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

Encl 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
MAY 17 1921

2608-7

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE

SANTO DOMINGO.

MARCH 1, 1921, to MARCH 31, 1921.

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The same five bands of bandits are operating in the Eastern District. Their depredations and operations have not increased in that immediate section. The activity and patrolling has kept the bands moving continually and forcing them westward into the province of Santo Domingo where heretofore there has been no need for garrisons. From eight miles from the coast to the mountains the country is open rolling land broken by intermittant clumps of trees which afford poor refuge and cover. They realize that they must have cover or be spotted by airplanes and so keep to densely wooded country near the coast line and in the mountains from where their forays are made. The thick country near the coast is favored because supplies are nearer. This jungle is not impassable but the undergrowth is so heavy that troops can make no headway when pursuing fleeing natives. So instead of being able to strike at the camps or concentration centers, patrols are on the move constantly keeping them moving which is as good as if not better than an open fight. The people are not leaving their homes despite their apparent fear of the bands, which shows that the propaganda the bandits are spreading of being rebels or revolutionists and that the propaganda to the effect that Marines are going to leave is carrying weight. Heretofore when banditry suddenly increased the people fled from their homes to the towns. Less information is forthcoming about their whereabouts than every before. Although the activity was not enlarged this month it may increase at any time for their outbreaks are spasmodic and only when they need supplies, or feel the wander lust. The bands are still intact and because they are so, are considered successful. Their numbers are augumented not only from the country in which they are working but vagabonds from all over the Republic.

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

There has been no change in the economic condition of the Republic, prices are still high and there are a great number of unemployed. The Military Government has resumed parts of the construction work helping to some small extent the labor situation.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal is losing ground; several of

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the Junta Nacionalistas having repudiated him and are adhering to the Consulting Commission. The Horacistas realizing the growing strength of the Velasquistas have come to a loose agreement with them combining the two parties. Desiderio Arias (ex-revolutionist large personal following) steadfastly refuses to affiliate with any party. The nucleus of the new party to be formed is composed of three members of the consulting commission and a brother of Fabio Fiallo. Their plans are not to participate in any of the political activities openly until conditions are more settled and elections called.

HENRIQUISTA PARTY: (Dr. Henriques y Carvajal leader--Emiliano Tejera leader at home).

This faction has had for its chief supporters and adherents on the ground members of the Henriquez family. Attempts to organize another patriotic week being made by the Henriquistas are meeting with poor success. Their work abroad has ceased due to lack of funds. Carvajal is sending cables reporting expected interviews with prominent men and requesting funds with the hope of spurring his adherents on. The Dominican people as a whole do not care to accept Carvajal as president because the members of his family working for him are disliked as their methods distrusted. Henriquez y Carvajal with all his altruistic motives it merely a pawn in the game, the tool of a group of self interested politicians which fact is recognized by the majority of the Dominican people.

HORACISTA PARTY: (Horacio Vasquez leader).

This revolutionary faction is still quiet on the surface but working industriously underground. They have succeeded in getting a few of the Junta Consultivas to terminate their relations with the Henriquistas. They have made an agreement with the Velasquista party, which has been growing, whereby the two parties combined will form the largest political body in the Republic. They are still talking revolution and believe that the only way to accomplish the restoration of the country is by force. Attempts to include Desiderio Arias in their organization have failed. Emilinao Tejera formerly advisor and friend of Vasquez now the head of the Dominican National Union is attacking Vasquez for supporting the Consulting Commission but it is only a difference of opinion and not a serious break.

Henriquez y Carvajal seeing that he is losing ground and being short of funds will offer some sort of amendment to his former plan of restoration. His activities abroad will terminate on account of lack of funds. Reliable reports have it that Desiderio Arias has affiliated himself with the dorment Juminista party, the new party to be called the Desideristas. This has not been confirmed. The conclusive evidence on hand seems to point to a unification of opposition to Dr. Henriquez.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

IV. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION. (Propaganda).

Since the cessation of the political fever incident to the celebration of Dominican Independence Day the danger of friction between troops and civil population has declined. Their attitude toward each other is friendly in the cases of the lower classes of natives but there is very little intermingling between the troops, both officers and men, with the better classes. The differences in customs, temperament and language are the main causes. The larger part of the upper classes would like to associate with the members of the forces but are restrained because of fear of attacks by their agitators through the press.

The available money for propaganda is very little and no concerted effort is being put forth. The propaganda tending to discredit the forces of occupation is noticeable less.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Congress of Junta Nacionalistas started in San Pedro de Macoris and later moved to Santo Domingo City was an ignominious failure. Those constituting it were not representative nor well known publicly, nothing was accomplished. Their primary object was to formulate plans for another patriotic week in the early summer to raise funds. No definite plan was made and even if such a one is made later it will not meet with approval due to the sensational disclosures made by Horacio Blanco Fombona (editor of "Letras" - deported 30 November 1920) of the misuse by Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal of the money collected in June 1920.

References and discussions both in conversation and in newspapers relative to Samana Bay are heard more frequently. The gist of it all is that if the Dominicans will cede Samana Bay to the United States the Military Government will leave.

If the remnants of the Jiminista party succeed in getting Desiderio Arias to lead them, his personal following (controls provinces of Monti Cristi and Santiago) will augument their numbers so as to make such an organization led by a man of his type very dangerous from a Military point of view.

The rapid visit of the Secretary of the Navy and his refraining from any sort of expression was a surprise to the people at large and has left them in a bewildered state of mind. The Dominicans misinterpreted the visit of the Secretary inasmuch as the future of the country is uppermost in their minds and they naturally looked for some information from a cabinet member of the new administration. They have talked themselves into having an inflated opinion of their importance in the world's affairs and expected so much, to ignore them, has left them dazed. Little or no criticism nor expression has been heard relative to his visit.

There is no positive proof but it is a moral certainty that arms in small lots are being smuggled in by the employees of the various ships that touch at the different ports. Efforts to apprehend the culprits have been unsuccessful. Reports from seemingly reliable sources have it that arms and ammunition are being brought into some of the isolated harbors by small schooners at various intervals.

Marine Corps Hdqts. April-1921.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD.

Events have moved rapidly during the period. There are half hearted attempts by some for unity but never has there been so much dissension and distrust. The political situation has developed into a "mud slinging" campaign. When the economic conditions are better a great deal of this will subside. Although there is no particular cause for alarm a show of weakness on the part of the Military forces would be sufficient to cause a serious trouble.

Source: U.S. Marine.
April 21, 1921.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

No.

TO: President Naval War College.
General Board.
Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.
U.S. Marine Corps.

May 24, 1921.

Source:

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti, April, 1921.

DEC: NEM
MAY 28
WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I.4 FILE K.B. 5/31
4—3546

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

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

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
1921 MAY 26 AM 9 31
RECORD SECTION

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAY 28
1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI, APRIL, 1921.

