
Regt. No.3	1	6	11	8	0	0	0
Regt. No.4	0	6	2	2	0	0	0
Regt. No.5	1	6	2	11	1	4	0
Regt. No.6	4	27	0	0	0	0	0
Regt. No.7	7	20	4	1	0	0	0
Regt. No.8	1	7	0	0	9	0	0
Storage	1	6	1	4	0	1	0
Engineer Corps	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
Aviation Corps	0	25	8	0	2	6	0
Schools, Staff, Etc	1	9	0	5	1	0	1
T O T A L	21	129	29	48	13	23	1

Henry A.Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Quartermaster General.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5710 Date: May 15, 1939.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
AUG 8 1939
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

C-1 2012-132
23

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 2 1939

Recent Changes in Regimental Commanders.

1. On July 21, 1939, Lt.Colonel Desiderio Sanchez, commanding the 2nd.Regiment, Camaguey, and Lt.Colonel Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso, commanding the 4th Regiment, Matanzas, were retired at their own request.

2. Lt.Colonel Sanchez, who retired to run for Senator (national) is being replaced by Lt.Colonel Otilio Soca y Llanes, promoted from Major. Lt.Colonel Soca, before the revolution of 1933, was a Sergeant, 3rd.Grade, and, hence, is a "died in the wool" 4th of September man. He is young for the position, being about thirty-five, and insofar as can be judged from appearances, is of the soldierly type, efficient, and a hard-worker. He should be a decided change for the better in Camaguey.

3. Lt.Colonel Pedroso is being relieved by Lt.Colonel Manuel Benitez, formerly in command of the 8th Regiment at Pinar del Rio. Lt.Colonel Benitez, I am reliably informed, effected a political murder shortly after July 1st. Colonel Benitez' chauffeur shot and killed a politician who was endeavoring to combat the Colonel's influence in Pinar del Rio. To date, the Military Attache has been unable to obtain more detailed information, as the occurrence was successfully kept out of the papers. The resulting resentment in Pinar del Rio was obviously the reason for removing Colonel Benitez to Matanzas, in spite of the fact that he was thoroughly "dug in" in Pinar del Rio, and probably did not want to leave.

4. Lt.Colonel Ramon Corvo y Barquin, promoted from Major, takes over the command of the 8th Regiment at Pinar del Rio. Prior to the revolution of 1933, Lt.Colonel Corvo was a 1st.Lieutenant and was one of that small group of the national army officers who threw in their lot with the revolutionists. He is a man of about forty-eight, and gives the impression of being, comparatively speaking, a good soldier. He is jolly and good natured, and he also should be an improvement in Pinar del Rio.

5. The Military Attache has as yet had no opportunity to find any hidden motives that there may be in these transfers and promotions, but, on the face of it, it appears to be a successful continuation of Colonel Batista's endeavors to get rid of the more unsavory of his regimental commanders. Lt.Colonel Pedroso had a comparatively good reputation and probably retired simply because he had had enough; but the evil reputation of Lt.Colonel Sanchez is well known, and Colonel Batista has tried several times through military channels to replace him. He has never succeeded in this attempt, probably because he did not desire to create an open breach in the family of his Lieutenant Colonels.

6. This present arrangement is similar to that whereby Colonel Batista eased Lt.Colonel Diego Rodriguez (1st.Regiment) out of command by promising him support in running for the governorship of Oriente Province. It may well be surmised that Colonel Batista has eased out Lt.Col. Sanchez in a smiliar manner. Lt.Col. Sanchez, by now, must be a very wealthy man.

7. The list of Commanding Officers of Regiments is now as follows:

1st. Regiment "MACEO" (Oriente)..Lt.Col. Ruperto Cabrera.

Jefatura de Holguin (Oriente)...Major Santos y Gimenez.

2nd. Regiment "AGRAMONTE" (Camaguey)..Lt.Col. Otilio Soca y Llanes.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5728 Date: July 24, 1939.

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List Regimental Commanders continued -

3rd. Regiment "LEONCIO VIDAL" (Santa Clara)..Lt.Col.Abelardo Gomez.

4th Regiment "PLACIDO" (Matanzas)..Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.

5th Regiment "MARTI" (Vedado-Habana)..Major Guiterrez Velasquez.

6th Regiment "4 de SEPTIEMBRE" (Camp Columbia)..Lt.Col. Ignacio Galindez.

7th Regiment "MAXIMO GOMEZ" (La Cabana)..Lt.Col.Tabernilla y Dolz.

8th Regiment "RUIS RIVERA" (Pinar del Rio)..Lt.Col.Ramon Corvo y Barquin.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Press and Official
Documents.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5728 Date: July 24, 1939

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6180-a

G-2 Report

1939 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.

CUBA (Combat-Army) G-1 2012-132

Subject: Territorial Commands. 25 WAR DEPARTMENT

Reasons for Impending Retirement
of Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. SEP 1 1939

1. As has been previously reported, Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez, at present commanding the 4th Regiment, Matanzas Province, is due for retirement for a number of causes, one of which was previously reported as a political murder. The Military Attache has since learned from Cuban Army officers fully conversant with the circumstances, that the murder was not political, but was sordid in the extreme. The circumstances are as follows:

2. Lt.Col. Benitez has for sometime been running his own private lottery in Pinar del Rio; [redacted] carrying out his customary routine, he put pressure on a business man of Pinar del Rio recently to buy a block of his lottery tickets. This man refused to do so, whereupon Benitez warned him to leave Pinar del Rio. This also the man refused to do as his home and business were located in that town. Two days later, Benitez sent his chauffeur around to this man's house. The chauffeur called him out, marched him about two blocks away and shot him down in cold blood.

3. This affair was kept out of the papers, but is known throughout the Province of Pinar del Rio and soon will become common knowledge in Havana.

4. This brutal murder carries with it no other punishment than retirement, with pension, from the Army, coupled with support in his candidacy for Senator.

5. The effect on the general public, insofar as the Army is concerned, can well be imagined, and the effect on the Regimental Commanders, insofar as discipline is concerned, is equally obvious. It is apparent, at the present time at least, that Colonel Batista is either unable or unwilling to properly control his Regimental Commanders.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5747 Date: August 22, 1939.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OCT 10 1939 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 6180-a 7

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 10 1939

Changes in Regimental Commanders.

1. The Military Attache has just been informed of certain changes which were recently effected in regimental commanders of the Cuban Army.

2. Lieut.Colonel Otilio Soca y Llanes has been relieved of command of the 8th Regiment, Pinar del Rio, and has been designated Director of Military Education, i.e. of the schools at Morro Castle and Atares Fortress.

3. Major Ramon N.Gutierrez, for some time past the actual commander of Regiment No.5 (Vedado-Havana), has been transferred to Pinar del Rio to command the 8th Regiment.

3. Lieut.Colonel Raimundo Ferrer, formerly Director of Military Education, now commands Regiment No.5 - Vedado.

4. Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez is still the commander of Regiment No.4, Matanzas.

5. The Military Attache has been unable yet to find underlying reasons for this shift in commanders, but is of the opinion that it has something to do with the shift caused by the bad behavior of Lieut.Colonel Benitez in Pinar del Rio. In that connection, Lt.Col. Benitez, as stated above, is still in command at Matanzas, and it may well be that he has made his peace with Colonel Batista once more. Whatever may be the underlying reason for these changes, it still indicates the lack of control on the part of Colonel Batista with respect to his regimental commanders.

6. The list of regimental commanders now stands as follows:

1st.Regiment "MACEO" (Oriente).....Lt.Col.Ruperto Cabrera.
Jefatura de Holguin (Oriente).....Major Santos y Gimenez.
2nd.Regiment (Camaguey) "AGRAMONTE".....Lt.Col.Ramon Corvo y Barquin.
3rd.Regiment "LEONCIO VIDAL" (Santa Clara)..Lt.Col.Abelardo Gomez.
4th Regiment "PLACIDO" (Matanzas).....Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.
5th Regiment ""MARTI" (Vedado-Habana).....Lt.Col. Raimundo Ferrer
6th Regiment "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE" (Camp Columbia)Lt.Col.Ignacio Galindez.
7th Regiment "MAXIMO GOMEZ" (La Cabana).....Lt.Col.Tabernilla y Dolz.
8th Regiment "RUIS RIVERA (Pinar del Rio)...Major Ramon N.Gutierrez.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5771 Date: October 2, 1939.

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NOV 17 1939 SERVICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2012-132

27

7

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6180-a

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 16 1939

Commander of the 4th Regiment.

1. On the days of November 5th and 6th, 1939, Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez, Commander of the 4th Regiment, Matanzas, was the host of Colonel Batista at a large political rally and several dinners and other functions at Matanzas.

2. The Military Attache attended some of these affairs and had the occasion to observe Colonel Batista and Lieut.Colonel Benitez together and to talk with various Cuban officers and American residents of Matanzas. As a result, it can be stated that Lieut.Colonel Benitez, murderer and extortionist, who, as previously reported was definitely on his way out of the Army several months ago in consequence of his actions in Pinar del Rio, has now reinstated himself in the good graces of Colonel Batista.

3. He has apparently convinced Colonel Batista that he can organize Matanzas and keep it in line, both militarily and politically, for the Colonel, and that he, Benitez, is completely loyal.

4. It is scarcely necessary to reiterate once more how clearly this shows that Batista either cannot control his regimental commanders or is completely fooled by them.

5. The list of regimental commanders remains the same as the last report on this subject, No. 5771, dated October 2, 1939.

2012-132/26

Henry A. Barber, Jr.
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

Source: Personal Contacts and
Ovservation.

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5784 November 10, 1939

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 15 1939

Changes in High Command
of Cuban Armed Forces.

1. On December 7, 1939, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, having been retired under the provisions of the special retirement law previously reported, relinquished his command to Colonel Jose Pedraza in a colorful ceremony at Camp Columbia. Colonel Batista's personal aide, Major Jaime Marine, was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel and also retired.

2. Auxiliary Colonel Jose Pedraza, formerly Chief of Police, was promoted to a "full Colonel" and designated Chief of Staff of the Army. Lieutenant Colonel Ignacio Galindez was promoted to the rank of Auxiliary Colonel but retained command of the 6th Regiment. Major Ramon Gutierrez Velasquez, formerly in actual command of the 5th Regiment, and now commanding the 8th Regiment, was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel.

3. Auxiliary Colonel Jose Lopez Migoya was appointed Inspector General of the Army, succeeding Colonel Pedraza in that capacity, and retaining his post as Quartermaster General.

4. Major Bernardo Garcia of the National Police was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Police and designated Chief of the National Police-Central Division.

5. No changes were made among the regimental commanders.

6. It is obvious that these changes concentrate in the hands of Colonel Pedraza more power -insofar as the armed forces are concerned - than was ever held by Colonel Batista. Colonel Pedraza controls the Army and the Police, because Lieut.Colonel Bernardo Garcia is his right-hand man and is completely loyal to him, and will continue to all intents and purposes to function exactly as he did before this change. The Inspector General, in theory, is supposed to supervise the activities of the police, but the Military Attache has been assured by several officers that his supervision of the police will be purely nominal.

7. As has been previously reported, Colonel Pedraza is cold and unapproachable, and it will hardly be possible for the Military Attache to build up with him the very cordial relations which have existed with Colonel Batista.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts,
Observation, and Press.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5792 Date: December 8, 1939.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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29

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 25 1940

Changes in Regimental Commanders

1. During the month of January, 1940, the following changes in regimental commanders have taken place:

Lieut.Colonel Ramon N.Gutierrez has been shifted from the 8th Regiment to the 1st Regiment, and Lieut.Colonel Ruperto Cabrera has been shifted from the 1st to the 8th Regiment. Otherwise the commanders remain the same.

2. According to Army information, Lieut.Colonel Cabrera - a thorough-going soldier and a comparatively honest man - was unable to handle the political situation in Santiago de Cuba to the satisfaction of Colonel Batista and Colonel Pedraza, and was, therefore, shifted to Pinar del Rio, which is considered a quiet post politically. Lieut.Colonel Ramon Gutierrez has been sent to Santiago de Cuba on the theory that he is better able to handle that more or less difficult post.

3. Two other points of interest are made clear by this recent shifting of commanders. First, Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez has obviously extricated himself from the bad position he was in resulting from his conduct in Pinar del Rio, and is now firmly planted in Matanzas. Second, Lieut.Colonel Soca y Llanes has evidently failed, from the point of view of the Army high command, to make good as a regimental commander, and has been shelved as Commander of the Military Schools.

4. The list of regimental commanders is now as follows:

1st. Regiment "MACEO" (Oriente).....Lt.Col.Ramon N.Gutierrez.
2nd. Regiment "AGRAMONTE" (Camaguey)....Lt.Col.Ramon Corvo y Barquin.
Jefatura de Holguin (Oriente).....Major Santos y Gimenez.
3rd. Regiment "LEONCIO VIDAL" (Santa Clara) Lt.Col.Abelardo Gomez.
4th Regiment "PLACIDO" (Matanzas).....Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.
5th Regiment "MARTI" (Vedado-Havana)....Lt.Col. Raimundo Ferrer.
6th Regiment "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE" (Camp Columbia) Col.Ignacio Galindez.
7th Regiment "MAXIMO GOMEZ" (La Cabana) Lt.Col.Tabernilla y Dolz.
8th Regiment "RUIS RIVERA" (Pinar del Rio) Lt.Col. Ruperto Cabrera.

Henry A.Barber, Jr.
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5815 Date: January 19,1940.

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

MAR 9 1940
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2012-132
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G-2 Report 6180-a

Cuba (Combat-Army)

Subject: Territorial Commands.

Change in Regimental Commander, 2nd. Regiment, Camaguey.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 8 1940

1. During the month of February, 1940, Lieut.Colonel Ramon Corvo y Barquin, commanding the 2nd.Regiment at Camaguey, was relieved and attached to the Adjutant General's Department at Camp Columbia. Major Arturo Diaz Calderon - previously in command of the 1st.Battalion, 7th Regiment, Las Cabanas, was placed in command of the 2nd. Regiment vice Lt.Col. Corvo.

2. This is the second change in commanders which has been effected under Colonel Pedraza's regime, and it appears that Lieut. Colonel Corvo y Barquin failed to check the graft and gambling, prevalent as always, in Camaguey Province, and was relieved for that reason.

3. Major Diaz Calderon is reputed to be honest, efficient, and a strict disciplinarian, and himself stated that he was sent down to Camaguey to keep his mouth shut and clean up the place. Up to the present time, he seems to have done an excellent job and has greatly improved the discipline of the 2nd.Regiment, inclined to be an undisciplined regiment ever since the regime of Lt.Col.Sanchez.

4. The list of regimental commanders is now as follows:

1st. Regiment "MACEO" (Oriente).....	Lt.Col.Ramon Gutierrez.
Jefatura Holguin (Oriente).....	Major Santos y Gimenez.
2nd. Regiment "AGRAMONTE" (Camaguey).....	Major Arturo Diaz Calderon.
3rd. Regiment "LEONCIO VIDAL"(Santa Clara)	Lt.Col. Abelardo Gomez.
4th Regiment "PLACIDO" (Matanzas).....	Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez.
5th Regiment "MARTI" (Vedado Havana).....	Lt.Col.Raimundo Ferrer.
6th Regiment "4 DE SEPTIEMBRE" (Columbia)	Colonel Ignacio Galindez.
7th Regiment "MAXIMO GOMEZ" (Cabanas)....	Lt.Col.Tabernilla y Dolz.
8th Regiment "RUIS RIVERA"(Pinar del Rio)	Lt.Col.Ruperto Cabrera.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

Source: Personal Contacts
and Observation

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5831 Date: February 29,1940.

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Classification

None Enclosures
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Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 13 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Territorial Organization and Distribution G. No. 6115
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal Contacts
Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

2257-131/475

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Change in Regimental Commander, 2nd Regiment, Camaguey

1. As stated in Report No. 5831, dated Feb. 29, 1940, (6180-a old) Major Diaz Calderon was placed in command of the ever difficult 2nd Regiment, Camaguey, in February, 1940. He retained command until September, 1940 when Lt. Col. Raimundo Ferrer of the 5th Regiment was sent to replace him, presumably because Calderon could not or would not guarantee the province of Camaguey for Batista in the coming Presidential elections of October, 1940. Ferrer overdid his job, and his open and high-handed methods caused a terrific howl from the opposition. So much pressure was brought to bear that Ferrer was ~~first~~ granted first "sick leave" and later sent back to the 5th Regiment, where he now is.

2. The command was then given to Major Gabriel Folla y Arceo, at the time second in command of the 2nd Regiment. Folla, a graduate of the Morro Military Academy, and an officer under the old regime, has an excellent reputation, and has apparently done the best job so far with the 2nd Regiment. He was recently confirmed in his command by being promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel.

3. The list of regimental commanders is now as follows:-

1st Regiment "Maceo" (Oriente)	Lt. Col. Ramon Gutierrez
Jefatura Holguin (Oriente)	Major Bruno Gonzalez
2nd Regiment "Agramonte" (Camaguey)	Lt. Col. Gabriel Folla
3rd Regiment "Leoncio Vidal" (Santa Clara)	Lt. Col. Abelardo Gomez
4th Regiment "Placido" (Matanzas)	Lt. Col. Manuel Benitez

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5954 Date Dec. 4, 1940
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5th Regiment	"Marti" (Vedado, Habana)	Lt. Col. Raimundo Ferrer
6th Regiment	"4 de Septiembre" (Columbia)	Colonel Ignacio Galindez
7th Regiment	"Maximo Gomez" (Cabanas)	Lt. Col. Tabernilla y Doltz
8th Regiment	"Rius Rivera" (Pinar del Rio)	Lt. Col. Ruperto Cabrera

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5954 Date: Dec. 4, 1940

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FEB 24 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2012-132
32

Feb. 8, 1941

No. 5996

Subject: Replies to Comments and Suggestions on Reports from Military Attache, Cuba, dated January 15, 1941.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. With reference to comment on report no. 5952, I.G. 6740, which states:-

"Air School System.
A good report; however, it is incomplete. What is the length of the course, methods of training, subjects? This information may give an idea as to the efficiency of the course and the results to be expected.",

see reports no's. 5842 and 5987.

2. With reference to comment on report no. 5953, I.G. 6740, which states:-

"Individual Schools, Army.
Is this a basic Infantry course? Since it is being planned to send the graduates to U.S. Service Schools, your comments on the course would be considered valuable information.",

the course at this school has not changed materially for five years. As previously reported it is essentially a basic infantry weapons course.

3. With reference to comment on report no. 5954, I.G. 6115, which states:-

"Territorial Organization and Distribution.
A good report. A short biographical sketch of each regimental commander would have been good "Who's Who" material.",

attention is invited to "Who's Who" reports under I.G. no. 6200 d (old) and 5990 new. This office constantly maintains "Who's Who" data on all regimental commanders.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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(copy on 2079-61/7;2277-Q-12/11;2012-132/32.)

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

G-2 Report

INTELLIGENCE DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT
JUN 29 1931
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 29 1931

CUBA (Combat) 4-1 2012-133

Subject: Loyalty.

1. On June 16, 1931, President Machado issued Decree No. 809, placing certain restrictions on all places used by officers of the Cuban Army and Navy as clubs, and social or athletic circles.

2. The outstanding features of the decree are:

(a) The declaring as "military zones", all buildings and places used by clubs of this nature, whether or not situated within the limits of military reservations.

(b) The amendment of regulations and by-laws of all such clubs so as to be based on the following principles:

1. Active membership and the right to hold office to be confined to the officer personnel of the armed forces.

2. A limited membership to be offered to civilians, as associate members, without the right to vote or to hold office.

3. The submission of all regulations, by-laws, and minutes of club meetings to the Secretary of War and Navy for approval; all revised regulations and by-laws to be submitted within thirty days after the publication of the above referred to decree.

3. This action on the part of the President was due to an article appearing in a recent edition of La Semana, relative to the loyalty of the Cuban Army, in which an officer of the Army, Captain Montoro, was quoted as having said that the Cuban Army is loyal to the legally constituted government, and not personally to the present head of the government. It is interesting to note that this statement not only was not denied by Captain Montoro, but that no disciplinary action of any kind was taken against him. A year ago, such a statement would have probably resulted in his trial, or, at least, in his removal from his very desirable post in Havana to some very undesirable station in the interior of the Island.

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

Source: Official documents
and personal contacts.

From M. A., Havana No.3560 Date: June 23, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

~~Confidential~~: The Military Attache.
Havana, Cuba. 4-1

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
6300-a
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 6 1932

1. In a recent conversation with Major David Whitmarsh, Foreign Liaison Officer of the Cuban Army, he intimated that the loyalty of the Cuban Army was wavering and gave the following reasons for this change of attitude:

(a) It is almost impossible for an officer of the field grade to be promoted, without political backing, under the present promotion system. As an instance of this, the recent promotion of Major Rafael Carrera to the grade of lieutenant colonel was cited. Under the present system, promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel are made on the basis of one by seniority and three by selection. Since the promulgation, on September 28, 1926, of the law governing army promotions, three majors have been promoted: two by selection and one on account of meritorious conduct during the revolution of August, 1931. (Provision for this type of promotion is made in the Army Regulations.) Colonel Carrera's promotion was purely a political one, as were all his previous ones. In 1926, prior to the present regulations, Colonel Carrera was No. 19 on the list of Captains, while Major Whitmarsh was No. 38 on the list of majors, and Major Mendez, who is now No. 1 on the list of majors (fully expecting to be promoted at this time) was No. 9 on the list of majors.

(b) The dissension that is felt in the higher grades over conditions as they now exist is permeating into the lower grades, with the result that in a short time the Army as a whole, which has been blindly loyal to the present Administration, will be in a receptive mood for any propaganda from the elements of the Opposition group.

(c) Should the Government fall behind another month in its pay for the Army (they have been paid through August, 1932), the loyalty which has persisted up to the present time, would probably crumble, and it would not be at all surprising to see some sort of an armed uprising which would have its inception within the Army's ranks.

(d) The better element within the Army very much resents the retaliatory killings of members of the Opposition by the Government's agents and its subsequent failure to prosecute those who have committed them, which always follow the assassination of any of the Government's leaders. As an example of this, the murders which came in the wake of the assassination of the late Clemente Vasquez-Bello were cited. The assassination of the three Freyre de Andrade brothers took place within 100 feet of a police station, and while people for blocks around heard the shots, the police on duty at this station professed complete ignorance of the happening. This type of thing has made it extremely difficult for Army officers in their social life; former friends shun and snub them on every possible occasion, with the result that a number of them are wondering whether or not it is worthwhile to remain loyal to a Government which has no firends outside of its own official group.

(e) Colonel Rafael del Castillo, in command of the Sixth Military District at Camp Columbia, has at his disposal some one hundred civilian agents, and soldiers habitually clothed as civilians, who are

From M. A., Havana No.3941 Date: Nov. 28, 1932.

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

responsible for most of the killings and tortures that have been going on for the past two years.

2. Major Whitmarsh further stated that he had reason to believe that a revolution is in the offing, but that the Opposition leaders who are now in the United States are making very careful preparations so that nothing the Government can do will hinder its success. He further stated that a revolution attempted at this time would be bound to be successful, due to the fact that if an expeditionary force of any kind should land on Cuban shores, practically the entire Cuban population, including a large portion of the Army, would immediately side with the invaders, and large groups throughout the island would spring into arms against the Government.

3. He further stated that Cuba's only hope at the present time is an intervention by the United States Government, and that if a complete intervention is not possible at this time, at least a fiscal one must come into being in the immediate future.

4. It must be borne in mind that Major Whitmarsh's statements are those of a disgruntled officer who feels that his chances for promotion are practically lost. However, in view of his position in the Cuban War Department, and due to the fact that this is the first time that any officer of senior rank has spoken so freely and frankly on this subject, his remarks are, at least, significant.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 3941 Date: Nov. 28, 1932

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

FEB 14 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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M E M O R A N D U M

1. Major Whitmarsh reiterated, in substance, what was reported in report No. 3941, index 6300-a, dated November 28, 1932. In addition, he stated approximately as follows:

(a) The Army is getting more disloyal each day, and the members of the armed forces, resent more each day the ill repute they are gaining as a result of the acts of certain adherents of the Government.

(b) The "killings" by the Government are increasing rather than decreasing, and there is scarcely a day passes without the killing of at least one member of the Opposition.

(c) The Government fears that the in-coming Administration in the United States will have a different policy as to intervention than the present one, and an effort will be made to straighten out the political situation prior to March 4th.

(d) The newly-formed Company of Militia is nothing more than a replacement of the old "Porra", and the men recruited for this Company are ex-members of that organization. The advantages of the formation of this Company are that the force is now a legal body, which can be used in any part of Havana Province during the suspension of Constitutional Guarantees; whereas if they were a part of the National Police, their activities would be confined to the Central District.

(e) A senior officer of the First Military District (Oriente Province) recently told him that if a revolutionary force should land in Oriente Province, at least fifty per cent of the armed forces would immediately join that force, and that the entire Army in that Province would join them in two or three days.

(f) He expects that some kind of a demonstration will be made on or about March 4th, and while he cannot predict the result, he feels that the Opposition will have attained its objective if it focuses the eyes of the new American Administration on Cuba.

(g) President Machado would gladly resign his office now abd even leave Cuba but for the fear of his being killed if he resides in a foreign country or remains in Cuba as a private citizen without the protection of the Army and the police.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
6500-a
FEB 14 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2012-133
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CUBA (Combat)

Subject : Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 14 1933

1. There is enclosed herewith a memorandum of a recent conversation between Major David Whitmarsh, Foreign Liaison Officer of the Cuban Army, and the undersigned. His remarks were, in general, similar to those previously reported. A summarization of my reactions to his observations, corresponding to the lettered paragraphs of the enclosure, follows:

(a) No information is available as to the increased disloyalty of the Army. It is true, however, that one or two other officers have confided in me that they resent the loss of their social standing as a result of the Government's actions. This is further evidenced by the fact that several Army and Naval officers who used to be prominent in the social activities of the various clubs in Havana have either resigned from these clubs, or have failed to appear at any of their social gatherings.

(b) The statement of the killings is believed to be a gross exaggeration. With the many contacts that this office and the members of the Embassy staff have with elements of the Opposition, it is doubted that any killing could take place without some news of it reaching our ears.

(c) There has been considerable speculation on the part of the Government and the Opposition as to the attitude that will be taken by the incoming American Administration. The members of the Opposition who, in most cases, were formerly unalterably opposed to intervention by the United States, are now known to be most enthusiastic about it, but dare not so express themselves publicly.

(d) The thought expressed as to the reason for the composition of the Militia Company was common at the time the decree authorizing its formation was issued. On the face of it, however, it would appear to be a most ridiculous thing for the Government to do, because the members of the "Porra" are known by practically every member of the Opposition. The undersigned is still of the opinion that this Company was formed for the purpose of having an active reserve, both for the police and the Army, that could be used by either force in the event of an emergency.

(e) While it is quite possible that the loyalty of a portion of the Army might waver in the event of the landing of an expeditionary force, it is very much doubted that the entire personnel of the First Military District would become a part of this force, unless it (the landing force) should be exceptionally successful in its first few days of operation.

(f) It is constantly rumored that the Opposition forces are meeting with success in collecting funds in the United States for a new expedition to Cuba. It is also logical that if such an expedition should be landed, March 4th would be an excellent date to choose. However, from past experiences, whenever a definite date has been set for an uprising, nothing has ever materialized. That the American press expects something of a definite nature to happen in the near future is evidenced by the fact

From M. A., Havana No. 3998 Date: February 7, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

that two of the largest New York dailies (the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune) have sent special correspondents to Cuba, in order to be present when and if a revolutionary movement is started. In this connection, however, attention is invited to the action of the same newspapers in sending correspondents to Cuba in the spring of 1931, in order to be present when the revolution "broke", only to have them recalled after a couple of weeks of waiting.

(g) It is common knowledge that as far as he is personally concerned, President Machado would have gladly resigned his office sometime ago, but the politicians insisted upon his remaining. There is no doubt that the hatred which the Opposition has for him would follow him wherever he might go, and would, in all probability, result in his assassination. For the last few months, the President has been much more careful about his personal safety than formerly and he is spending about half of his time at his "finca", where a cordon of troops is in constant attendance. It is also known that he has lost a great deal of his wealth and, in the event of his becoming a private citizen, he would not afford to provide himself with the protection he is now receiving from the Army and the police.

2012-133/2

2. In considering this report, the same remarks as were made in paragraph No. 4 of report No. 3941, index as above, dated November 28, 1932, still hold. In addition to this, it is not beyond the realm of possibility to think that Major Whitmarsh, expecting that the incoming American Administration might have a different "intervention policy" than the present one, wants to have himself on record as being opposed to the present Cuban Administration.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 3998 Date: February 7, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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MAR 1 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2012-133
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WAR DEPARTMENT

3

February 21, 1933

No. 4012.

2012-133/2

Subject: Evaluation of Report.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 28 1933

1. With reference to supplementary evaluation of report No. 3941, index 6300-a, this information was forwarded in report No. 3998, index 6300-a, dated February 7, 1933.

2012-133/3

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

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~~Confidential.~~ The Military Attaché,
Havana, Cuba.

MAR 8 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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2012-133

G-2 Report

6300-a WAR DEPARTMENT

2012-133 1/2

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 8 1933

1. With reference to the evaluation of report No. 3998, index as above, dated February 19, 1933, the following is submitted:

(a) There is no information, other than what has already been reported, as to the increased disloyalty of the Army. The fact that Major Whitmarsh has spoken so frankly to me is, in my opinion, an indication that some disloyalty exists. I did not ask him for any substantiation of his sweeping statements.

(b) With reference to the killings which have taken place during the past two years, this subject was covered in paragraph 4, report No. 4011, index 3600-a, dated February 21, 1933.

No definite claim has ever been made by members of the Opposition as to the number in the Army who would, in the event of a revolution, come over to their side. This subject is one which has always been discussed in a very general way, and the Opposition's chief claim is that, with the feeling through the country so bitter against the Machado Administration, the members of the armed forces are bound to have been affected, especially when they return to their homes on leave or furlough.

(c) A separate report is being rendered on the establishment of a new military headquarters at Holguin.

(d) My comment to the effect that there would be a possibility that the loyalty of a portion of the Army might waver in the event of the landing of an expeditionary force, was intended to indicate that the Army is not, in my opinion, as loyal now as it was in August of 1931. It is known that members of the Opposition are constantly trying to convert members of the armed forces to their doctrines. However, to date, there have not been any outward manifestations of disloyalty. It must be remembered that even in the August, 1931 revolution, the rebel forces thought that they had a certain portion of the Army and the Navy on their side, only to be sadly disappointed when the revolution "broke". If the revolutionists had been even slightly successful at any time during this rebellion, it is possible that a portion of the armed forces would have gone over to their side.

(e) The situation that existed in the spring of 1931 is about the same as exists today, and it is, therefore, possible that history will repeat itself. In addition to this, it must be borne in mind that all the real Opposition leaders are now in exile in the States where they are able to carry on their activities unhindered. While their claims as to the success with which they are meeting in the collection of funds for the proposed expeditionary force are probably exaggerated, it is definitely known that they are bending every effort toward the organization of a force. A man in close touch with the situation in the United States told me recently that they had succeeded in raising $900,000. This is believed to be an exaggeration, but no other figures have been furnished.

From M. A., Havana No. 4016 Date: March 1, 1933.

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(f) In 1930, during the negotiations between the Government and the Opposition for Constitutional reforms, President Machado indicated that he would be willing to retire from office on May 20, 1933, after a general election on November 1, 1932. It was known that this plan did not meet the approval of the Liberal politicians and that Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, then President of the Senate, was especially opposed to it. After he succeeded in "squashing" the August,1931 rebellion, the President was much more confident of his position, and, as a result of advice received from Mr. Ferrara, the Cuban Ambassador to the United States, he was convinced that the United States Government was not interested in the internal political situation of Cuba. Therefore, he assumed that he could wield a free hand in directing the affairs of Cuba. Although on September 8, 1931, he sent a message to the Cuban Congress, recommending among other things the inauguration of the next President in May, 1933, he never expected this message to result in a law, and from then on he was adamant in his determination to serve out his term.

On December 22, 1931, at a luncheon of military and political leaders in the Province of Pinar del Rio, he stated that a short time before,certain Cubans had wished that he give up the presidency and that he had, therefore, called to him his friends in Congress to suggest a reform measure which would give the opportunity of offering the presidency to some other person, but that after a trip through the Republic in which he "perceived the sentiment of the people", he decided that it would be mere cowardice on his part to give up the presidency before the end of his term.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4016 Dated: March 1, 1933.

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G-2 Report

AUG 21 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

5-1 2012-133 6

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 21 1933

1. The Cuban Army, assisted by the Cuban Navy and the National Police, is maintaining order in the City of Havana, in the country districts and, so far as can be ascertained, generally throughout Cuba. The latest reports from the United States Consul at Santiago received in this office at 9 A.M. today are to the effect that while the military control both Manzanillo and Santiago, the troops are exhausted due to strenuous patrol duty and lack of rest; that all is quiet in those two cities, but that the strike of omnibus and street car employees continues. In the City of Havana the morale and discipline of the troops was badly shattered on Sunday, August 13th, when the soldiers on post and patrol duty throughout the City fraternized with the populace, and the undermining effects on morale and discipline were evident due to liquor furnished by the populace and particularly by the Communistic elements. For a period of about 36 hours there was a noticeable lack of organization in and control of the Army by army headquarters.

2. Lieut. Colonel Hector de Quesada is acting as Chief of Staff in place of Colonel Julio Sanguily who is sick in the hospital following a major operation. Lieut. Colonel Quesada and Lieut. Colonel Erasmo Delgado, the Military Governor of Havana, assisted by a number of patriotic and earnest junior officers, are handling the situation very well; much better, in fact, than I had expected. I am constantly in touch with both and, through kindly, tactful and helpful suggestions, they are reorganizing and regrouping their scattered soldiers, some of whom were on sentry duty for four days. They are returning a portion of the troops to Camp Columbia for rigid close order drill and rest. Troops guarding Havana are being concentrated into platoon and company units under their officers, with small patrols moving about throughout the city districts and reporting back to their organizations at regular intervals. Drinking of intoxicating liquor by enlisted men is prohibited, also fraternizing with the populace.

3. I have recommended, and I believe that my recommendation will be carried out, that Quesada and Delgado continue in their present capacity without the return of retired Colonels and Generals to take over their duties. The Army trusts and likes both of these Lieutenant Colonels and they are the most capable men obtainable for the positions at the present time. It is to be expected that the three General officers and all the Colonels, except Colonel Sanguily, and a number of officers of lower grade will be retired or discharged because they are considered as having been followers of Machado or because of acts which they have committed against the people during the past few years, including murder, acts of torture, espionage, etc. Of course, it is impossible to predict but it is believed that some personal as well as political dislikes and prejudices will enter into this general housecleaning of the Army. However, in the main, it is progressing as well as could be expected.

4. The strike of stevedores, longshoremen and other harbor laborers continues in Havana, and the general strike of all business continues in Santiago. Riots are reported in Camaguey, but the Army is in control, although worn out with constant guard duty and little rest.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4179 Date: August 16, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

G-2 Report 6300-a

CUBA (Combat) 5-1 2012-133 7

Subject: Loyalty of the Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 25

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

Causes of Recent Revolt of Armed Forces against Machado.