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION

A large dent was made in the remaining bandit gangs by the disposal, apprehension and surrender of Minister Yeus', fourteen (14) other chiefs and twenty-seven (27) followers during the period. There are still remaining in the field Chiefs Estravil, Estifable, Telemoque and Alcius Jean, all of more or less influence among banditry inclined inhabitants. Estifable is probably the most bothersome and with his apprehension banditry as an organized movement will become exceedingly minor. (From the last reports he has but few followers or arms and has a fatal disease.) Estravil, as last reported, is deserted and in close hiding. Telemoque and Alcius Jean are more followers than leaders. Alcius has sworn never to give up and has been associated with banditry since the beginning of the organized movement in November 1918. Banditry as now existing consists of bands hiding in the mountains, committing few depredations except illegal procurement of food by occasional foraging parties. It consists of malcontents who did not surrender at the time of the large collapse of banditry, criminals and of recent period a few small pox victims who leaving towns are compelled to eke out an existence in some free manner. Plans for patrolling include continuance of active work infesting the "affected" area with frequent patrols and maintaining established small temporary posts in that district, thereby limiting the wanderings of such few bands that now exist and discouraging any inclination for growth. The results of the past month make Haiti almost entirely clear of banditage, a state which it is safe to say never previously existed. The light form of banditry-petty thievery will continue indefinitely. The most successful manner of combating the present situation has been to act on information of locations of bands with disguised and mixed Gendarme and Vigilante patrols, using Marine and other Gendarme patrols for infestment of the "affected" area, and constantly visiting other sections. Lieutenant Darmand of the Gendarmerie stationed at Thomonde, by efficient patrolling and methods for effecting surrenders has been largely responsible for the successful results of April. There is no information who will succeed Yeus as principal chief. There is no one among the few now remaining in banditry of his influence and unless outside influence or a former member returns to the field banditry will be practically nil.

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

II. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS Haiti

Food conditions are much the same as previously reported. There still exists an abundance of food throughout Haiti, the only adverse situation being in the Northeastern section where it is remarked that conditions are "none too good". Reason for this appears to be the "in-between" season of produce and lack of proper means of communications. Money remains exceedingly scarce and much business outside of the larger sections is accomplished by exchange of products without money basis. Prices still are on a gradual decline and conditions suffering in consequence. Many producers fail to gather their crops owing to the low prices which would hardly reimburse them for their expended labor. This is especially true in cotton andcoffee crops. Exports are of no increase, neither are imports. An exceedingly small amount of imports have entered Haiti. There however have been fairly substantial shipments of cotton, coffee, and sugar. The largest employers of labor, the Haitien American Sugar Company, has nearly finished grinding cane and will output over 60,000 tons. A recent addition to industries is the Logwood Manufacturing Corporation at Grand Riviers. This company is American and is cleaning up the property of the old extraction plant intending to rebuild and increase the former output. A successful issue of this corporation will increase the living standard in the vicinity which at present is very low. Business continues dead. To quote a city Haitien business man "if there is no Hell, where's business". A partial relief of the southern economic situation will occur when the emigranting laborers return from Cuba with money.

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G.N.I. July 24, 1921
RIS 2608-8

III.* POLITICAL SITUATION

Presidential candidates by the names of Halbert Pressoir and Celicour Leon from Aux Cayes are disclosed. These men have influence only locally. Also L.Ed Pouget, another prominent member of the Patriotic Union has announced his candidacy. These additions only swell the number of aspirants for personal and not patriotic aims. No new political parties have developed nor is there such divisions now existing unless the Patriotic Union can be considered a political move, which it really is, composed of followers and leaders of the old National and Liberal parties.

This society has held several mass meetings during April in and outside of Port au Prince. Two of the most important being in Gonaives where Morpeau of Port au Pin

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Prince. Prince spoke on the Haitien heroes Dessalines and Toussaint Louverture, and their heroic liberation of Haiti. This lecture was also repeated in the capital. The second monthly bulletin of the Patriotic Union was issued during the m nth. It contained the speeches of the December meetings and listed the officers of the present organization. It claims a membership of 1700. A campaign is now in progress for collection of funds for the "representative" committee in Washington. To increase chances for success favorable reports are circulated of the committee's success in the states. Constant Vieux has severed his connection with the organ of this society, "Le Courier Haitien" and will shortly start a new political sheet called "L'Etendard", which is financed by Thedore Wiennor, a naturalized American, for backing Pouget's campaign. All politicians are awaiting assignment of the date for the election of deputies.

IV. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION

Similar to that previously reported. The press contimue to publish freely damaging articles against American personnel and Occupation. The agents of Charles Zamor in the north continue spreading propaganda of withdrawal of American Forces from Haiti. This is not damaging owing to it being excellently combatted by efforts of the priests and the time elapsed since establishment of the new administration in the United States without resulting changes in Haiti. The belief that American Forces will be withdrawn is rapidly being abandoned by Haitiens. The Union Patriotique continues its propaganda along lines already reported. A strong article recently appeared in the newspaper most closely approaching neutrality, the Courier du Soir, decidedly exposing and belittling the Patriotic Union. This paper is managed by one Jones, a Jamaican, with editorial assistance of young men of Port au Prince who desire to end the chances of the old political leaders in Haiti from resuming former easy and personal benefitted political occupations. The mental attitude towards the Occupation and the United States has met with no change. Any nation but the United States and the Syrians with the interior and south in great majority strongly for the occupation.

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

Rumors have been received of a revolutionary movement in the North to be started by the Bobo element. It is not considered that any weight can be attached for so many necessary principal elements for a start are lacking and the Bobo element is of a considerable minority and of restricted locality. Further, the disastrous result of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Charlemagnes' movement is still fresh.

Communications are in a bad condition, especially in the South and no public money is available for improvement except in limited road repair. The main artery to the cities of Jacmel and Aux Cayes is in exceedingly bad condition and promises to be impassable for wheeled vehicles during the wet season. The upkeep of easy lines to these cities is most important as is also the long needed road to Jeremie from Miragoane. Much trouble and inconvenience is experienced with telegraph and telephone communication to all parts of Haiti, inexcusable delays often met with due to the type of native personnel employed.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD

Little change, if anyw in Haitien conditions. The interior of Haiti is in better than average condition and should improve steadily. The bandit situation is at the lowest point for years and any increase is most improbable. Haiti needs public funds in the worse way. The improvement in business is most remote.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.
April 30, 1921.

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

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

PORT-AU-PRINCE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

MAIL ROOM
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILINTEL. DIV.
1921 2608-9
JUN 15
WAR DEPARTMENT
34X

June 3, 1921.

CAPT. CARSWELL,
M. I. 4.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

NOTED M. I. 2
JUN 16 1921

DAILY DIARY REPORT.

29th May:

Messrs. Jolibois Fils and Joseph Lanoue were arrested and will be brought to trial before Military Court for violating the order contained in my proclamation of May 26, 1921.

30th May:

Decoration Day. Appropiate services were held and the graves of men buried in the local cemetery were decorated.

All reports indicate that the proclamation of May 26th has had a most excellent effect. All Americans and many prominent Haitiens have expressed themselves as more than pleased at the issuing of the proclamation.

31st May:

Ordered trial of Messrs. Jolibois Fils and Joseph Lanoue by Provost Court.

1st June:

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

2nd June:

M. Barnave Dartiguenave called. Stated that the proclamation of May 26th had had an excellent effect and that if it had not been issued at the time it was, that he believed that there would have been serious disturbances, as the people were being gradually wrought up to a high pitch of excitement.

Professor Kelsey returned yesterday from the interior of Haiti.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL STAFF

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

PORT-AU-PRINCE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Reports from the interior indicate conditions are excellent. The roads, however, are in bad condition. The San Michel-Maissade road is practically impassable except for tractor. The Gonaives-St.Marc road is impassible at present.

John H Russell

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

M. I. 2
21 2608-9
AUG 9

Headquarters, First Provisional Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps,
Port au Prince, Republic of Haiti.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL. July 21, 1921.

DAILY DIARY REPORT.

July 9, 1921.

M. Barnave Dartiguenave called and discussed the local situation with me.

July 10, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 11, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 12, 1921.

It appears that the Panama Railroad Steamship Line is not giving proper service to Haiti and at present many people who are anxious to leave Haiti, some of whom have important business engagements, are unable to do so on account of the lack of accommodations of the Panama Line. Some years ago it was decided that the Panama Line should regularly assign to Port au Prince a certain number of cabins and a specified amount of cargo space and it is unfortunate that this assignment should be deviated from in any way as it causes considerable hardship to civilians who are anxious to leave Haiti for business reasons. In view of the above and the fact that a steamer was arriving in Port au Prince without any accommodations and another one of the Panama Line was passing by without stopping, I addressed a radiogram to the Department requesting that the subject be taken up with the War Department and that all steamers of the Panama Line stopping at Port au Prince leave five cabins and at least three hundred tons of cargo space for assignment here.

July 13, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

RECEIVED AUG 9 9:45

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 14, 1921.

Accompanied the American Minister on an official call on the French Minister to extend our felicitations on the day.

Commander Parsons called.

Information received that the sale of the Haitien American Corporation had been postponed until July 18.

July 15, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 16, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 17, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 18, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnave Dartiguenave called.

July 19, 1921.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

July 20, 1921.

The French Minister called.

Nothing of military or political importance to report.

John H. Russell

JOHN H. RUSSELL

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Section Op-16-C

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

DEC:NEM

No.

WASHINGTON (Date:) June 28, 1921.

1921 JUL 2

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti, for period from May 1, 1921 to May 31, 1921.

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

NOTED M. I. 2
JUL 5 1921

Lt Comdr.

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

By direction.

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

REC'D, M. I. B., C. C. S. JUN 30 1921

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

Env/
1921 2610.8-10
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI.
FROM MAY 1, 1921 to MAY 31, 1921.

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

During the period bandit activities were at a minimum, consisting only of a few foraging bands and movements to avoid Marine and Gandarme patrols. Appearance of bands has been scarce and restricted to the early part of the month. None have been encountered except actively and little information has been obtainable of their hiding places. They have committed no known depredations. The renewed intensive and frequent patrolling combing all sections during the last few months successfully culminated this month with two active and one semi-active encounters (see operations report for this period) resulting in the killing of two of the four influential chiefs who on May 1st were the only remaining active overflow of the major movement of 1919-21. These two chiefs, Estravil and Alcius have been previously remarked upon. Latest information credits them with from 8 to 30 followers with eight (8) rifles and scant ammunition, both in close hiding in the mountains near Thomonde.

Patrolling and action on information will be continued to familarize new personnel with the interior, afford opportunity to the inhabitants to see security in form of armed protection and combat propaganda on the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Haiti; also to discourage recruiting on part of the few remaining bandits and suppress their activities and limit range of action.

Patrols of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti have been reinforced for information with Vigilantes and have accomplished excellent work, especially those under Lieutenant Darmond, Gendarmerie d' Haiti, from Thomonde. The Marine patrols have lately been employed as supporting forces and have accomplished the desired results and mission previously noted.

Banditry now being at remarkably low ebb and in a more minor state than ever before existing in Haiti it is difficult to conceive further reduction when the terrain affords such favorable opportunity for an easy existence among the so inclined It is possible but not probable that it can be further decreased and circumstances may fortunately cause reduction. Close patrolling will be necessary for some time to come.

A report has recently been received of arms being brought into Haiti in appreciable quantity for future use. Importation of such material is easy considering the lack of coast guard for Haitien waters and customs and the extent and nature of Haitien border to patrol.

No change in disposition of U.S. troops except the completion of withdrawal of three companies from the field for training and economical reason. Sufficient troops are kept in the interior to meet the present military situation.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

II. ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Living conditions have met with no change since last report. The prices of staple commodities produced are very low and discourage production. The prices on fruits, vegetables and poultry, etc., remain constant though supply is smaller in large towns due to the heavy rains and conditions of communication which seriously hampers transport. In general living conditions from food standpoint throughout Haiti may be considered good.

Food is plentiful and the future supply should surpass the past owing to the increase in farms throughout the interior and more suitable and normal farming conditions. The almost complete cessation of banditry and state of pacification and promised future peaceful conditions in the interior has allowed a decided increase in the number of farms which should result in plentiful crops.

Labor is in excess of demand except in the farming sections.

The Customs reports for April showed a falling off of over one third in comparison to that of April 1920. Practically, all sugar is shipped. An increase in coffee shipments is probable for the period which should help boost the customs. Other staple products remain in the same condition as previously reported. Business has not increased. Stock purchased at war pr prices is being sacrificed for disposal and few stores are reported as closing to avoid overhead expense. Money remains tight.

Road communication is suffering extremely and rapidly deteriorating throughout Haiti. The scarcity of public funds, road appropriations and heavy rains place the situation in a serious state. The main highway from Cape Haitien to Port au Prince is in poor condition and at times passage over the Artibonite plain was impossible and over the Hinche plains accomplished with the greatest difficulty. The highway from Port au Prince to Aux Cayes after passing Petite Goave is deplorable in places and traffic only occasional on account of the uncertainty of getting through. Other methods of communication are as usual.

A new steamship line is promised to be established with weekly sailings between Haiti and Santiago de Cuba. Except in the food line future conditions are not promising.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The many candidates for political office have been exceedingly active. All platforms are based on anti-occupation movements which have been most rabid. Much of a candidates strength has depended on extreme propaganda against the Occupation and existing Government and past U.S. administration, with promises for a withdrawal of the occupation and resumption

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

of previous control and methods. The recant proclamation will, except in cases of secrecy, considerably change this platform for politicians and it is believed will do much towards making elections cleaner and honest. The proclamation referred to will tend to lead many who were previously on the fence to fall towards the occupation and the popularity of those rebidly and openly opposed will decline.

In the north, Charles Lamor is making an extremely active campaign and reported to be spending considerable money towards his election. In general these has been no change in the political situation as yet felt.

IV. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

Marine Corps - G-2 June 1-

In larger cities particularly Port au Prince where Marines are stationed there has been an increase in the friction between U.S. Forces and natives, wholly due to the agitation among the inhabitants worked up by anti-Occupation propaganda for which the published opposition has been almost entirely responsible. The majority of incidents have been caused by open slurs and insults on the part of natives which Marines, acquainted with Creole, have understood and forcibly resented. The attitude of the Haitiens has met with an appreciable change during the past six months and is rightly credited to the free denuncuations of the Occupation, U.S. administration and present Government, and veiled suggestions for liberty and overthrow of occupation. The people have been placed in a most agitated state in all cities and serious conditions might have existed if certain parties were allowed to continue practices. It is however believed by all that the recent proclamation will materially assist to change the present situation and appears at an opportune moment. Naturally, being considered the oppressors, the mental attitude towards the United States is not favorable. The Syrians are next unpopular as they have controlled and been most successful in business since the German element were deported. The latter are now busily engaged in endeavoring to secure popularity among the Haitiens and are propaganding for that purpose. There is little doubt that with improved business conditions they will succeed. Anti-Occupation propaganda is most strong and managed by the Patriotic-Union. Their organ the Courier-Haitien has been augmented by the Etendard published by the ex-editor of the former. Both will be rendered less effective in propaganda and attempted agitation by the new order. The meetings for public subscriptions to support the commission in the United States and incidently to enrich certain pockets have brought little response. A total of $208 is reported. The early return of this commission is expected. The towns of Torbick was recently placarded with a call for an uprising. Also a few were found in Aux Cayes. Such agitation is most unusual in the South which has always been self interested and aloof from northern neighbors and their turmoils.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Advantage was taken of the Haitien Flag Day for drastic speeches in several parts of Haiti. The principal and most effective of these occured in Port au Prince and Archaie. In the former Constant Vieu made a fiery speeck denouncing everything connected with the Occupation and openly attacked the Brigade Commander , last U.S. administration and the present Haitien Government. At Arcahaie speeches by Lanoue, Jolibois and Thebau left nothing to the imagination. The latter openly advocated rising to arms against occupation. Warrant for his arrest was ordered and he remains a figutive from Justice. On May 26th an order was issued prohibiting further attackes and reflections against U.S. Forces, officials, the Haitien Government and officials. This was ignored by the Courier Haitien the following issue and its directors were arrested and confined pending trial by Provost Court. The order issued was urgently needed and is expected to meet the existing emergency and have a wholesome effect. Without it there is little telling how far the existing agitation would have progressed or what form it would have taken. All except the politicians desiring to feather their nests and live on others are greatly pleased with the promised recent trend of affairs as result of the order and expect it to arrest conditions to normal.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD.