1. The revolt of the Cuban Army and Navy against Machado on August 11, 1933, and which was the immediate cause of the overthrow of his government, had been slowly acquiring adherents and supporters among officers opposed to Machado for some time. A brief review of the several factors which had been steadily undermining the loyalty of the commissioned and enlisted personnel may serve to explain why the only Latin-American Army (and Navy) which, as a whole, had never in its existence wavered in its loyalty to the government, would, under the pressure of great stress, finally join the people in the unanimous demand that Machado resign. Among the factors that influenced the Army and Navy were the following:

(a) The system of promotion by selection and seniority. Promotion by selection was used by Machado as a reward for officers who displayed exceptional zeal and cleverness in the use of repressive measures against Oppositionists, also marked preference in promotion was frequently given officers having political influence. Vacancies in the grade of 2nd. lieutenant are filled alternately from the list of supernumerary 2nd. lieutenants and from selected sergeants of the Army. Supernumerary 2nd. lieutenants are graduates of the Military Academy and, as a class, are markedly superior to the selected sergeants. There are 122 supernumerary 2nd. lieutenants in the Cuban Army; they receive less compensation than 2nd. lieutenants, and because of the extremely slow promotion throughout the grades coupled with the filling of alternate vacancies in the grade of 2nd. lieutenant from the enlisted personnel, it requires five years to become a 2nd. lieutenant. The stagnation in all grades and the knowledge that preference was usually given for political reasons and not as a reward for military efficiency, undoubtedly caused much bitterness, resentment and lowering of morale.

(b) Arrears in pay and financial bonuses to senior officers: The Army and Navy (active list) received pay for July, but services are still unpaid for the months of April, May and June. At the same time it was generally known that the generals and colonels were receiving monthly checks from Machado in amounts varying from $1000.00 to $1500.00, which were in the form of bonuses. The purpose of these bonuses was to insure the loyalty of the generals and colonels, but its effect on the morale of the lower grades was extremely bad.

(c) Influence of civilian Oppositionists on the Army: Although Cuba's greatest pride in past years has been the Army, the officers have felt within the past few months a steadily increasing ostracism by civilians; this has been so marked that many of the more sensitive officers have resigned from Clubs to avoid embarrassment. Constant condemnation of Machado and blame for acts of brutality and graft laid at the door of the Army by members of their own families and by friends, undoubtedly cut the sensibilities of the higher type officers.

(d) Fear of reduction of Army and Navy: There was a current belief among Army and Navy officers that drastic reductions in personnel would probably be ordered, if the American Ambassador's Mediation Plan

From M. A., Havana No. 4182 Date: August 21, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

succeeded. Business and professional men voiced many complaints against increasingly excessive taxation, and it was generally believed that the Army and Navy would have to be reduced. It is realized that Cuba's Army and Navy are larger than necessary and that between 28 and 34 per cent of the government income has been expended on them, not including pensioners. The last two annual Budgets do not tell the whole story, but it is known that funds appropriated for Public Works, Sanitation, and Schools, were illegally used for purchase of airplanes, munitions, rations and clothing for the Army and Navy. Among other items, the shoe factory owned by Machado received a contract for 70,000 pairs of shoes for the Army; payment was made when contract was signed and the price was $5.00 a pair. Deliveries commenced March 1, 1933, and were to have been completed July 31st., but when the strike closed the factory early this month, only 30,000 pairs had been delivered. These shoes are of very inferior quality and workmanship, and could probably be made for less than $2.00 per pair. It is understood that the funds to purchase these shoes were diverted from another department of the Government.

It may be of interest to cite an instance in connection with the subject of reduction of the Army and Navy. In compliance with a request by the American Ambassador, I unofficially informed the Cuban Army Chief of Staff, Commanding Officer, Camp Columbia, and other officers, that the Mediation Conferences had no intention of recommending a reduction in the Army and Navy. Nevertheless, the officer personnel were frankly worried, and a local newspaper carried a front-page statement that the American Military Attache had recommended to the American Ambassador that the Cuban Army should be reduced from 11,000 to 3,000. Of course, this was Machado propaganda to retain the loyalty of the Army and Navy in his subsequent move, which was to break up the Mediation Conferences. As a matter of fact, the statement acted as a boomerang against Machado. Colonel Julio Sanguily, a staunch follower of Menocal, with two lieutenant colonels and a number of organization commanders of the Army, revolted on August 11th. Some of the causes of the revolt have been discussed in this report, but undoubtedly one of the chief reasons for the revolt was the desire of the Army and Navy to regain their popularity with the Cuban people, and in this they have succeeded. Another reason was to take command of the situation and prevent reduction.

2. At the present time, the Army and Navy dominate Cuba. They are preventing wholesale pillage and anarchy, and they are the idols of the populace. There may be some danger in the near future of a military "coup", but, at the present writing, their morale and behavior is very good, considering the demoralizing effects of mutiny, much alcoholic liquor, and long hours of patrolling and sentry duty.

3. Although I was approached for the purpose of the expression of opinion as to what move the Army should make to break the impasse between the Government and people, I refused on all such occasions

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to discuss the subject, or to become in any way involved.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4182 Date: August 21,1933.

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G-2 Report

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SEP 15 1933
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. SEP 15 1933

Army Officers Defy Present Regime

1. Army officers stopping at the National hotel issued a proclamation last night denying that they are imprisoned and announcing their program which demands dissolution of congress, voiding of all Machado's decrees, restoration of Cespedes to the presidency, immediate elections for a constitutional convention, followed by a popular referendum on a new Constitution and for respecting all debts and obligations of the previous administrations. They denied that they were seeking foreign intervention, and said that they were willing to grant an amnesty to all involved in the latest revolt, and added, in a joint statement which they claim to be signed by 400 officers, that they are stopping at the hotel simply to hold continual meetings regarding the grave problems of the present. They said that relatively few officers had returned to duty, and that these were mainly in the interior.

2. In their statement, which was delivered to Provisional President Grau San Martin by Horacio Ferrer, they said: "We condemn as traitors to the country those who by their conduct invoke the danger of foreign intervention to the depreciation of the sovereignty of their country." Then setting forth their program, the officers declared they favored:

(a) Annulment of the presidential decree of May 11, 1928.

(b) Suspension of the Constitution of 1901.

(c) Declaration that Machado's second term and all acts after May 20, 1929 were illegal and void.

(d) Restoration of Cespedes to the presidency as representing the will of the people.

(e) Dissolution of Congress.

(f) Purification of the armed forces of the Republic.

(g) Election of a Constitutional Assembly to meet promptly to draft constitutional reforms.

(h) Referendum on ratification of new Constitution so that people can express their agreement or disagreement with any part of it.

(i) Declaration for respecting all debts and obligations of the government even though made after May 29,1929.

3. Respecting the revolt of September 4th, the officers said: "The movement of September 4th by enlisted men was only the product of incompetence by those who became impatient and doubted, without justification, the patriotism of their officers, who, on August 12th, helped them depose the hateful Machado regime and who could have no other ambition but the sovereignty and welfare of Cuba, and who never would give Cuba into foreign hands; these officers have no other ideal or ambition but to offer at all moments to sacrifice their lives to maintain a free Cuba."

From M. A., Havana No. 4204 Date: September 11,1933

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

The officers sharply denied unfounded rumors that they planned attacks on the palace and asserted that any reports of aggression against any person or troops by these officers are not true. The officers insisted that they were organized into a bloc that would not yield - they further declared that they would not return to duty under present circumstances because of their patriotism.

4. Officers quartered in the Hotel National repeated yesterday that they would recognize no president but Cespedes. There appears, however, to be an uncertainty as to what will follow if the United States agrees to recognize the administration of Provisional President Ramon Grau San Martin. While some profess that they will pledge allegiance to any government the United States recognizes, others insist that they will not return to the Army under Grau San Martin. They are practically unanimous, however, in refusing to recognize Colonel Fulgencio Batista as Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army. Another problem which must be solved before the conflict between enlisted men and officers is settled is whether the general investigation will be made after the officers have returned to their commands in a body, or before. The enlisted men content that they will not serve under officers who have been tyrants and assassins, while the officers allege that they cannot command an Army which has selected its own officers, nor will they serve under a sergeant created a colonel because of his activities against officers.

5. Horacio Ferrer, Secretary of War during the brief administration of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who has assumed command of the situation as far as the officers are concerned, is understood to have interviewed the American Ambassador who is residing at the National Hotel, yesterday, and, it is said, was informed that this government, too, will continue unrecognized by the United States. This, however, was not confirmed.

6. Twenty-seven Naval officers returned to service yesterday, responding to the call issued by Army headquarters. These officers were those who were given "clean bills-of-health" by the commission of enlisted men examining their records for indications of crimes committed under the orders of the Machado rule here. Meanwhile, several Army officers were also recalled to their commands, while several others, who were found innocent of assassinations, persecutions or other criminal acts in defense of Machado, were read out of the Army.

7. Guests stopping at the National Hotel were advised that in view of the situation there it would be better to move to other lodgings, leaving the hotel completely in the hands of the officers and the group of non-conformists, determined to continue their stand.

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

Source: Press

From M. A., Havana No. 4204 Date: September 11,1933

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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 (Combat)

Subject: War Department.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 15 1933

Commissioned Personnel

1. Sergeant Fulgencio Batista, leader of the Army mutiny of September 4th, has now been given the rank of colonel, Chief of Staff, Cuban Army. The number of commissioned officers that have returned to duty with the Army is not known but it is believed to be about twenty per cent of the total, the majority of whom are in the grade of 1st. and 2nd. lieutenants.

2. On September 6th the leaders of the mutiny (all sergeants) decided upon what officers would be required to return to duty and which ones would be discharged from the service or imprisoned. Most of the officers were to be recalled; they were ordered to report to their respective headquarters on September 6th.

3. The situation as regards commissioned personnel at present is extremely critical. Approximately 150 officers, including General Julio Sanguily, have taken refuge in the Hotel National. Knowing that this hotel had been unofficially designated as the assembly place of American citizens as a refuge in case of anarchy and mob violence, they believed that if the Americans were attacked in this refuge they would be protected by American Naval forces. On the evening of September 8th, a detachment of Cuban troops surrounded the hotel, while at the same time a meeting of the officers with representatives of the revolutionary government was in session. The result of the meeting was unsatisfactory to the Government, as the officers steadfastly refused to return to their commands or to acknowledge the mutineers. A short time afterward a number of armed A.B.C. members and University students entered the hotel and for awhile it appeared that these civilian groups would use their weapons against each other. The A.B.C. is at present lined up with the officers who have refused to return to duty. It was expected that a counter revolution would be staged in the immediate future by these officers supported by the A.B.C. organization; the officers believing that they could control a number of the soldiers formerly under their command. However, it would seem impossible now for the officers to participate in such a movement in view of the fact that they are surrounded by revolutionary troops, thus preventing them from leaving the hotel. This would prevent American residents from using the hotel as a refuge in case of emergency.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4203 Date: September 9,1933

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 19 1933

Army Revolt

1. During the night of September 14th, a detachment of forty soldiers under Captain Fernando Aran and Lieut. Mario Gonzalez Gigato, in the town of Consolacion del Sur, revolted against the present Government. It is understood that a troop of cavalry and 300 soldiers from Camp Columbia have been sent in trucks to Pinar del Rio to quell this and other possible revolts in the Army, and to restore order.

2. A report has just been received that Captain Eran has been captured by revolutionary troops.

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

Source: Press

From M. A., Havana No. 4212 Date: Sept. 15, 1933.

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Havana, Cuba

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty of the Army.
Discipline of the Army.

Current Cuban Military Situation:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 23 1933

1. The situation in the Cuban Army is as follows: Colonel Fulgencio Batista (former sergeant-major at Army Headquarters) asserts emphatically that he intends to remain as Chief of Staff, and it is believed that it is not an idle boast. A number of sergeants and corporals have been commissioned in the grades of major, captain and lieutenant, and with approximately 150 regular officers of the Army and Navy who have returned to duty with their organizations, the outward appearance of discipline among the troops in and around Havana is unquestionably better than it was during the Cespedes regime. It may be added that the cleanliness of the uniforms of the enlisted personnel is markedly improved.

2. A persistent rumor is being circulated at the present moment that the garrison of La Cabana, and the battery of artillery garrisoning Battery No. 5 in Vedado have lost confidence in Batista, claiming that he induced them to join the mutiny of September 4th through gross misstatements and falsehoods. That many enlisted men regret their identification with and participation in the mutiny against their officers is a known fact; however, it is known to the undersigned that the first sergeant and other enlisted personnel of Battery No. 5, Vedado, were fully imbued with the spirit of mutiny on the night of September 4th, and it is quite probable that most of the sergeants of all organizations in and around Havana were reasonably well informed as to the nature and scope of the proposed mutiny and the general results and personal benefits to be expected therefrom.

3. While much disorder is occurring outside of Havana with the local garrisons unable or unwilling to maintain public order and prevent damage and destruction to private property, it must be admitted that in Havana, the Army has maintained public order better than was the case during the short Cespedes regime. This may be accounted for by reason of the fact that the Army and University Students' Organization are in full sympathy and cooperation with the ultra-radical and communistic elements and they realize that in order to prevent U. S. intervention, public order must be maintained to a reasonable degree at least in Havana, in order to favorably impress the American Ambassador and foreign diplomatic corps.

4. An important adjunct to the Army and Navy is the University Students' Organization. Some 2000 students have been organized and are being drilled by Army non-commissioned officers. Arms and equipment have been furnished by the Army. This quasi-civil quasi-military organization has received the official name "Army Caribe."

From M. A., Havana No. 4217 Date: Sept. 19,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. In the meantime, 458 officers of the Army and Navy, who refused to return to duty with their organizations, are still holding out in the National Hotel in Havana. Entry to and egress from the hotel is forbidden, by a cordon of soldiers, to everyone except the American Ambassador, who, since moving his lodgings therefrom several days ago, has had no occasion to visit the hotel. Exceptions were made in the case of several American newspaper correspondents who were permitted to visit the hotel and interview the officers on September 17th, and American women representing the American Red Cross, who are permitted to take medicinal supplies and milk to sick officers. While opinion among American residents and American newspaper correspondents openly condemns these officers for remaining in the hotel and for not making an energetic effort to regain control of the Army; and while it must be admitted that such an opportunity was within their grasp on the night of September 9th when they were reinforced by approximately 500 fully-armed members of the A.B.C. organization, it is believed that any such attempt now would not only be utterly hopeless, but would surely result in the destruction of the only formed group capable, under a properly constituted government, of reorganizing the military and naval forces. It is reliably reported that these officers have sufficient food supplies to last for several weeks.

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

Source: Personal Observation

From M. A., Havana No. 4217 Date: Sept. 19, 1933

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible] Date 6-2-69

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CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 29 1933

Summary of Army Mutiny of
September 4-5, 1933.

1. As stated in previous reports from this office, discipline in the Army, preceding the mutiny, was very slack, and the Army appeared to become more and more impotent in dealing with the lawless element; that is to say, soldiers stationed to guard property would make no effort to prevent looting of the property. As also reported, the Army was harassed by the A.B.C. Radical and the University Students Directorate, who insisted that Army Headquarters did not intend to try by Court Martial, or otherwise punish, any of the military personnel for acts against the civil population during the last three years of Machado's government, except a very few of the more notoriously corrupt and brutal officers and enlisted men. As also reported, immediately following the Army revolt of August 11th, the Army, which had been most unpopular with the civil population, immediately became the popular idol. This adversely affected discipline and is believed to have been the opening wedge of general contacts between enlisted men and the communistic and other more radical elements of the civil population.

2. From personal interviews with many officers after the mutiny of September 4-5, I am convinced that none of the officers on duty in and around Havana, excepting a very few - perhaps half a dozen - had any knowledge whatever of the impending mutiny. Several officers that did know about it, may be considered as involved in it, and are at present on duty with their organizations. On the afternoon of September 4th, the undersigned hearing of certain rumblings among the enlisted men at Camp Columbia, went out to that Post and made a careful inquiry as to the nature thereof and the existing state of discipline of the command. Following that, the undersigned went to Army Headquarters and made inquiries of a similar nature. At both places the undersigned was assured that the rumors which had been circulating among the enlisted personnel that their pay was to be cut and that the strength of the Army also was to be reduced, were false, and that the enlisted personnel were reassured that these rumors were false. The officers had not been sleeping in barracks at any time, so far as is known to the undersigned; most of them slept in their quarters at Camp Columbia and La Cabana, and, although guard and patrol duty was excessive at the time, they were permitted, when not on duty, to visit the city. There were actually present with their units at the time of the mutiny but very few officers and they had absolutely no opportunity, taken as they were by surprise, to overpower the enlisted men nor to suppress the mutiny. It is quite true that the ring-leaders of the mutiny did inform some of the troops that control by the men was only desired for a few hours, but, of course, this information was given out in order to simplify the task and avoid arguments and objections. Immediately following the mutiny, the undersigned discussed the entire situation with many officers and they all realized that it would be most difficult, if not impossible, for them to reestablish themselves with their commands, confine the mutineers and punish the troops involved, without the assistance of all of the armed Opposition groups, or the United States troops.

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From M. A., Havana No. 4231 Date: Sept. 26, 1933.

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

3. So far as is known, none of the officers, excepting the few who were involved in the September 4-5 mutiny, were involved in the Army plot to overthrow the Cespedes Government. It is true that the officers were not in close touch with the enlisted personnel, and that there existed a much wider gap between the officers and enlisted personnel of the Cuban Army than is the case in our Army.

4. The ring-leaders of the mutineers revolted at the instance of the communists and University Student Directorate, who desired to overthrow the Cespedes Government and establish a communistic soviet, using the Army as the means for accomplishing their end. The conservative wing of the A.B.C. was in control under the Cespedes Government, and the more radical groups plotted to and succeeded in taking over control of the Government from them. Much propaganda, all of it entirely false, had been circulated among the enlisted personnel by these radical elements, to the effect that enlisted pay was to be materially reduced; the Army was to be reduced from approximately 11,000 to 3,000; and that in future, no sergeants would be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant. It is believed that the very clever and unscrupulous sergeant, Fulgencio Batista, and a small group of confidants were the only members of the Army personnel who were really in the confidence and knew the plans of the communists and student group.

// 5. The undersigned has never contacted Fulgencio Batista or other leaders of the revolt and has no intention of doing so. However, American newspaper correspondents have reported to the undersigned the summary of their interviews. Batista and a group of ring-leaders of the mutiny called at the American Embassy about 5 A.M. September 5th, and informed the telephone operator that they desired to see the Military Attache. However, upon being informed that the undersigned had left the office at 4 A.M., and would return at 8 A.M., they said that they would call on the undersigned between 8 and 9 A.M. About 8:30 A.M. some thirty-five fully-armed men, mostly sergeants of the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. grades, called at the Embassy. Batista and one other man were taken by the undersigned to see the Ambassador. The undersigned was present during the interview and, while not at liberty to discuss the subject of the interview, it may be stated in brief that it was extremely formal with no handshakings or other usual demonstrations of courtesy. The Ambassador informed Batista that if it was true that he commanded the Army, he had a very important and grave responsibility which involved the protection of the lives and property of not only thousands of Americans and other foreigners, but Cubans as well. The meeting was brief and formal, and Batista did most of the talking. The undersigned has contacted General Sanguily and many of the officers at the Hotel National, but such contacts have ceased since no visitors are permitted to the hotel except the American Ambassador.

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

TNG:VM

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4231 Date: Sept. 26, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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CUBAN CRIME OF TREASON
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 2 1933

1. Concerning the army officers who refused to recognize the present administration of President Ramon Grau San Martin set up September 4, the government has now issued a decree -No. 1887 dated September 24- ordering them to report for duty within three days; those belonging to the General Staff and the Military Districts No. 5, 6, and 7 to do so in Havana, to the Chief of Staff, and those of the Military Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 to the military posts nearest to their place of residence, also within three days. Most of these officers are still living in the Hotel Nacional in Havana -over 450- where they are being besieged by the soldiers.

2. The decree states that those officers who fail to comply with this, will be separated from the army and deprived of the rights acquired by their service.

3. The decree also states that on different occasions the present government has sent commissions to these officers trying to reach an understanding, but up to date to no avail.

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

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From M. A. Cuba Report No. 4237 September 27, 1933

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

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.
Enlisted Personnel.

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Capture of Officers in
National Hotel.

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 9 1933

1. At 6:05 A.M. October 2nd., Cuban Army pickets surrounding the National Hotel, Havana, launched an attack for the purpose of capturing the hotel and the officers who had fortified themselves therein since shortly after the Army mutiny of September 4th,1933. There was much firing between the seizers and the besieged until 12-Noon when a truce was agreed upon until 3:00 P.M. In addition to rifle and machine gun firing, 75 m.m. guns were placed around the hotel and these were fired throughout the battle, causing much damage to the masonry of the building. The cruiser "Cuba" and gunboat "Patria" lying half a mile offshore from the hotel also bombarded it, but due to a rather heavy surf, all of the shots from these ships are believed to have registered on the shore or seawall below the hotel.

2. Firing recommenced promptly at 3:00 P.M. and continued until about 4:15 P.M. when a white flag was raised from a window on the 7th floor of the hotel, which indicated surrender of the garrison. Some desultory firing continued for the next fifteen minutes, at which time the troops entered the hotel and made the officers prisoners, transporting them by truck and launch to Cabana Fortress. The casualties at 12-Noon consisted of ten officers slightly wounded,and, although accurate reports are unobtainable as to casualties among the troops, University students and A.B.C. Radicals who were assisting the Army, it is believed that thirty were killed and a hundred wounded. It is known that a number of these casualties were caused by snipers in sympathy with the officers, who fired from adjacent roof tops. A most unfortunate incident occurred immediately following the assembly of the surrendered officers in front of the hotel, and the following is believed to be the most reliable version of the incident: A crowd of lower class civilians estimated at one thousand and including many negroes immediately followed the soldiers for the purpose of looting the hotel. In order to force the crowd back, some soldiers fired their rifles in the air and this fire was immediately returned from the 7th and 8th floors of the hotel where remained several officers who had refused to surrender. The latter fire caused several casualties among the soldiers and the latter promptly killed from one to five of the officers in their custody. Reports of eye-witnesses vary so greatly as to the number of officers killed at this time that it is not possible to give the exact number. Army Headquarters stated unofficially at 8:00 P.M. that eight officers had been killed in and outside of the hotel, but that most of these officers were found dead by soldiers during a thorough search of the entire hotel immediately following the evacuation of the officers. Unconfirmed reports state that five officers were killed by armed members of the A.B.C. Radicals or University Students Directorate firing down into a truck from the Edificio Lopez-Serrano, just across the street from the hotel. It is believed that this is correct. Other unconfirmed reports state that several officers were killed by soldiers between the landing below Cabana Fortress and the Fort itself. Army Headquarters has, as yet, submitted no official statement as to number and names of the killed. One American by the name of Robert G. Lotspietch was killed during the battle. Mr. Lotspietch was assistant manager of Swift & Company, and was killed on the roof of the Edificio Lopez-Serrano while observing the conflict through field glasses.

From M. A., Havana No. 4251 Date: October 3, 1933

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NOTED - CHIEF OF STAFF
NOTED-DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

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

3. Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff, gave his solemn word of honor, through third parties, to the American Ambassador for the safety of the captured officers. Whether he intends to or is able to comply with this pledge is a matter of conjecture among better class Cubans and Americans.

4. It is believed without doubt that the soldiers provoked the battle by a surprise attack a few minutes after 6:00 A.M. on October 2nd., for these reasons: (a) Mr. William Taylor, manager of the hotel, and three assistants, all Americans, had been sleeping regularly in the hotel. Returning thereto during the evening of October 1st. they were not permitted to enter by orders of the Chief of Staff. (b) Mrs. Sanguily, wife of General Sanguily, looking out of a window at 6 A.M. beforeany shots were fired, saw a skirmish line of soldiers advancing on the hotel. Captain Franco, Cuban Army, and at present Chief of Police of Havana, made a voluntary statement on the evening of October 2nd. that the soldiers made an attack on the hotel in order to capture the officers who had been getting in arms, ammunition and food supplies by truck during the past several days.

5. The damage to the hotel is estimated at in excess of $250,000, fully covered by insurance - ninety per cent of which is written with American insurance companies and ten per cent with British companies.

6. Revolutionary President San Martin made inquiry of the American Ambassador as to whether or not any American citizens were in the hotel before he bombarded it with artillery.

7. It may be remarked that the soldiers showed much courtesy to the captured officers and used the necessary force to prevent their captives being taken from them by street mobs cutside the hotel and at the launch embarkation point in the lower part of the city. These mobs desired to kill the officers and drag them through the streets. The killing of the one or several officers in front of the hotel while waiting for truck transportation was unfortunate, but is believed to have been a retaliatory measure in response to the unwarranted fire from the upper floors of the hotel following the surrender.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4251 Date: October 3, 1933.

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

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OCT 10 1933
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 6100-c

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: War Department. 2012-133/9

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 9 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4203, index as above, dated September 22, 1933, your comment indicates that a doubt exists as to why the officers yielded control without a struggle. Perhaps former reports from this office have not been sufficiently clear on the subject. It must be understood that plans were all made by the senior non-commissioned officers for the mutiny which occurred during the night of September 4-5th. Very few officers were at Camp Columbia at the time, most of them being either at their homes outside or in the city. There is a very limited number of officers' quarters on the post itself. The several officers who have explained the situation to me personally stated that they were taken completely by surprise; one officer without arms was surrounded by some forty armed soldiers and told to leave the post or he would be killed. In another organization two officers had the same experience, and I have been unable to find a single incident where these officers were not taken by surprise and, in most cases, unarmed.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

Fran M. A., Havana No. 4254 Date: October 6, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 9 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4204, index as above, dated September 22, 1933, the report in question may be assumed to be reasonably reliable, although perhaps not accurate in some details.

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

From M. A., Havana No. 4256 Date: October 6, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

Proof 6200-b 6200-e 50

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.
Enlisted Personnel.

2012

Battle at National Hotel
on October 2nd.

RECEIVED G-2 WAR DEPT OCT 9 1933

1. Further details on the battle between the officers and the Army at the National Hotel on October 2nd. are as follows:

(a) There were 379 officers in the garrison and five enlisted men. They were inadequately armed and lacked sufficient ammunition to withstand a siege. Their armament consisted of 36 Springfield rifles with approximately 40 rounds of ammunition for each; eight Thompson submachine guns with approximately 60 rounds for each; approximately 30 shotguns and sporting rifles with limited ammunition. All officers had revolvers ranging in calibre from .32 to .45. They were almost completely out of ammunition when they surrendered.

(b) Just immediately after the surrender a few shots were fired from the top floors of the hotel by officers who, it is claimed, had not been informed of the surrender and who misinterpreted the firing of several rifles in the air by soldiers below, which was done in order to keep back a large crowd of negroes, mulattoes and low-class whites bent upon looting the hotel, which, as a matter of fact, they and the soldiers most effectively did in the lower floors just following the surrender. These shots were followed by shots of snipers from adjacent buildings into the mass of soldiers, officers and civilians. Some soldiers then fired into the assembled officers, killing five and wounding a large number.

(c) At the time of the armistice - 12-Noon to 3 P.M., the casualties among the officers was ten wounded, but none killed. These officers were transported to the large Army hospital at Camp Columbia, but being refused admittance, they were taken to civilian hospitals. The officers in the hotel were all in civilian clothes and when the soldiers and mob surged into the hotel lobby, a number of officers managing to disappear in the mob, effected their escape. Although I have been unable, as yet, to confirm or disprove the persistent rumors that many officers were killed and wounded in the boats while being transferred from the Havana waterfront and across the bay to the dock below La Cabana Fortress , and further killings at this latter dock, there is an American and two Canadians whom I intend to interview as soon as practicable because it is understood that these men were eye-witnesses to the shooting of officers on the waterfront. Revolutionary President San Martin and the Chief of Staff, Batista, have given solemn pledge to the Spanish Ambassador and to the American Ambassador that they will safeguard the lives of the captured officers.

(d) The manager of the National Hotel now states that it will cost $100,000 to repair the damage to the hotel. This is fully covered by insurance - ninety percent in American and ten percent in British companies. The Government announced that indemnification would be made

From M. A., Havana No. 4258 Date: October 6, 1933.

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

for damage done by confiscation of personal properties of the officers who were in the hotel. Whether this will be carried out or not is not known. However, the wife of one Army officer informed me yesterday by telephone that soldiers with a truck carried away all of her clothing and furniture. One officer, Colonel Eduardo Pujol, Retired, very highly esteemed by the American colony, accompanied Mrs. Ferrer, wife of Dr. Horacio Ferrer, on the afternoon of October 2nd., to visit the American Ambassador at the Embassy. Upon leaving the Embassy, he was arrested and sent to La Cabana Fortress as a prisoner, and the car in which he was riding (the property of a married daughter) was confiscated by soldiers and, as yet, has not been returned.

(e) The Government announced on October 5th that the Cuban Red Cross is authorized to convey to the imprisoned officers such clothes, food supplies, tobacco and toilet articles as may be needed.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4258 Date: October 6, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
5-1 2012-133
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~~G-2~~ DEPARTMENT 27

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4217, index as above, regarding the current Cuban Military situation, it would be impossible to enumerate the arms belonging to the A.B.C. It is known that they had a number of Thompson submachine guns, sporting rifles and revolvers. However, within the past two weeks the present Government has had the homes of all known members of the A.B.C. searched for the purpose of confiscating weapons. While a number of weapons have been confiscated from the A.B.C., a much larger number are still retained in out of the way hiding places.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M.A., Havana No.4259 Date: October 9, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6300-a

2012-133/11

CUBA (Combat)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 13 1933

Subject: Loyalty.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4259 Date: October 9, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

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CUBA (Combat)

2012-133/12

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 13 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4231, index as above, I am glad that your office has raised the question about Batista's leanings toward communism. I had intended to submit a letter on this at the earliest opportunity, after I had had a few more days in which to observe this matter.

2. It is quite evident that Batista and his followers are making an effort and it may be said a fairly successful effort to suppress communism, and this applies not only to the Army's attitude in Havana, but throughout the provinces. Batista today is the power behind the present Government. It has been reliably reported that he was and still is a good friend of Sergio Carbo who is one of the communistic leaders of Cuba and reported to be on the pay roll of the Russian government. Carbo, at present, is not in the limelight although he visits the Palace and is considered to be persona grata with the present Government.

3. During the week of the revolutionary "Junta" following the fall of the Cespedes Government, Carbo and the communists were very much in evidence in the inner circles of the "Junta." The University Students Directorate and the A.B.C. Radicals issued much ultra-radical propaganda at this time, which gave the impression that these organizations were not unsympathetic to communism. With the establishment, however, of the present government, there appears to be a definite cleavage between the Army, the University students and the A.B.C. Radicals on one side, and the communists, the University Students Left Wing (called "a la Izquierdo") and the majority of the negroes on the other side. There are several possible reasons for this cleavage; first: that Grau San Martin and Batista desire above all things to maintain their present position; that their greatest wish is United States recognition and that their greatest fear is United States intervention. With the Government supporting or sympathetic with communism there would be little hope for United States recognition, and such a growing hostility among the people of the United States toward the Government that President Roosevelt might be forced to intervene. For these reasons, many well-informed people sincerely believe that the present Government although still decidedly radical has, for reasons of policy, definitely broken with the communists. Although there is a decidedly communistic element among the University students, the majority of the students belong to the better-class Cuban families and it is possible that they now realize that the practical application of communism in Cuba would mean great personal sacrifices to their families. It is very possible that the majority of University students and A.B.C. radicals never were really communistic, but, unquestionably, some of their spokesmen and much of their propaganda up to several weeks ago were decidedly radical. As to the Army's attitude toward communism, its actions indicate that it is definitely against it. During the last three years of the Machado Government, an increasingly large proportion of negro and mulatto soldiers were enlisted, and the greatest fear of the white Cuban today is the negro, as a large percentage of this race is identified with the communistic movement. It is

From M. A., Havana No. 4260 Date: October 9,1933

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

believed that Batista has directed the Army to oppose communism and it is believed that the rank and file are complying with these instructions as a matter of routine.

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

Source: Personal Observation.

From M. A., Havana No. 4260 Date: October 9,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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C O P Y

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4231, index as above, I am glad that your office has raised the question about Batista's leanings toward communism. I had intended to submit a letter on this at the earliest opportunity, after I had had a few more days in which to observe this matter.

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From M. A., Havana NO. 1260 Date: October 9, 1933

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

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

Source: Personal Observation.

From M. A. Havana No. 4260 Date: October 9,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

2012-133/17

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 21 1933

Batista's Control of Troops

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4248, index as above, Batista's control of troops in and around Havana is very good. However, his control of troops outside of Havana Province is not as good as in Havana.

2. Generally speaking, the troops in the other Provinces have carried out Batista's orders. However, in the more important instances it has appeared necessary for him to send specially selected, reliable representatives from Havana to localities in the interior in order to see that his orders were complied with.

3. Further information on this subject will be furnished at the earliest opportunity.

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

Source: Personal Observation
and Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4267 Date: Oct. 17,1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
6200-b - e.

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers
Enlisted Personnel.

Extent of Damage to National Hotel as result of Battle on October 2, 1933.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 21 1933

2012-133 17

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4258, indices as above, the most recent estimate of damage to the Hotel, as given to me by the manager, is set at $200,000.00.

2. The Hotel is being repaired; is again open for business; the lobby, dining-room, kitchen and most of the bedrooms are tenantable, and the furniture and fixtures injured or destroyed during the bombardment are rapidly being repaired or replaced.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 4270 Date: October 17, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

6300-d

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Loyalty and Discipline
(d) Military Prisoners

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 21 1933

1. The Cuban army and navy officers that were made prisoners in the combat of October 2 when the National Hotel in Havana was bombarded by the enlisted men's army, total 378. It is the government's intention to send them to the Isle of Pines (about a hundred miles south of Havana or about 70 miles from the south shore of Cuba). So far 229 have actually been sent to the Model Prison there during the last week.

2. The balance is to follow there shortly, possibly with the exception of about 70 naval officers, in case the government reaches an understanding with them that will permit their reinstatement in their posts. The government is considering this course in view of the difficulties of replacing them.

3. On October 16 a detachment of 150 soldiers was dispatched from Havana to the Isle of Pines, to reinforce the military guard there. They carried besides their regular equipment also some machine guns and small artillery pieces.

4. The housing and messing furnished these prisoners at the Presidio Modelo, Isle of Pines, is very good, as is also the treatment they receive from their guards.

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

Sources: Personal letters received from reliable American residents on Isle of Pines to Military Attache, based on their personal inspection of prison and prisoners in question.

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M. A. Cuba Report No. 4269 October 17, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OCT 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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G-2 Report 6300-a - b.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline.

Mailed G/2 W.D. OCT 23 1933

1. The civil and military government of Guantanamo, Oriente Province, is under control of the communistic leaders of that city, and because of their restrictions to and persecutions of the business interests of the city, a delegation of Guantanamo business men complained to the Central Government. In response to their complaint, the Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, Fulgencio Batista, on October 6th, sent a Captain Morondo of the Cuban Army from Havana with orders signed by Batista himself to take over the military command at Guantanamo. Captain Morondo's orders were to protect all interests, lives and property impartially and without distinction.