That with exception of the scarcity of money and opportunity for work other than agricultural the interior of Haiti is in excellent condition and promises to improve. That the far greater majority of Haitiens object to the Occupation as endangering their sovereignty but do not desire to see it withdrawn having less confidence in their own people. That introduction of money is a necessity and would combat dangerous propaganda now being spread throughout Haiti that the Occupation is responsible for present financial depression and absence of business. It would also relieve the tense state of unrest in existence.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.
June 3, 1921.

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:) 18 August 1921.

DEC:NEM

1921 2608-11

WAR DEPARTMENT M.I. AUG 17 34 X

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence Division, Santo Domingo, From June 1 to June 30, 1921.

A copy of the above report received at this Office is herewith forwarded for your information.

Robert Henderson,
Commander, U.S.N.
Acting Director of Naval Intelligence.

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
1921 AUG 16 P 3 57
RECORDS SECTION

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

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SANTO DOMINGO, Encl 1
FOR PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE TO 30 JUNE, 1921.

1921 2608-11 AUG 17

I. MILITARY SITUATION:

Following list shows leaders of identified groups of bandits (all in the Eastern District) in order of importance:

1. TOLETE
2. RAMON NATERA
3. MARTIN PEGUERRO
4. CABO JIL
5. JOSE FABRAL
6. RAMON BATEA
7. LOLO PEGUERRO
8. BLANCO.

The strength of these bands is constantly changing. It is estimated that the total maximum strength of all bands never exceeds 250 men. With the exception of the section of LA ROMANA, thefts and robberies have been less than heretofore. The usual increase in banditry did not materialize during June of this year. This is due to the fact that cane cutting lasted longer than usual, and to the activity of the marines. Bandits are drawn from two classes; the criminal class and those who prefer the free and easy life, instead of working.

ARMS: All bandit bands have a miscellaneous assortment of pistols, rifles, knives and machettes. These arms are principally what was left over from the days prior to the occupation. There is, however, a small amount of smuggling going on.

At the date of this report there are 3,089 permits to carry arms. Five of these permits are for rifles; the remainder, for shotguns and pistols.

There are in addition to the arms held by bandits and those for which permits have been issued, a few, some of which are captured from time to time.

The Northern and Southern Districts are quiet.

In the Eastern District, patrols are kept out about 80% of the time, while in the Northern and Southern Districts, patrols are only sent out to run down a rumor and for practice.

Our supporting forces consist of:

2 Sub-chasers,
1 Tug,

and from time to time, the "DESPATCH" (Military Governor's yacht) and other naval transports. This is considered sufficient for any emergency that might arise.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION:

Living conditions are slightly better than at the date of the last report. There has been a slight decrease in prices of most commodities, but not enough to relieve the situation. Crops are good and there is a plentiful supply of food stuffs raised for local consumption. The price of meat has gone down and rice has dropped three cents per pound.

Sugar is being exported below the cost of production. Tobacco finds a ready market at a fair price.

Cocoa brings such a low price that many growers prefer to leave it on the trees, rather than harvest it.

Money is tight. The opening of the Public Works has done more toward relieving the condition of the poor than any other one thing.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION:

There are in this country the following political parties:

PARTY	LEADERS.
Horacistas.....	Horacio Vasquez.
Jimenistas.....	Dr. Ramon Baez and Mario Formin Cabral. (Both aspire to leadership).
Velasquistas or Progresistas.....	Federico Velasgues y Hernandes.
Legalistas.....	Louis Filipe Vidal.

Francisco Henrigue y Carvajal (Provisional president at the time of the American Occupation) has lost his popularity, due to his inability to effect the evacuation of the Military Government.

The agitators are publicly spreading propaganda against the provisions of the Military Governor's proclamation of 14 June 1921. Present indications are that, unless the proclamation is changed to more nearly coincide with the wishes of the agitators and politicians, this propaganda will be so successful that very few - if any - of the people who are qualified to vote will dare to go to the polls. A league called "THE GREAT DOMINICAN NATIONAL UNION" composed of all political factions and many others, has been formed for the purpose of preventing the people from voting. As may be expected, there is considerable dissention in its ranks. All "prominent" people aspire to the leadership. At the present time, the newspaper men have engineered their way to the positions of authority, much to the disgust of the would-be-leaders. On one question alone, do they agree and that is, that there will be no voting. As much as Dominicans distrust Americans, they distrust one another more. It seems probable that one or more political factions, while continuing to advocate "nó voting" will endeavor to have its followers vote anyway, thereby "double crossing" other factions.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

IV. PSYCHOLOGICAL SITUATION:

In the country the natives manifest a friendly feeling towards the marines and those who believe that the occupations is to cease, state that they hope we will remain. In the cities where the population is subject to the propaganda of the agitators, there is poorly concealed hostility toward the forces of occupation. This is principally shown by the attitude of the younger men - especially the hoodlum class. Marines, on the whole, conduct themselves in an excellent manner, thereby avoiding many regretable incidents. The controlling factors are the agitators, who, on general principles, are against everything American; the newspapers which are making considerable capital out of the present conditions, and the politicians who want the political graft that they look forward to with the return of the conditions which prevailed prior to the occupation.

V. MISCELLANEOUS:

Nothing.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD:

The country as a whole, is against the carrying out of the proclamation of June 14th. This is almost entirely due to the activities of the agitators, newspapers and politicians.

The substantial people in the cities and practically all the country people fully realize the benefit derived from the occupation. Probably 50% of the Dominicans want (but are afriad to state it publically) the occupation to continue; 20% want a good Dominican Government and the remaining 30% would welcome the days of "Concho Primo" (old days of graft).

Source: U.S Marine, Santo Domingo City,
June 30, 1921.

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

MEMORANDUM OF CHARGES AGAINST

the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*****

1921
2608-12
1
AUG 19
WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. 2.
34X

To the

Chairman and Members of the Special Committee
of the United States Senate,
to Investigate the Occupation by and Administration
of the United States in the Dominican Republic.