2. Upon Captain Morondo's arrival at Guantanamo the soldiers of the garrison refused to accept him as their commander. He then went to Santiago to obtain help from the district commander of Oriente Province, who promised to assist him, if possible, in obtaining command of the Guantanamo garrison. However, the enlisted men at Guantanamo sent a delegation to visit the enlisted men of the Santiago garrison and, after a conference, the enlisted men of the latter garrison informed their commander that they, the soldiers of the Santiago garrison, had decided to support the soldiers of Guantanamo and that Captain Morondo would not be acceptable. The latter then returned to Havana.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4274 Date: October 19, 1933

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

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

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G-2 Report

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1933, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

2012-133
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RECEIVED G-2 W. D. OCT 27 1933

Political Secret Organizations

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4259, index as above, dated October 16, 1933, the statement made by Mr. Frank Steinhart, Jr. to you on October 11th, with reference to membership of the A.B.C., is approximately correct. There are 10,000 members in the city of Havana and of this number approximately 3000 may be depended upon to actively participate in any militant operation against the present government. Outside of Havana, there are probably thirty or thirty-five thousand members. The conservative element of the A.B.C. greatly outnumbers the radical - in the ratio of at least ten to one. This radical element was known until October 20th as the A.B.C. Radical, but it changed its name officially on that date to "Partido Radical Nacional" and, at the same time, it abandoned its original status as a secret organization, coming out in the open as a political party. Its present attitude toward the Grau San Martin Government is, as stated in the manifesto of the organization issued on October 20th, one of "reserve". A large proportion of the A.B.C. Radicals, or, under its new name, Partido Radical Nacional, is believed to be not in favor of the Grau Government.

2. With regard to the A.B.C. proper, the organization lacks arms. Most of the members have revolvers and there are some Springfield rifles which have recently been purchased from soldiers, and a few Thompson sub-machine guns, calibre 45, but many weapons and much ammunition belonging to members of this organization have been confiscated by the Government since September 4th, by means of searching the homes of members. Many of the leaders have left for the United States or parts unknown in order to avoid arrest.

3. The O.C.R.R. is not radical and is opposed to the present government. In fact, it is affiliated with Colonel Carlos Mendieta and the U.N. It would be a dependable organization in case a responsible government could be established in Cuba. The split referred to was minor in extent; one of the leaders, Alfredo Nogueira, a terrorist during the Machado regime, and several followers leaving the organization and supporting the Ramon Grau San Martin Government. There is really no similarity between the O.C.R.R. and the A.B.C. Radical group. The former includes among its higher officers nine Catholic priests and is one of the most conservative political organizations in Cuba. The A.B.C. Radical is probably as radical as the University Students Directorate and since it split with the A.B.C. proper, it has enrolled a large number of negroes and irresponsible whites. It numbers about 4000 members.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4277 Date: October 21,1933

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

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

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from AGO to Archivist
By [illegible] Date 6-2-69

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Stability of Government

2012-133 19

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 27 1933

Strength of Grau's Position
as President.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4260, index 6300-a, dated October 16, 1933, I consider your conception of Grau San Martin's position to be correct and the line-up for and against him to be also correct. However, the A.B.C. Radicals made overtures several days ago to rejoin the A.B.C. The latter are unwilling to accept the Radical group in their ranks; however, they informed them that they would consider it. It is believed also that a large number of the Students' Right Wing have withdrawn their support from Grau. One of the principal leaders of the Communist Party, if not the leader, Sergio Carbo, occupies a desk in the Palace and is an adviser of both Grau and Batista. In fact, he is quite an intimate friend of the latter.

2. It is believed that Batista is the strongest factor in the Government, but that his chief adviser is Carbo. A rather interesting comment was made by Batista several days ago in a speech wherein he stated that he "would support Grau as long as he continues with his present policies". Carbo addressing a meeting of communists in one of the towns in Santa Clara Province is quoted as having made this remark: "Comrades, I do not want you to work for me to become President at present". It is evident that Batista is attempting to suppress the communists, but whether this attitude is for the purpose of furthering the efforts toward United States recognition or not, is a question.

3. On October 23rd, a split occurred in the A.B.C. Radical group, or Partido Radical Nacional. The left wing of this organization withdraws its support from the Grau San Martin Government and enters the ranks of the Opposition. (A separate report is being prepared on this subject).

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4279 Date: October 23, 1933.

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

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

2012-133

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G-2 Report

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By authority letter of Dec. 13, 1963, from GSUSA Archivist
By
Date 6-2-69

2012-100/46

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 27 1933

2012-133/20

Batista's Control of Troops.

1. With further reference to evaluation of report No. 4248, index as above, dated October 11, 1933, and supplementary report No. 4267, same subject, reports from outside Havana received by the Ambassador, the Commander of the U.S. Special Service Squadron, and by my office, indicate that Fulgencio Batista's (Chief of Staff, Cuban Army) control over troops outside of Havana is decreasing.

2. Until October 20th, Captain Garcia Montero (ex-sergeant) was in command of the Santiago garrison. It seems that he tried to force the soldiers to salute and to otherwise improve discipline. The soldiers objected to this and relieved him of command. Two companies were sent from Havana because of a plot which was discovered on October 16th, in which certain non-commissioned officers who had not been promoted intended to remove the recently appointed officers and to assume command. It seems that the garrison at Guantanamo was also in the plot. When accused the plotters threatened to fight and were, in consequence, not punished. The soldiers of the Santiago garrison then decided to remove Montero and substitute Lieutenant Coloma. However, with the arrival of the two companies of Coast Artillery from Maximo Gomez Barracks, an agreement was reached whereby Captain (now major) Pedraza was placed in command.

3. It has been noted recently that there are a number of civilians of the revolutionary parties in and around barracks, and, on occasion, certain of these have issued orders direct to non-commissioned officers. The soldiers are selling their weapons, fraternizing with workers and communists. Some arms have also been stolen from the barracks at Guantanamo. At midnight on October 21-22nd., one infantry battalion left Havana for points in Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces. The official destination was given as the area of the railroad strike zone.

4. Reports are received from several small towns in Pinar del Rio which indicate that the soldiers (and in one instance, the entire population) are absolutely opposed to the present government. There is much discontent, not only in the local garrisons but throughout the Army, among non-commissioned officers who expected to be but were not promoted.

5. It has been impossible to definitely determine Batista's antecedents. It is known that he attended a parochial school in Banes, Oriente Province. He claims that his birth records were destroyed in a fire in that town some twelve years ago. However, this is an old Cuban alibi in cases where one does not care to, or cannot produce necessary records. I am very much inclined now to believe that Batista is either of Chilean-Indian extration or of Chilean-Mexican extration, and not as was first believed, half negro and one-quarter Chinese. I consider the importance of this to be that the Chilean-Indian or the Chilean-Mexican is apt to be more courageous, more sagacious and more crafty than the mixed negro-Chinese-Cuban.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M.A., Havana No. 4280 Date: October 24,1933.

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

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

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from AGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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2012-133
6300-a
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 1936

Alleged Dissension and Communism
in the Cuban Army.

1. Reference your request for evaluation of article in the New York Herald Tribune, dated October 17th and written by Tom Pettey, staff correspondent for that paper, it will be necessary to discuss in detail the several statements made by him.

2. For your information, I may say definitely that neither Fulgencio Batista nor anyone else in Cuba has a clear nor a reasonably accurate idea of the situation that exists in the Cuban Army at the present time, as to its loyalty to the Government, its leanings toward communism or the number of communists included in the Army and Navy. However, I do know that the Army is split three ways, as stated by Mr. Pettey; to wit, units and individuals or groups of soldiers and sailors in organizations that are loyal to Batista and to the present Government; second - large and increasing numbers of organizations, groups within organizations and individual soldiers and sailors that are not in accord with Batista. The germs of discontent which animate this disaffection are caused by:

(a) Non-commissioned officers with a grievance because they were not promoted to the commissioned grades; this includes many of the older non-commissioned officers who bitterly resent soldiers or non-commissioned officers with less service and less rank in their respective grades being promoted over their heads. The current comment received from not only Havana but the provinces may be stated in these words -- practically all the non-commissioned officers want to be made commissioned officers, and those who have not been so made are "nursing a grudge."

(b) Another cause for discontent in the ranks is the belief held by many soldiers that the present Government is weak, that it cannot survive and that they acted contrary to their best personal interests when they joined the mutiny of September 4th. I was informed several nights ago that eighty percent of the personnel of three garrisons in and around Havana (but not Camp Columbia which appears to be Batista's stronghold of loyalty) were prepared to revolt. If the statements were correct, it would have meant that some 700 men might be counted upon to join the revolt. Since then a number of soldiers and some newly made officers from these garrisons have been arrested and confined in Cabanas.

3. Information received by the Ambassador, the Commander of the Special Service Squadron, and myself, indicates that Batista is the strong man in the present Government, notwithstanding the fact that he would be unable to rely upon his Army if the malcontents had a strong leader. Reliable information received from outside Havana would indicate that in certain localities the troops are loyal to the Government and that in others they are in favor of a change. In Santiago the situation was such that Batista sent two companies of infantry from Camp Columbia on October 16th to suppress the growing dissatisfaction and possibilities of revolt against his authority. Information received today would indicate that the loyalty of troops which he sent is weakening.

From M. A., Havana No. 4288 Date: October 30, 1933.

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

4. As to communism in the Cuban Army and Navy, it is true that some does exist, but how much cannot be determined, and Mr. Pettey's statement that "reliable information places the number of discontented at approximately 1200" is probably not accurate. It is possible that there are 1200 communists in the armed forces, but I am convinced that no one in Cuba, not even Sergio Carbo, the communists' leader, has any definite idea as to the number. The number of communists in the Army is large in certain localities, especially in Camaguey, Matanzas and Guantanamo. In some of the smaller garrisons of the Rural Guard, the troops are in sympathy with the workers and communistic agitators; in others they appear to be not in sympathy. I believe that strong communistic influences have been exerted upon individual soldiers and sailors and upon groups, particularly in the three eastern provinces. The local garrisons in and around Havana appear to be opposed to communism.

5. In resume, I agree with Mr. Pettey that the Army is split three ways, and while communism may be spreading in the ranks, it is my belief that dissatisfaction and desire for a change of government (not necessarily communistic) is spreading with great rapidity, and that it is but a matter of days, perhaps only hours, until a change in government may be effected, and it is most probable that the major part of the Army may be relied upon to support a new government, whether it be more conservative or more radical than the present Government. A more stable and conservative government is not only hoped for but is expected for Cuba in the very near future.

6. Mr. Leo Reisler, local correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune informedme that he and Mr. Tom Pettey wrote the dispatch of October 17th, and that the number of communists (1200) as stated to be in the Army was given to them by an influential and responsible government official.

7. It is, of course, not practicable to give more than an approximation as to the number of negroes in Batista's army; however, I believe that the following percentages are not far from correct:

Negroes (pure blacks)	30%
Mulattoes ($\frac{1}{2}$ negro-$\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish)	
Quadroons ($\frac{1}{4}$ negro-$\frac{3}{4}$ Spanish)	35%
Octoroons (1/8 negro-7/8 Spanish)	
Whites, including a large number of Spaniards, many of whom have served in the Spanish Army. Also many so-called whites who have a small admixture of negro blood)	35%

The pure negro in the Cuban Army stands head and shoulders, in physique, above the mixed negro-Spanish, or whites, who make up the balance of the Army. The latter are generally of slight build, below medium height and do not impress the observer as being hardy nor capable of prolonged effort. The burly negro soldier stands out markedly by contrast with the lighter-colored soldiers. He is unable to read or write, but what he lacks in education he makes up for in self-assurance and splendid physique. The percentage of negroes now being enlisted is higher than

From M. A., Havana No. 4288 Date: October 30,1933.

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formerly and they appear to be selected from the best physical specimens of the negro population. The percentage of negroes in the Navy is considerably less -- the Navy has some negroes, but the percentage of Spanish whites, and light mixed bloods (1/8 to 1/16 negro, 7/8 to 15/16 Spanish) is preponderant.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4288 Date: October 30, 1933.

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28

G-2 Report

6300-d

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By authority of letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist
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CUBA(Combat)

2012-133
22

Subject: Military Prisoners.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 6 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4269, index as above, dated October 23, 1933, the number of officers killed in and outside the National Hotel, or who have since died of wounds, is seventeen, and it is quite possible that Captain A. Cespedes-Montes will not recover from his wounds. Approximately thirty officers were imprisoned or dismissed immediately following Machado's downfall. Between 200 and 250 former Army and Navy officers are believed to be in hiding; some officers have escaped to Miami and some few have resigned their commissions and are either living in the City of Havana or have left Cuba. Reports received in this office from day to day indicate that some officers who were in hiding have either voluntarily surrendered or have been arrested - some of whom have consented to serve under the present Government.

2. I have been trying to obtain more accurate data on this matter, and if such is forthcoming, which I expect it to be within a short time, I shall forward the information to you.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4294 Date: November 1,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2012-133

6010-a 29

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-133/26

Subject: Strength and Composition.

Forces Dispatched by Batista
to the Provinces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 17 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4280, index as above, dated October 31, 1933, the question asked as to the total forces now dispatched from Havana to the provinces by Batista can be answered only approximately for the reason that Headquarters, Cuban Army is not inclined to furnish military information in the nature of troop movements, strength of garrisons, munitions, etc.

2. A very close approximation of the total number of the several detachments of the 5th and 6th military districts (Camp Columbia and Las Cabanas, respectively) at present serving in the provinces is 500; of these, 320 (120 infantry and 200 1st. Battalion, Coast Artillery equipped as infantry) are stationed at Santiago de Cuba; an infantry company, less detachment, has been stationed at Holguin, Oriente Province, for many months. The actual strength of this company at Holguin is between 40 and 50. The detachment on guard at the Presidio Modelo (National Penintentiary, Isle of Pines) which consisted of approximately 150 rural guards and police, was reinforced early in October by about 150 soldiers from Las Cabanas. There have been other troop movements to and from Havana; the 2nd. Battalion, Coast Artillery, less detachments, was sent by rail last month to protect the United Railway property in the railroad strike zone between Matanzas and Cardenas. On November 8th, a force of 200 men of the Cavalry Squadron of Matanzas, arrived in Havana by truck and are at present quartered in the Castillo de la Fuerza (Army Headquarters) and Maximo Gomez Battery. One squad of this troop is guarding the American Embassy.

3. In connection with this subject, there have been several small troop movements in the provinces. These have been for the most part transfers of units between stations for the purpose of preventing too close affiliation between soldiers and civilian oppositionists.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4314 Date: November 13, 1933.

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G-2 Report 6300-a

CUBA (Combat)

2012-133/27

Subject: Loyalty.

Alleged Dissension and Communism
in the Cuban Army.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4288, index as above, dated November 8, 1933, the question "are you still expecting a more stable and conservative government in the near future" is answered in the affirmative, although the result of the premature and incoordinated counter-revolutionary movement of November 8-9 will delay stabilization or a change of government.

2. The militant portion of the Opposition now realize that the task of overthrowing the present Government is much more difficult than had been expected. It is probable that uprisings and revolutionary activities will continue, and if adequate arms and munitions are procured from abroad, as is anticipated, one or more major counter-revolutionary efforts can be expected.

3. The statement contained in report No. 4288 to the effect that "it is most probable that the major portion of the Army may be depended upon to support a new government", when written included Batista. Recent events indicate that, at least for the present, Batista is supporting Grau San Martin.

4. We may consider the present Army as purely mercenary. During the action of Nov. 8-9, the troops garrisoning Havana were prepared to go with the counter-revolutionists if and when the latter's chances of success appeared assured. The same may be said of other garrisons; to put it tersely, they all want to swing along with the winning side. As to Batista, I do not believe that he has any dependable following or loyal support in the Army other than at Camp Columbia and among a few of his friends.

5. Reference the opinion of Lieutenant Hillenkoetter, U.S.N. that Batista seems to be without political ambition: That was the general opinion before the National Hotel fight on October 2nd. Recently he has asked the questions repeatedly "Don't you think I would make a good President?" -- "How would you like to have me as President?", etc. There must be some thought in his mind on this subject, but he lacks initiative and ability to think clearly and make decisions. While he continues under the almost complete domination of Sergio Carbo, and to a lesser extent, Antonio Guiteras, the Secretary of the Interior and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, it is probable that he will not attempt a coup, although with the present state of affairs it is possible that he might do so.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4322 Date: Nov. 15, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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31
7

G-2 Report 6300-d

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Loyalty and Discipline
(d) Military Prisoners

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 24 1933

1. The court martial of Camp Columbia passed on November 15 the following sentences on rebels taken prisoner at Atarés fortress November 9:

Death for Sergeant Basilio Gonzalez Dávila and for Soldier Homobono Rodriguez;

4 years and 2 months imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for 28 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men;

and declared not guilty 4 of the accused soldiers.

2. These sentences, however, are being held in abeyance and their confirmation or commutation is to be decided by the cabinet which has taken no action yet.

Source: Press

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

TNG/aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4328 November 20, 1933

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2012-133/28

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Prisoners.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 24 1933

Former Officers on Duty
in Cuban Army.

1. With reference to evaluation of report No. 4294, index as above, dated November 8, 1933, the number of former officers on duty in the Cuban Army today is 120, according to information just received from Cuban Army Headquarters.

2. My estimate of 150 officers on duty as of September 19th was very nearly correct at that time. However, since then several former officers who returned to duty under Batista have been arrested and confined, or dismissed, for alleged plotting against the present Government, or for participation in minor counter-revolutionary activities.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4331 Date: November 21,1933.

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2012-133
33
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G-2 Report

2012-133/29

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 4 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4314, index as above, dated November 21, 1933, the numbers of the military districts have not been changed. Report from this office in which Camp Columbia is referred to as the 5th military district is an error; Camp Columbia is the 6th military district; Las Cabanas is the 7th military district, as formerly, and the 5th military district continues also as formerly, with headquarters, however, changed to what was until recently the 10th Precinct police station in Vedado (Havana) on 23rd Street, opposite the 23rd. Street Bridge over the Almendares River.

2. The city plan of Havana will be forwarded showing distribution and strength of various detachments in and around Havana upon receipt of up-to-date and exact report of locations and strength of units of the 6th and 7th military districts. It was necessary to request this information personally of the Chief of the A.B.C. Information Service. It may be of interest to note that the only ones that have the use of this service are the directors of the A.B.C., and myself. This courtesy was extended to me several days ago -- not by the directors but by the Chief of the Information Service.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4350 Date: December 1,1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

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CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops
(a) Territorial Commands

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 9 1933

STRENGTH REPORT OF THE 8TH MILITARY DISTRICT
(comprising the Province of Pinar del Rio)

1. PINAR DEL RIO (city)

One Tercio Tactico (Cavalry Squadron) composed of three troops and a machine gun platoon with six BMGs, and one pack train.

Headquarters and a detachment of troop (escuadron) No. 19 Rurales.

District Headquarters, Band, Veterinary Department, Medical Department, Inspectors Department, and Headquarters Section armed with one Vickers MG.

Total: 438 officers and men, 7 serviceable MGs.

2. DISTRIBUTED THRUOUT THE PROVINCE - 6 Troops Rurales as follows:

Troop No. 19 with headquarters in Pinar del Rio as above has detachments as follows:

San Luis
La Coloma
Vinales
Puerto Esperanza
Minas de Matahambre
Santa Lucia
Sumidero
Luis Lazo

Troop No. 20, headquarters at San Cristobal, detachments:

Santa Cruz de los Pinos
Candelario
Los Palacios
Paso Real
San Diego (There are 2 serviceable Vickers MGs at headquarters in San Cristobal)

Troop No. 21, headquarters at Guanajay, detachments:

Canas
Mariel
Quiebra Hacha
Artemisa
Pijirigua
Cayajabos

There is attached to the headquarters of this troop a detachment of Coast Artillery, 50 men, and two Colt MGs.

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4356 December 5, 1933

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Troop No. 22, headquarters at Guane, 2 Vickers MGs, detachments:

Punta de la Sierra
Mantua
Dimas
Los Arroyos
San Juan y Martinez
Sabalo

Troop No. 23, headquarters at Consolacion del Sur, no MGs, detachments:

Puerta de Golpe
Las Ovas
Alonso Rojas
Consolacion del Norte
Central Niagara

Troop No. 24, headquarters at Bahia Honda, 2 Vickers MGs, detachments:

Central Orozco
Cabanas
Las Pozas
La Mulata

Total: 1158 officers and men, 6 Browning MGs, 7 Vickers MGs, 2 Colt MGs.

Each man carries 90 rounds rifle and 20 rounds revolver ammunition on his person.

Each troop has 7000 extra rounds, .30 caliber (rifle).
Tercio Tactico has 70,000 rounds, .30 caliber (rifle)
In reserve at District Headquarters: 140,000 rounds, .30 cal. (rifle)
Total not in hands of troops: 252,000 rounds, .30 cal.(rifle), or approximately one day's fire (one unit of fire) for rfile strength.

Source: Former Cuban officers and
U. S. Special Service
Squadron, Intelligence Service.

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

TNG/aem

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

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Havana, Cuba.

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G-2 Report

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 13, 1963, from TIGO to Archivist
By
Date 12-2-69

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 19 1933

2012-119/24

Distribution of Troops in Southern Half of Oriente Province.

1. With further reference to paragraph 8 of report No. 4362, index as above, dated December 8, 1933, information pertaining thereto is given below:

(a) Distribution of Troops in Santiago de Cuba.

Cuartel Moncada Barracks:
1st. Cavalry Squadron - strength..... 290
Detachment of Rural Guard Squadron No.18..... 40
(Note: Total strength of R.G.Squadron No.18 was formerly approximately 157, but now reduced to approximately 110).
Headquarters' band, transients,etc..... 80

San Juan Hill Barracks:
Troops from Havana; artillerymen and infantrymen; the first of these detachments numbered 140, but they are constantly changing; at one time the strength was approximately 200, but now estimated at 150

Total in Santiago de Cuba ... 560

(Note: The artillerymen in San Juan Hill Barracks are well-trained; the infantrymen are mostly new recruits and present a poor appearance. Approximately half of the troops in Santiago are dissatisfied with the present conditions in the Army and would welcome a change of government; the other half are loyal to the present government).

(b) Rural Guard Squadron No. 13
Distribution to -

Manzanillo	50
Niquero	10
Media Luna	9
Calicto	4
Campechuela	10
Pilon	6
Yara	5
Total	94

(c) Rural Guard Squadron No.18 (detachments outside of Santiago.)

Daiquiri	20
Aserradero	20
Cobre	20
Total	60

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

Source: U.S.Consul-Santiago
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No.4370 December 14, 1933

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

~~Confidential~~: The Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba. 6-1

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By
Date 6-2-89

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-133
29

Subject: Forts and Fortresses.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 19 1933

Fortifications of Havana

1. With further reference to evaluation of report No. 4314, index 6010-a, dated November 21, 1933, there is attached hereto a city plan of Havana which has been marked to show the distribution of the various detachments in and around Havana. The strength of the detachments is given below:

(a) CAMP COLUMBIA

4 battalions of infantry, approximate strength 295 each.
1 battalion Signal troops, strength 120.
1 cavalry squadron, strength 285.
1 battery of light artillery, strength 100.

The total strength, not deducting detachments absent from post, is 1685. Infantry detachments totaling approximately 280 men are stationed at Santiago de Cuba, the Model Prison on the Isle of Pines, and in Camaguey Province; and a cavalry detachment of about 20 men at Battery No. 5, Vedado, which leaves the net strength at Camp Columbia approximately 1385.

(b) LAS CABANAS

The military forces stationed at Las Cabanas are divided into two groups; one stationed at Las Cabanas Fortress and the other at Las Cabanas Camp. In the Fortress proper is stationed the 2nd. Battalion of Coast Artillery - total strength approximately 260.

In Las Cabanas Camp which is just to the east of the Fortress proper, there is located the 3rd.Battalion of Coast Artillery, strength approximately 260
The 1st. and 2nd. Mountain Battery (less one platoon of about 60 men) approximate strength.....160

Total in Fortress and Camp, approximately.....680.

(c) MAXIMO GOMEZ BARRACKS and CASTILLO DE LA FUERZA

1st. Battalion Coast Artillery, strength 240, at Maximo Gomez Barracks, less detachment of 60 men garrisoning Castillo de la Fuerza. The headquarters of the Chief of Staff, Cuban Army, are at present located at the School of Application, Camp Columbia, as are also some of the officers of Army Headquarters; however, the office of the Chief of Operations (Direccion) remains at Castillo de la Fuerza. It may be further stated that a large part of the arms and ammunition which was stored at the Castillo de la Fuerza has been removed to Camp Columbia within the past week.

(d) 5TH BATTERY, VEDADO

Engineer Corps, strength 160 men, also a detachment of 20 men from the cavalry squadron at Camp Columbia. A detachment of 30 men of the Engineer Corps are on guard duty at the Presidential Palace.

DEC 21 1933

No. 4371 December 15, 1933.

From M.A., Havana

NOTED - CHIEF OF STAFF
NOTED-DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

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

(e) SAN AMBROSIO BARRACKS

Garrisoned by a detachment of about 120 men detailed from infantry and artillery.

(f) FORT ATARES

The garrison at this place consists of a detachment of approximately 60 men. It is not definitely known in this office to what arm of the service they belong, but is believed to have been taken from one of the Coast Artillery battalions.

(g) MORRO CASTLE

Approximately 250 men belonging to the Revolutionary Guard. A number of these men have had former military service, however, many are recruits.

2. Every source of information on this subject available to this office and to the Squadron Intelligence Officer states that movements of detachments from one garrison to another are occurring daily; in fact, with such rapidity that it is not possible, under existing conditions, to keep as fully informed on the distribution as would be the case under normal conditions. The reason for the numerous shifts of detachments is not quite clear, but it is believed to be influenced to a certain extent by the degree of loyalty within the several garrisons. The loyalty of the garrison at Las Cabanas Fortress (including the Camp) is considered to be doubtful. The loyalty of the 1st. Coast Artillery Battalion is said to be questionable also. The change of Batista's headquarters to Camp Columbia is attributed to the vulnerability of Castillo de la Fuerza and to Batista's policy of making Camp Columbia impregnable from attack by revolutionists or by disloyal troops. At the present time, Batista can dominate and control any situation which may occur in Havana, and this control is believed to be in a large part due to the loyalty of his infantry and cavalry squadron and auxiliary troops at Camp Columbia. He has been preparing concrete emplacements surrounded by sand bags for the five .50 cal. anti-aircraft machine guns at Camp Columbia. Also, several of the .30 cal. machine guns are set up in such a way as to command the best fields of fire; a certain amount of barbed wire has been placed around the camp and particularly in front and around the machine guns. As stated in sub-paragraph (d), most of the rifles and ammunition in storage at Castillo de la Fuerza, have been removed to Camp Columbia.

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

Source: Reports from A.B.C.
and ex-Army Officers..

From M.A., Havana No. 4371 December 15, 1933

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

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6-1 2012-133
37
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-133/31

Subject: Military Prisoners.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 22 1933

Court Martial of Military Prisoners
taken at Fort Atares on Nov. 9th.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4328, index as above, dated November 27, 1933, the sentences of death for Sergeant Basilio Gonzalez Davila and Private Homobono Rodriguez, passed on November 15, 1933, are still awaiting final review by the President.

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4376 December 18, 1933

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G-2 Report

2012-133/13
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 28 1933

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

1. As reported on September 27 in report No. 4237, index 6200-b, the Cuban government, by Decree No. 1887 of September 24, ordered all former army officers who had not already done so, to report for duty within three days, under penalty of dismissal.

2. Most of the army officers did not obey this decree and shortly afterwards, on October 2, the fight at the National Hotel followed when most of them surrendered.

3. On December 14, 1933, Decree No. 3134 was issued, published in the Official Gazette of December 15, which, referring to the above decree, orders the separation from the army of:

7 colonels,
16 lieutenant colonels,
41 majors,
125 captains,
161 first lieutenants,
68 second lieutenants,
96 supernumerary second lieutenants,
3 supernumerary officers (warrant officers).

4. All these officers listed by name lose the rights they have acquired by their previous service, for having disobeyed the decree No. 1887 above referred to.

Source: Official Gazette

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

aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4385 December 22, 1933

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 9 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

2012-133
6-1
39
6180-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

2012-133/34

Subject: Distribution of Troops.
(a) Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 9 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4356, index as above, dated December 12, 1933, the numerical designation of the Tercio Tactico at Pinar del Rio is the 6th Tercio Tactico (6th Cavalry Squadron). The numerical designation of the other Tercio Tacticos are as follows:

1st.	Tercio	Tactico	....Camp Columbia.
2nd.	"	"	....Camaguey
3rd.	"	"	....Santiago
4th	"	"	....Santa Clara
5th	"	"	....Matanzas
6th	"	"	....Pinar del Rio.

I consider the summary as to strength and distribution of the VIII District to be accurate or very nearly so.

2. There has been much delay in obtaining reports as to the strength of garrisons throughout the Island. One on Santiago was submitted recently, ahd the U. S. Consul at Santiago has been on an extended trip throughout the eastern part of the Island for the purpose of making an economic survey for the Embassy. He was expected to return yesterday to Santiago and I have requested him to furnish me with such data as he has obtained with reference to the Cuban Army in the localities visited. There is also due within a few days a report of the strength of garrisons in Camaguey and Santa Clara which will be forwarded immediately.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4398 January 4, 1934

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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40

G-2 Report 6180-b

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 9 1934

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops
(b) Permanent Military Posts and Stations

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL GUARDS SQUADRON No. 17.

1. Report from Commanding Officer U.S.S. BADGER dated 23 December 1933 gives in detail the strength and distribution of Rural Guards Squadron No. 17 with headquarters at MAYARI, Oriente Province. Mayari is located 12 km south of Preston on Nipe Bay (Bahia de Nipe). It may be of interest to know that the official strength report of the Cuban Army of June 30th shows the total strength of this squadron as 5 officers and 159 enlisted, whereas the strength as of December 23rd is 1 officer and 134 enlisted, that is, a reduction of 4 officers and 25 enlisted.

2. The military forces in Mayari District consist of
1 Second Lieutenant
10 Sergeants
16 Corporals
108 Privates
Total 135.

	Strength and distribution as of 23 December 1933	Strength and distribution as of 30 June 1933
Mayari	60	49
Cayo Mambi	14	18
Casanovas	4	11
Barrederas	5	11
Cueto	8	13
Guaro	14	12
Herrera	5	9
Antilla	15	19
Preston	10	10
Realengo Cristal	0	7
	135	159

There are two machine guns at Mayari believed to be heavy Brownings. The above personnel are members of the Rural Guards Squadron No. 17. They seem to be about on par with the Rurals observed in Santiago, having little military discipline and apparently little pride in their appearance. They have not been paid since November (that is, on the date of the report, December 23), however it is reported that they are loyal to the present government.

Source: Commanding Officer
of U.S.S. BADGER

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

TNG/aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4399 January 4, 1934

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6-1 2012-133
41

JAN 9
WAR DEPARTMENT
6180

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops. 2012-133/35

Location of Rural Guard Squadrons in Oriente Province.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 9 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4370 (6010-a) dated December 21, 1933, the Rural Guard Squadrons Nos. 15, 16, 35 and 39 are still in Oriente Province, located as follows:

(a) Headquarters of the 15th Rural Guard Squadron is at Guantanamo; strength 50 men.

(b) Headquarters 16th Rural Guard Squadron is at Palma Soriano; strength 30. (The strength of the detachment of this squadron at San Luis is 30 men).

(c) Headquarters 35th Rural Guard Squadron is at Bayamo; strength 30.

(d) Headquarters 39th Rural Guard Squadron at La Maya; strength 15.

2. The above may be considered as estimates only and were forwarded to this office by the U. S. Consul of Santiago about December 20th. More accurate and more detailed reports are expected from the same source in the near future.

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

Source: U.S.Consul,Santiago.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4404 January 5, 1933

34

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WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2012-133
XY
6180 7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 9 1934

2012-133/3

Troops in and around Havana.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4371, index 6810-b, dated December 21, 1933, the strength and composition of the garrisons, as requested, are as follows:

(a) Hq. V Military District at 23rd. Street Police Station: A detachment of 150 Rural Guards which includes the District Headquarters and Headquarters' troops. Major Gregorio Querejeta commanding. These troops were formerly stationed at Dragones Barracks which is now abandoned as a military post and made into a home for indigents.

(b) Castillo de la Chorrera (Navy) The garrison of this small post at the mouth of the Almendares River consists of a detachment of the Navy, strength 26 men, with one Browning machine gun.

(c) Castillo de la Punta (Navy Headquarters) The regular garrison is estimated at 200 from the Navy and approximately 150 of the Marine Corps. The Cuban gunboat "Baire" recently recruited 100 men for the Marine Corps at Santiago. This ship is due to return to Cienfuegos where recruits will be drilled under the supervision of a naval officer sent for the purpose from Havana. By Marine Corps is meant Naval Infantry Corps.

(d) Castillo del Principe (Prison) There is a combined detachment of Rural Guard and police which comprise the prison guard; they are quartered at the prison, and the Rural Guard detachment belongs to the 5th Military District; strength 100 men.

(e) Police Headquarters: Guarded by a detachment of 50 men of the 1st. Battalion Coast Artillery. In addition to the Coast Artillery detachment there are about 100 members of the National Police stationed at Police Headquarters. A large percentage of these are ex-soldiers. They wear the "Sam Brown" belt in place of the old police uniform.

(f) Cojimar Fort (Navy) This small fort is garrisoned by a naval detachment of approximately 20 men.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and
Int.Off.Spec.Serv.Sq.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4405 January 5, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

CLASSIFIED By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1933, from the Archivist.
By
Date

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 9 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

L-1
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2012-133
43

G-2 Report 6180 7

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 9 1934

Distribution in Eastern Provinces.

1. A detachment of 250 soldiers left Havana by rail on January 4th for five points in the eastern provinces, namely, the cities of Santa Clara, Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba.

Source: Traffic Manager,
United Railways.

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4407 January 5, 1934.

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6-1 2012-133
44
6180

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 13 1934

Distribution in Camaguey Province.

1. The strength of the 2nd. Tercio Tactico (Cavalry Squadron) in the City of Camaguey, is approximately 300, consisting of three troops of cavalry of 80 odd each, and a machine gun platoon and pack train of approximately 40. There are six Rural Guard Squadrons in the Province, as follows:

R. G. Sq. No. 31 - Hq. Central Francisco; strength of this squadron approximately 204, with one officer.

R. G. Sq. No. 33 - Hq. Ciego de Avila.

R. G. Sq. No. 34 - Strength approximately 150, Hq. City of Camaguey.

R. G. Sq. No. 36 - Hq. Moron

R. G. Sq. No. 41 - Hq. Nuevitas.

The condition and appearance of troops in the City of Camaguey is good. There are a number of recruits in the 2nd. Tercio Tactico and in Rural Guard Squadron No. 34. Most of the squadrons outside of Camaguey have a strength of approximately 200; total strength for the Province approximately 1400.

2. Note: The above information was received by letter, dated January 6th, from the American manager of the Central Florida, which is 42 kilometers southeast of the City of Camaguey. Although he is very sincere in his desire to be of assistance in furnishing useful military information, it is probable that his information respecting the troops in Camaguey Province, excepting those located in Florida and the City of Camaguey, has been obtained by personal contacts in the City of Camaguey, which he agreed to do, but did not agree, of course, to personal visits to the other localities in the Province.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4415 January 9, 1934.

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L-1 2012-133 45

G-2 Report 6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

2012-133/43

Additional Troops Sent to
Eastern Provinces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 13 1934

1. Supplementing report No. 4407, index as above, dated January 5, 1934, which stated that 250 soldiers were sent to the eastern provinces by rail on January 4th, further report from the same source states that an additional troop movement, consisting of 100 soldiers, was sent to the eastern provinces on the morning of January 5th. Subsequent reports from our consular agents in the interior indicate that 120 of the soldiers detrained at Holguin and from there they were immediately sent to the several sugar centrals in that area, in order to afford protection during the approaching sugar grinding season, which begins January 15th. The balance, or approximately 230, are reported to have detrained at Santiago.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4416 January 9, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
46
WAR DEPARTMENT
6200-b
7

G-2 Report

2012-133/38

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 13 1934

1. As requested in evaluation of January 2 of report #4385 (6200-b) of December 22, there is being forwarded herewith a copy of the Official Gazette of December 15, 1933, containing Decree #3134.

2. There are not 343 former officers left in the Cuban Army. There are less than 120 former officers. A number of officers escaped to the United States, some were paroled and are still on parole, among these Major David Whitmarsh, my former liaison officer, and a number of officers surrendered in the National Hotel on October 2, while others were arrested throughout the island.

3. A report on the number of officers on duty in the Cuban Army was submitted in last pouch (report #4401 of January 4, index 6200-b).

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

TNG/aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4417 January 9, 1934

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6-1 2012-133

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G-2 Report 6200-b- 7

2012-133/46 2012-100/45 2012-133/38

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. JAN 16 1934

1. Supplementing report No. 4417, index as above, dated January 9, 1934, which was in reply to evaluation of report No. 4385, dated January 2, 1934, this report (4417) was hastily prepared a few minutes before the closing of the diplomatic pouch on January 9th. The statement contained in report No. 4224 (6010-a) dated September 21, 1933, that there were some 890 officers in the Cuban Army in August, is incorrect, and may be explained by the fact that in the total of officers there was included 128 other officers who are supernumerary officers. (These correspond to the grade of warrant officers in our army, as was explained in a previous report). With this correction, the total number of officers in the Cuban Army was 770.

2. A list has been compiled from the decrees of the Official Gazettes since August 12, 1933, which gives the following data:

Total number of officers in Army on August 12,1933.....	770	
Officers discharged by Decree No. 3134.....	418	
Supernumerary (warrant) officers discharged by Decree No. 3134 - 99.		
Officers retired and resigned since Sept.8,1933.....	97	
Officers imprisoned between Aug.12 - Sept. 4, not included in official decrees, approximately.....	30	
Officers resigned or dropped (Aug.12-Sept.4)estimated..	40	
	585	585
Difference.....	185	

3. It is estimated that there are approximately 185 officers not included in the above and it is to be presumed that they are the officers who have continued to serve in the Revolutionary Army. This number exceeds the estimate as reported by this office and it exceeds the estimates of former officers whom I have contacted since September 4th, and also of local American newspaper correspondents and others.

4. Enlisted men and supernumerary (warrant officers) given commissions in Army since Sept. 4, 1933.....	472
Civilians commissioned as medical, dental veterinary and auditor officers.....	73
Retired officers recalled to service.....	2
Commissioned officers that have remained with the Army.....	185
Total number of commissioned officers (January 10, 1934).....	732

This last total may be slightly greater than the actual number, due to minor errors in checking the Official Gazettes.

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

Source: Official Gazettes.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4419 January 12, 1934.

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

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5-1

2012-133
48

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 30 1934

Distribution of Troops in
Santa Clara Province.

1. The distribution of troops in the Third Military District, Santa Clara Province, is as follows:

Major Sanchez commanding district.

Headquarters and Headquarters Staff:
3 Captains, Staff
2 Captains, Medical
1 1st. lieutenant, Medical
2 1st. lieutenants - Veterinary
1 1st. lieutenant - Auditor
1 2nd. lieutenant - Dentist.

60 enlisted, which includes 16 Hospital Corps, 8 Veterinary Corps, and 20 Band.

Tercio Tactico - or Cavalry Squadron
1 Captain commanding squadron.
2 Lieutenants, Staff.
3 1st. lieutenants each commanding a troop.
6 2nd. lieutenants
1 2nd. lieutenant - Machine Gun Platoon, with 6 machine guns.
3 Supernumerary officers (warrant officers) one with each troop.
Each troop consists of 79 enlisted men.
Machine Gun Platoon - 30 enlisted.
Pack train - 10 enlisted.

Rural Guard Squadrons
There are nine Rural Guard Squadrons. Each Squadron has -
1 Captain
1 1st. lieutenant
2 2nd. lieutenants
118 enlisted men.
Squadrons Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 28, 37 and 38 have two machine guns each. Squadron No. 10 has no machine guns.

2. There are 74 officers on duty in the Third Military District, of whom four captains, three 1st. lieutenants, five 2nd. lieutenants remained from the Cespedes regime with Batista. 60 officers are on duty with troops or staff and 14 on special assignments as military supervisors of cities, towns, etc.

3. The headquarters of each of the Rural Guard Squadrons is the same as is shown on the July 31st. strength report submitted to your office. There have been a few minor changes in the distribution of some of the small detachments of the squadrons. It is understood that the troops of the Third District are willing to have their former officers return to duty with their organizations if their official records are above reproach.

From M.A., Havana No. 4430 January 23, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Reports as to distribution of troops in the First, Second and Fourth Districts are expected within a few days from reliable contacts in those districts. Due to recognition of the present Cuban Government by our government and the necessity for my presence here, I deemed it advisable to return to Havana with the assurance that the desired information would be mailed to me within a very few days.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

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

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

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By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

2012-133
49

G-2 Report

6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 30 1934

Official Trip to Interior for
Purpose of Ascertaining Strength
and Distribution of Troops.

1. I herewith submit the following report of a five-day trip by automobile via the Central Highway to Santiago de Cuba and return to Havana:

2. I left Havana early on the morning of January 18th and returned during the night of January 22nd. I called first on the American Vice Consul in Matanzas, 64 miles east of Havana. The strike of the employees of the Cuban Electric Company which had cut off the electric service of the city of Havana at about 6 A.M. on that morning and which was particularly serious because of the water shortage in Havana, was equally serious and for the same reason in the City of Matanzas because the normal water pressure being insufficient to furnish water to buildings makes it necessary to pump from the street levels or basement water tanks to tanks on the tops of the buildings. The situation, therefore, both in Matanzas and Havana was extremely grave. A detachment of troops from the cavalry squadron in Matanzas was guarding both the electric light plant and the pumping plant and water reservoir. Although a search was made for the striking employees of the electric light plant by the soldiers, none could be found. Vice Consul Johnson informed me that the commanding officer of the Matanzas District was very friendly to him and to Americans; that he had always found him very willing to cooperate and assist in the protection of American property. I left a station list and strength report of the Fourth (Matanzas) Military District, as of July 31, 1933, with the Vice Consul, as he assured me that he could obtain all the desired information without any difficulty, but that it would take several days to do so.

3. I then proceeded to Santa Clara and, as we have no consular representative in that city, I contacted the manager of the National City Bank at that place. The situation in Santa Clara was not so acute as in Havana and Matanzas, although the entire province was without electric current, but there was no shortage of water because water is furnished to consumers by direct pressure. I encountered, however, an unfriendly communistic demonstration in the central square. A number of demonstrators ordered me to leave the city immediately, otherwise they would destroy my automobile. No soldiers or other civilians were to be seen and all doors and windows were closed and barred. I refused to leave the cityand after a few minutes the communists left me alone.

4. I then proceeded to Camaguey, arriving there at midnight, and next morning called upon two contacts. I found the situation in Camaguey not as tense as in Santa Clara or Matanzas. On January 17th, 150 soldiers were sent by truck from Camaguey to Havana. This was a detachment that had been sent to Camaguey from Havana on January 4th.

From M.A., Havana No. 4431 January 25, 1934.

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

5. I then proceeded to Santiago, arriving there late in the evening of January 19th. I spent January 20th with the U. S. Consul and with other responsible American and Cuban contacts. The Consul and I visited the military district headquarters and barracks, calling on the commanding officer. The disorderly condition of the barracks and the lack of discipline and the slovenliness of the enlisted men was quite marked. I was not favorably impressed with the commanding officer, a Lieutenant Colonel Jose A. Pedraza, a former sergeant, who was sent down to command the district in November, following persistent rumors that the garrison was inclined to be disloyal to Batista. The Consul informed me, however, that Pedraza had maintained order probably as best he could in the city, and that he had also tried to cooperate with the Americans and particularly with the Consul. My visit to the commanding officer was, ostensibly, for the purpose of expressing my interest and appreciation for his cooperation with the U. S. Consul. I did not consider it advisable to ask any questions concerning distribution of troops, for the reason that the commanding officer was extremely agitated as to whether Batista would remain in command of the Cuban Army, and due to the disturbed political and economic conditions, and the assurance from our Consul in Santiago that no material changes had occurred in strength since his last report to me, which was incorporated in report No. 4370 (6010-a) from this office, dated December 14, 1933.

6. On January 21st. I left Santiago for Holguin. There are no Americans in Holguin and the only possible contact was a Mr. Tobin, Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. I took a letter from the Consul in Santiago to Mr. Tobin and, although he was very courteous, he was unable to give me any useful military information other than that the strength of the garrison in Holguin was approximately 150, under command of a Captain Blanco who had cooperated to a reasonable degree in the protection of foreign property and the maintenance of order. I then proceeded to return to Camaguey, resuming my contacts there, and then left for Santa Clara, with the assurance that the information which I desired would be mailed to me within three or four days.

7. At Santa Clara I received the answer to my questionnaire and then proceeded on to Cienfuegos where I contacted our Consul and the American manager of the electric light plant of Santa Clara Province, who had been discharged by the strikers. Cienfuegos was very quiet. The Naval garrison there consists of about 200; the detachment of Rural Guard Squadron No. 7 which is there has a strength of about 55. Cooperation by the Cuban Army and Navy has not been so good as in other cities visited. I left Cienfuegos and returned immediately to Havana in order to be present when Mr. Caffery should inform the Cuban Government that it had been recognized by the United States Government, and in order that I might be able to immediately make my official call upon Dr. Felix Granados, Secretary of War and Interior, and Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff.

8. I am going again to Matanzas the latter part of this week or early next week in order to obtain the reply to my questionnaire left with Vice Consul Johnson, and to visit the military garrison at that place. Now that the Cuban Government has been recognized by our Government, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the information and making visits of inspection which it has been impracticable to make heretofore.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and Observation.

TNG:vm
Havana

No. 4431 January 25,1934.

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6-1 2012-133
50

G-2 Report 6300-d

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Loyalty and Discipline
(d) Military Prisoners

1. It is the intention of the present Mendieta Government to release all former army officers that have been imprisoned since the National Hotel fight of October 2, 1933, excepting those charged with previous crimes.

2. During the last two days over 100 of these officers have been released. It is expected that the rest will be released within a week.

3. No action has as yet been taken by the President in the case of the death sentences imposed November 15 by a court martial upon ex-sergeant Basilio Gonzalez Davila and ex-private Homobono Rodriguez for their participation in the counter-revolutionary movement of November 8-9, 1933.

Source: Press

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

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M. A. Cuba Report No. 4432 January 25, 1934

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

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FEB 1934 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

G-1 2012-133
51
6180

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB - 5 1934

Location of Rural Guard Squadrons in Oriente Province.

2012-133/41

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4404 (6180), dated January 12, 1934, the strength as given in that report was the strength at Headquarters only and did not include detachments away from Headquarters.

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

(TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4438 January 30, 1934.

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FEB 6 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2012-133 57

G-2 Report 6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

Dispatch of Troops from
Havana to Provinces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB - 5 1934

2012-133/43

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4407 (6180), dated January 12, 1934, a detachment of 150 soldiers left Havana on January 4th, via the Central Highway to Camaguey, and returned to Havana on January 17th.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4439 February 1, 1934.

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6-1 2012-133

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G-2 Report 6180)

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB -5 1934

2012-133/40

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4399 (6180-b), dated January 12, 1934, reports on the distribution of troops have recently been forwarded in the cases of the Third Military District (Santa Clara Province); Fourth Military District (Matanzas Province); and Fifth Military District (Havana Province outside the City of Havana).

2. Immediately upon recognition of the Cuban Government by our Government, I called officially upon Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War, Dr. Felix Granados. The following day, Lieut. Colonel Velasco, Chief of the Department of Operations, Cuban Army Headquarters, promised me a complete strength report of the Cuban Army. He said, however, that it would take several days to furnish my office with this report, and which has, as yet, not been received. I am again requesting him to supply this information, particularly with reference to the 1st. and 2nd. Military Districts (Oriente and Camaguey Provinces). I had also hoped by this time to receive information as to the distribution of troops in these two provinces from the U. S. Consul in Santiago and from a civilian contact in Camaguey.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No.4445 February 2, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
FEB 6 1934

6-1 2012-133
54
6200-b

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB - 5 1934

Cuban Ex-Army Officers

1. During the past week over 300 ex-officers have been set at liberty from the Presidio Modelo on the Isle of Pines, Principe Prison and Cabana Fortress. There still remain in confinement approximately 40 ex-officers whose cases are awaiting further investigation, or who are awaiting trial, or actually serving sentences.

2. The problem of the ex-officers is considered to be another complication to the political situation. Dr. Horacio Ferrer, Colonel Julio Sanguily and Colonel del Real, formerly Chief of Staff of the Navy, have advised these officers to obey all orders and instructions of the present Government and to cause no trouble to the Government, to refrain from meeting in groups, and not to return to duty with the Cuban Army or Navy, but to obtain, if they desire, employment in civil life or to obtain civil positions in the Cuban Government. It is believed that most of these ex-officers will follow the excellent advice given by Ferrer, Sanguily and del Real. However, some of them will probably become involved in plots to overthrow Batista or create discord in the Cuban Army. Some of these officers are leaving Cuba to live in the United States. Five ex-aviators are going to Colombia to act as aviation instructors in the Colombian Army. In view of the fact that it is almost impossible for anyone to obtain employment in civil life in Cuba, due to the deplorable economic conditions and the vast number of unemployed here, it is not expected that many of these former officers will be able to obtain employment in civil life, except in civil government positions, and, although I have recommended to Mr. Caffery, and I believe that he has suggested to the Cuban Government the desirability of placing the worthwhile ex-officers in civil positions with the Government, no action has been taken by the Cuban Government up to the present time. Many of these ex-officers and their families are destitute and, so far as I know, there has been no move to cause trouble to the Government up to the present moment. At the same time, unless something is done in the near future to alleviate the condition of themselves and families, it is not improbable that some or many of them may join with the factions of the Menocalistas and A.B.C. parties which are opposed to Batista.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4446 February 2, 1934.

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FEB 13 1934
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6-1 2012-133
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 12 1934

Cuban Army to be Restored to Constitutional Status.

1. The Cuban Army, technically in rebellion since it rose against its officers on September 4, 1933, will soon be restored to constitutional status. A decree approved by the Cabinet early on the morning of February 9th, provides for the "dissolution of the army, derogation of the military forces' organic law of July, 1926, creation of the constitutional army and establishment of statutes regulating pensions of those who contributed to the pension fund."

2. The decree specifically provides that "officers, supernumerary officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the constitutional army shall be drawn from among those individuals really and materially engaged in active service, and appearing on the payrolls of the army on the date of this decree."

3. Under the terms of the decree, the right to pensions is secured for the officers ousted in the September movement, provided they are accused of no offenses under the Machado regime. These officers, numbering more than 500, who were included in the new amnesty decree and hence made not legally responsible for charges brought against them in connection with the National Hotel battle last October, are required to present themselves before President Mendieta within twenty days to claim their pensions.

4. This new decree is regarded as equivalent to ratifying in their posts Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff, and the other actual or former noncommissioned officers who participated in the September 4th uprising. It is also regarded as preliminary to reorganization of the army, a matter reputedly discussed at a recent conference between President Mendieta and Batista.

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

Source: Press

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4461 February 9, 1934

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6-1 2012-133
56

WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops. 2012-133/19

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1934

Strength Report of Entire Island.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4431 (6180), dated February 1, 1934, I requested the Chief, Department of Direction, Headquarters, Cuban Army, to furnish me a summary of the distribution of troops and strength report of the Army, which was promised as soon as it could be compiled. This request has been repeated several times - once in person, when I was assured that the report was in process of compilation; twice in telephone conversations, and twice the matter was taken up personally by Captain Durfee and by me with Captain Belisario Hernandez, one of the staff officers of the Chief of Staff, who is acting as Liaison Officer. On each occasion the desired information was promised "within a few days". If not forthcoming soon, I shall take the matter up in person with Colonel Batista, although I am sure that Headquarters intends to furnish the report in good faith.

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

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4462 February 12, 1934

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Prisoners.

2012-133/50

Release of Imprisoned former Army Officers.

/2657-7-330/54

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4432, index as above, dated February 1, 1934, all the former officers imprisoned after the National Hotel fight have been released. (See report No. 4460 (3600-a), dated February 9, 1934). The last two remaining in prison were released several days ago.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4463 February 12, 1934

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

Confidential: The Military Attache.
Havana, Cuba.

2012-133
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58

G-2 Report 6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

2012-133/48

Distribution in Santa Clara Province.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4430 (6180), dated February 1, 1934, it may be of interest to know that the report referred to was obtained prior to United States recognition of the Cuban Government. It was obtained from the most reliable resident in the city of Santa Clara, namely, a Mr. Perez, Manager of the branch of the National City Bank of that city. Mr. Perez is a friend of the Adjutant of the Third (Santa Clara) Military District, and he obtained the data from this officer. Mr. Perez frankly stated that it was not absolutely, but was very nearly, correct, and that it had been furnished to him by the officer referred to above during a visit to the bank. Under such circumstances, it could hardly be expected that more detailed and exact data could be obtained.

2. The reference contained in report No. 4430 that the troops are willing to have their former officers return, etc., was perhaps an unnecessary comment, included by Mr. Perez, and based upon local gossip and opinion in the community. It was my impression that by "troops" Mr. Perez meant specially the local cavalry garrison. While most of the new officers in the Cuban Army might be expected to be, and probably are, opposed to the return of the former officers, I have been informed by various contacts from time to time that many of the white enlisted men would welcome the return of their former officers and that while this would be opposed by many - perhaps most of the new officers and especially the higher ranking officers - this opposition was not unanimous.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4465 February 12, 1934.

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6-1 2012-133
V9

G-2 Report 6300-d

2012-133/31

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Prisoners.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 20 1934

Release of Prisoners Under
Court Martial Sentence of Death

1. With further reference to evaluation of report No. 4528, index as above, dated November 27, 1933.

2. Under authority of the amnesty decree signed by President Mendieta on February 8, 1933 (as reported in No. 4460 (3600-a) dated February 9th), Sergeant Basilio Gonzalez Davila and Private Homobono Rodriguez were pardoned and set at liberty on February 13, 1934. These two men had been under Court Martial sentence of death for participation in the counter-revolution of November 8-9th, 1933.

2657-9-380
254

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

Source: Official Documents.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4469 February 14, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FEB 20 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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60

KEY TO LIST OF OFFICERS

RELACION DE LOS NOMBRAMIENTOS Y ASCENSOS HECHOS DURANTE EL DESGOBIERNO DE LOS AUTENTICOS	LIST OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS, MADE SINCE THE REVOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1933
Sarg. de 1ra	Sergeant 1st Class
Sarg. de 2da	Sergeant 2nd Class
Sarg. de 3ra	Sergeant 3rd Class
Soldado	Private soldier
1er Teniente	1st Lieutenant
Capitan	Captain
Cabo	Corporal
Cor. J. E. M.	Colonel, Chief of General Staff
Tte. Coronel	Lieutenant Colonel
Comandante	Major
Cmte. Auditor	Major, Auditor
Cmte. Veterin.	Major, Veterinary
2do Tte. Sup.	Additional 2nd Lieutenant
Of. Sup.	Warrant officer
Cap. Auditor	Captain, Auditor
Cap. Medico	Captain, Medical Corps
Cap. Farm.	Captain, Pharmacist
Cap. Inst. Esg.	Captain, Fencing instructor
1er Tte. Dent.	1st Lieut.,Dentist
1er Tte. Piloto	1st Lieut.,Aviation (Pilot)
1er Tte. Enfermero	1st Lieut.,Nurse
Sub-Oficial	A Non-commissioned grade for certain technical men

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RELACION DE LOS NOMBRAMIENTOS Y ASCENSOS DE OFICIALES HECHOS DURANTE EL DESGOBIERNO DE LOS AUTENTICOS.

Sarg. de 1ra	FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDIVAR		Cor. J.E.M.	1
" " 1ra	JULIO VELAZCO E IRIZARRI		Tte. Coronel	2
" " 2da	JOSE E. PEDRAZA Y CABRERA		Tte. Coronel	3
" " 2da	HERIBERTO MARCHENA Y MONTANO		Comandante	4
" " 3ra	IGNACIO GALINDEZ S.O.A.		Comandante	5
" " 3ra	PABLO RODRIGUEZ SILVEIRO	(retired 1/31/34)	Comandante	6
" " 3ra	MANUEL LOPEZ MIGOYA		Comandante	7
Soldado	MARIO ALFONSO Y HERNANDEZ		Comandante	8
Sarg. de 3ra	FRANCISCO TARRAU Y ALVAREZ		Comandante	9
" " 1ra	MANUEL MIRANDA Y HERRERA		Comandante	10
" " 1ra	JOSE ALVAREZ Y DIAZ		Cmte. Auditor	11
" " 1ra	ANDRES BENITEZ PANCORBO	(resigned)	Comandante	12
1er Teniente	FRANCISCO TABERNILLA DOLZ		Comandante	13
Sarg. de 2da	DESIDERIO SANCHEZ VARELA		Comandante	14
" " 3ra	Dr. BERNARDO LUNA Y CORTINAS		Cmte.Veterin.	15
Capitan	RAIMUNDO FERRER Y ARIAS		Comandante	16
Capitan	CANDIDO ALFONSO Y ALONSO		Comandante	17
Sarg. de 1ra	ULCICENO FRANCO GRANERO		Comandante	18
Capitan	JOSE MARTINEZ DE LA CORTERA		Comandante	19
Capitan	GREGORIO QUEREJETA VALDES		Comandante	20
Sarg. de 3ra	ARTURO DE LA C. DIAZ CALDERON		Capitan	21
Cabo	OSCAR T. DIAZ Y MARTINEZ		Capitan	22
Cabo	ANGEL ECHEVARRIA Y SALAS		Capitan	23
Sarg. de 2da	GONZALO GARCIA PEDROSO		Capitan	24
" " 2da	MANUEL CASTILLO Y GARCIA		Capitan	25
" " 1ra	EMILIO ALVAREZ Y MIERES		Capitan	26
" " 1ra	RAMON AZCUY Y DIAZ		Capitan	27
" " 1ra	PABLO CRUZ Y PEREZ		Capitan	28
Soldado	Dr. ARISTIDES SOSA Y DE QUESADA		Capitan	29
Sarg. de 1ra	ANTONIO MORALES Y GONZALEZ		Capitan	30
" " 1ra	ANTONIO BETANCOURT Y CASTILLO		Capitan	31
" " 3ra	JAIME MARINE Y MONTES	(retired)	Capitan	32

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Sarg. de 1ra	JUAN M. MORALES Y MARTINEZ	Capitan	33
" " 1ra	MANUEL MAZORRA CAMPANIONY	Capitan	34
" " 1ra	RICARDO FERNANDEZ Y VISIEDO	Capitan	35
" " 1ra	ENRIQUE FERNANDEZ Y PULIDO	Capitan	36
1er Teniente	FELIPE MUNILLA Y DURAN	Capitan	37
1er Teniente	ELIO SANCHEZ Y LIMA	Capitan	38
1er Teniente	ANTONIO BLANCO MONTALVAN	Capitan	39
2do Teniente	MANUEL S. PEREZ Y ALFONSO	Capitan	40
Sarg. de 1ra	LUIS ARIZA Y PIMENTEL	Capitan	41
2do Tte.Sup.	MANUEL BENITEZ Y VALDES	Capitan	42
Sarg. de 1ra	JUAN S. LEON Y RODRIGUEZ retired	Capitan	43
" " 3ra	GREGORIO GUTIERREZ Y GONSALEZ	Capitan	44
2do Tte.Sup.	EDUARDO ARGILAGOS Y GUERRA	Capitan	45
Of. Sup.	JOSE CABANAS Y RODRIGUEZ	Capitan	46
Sarg. de 1ra	RAMON FERNANDEZ FERNANDEZ	Capitan	47
" " 2da	RAMON ALVAREZ IZQUIERDO	Capitan	48
" " 2da	ROGELIO CARABALLO S.O.A.	Capitan	49
" " 2da	BASILIO GUERRA Y MOLINA	Capitan	50
" " 2da	MATIAS HENDEL KALEMBER	Capitan	51
" " 2da	RUPERTO CABRERA RODRIGUEZ	Capitan	52
" " ...	RAMON GARCES Y ROSALES	Capitan	53
" " ...	MIGUEL GRACIA Y JIMENEZ	Capitan	54
" " ...	OBDULIO VERDEZAS Y RAMOS	Capitan	55
" " ...	JOSE H. QUESADA Y NUNEZ	Capitan	56
" " ...	MANUEL CHAMIZO Y PEREZ	Capitan	57
" " ...	MANUEL ALVAREZ Y MARGOLLES	Capitan	58
" " ...	HERCULANO BRAVO Y PEREZ	Capitan	59
" " 2da	ELIAS HORTA Y SUAREZ	Capitan	60
" " 3ra	MANUEL LARRINAGA S.O.A.	Capitan	61
" " 2da	JOSE M. DELGADO Y AMADOR	Capitan	62
" " 2da	JOSE H. VELAZQUEZ Y PERERA	Capitan	63
" " 3ra	JUAN M. R. GUERRERO S.O.A.	Capitan	64
1er Teniente	ADOLFO GONZALEZ Y MENENDEZ	Capitan	65
Sarg. de 1ra	ANDRES ASCENCIO Y CARRASCO	Capitan	66

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

Cabo	CARLOS PONCE Y RUIZ	Capitan	67
Sarg. de 2da	JOSE M. PINO Y DONOSO	Capitan	68
" " 2da	DIEGO RODRIGUEZ Y HERRERA	Capitan	69
" " 3ra	JOSE M. FAJARDO Y GONZALEZ	Capitan	70
" " 3ra	JOSE R. CARRENO Y FIALLO	Capitan	71
" " 3ra	ROGELIO GORRIN Y PILOTO	Capitan	72
ler teniente	MANUEL CRUZ Y QUESADA	Capitan	73
Sarg. de lra	GAUDIOSO SANCHEZ MONAL	Capitan	74
" " lra	JOSE HERNANDEZ RUDA	Capitan	75
" " lra	ELOY GARCIA Y GARCIA	Capitan	76
" " 2da	JOSE GARCIA Y MONTERO	Capitan	77
" " 2da	JOSE MATO Y BRITO	Capitan	78
2do Teniente	OSCAR ALFONSO Y CAROL	Capitan	79
Of. Sup.	RUPERTO COLOMA Y BORGES	Capitan	80
Sarg. de 3ra	ABELARDO GOMEZ Y GOMEZ	Capitan	81
" " 2da	BELISARIO HERNANDEZ Y GARCIA	Capitan	82
Soldado	ARSENIO COLOMA Y BARTHELMY	Capitan	83
Of. Sup.	MAXIMO DEL CASTILLO Y ZAMORA	Capitan	84
Of. Sup.	JUAN M. GUERRERO S.O.A.	Capitan	85
Of. Sup.	NICOLAS RIVERO Y GARCIA	Capitan	86
Of. Sup.	JOSE L. TORRES Y HERNANDEZ	Capitan	87
Of. Sup.	RAFAEL GARCIA Y FERNANDEZ	Capitan	88
Sarg. de lra	RAFAEL DIAZ Y CASTRO	Capitan	89
" " lra	ALEJANDRO PALACIOS Y SOCARRAS	Capitan	90
" " 2da	PEDRO A. TORRES Y BENITEZ	Capitan	91
" " 3ra	ROGELIO DE LA C. QUESADA GONZALEZ	Capitan	92
" " 2da	ELIAS MONTEAGUDO Y MORA	Capitan	93
" " 2da	PAULINO E. ESCOBEDO RODRIGUEZ	Capitan	94
" " lra	ALFREDO HERNANDEZ Y BETANCOURT	Capitan	95
" " 2da	HERMINIO MARTINEZ Y FIALLO	Capitan	96
2do Teniente	ANTONIO BOLET Y TREMOLEDA	Capitan	97
2do Tte.Sup.	BASILIO GONZALEZ SANTANA	Capitan	98
2do Tte.Sup.	CARLOS M. CANTILLO GONZALEZ	Capitan	99
~~Sarg. de lra~~	~~RAFAEL DIAZ Y CASTRO~~	~~Capitan~~ see 89	~~100~~

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

Sarg. de ...	RAMON CRUZ Y VIDAL	Capitan	100
Doctor	PEDRO N. NORAT Y BUTTARI	Cap. Auditor	101
Doctor	FERNANDO BUSTO MARTINEZ	Cap. Auditor	102
ler Teniente	ANDRES VALDES GARAY	Capitan	103
ler Teniente	ANTONIO CARABALLO Y DILLA	Capitan	104
ler Teniente	PEDRO DOLE Y COELLO	Capitan	105
ler Teniente	RAMON CORVO Y BARQUIN	Capitan	106
2do Teniente	JOSE MARTINEZ IZNAGA	Capitan	107
Doctor	ENRIQUE A. SANCHEZ Y PESSINO	Cap. Medico	108
Doctor	JESUS D. ECHEMENDIA CADALSO	Cap. Medico	109
Doctor	DEMETRIO E. DESPAINE PERALTA	Cap. Medico	110
Doctor	DOMINGO ROLDAN Y CAPAZ	Cap. Medico	111
Doctor	SEGUNDO G. LOPEZ CASTILLO	Cap. Medico	112
Doctor	ADOLFO C. GONZALEZ Y GARCIA	Cap. Medico	113
Sarg. de ...	AURELIO TORRENTE ESCUDERO	Capitan	114
2do Teniente	VICTOR BLANCO Y MONTERO	Capitan	115
Doctor	OCTAVIO FOREST Y DIAZ	Cap. Medico	116
Doctor	PEDRO M. GARCIA PORRAS-PITA	Cap. Farm.	117
Doctor	LUIS J. GONZALEZ BARQUIN	Cap. Vet.	118
Sarg. de 2da	PEDRO SANTANA Y GONZALEZ	Capitan	119
" " 1ra	ELOY ARTILES Y GARCIA	Capitan	120
Doctor	OSCAR FIGAROLA E INFANTE	Cap. Medico	121
Sarg. de ...	PEDRO P. ARAUZ Y HERRERA	Capitan	122
2do Teniente	RAMON N. GUTIERREZ VELAZQUEZ	Capitan	123
Doctor	MANUEL T. ANTON Y PEREZ	Capitan	124
ler Teniente	RAMON VALLS Y FUNDORA	Capitan	125
ler Teniente	ROGELIO ROJAS Y MEIS	Capitan	126
Ex-ler Tte.	LEOPOLDO CADENAS AGUILERA	Capitan	127
ler Teniente	JOSE PEREZ Y GARCIA	Capitan	128
2do Teniente	RICARDO PEREZ Y BERNAT	Capitan	129
ler Teniente	LUIS L. LARCADA Y TERRATS	Capitan	130
ler Teniente	CASIMIRO LAVASTIDA OLIVER	Capitan	131
ler Teniente	ALFONSO BUSTAMANTE Y HURTADO	Capitan	132
ler Teniente	JOSE R. DOMINGUEZ MEDINA	Capitan	133

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

1er Tte.Musico	LUIS CASAS Y ROMERO		Cap. Musico	134
Senor	ANTONIO DAVIO TORRA OBAR		Cap. Inst.Esg.	135
1er Teniente	TEODORO FABIAN Y MARTINEZ		Capitan	136
Sarg. de 3ra	JOSE A. RODRIGUEZ CORZO		1er Teniente	137
" " 3ra	OTILIO SOCA LLANES		1er Teniente	138
" " 1ra	MIGUEL PERDOMO Y PENATE		1er Teniente	139
" " 1ra	ROLANDO DE LOS SANTOS Y MARTINEZ		1er Teniente	140
" " 1ra	SIXTO PINO Y JORGE	retired	1er Teniente	141
" " 1ra	CANDIDO GONZALEZ Y CRUZ		1er Teniente	142
" " 1ra	JOSE DE LAS NIEVES MARTIN		1er Teniente	143
" " 1ra	CRISTOBAL PENA Y RAMIREZ		1er Teniente	144
" " 3ra	JOSE ROSADO ROJAS		1er Teniente	145
" " 3ra	GUMERSINDO DIAZ Y DIAZ		1er Teniente	146
" " 1ra	MARCELINO F.CAMBLOR Y CARBALLEDA		1er Teniente	147
Cabo	ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ Y NARDO		1er Teniente	148
Soldado	JUAN M. RIVERO Y SUAREZ		1er Teniente	149
Sarg. de 1ra	FRANCISCO CUBRIA Y VILASECA		1er Teniente	150
" " 1ra	PAULINO CASTANO LOPEZ		1er Teniente	151
" " 1ra	PEDRO LANDESTOY BENITEZ		1er Teniente	152
" " 1ra	ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ SANTANA		1er Teniente	153
2do Teniente	FERNANDO SALCEDO Y LOPEZ DEL CASTILLO		1er Teniente	154
Sarg. de 1ra	ANGEL G. ALONSO Y ELIOT		1er Teniente	155
" " 1ra	URBANO SOLER Y CAMEJO		1er Teniente	156
" " 2da	TOMAS RODRIGUEZ Y PEREZ		1er Teniente	157
Soldado Dr.	ENRIQUE MIRANDA Y PIEDRA		1er Tte.Veter.	158
Sarg. de 3ra	RICARDO RODRIGUEZ ALFONSO		1er Teniente	159
" " 2da	MANUEL BARREIRO Y TONCEDA		1er Teniente	160
" " 3ra	JULIO VALDES GARAY		1er Teniente	161
Of. Sup.	JUAN ECHEMENDIA Y HURTADO		1er Teniente	162
Sarg. de 3ra	VICENTE QUINTANA Y PADRON		1er Teniente	163
" " 2da	PEDRO DOMINGUEZ Y MESA		1er Teniente	164
" " 1ra	EVELIO MIRANDA Y RODRIGUEZ		1er Teniente	165
" " 3ra	ANTONIO FUNDORA HERNANDEZ		1er Teniente	166
" " 1ra	LADISLAO ALDAZABAL ANDRACA		1er Teniente	167

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

Sarg. de 2da	RAFAEL A. SANZ Y RODRIGUEZ	ler Teniente		168
" " 2da	APOLINAR IGLESIAS Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	169
" " 3ra	JOSE A. SANCHEZ Y VARELA	"	"	170
" " 2da	LORENZO OQUENDO Y ZAYAS	"	"	171
" " 3ra	JUAN A. ESTEVEZ Y MAYMIR	"	"	172
" " 1ra	SECUNDINO HEREDIA S.O.A.	"	"	173
" " ...	ELPIDIO MARTINEZ Y BONILLA	"	"	174
" " ...	MANUEL RIVERO Y RODRIGUEZ	"	"	175
" " ...	CARLOS MENDEZ Y LAZO	"	"	176
" " ...	TOMAS DE V. PERDOMO Y GARCIA	"	"	177
" " ...	CLEMENTE P. MARCOS Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	178
" " ...	PEDRO METAUTEN Y PAREDES	"	"	179
Cabo	ANGEL C. BISSET Y COLL	"	"	180
Sarg. de ...	MANUEL J. GONZALEZ Y ALVAREZ	"	"	181
" " ...	NICOLAS PEREZ Y FRONTELA	"	"	182
" " ...	MIGUEL ALVAREZ Y NOVAL	"	"	183
" " ...	JULIO PUENTES Y DUARTE	"	"	184
" " ...	BENIGNO HUESO Y BETANCOURT	"	"	185
" " ...	NARCISO MARTIN Y HERRERA	"	"	186
" " ...	JOSE L. RODRIGUEZ Y SERENTIL	"	"	187
" " ...	ANTONIO FERNANDEZ Y FERNANDEZ	"	"	188
" " ...	ROBUSTIANO DE J. PINA S.O.A.	"	"	189
" " ...	PEDRO L. VALCARCEL S.O.S.	"	"	190
" " ...	CARLOS VIERA DE LA ROSA	"	"	191
Cabo	JOSE DE AGUIAR Y GARCIA	"	"	192
Cabo	JUAN SOTOLONGO Y OLMO	"	"	193
Sarg. de 1ra	JOSE C. GONZALEZ Y OLIVERO	"	"	194
" " 2da	FAUSTO PRIETO Y NUNEZ	"	"	195
" " 2da	JULIO DIEZ Y DIAZ	"	"	196
" " 2da	LEONCIO MOLINET Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	197
" " 2da	JOSE SUAREZ Y CABRERA	"	"	198
Cabo	ANDRES M. GARCIA Y PEREZ	"	"	199
Soldado	Juan M. BATISTA Y TAMAYO	resigned "	"	200
Of. Sup.	SANTOS RIVERO Y MARTINEZ	"	"	201