Gentlemen:-

The undersigned, Horace G. Knowles, adviser of the Dominican National Commission in the United States, respectfully represents to your Honorable Committee, that since 1844 the Dominican Republic has been a sovereign nation, and its people free and independent, and in no less degree than the United States, Great Britain, France, the Argentine, Chile or Peru, and it has been so recognized by all the nations of the earth. Since its independence and until the invasion and armed occupation by the United States, which began May 15th, 1916, and has continued uninterruptedly since that date, it has been accorded an unconditional place in the family of nations, and with many of them, including the United States, it maintained diplomatic relations of the pleasantest character, and with them it negotiated treaties of friendship and commerce. It is a member of the Hague International Court of Arbitration, and it would have taken an active part in the late world war, alongside the United States, of course, and probably would have joined the League of Nations, had it not been deprived of its sovereignty, liberty, and right

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

of free and independent action.

In 1916, when the Dominican Republic was at peace with the world, while it was a party to two existing treaties with the United States, and in direct violation to one of them, and without the Dominican Republic having violated in any way the other; against the sovereign rights of the Dominican nation; contrary to the everywhere recognized principles of international law; breaking the pledges contained in the United States' own interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine; disregarding both the letter and spirit of a resolution proposed by the United States at the Second Peace Conference of the Hague, and then and there adopted and being in full force since then and until now; contrary to the unquestionable meaning of No. 14 of the famous Wilson's "Fourteen Points"; and in violation of the Constitution of the United States; President Wilson, without the slightest attempt to appeal to or use diplomatic means, ordered a part of the United States Navy to go secretly, and without giving any notice whatever to the Dominican government, to Santo Domingo and to land there its troops, to seize the government and proceed to subjugate the people. Obedient to such instructions, partly in the handwriting of President Wilson, and signed by him, without in any way either consulting or informing Congress, without a declaration of war, an illegal, unprovoked, unjustified, and totally unwarranted act of war was committed against the Dominican Republic and its people, and for more than five years the United States government has maintained a state of war in that country.

Stealthily American battleships entered the roadstead of Santo Domingo city, and under cover of a score or more of long-range, big-calibre guns the American Admiral with a large force of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

marines landed on Dominican territory. That was a paramount act of war. A little later ~~the~~ said Admiral presented to the Dominican President, Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, who had been duly elected and formally inaugurated, a ready-made treaty, an exact duplicate of the one that had just been by guns and bayonets forced upon the helpless Haitian government and people, and which treaty destroyed completely their sovereignty, took from them their liberty and independence and put the country under the absolute control of the United States government. The Dominican President, mindful of the sovereign rights of his nation and of his oath of office, his promise to uphold the constitution and laws of his country and to defend it in every necessary and possible way, informed the Admiral of the reasons why he could and would not accept such a treaty. It might be argued that the Dominican Republic would be better off under the control of the United States; and so might Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Peru, and even England and France. That was the object and argument, which is the corner stone of imperialism, that the Germans had in mind in 1914. The Dominicans were a sovereign people, no less so than the Brazilians, Argentines, Chilians, Peruvians, the English and French, and people of ~~the~~ United States, and they, as would the others under the same circumstances, wanted to remain free and independent, and it was their right to do so. That country was theirs as much as this country is ours, and so long as they respected their treaty obligations and in no way molested foreigners or their interests, they had and have the right to do what they please in and with it. That has ever been the American policy and never was it better expressed than by President Wilson.

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President Henriquez refused to accept the demands of the American Admiral, whereupon the Admiral, acting, of course, under orders from Washington, proceeded to use pressure and force. One of his first acts was to issue a Proclamation of Occupation and in which he announced himself as the Military Governor of the Dominican Republic. The Proclamation gave two alleged reasons for the armed intervention and occupation, the first of which was a violation of the Treaty of 1907, which allegation was, has been and is stoutly denied by the Dominicans; and the second was to quell disorders and disturbances in the country. At the time the Proclamation was issued and for several months prior thereto there were no disorders and absolute peace reigned throughout the country. Disorders, when occasionally they did occur, were of a purely political character, confined to the natives, and never even in a single instance, did they involve foreigners or in any way affect the liberty, property or person of Americans or other foreigners. Never has an American or other foreigner been attacked or killed or his property injured or imperiled in that country. Never in the history of the country has there been a disturbance comparable to the one that occurred recently at Tulsa, a short time ago at Springfield and Boston, and that occur with increasing frequency in Chicago, New York, and all the larger American cities. In that country lynchings, burnings at the stake, and tar and feathering, now pasttimes in some parts of the United States, are unknown and never practiced. Life and property are more secure in any part of that country than they are today or tonight in Central Park or on Broadway, New York, and the total lawlessness for a year throughout the Republic is less than that which is recorded in any one of the five largest cities of the United States in twenty-four hours.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In accordance with the plan of the said Proclamation, the President and his Ministers of State were forced out of office; the government treasury was seized; the national congress was dismissed; elections were prohibited; thousands of Marines were spread over the country and with unlimited authority over the natives; public meetings were not permitted; a censorship of tongue, pen, press, mail and telegraph of the severest kind was established; a reign of intense terror was inaugurated; destructive bombs were dropped from aeroplanes upon towns and hamlets; every home was searched for arms, weapons and implements; homes were burned; natives were killed; tortures and cruelties committed; and "Butcher" Weyler's horrible concentration camps were established and his brutal methods that did so much to bring about our war with Spain, were imitated. Repressions and oppressions followed in succession. When protests were made, the protestants were fined heavily and also imprisoned, and when resistance or refence attempted, bullets and bayonets were used. Criticism of the acts of the Military Government were not permitted, nor the use of any patriotic expressions allowed, and those who violated the order were severely punished by fines and imprisonment. Hundreds of capable native government employees were dismissed and their families distressed in order to make jobs for incompetent men sent from the States, and to whom much larger salaries were paid than to the natives, and the Dominicans compelled to pay all their travelling and incidental expenses. The Dominican people have been "taxed without representation" and the money so raised expended recklessly and without in any way consulting them. Their foreign indebtedness has been greatly increased against their protests and in violation of the Treaty of 1907.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

For five years this policy of suppression, repression, oppression, and maladministration has continued. In the country protests were neither listened to nor permitted. The practically deposed President came to Washington with his protest and the appeal of the Dominican people. He asked President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for the courtesy of an audience, and not even the courtesy of a reply to his formal, but polite requests, was shown.

That evidence may be produced before your Honorable Committee to substantiate the foregoing statements, the Dominican people charge against the United States government, as follows:

1. That there was no legal ground for the invasion and armed occupation by the United States government of the Dominican Republic.

2. That such invasion was in direct violation of (1) the Constitution of the United States, (2) existing treaties with the United States, (3) a resolution proposed by the United States and adopted by the Third Conference of the Hague Tribunal, (4) international law, (5) the object and purpose of the Monroe Doctrine as defined by the United States government, and (6) of the 14th of the "Fourteen Points" of President Wilson.

3. That excesses, abuses, cruelties, and murders were committed by the Marines, the people terrorized and their homes burned.

4. That the orders issued and enforced by the Military Government were unreasonable, cruel, and totally un-American.

5. That private rights were invaded, and personal and corporate property injured, damaged, or destroyed by the Military Government or its agents, and great losses incurred because of them and their orders.

6. That the administration of the Military Government has been incompetent, wasteful, and extravagant.

The Dominican people are profoundly impressed and deeply gratified by the action of the United States Senate in coming to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

their rescue, and that it has ordered a full, fair and honest investigation of all of the conditions antecedent to the occupation of the Dominican Republic and the acts of administration of that country during the occupation by the United States Government.