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

Sarg. de 1ra	ERNESTO RIVERA Y ALMANZA	ler Teniente		202
" " 2da	JUAN QUINTANA Y GONZALEZ	"	"	203
" " 3ra	FAUSTINO PEREZ LEYVA	"	"	204
Soldado	CLEMENTE R. GOMEZ Y SICRE	"	"	205
Sarg. de 2da	LADISLAO SANCHEZ Y PEREZ	"	"	206
" " 2da	RICARDO TAMARGO Y BLANCO	"	"	207
Cabo	AGUSTIN ERICE Y PEREZ	"	"	208
Sarg. de 2da	JESUS L. S. GARCIA Y FIALLO	"	"	209
" " 1ra	MANUEL ANDREU Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	210
" " 2da	LUIS DIAZ Y CASTRO	"	"	211
" " 2da	HERMINIO SUAREZ Y DEL VILLARR	"	"	212
" " 2da	BENITO FORADADA Y TERESA	"	"	213
" " 2da	MANUEL PEREZ Y ALVAREZ	"	"	214
" " 2da	FELIPE RODRIGUEZ Y SAEZ	"	"	215
" " 3ra	JORGE MANRIQUE Y OLIVA	"	"	216
" " 3ra	GREGORIO BENITEZ Y ROMERO	"	"	217
Soldado	GENOVEVO PEREZ DANERA	"	"	218
Soldado	ANGEL GONZALEZ ALFONSO	"	"	219
Sarg. de 2da	MIGUEL A. MATEO Y PILA	"	"	220
" " 3ra	ANTONIO ALFONSO S.O.A.	"	"	221
" " 3ra	RAMON ARCI Y ECHEVARRIA	"	"	222
" " 2da	EMILIANO MACATE Y NAITE	"	"	223
" " 3ra	ANTONIO TRAVIESO Y LOPEZ	"	"	224
" " 3ra	RAUL GOMEZ Y LINARES	"	"	225
Cabo	SAN DE DIOS RUIZ Y HERRERA	"	"	226
Sarg. de 2da	JOSE F. IZQUIERDO Y RODRIGUEZ	"	"	227
" " 2da	RAFAEL GAVILAN Y FERNANDEZ	"	"	228
" " 2da	FERNANDO CESPEDES Y RUIZ	"	"	229
" " 2da	MANUEL VALLE Y VEGA	"	"	230
" " 2da	FRANCISCO NAVARRO Y GARCIA	"	"	231
" " 2da	JUAN F. CHAVEZ Y SANJUDO	"	"	232
" " 2da	AMELIO SIERRA Y GONZALEZ	"	"	233
" " 3ra	ANTONIO ROMAN Y RAMIREZ	"	"	234
" " 3ra	JOSE B. SUAREZ Y LOPEZ	"	"	235

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

Sarg. de 3ra	LEONARDO MORANDO Y VEGA	1er Teniente		236
Cabo	RAFAEL E. C. GUTIERREZ Y MARTINEZ	"	"	237
Sarg. de 2da	ENRIQUE PUENTES Y RICARDO	"	"	238
" " 3ra	FERMIN LORES Y URQUIZ	"	"	239
" " 3ra	CELESTINO ORTEGA Y LOVAINA	"	"	240
" " 3ra	JAIME CARBO Y COMPANY	"	"	241
Soldado	ANTONIO BRIOSO Y SABIO	"	"	242
Soldado	CECILIO OLIU Y CARDERO	"	"	243
Cabo	ARMANDO SUAREZ SUQUET	"	"	244
Of. Sup.	CLAUDIO HERNANDEZ Y GIL	"	"	245
Of. Sup.	JOSE MARTINEZ Y ANCIANO	"	"	246
Of. Sup.	EVARISTO HERRERA Y RODRIGUEZ	"	"	247
Of. Sup.	ANGEL A. GARCIA Y AZCUY	"	"	248
Of. Sup.	GUMERSINDO DIAZ Y PILOTO	"	"	249
Sarg. de 2da	PEDRO P. IZNAGA S.O.A.	"	"	250
" " 2da	FLORES RODRIGUEZ Y SARDUY	"	"	251
" " 2da	MANUEL SANCHEZ Y CORRALES	"	"	252
" " 2da	ISAAC Q. CABRERA Y ACOSTA	"	"	253
" " 2da	CANDIDO F. HERNANDEZ S.O.A.	"	"	254
" " 2da	GUILLERMO JIMENEZ Y VALDIVIESO	"	"	255
" " 2da	RAFAEL GOMEZ Y ROMAN	"	"	256
" " 2da	ARMANDO DANIEL S.O.A.	"	"	257
" " 2da	JOSE L. CHINEA Y CARDENAS	"	"	258
" " 3ra	ABILIO F. ITURRIA Y LOPEZ	"	"	259
" " 3ra	JOSE M. ROMERO Y URRA	"	"	260
" " 3ra	JOSE A. SOTO DEL VALLE ROVIRA	"	"	261
" " 3ra	ANTONIO CARABEO FERNANDEZ	"	"	262
" " ...	MIGUEL F. GARCIA ZARRAGOITIA	"	"	263
" " 2da	JOSE M. BOUSQUET RODRIGUEZ	"	"	264
" " 2da	FERNANDO A. RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ	"	"	265
" " 2da	ABELARDO A. LOPEZ DE QUERALTA MENA	"	"	266
" " 3ra	PEDRO PILLADO Y MONTALVO	"	"	267
Cabo	REGINO SOSA Y MESA	"	"	268
Sarg. de ...	PABLO MESA Y PEREZ	"	"	269

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

Soldado	RODOLFO SANCHEZ Y BLANCO	ler Teniente	270
Sarg. de 2da	RAFAEL PENARRANDA Y VALDEZ	" "	271
" " 2da	LUIS CERVANTES Y ALFONSO	" "	272
" " 3ra	CARLOS MARTINEZ MENA	" "	273
" " 3ra	RAMIRO BASALLO BALLADARES	" "	274
Cabo	ESTEBAN CUZA Y CARBEY	" "	275
Sarg. de 2da	FRANCISEO A. GIRALDINO FONTE	" "	276
2do Tte.Sup.	GABRIEL FOLLA Y ARCEO	" "	277
2do Tte.Sup.	CANDIDO REY Y PORRAS	" "	278
2do Tte.Sup.	ANTONIO BILBATUA Y SANZ	" "	279
Sarg. de 2da	JOSE L. FRAGA Y FRANCOS	ler Tte.Mec.	280
Doctor	ESTANISLAO DOMINGUEZ GALVAN	ler Tte.Vet.	281
Doctor	LAUREANO APELES CLAPERA	ler Tte.Vet.	282
Doctor	ADRIANO PADRON Y TORRA	ler Tte.Vet.	283
Doctor	RAMON MAS Y CAYADO	ler Tte.Vet.	284
Doctor	LEOPOLDO RIERA Y AVALOS	ler Tte.Dent.	285
Doctor	FELIX CABALLOL Y DE VERA	ler Tte.Dent.	286
Sarg. de ...	PEDRO RODRIGUEZ Y OCHOA	ler Teniente	287
" " ...	CELESTINO IGLESIAS FRANCO	" "	288
" " 2da	JOSE CABRANES S.O.A.	" "	289
" " 1ra	ANTONIO T. RAMOS Y AVILA	" "	290
Doctor	JOSE J. FIGATOLA E INFANTE	ler Tte.Aud.	291
Doctor	NILO F. M. PICAZO Y COSSIO	ler Tte.Aud.	292
Doctor	ARMANDO NIN Y RODRIGUEZ	ler Tte.Aud.	293
Doctor	ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ GARRIDO	ler Tte.Aud.	294
2do Teniente	OTILIO ROJAS MEIS	ler Teniente	295
Doctor	JUAN ABASCAL Y HERNANDEZ	ler Tte.Aud.	296
Doctor	LORENZO COLL Y TORRES	ler Tte.Aud.	297
Doctor	GENARO F. A. MARTINEZ DE VILLA	ler Tte.Aud.	298
Doctor	PEDRO L. DE LA C. PERDOMO Y HERRADA	ler Tte.Aud.	299
Doctor	FERNANDO N. NEUGART ALONSO	ler Tte.Aud.	300
Doctor	GUILLERMO DE LA TORRE LATTE	ler Tte.Med.	301
Doctor	JUAN CLARK Y ALVAREZ	ler Tte.Med.	302
Doctor	LUIS MUNIZ Y ANGULO	ler Tte.Med.	303

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

Doctor	VICTOR M. PADILLA Y CESPEDES	1er Tte.Med.	304
Doctor	ALFREDO HERNANDEZ FROMET Y HERNANDEZ	" " "	305
Doctor	EDUARDO TABARES Y BOYES	" " "	306
Doctor	MIGUEL A. DELGADO Y TRAVIESO	" " "	307
Doctor	BARTOLOME RODRIGUEZ Y GONZALEZ	" " "	308
Doctor	JULIO C. VALDEZ Y BARRERA	" " "	309
Doctor	MOISES CHAPPOTIN Y DIAZ	" " "	310
Doctor	JOSE F. SAAVEDRA Y DIAZ	" " "	311
Doctor	SECUNDINO A. HERNANDEZ PADRON	" " Färm.	312
Doctor	ENRIQUE A. BARBERO Y ROMERO	" " Farm.	313
Doctor	SANTIAGO CODINA ARAMBURO	" " Dent.	314
Doctor	RAFAEL SILVA RUIZ	" " Dent.	315
Doctor	ANTONIO FERNANDEZ QUINTANA	" " Dent.	316
Doctor	CARLOS VALDES COFINO	" " Dent.	317
Doctor	CRUZ R. DELGADO Y CUZA	" " Vet.	318
Doctor	JOSE A. MORENO Y MENDEZ	" " Vet.	319
Sarg. de lra	ROGELIO LOPEZ Y JORGE	1er Teniente	320
Doctor	CELESTINO R. LOPEZ Y SANCHEZ	1er Tte.Med.	321
Doctor	GREGORIO QUINTERO FANO	1er Tte.Med.	322
Doctor	NEMESIO SUAREZ HERNANDEZ	1er Tte.Med.	323
Doctor	JOSE D. ARIAS AVELLAN	1er Tte.Med.	324
Doctor	MANUEL DE J. DEDIEN ECHEVARRIA	1er Tte.Dent.	325
2do Teniente	MARCELINO MENENDEZ FERNANDEZ	1er Teniente	326
Doctor	RAFAEL CASTRO Y GONZALEZ	1er Tte.Med.	327
Doctor	CARLOS RANDIN Y VERGARA	1er Tte.Dent.	328
Doctor	ANTONIO CUESTA Y VEGA	1er Tte.Dent.	329
Sarg. de ...	RAFAEL GRENIER TORRES	1er Teniente	330
" " ...	FAUSTO COLLAZO S.O.A.	1er Tte.Piloto	331
Soldado	MARIO E. RODRIGUEZ FUNDORA	1er Teniente	332
Soldado	LAZARO LANDEIRA S.O.A.	1er Teniente	333
Soldado	QUIRINO URIA Y LOPEZ	1er Teniente	334
Soldado	ADRIAN HERNANDEZ VALDES	1er Teniente	335
Sarg. de lra	JOSE M. ACOSTA Y DE LA FUENTE	1er Teniente	336
" " lra	ANTONIO CANTILLO ALVAREZ	1er Teniente	337

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

Sarg. de 1ra	FERNANDO CAPESTANY GONZALEZ	1er Teniente	338
" " 2da	RAFAEL AGUIRRE GONZALEZ	" "	339
Doctor	MANUEL SANCHEZ Y PESSINO	1er Tte.Med.	340
Doctor	EDUARDO TAMAYO Y SILVEYRA	" " "	341
Sarg. de ...	CARLOS PARRA Y QUIROS	1er Teniente	342
" " ...	URBANO MATOS Y RODRIGUEZ	" "	343
" " ...	LUIS BLANCO Y SUAREZ	" "	344
" " ...	ERASMO U. CABALLERO VARONA	" "	345
" " ...	JOSE R. GIL S.O.A.	" "	346
Doctor	FERNANDO F. DE VILLIERS RODRIGUEZ	1er Teniente	347
Sarg. de ...	JOSE ALVAREZ BLANCO	1er Teniente	348
" " ...	JOSE M. NAPOLES CASARREAL	1er Teniente	349
Doctor	FRANCISCO E. SILVA Y RUIZ	1er Tte.Med.	350
Doctor	ALBERTO DE SIERRA Y DE CALVO	1er Tte.Med.	351
2do Teniente	ANGEL V. MARTINEZ DEL ROSARIO	1er Teniente	352
Sarg. de ...	ROGELIO ORIBE Y VALDES	1er Teniente	353
2do Tte.Sup.	RAMON E. HERNANDEZ LEHMKUHL	1er Teniente	354
2do Tte.Sup.	HUMBERTO RIVERO ESPINOSA	1er Tte.Enfermero	355
2do Tte.Sup.	ORESTES R.ARCE MADRUGA	1er Teniente	356
2do Tte.Sup.	PABLO M. ESTUPINAN CABALLERO	1er Teniente	357
Doctor	FLORIDANO V. FERIA SALAZAR	1er Tte.Aud.	358
Sarg. de 1ra	FAUSTO RODRIGUEZ Y RODRIGUEZ	2do Teniente	359
" " 1ra	ANTOLIN RAMOS Y BANOS	2do Teniente	360
Soldado	ARTURO SPINDOLA Y RODRIGUEZ	2do Teniente	361
Soldado	GERMAN M. DE LA C. CORTES Y LARA	2do Teniente	362
Sarg. de 3ra	DAVID GRANDA Y ROQUE	2do Teniente	363
" " 3ra	RAIMUNDO MORALES Y MARTINEZ	2do Teniente	364
Cabo	LUIS ROBAINA Y PIEDRA	2do Teniente	365
2do Tte.Sup.	PABLO ROQUE Y ORIHUELA	2do Teniente	366
Sarg. de 2da	JOAQUIN VARONA Y BRAHANTES	2do Teniente	367
" " 2da	HIPOLITO DOMINGUEZ Y MEDINA	2do Teniente	368
Cabo	MARIO DIAZ Y MONTERO	2do Teniente	369
Sarg. de 1ra	FELIX T. GUTIERREZ Y URANGA	2do Teniente	370
" " 1ra	ERNESTO ACOSTA Y GINORI	2do Teniente	371

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

Sarg. de 2da	GUSTAVO CARRERA Y LANDA	2do Teniente		372
" " 3ra	VICTOR CUERVO Y CARDENAS	"	"	373
" " 3ra	FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ Y PEREZ	"	"	374
" " 3ra	JOSE B. ROQUE S.O.A.	"	"	375
2do Tte.Sup.	JULIO C. VALDES Y COFINO	"	"	376
Sarg. de 1ra	RAFAEL MADRAZO Y PALACIOS	"	"	377
" " 2da	SILVESTRE MARTINEZ Y SOTOLONGO	"	"	378
" " 2da	ALFREDO TAMAYO Y RICARDO	"	"	379
" " 3ra	ANGEL M. RIVAS Y RIVAS	"	"	380
" " 3ra	EUGENIO ESCALONA Y MAYEDO	"	"	381
" " ...	JOSE MARTINEZ RICOS	"	"	382
" " 1ra	OCTAVIANO BRAVO Y PEREZ	"	"	383
" " 2da	ALEJANDRO LUGO S.O.A.	"	"	384
" " 3ra	JOSE M. FERNANDEZ Y DUENAS	"	"	385
" " 1ra	JUAN J. PUERTO Y RAMOS	"	"	386
" " 3ra	CLEMENTE AGUILAR S.O.A.	"	"	387
Cabo	SERAFIN DE P. ABAD Y QUEVEDO	"	"	388
Sarg. de 2da	JESUS GONZALEZ Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	389
" " 2da	CEREFINO SUAREZ Y BRITO	"	"	390
" " 3ra	RAFAEL VILLAFANA Y TURINO	"	"	391
Soldado	JOSE FERNANDEZ Y REY	"	"	392
Sarg. de 2da	GREGORIO GONZALEZ Y GONZALEZ	"	"	393
" " 2da	CEFERINO SANABRIA Y CORZO	"	"	394
" " 3ra	JUAN CASTANEDA Y PEREZ	"	"	395
" " 3ra	PABLO P. LIMA Y GONZALEZ	"	"	396
" " 2da	GENARO IZQUIERDO Y POZO	"	"	397
" " 3ra	TIBURCIO FERIA E IZQUIERDO	"	"	398
" " 3ra	AQUILINO GUERRA Y GONZALEZ	"	"	399
" " 3ra	MATEO ZERPA S.O.A. retired	"	"	400
" " 2da	FRANCISCO C. GUTIERREZ S.O.A. resigned	"	"	401
" " 3ra	POLICARPO LUIS Y RODRIGUEZ	2do Teniente		402
" " 3ra	JESUS CASANOVA Y GOMEZ	"	"	403
" " 2da	ISIDORO M. DE ROJAS Y VILLAMONTE	"	"	404
" " 2da	AQUILINO GONZALEZ Y PERAZA	"	"	405

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

Sarg. de 2da	RAMON PENA Y FLEITES	2do Teniente		406
" " 2da	AGUSTIN VENEGAS Y SANTANA	"	"	407
" " 2da	VALENTIN M. FUENTES Y MACIA	"	"	408
" " 3ra	ILDEFONSO VICARIA Y BLANCO	"	"	409
" " 3ra	MANUEL CARRILLO Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	410
Soldado	HERIBERTO IZQUIERDO S.O.A. resigned"	"	"	411
Sarg. de 3ra	JOSE L. SOLORZANO Y REYES	"	"	412
" " 3ra	JUAN J. TRAVIESO Y GONZALEZ	"	"	413
" " 2da	RICARDO DE LOS SANTOS MARQUETTI	"	"	414
" " 2da	JOSE DE LOS SANTOS MARQUETTI	"	"	415
" " 3ra	RAFAEL LEYVA Y AVILA	"	"	416
" " 3ra	RAFAEL MORALES Y ALVAREZ	"	"	417
" " 3ra	JOSE IGLESIAS E INFANTE	"	"	418
" " 3ra	FLORENTINO TISSER Y DUVERGEL	"	"	419
" " 3ra	EMILIO J. RUBI Y LIMA	"	"	420
" " 3ra	AMADOR ECHEVARRIA S.O.A.	"	"	421
" " 3ra	MANUEL L. VIAMONTE Y MARTINEZ	"	"	422
" " 3ra	MANUEL DELFIN S.O.A.	"	"	423
Soldado	ANGEL ORTIZ S.O.A.	"	"	424
Of. Sup.	MARCELINO GARCIA Y ALVAREZ	"	"	425
" "	LUIS E. ALVAREZ Y BOTELI	"	"	426
" "	DIMAS PRIETO Y LUNA	"	"	427
" "	JOSE PEREZ Y ABREN	"	"	428
" "	PEDRO CASTILLO Y SAN ROMAN	"	"	429
" "	JOSE REYES Y HERNANDEZ	"	"	430
" "	RAFAEL ALVAREZ Y TORRES	"	"	431
" "	JOSE DE LA E. SARDINAS S.O.A.	"	"	432
" "	CECILIO PEREZ Y ALFONSO	"	"	433
" "	VALENTIN MEDINA Y LAZO	"	"	434
" "	JOSE G. PEREZ Y MARTINEZ	"	"	435
" "	PEDRO MARTINEZ Y HORTA	"	"	436
Sarg. de 1ra	ANTONIO GUERRO Y OJEDA	"	"	437
" " 2da	NARCISO L. AYALA Y VALDES	"	"	438
" " 2da	MANUEL A. FERNANDEZ S.O.A.	"	"	439

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

Sarg. de	2da	FRANCISCO C. DE LA TORRE CONTRERAS	2do Teniente	440
" "	2da	RAMON L. GARATEIX Y FLORAT	" "	441
" "	2da	ANGEL GONZALEZ Y PINO	" "	442
" "	2da	DOMINGO GARCIA Y GANGAS	" "	443
" "	3ra	GERVASIO CASTELLANOS RODRIGUEZ	" "	444
" "	3ra	SECUNDINO B. VALDESPINO S.O.A.	" "	445
" "	3ra	FILOMENO MARTINEZ CANIZARES	" "	446
" "	3ra	MARIO MARTINEZ Y ANCIANO	" "	447
" "	3ra	ESTEBAN A. GUTIERREZ Y GARCIA	" "	448
" "	3ra	FRANCISCO CARMENATI Y NIEVE	" "	449
" "	3ra	HIGINIO R. CARDENAS RODRIGUEZ	" "	450
Soldado		RICARDO TORRES Y LEON	" "	451
"		PEDRO OJEDA Y CINTRA	" "	452
Sarg. de	...	LUIS LYNN Y MAQUIE	" "	453
" "	...	DIONISIO HERRERA S.O.A.	" "	454
Soldado		ISIDRO B. AGUILA S.O.A.	" "	455
Sarg. de	1ra	ISMAEL BRAVO Y QUINONES	" "	456
" "	2da	ELADIO CALERO Y MARTINEZ	" "	457
" "	3ra	ISAAC S.HERNANDEZ HURTADO DE MENDOZA	" "	458
Soldado		JOSE MORERA Y MARTINEZ	" "	459
"		MANUEL DE J. CARMENATE S.O.A.	" "	460
Sarg. de	2da	JOSE R. RODRIGUEZ DUARTE	" "	461
" "	2da	RAMON ENRIQUEZ Y ROQUE	" "	462
" "	3ra	ANTONIO SOTOLONGO VALDES	" "	463
" "	3ra	ANTONIO A. ANTELO S.O.A.	" "	464
" "	2da	MANUEL MACHADO Y LEDESMA	" "	465
" "	2da	PEDRO DELGADO Y PEREZ	" "	466
" "	2da	FERNANDO RAMOS Y CABRERA	" "	467
" "	2da	RAMON A. GIRAL S.O.A.	" "	468
" "	3ra	JUAN A. MORA Y CASTANEDA	" "	469
" "	2da	FEDERICO GARCIA HERNANDEZ	" "	470
" "	3ra	ANGEL FULLADORA Y LAGO	" "	471
" "	1ra	ANTONIO J. PALMER Y ALVAREZ	" "	472
" "	3ra	PABLO PIQUERO Y DUANY	" "	473

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

Sarg. de 3ra	LUIS M. GUTIERREZ HERNANDEZ	2do Teniente	474
Soldado	JOSE A. BECQUER ALTUNA	" "	475
Sarg. de 2da	TOMAS ALVAREZ Y ALONSO	2do Tte.Mec.	476
" " 2da	MIGUEL A . HERNANDEZ Y SANTOS	2do Tte.Mec.	477
~~Doctor~~	~~ESTANISLAO DOMINGUEZ GALVAN~~ see 281	~~1er Tte.Vet.~~	~~478~~
Cabo	JULIO PEREZ S.O.A.	2do Teniente	479
Soldado	OSCAR SANTANA GONZALEZ	2do Teniente	480
Cabo	OCTAVIO DIAZ Y MONTERO	2do Teniente	481
Sarg. de 3ra	FRANCISCO M. CRESPO Y MOLINA	2do Teniente	482
" " 1ra	FRANCISCO H. DELGADO CASTELLANOS	2do Tte.Aux. Aud.	483
" " 1ra	FRANCISCO LOPEZ ALVAREZ	2do Tte.Aux.Aud.	484
" " 3ra	ANTONIO S. BAUZA Y ESCARRA	2do Teniente	485
Cabo	JULIO A. CAPOTE Y FIALLO	2do Teniente	486
Sarg. de ...	FEDERICO I. ROMAN Y MERINO	2do Teniente	487
" " ...	JOSE LOPEZ Y ALFONSO	2do Teniente	488
" " ...	GUALBERTO ALONSO Y MONTEAGUDO	2do Teniente	489
" " ...	SANTIAGO PENA Y LUNA	2do Teniente	490
" " ...	CECILIO NAPOLES E HIDALGO	2do Teniente	491
" " 2da	ELOY COYANES Y YANES	2do Teniente	492
2do Tte.Sup.	ROBERTO C. QUESADA AGRAMONTE	2do Teniente	493
Sarg. de 1ra	EDUARDO PULPEIRO HERNANDEZ	2do Teniente	494
" " ...	SALVADOR MARTINEZ MARTORELL	2do Teniente	495
Soldado	JORGE POWEL Y PEDROSO	2do Teniente	496
Sarg. de 1ra	JOSE R. DIAZ GONZALEZ	2do Teniente	497
" " ...	FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ Y MIRANDA	2do Teniente	498
" " 2da	DAMASO SOGO Y HERNANDEZ	2do Teniente	499
" " ...	ANGEL C. FAJARDO Y RODRIGUEZ	2do Teniente	500
" " ...	JOSE M. SOCORRO Y FUENTES	2do Teniente	501
Sarg. de ...	PEDRO CARRILLO Y BRITO	2do Teniente	502
Sarg. de ...	BUENAVENTURA J. LASTRES CARDENAS	2do Teniente	503
Sarg. de ...	FRANCISCO A. BLANCO Y LIANO	2do Teniente	504
Sarg. de ...	NARCISO A. GOMEZ Y PEREZ	2do Teniente	505
Sarg. de ...	RAMON HERNANDEZ Y SEGUI	2do Teniente	506
Sarg. de ...	FRANCISCO SUAREZ HERNANDEZ	2do Teniente	507

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

Sarg. de ...	FRANCISCO VALLE FERNANDEZ	2do Teniente		508
" " ...	AGUEDO LAGO S.O.A.	"	"	509
" " ...	JUAN ROJAS Y GONZALEZ	"	"	510
" " ...	GABRIEL GONZALEZ HERNANDEZ	"	"	511
" " ...	JOSE F. NARANJO Y BARRIOS	"	"	512
" " ...	MANUEL AMORES Y GARCIA	"	"	513
" " ...	JESUS FERNANDEZ GARCIA	"	"	514
" " ...	MIGUEL S. FERNANDEZ ULLOA	"	"	515
" " ...	JUAN MUJICA Y GALVEZ	"	"	516
" " ...	JOSE GARCIA Y DIAZ	"	"	517
" " ...	ANIBAL GARCIA COLLAZO	"	"	518
" " ...	CANDIDO FERNANDEZ RODRIGUEZ	"	"	519
" " ...	ADRIANO CLAUSSEL PEREZ	"	"	520
" " ...	LORENZO TUNDIDOR DOMINGUEZ	"	"	521
Cabo	RENE L. SCOTT S.O.A.	"	"	522
Sarg. de ...	FRANCISCO MORALES RODRIGUEZ	"	"	523
" " ...	TIMOTEO MORALES VILLAZON	"	"	524
" " ...	JUAN CUETO SANCHEZ	"	"	525
Soldado	ENRIQUE D. DIOS MOREJON	"	"	526
"	JOSE M. PEREZ DOMINGUEZ	"	"	527
"	JUAN M. QUINTANA Y OLIVA	"	"	528
Ex-2do Tte.	ANTONIO DIAZ RAMIREZ	"	"	529
Cabo	ELADIO GONZALEZ S.O.A.	"	"	530
Sarg. de ...	JESUS RUSO ALONSO	"	"	531
" " ...	JOSE ACOSTA Y CORZO	"	"	532
" " ...	ANTONIO BARRIOS ACCA	"	"	533
" " ...	FRANCISCO P. SALCEDO Y ORTIZ	"	"	534
" " ...	SEBASTIAN GARCIA HERRERA	"	"	535
" " ...	ANGEL E. PINO Y AGUILA	"	"	536
" " ...	CRISPIN RODRIGUEZ Y BARRIOS	"	"	537
" " ...	FRANCISCO GUERRA Y RODRIGUEZ	"	"	538
" " 3ra	LEONARDO HERRERA Y GARCIA	"	"	539
Doctor"	ELEUSIPO R. LEON Y LARA	2do.Tte"Dent.		540
Of. Sup.	VICTOR OTERO SENTMANAT	2DO Teniente		541

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Sarg. Taq.	LUIS E. USATORRES Y UBIETA	2do Tte.Taq.	542
" "	TOMAS E. SPENGLE Y BOCOUT	2do Teniente	543
Sargento	ALFREDO TORRIENTE .S.O.A.	" "	544
"	MARTIN DIAZ Y TAMAYO	" "	545
"	FRANCISCO A. FAJARDO Y SOTO	" "	546
"	GERVASIO GARCIA S.O.A.	" "	547
"	SANTIAGO U. MESA S.O.A.	" "	548
"	FELIX LOPEZ Y OTERO	" "	549
"	JUAN M. CUADRADO Y MELO	" "	550
"	AURELIO LESCALLE S.O.A.	" "	551
Cabo	PAULINO RODRIGUEZ Y SUAREZ	" "	552
Sargento	SEVERIANO DIEZ Y DIAZ	" "	553
"	RAFAEL V. FERRER S.O.A.	" "	554
"	TEODORO R. J. TAPANES Y DIAZ	" "	555
"	EMILIO MORALES VALDIVIA	" "	556
"	POLICARPO CHAVIANO ALVAREZ	" "	557
"	GUILLERMO GOMEZ MIRANDA	" "	558
"	GABINO NEYRA Y VENEGAS	" "	559
Cabo	MARIO LOPEZ Y SANCHEZ	" "	560
"	JORGE A. RODRIGUEZ FLORIDO Y FUENTES	" "	561
"	FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ Y LEIVA	" "	562
Of. Sup.	LUIS LOPEZ S.O.A.	" "	563
2do Tte.Sup.	ARMANDO REYES Y CHAPLE	" "	564
	menos 1 oficial enumerado dos veces (#281&478)		1
		total....	563

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SUMMARY

Sergeants commissioned	363
Corporals commissioned	26
Privates commissioned	32
Civilians commissioned	63
Warrant Officers commissioned	28
Additional 2nd Lieutenants commissioned	15
Officers who remained and were promoted	36
Officers who remained and have not been promoted	70
	633

Enlisted men commissioned and later retired	5
Enlisted men commissioned who later resigned	4
total	9

Total number of enlisted men commissioned	421
Total number of civilians commissioned	63
Warrant Officers commissioned	28
Additional 2nd Lieutenants commissioned	15
	527

Total number of enlisted men commissioned who still retain commissions.....421 ÷ 9 = 412

Total number of officers newly commissioned who still retain commissions.....527 ÷ 9 = 518

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KEY TO LIST OF OFFICERS

Relación de Oficiales que continúan en el actual Ejército Nacional	List of former Officers who continue as officers of the present Army
Antes había 189	Refers to the number of officers in that grade in the army before the revolution
Ascendido a	Promoted to
Comandante	Major
Capitán	Captain
1er Teniente	1st Lieutenant
Enfermero	Male nurse
2do Teniente	2nd Lieutenant

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RELACION DE OFICIALES QUE CONTINUAN EN EL ACTUAL EJERCITO NACIONAL:

CAPITANES (antes habia 189)

1 ABELARDO GARCIA FONSECA
2 JOSE MARTINEZ DE LA COTERA Y PENA ascendido a Comandante
3 ALBERTO DE J. ROJAS
4 CANDIDO ALFONSO Y ALONSO ascendido a Comandante
5 RAUL DE LOS SANTOS Y JIMENEZ
6 BOLIVAR VILA Y BLANCO
7 ARMANDO FUENTES Y ESTRADA
8 ANTONIO GONZALEZ Y LOPEZ
9 PEDRO PEREZ Y GONZALEZ
10 EDUARDO MARTIN Y SANSARICQ
11 GABRIEL ARIAS Y GUERRA Medico
12 SEVERO MONAL Y CUERVO
13 JOSE C. GONZALEZ Y ROJAS
14 DOMINGO PEREZ Y AROCHA
15 RAIMUNDO FERRER Y ARIAS ascendido a Comandante
16 BENITO RIERA Y GOMEZ DE LA TORRE
17 OSCAR DE LLANOS Y MARTIN VEGUE
18 JOSE MELGAR Y ORTIZ
19 GUSTAVO SARIOL Y BARRERAS
20 GREGORIO QUEREJETA Y VALDES ascendido a Comandante
21 PEDRO TANDRON Y HERNANDEZ
22 JOSE RANDIN Y VERGARA Medico
23 ISIDRO R. DE FRANCO Y BEOTO
24 ENRIQUE BORBONET Y ECHEVARRIA

PRIMEROS TENIENTES (antes habia 240)

25 LUIS CASAS Y ROMERO Musico ascendido a Capitan
26 FELIPE MUNILLA Y DURAN ascendido a Capitan
27 ROBERTO MARQUEZ Y PEDROSO
28 ELIO S. SANCHEZ Y LIMA ascendido a Capitan
29 MANUEL TUERO Y PEREZ
30 JUAN CANO Y CAMPOS
31 LUIS L. LARCADA Y TERRATS ascendido a Capitan
32 RAMON VALLS Y FUNDORA ascendido a Capitan
33 LUIS J. GONZALEZ Y BARQUIN Veterinario
34 ANTONIO G. CASTANEIRA Y CANTERO
35 ANDRES VALDES Y GARAY
36 RAMON PEREZ Y MIRANDA
37 ANTONIO CARABALLO Y DILLA ascendido a Capitan
38 CASIMIRO LAVASTIDA Y OLIVER ascendido a Capitan
39 ADOLFO GONZALEZ Y MENENDEZ ascendido a Capitan
40 JAVIER OLIVERA Y GUERRA
41 TEODORO FABIAN Y MARTINEZ ascendido a Capitan
42 ALFONSO BUSTAMANTE Y HURTADO ascendido a Capitan
43 ANTONIO BARREIRO Y AMAYA
44 JOSE M. ROBAINAS Y RODRIGUEZ
45 ANTONIO BLANCO Y MONTALVAN ascendido a Capitan
46 IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ Y VIERA
47 JUAN ACOSTA Y FUNDORA
48 ALEJANDRO IGLESIAS Y GONZALEZ
49 PEDRO DOLE Y COELLO ascendido a Capitan
50 RAMON CORVO Y BARQUIN ascendido a Capitan
51 JOSE PEREZ Y GARCIA ascendido a Capitan
52 FRANCISCO J. TABERNILLA Y DOLZ ascendido a Comandante
53 ROGELIO ROJAS Y MEIS ascendido a Capitan
54 ANGEL RICARDO Y SOLER Veterinario
55 ENRIQUE J. ALVAREZ Y GARCIA Veterinario
56 LUCIO R. SERVANTES Y MORALES Medico
57 JOSE D. A. FERNANDEZ VALDES Medico

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58 MANUEL CRUZ Y QUESADA ascendido a Capitan
59 JOSE R. DOMINGUEZ Y MEDINA ascendido a Capitan
60 MANUEL DIAZ Y RODRIGUEZ
61 DIEGO A. PEREZ Y DIAZ Veterinario
62 ANTONIO SAENZ Y SOTOLONGO
63 FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ Y FERNANDEZ
64 LEODACIO SOSA Y BAEZ
65 AURELIO HEVIA Y PRIETO

SEGUNDOS TENIENTES (antes habia 108)

66 ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ Y RODRIGUEZ
67 JOSE M. CANIZARES Y GARCIA
68 PABLO ALDAMA
69 ANTONIO BOLET Y TREMOLEDA ascendido a Capitan
70 OSCAR ALFONSO Y CAROL ascendido a Capitan
71 JOSE R. COTERON Y CONSUEGRA
72 ANGEL B. MARTINEZ DEL ROSARIO ascendido a 1er Teniente
73 JOSE HERNANDEZ
74 ALBERTO HERNANDEZ Y RAMOS
75 PEDRO FIGUEREDO Y SUEIRO
76 JOSE ENTRALGO Y RECIO
77 JOSE MARTINEZ E IZNAGA ascendido a 1er Teniente
78 RICARDO PEREZ Y BARNAT ascendido a Capitan
79 PILAR D. GARCIA Y GARCIA
80 ARTURO BOHORQUE Y CANTERO
81 MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y FERNANDEZ ascendido a 1er Teniente
82 FERNANDO SALCEDO Y LOPEZ DEL CASTILLO ascendido a 1er Tte.
83 DOMINGO RODRIGUEZ Y MULET
84 JOSE FERNANDEZ Y PAQUE
85 RAMON N. GUTIERREZ Y VELAZQUEZ ascendido a Capitan
86 VICTOR BLANCO Y MONTERO

SEGUNDOS TENIENTES SUPERNUMERARIOS (antes habia 130)

87 GABRIEL FOLLA Y ARCEO ascendido a 1er Teniente
88 BASILIO GONZALEZ Y SANTANA ascendido a Capitan
89 CANDIDO REY Y PORRAS ascendido a 1er Teniente
90 ROBERTO C. QUESADA Y AGRAMONTE
91 ARMANDO F. REYES Y CHAPLE ascendido a 2do Teniente
92 JOSE E. GARZON Y MONTANEZ
93 CARLOS M. CANTILLO Y GONZALEZ ascendido a Capitan
94 RAMON E. FERNANDEZ LEHMKUHL ascendido a 1er Teniente
95 MIGUEL A. GUERRA CATASUS
96 MANUEL BENITEZ Y VALDES ascendido a Capitan
97 GUILLERMO E. GOMEZ
98 ANTONIO BILBATUA Y SANZ ascendido a 1er Teniente
99 MANUEL S. PEREZ Y ALFONSO ascendido a Capitan
100 ORESTES ARCE Y MADRUGA ascendido a 1er Teniente
101 PABLO ROQUE Y ORIHUELA ascendido a 2do Teniente
102 JOSE CHIPI CORDOVA
103 GUSTAVO VENTURA VALDES
104 EDUARDO ARCILAGOS Y GUERRA ascendido a Capitan
105 HUMBERTO RIVERO Y ESPINOSA ascendido a 1er Tte.Enfermero
106 JULIO C. VALDES Y COFINO ascendido a 2do Teniente

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2012-133
60
WAR DEPARTMENT

6200-b

G-2 Report

2012-133/47

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. FEB 20 1934

1. Reference is made to evaluation dated January 19, 1934, of report 4419 (I.G.6200-b) of January 12, 1934.

2. By decree 3134 of December 15, 1933, there were discharged:

7 colonels,
16 lieutenant colonels,
41 majors,
125 captains,
161 first lieutenants,
68 second lieutenants,
96 supernumerary second lieutenants,
total 514 officers dismissed,
and also 3 supernumerary officers (warrant officers).