With an abiding faith in the American people and in those fundamental principles of personal liberty, "consent of the governed", respect for the rights of foreign nations, large or small, and inherent justice to all, that have made them into such a large and magnificent nation, the Dominicans will appear before your Committee with all the proof and evidence they can produce to enable you to ascertain the truth, the rights and wrongs of the subject matter so solemnly confided to you to investigate and report to the Senate your conscientious findings and recommendations.

(signed) HORACE G. KNOWLES

Washington,

August 12th, 1921.

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

DEC: NEM

No.

August 19, 1921.

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

1921 2608-13
AUG 24

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.

34 X

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti, For period from July 1, 1921 to July 31, 1921.

M. I. 2.

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

Robert Henderson,
Commander, U.S.N.
Acting Director of Naval Intelligence.

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
1921 AUG 22 PM 3 51

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

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI, FROM JULY 1, 1921 TO JULY 31, 1921.

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

This period has shown the results of previous work of patrolling and clearing Haiti of active bandits. For the first time since October 1918 no active encounters have been had with hostile bands tho on several occasions the hiding places of the one band now in existence has been uncovered and the occupants continually forced to other hidden bases. From all information that can be obtained ~~the~~ above mentioned band consisits of chief Alcius with about fifteen (15) followers, three (3) rifles, one (1) pistol, usual machettes and ten (10) rounds of ammunition. Chief Estravil who was with Alcius as second in importance is supposed to have crossed the Dominican Border and is harboring with former Haitian chiefs, Phanor, etc., who would not surrender. Five members of Alcius band were captured singly during the period; one of whom resisted arrest was severly machetted by a native guide and has since died.

Alcius with followers have principally resorted to hiding places in Section Bois Rouge and Petite Montague. They have committed no depredations and exist mainly on fruit. They are poorly provided with clothes and appear to desire to surrender but are afraid of the consequences, tho every assurance of fair treatment has been forwarded to them.

The interior mountainous section of Central Haiti has been thoroughly combed continually with patrols, both Marine and Gendarmerie. An average of four patrols daily have been constantly moving thru the area chosen by the small bandit group for it's concealment and special searching and combat patrols have operated on information received of particular hiding places. The last movement of one of these patrols nearly succeeded in its mission but was discovered at a safe distance and served only to disperse Alcius' followers.

The difficulty in obtaining complete clearing of bandits is obvious. Their few numbers and selection of complete cover affords them every change to avoid capture. Success will only result from ample and complete information or from accidently encountering them as a band before the presence of a patrol is disclosed to them. The near passing of the fruit season may necessitate more open foraging on their part and thus make them at times more accessible to patrols.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

There is no change in living conditions since the last report. Reports from all Haiti average conditions as very good except from a financial standpoint. The part of Haiti which suffered most from bandit operations is showing constant improvement and growth. Hundreds of new farms are being laid out and worked. Foodstuffs are plentiful and many markets are over stocked. The lack of business is still serious, poverty continues to be most noticable and the financial situation is depressing to an abnormal degree. Prices remain stable in spite of the large markets. No real improvement has occurred in the prices on stable products for export tho there is an inclination for a rise in coffee price, a comparatively small lot having been disposed of recently at an increased price.

Labor is plentiful in coast towns and in the south. In the interior the many new farms demand self interest of their owners and certain difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient assistance for building construction of new troop shelter. The lack of opportunity for employment in the coast towns is preparing many of the male sex for emigration to Cuba for the next sugar season, and this means for earning money appears to be extending inland.

Transportation is still confined to the usual pack animal and head carrying methods. The recent heavy rains have made road communication most difficult in many sections of Haiti. Rivers are continually rising and falling from excessive mountain drainage and interrupt communication. However government and personal transport is the only kind seriously effected for lack of business has brought other necessary and ordinarily used wheeled transport to a minimum. Transfer of native products is little effected by poor conditions owing to their adopted manner for carrying and packing.

New communicational means have been established in telephone lines from Port de Paix to Joan Rabel and from Ounamin to Cerca la Source, Lines are projected and commenced from Maissade to Hinche and from Cerca la Source to Thomassique. The latter two are military lines.

The extremely low financial condition of the Haitian Government resulted in necessary temporary suspension of civil employment payments for the month of July.

It is difficult to predict future economic conditions in Haiti, The financial condition depends upon the world markets and the improvement in the condition affording profitable produce and export on staple articles in Haiti such as coffee, log-wood, cotton, sugar, etc. The prices and demand offered for these products still are below profitable output.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Really no political developments. This situation hinges

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

on whether or not elections will be held for January. Many politicians are discouraged and are marking time, refusing to outlay further expense for campaigns until some definite word is received regarding the elections. Many believe that the President will appoint the necessary friendly deputies sufficient for his re-election. Many of the former candidates apparently have reversed their former agitating platform to approaching favorable occupation agreement. Exceedingly few natives are making any effort towards regular campaigns which is a decided change from the situation existing a few months previous. No developments are expected until more is known in regard to the elections.

IV. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

The relations between Marines and native population has been openly less frictional. The inhabitants in the interior are realizing more and more the necessity and the benefit of American ~~Occup~~ation and forces. In the cities where foreign troops are stationed and where agitation was most severe, to no inlaying attitude of natives is disclosed, outward actions are greatly reduced, if not non-existant. This change is undoubtedly due to the open attitude now prevailing against adverse public propaganda and upholding occupational forces. Also the improved condition of morale among the men of the Brigade is responsible for the improved outward relations.

The "would be" political living element of the native population has undoubtedly not changed in their opinion and hopes against the Occupation. It is safe to state that probably all Haiti is mentally with that solution for the country and prefer American Occupation to any other. Many still cling to the belief that the Occupation will be withdrawn.

There is practically no propaganda existing in Haiti in open form. Immediately after the proclamation of May 26, 1921, several newspapers thru-out Haiti suspended issue, their purpose of issue being curtailed. The Patriotic Union appears to be gradually dying out, except in Port au Prince. A meeting of this society to welcome the returning delegates from the United States was held on July 17, 1921, and report of the activities of the commission was made public. The inhabitants were instructed to await results of the commission's endeavors in the United States and the success with a few Americans who had promised assistance to their cause. It is undestood that thefar greater part of the expense of their commission in the States was collected from Haitian sugar working immigrants in Cuba, $35,000, is supposed to have been realized. At present this society is engaged in preparing for an extensive entertainment to a Congressional Commission from the United States and is raising funds for that purpose.

The press of Haiti is greatly improved. The space formerly devoted to scurrilous articles against the Government, Occupations, etc., is now filled with articles of more public and periodical nature.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The sale of the Haitian-American Sugar Company and it's repurchase by the same controlling interest resulted in completely arresting German control therein. This company is now reorganizing and expects to continue operations in the Fall. The North Haiti Sugar Company at Bayeux had large expectation for a successful season. This company intends to produce refined sugar only for Haitian consumption.

The general former feeling against an American loan has been changed to a desire for this manner of assistance. This change is evidently due to the realization that the German element now returning to Haiti is not bringing Haiti the immense amount of financial aid previously counted upon. Business conditions are not improved; they remain practically dead with no promising outlook unless exterior assistance becomes a fact.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSION FOR THE PERIOD.

A better suspectability could not exist than the present for a concentrated and properly controlled campaign for improvement of Haiti on sound lines, principally from financial aid expended for modernizing agriculture, judicial, primary educational and communicational sources.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

DEC: NEM

No.

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).

Sept. 20, 1921.