3. Total number of commissioned officers in the army on July 31, 1933.....770
Commissioned officers discharged by decree 3134....514
Difference.....256

4. OFICIALES SUPERNUMERARIOS are not included in list of commissioned officers. About one month ago, I requested former Captain Castellanos to prepare a list of former officers who remained in service under Colonel Batista. At the same time a clerk in this office prepared a list from the Official Gazette covering officers commissioned, discharged, and retired since September 4, 1933. About two weeks ago, Captain Castellanos submitted a 20 page list of all commissioned officers in the Cuban army as of about February 1, 1934, including former officers who have remained with the present army. The list of this latter group was compiled by a group of some 10 or 12 former officers. This list, while not vouched for as absolutely accurate according to Captain Castellanos, does include within very close limits, all former officers still with the army. This office rearranged this 20 page tabulation according to present commissioned grades. Through error the clerk prepared it in Spanish instead of in English. Therefore, there is attached hereto a key giving the English equivalent of the Spanish terms used in this list.

5. The list shows the following figures:

Total commissioned in army.....633
which includes 106 former officers of the active list who have remained with the army.....106
The difference represents officers commissioned since September 4, 1933.....527

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4474 February 16, 1934

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From this number of commissioned officers of.....527
there must be deducted 5 retired and 4 resigned
of those commissioned since September 4, 1933.... 9

which leaves a total of newly commissioned
officers still in service of.....518

and a total of commissioned officers now on
active list of.....624

6. If a translation of this list in English is desired, it is requested that this office be so informed. A copy is being furnished the Charge d'affaires and also a copy to the Commander, Special Service Squadron.

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

TNG/aem

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

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By
Date 6-~-69

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6-1 2012-133
61

G-2 Report 6180-b 7

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops
Permanent Military Posts and
Stations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 20 1934

1. The following shows the distribution of troops in the Cuban Army as of February 8, 1934:

General Headquarters	Regular Troops	Revolutionary Guard.	Total
Department of Direction	184	----	184
Department of Administration	393	----	393
Engineer Corps	152	31	183
Band	68	----	68
Military Hospital	141	----	141
Veterinary Hospital	26	----	26
Remount Station (El Dique)	65	----	65
School of Application (Morro Castle).	63	----	63
TOTAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.....1092		31	1123
First District	2164	125	2289
Second District	1500	---	1500
Third District	1414	43	1457
Fourth District	928	---	928
Fifth District	841	---	841
Sixth District	1745	---	1745
Seventh District	1213	400	1613
Eighth District	1083	45	1128
GENERAL TOTAL	11980	644	12624

2. Captain Durfee, A.M.A. was informed this date by Lieut.Colonel Velasco that the much hoped-for distribution of troops and strength report of the Cuban Army would be furnished this office by February 19th, at the latest. In the meantime, the above figures were taken surreptitiously from the current records at Army Headquarters,and furnished me through a Cuban secret society. They are vouched for as being accurate. It will be noted that only enlisted men, and not officers, are contained in the tabulation.

3. When Captain Durfee and I visited the Eighth District Headquarters at Pinar del Rio, February 12th, we were informed that the strength of the district was 1079, which is four less than the 1083 shown above. No mention was made as to whether the 45 Revolutionary Guards were included or not, but it is presumed that they were not. The Revolutionary Guard consists of ex-members of the Pro Ley y Justicia and the Caribe Army, both of which are now dissolved. It also includes a number of former enlisted men. It is understood that they are considered as recruits, but while carried as members of the Revolutionary Guard they receive shelter, clothing, food and $5.00 per month.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

M.A.,Havana No.4475 February 16, 1934

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2012-133
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6200-b

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

2012-133/55

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 23 1934

Former Cuban Army Officers.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4461, I.G. No.6200-b, dated February 14, 1934, it is doubtful if the policy to pension off the former officers will prove to be a satisfactory solution. However, it is probably the best policy that can be followed under the circumstances. Colonel Batista will not permit them to return to duty with the Army; also he has definitely objected to a much-needed reorganization of the National and Municipal police forces of Cuba under the supervision of Colonel Julio Sanguily and other former Army officers. Likewise, President Mendieta is offering these officers no encouragement towards obtaining employment with the civil government. Some fifteen former naval officers have accepted positions in the Mercantile Marine of Cuba, in which there are several coastal vessels operating under the Cuban flag. Former Captain Torres-Menier, who was previously Chief of the Cuban Air Corps, with four other former Air Corps officers, have accepted positions with the Colombian Army as aviation instructors.

2. Although much sympathy is expressed for the economic plight of many of these former officers by foreign and Cuban business men and the conservative Cubans, nevertheless, there is so much unemployment and business conditions are so deplorable throughout Cuba, that but few opportunities for civil employment are open to these former officers.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4486 February 20, 1934.

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6-1

2012-133
63

G-2 Report

6200-b

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Personnel
(b) Commissioned Officers

2012-133/47

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 26 1934

1. Reference is made to evaluation dated January 19, 1934, of report 4419 (I.G.6200-b) of January 12, 1934.

2. In view of the fact that a list of commissioned officers was forwarded February 16, 1934, with report 4474, as being more accurate, it is assumed that a corrected report 4419 is not desired at this time.

2012-133/60

3. However, the figures, some of them approximations, showing the number of officers as reported by report 4419 are as follows:

Total of active officers August 12, 1933		770
" discharged by decree 3134 of 12/15/33		514
" " " " 486 " 1/26/34		51
Tried or awaiting trial for alleged misdeeds during the Machado regime, approximately		..30
Discharged, resigned, or died since August 12, 1933, estimated		69
Former officers remaining in active service	106	770

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

TNG/em

M. A. Cuba Report 4487 February 21, 1934

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6-1 2012-133 64

G-2 Report 6180

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

Second Military District.
Camaguey Province.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 5 1934

2012-133/44

1. The following report on distribution of troops in Camaguey Province is supplementary to report No. 4415, dated January 9, 1934. It shows the location of the various posts occupied by Rural Guard squadrons Nos. 32, 33, 41, and the Headquarters of the Camaguey district. It does not complete the distribution in Camaguey Province, as the reports on some of the squadrons have not been received. The total will not agree with the total for the Second District of 1500, as given in report No. 4475 (6180-b) dated February 16, 1934, for the same reason. Report on the remaining squadrons will be submitted as soon as received in this office:

2012-133 61

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT
CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

	Officers	Enlisted
Headquarters	3	99
Band		28
Tercio Tactico	7	253
Machine Gun Platoon	1	46
Transportation		10
	11	436

(Note: There is probably some error in the number of officers which this office will try to correct at the earliest opportunity).

R. G. SQUADRON NO. 32

	Officers	Enlisted
Florida	2	64
Vertientes	1	18
Piedrecitas		19
Cespedes		8
Magarabamba		9
Central Baragua	1	19
Gaspar		14
La Vallita		9
Machine Gun Platoon		7
Detachments away		21
Centrals Estrella, Agramante and Florida		11
	4	199

R. G. SQUADRON No. 33

Ciego de Avila	3	82
Jaguayal		9
Algodones		9
Central Stewart		19
La Teresa		8
Jatibonico	1	19
Arroyo Blanca		8
Majagua		11
Jibara		8

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R.G. SQUADRON No. 33 (Cont'd)

	Officers	Enlisted
Total	4	173

R. G. SQUADRON NO. 41.

Nuevitas	2	60
Lugareno		22
Sanado	1	28
Esmeralda	1	37
Sola		29
Altagracia		12
	4	188
Grand Total - - -	23	996

For and in the absence of
the Military Attache.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
(Confidential)

TNG:vm

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6-1 2012-133 65

G-2 Report 6200-b

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

2012-133/62

Pensions for ex-officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 12 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4486, I.G. No.6200-b, dated March 1, 1934. The only amount of pensions for the various grades was reported by report No. 4302, I.G. No. 6200-b, dated November 4, 1933. Since that date no changes have been made. No information on the amounts of pension for ex-officers has been published. The ex-officers have recently received their pay for the month of April, 1933, which heretofore had not been paid.

2274-S 3/3

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
LVHD:vm

1s . Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba, March 9, 1934: To the Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

1. Approved.

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

From M.A., Havana No. 4508 March 9, 1934

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Havana, Cuba.

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By [illegible] Date 6-2-69

6-1 2012-133 66

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6300

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline. 2667-G-1/5

Loyalty of Troops towards Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 24 1934

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4493 (6180-b), dated March 8, 1934, it is not believed that the troops, either individually or collectively, would actually disobey an order given by their officers. As far as can be determined, no orders of any great importance, which the men did not like, have been issued.

2. It is known that a small percentage of the Army is communistic, and that the communist agitators are working to undermine what discipline now exists, but, to date, there is no evidence to indicate that the soldiers could be incited to rebellion against their officers, even in the case of issuance of unpopular orders.

3. So far as can be determined, Colonel Batista has the confidence and support of the great majority of the Army, and is doing what he can to instill discipline among the troops. Most officers are emphatic in their assertions that there is discipline in the Army, but it is very apparent that their conception of discipline and ours do not coincide.

4. It has not been intended to convey the impression that discipline is entirely and utterly lacking in the Cuban Army, for such is not the case. The Army is functioning, but is going through a period of reorganization which will take some time to complete, and, in addition, is doing some of the police work in Havana. For example, a soldier is stationed at each entrance to the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Stores, due to bombings that have taken place there.

5. There are probably more recruits in the Army today than usual, due to the reorganization, and this may account, in part, for the present conditions. Also, with so many new officers, it will take time for them to adjust themselves to their new status, to learn their jobs, and to separate themselves from their former friends who remain in the ranks. Until that happens, the state of real discipline in the Army must remain on a rather low plane.

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

LVHD:vm

Source: Personal Observation

1st. Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, March 20, 1934:
To the Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

1. Approved.

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

M.A. Havana 4525 March 20, 1934

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
6-1 67
APR 16 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Armed Revolutionary Movements.

Officers and Enlisted Men Given Medals for Part in September Uprising.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 14 1934

1. More than 1500 officers and enlisted men of the Constitutional Army were decorated with medals on April 8th, commemorative of the "Fourth of September," when the first revolutionary government in Cuba was established. The decorations were distributed after impressive ceremonies at General Staff Headquarters. Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff, whose ascension to his present post was gained through the chain of fast moving events following the rebellion of enlisted men September 4, 1933, was the first to receive the decoration, which was placed on his breast by an enlisted man, and in many cases privates were the ones who placed the medals upon officers.

2. Army leaders, in brief addresses, lauded the improvement of the armed forces since the rebellion, and stressed the necessity of remaining faithful to the Constitutional Government.

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

Source: Press.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4555 April 9, 1934.

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

MAY 8 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
68
WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Prisoners.

Indictment of Colonel Batista,
Chief of Staff, Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 8 1934

1. Indictment of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army was ordered on May 2nd. by the Supreme Court of Cuba on charges of contempt of court for refusing to turn over to the Civil Courts the cases against officers and soldiers accused of the killing of Mario Cadenas, a student, on December 17, 1933, in violation of orders of the Supreme Court.

2. Lieut.Colonel Ignacio Galindez, Major Ramon Corbo and two privates were accused of complicity in the killing of Cadenas, who was severely tortured and mutiliated before he was killed. His death caused a furious protest from Cuban students and revolutionary organizations.

3. Colonel Batista has refused to comply with orders of the Civil Courts, but tried the accused military personnel by Military Court, which found the men not guilty and released them. According to information obtained in private conversations, it is not expected that Batista will pay any attention whatsoever to the indictment.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4594 May 4, 1934

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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6-1
JUL 14 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
69
WAR DEPARTMENT
1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 14 1934

Former Army Officers
Arrested in Raids.

1. Late in the afternoon of Friday, July 6th, police and soldiers raided the office of the Headquarters of the ex-Army Officers Association which is located in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, in the heart of Havana. Some fifteen or twenty ex-officers were present at the Headquarters at the time and these were taken into custody of the police. A thorough search of the office revealed a list of the present commissioned officers of the Army with the duties which each one performs; also a considerable number of communist seals and other documents which the authorities hold to be indicative of a plot to overthrow the present Government and Army. By means of the telephone, other officers were induced to come to the Headquarters, and upon arrival were taken into custody by the police. In all, some fifty officers were lodged in Cabanas after the raid. The ex-Officers Association Headquarters has apparently been under observation for some time, although, until now, no evidence of any large meetings could be obtained.

2. Following the raid on the Association's Headquarters, the homes of various ex-officers were entered and searched by police and soldiers. Several fire arms, mostly pistols, were discovered and confiscated.

3. Colonel Batista has stated to newspaper reporters that he is positive of the existence of a plot to overthrow the Army and the Government. Although some thirty of the ex-officers have been released, since nothing could be proved against them, he has also stated that he desires a speedy investigation with the idea of releasing all who are not proven to be implicated in the plot.

4. Among the ex-officers arrested and later freed was Guillermo Sanguily, son of the former Chief of the Aviation Corps, Colonel Julio Sanguily, and whose arrest Saturday at the home of his father brought a storm of protest from his friends. The release of these officers followed a lengthy conference at Camp Columbia between Colonel Batista and Lieut. Colonel Pedraza, Chief of the National Police. It was after this conference that the speedy investigation of all those implicated was ordered.

5. Coincident with the raid in Havana, raids were carried out in the City of Santa Clara and in Pinar del Rio. In Santa Clara seven former officers of the Army were arrested, including one major, two captains and four lieutenants. Though no definite incriminating evidence has been brought to light, it is stated that this group of Army officers, together with some ABC members and Rafael Giraud, who was provisional manager of the Electric Company during the Grau regime, were implicated. The Cuban press claims that in Pinar del Rio the plot was on the verge of reaching alarming proportions when the raid was made. It is stated that more than 200 persons are under investigation for their part in the projected revolt.

From M.A., Havana No. 4681 July 9, 1934.

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

6. On Saturday morning one of the ex-officers came to this office with reference to the Havana raid. He stated that the reason for his visit was to assure me that there was no plot or conspiracy on the part of the ex-officers and that there was no evidence of their reported plan to assassinate Ambassador Caffery in the effort to cause intervention, during which time of confusion they would overthrow the Army and the Government. During the course of the conversation, he stated to me that the enlisted personnel of the Army were in a state of semi-revolt against the higher officers. He assured me that he had his information from a soldier who had been formerly a member of his company.

7. From my personal observation, I have seen no evidence of any spirit of revolt on the part of the soldiers, although, as has been reported previously, discipline is very lax.

L. V. H. Durfee.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

LVHD:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4681 July 9, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Confidential: The Military Attaché
Havana, Cuba.

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-2-69

AUG 15 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

6-1 2012-133

G-2 Report 6200-b.

CUBA (Combat)
Subject: Commissioned Officers.

Degree of Discipline Maintained.
Former Army Officers, etc.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 14 1934

2012-133/69

1. Reference evaluation of reports dated July 26, 1934, report No. 4681, I. G. No. 6200-b, and report No. 4686, I. G. 6200-b.

2657-B-330/291

2. As has been reported, discipline in certain of the Army posts is slowly being inculcated in the regiments, though the progress in most cases is not sufficiently rapid to enable the observer to note a great deal of change during the past six months. The officers of the various garrisons are quick to lead one to believe that an excellent state of discipline exists, though observations prove to the contrary.

3. All military men during this time are required to wear uniform at all times, and, apparently, it is impossible to get the private soldiers to take a pride in their uniforms either in barracks or in town. There are exceptions to this, of course; some few men appearing on the streets in clean, well-fitting uniforms buttoned throughout, but the large majority of enlisted men, and some officers, may be seen in the City with the shirt collar open, or if a blouse is worn, with it unbuttoned.

4. I have yet to see an enlisted man salute an officer outside of the limits of the garrison, though inside, military courtesies are rendered to a certain extent, but usually in a very haphazard manner.

5. A rumor bearing on the degree of discipline maintained has just come to the ears of the undersigned. Efforts are being made to confirm or prove it groundless. The rumor is to the effect that there are still within the ranks of the Army many men who secretly are followers of Machado, and that on August 12th they are planning to make trouble for the Army and the Government. The rumor states also that the authorities are making preparations for this trouble and have mounted machine guns in strategic places in the garrisons and in District Headquarters. It seems that many enlisted men are disgruntled because they have not been either promoted or their services have not been recognized by the award of the Medal of Military Merit.

6. With regard to the press reports that Colonel Batista found his name on a "proscribed" list in the ex-Army Officers Headquarters, we are unable to obtain any confirmation of the report. It is believed, however, that the press exaggerated when they used the word "proscribed". It is true that a list of the present Army officers was found at the time of the raid, but it is believed that this list was not on hand for the purpose of harming anyone whose name appeared thereon, but was merely to enable the ex-officers to keep in contact with the present

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4704 August 7, 1934.

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

officers with whom they were acquainted. I have been assured on more than one occasion by ex-officers that they are not planning any coup d' etat or revolution. Of course, this may simply be a "blind", for, from time to time, it has been said that the junior ex-officers are not satisfied with the present condition of affairs and are planning, by some stroke or other, to get themselves reinstated in the Army. Of this, however, no proof has been found, though the ex-Officers Association Headquarters is constantly under surveillance of Government agents.

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

Source: Press and Personal Contacts.

LVHD:vm

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From M.A., Havana No. 4704 August 7, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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71
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WAR DEPARTMENT
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6000-c

G-2 Report

CUBA (combat)

Subject: Military Policy.
(c) Influences Affecting Policy
and Military System.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 17 1934

Breach between Colonel Batista
and the A.B.C. Society.

1. The breach between Colonel Batista and the A.B.C. political party appears to be widening. The two have been antagonistic ever since last Fall when the A.B.C. Party promised to help the ex-officers who were then in the Hotel National. It has been stated that only because of the failure of the A.B.C. to come to the assistance of the ex-officers during the Hotel National battle, the soldiers under the leadership of the then Sergeant Batista, were able to force the surrender of the occupants of the Hotel and expel them from the Army.

2. Colonel Batista was aware of the fact that the A.B.C. Party was favorable to the ex-officers and, therefore, his work in the Government has not been harmonious with those members of the A.B.C. who occupied Government positions. After the trouble on June 17th, 1934, when terrorists fired into the A.B.C. parade, killing several and wounding more, the A.B.C. leaders bitterly assailed the President and Colonel Batista for not providing them with the necessary protection.

3. As a result of this controversy, the A.B.C. members of the Cabinet withdrew from the Government, stating at the time that though they would continue to support the Government, in view of the occurrences, they could not conscientiously take active part in it. Later, the A.B.C. Action Group, which was composed of armed and drilled platoons of men, was dissolved, ostensibly voluntarily on the part of the A.B.C., but really at the insistence of Colonel Batista.

4. More recently, there appeared an editorial in the newspaper "Accion", an A.B.C. publication, which criticised Colonel Batista and the Army, stating that the latter was extremely lacking in discipline and complaining of the actions of some of its members. This article brought forth an open letter from Colonel Batista, published in the newspapers of August 13th. In this letter Colonel Batista refutes the statements made in the editorial by stating that an extremely high state of discipline exists in the Army, and he also accuses the A.B.C. Party of attempting to undermine that discipline. Further, he branches out into the political situation and states that the Army is thoroughly behind the Provosional Government and is working for the welfare of the people of Cuba. The A. B.C.'s letter in reply to Colonel Batista's covers three columns in this morning's newspaper, and in which they on their part deny the statements made by Colonel Batista, challenge him to prove their veracity by any documents which he may have in his possession, and go over the whole history of the matter from the National Hotel battle down to the present time, and end by reminding Colonel Batista that his job is not political, but to stand behind any Government, provisional or otherwise,

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4718 August 14, 1934.

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

which the people of Cuba may elect. This latter statement as much as tells him to keep out of the Government and to confine himself to the command of the Army.

5. Such is the situation at the present time, but the probabilities are that it will not rest there. It is possible that these two letters may cause an open breach between the two factions and that the Government may be drawn into the controversy. The A.B.C. Party, while not active in the Government at present, is still one of the strongest political factions on the Island, and if this controversy becomes more acute and an open breach results, we may look for serious consequences in the future.

L. V. H. Durfee.

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

Source: Press and
Personal Contacts.

LVHD:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6-1
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2012-133
72
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7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.
(e) Influences Affecting Policy and Military System.

2012-133 71
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 22 1934

Breach between the Army and the A.B.C. Society.

1. Supplementing report No. 4718, I. G. No. as above, dated August 14, 1934, the feud between the Army and the A.B.C. at the present time appears to be quiet, though by no means dead.

2. After the A.B.C.'s letter of August 14th, which was written by the General Secretary of the organization, Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz continued the discussion in a heated letter to Colonel Batista which was published in the newspapers of August 15th. In that letter Martinez Saenz, in thinly veiled terms, called Batista a liar and a coward, makes rather disparaging allusions to his parentage, depreciates his honor and challenges him to a duel to be fought anywhere except in Cuba. He accuses Colonel Batista of the misuse of public funds; of building himself a palatial residence at Camp Columbia while the enlisted men under his command are still living in antiquated quarters, and of attemtping to secure the reins of government for himself and his particular friends. This letter is highly praised by certain members of the A.B.C., though it is criticised by some of the organization's higher officials.

3. Colonel Batista was prompt to reply to this letter in concise and rather dignified terms. He merely stated to reporters that it was the type of letter that he expected from Martinez Saenz,and that when the time came he would produce the documents necessary to prove any and all statements which he had made in his previous letter to the A.B.C. - the letter which caused the reopening of the trouble between the two organizations. At the same time, Colonel Batista issued orders to the Army "not to intervene or to permit yourselves to become impassioned in the problems of revolutionary ideals or the right of the people, which in these moments are explaining themselves." This is interpreted to mean that the Army is to keep itself out of any discussion which may arise as a result of the differences now being aired in the press.

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

Source: Press.
LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4722 August 16, 1934.

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

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G-2 Report 6300

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline of the Army.

Conspiracy on the Part of a Few Officers to Overthrow Present Army.

1. On the morning of August 22nd. a conspiracy on the part of a few officers to overthrow the Army and assume command of same was uncovered by the military authorities. This revolt was planned for September 4th, to take place during the celebration in the various Army posts of the first anniversary of the coup d'etat which placed Colonel Batista in his position as Commander of the Army.

2. Colonel Batista first made sure that the revolt was being planned by having some of his senior officers confer with the ring-leaders and apparently to side with them. Once the proofs were obtained, Colonel Batista acted with his customary speed and energy. He sent Major Manuel Benitez, accompanied by an escort of thoroughly trustworthy soldiers, to Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of arresting the ring-leader , Lieut. Colonel Mario A. Hernandez, the Commander of the Pinar del Rio District. At 5 o'clock in the morning of August 22nd. Major Benitez knocked on the door of Lieut.Colonel Hernandez' quarters, just outside the military barracks, and when Hernandez came to the door, told him that he was under arrest. Hernandez resisted arrest and in the struggle was shot by one of the enlisted men. He was immediately placed in the police car and started for the military hospital in Havana. While seriously wounded in the neck, it is possible that he would have lived had there not been an accident to the car on the return trip. As it was, the car turned over, killing Hernandez and seriously injuring two corporals.

3. At Camp Columbia the other ring-leaders of the plot were arrested; these were Major Angel Echevarria, who was the Commander of Infantry Battalion No. 4 at Camp Columbia, and Captain Agustin Erice, commanding the Signal Company. These two were immediately lodged in Cabana prison, to be tried last night by Court Martial.

4. In a conference at Colonel Batista's headquarters with Major Marine, personal aide to Colonel Batista, late yesterday-day afternoon, he told me the story substantially as above, and stated also that the entire Island was quiet; all troops had been ordered to barracks as a matter of precaution, and half-hourly reports were being received by radio from all District Commanders. I was informed that Colonel Batista was considerably broken up by the discovery of the plot, since two of the ring-leaders were particular friends of his and had done exceptionally good work for him in the overthrow of the Army last September. Lieut.Colonel Hernandez rose from the grade of a Private in the old Army to the position which he held as Commander of the Pinar del Rio District. Major Echevarria was a Corporal in the same regiment, and Captain Erise was a Corporal in the Signal Corps. I was personally acquainted, slightly, with Lieut.Colonel Hernandez, having met him on my trip to Pinar del Rio last February. He seemed to me to be a young man of excellent qualifications and appeared to be doing very well as Commander of the regiment and the district. I was not acquainted with the other two officers.

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4729 August 23, 1934.

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

5. Major Mariné informed me that it was very probable that the sentence of death would be passed on the two prisoners as an example to others who should aspire to overthrow the present Army. Whether President Mendieta will intervene or not to save the lives of the two conspirators is not known. It is believed that he will do so, in view of the fact that persons accused and convicted of crimes during the Machado regime have not been executed; on the other hand, Colonel Batista will undoubtedly argue very strongly in favor of the executions in the hope that by inflicting the supreme penalty on these men, others will be dissuaded from plotting against his life and his regime.

6. It is not known what troops, if any, are implicated in this plot, but it is known that Lieut.Colonel Hernandez was not well liked by his troops or by the civilian population in Pinar del Rio; in fact, the troops in Pinar del Rio sent a message to Colonel Batista requesting the extreme punishment of the guilty officers and reiterating their loyalty to him.

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.4729 August 23, 1934.

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6-1

AUG 29 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

2012-133
74

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline.

Court Martial Of Army Officers
Accused of Treason.

2012-133/23
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 28 1934

1. Supplementing report No. 4729, index as above, dated August 23rd., the Court Martial which tried the two prisoners accused of treason found them guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence was approved by the reviewing authority and by the President. The execution of the sentence has been stayed pending the action of the Constituent Assembly which meets in December. Under the present laws of the Country, capital punishment is abolished and it will require an amendment, or a new law, before these two officers can be executed.

2. Reports from other provinces state that the entire Island is quiet, though in Havana the troops are still within the limits of the garrison as a matter of precaution.

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

Source: Press.

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4730 August 24, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report 6200-b-8.

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Commissioned Officers.
Enlisted Personnel.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 11 1934

First Anniversary of Overthrow of
Army by Enlisted Personnel.

1. The first anniversary of the overthrow of the Army by the enlisted personnel was celebrated yesterday at all posts and stations in Cuba and particularly in and around Havana.

2. During the morning various contests were held, such as the jumping of horses, mule races, etc., for the diversion of enlisted personnel. Cash prizes were given to the winners in each event. Colonel Batista occupied a position in the reviewing stand and personally congratulated the winners of the contests. He was surrounded closely by army personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, and, on several occasions, greeted cordially enlisted men who came up to talk to him. Colonel Batista, Lieut. Colonel Galindez, Lieut.Colonel Pedraza and Lieut.Colonel Velasco were accompanied for a short period by their families.

3. Though an attempt was made to follow a schedule of events, the lack of order which existed prevented much semblance of a program. The crowd was so dense around the Colonel that at times it was difficult to see the events, and no effort was made to provide any degree of order.

4. In Havana, the afternoon was dedicated to the sinking of an old hulk of a ship which had been lying in Havana harbor for several years. The ship was towed out to a point off the Malecon and at 4 o'clock the aviators started bombing it. Approximately ten bombs were dropped, one of which was dropped from a low altitude and made a direct hit, though apparently causing no appreciable damage. It is stated that explosives had been placed in the hulk for the purpose of assisting in the destruction in case the bombs did not have the required effect. After the failure of the Aviation Department, two ships of the Cuban Navy, the CUBA and the PATRIA, steamed slowly around the anchored target and attempted to sink it with their guns. The range varied from 500 to 1500 yards, and there were more misses than hits. At about 6:45 the hulk was finally sunk by the fire from the battleships at pointblank range. It is difficult to say whether or not the poor marksmanship displayed was due to inefficiency or to deteriorated powder, but it is believed that both causes played a certain part.

5. At night all the forts in and around Havana were brilliantly lighted with many-colored lights and all carried the sign - "4 de Septiembre". Two airplanes piloted by the foreign instructors, flew over the City and loosed fireworks during their flight. It is stated that during these flights the planes were fired on from the tops of buildings by unknown individuals.

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4742 September 5, 1934.

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

6. From dark until well after midnight, the celebration consisted mostly of the firing of pistols, rifles and machine guns both by people in the streets and the occupants of the various army posts. At Battery No. 5, several machine gun bursts were fired into the air. Some tracer ammunition was used. The terrorist element took advantage of the celebrations to place an excessive number of bombs. On the night of September 3rd.at least sixteen bombs were exploded in Havana, and on the night of September fourth even more bombs were heard. In anticipation of this, orders had been issued forbidding the forming of groups of more than three people and requiring individuals to be in their homes between midnight and 6 A.M.. In spite of the great number of shots fired, very little personal damage was done, only two people being killed and some sixteen wounded, mostly slightly. American residents of Havana remained off the streets after dark and took no part in the celebration.

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

Source: Personal Observation

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4742 September 5, 1934.

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SEP 17 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

2012-133/73 2012-133/74

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline.

Conspiracy of August 22nd.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 17 1934

1. Reference evaluation of reports dated September 5th, reports No. 4729 and 4730, I. G. No. 6300.

2. It is impossible to tell within any degree of certainty whether or not the revolt was planned on an extensive scale or was minor in character. It is believed, however, that it was minor, since in all conversations with officers, they have made more or less light of the whole affair, and on more than one occasion I have been assured that the troops did not take part in the plot.

3. The plan, as nearly as I can ascertain, was to do away with Colonel Batista and those officers immediately surrounding him, while Captain Erice, who was in command of the Signal Company, should send messages to the various Army posts throughout the Island, notifying them of the coup, and sending such other information as might be pertinent. The coup was scheduled to take place on September 4th, during the time when the Army would be celebrating the anniversary of the overthrow of the old Army, at which time they would be more or less disorganized.

4. It has been rumored, though it is impossible to confirm same, that Lieut. Colonel Pedraza, the Chief of Police, was actually a member of the conspiring group and that only when he had reason to believe that the plot was discovered, or was about to be discovered, did he give it away to Colonel Batista. It is known that there are several differences of opinion between Colonel Batista and Lieut.Colonel Pedraza and that the latter is not afraid to stand up to Batista and talk back to him. Pedraza is a young man still in his twenties and very smart and clean-cut in appearance, and is apparently a man of considerable ability. He has done very good work with the police force, though, of course, a lot remains yet to be done with that body. It is to be hoped that there will be no break between Batista and Pedraza, as the situation has a much better chance of being cleared up if the two men continue to work together.

5. It is impossible to state at this time whether the sentence of death imposed by the Court Martial on the two surviving members of the conspiracy has had a deterrent effect upon others, though it is believed that such is the case. All comments on the subject have been to the effect that the punishment was merited, and, in some cases, it has been stated that the sentences should have been carried out regardless of the law forbidding capital punishment. It is my own opinion that the two conspirators will not be executed after the meeting of the Constituent Assembly in December, for, by that time, interest in the case will have died down to a certain extent. It is my belief that the sentences will be commuted to life imprisonment, and should there be a change of Government after two or three years, that the conspirators will be set free by an amnesty.

L. V. H. Durfee.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4747 Sept. 11, 1934.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012.133
6000-c 77
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

2012-133/72

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Influences Affecting Policy and Military System.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 17 1934

Breach between the Army and A.B.C.

1. Reference evaluation of reports dated August 27th, report No. 4722 (6000-c), it is not believed that Martinez Saenz was connected with the plot in which the three Army officers were arrested, or that the statements which he made in the open letter to Colonel Batista were in any way connected with the conspiracy. It is stated that the trouble between Martinez Saenz and Colonel Batista started after Colonel Batista had refused to become implicated in a plot to overthrow the Mendieta Government. Martinez Saenz is supposed to have been the instigator of the plot and to have gone to Batista with the proposition that he,Batista, take over the Government and let Martinez Saenz handle the Treasury. This,Batista refused to do,and is said to have reported it to the President. This occurred probably sometime early in June, and the June 17th massacre of the A.B.C. paraders was possibly taken as a means of getting Martinez Saenz out of the Government.

2. It is believed that Colonel Batista has some proof, probably documentary, of the fact that Martinez Saenz was planning to overthrow Mendieta, and thatit is this proof to which he refers when he says that same would be produced "at the proper time." To date, he has not made public the documents, and it is very possible that the incident is closed.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.
LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4748 Sept. 11, 1934.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
28
WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Prisoners.

Former Commandant of Model Prison sentenced to pay fine of $200.00.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 22 1934

1. Former Major Pedro Castells, who, until the mutiny of September 4, 1933, was Commandant of the Presidio Modelo (Model Prison) on the Isle of Pines, and who has been confined to Cabanas Fortress since that time, has just been tried by the Provincial Court of Sanctions for his alleged misdeeds while Commandant of the prison. The Court has sentenced him to pay a $200.00 fine, but, according to the press, his counsel proposes to appeal the case.

2. Castells, it will be recalled, built the prison and did a most excellent job. His administration of the prison was a model of efficiency and he was extremely well liked and admired by the Anglo-American colony, as well as the Cubans residing on the Isle of Pines. The leading American resident of the Isle of Pines has informed me that the Anglo-American colony has been much interested in Castells' case; that they have assisted in his defense; that his record was absolutely clean and honorable and that it would be impossible for the Government to honestly convict him.

3. Since Castells' removal, the prison has been very badly administered, and with a decided lack of discipline. Convict strikes are not infrequent, and now that it is unlawful to kill a convict who jumps the 5-foot prison fence, a number of prisoners have wandered off, although all excepting two or three have voluntarily given themselves up after a few days roaming about the Island.

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

Source: Press and Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4836 December 17, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JUN 17 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MILITARY DIV.
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79
WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report ~~Restricted~~

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty.

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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-2-69

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 16 1936

Rumors of Disaffection in the Army.

1. Havana has been filled with rumors since just before the inauguration of the new President, Dr. Gomez. While most of them are so fantastic as to be easily recognizable as having no foundation whatsoever, some few are at least worth considering. These rumors have been on two general subjects: First - the probable official relationship between the new President and Colonel Batista, in particular, and the armed forces in general. These included rumors that Dr. Gomez proposed to deprive the Army of political interference in civil government affairs. Reports of alleged arguments and quarrels between the President and the Army Chief have been heard, especially on the subject of the new Army budget. These, however, cannot be confirmed. It is known that the President refused to approve the forthcoming Army budget, which had been approved by Provisional President Barnet; however, late yesterday afternoon this office was informed unofficially that the original budget estimates were finally approved by the President.

2. Much more recently and far more serious are the bits of information which have been received in this office during the past two weeks that there is an ever-increasing spirit of antagonism against Colonel Batista among the junior officers and enlisted men at Camp Columbia. Considering the reliability of my several informants, it is probable that there is some definite foundation for these rumors. The general tenor is about the same, although they come from widely separate sources or contacts. The general gist is as follows: Several field officers and a number of Lieutenants have associated themselves with a group of enlisted men for the purpose of overthrowing Colonels Batista and Pedraza. The reasons are not understood, excepting probably dissatisfaction and jealousy. One of the general causes for dissatisfaction has been, as previously reported by this office, the breaking by Batista last September of his promise, publicly announced in September, 1933, to hold office as Chief of Staff of the Army for but two years and then turn it over to a successor who might be chosen from among a group of senior officers. It is also current rumor that Batista and many officers of the Army and Navy are accepting sums of money in the form of perquisites and graft. No concrete facts can be established on this point, but there is every indication that many of the senior officers of the present Cuban Army and Navy are grafting to a very considerable extent.

3. It is understood that Colonel Jose Pedraza, Chief of Police of Havana, is extremely popular with the police, which consists at present of approximately 3200 men, many of whom were transferred from the Army to the police in 1934 at increased pay from $25.00 a month to $60.00 a month, as a reward for their participation in the coup d'etat of September 4, 1933. These are the men whom Batista felt obliged to reward, but was unable to advance to the commissioned grades in the Army. It is believed that they are very loyal to Pedraza. Recent information received in this office does not check on one point, although on other points it very generally checks. The point in question is the personal relationship between Batista and Pedraza. From one usually reliable source, I have been informed that there has developed a serious split between the two men, who were once very close friends, and it is quite possible that they may still be such, according to other information received from equally reliable sources.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5201 Date: June 10, 1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Another interesting bit of unverified information is that the radical organizations such as the "Joven Cuba" group, the communists, and a number of the Autenticos - under the name of the "United Revolutionary Front," have organized in all of the provinces, except Havana, groups of armed men, each under chosen leaders, in every one of the towns where there is located a Rural Guard detachment, and that these groups consist of just double the strength of the military detachment; that their mission is to attack and overcome these Rural Guard detachments on a signal given by revolutionary leaders in Havana. This is unsubstantiated and is probably without foundation for this reason -- practically every village of three hundred or four hundred inhabitants, or more, has a Rural Guard post which ranges in strength from a squad, as the minimum unit, to a platoon in the larger towns and a troop in the larger cities. Considering the smaller communities, the personnel of the Rural Guard has in many cases lived in the same community for many years, many of them have married in that community and expect to live there the remainder of their lives. They and their wives and relatives know every one in the community and they learn all the gossip. Considering the Cuban characteristic of talking too much, it does not seem possible that any such systematic revolutionary movement could be organized, especially in the smaller towns and villages without the information of such activity not only leaking out but becoming public knowledge in a very short time. However, I list this as a rumor, not because of its value as information but because it and the numerour other rumors indicate a state of unrest, particularly among the radical elements and those who are opposed to the present Army and Government. From experience in Cuba, I know that when there is a minimum of rumors, agitation against the Government is also at a minimum; that when rumors, no matter how wild, increase in number and intensity, there is some dangerous underlying condition of political unrest.

5. There is another rumor to the effect that when the opportunity arises, the Army will demand the resignation of the President, Dr. Gomez. Dr. Laredo Bru, the Vice President, upon succession to the presidency, would be expected to appoint his close friend and political party leader, Colonel Carlos Mendieta, as Secretary of State and then resign. Under the Constitution, Mendieta as Secretary of State would become President. This is probably just another rumor without foundation, but I do know definitely that Mendieta is the Army's favorite politician and I am sure the Army would prefer him to anyone else as President.

6. Boiling down the rumors, all or most of them may be discounted or perhaps discarded, except the fact that we know the personal and official relationship between the President and Batista is not as good as it should be, but, as stated, this situation is not one of immediate danger, as the common sense of both men will probably dictate a reasonable amount of cooperation. The more dangerous situation would be a disaffection in the Army, which might cause the overthrow of Batista. Reports of this situation have been seeping into this office for nearly a month. For some time I did not credit them, but within the past few days the same rumors, or variations of them, have been reported to me from widely separate sources, and I am compelled to believe that there is some subversive movement being organized among the enlisted men and junior officers at Camp Columbia, and in this movement there are involved probably several officers of field rank. Recently Batista spent several days at Las Cabanas with Lieut.Colonel Tabernilla. He then went to Santa Clara, visiting and inspecting the Army post in that city and accompanying the garrison on a several days practice march. The press announced that he would be gone from Havana three weeks. This office has received information from several sources that General Montalvo, the new Secretary of National Defense and a close friend of Batista,

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5201 Date: June 10, 1936.

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

advised the latter to leave Camp Columbia for a short while; that if any trouble arose at that post, Tabernilla and his Artillery regiment, with the troops from Matanzas and Santa Clara (which could be depended upon as being loyal to Batista) would concentrate against the rebellious troops of Camp Columbia.

7. I merely wish to bring to the attention of the War Department that at this time there are far more rumors circulating in Havana than at any time since the attempted general strike in the early part of March, 1935, and that while none of these rumors have so far been substantiated, it indicates a disturbed state of public mind and unrest, which may subside, but which, nevertheless, undoubtedly indicates an undercurrent of unrest, perhaps both within and outside the Army.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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JUN 30 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

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By
Date b-2-69

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Maneuvers, Field Exercises, Reviews and Inspections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 30 1936

Chief of Staff Returns from Trip to Interior.

1. On June 20th Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Army, returned by train from Santa Clara, with approximately 200 officers and cadets of the Military Academy, having been on a three weeks trip to Santa Clara Province. In spite of the heavy rains which commenced several days prior to the beginning of the trip and which have continued almost daily since - making the roads almost impassable, Colonel Batista and his staff with the contingent of officers and cadets from Havana started to march overland from Santa Clara to Trinidad. He was accompanied between these two points by a detachment of the Cavalry garrison from Santa Clara. Among the reasons given by Batista for making the trip was to establish the location for a tubercular hospital in the mountains in the vicinity of Trinidad.

2. During the march the troops engaged in the usual advance and rear guard, outpost, patrol and scouting duty. This is the first practice march, or, as it is called "maneuver", which has been undertaken by the Cuban Army for several years, and the reason for its having been undertaken a few days after the beginning of the rainy season is not fully understood. The rainy season started on May 23rd., and it has been the cause of considerable damage to farms and farm stock throughout the Island. Field operations off the road are quite impossible at this time, because of the deep and sticky mud, and it is not much better on the roads because of the heavy rains. However, it is understood that but a minimum of time was spent on military operations, which, under the circumstances, was but natural.

3. According to the press, Batista was most enthusiastically received in the numerous towns which he visited, and upon his return to Havana, June 20th, he was met at the station by a crowd of several thousand persons, mostly Army and Navy personnel and politicians. It is understood that most of the Army and Navy personnel on duty in Havana were ordered to be present at the railroad station to greet the Colonel upon his return. It is understood that efforts were made to have as large and representative a crowd as possible present upon the arrival of the Colonel. It is not known how extensive was the attempt to have large business interests send representatives for this occasion; however, the representative of a large oil company informed the undersigned that Army Headquarters had requested all the large foreign oil companies to have representatives present. Unquestionably, there had been an effort to make the Colonel's return a spectacle of considerable popular enthusiasm for political reasons. The Colonel left a few days after the inauguration of President Gomez and during the height of rumors that friction was developing between the President and the Chief of Staff of the Army.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5209 Date: June 23,1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

JUL 14 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.
(a) Loyalty.

Conviction of Enlisted Personnel for Sedition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 14 1936

1. One Sergeant and four Privates of the detachment of Rural Guard troop No. 25 stationed at Cardenas (Matanzas Province) were tried on July 4th and found guilty of "frustrated treason." The Sergeant, Leopoldo Fernandez Rivero, at first protested his innocence but later confessed to being guilty of recruiting for a revolutionary army, the purpose of which would be to overthrow the present Army leaders.

2. Information which lead to the arrest and trial of the enlisted men was furnished by a Private, Serrano Fernandez, of the same garrison, who informed his superior officer. According to the testimony, Sergeant Rivero had obtained the signatures of the four Privates, who were tried with him, to a paper which pledged them to the revolutionary cause. Sergeant Rivero committed suicide in his cell at the prison just before the sentence was announced. According to the press, Rivero had expected the death sentence, which is mandatory in the case of treason. The Court, however, changed the charges to "frustrated treason," for which the maximum penalty is twenty years in prison, and all five of the men were found guilty on this latter charge and given the maximum penalty of twenty years.

3. The next day following the events described above, Private Serrano Fernandez, who had disclosed the plot to the Commander of the garrison, was found dead in a pasture near his home on the outskirts of Cardenas, with a bullet wound in his head.

4. It is understood that several arrests were made in Havana last night in connection with this case. Among those being held for investigation are about ten former officers of the Cuban Army and two women.

5. A short time ago, thirteen enlisted men of the Cuban Navy were summarily dismissed from the service for alleged disloyalty. Information on the subject is rather vague, but it is believed that the Navy officials had some information, or, at least, strongly suspected that the thirteen enlisted men were involved in a plot to create a mutiny against the Army and Navy authorities.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5219 Date: July 8, 1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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By [signature] 6-16-69
Date
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Army Policy.

Influences Affecting Efficiency of Armed Forces of Cuba. Evidence of Decay Recently Manifested.

1. When the non-commissioned officers of the Cuban Army revolted on September 4, 1933, and shook off the faltering, lackadaisical control of the officers, the first announced mission of Batista was to correct the abuses and neglects of the former commissioned officers. One of his objectives was the better treatment of the enlisted personnel and included prompt payment, adequate housing, better equipment, and, in general, that the enlisted personnel be treated like human beings. Batista has meticulously fulfilled this promise. However, realizing the fact that the principal reason for the loss of command of the troops by the former officers was due to lack of personal knowledge and contact with the enlisted men, Batista directed that the officers in addition to being models of personal behavior would maintain at all times the most intimate contact with their men and that no outside interests, commercial or otherwise, would interfere with this contact.

2. Recent visits to various posts by the undersigned and the receipt of numerous reports from American and Cuban contacts throughout the Island have indicated that the Cuban officers for one reason or another are losing their virility, Spartan simplicity and attention to their military responsibilities. This condition while not vital at the present time, if left uncorrected, will certainly seriously affect the soundness of discipline and morale in the Cuban Army. This condition has arisen from the necessity of using relatively large numbers of officers and enlisted men on various civic-military projects, as well as in energizing the faltering functions of the various governmental departments. This has resulted in depleting the officer personnel as well as the non commissioned officer personnel on duty with troops and has lead to an increase of duty and consequent jealousy and envy on the part of the officers and men performing purely military duties. There are at the present time approximately fifteen percent of the commissioned personnel on duties other than military, and in spite of the fact that all line officers are required by regulations to live on the reservation in intimate proximity to their men, I am sure that this fifteen percent who have secured authority to reside elsewhere have permitted interests other than military to dominate their motives, and a great many have through their various civilian contacts become interested in the commercial as well as the political life of Cuba for their own personal benefit. It is believed that the proper supervision of his command - be it platoon, battery, battalion or regiment - is all that one individual can efficiently manage. When he is also interested in business or politics he will give the majority of his time to the most lucrative pursuit - to the detriment of his military responsibilities.

3. Recently the undersigned has noted more and more organizations being drilled by non-commissioned officers. Upon inquiry, I have found Major "A" and Captains "B" and "C" detailed on some civic-military project; that Captain "D" is supervising some governmental office and that Lieuts. "X", "Y" and "Z", etc. without the supervision of their superiors, are out hunting on the boulevards or in the cafes. At the close order drills and exercises that I have witnessed under these conditions, the Sergeants exercising command are wearing swords, and to all intents and purposes performing all the functions of commissioned officers.

4. Frequent reports indicate incidents where from the regimental commander down to the lowest "buck" private, individuals are receiving gifts in return for their respective influence in affairs of State, either Executive, legislative or judicial. If a "guajiro" desires to insure

From M.A., Havana Report No.5477 Date: October 13, 1937.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

himself of justice before a primary court, he first presents a pig to the Sergeant in command of the village in which the court is located. If a merchant desires to receive some special favor from the Executive, he first interviews an influencial Army officer. If an individual has a doubtful suit against a bank or a large business concern, he insures victory by first seeing the local regimental commander. While this system is inherent in Cuba, it was fairly well abolished in the years immediately following the revolution of 1933.

5. While the conditions as above outlined are strictly prohibited by Army regulations, violations are carefully kept from Colonel Batista by members of his Staff and sub-officers who are enjoying the fruits of such violations. I am convinced that Colonel Batista has kept his hands relatively clean and that when specific instances of above mentioned infractions are presented to him, he takes immediate corrective action. However, as he is well screened by an interested circle, these instances are rare and naturally when he makes his numerous well-announced inspections he finds everything "according to Hoyle."

6. Reports received by the undersigned to the effect that funds either in specie, bank drafts or foreign securities are being transferred out of the country by various high-ranking officers have been carefully investigated through the various banks and found to be without foundation. On the contrary, what graft that is being received is being used for personal aggrandizement on the Island of Cuba. Every indication convinces the undersigned that the present military regime is looking forward to a long pull and a continued reign.

7. Colonel Jose Pedraza, the Inspector General, is completely absorbed by his duties as Chief of National Police, and makes only the most cursory inspections of the Army. However, it may be said that none of these conditions exist in the National Police Force, as Colonel Pedraza keeps his officers and men constantly engaged within their proper spheres.

8. The competition of powerful officers engaged in business is thoroughly felt in the commercial circles of Cuba and is creating much adverse criticism of the Army. The constant parade of immaculate, sleek and fat officers in expensive cars throughout the streets of the Capital is also receiving much adverse criticism.

9. Conditions as outlined above for the Army are true to an even greater extent in the Navy. However, as long as the rank and file are well paid, well trained and clothed and well housed, disciplinary drills maintained, and the head of the Army continues to keep his feet on the ground, the Cuban Army's morale and efficiency will be - on the surface at least - unimpaired, but should the economic situation change, with resultant restrictions to the above conditions, it is unquestionable that conditions similar to those of the last days of Machado will present themselves for solution. It is not believed, however, barring untoward incidents, that the Machado cycle will be completed within the next three years.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache

Source: Personal Observation
and Contacts.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5477 Date: October 13, 1937.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 26 1937

Rumored Insubordination
of Army Officer.

1. As a result of constant reports reaching this office alleging insubordination and impending relief of Colonel Diego Rodriguez, commanding the 1st Regiment, Oriente Province, which rumors were culminated by the sudden departure of Captain Belisario Hernandez for Santiago de Cuba, accompanied by three Corsair light bombardment and observation planes, the undersigned motored to Santiago during the last week of October, 1937, making what he hoped would be considered informal calls on the Commanding Officers of the 4th, 3rd., 2nd., and 1st Regiments enroute.

2. After ascertaining the condition of affairs from various contacts in Oriente, the undersigned called upon Colonel Rodriguez on October 23rd., and during luncheon with that officer received his side of the situation. At this time Colonel Rodriguez took great pains to assure me that all was well and that the bandage around his leg was due to an infection. (It had been reported that Captain Hernandez had used a pistol to emphasize his conversation with Colonel Rodriguez on the 22nd., and further that the Colonel had almost been on the verge of escaping - an occasion usually covering the death of the "escaper.")

3. It would appear from all the facts obtainable that Colonel Rodriguez had become overly sympathetic with the displeasure of the inhabitants of Oriente at the apparent injustice done that province in the federal re-allocation of monies for public works during his three years command of the 1st. Regiment. The Province of Oriente has been for the past century the most neglected of all the Cuban provinces, and the taxes collected in this province for public works and sanitation after once being received in Havana were most sparingly spent in Oriente, with the resultant dearth of roads, modern sanitation, water supply, etc. Santiago in common with many other towns in Oriente is known as a "city of smells" due to open sewers. In addition, at the time of my trip, the water supply was shut off three days a week, due to failure to complete the new aqueduct.

4. Colonel Rodriguez had announced publicly and on his own initiative that as the Federal Government had done nothing but make and break promises during his regime that he intended hereafter to expend taxes collected in that province on public works in that province. The provincial machinery of government appealed to the Secretary of Interior, who, in turn, requested Colonel Batista to take corrective action. This took the form of sending Captain Belisario Hernandez to call upon Colonel Rodriguez and settle the matter in a manner best known to the Captain.

5. Upon the occasion of my visit to Colonel Rodriguez, he was apparently most tractable, insisting upon showing me several of his neighboring Rural Guard posts (which were in excellent condition). He stated that he was leaving the next day for a conference at Camp Columbia with Colonel Batista, a trip that it is reported he had previously refused to make. I am reliably informed that Colonel Rodriguez formally apologized to Colonel Batista in person at Camp Columbia on October 24th for statements that he is alleged to have made, and that he returned to Oriente a wiser and milder man, but still in command of his regiment. As Colonel Rodriguez is by far the best of the Rural Guard Commanders and his regiment and installations are always in

From M.A., Havana Report No.5492 November 19,1937

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

excellent condition, as is also the morale and efficiency of his officers and men, I believe that Colonel Batista was most wise in keeping Colonel Rodriguez in the saddle in Oriente. It is generally acknowledged that this usually tumultuous province has never been better policed.

6. Upon becoming assured that the situation in Oriente would not develop into the rumored insurrection and that Colonel Rodriguez, after having been severely taken to task by Batista, had been left in command, I returned to Havana, utilizing the trip back to inspect at the end of the rainy season, several lateral roads leading from the Central Highway to the various ports, as well as numerous minor Rural Guard posts, air fields, etc.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts
and Observation.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5492 Date: November 19, 1937

CONFIDENTIAL 11/19/37

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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By 6-10-69

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Army-Combat)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.

2012-133/82

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 8 1937

Dissension between Members of the Armed Forces.

2012-137/15

1. Reference report No. 5477, index 6000, dated October 13, 1937, would state that on November 18, 1937, Colonel Jose Pedraza, Inspector General of the Army and Chief of the National Police (see report No. 5340, par. 4, index 2710, dated March 31,1937), and Major Jaime Marine, Chief Adjutant to Colonel Batista (see report No. 5399, index 6200-d, dated June 17, 1937), were "called on the carpet" by Colonel Batista, and in the recriminations that ensued between Colonel Pedraza and Major Marine, Colonel Pedraza knocked Major Marine down and threatened him with immediate death should he not at once stop his various nefarious activities.

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2. It appears that when the State of Florida declared gambling machines illegal, Major Marine arranged for the importation of 2500 of these machines to Cuba, and secured a presidential decree making the operation of these machines legal in Cuba. Colonel Pedraza upon hearing of this matter persuaded the President to revoke this decree, and systematically set about destroying every slot machine that he could find. Major Marine retaliated by directing his S.I.M. operatives to "get something" on Colonel Pedraza - with the result that a system of number games receiving police protection was uncovered. Colonel Pedraza claimed that the income from these games, some $50,000 monthly, was carefully supervised in the purchase of fittings and equipment for his new hospital and police stations. However, Colonel Batista deemed this enterprise unwise, and in an attempt to settle the trouble between two of his leading lieutenants, called them to Columbia, with the result indicated in the foregoing paragraph.

3. Both Colonel Pedraza and Major Marine were censured severely by the Chief of the Army, and Marine was threatened with exile to the provinces. The slot machines were confiscated, but Pedraza's number games are still in operation, with a certain percentage of the proceeds diverted from his office to various Civic-Military projects.

4. In this altercation between Colonel Pedraza, Chief of the National Police, and Colonel Batista, Commander of the Army, and, as such, commander of Colonel Pedraza, it is believed that Batista dominated the situation, and the alleged breach between Batista and Pedraza was temporarily healed.

5. There is no question that the major threat of dissolution of the armed forces in Cuba is the dissension between Colonel Batista and Colonel Pedraza, which has been flaring up repeatedly during the past two years, but which has been invariably followed by Colonel Pedraza doing exactly what Colonel Batista wishes him to do.

6. It is the belief of the Military Attache that Pedraza will make no overt move until he is sure that Batista is losing his grip on Cuba - a condition which does not exist at this time. Should there be a test of strength at this time, however, there is no doubt that Batista, with the Army soundly behind him would crush Pedraza, whose National Police force is thoroughly leavened with Batista men, and which is, I believe, loyal to the Commander of the Army.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS.,CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts and Observation.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5499 Date: December 1,1937

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA. CUBA.

December 16, 1937

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No. 5508

Subject: Transfer of Funds by Military Personnel.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 23 1937

1. Reference paragraph 6 of report No. 5477, index 6000, dated October 13, 1937, I have been reliably informed, but am unable to confirm same through any banking contacts, that Captain Belisario Hernandez (see report No. 5376, index 6200-d, dated June 2, 1937) on his recent trip to the United States and Canada transferred one million dollars in specie and foreign securities to banks in those countries, at the request and in behalf of officers of the Cuban Army high command. I have been unable to determine the names of these banks. Naturally, in view of the delicacy of the situation from the bankers' point of view, it can hardly be expected that they would divulge the whole truth in this matter.

2. Captain Hernandez gave as the reason for his hurried departure for the mainland in early November, the purchase of hunters and jumpers for the Cuban Army. He is the most logical person to perform the mission as mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

3. While the transfer of funds, if true, may be taken to indicate an instability of Cuban affairs, which is not apparent to the undersigned, it is the belief of the Military Attache, based upon a preponderance of surface evidence, that the present regime is looking toward a long pull and a continued enjoyment of power, and that the transfer of funds is merely an "anchor to windward," it being a matter of record that previous regimes have taken similar precautions.

4. The American Ambassador has been informed of the contents of this letter. Further developments 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

~~Confidential~~: The Military Attache 2/4/38 (2)
Havana. Cuba.

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G-2 Report

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By 6-20-69
Date

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.
(b) Discipline. 2012-133/82

Attempted Graft in the Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1938

1. Referring to report No. 5477, index No. 6000, dated October 13, 1937, a reported attempt by a high-ranking Army officer to assess in the name of Colonel Batista the sum of $5000 a week from Mr. James Bush, President of the recently rehabilitated Havana Jockey Club, was personally investigated by Colonel Batista on January 26, 1938, with the result that Colonel Julio Velasco, Adjutant General of the Cuban Army, was relieved from his office and will be shortly retired from the service. This action is in keeping with Colonel Batista's assertions that any cases of proven attempted graft and extortion by Army personnel will be immediately punished. Colonel Batista informed the undersigned that although he looked upon Colonel Velasco as his brother and as one of the most highly important cogs in the Cuban military machine, he intended to maintain discipline in the Army and had to make an example of Colonel Velasco. Colonel Velasco's place on the Cuban Army General Staff will be taken by Lieut.Colonel Raimundo Ferrer, until recently director of schools for commissioned officers and Commander of the Fourth Regiment in Matanzas. (See report No.5538, index 6200-d, dated February 9,1938). 2549-9-2/3

2. Reference report No. 5521, index 6180-b, dated January 7, 1938, I am reliably informed by American business men and sugar mill owners in Oriente that Lieut.Colonel Diego Rodriguez, commanding the 1st.Regiment and the Military District of Oriente, recently raised some $35,000 by "voluntary" subscriptions from various sugar mill owners and other concerns. It is understood that $25,000 of this sum was utilized to "white wash" his property accounts, and that $10,000 was donated as a peace offering to the Civic-Military Institute. Colonel Rodriguez recently held a "fiesta" in Santiago de Cuba, to which all provincial and municipal officials of Oriente were invited. It is understood that as a result of this "love feast," over 3000 names were fixed to a petition addressed to Colonel Batista, asking for the retention of Colonel Rodriguez as Commander of the Military District of Oriente. It is understood that while Colonel Batista is keeping a close supervision over the situation in Oriente, he is permitting Lieut.Colonel Rodriguez to remain in command for the time being.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5537 Date: February 9,1938.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 4/21/38

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By GBS NARS Date 7/16/74

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Army Policy.

6-1 2012-133
87

APR 28 1938 6000 MIL., INTEL. DIV.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 27 1938

7

Influences Affecting Efficiency of Armed Forces - Evidences of Decay.

2012-133/92

1. Reference report No. 5477, dated October 13, 1937, index as above, I have recently been informed by three of the leading sugar executives of Cuba, Mr. Walter Schuyler, Manager of the huge United Fruit holdings at Preston and Banes, Cuba; Mr. Walter Armsby of the Cia. Altagracia, and Mr. Edward Miller of the Cia. Cubana de Azucar, that various of the provincial military leaders are permitting a systematic exploitation of the working classes by an organized system of gambling. This includes all types of games of chance, in addition to the daily "bolito,"(an offshoot of the weekly lottery), and frequent "contributions" by the workers for fiestas glorifying the military.

2. The result of the above exploitation will deprive the laborer of the small surplus of cash that he normally accumulates in the active season to tide him over the eight months of the dead season. This means that ninety per cent of the agricultural laborers of Cuba at the end of the present harvesting season will have empty pockets, which means empty stomachs, and empty stomachs means trouble.

3. While it is true that attempts are being made by the authorities to provide the laborers with ground to raise food, only about ten per cent of them will derive benefit from this plan, due to lack of knowledge and lack of initiative.

4. The dead season this year, because of the drowth, poor crops, low price of sugar, continually mounting "contributions" to the military, and high operating expenses of the mills due to expropriation of Haitian labor and consequent higher pay and better living conditions for inefficient Cuban replacements, is going to be very serious, and as a minimum of sixty per cent of the mills of Cuba claim that they will end the present active season "in the red," they will be able to do little to alleviate the lot of the working man.

5. Colonel Batista is fully cognizant of the above described conditions, and has made various attempts to correct them -- first by requesting the American Government to increase the price of sugar, second by hastening the reallotment of lands to the farmers, and by directing his S.I.M. to curb the activities of the professional gamblers. While the effect of these first two expedients is not as yet known, it is known that Sergeant Clarence Kimmel of the S.I.M. (late of the U. S. Marines), who had been detailed to clean up Oriente and Camaguey Provinces with respect to gambling activities, reports that he and his operatives encountered active opposition from the local military commanders in carrying out their orders from Army Headquarters, their lives being threatened, etc. Upon reporting these conditions to Major Jaime Marine, Chief of the S.I.M., they were met with the Spanish equivalent of "Oh! the pity of it all."

6. The three gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 1 above further stated that while this time last year they considered "contributions" to Army leaders in the light of insurance covering the growing and harvesting of crops, that this condition had been greatly aggravated

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5564 Date: April 20, 1938

File

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

this year, and requested "contributions" had been so exorbitant as to preclude the matter being written off as insurance.

7. I am reliably informed that proceeds from the above described activities go directly to local provincial commanders, a percentage of which is applied to various civic-military activities, but the majority of which is utilized for personal aggrandizement of the officers concerned.

8. It is my belief, based upon the consensus of information received from various American sugar executives, that the effect of this condition of affairs will be manifested by August or September of this year, but that the military will be fully competent to handle any trouble that may arise.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5564 Date: April 20, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

R U S H

FROM: RECORD SECTION, G-2

Number Assigned:

Cross Reference Nos:

TO:
A.C. of S., G-2
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
Finance Section
Personnel Section
Translation Section
Chief Clerk
Foreign Liaison Section
Coordinating Section
Military Attache Section

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH:
Chief, Intelligence Branch
Executive, Intelligence Branch
Assistant Chief, I.B.
Situation Section
Contact Section
Disseminination Section

British Empire Section
Central European Section
Southern European Section
Latin American Section
Eastern European Section
Far Eastern Section
Western European Section
Air Section

PLANS AND TRAINING BRANCH:
Geographical Section
Plans & Training Section
Military Dictionary Project

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE BRANCH:
Administrative Section
Subversive Section
Investigating Section
S. M. I. Section
C. I. P. Section
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W.D. MAP COLLECTION
SPECIAL STUDY GROUP
INFORMATION CONTROL BRANCH File

Col. Bissell 3550
Lt Col Sgt Clarence Kenmuel

PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS FILE IS CHARGED OUT TO:

2314

Intelligence Branch, G-2

Latin American Section

6/7/38 1938

To:

Chief, Intelligence Branch
Chief Clerk
Record Section ←
Mrs. Lochte
Mrs. DeVore
Mr. Koziol
Miss Beckett

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

Remarks: P/S

File these
two slips
with original

Signature (initials)

2314

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
M/A and F/L Section

5/18/38

TO: _____

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MILITARY ATTACHE _____
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
FINANCE OFFICER
AIR LIAISON OFFICER
CHIEF CLERK
TRANSLATION SECTION
MAIL ROOM
RECORD SECTION
_____ SECTION

FOR:

Approval
Necessary action
Transmission
Information and guidance
Information on which to base a reply
Recommendation or remark
Note and return
Translation
Previous correspondence
Number and return
Routing
File
Suspend to _____

Suggest no distribution be made of this report

JBC

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

Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.,
Executive Officer, G-2.

2314

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
(G-2)
GENERAL STAFF

5/18/38

	TO
The A. C. of S., G-2	
Executive Officer, G-2	
Chief, Intelligence Branch	
Mrs. Lochte	
Finance Section	
Record Section	
Chief Clerk	1
M/A and F/L Section	
FROM:	
B. & N. E. Section	
British Empire	
Central European Section	
Eastern European Section	
Far Eastern Section	
Latin American Section	2
Western European Section	
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH	
OPERATIONS BRANCH	
Translation Section	
GEOGRAPHIC BRANCH	
FOR:	
Necessary action	
Preparation of reply	
Recommendation or remark	
Information and guidance	
Note and return	
Noted	
File	

Do you think it desirable to send this up to State Dept (in view of our conversation about which Beaulac had some ideas)?

@

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 3/5/38

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-20-69

6-1

MAY 12 1938
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2012-133
88
WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR 6300.5b

G-2 Report CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.
(b) Discipline.

2012-133/86

Restoration of Colonel Julio Velasco as Adjutant General of the Cuban Army.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 10 1938

1. Referring to report No. 5537, dated February 9, 1938, index as above, pertaining to disciplinary action against Colonel Julio Velasco, then Adjutant General of the Cuban Army, for alleged unauthorized use of Colonel Batista's name in attempting to extort money from the President of the Havana Jockey Club, the Chief of Staff has condoned the above infraction and has reinstated Colonel Velasco as Adjutant General of the Cuban Army, effective May 1,1938.

2. Colonel Batista states that additional evidence in the case has cleared the name of Colonel Velasco and, in addition, his services were most necessary in the administration of the Cuban Army, a function in which Lt. Col. Ferrer, Velasco's successor, had proven inept. However, I am reliably informed that at a recent conference of the Lieutenant Colonels commanding military districts,the reinstatement of Velasco was strongly urged, if not demanded, in the light of the fact that all of them were to some extent "tarred by the same brush."

3. This condonation of Colonel Velasco's proven delinquency combined with similar action in favor of other officers, including Major Jaime Marine, chief aide to Colonel Batista, can have nothing but a most unhealthy effect upon the morale and discipline of the Cuban Army, and is certain to encourage further delinquencies of this nature throughout the Cuban Army and loss of respect for the Chief of Staff.

4. It is the growing belief of the Military Attache that control of the Cuban Army by Colonel Batista is rapidly deteriorating into a form of control similar to that practiced by American gang-leaders; that as long as the Chief of Staff can obtain certain emoluments, financial, political and military for his Lieutenant Colonels, and guarantee their immunity to punishment, he can command their loyalty and obedience as a body. This command or control may be termed command by arrangement. This condition, it is believed, has been growing rapidly in the past six months and is due primarily to Colonel Batista's having permitted his involvement in various nefarious activities to become known. In other words, his Lieutenant Colonels have "got the goods" on him. In my opinion, Colonel Batista has dissipated and irretrievably lost his golden opportunity to command unquestioned obedience from the rank and file of the Cuban Army.

5. Lt.Col. Ferrer has been relieved from duty as Adjutant General and has returned to nominal command of the 4th District at Matanzas, and active head of the School for Officers.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts and Observation.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5572 Date: May 5, 1938

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

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to ~~C.I.D.~~ A.C.I.S.
By [illegible]
Date 6-10-69

SEP 11 1939 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV
2012-133
89 6300
WAR DEPARTMENT

~~Restricted~~

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.

Batista's Status with Rank and File of Cuban Army.

2012-132/24

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 8 1939

1. Reference "Comments and Suggestions on Reports," dated August 23, 1939, regarding report No. 5738, index 6180-a. With regard to the request for the Military Attache's comments on how Batista now stands with the rank and file of the Cuban Army, the Military Attache is of the following opinion:

1. After a period of over five years, the Army, as a whole, has observed that in many cases, orders issued from Camp Columbia are not complied with; that promotion is in every important instance, by favoritism, and not by regulations; and that Colonel Batista is not above receiving his share of the many grafts which the Army controls.

2. In consequence, they have no great respect for Batista's integrity, although they rather admire him for his ability and cleverness.

3. During this same period of over five years, the rank and file of the Cuban Army have been well-housed, well fed and well treated, and, as a result, they are still, for this reason if no other, loyal to Colonel Batista.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.
Major, GS., Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Observation

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5754 Date: September 2,1939

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

~~Restricted~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By GBS, NARS Date 7/12/74

Classification

None Enclosures

2012-133
90

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 Discipline and Military Law I.G. No. 6320
Brief Descriptive Title

REC'D-G-2 JUL 8 - 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability: Official Documents, Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Discipline and Military Law, Cuban Army.

1. The Cuban soldier is generally well behaved; little is required of him, and discipline is administered very leniently by his officers.

2. Desertion is negligible, as, by the standards of the country, the private soldier is well fixed, and has no idea of losing a soft berth.

3. There are three military prisons.

a. Cabanas fortress, capacity 300.
b. San Severino Castle, Matanzas, capacity 114.
c. Cuartel Moncada, Santiago de Cuba, capacity 50.