1921 2608-14

SEP 22

2

WAR DEPARTMENT

Source: U.S. Marine Corps, July 31, 1921.

34X

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, San Domingo, For period from 1 July to 31 July 1921.

M. I. 2.

4—3546

A copy of the above report received at this Office is herewith enclosed for your information.

W. W. Galbraith,
Commander, U.S.N.
Acting Director of Naval Intelligence.

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
1921 SEP 21 PM 3 54
RECORD SECTION

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

Encl 1

2608-14

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SAN DOMINGO,
For PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 31 JULY, 1921.

I. MILITARY SITUATION:

Following list shows leaders of identified group of bandits in order of importance:

1.	TOLETE.....	Eastern District.
2.	RAMON NATERA.....	" "
3.	MARTIN PEGUERRO.....	" "
4.	CABO JIL.....	" "
5.	JOSE FABRAL.....	" "
6.	RAMON RATEA.....	" "
7.	LOLO PEGUERRO.....	" "
8.	BLANCO.....	" "
9.	PERUS de la CRUZ.....	Northern District.

The strength of these bands are constantly changing. It is estimated that the total maximum strength never exceeds 250 men. Heretofore during the month of July bandit activity has increased, due to the closing down of the cane season. This year due to the increased activity of the troops, there has been a decrease of banditry.

ARMS: At the date of this report, there are 3,104 permits to carry arms; 16 of this number are for rifles; the remainder for pistols and shot guns. There are, in addition to the arms held by bandits and those for which permits have been issued, a miscellaneous assortment, some which are captured from time to time.

The Northern and Southern Districts are quiet, but patrols are sent out for the purpose of running down rumors and for practice. In the Eastern District where practically all the bandit activity is carried on, patrols are kept out about 80% of the time.

OUR SUPPORTING FORCES.

2 Sub-chasers,
1 Tug,

and from time to time, various naval vessels that touch in at our ports. These supporting forces are considered sufficient for any emergency that might arise.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Probable future Situation for the Month of August: No change.

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION: Santo Domingo 1 Copy

Living conditions have slightly improved during July, This is due to the good crops. Prices of clothing, building material and rents remain high. Very little construction work is under way.

Public Works continues its road construction, principally on the SANTO DOMINGO - SANTIAGO road. This slightly relieves the condition of a small proportion of the laboring class, most of whom were employed by Public Works at the end of the sugar cane cutting season.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION:

There are in this country the following political factions:

Party.	Leaders.
HORACISTAS.....	Horacio Vasquez.
UNIONISTAS - (Ex-Jimenistas Party).....	Enrique Jimenes.
VELASQUISTAS or PROGRESISTAS.....	Federico Velasques y Hernandez.
LEGALISTAS.....	Louis Filipe Vidal.

Francisco Henrique y Carvajal (provisional president at the time of the American occupation) has lost his popularity, due to his inability to affect the evacuation of the Military Government.

By the middle of July it became apparent that, due to the activity of the agitators, seekers after political graft, and newspapers, that the elections called for in the proclamation of June 14th would not be held. It was known that the people would not go to the polls, consequently on July 27th the Military Governor issued a proclamation postponing the elections indefinitely. This was a surprise and completely nonplussed the politicians. Only on one question (that there would be no voting) had they been in accord, and political parties have been manoeuvering for position because they are of the opinion that if they will announce their willingness to have an election, the Military Governor will agree and accordingly elections will be held as stated in the Proclamation of July 27th, but they know that that would be inconsistent with their past efforts in preventing the elections. As much as the Dominicans distrust the Americans, they distrust one another more, consequently each political faction, rather than see any other faction get into power, prefer the Military Government.

(Serie 14 : 2)

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

Of course the fact must be kept in mine that at least one half the natives in this country prefer American control to a return to the old pre-American intervention days, when life and property was unsafe, therefore any condition of affairs which result in a continuation of the Military Government, meets with the approval of the country as a whole.

IV. PSYCHOLOGICAL SITUATION:

In this country the natives manifest a friendly feeling toward the marines and those who believe that the occupation is to cease, state that they hope it will continue. In the cities where the population is subject to the propaganda of the agitators, political grafters, there is poorly concealed hostility towards the forces of occupation. This is principally shown by the attitude of the younger men - especially the hoodlum class. Marines, on the whole, conduct themselves in an excellent manner, thereby avoiding many regretable incidents. The controlling factors in the political situation, are the agitators, who, on general principals, are anti-everything American; the newspapers which are making considerable capitol out of the present conditions, and the usual type of Latin-American politicians who want the political graft that they look forward to with a return of the conditions which prevailed prior to the occupation.

V. MISCELLANEOUS: Nothing.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD:

The country, as a whole, is pleased that the elections have, at least been postponed. The agitators, newspapers and politicians are responsible, however. Last year a number of agitators were tried by Military Courts, found guilty and punished (Principally fined) but the Navy Department did not see fit to support the Military Government. Prisoners were ordered released and fines returned. Quite naturally the agitators gained the impression that the Military Government did not have the support of its home Government, and since then their activities have embarrassed the Military Government to such an extent that the United States Government has been unable to have its wishes carried out.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps,
July 31, 1921.

a.n.9 - July 31/21

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

Of course the fact must be kept in mine that at least one half the natives in this country prefer American control to a return to the old pre-American intervention days, when life and property was unsafe, therefore any condition of affairs which result in a continuation of the Military Government, meets with the approval of the country as a whole.

IV. PSYCHOLOGICAL SITUATION:

In this country the natives manifest a friendly feeling toward the marines and those who believe that the occupation is to cease, state that they hope it will continue. In the cities where the population is subject to the propaganda of the agitators, political grafters, there is poorly concealed hostility towards the forces of occupation. This is principally shown by the attitude of the younger men - especially the hoodlum class. Marines, on the whole, conduct themselves in an excellent manner, thereby avoiding many regretable incidents. The controlling factors in the political situation, are the agitators, who, on general principals, are anti-everything American; the newspapers which are making considerable capitol out of the present conditions, and the usual type of Latin-American politicians who want the political graft that they look forward to with a return of the conditions which prevailed prior to the occupation.

V. MISCELLANEOUS: Nothing.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD:

The country, as a whole, is pleased that the elections have, at least been postponed. The agitators, newspapers and politicians are responsible, however. Last year a number of agitators were tried by Military Courts, found guilty and punished (Principally fined) but the Navy Department did not see fit to support the Military Government. Prisoners were ordered released and fines returned. Quite naturally the agitators gained the impression that the Military Government did not have the support of its home Government, and since then their activities have embarrassed the Military Government to such an extent that the United States Government has been unable to have its wishes carried out.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps,
July 31, 1921.

Q.M.G. - July 31/21

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:) Sept. 29, 1921.

1 Enclosure 82
2608-15
2
34X

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

WAR DEPARTMENT

M. I. 2.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti, for period from August 1, 1921 to August 31, 1921.

A copy of the above report received at this Office is herewith forwarded for your information.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
Director of Naval Intelligence.

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

RECEIVED
1921 SEP 29 PM 2 52
RECORDS SECTION

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

Encl 1

2608-15

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI.

FOR PERIOD FROM AUGUST 1, 1921 to AUGUST 31, 1921.

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

No encounters with bandits occurred during the period except in form of surprising a lone member of Chief Achilles-Alcius band in section Des Bailles, west of Thomonde, with a rifle and two rounds of ammunition. Information received from this prisoner states that Achilles has only three followers at the present time and remains continually in hiding except for occasional brief foraging expeditions. Further that Estraville has gone into Santo Domingo. This last information has previously been received.