No figures are available as to average yearly "attendance," but the number is small.

4. The following is an extract made for the Military Attache by the Judge Advocate General, Cuban Army.

MILITARY COURTS.

"Within the Jurisdiction of War, justice is administered as follows:

1. - Summary Courts
2. - Garrison Councils.
3. - Court Martials.

"Court Martials are of three kinds:
1.-- General Court Martials.
2. - Summary Court Martials.
3. - Superior Court Martials.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... 5, ... 6, ...
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6125 Date June 30, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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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

"The Judicial Authorities within the Jurisdiction of War are as follows:

1. - The President of the Republic.
2. - The Minister of National Defense.
3. - The Chief of the Army.
4. - The Chiefs of Regiments.
5. - The Investigating Officers.
6. - The Judges of Summary Courts.
7. - The Garrison Ccuncils.
8. - The General Court Martials.
9. - The Summary Court Martials.
10. - The Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War.

"It behooves Summary Courts to try, in oral and public trials, the Corporals and Soldiers of the Armed Forces, for misdemeanors committed.

"Every Summary Court shall be formed by a Judge and an Auxiliary Class who shall draft the minutes of the trial.

"The Garrison Councils have jurisdiction to try Officers and Sergeants of the Armed Forces, for misdemeanors committed.

"There shall be a Garrison Council at the General Council at the General Headquarters and at each Chieftancy of Regiment. Besides, there shall be a Garrison Council which will be appointed by the Chief of the Army, to try Officers, Aspirants to Officers and Sergeants of the military units which may be outside of the national territory, or those who may be abroad for any reason.

"Each Garrison Council shall be formed by three Officers who will be those of the highest rank and seniority, excluding the Chief who will appoint them from among those under his command.

"If the accused is the Chief of the Army, the Inspector General of the Army, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, a member forming the Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War, or any other Superior Officer, whatever be the situation, the command, the commission or the service which he may fulfill, shall be tried by a Tribunal formed by three Officers of the highest rank and seniority from among the members of the Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War, constituted in functions of Superior Garrison Council.

"The penalties which the Judges of Summary Courts and of Councils of Garrison may impose, as principal, to persons submitted to their respective jurisdiction, are:

To Officers:

1. - Minor arrest (1 to 30 days).
2. - Loss of one or more points in the seniority list of their class and category.
3. - Loss of sums to be paid as salary.
4. - Reprimand.

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

To Enlisted Men:

1. - Minor arrest (1 to 30 days).
2. - Loss of sums to be paid as salary.
3. - Deprivation of passes.
4. - Additional service.
5. - Reprimand.

"The penalties which the Judges of Summary Courts and Garrison Councils may impose, as accessory penalties, for offenses (faltas) which are essentially military, are:

1. - Loss of sums retained for salaries and allotments and rights acquired in the service.
2. - Loss or confiscation of the effects or instruments of the offense.

"The sentences handed down by the Garrison Councils shall be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the authority which may have appointed the Council, who will also have the power of diminishing the penalty imposed.

"When the case may refer to a sentence handed down by the Garrison Council of the General Headquarters, said power belongs to the Chief of the Army.

"When the sentence is handed down by the Garrison Council of a Regiment, the above mentioned power belongs to the Chief of the Regiment.

"The sentences handed down by Judges of Summary Courts shall be submitted to the Chiefs who may have appointed the above mentioned Judges, who may approve or disapprove it, or diminish the penalty imposed.

GENERAL COURT MARTIALS

"General Court Martials have jurisdiction to try, in oral and public trials, all the members of the Army for essentially military or naval crimes which they commit.

"The General Court Martials shall be formed by the Tribunal and the parties, represented by a Prosecuting Attorney (Fiscal) and the Attorney or Attorneys for the Defense of the accused. The Tribunal shall be constituted at least by three or five members and the Certifying Secretary who may be assisted by one or more Stenographers, according to the nature and importance of the trial.

"General Court Martials shall be formed by five members when they take cognizance of cases for crimes which according to Law are punishable with the penalty of death or life imprisonment.

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6125 Date: June 30, 1941

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

SUMMARY COURT MARTIALS

"It is the duty of Summary Court Martials, and therefore they have jurisdiction to try in oral and public trials, all the members of the Army in the following instances:

1. - When the accused are guilty of crimes in flagrante delictum essentially military which is punishable with the penalty of death or of life imprisonment.

When the accused are guilty of crimes against the exterior security of the Republic or against the form of Government, provided for in Chapters I and III of Title I, Book Second of the Penal Code for Members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, even though it may not be a case of in flagrante delictum.

SUPERIOR TRIBUNAL OF THE JURISDICTION OF WAR

"The Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War is the highest Tribunal of said Jurisdiction and it exercises it throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Cuba.

"The Superior Tribunal is attached to the Ministry of National Defense and deals directly with the latter through the medium of its President in everything which refers to the functions entrusted to it.

"It is the duty of the Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War:

1. - To constitute itself into a Superior Court Martial of Appeal.
2. - To constitute itself into a Superior Court Martial of Cassation.
3. - To constitute itself into a Superior Court Martial of Revision.
4. - To constitute itself into a Superior General Court Martial.
5. - To constitute itself into a Superior Summary Court Martial.
6. - To constitute itself into a Superior Garrison Court.
7. - To constitute itself into a Superior Council.

"The Superior Tribunal of the Jurisdiction of War takes cognizance, through recourses of appeal, cassation and revision, of the sentences handed down by the General Court Martials and the Summary Court Martials.

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6125 Date: June 30, 1941

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

"The penalties which General Court Martials may impose for crimes committed by persons submitted to its jurisdiction, are the following:

1. - Death.
2. - Life imprisonment (30 years).
3. - Temporal imprisonment (6 years and 1 day to 20 years).
4. - Imprisonment (6 months and 1 day to 6 years).
5. - Greater arrest (31 days to 180 days).
6. - Fine.
7. - Dishonorable discharge.
8. - Discharge from the service.
9. - Loss of one or more points in the list of seniority of his class and category).
10. - Loss of sums to be paid for salaries.
11. - Reprimand.

"They may impose these penalties as principal in character.

"The penalties which they may impose with the character of accessories for essentially military and naval crimes, are:

1. - Degradation.
2. - Dishonorable expulsion.
3. - Discharge from the service.
4. - Loss of sums retained for salaries and allotments and right acquired in the service.
5. - Loss or confiscation of the instruments and effects of the crime."

5. The Articles of War for the Cuban Army are based on those of the United States Army, from which they were taken in 1908.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6125 Date: June 30, 1941

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT
50

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 10, 1931.

No. 3615.

Subject: Cuban Army List and Directory.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 1 3 1931

1. In accordance with request contained in Evaluation of Reports, dated September 11, 1931, there is attached hereto the latest issue of the Cuban Army List and Directory (Escalafones y Directorio Del Ejercito), dated January 2, 1931.

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

Encl. 1.

Cuban Army List and Directory of Jan 2, 1931
with drawn and held in G/A Section Nov 17, 1931
-cts

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

G-2 Report

6400-a.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
NOV 23 1931

4-1 2012-135
1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Budget and Expenditures.

WAR DEPARTMENT

1. In the following tables are given data pertaining to the budget for expenditures of the Army and Navy for the present fiscal year:

Fiscal Year 1932.

Army Budget	Percent of Total	Navy Budget	Percent of Total	Army Aviation Budget	Percent of Total
$9,017,689.86	14.9%	$1,104,317.40	1.8%	$100,876.80	1.1%

Navy Aviation Budget	Percent of Total	Industrial Aviation
None	None	None

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

Source:
Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3624 Dated: November 16, 1932.

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

(For Official Use Only)
(CONFIDENTIAL)

G-2 Report

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist
By JET
Date 6-3-69

6300-a.

CUBA (Combat) 4-1 2012-136

Subject: Loyalty and Discipline. 1

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 1932

7

1. Fifteen soldiers of the Third Cavalry Squadron of the Third Military District are being held in confinement at Camaguey awaiting trial by General Court Martial on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. These soldiers (all privates) were confined on December 27th, 1931, and are alleged to have entered into an agreement with two civilian members of the Opposition group in Camaguey for the purpose of causing an uprising in the garrison in that town. The plot was discovered when one of the group approached a "loyal" soldier, who immediately reported the fact to his commanding officer. Upon being discovered the alleged leader of the group "committed suicide", the natural inference being that he was summarily executed.

2. The two civilians involved, both of whom were incarcerated during the August insurrection and later released without trial, have been arrested by the Military authorities, and the activities of the two other civilian suspects are being investigated.

3. At about the same time as the Camaguey incident, one soldier at Camp Columbia was confined for his alleged attempt to convert another soldier to the doctrines of the Opposition.

4. It is well known that prior to the August insurrection the leaders of the Opposition did everything possible to secure the support of many of the superior officers of the Army. In this attempt they utterly failed, although they have since boasted that they had been promised the firm support of Colonel Amiel, Commanding Officer of the Third Military District in Santa Clara. (It is interesting to note that at the outbreak of the insurrection President Machado and General Herrera repaired immediately to Santa Clara for the purpose of taking over the immediate command of the Government forces). It now appears that the Opposition is intent upon gaining the support of the enlisted personnel. They fully realize that this group is in a very receptive frame of mind, due, principally, to the recent reduction in their pay and allowances.

5. On account of the strict censorship of the Cuban press, nothing pertaining to the above described incidents has appeared in the newspapers. The Army is inclined to minimize the efforts in this direction, and in keeping with their policy of the past year, they have attributed the dissemination of discontent in the Army to Communists rather than to the Opposition group.

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

Source: Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 3659 Dated: December 31, 1931.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

-2 Report 6010-a.

2012-137

4-1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishments-General.
Strength and Composition.

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G-2 W. D. FEB 9 1932

1. By Presidential Decree dated February 2, 1932, a federal militia was organized. While regulations for its formation have been in existence since 1928, nothing was provided for the actual organization. This decree actually put into effect the formation of an organization which can be called to the Colors in the event of an emergency.

2. A resume of the important features of this decree follows:

(a) The militia is to be formed in each of the Military Districts and is to be governed by the General Regulations of the Army.

(b) In each district the Army will furnish three captains, three second lieutenants, and as many enlisted men as necessary for the formation of the militia.

(c) The basic unit of the organization will be the Company.

(d) The enlisted personnel will consist of the National Police (Havana police), the police of the various municipalities of the Republic, and such other citizens as may be recruited.

(e) During peace times the national and the municipal police forces will continue to work under the Secretary of the Interior, but when called to the Colors all members will be under the direct control of the Army.

(f) The Military District commanders will submit recommendations to the General Staff for the formation of the various militia companies within their respective districts.

(g) Enlistments will be voluntary for all those other than the members of the police forces.

(h) The militia will have no distinctive uniform in time of peace, but when called the members will wear a uniform similar to that of the regular Army.

(i) While on active duty members of the militia will have the same retirement and hospitalization rights as the members of the regular Army.

(j) The President alone is given authority to determine when it is necessary to call the militia and to fix the duration of active service.

3. Formation of the militia appears to be very logical. It will provide the Army with a force, in case of necessity, without additional recruiting, such as was necessary in the insurrection of last August. This will apply not only when Martial Law is actually declared, but whenever the Constitutional Guarantees are suspended.

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3691 Date: February 4,1932.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 18 1932
2012-137
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

4-1

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment.
Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 15 1932

1. On November 3, 1932, the President signed a decree reincorporating in the national militia those sections of the police forces which had been temporarily demilitarized prior to elections of November 1, 1932, in order that they might vote. (See report No. 3915, index 3610-b, dated October 28, 1932.)

2657-2-349/3

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

By: J. Moore
Colonel

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No.3932 Date: November 11,1932

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

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G-2 Report

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DEC 15 1932
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4-1 2012-137 3

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment.
Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 15 1932

1. By Executive Decree, dated December 5, 1932, the local police forces of all the provinces, with the exception of the Province of Havana, were released from military service, and reverted to the control of the various municipalities. (See report No. 3932, index as above, dated November 11, 1932.)

2012-137/2

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

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3953 Date: December 9, 1932.

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4-1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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2012-137
4
WAR DEPARTMENT
6010-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment.
Strength and Composition.

2012-137/37

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 4 1933

1. With reference to Evaluation of Report No. 3953, index as above, dated December 9, 1932, it is correct that only the municipal police forces of the various municipalities of the Province of Havana, and the National Police are now in the status of reserves of the Cuban Army.

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

From M. A., Havana No. 3969 Date: December 27, 1932.

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

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G-2 Report

6010-a
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 18 1933
4-1 2012-137
5
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

7

Organization of a Company of Militia. RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 17 1933

1. Presidential Decree No. 29, dated January 10, 1933, English translation of which is enclosed, authorizes the formation of a company of militia to be formed in the following manner:

(a) The company to consist of one hundred men.

(b) Enlistment to be voluntary and for a period of at least two years.

(c) The pay for privates will be thirty dollars per month.

(d) The company is to be formed in the Fifth Military District.

(e) The company will be commanded by officers designated by the Chief of Staff of the Army. (Captain Valles has already been assigned as commanding officer of this company).

(f) The enlisted men of the company will wear a uniform similar to that of the National Police while serving as police, and the uniform of the enlisted men of the Army while serving with the Army. In each case, the only distinguishing mark on the uniform will be the letters "MN" on the collar of the uniform.

(g) The expenses for the organization of this force are to be paid out of Treasury funds not pledged to other obligations.

2. There has been considerable speculation as to the real purpose of this new militia company. Members of the Opposition claim that its purpose is to supplement the "Porra", the secret agency of the National Police, which is popularly believed to be responsible for so many of the mysterious deaths during the past few years. The Government's claim is, however, that its formation is on account of the necessity of having on hand a highly trained and well disciplined organization which can be utilized to supplement the Havana police force in any emergency, and also to serve as an additional unit of the Army.

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

Source: Embassy and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3982 Date: January 13, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 18 1933
2012-137
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1

TRANSLATION

Decree Organizing a Company of Militia.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Decree No. 29:

WHEREAS: The President of the Republic is vested, by reason of what is provided in Article 197 of the Organic Law of the Army, and in 897 of its General Regulations, with the authority to order what is proper with respect to the form in which the Militia is to be organized and the time when the same shall be called into service, as to the time that enlistments shall last, and the salaries and assignments to be received by the officers and enlisted men of such Militia who do not discharge the duties of any civil post with compensation; the President of the Republic likewise being authorized in time of war or serious disturbance of the public order, to dispose of funds in the Treasury not pledged for other obligations, for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Militia called into service, reporting to Congress on his action.

THEREFORE: In use of the powers granted me by the Constitution and the Organic Law and the Regulations above referred to, on proposal of the Secretary of War and Navy

I RESOLVE:

FIRST. - To call into service a Company of Militia to be organized by civilians, in the following manner:

(a) The Company shall be made of one hundred men who shall have the requisites demanded in Article 109 of the Organic Law of the Army for enlistment in the Rural Guard.

(b) Enlistment shall be voluntary, and those who sign the contract shall be obliged to serve for a period of not less than two years and during the present state of war.

(c) The pay of the privates shall be thirty dollars per month, and they shall be entitled only to the assignments provided in Article 885 of the General Regulations of the Army when on military operations.

(d) The Company shall be formed in the Fifth Military District, and enlistments shall be received by the Committee of Officers appointed by the Chief of said District.

(e) While not assigned to operations, the Company shall be commanded by the Officer designated by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and shall render services in the National Police Corps of Habana; and it shall depend on the Chief of the Fifth District in all matters relative to military discipline and the administration of justice to which it shall be submitted in accordance with what is provided in Article 34 of the Military Law of Procedure.

(f) The uniform and the insignia to be used by the enlisted men of the Company shall be similar to those of the National Police

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

while serving in it, and shall carry as a distinguishing mark on the two sides of the collar, in front, the letters M.N. within a circumference of two and one-half centimeters in diameter.

In operations, they shall use the same uniform and insignia as the enlisted men of the Army, with the above mentioned initials.

SECOND: - The expenses incurred by the Company of Militia organized and called into service by this Decree, shall be paid out of Treasury funds not pledged for other obligations, the same being reported to Congress.

THIRD: - The Secretaries of War and Navy and of the Treasury are entrusted, in the part that concern each of them, with the fulfillment of what is ordered in this Decree.

Given at Habana, Presidential Palace, January 10, 1933.

GERARDO MACHADO

President.

C. M. de ROJAS

Secretary of War and Navy.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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FEB 28 1933
OPERATIONS BRANCH G-2 WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2012-137
6010-a
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 27 1933

1. By presidential decree of February 13, 1933, Cuban Army regulations pertaining to the composition of the National Militia were changed so as to make this body consist of the following:

The National Police.
The police of the various municipalities of the Republic.
The Secret Police.
The Judicial Police.
The Port Police.
The police on duty at the various prisons throughout the Republic.
Such citizens as may be recruited.

2. The Prison Police of the City of Havana and the Port Police of Havana were, by the aforementioned decree, called into active service and have been assigned to the jurisdiction of the Fifth Military District.

3. The apparent purpose of this new decree is to make available to the Army all police forces of the Island in the event of an emergency. It will be noted that the Secret Police, the Judicial Police, the Port Police and the Prison Police were added to those forces originally named as members of the Federal Militia. (See report No. 3691, index as above, dated February 4, 1933.)

2012-137

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

Source: Official Documents
and Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 4006 Date: February 16, 1933.

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

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G-2 Report

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
6010-a. DIV.
FEB 23 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2012-137

2012-137/5

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 21 1933

1. With reference to evaluation of report No. 3982, index as above, dated January 13, 1933, the Militia Company has already been organized.

2. More than a thousand applications were made for enlistment in the organization and, according to the Government's version, only ex-soldiers of at least three years experience and men who had passed the physical and mental examinations for the National Police force were accepted for enlistment. The company is quartered in an old Army barracks in Havana, and its members are undergoing regular Army training, especial emphasis being given to the use of troops in riot duty, civil disturbances, etc.

3. Members of the Opposition still insist that the Company is composed of former members of the "Porra", the "strong arm squad" of the National Police, and that the purpose of the formation of company was merely to give legal effect to that organization. As far as can be ascertained, there is no basis of truth in this assertion.

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

Source: Personal Contact and
Personal Observation.

From M. A., Havana No. 4009 Date: February 16,1933

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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6010-a
WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

2012-137/6

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 20 1933

Composition of the National Militia

1. With reference to evaluation of report No. 4006, index as above, the following is submitted:

(a) The National Police:
The National Police is, in reality, the municipal police of the District of Habana.

Strength: 2138.

Equipment: Colt .38 revolvers and Kragg .30 Cal.rifles. (The latter are carred only when deemed necessary).

(b) Municipal Police:

Strength: 2500 (approximately)

Equipment: Most of the members of the Municipal Police forces are equipped with the Colt .38 revolvers. In some municipalities a number of Kragg rifles are in reserve.

(c) Secret Police:

Strength: 78.

Composition:

1	Chief (Army officer)
1	Assistant Chief
1	Secretary
1	Instructor
5	Assistant Instructors, first class
10	Assistant Instructors, second class.
20	Detectives, first class
30	Detectives, second class
5	Clerks
1	Second Lieutenant
1	Storekeeper
1	Messenger
1	Servant
78	

Equipment: Revolvers of various calibres.....68
Colt .38 revolvers.....33
Kragg rifles.....10

Purpose: The purpose of the Secret Police is to conduct secret investigations for the Cuban Government. They take orders from the Secretary of the Interior and from General Caballero, who is the head of all the police forces on the Island. (See Par.4,report No. 3884, index No. 3600-a,dated Sept. 9,1932).

(Note: The so-called "Porra" was a part of the National Police and not the Secret Police.)

From M. A., Havana No. 4028 Date: March 14, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(d) Judicial Police:

Duties: To conduct investigations for the Cuban courts.

Strength: Sixty-three.

Composition:

1	Chief
1	Assistant Chief
1	Instructor and Secretary
1	Instructor
8	Assistant Instructors
15	Agents, first class
18	Agents, second class
3	Agents, third class
6	Typists
1	Chief of the Bureau of Identification
2	Clerks
3	Messengers
1	Doorkeeper
2	Servants
63	

Distribution:

Except for one agent in the capitals of each of the provinces, all of the Judicial Police are in Havana. When necessary to conduct important investigations in the provinces, men are detailed from Havana.

(e) Port Police:

Strength: Seventy (approximately). They are the Harbor of the various ports of Cuba and are not a part of the National Police. They work under the Secretary of the Treasury and are separate from the municipal police forces of the various ports.

The strength and composition of the Port Police of Havana follows:

1	Captain
1	First Lieutenant
1	Second Lieutenant
3	Sergeants
37	Privates
43	Total

(f) Prison Police:

Strength: 319

Composition:

15	Officers
32	Non-commissioned officers
272	Privates

From M. A., Havana No. 4028 Date: March 14, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Prison Police (Cont'd)

Distribution:

Model Prison, Isle of Pines	99
Havana	78
Pinar del Rio	14
Women's Prison at Guanabacoa	5
Matanzas	14
Cardenas	9
Santa Clara	14
Cienfuegos	12
Remedios	12
Sancti Spiritus	14
Camaguey	14
Santiago de Cuba	13
Bayamo	5
Holguin	7
Baracoa	5
Nueva Gerona	4
	319

Equipment:
Colt .38 revolvers and Kragg Jorgersen Carbines.

Source: Personal Contact and
Official Documents.

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

From M. A., Havana No.4028 Date: March 14, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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5-1 2012-137

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 6010-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition.

Filed G-2 W.D. OCT 23 1933

Reorganization of the
Cuban National Militia.

1. The Cuban National Militia which was organized by Machado and disbanded under the Cespedes Government, is being reorganized.

2. The National Militia will consist of four companies of one hundred men each, all of whom are former soldiers honorably discharged from the Army. Its purpose is to aid in the maintenance of public order. Two companies will be quartered at Cabanas Fortress where they will receive military training. One detachment of approximately 25 is quartered at the old La Purisima market in Havana, and other small detachments are to be quartered in government buildings in Havana.

3. The Government is feeding this organization from the rations at La Purisima, which are intended for the poor of Havana. Up to the present time, these men have served without pay, but an effort is being made to obtain funds in order to provide the organization with pay and better rations.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4272 Date: October 18, 1933

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report 6010-a)

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Strength and Composition. 2012-137/9

Cuban National Militia

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 17 1933

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4272, index as above, dated October 23, 1933, I have been unable to obtain any information on the subject of the National Militia since the report referred to above, but information pertaining to the Revolutionary Guard was furnished in report No. 4285, index 6010-a, dated October 25, 1933.

2. I have made a number of inquiries on this subject, and on November 10th located the newspaper correspondent who wrote the article which appeared in the October 18th issue of the Havana Post. He stated that he received his information from the presidential palace during an interview, but that the information given was incorrect in that what was referred to was the Revolutionary Guard. Other sources agree, so, therefore, it may be accepted that the term "National Militia" was either incorrectly used and should have been Revolutionary Guard, or that the Government did contemplate the formation of a semi-military organization composed of the indigent men who were being fed from funds intended for charity, and that the Government later decided not to organize these men into a military force.

3. I may add that I have investigated this matter very thoroughly, and find that there is no organization known as the National Militia.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:VM

From M. A., Havana No. 4312 Date: November 11, 1933.

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AUG 6 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

6-1 2012-137
11

G-2 Report 6010-a

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.
Strength and Composition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 6 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

Organization of National Police Force.

1. The following is the organization of the National Police Corps of Havana as prescribed by Decree-Law No. 60, dated March 7, 1934:

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

1 - Colonel, Chief of Police.
1 - Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Chief.
4 - Majors, Inspectors.
1 - Lieutenant, Aide to Chief.
4 - Captains, Assistants to Inspectors.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Private Secretary to Chief.
1 - Officer, 4th Class.
1 - Major, Director of School of Instruction.
1 - Captain, Instructor.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Instructor.
1 - Major, Chief of Sanitation.
5 - Lieutenants, Doctors.
1 - Lieutenant, Veterinary.
2 - Lieutenants, Dentists.
1 - Major, Auditor.
1 - Female Inspector.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1 - Major, Chief Secretary.
1 - Chief, 3rd. Class.
1 - Chief, 5th Class - In Charge of Charities.
1 - Chief, 6th Class, Retirement Commission.
1 - Chief, 6th Class, In Charge of Statistics.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, In Charge of Registry.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Archives.
5 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.

BUREAU OF JUDICIAL AFFAIRS.

1 - Chief, 6th Class, Chief of Bureau.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Registry and Judicial Archives.
5 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.

BUREAU OF ADMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS

1 - Captain, Chief of Bureau.
1 - Officer, 5th Class.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants

BUREAU OF DISCIPLINE.

1 - Captain, Chief of Bureau.
2 - Officers, 5th Class.
4 - Officers, 4th Class Assistants.

From A.M.A., Havana No.4698 July 30, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PAY DEPARTMENT

1 - Major, Paymaster.
1 - Lieutenant, Assistant.
1 - Chief, 6th Class.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.

ACCOUNTANTS OFFICE.

1 - Captain, Accountant.
1 - Chief, 6th Class, Assistants.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.

BUREAU OF BUDGETS AND CREDITS.

1 - Lieutenant, Chief of Bureau.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Assistant.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.

BUREAU OF MATERIAL.

1 - Major, Chief of Material.
1 - Lieutenant, In Charge of Ambulances.
1 - Chief, 5th Class, In Charge of Communications.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Assistant to Chief of Material.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Assistants.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Assistant to Chief of Communications
6 - Officers, 4th Class, Repairers of Communications.
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Chauffeur for Chief of Material.
3 - Officers, 5th Class, Telephone Operator.
3 - Officers, 4th Class, Telephone Operators
1 - Officer, 5th Class, Mechanic.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Mechanic's Helper.
3 - Officers, 4th Class, Farriers.
3 - Officers, 4th Class, Carpenters.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Gunsmith.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Blacksmith.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Tinsmith.
2 - Officers, 4th Class, Saddler.
3 - Officers, 2nd. Class, Assistant Farriers.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, Automobile mechanic.
4 - Officers, 4th Class, Chauffeurs of Ambulances.
1 - Officer, 4th Class, In Charge of Ambulances.
16 Orderlies.

CONCIERGERIE

1 - Officer, 5th Class, Janitor.
84 - Orderlies.

TRAFFIC SECTION

1 - Captain, Chief of Section.
4 - Lieutenants.
4 - Sergeants.
25 - Watchmen, 1st. Class (Vigilantes).
175 - Watchmen, 2nd. Class.

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4698 July 30, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SPECIALIST SECTION.

1 - Lieutenant, Chief of Section.
3 - Sergeants.
5 - Watchmen, 1st. Class.
25 - Watchmen, 2nd. Class.

STATION PERSONNEL.

14 - Captains.
60 - Lieutenants.
70 - Sergeants.
125 - Watchmen, 1st. Class (Vigilantes).
2148 - Watchmen, 2nd. Class.
46 - Officers, 4th Class.

THE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH OFFICIAL IS FIXED AS FOLLOWS

Colonel, Chief of Police	$ 3,240.00
Lieutenant Colonel	2,556.00
Major	1,800.00
Captain	1,536.00
Lieutenant (Aide)	1,690.00
Chief, 3rd. Class	1,480.00
Lieutenant	1,296.00
Chief, 5th Class	1,260.00
Sergeant	1,152.00
Chief, 6th Class	1,080.00
Officer, 5th Class	905.00
Watchman, 1st. Class	972.00
Officer, 4th Class	853.00
Watchman, 2nd. Class	853.00
Officer, 2nd. Class	490.00
Orderly	490.00
Female Inspector	490.00

2. There is one Police Headquarters, located near the center of Havana, about five blocks from the present American Embassy. There are four (4) District Headquarters, located in different parts of the City.

3. The Police Force is slowly undergoing a change for the better. At present there is no Colonel in command, but the position is probably created to allow Colonel Batista to assume the duties of Chief of Police in case of necessity. The Force is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pedraza, who is doing all he can to eliminate the undesirable element. This element, some of the members of which actually have police records, was incorporated into the force during the regime of Grau San Martin. For various reasons, these men cannot simply be expelled from the force, but from time to time, when they are negligent of their duty, they are at once expelled. For example, when the wounded members of the terrorist gangs which attacked the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A.B.C. parade on June 17th, were rescued from the hospitals, at the point of pistols, by their friends, the policemen on guard at the time were summarily dismissed from the force. It is believed that Colonel Pedraza is the best man available for the command of the Police Force, and that, if given time, he will create an efficient body of men.

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

Source: Personal Contacts

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4698 July 30, 1934.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 16 1935
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 2700

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Authorization for National Police Force to Act Throughout Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 15 1935

1. Decree-Law No. 766 recently enacted authorizes members of the National Police to act and make arrests throughout Cuba except in military and naval zones. This Decree-Law also requires that members of the Section of Investigation of the National Police be appointed from members of the police force.

2. There has been some agitation for several years to nationalize the police throughout the Island, forming one Corps of National Police and eliminating provincial and municipal police. It was pointed out to me by an officer of the General Staff shortly after my arrival here that members of the local police forces are political appointees, and that in order to furnish jobs for worthy henchmen, many more individuals were carried on the rolls than were actually necessary, in addition to which, many municipal policemen were unfit for one cause or another to carry out their work; also that the municipal police forces, in general, were neither properly trained nor disciplined.

3. The agitation for consolidation of all the forces under the Central Government is now being actively revived. The chief reason for enactment of Decree-Law No. 766 is the belief that in many cases the police of municipalities have wofully failed to maintain order and apprehend terrorists and agitators.

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

Source: Official Documents and
Personal Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4857 January 8, 1935.

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

6-1 2012-137 13
WAR DEPARTMENT
6010-a
3
2012-137 11
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 11 1935

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment-General.
(a) Strength and Composition.

Organization of National Police Force.

1. Reference is made to report No. 4698, dated July 30,1934, which sets forth the organization of the National Police Force of Havana as prescribed by Decree-Law No. 60.

2. The Secretary of Gobernacion (Interior) recently released a news item in which he stated that the National Police Force of Havana had completed its reorganization as regards personnel, and gave to the newspapers the numbers of officers in various grades. It is impossible to check exactly with the numbers submitted in report No. 4698, for the news item was much more condensed and it is very possible that several changes have been made since the Decree was issued. The total authorized number on the police force, according to Decree-Law No. 60, was 2919, whereas, the total at present is 3057, a difference of 138. This difference is scattered throughout the various grades.

3. The National Police Force as now organized is composed of the following:

1	Colonel - Chief of Police (Colonel Batista.)
1	Lieut.Colonel (Lt.Col.Pedraza)
11	Majors
31	Captains
87	Lieutenants.
82	Sergeants
157	Vigilantes, 1st. Class (watchmen)
2439	Vigilantes, 2nd. Class "
2	Chiefs of Administration, 3rd. Class.
4	Chiefs of Administration, 5th Class.
4	Chiefs of Administration, 6th Class.
35	Officers, 5th Class.
126	Officers, 4th Class.
50	Officers, 2nd. Class.
4	Servants.
8	Sanitary Employees.
95	Orderlies
2	Gatemen
2	Nurses
2	Assistant Nurses.
1	Cook
2	Assistant Cooks

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

Source: Press.

From M.A., Havana No. 4878 February 5, 1935.

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 2710

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Police System.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 19 1936

Reorganization of the National Police

1. Decree-Law No. 623, dated March 4, 1936, organizes the entire police of Cuba into a single unit, which is designated as the "Corps of National Police of the Republic of Cuba." This subject has been discussed for several years; in fact, during the latter part of Machado's regime the nationalization of the police of the Island was seriously discussed. The arguments in favor of placing the police of the Island under central control were that discipline, efficiency, police cooperation and economies would be effected thereby; also, the police of the municipalities have been, to a great extent, political appointees, chosen in many cases without reference to the suitability of the personnel for the positions.

2. The Decree-Law states that the Corps of National Police is an institution of vigilance and security, the functions of which consist of the dual character of police and a military reserve corps. The National Police is divided into seven divisions, as follows:

The Central Division consists of the police of the City of Havana. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth divisions comprise, respectively, the police of the provinces of Oriente, Camaguey, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana (except the City of Havana) and Pinar del Rio. Each division is sub-divided into several districts, and each district into several stations. The Central Division consists of Headquarters and the sections of inspection; school; accounting; sanitation; traffic; police radio service; Bureau of Investigation; veterinary service; construction service; personnel of stations; mounted service and service of retired personnel.

3. The direction and administration of the National Police is a function of the Secretary of National Defense. The municipalities of the Republic will proceed to place a special fund in the Treasury of the Republic to the credit of the Secretary of National Defense for the maintenance of their respective police forces. These funds will correspond to the funds authorized for that purpose by the various municipal budgets. The City of Havana will provide half of the sum necessary for the maintenance of the police of the Central Division.

4. The supreme command of the National Police, in accordance with the Constitution, rests with the President of the Republic, and this will be exercised by the Secretary of National Defense, or, through him, by the Chief of the Constitutional Army. The Secretary of the Interior may give orders to the National Police in connection with the maintenance of public order. The Central Division will be under command of a field officer of the Constitutional Army, who will be designated by the Secretary of National Defense, and who in case of absence will be substituted temporarily by the Lieutenant Colonel Inspector General of the Corps of National Police. The other divisions will be under command of the Chiefs of the corresponding Military Districts of each province. The Chiefs of the municipal police of Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Marianao and Cienfuegos will have the

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rank of Major of Police; the Chiefs of the municipalities of the next two lower categories, of which there are forty, will have the rank of Captain of Police; the Chiefs of municipalities of the next lower category, of which there are fifty, will have the rank of 1st. Lieutenant of Police, and the Chiefs of police of the remainder of the municipalities will have the rank of Sergeant of Police. The appropriate commands of the National Police are as follows:

For a Lieutenant Colonel.....A Division.
" " Major.....A District or Section.
" " Captain.....A Station or Section.
" " Lieutenant.....A Platoon.

5. The pay of police officials varies according to not only rank, but to class. The Lieutenant Colonel Inspector General is authorized pay of $3300.00 a year. Major, 1st class, $2100; Major 2nd.class, $1500; the pay of Captains is $1800, $1200, $960 and $840 for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th classes respectively. The pay of 1st.Lieutenants of the 1st. class is $1500, and for 2nd.Lieutenants of the 1st.class, $1380. Lieutenants of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th class receive, respectively, $960, $840, $600 and $600 per year. Sergeants, 1st class, receive $1200. Corporals receive $1080, Patrolmen $960. Sergeants of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th classes receive, respectively $660, $540, $480, $420, $420. Corporals of these grades receive $550, $480, $420, $360 and $360. Patrolmen of these grades receive $480, $420, $360, $300 and $300 per year.

6. The Central Division, consisting of the City of Havana, is divided into four divisions and sixteen precincts or stations. The personnel of the National Police of the municipalities, excepting the Central Division, ranges from 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals and 140 Patrolmen for the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, down to as small a force as 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 3 Patrolmen for the municipality of San Luis, Oriente Province. The total personnel of the National Police, other than the Central Division, consists of:

6 Majors
48 Captains
103 Lieutenants
163 Sergeants
167 Corporals
2140 Patrolmen
2627 Total

The Central Division, in addition to one field officer of the Army, commanding, and one Lieutenant Colonel of Police, assistant (Inspector General of the Corps of National Police), consists of the following personnel:

10 Majors
33 Captains
97 1st.Lieutenants
10 2nd.Lieutenants
135 Sergeants
236 Corporals
2974 Patrolmen
265 Patrolmen, 2nd.class
3760 Central Division
2627 (First to Sixth Divisions,inclusive)
6387 Grand Total in National Police.

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

Source: Official Gazette
TNG:vm

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