No depredations of bandits have been reported nor any movements of such during the month. Achilles with whatever remaining followers he has, has confined his movements to Mont Baie Terribe and section Des Bailles, northwest of Mirebalais and west of Thomonde.

This section within a radius of eight miles has been visited by one hundred and twelve (112) patrols during the month, without results. The remaining territory of central and northern Haiti is still continually combed by routine and special patrols. All patrols have reported no results and no information of bandits or depredations from the inhabitants. A more peaceful situation could not be desired except with the apprehension of Achilles and band which would enable report of all Haitian Chiefs fully accounted for. Reports further indicate a decided drop in petty thieving to a point that is previously unheard of in Haiti.

There is no apparent reason why the future situation should change, except for entire clearance of Achilles depleted band. This is a most difficult object to accomplish but patrols will be kept active with that mission in view, in addition to their representative and control work.

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Little if any change has effected living conditions in Haiti. All sections report as formerly. Food is plentiful with prospect of an over sufficiency in the near future. New markets have been opened in sections until recently abandoned as result of previous bandit activities and to which inhabitants have been most reticent to return. New farms and houses are now being constructed with the greatest confidence in these sections.

The price of coffee has advanced to six (6) cents per pound. Should this price hold a movement in coffee may be expected and a consequent relief. Logwood is still quiet tho it is expected that foreign markets will open up in the near future and this export article will be a demand, perhaps a competitive one.

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One shipload from Cape Haitien went out this month. This was the first shipment for some time. Small shipments of cotton have been made. Other staple articles are as previously reported, have a scant demand and movement. The revenue from customs is expected to fall a little below that of July. The logwood extracting plant at Grande Riviere expects to begin output by November. At present this plant is too small to be effective. The cotton seed oil plant in the capital recently closed down for the season.

Produce prices thru-out Haiti remain stable except in the Las Cahobas district where attempt to advance prices has been made on food products. This state has slightly affected the Mirebelais market, but can be controlled.

Labor is plentiful except in the interior where due to the numerous new gardens self interest or prospect of easy or sufficient future living holds labor to these farms.

The roads all over Haiti are in exceedingly poor condition and communications are frequently interrupted as result of the exceedingly heavy rains in certain sections, principally following the Hinche valley and plains and north of St. Marc. Endeavor to keep at least main lines of communication open is attempted but lack of financial aid makes all attempts half hearted and really unsuccessful.

Optimists predict a change for the better in economic conditions of Haiti within the approaching six months.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION.

No change in the political situation. People are still quiet politically and awaiting information in regard to whether or not elections will be held in January. The various candidates in the north for Deputies at present are considering active campaigning in October. But little political interest is outward in the interior. It is expected that Charles Zamor will repeat his election tour of the northern districts.

There is a persistent rumor in the north that Bobo is to return to Haiti in time to enter a campaign for deputy from northeastern districts. He is at present presumed located in Jamacia.

V. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

No outward friction between Occupational Forces and the population. Also no apparent change in mental attitude toward the foreign nations including the United States. It is presumed that much disappointment exists in the Germans for not bringing the credited financial aid upon their return to Haiti. An expression was recently heard from Haitien source regarding an improved personnel within the American forces and the Haitien Gendarmerie.

All propaganda of a free nature has diminished to almost nothing tho it still exists in a veiled form, but most mildly. This is principal part is guided by the Society Union

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

which is very busy from Port au Prince in making known large and progressive strides for Haitian liberty made by their commissioners while in the United States. A second meeting was recently held welcoming the return of the third member of the commission, who promises senatorial assistance from the States. Endeavors to raise funds for the expected Congressional Committee of Investigators produces very little response.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The situation in Haiti remains without change from that of proceeding months. Some business firms have threatened to be obliged to close down owing to quiet times and lack of money and business and at present are staggering along. The rise in price of coffee is encouraging for the future revenue assistance. There are many who look for improvement in the logwood business and it has been expressed by several well versed men in Haitian affairs that the extreme financial depression should be bettered in a few months.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD.

Haiti is unable to materially assist itself and is dependent upon outside condition and markets, until substantial calls come to Haiti for its staple products or financial assistance is rendered the situation will remain as is, which is most serious financially.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps,
Port au Prince, Sept. 1, 1921.

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

Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 13 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department 2608-16
Bureau of Insular Affairs 1

		Habitantes
Prov.de Santo Domingo		
Comun de	Santo Domingo	45.021
id	San Cristobal	42.776
id	Bani	20.944
id	Guerra	7.483
id	Bayaguana	3.492
id	Monte Plata	9.457
id	Yamasa	6.233
id	La Victoria	4.952
id	Villa Mella	6.088
		146.446
Prov. de S.P. Macoris		
Comun de	S.P. Macoris	22.430
id	Los LLanos	18.356
		40.786
Prov. del Seybo		
Comun del	Seybo	16.405
id	Higuey	16.286
id	La Romana	8.396
id	Ramon Santana	3.340
id	Hato Mayor	12.289
id	Jovero	1.692
		58.408
Prov. de Azua		
Comun de	Azua	19.439
id	San Juan	32.009
id	Matas Farfan	16.080
id	Comendador	5.811
id	Cercado	11.000
id	Banica	5.029
id	S.J. de Ocoa	11.209
		100.587
Prov. de Barahona		
Comun de	Barahona	12.318
id	Cabral	4.652
id	Neyba	20.387
id	Duverge	6.179
id	Enriquillo	4.644
		48.180
Prov. de Samana		
Comun de	Samana	8.918
id	Sanchez	4.889
id	Sabana de la Mar	3.108
		16.915
Prov.. de La Vega		
Comun de	La Vega	58.041
id	Bonao	10.143
id	Jarabacoa	9.811
id	Cotuy	22.095
id	Cevicos (DM)	2.098
id	Constanza	3.632
		105.820

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

		Habitantes
Prov. de Pacificador		
Comun de	S.F. Macoris	42.232
id	Pimentel	5.341
id	Castillo	8.573
id	Cabrera	4.868
id	Villa Rivas	6.026
id	Matanzas	6.774
id	Gaspar Hernandez	4.006
		77.620
Prov. Espaillat		
Comun de	Moca	39.089
id	Salcedo	11.867
		50.956
Prov. de Santiago		
Comun de	Santiago	71.956
id	Janico	11.624
id	Esperanza	4.797
id	Peña	10.618
id	Valverde	9.452
id	S.J. de las Matas	14.326
		122.771
Prov. de Puerto Plata		
Comun de	Puerto Plata	26.073
id	Bajabonico	8.145
id	Altamira	11.462
id	Blanco	13.345
		59.025
Prov. de Monte Cristy		
Comun de	Monte Cristy	8.539
id	Guayubin	15.771
id	Dajabon	10.416
id	Monci on	2.780
id	Sabaneta	14.424
id	Restauracion	15.143
		67.073

R e s u m e n

Prov. de	Santo Domingo	146.446
id	S.P. Macoris	40.786
id	Seybo	58.408
id	Azua	100.587
id	Barahona	48.180
id	Samana	16.915
id	La Vega	105.830
id	Pacificador	77.620
id	Espaillat	50.956
id	Santiago	122.771
id	Puerto Plata	59.025
id	Monte Cristy	67.073
		894.587

Nota: Sujeta a lijeros cambios despues de terminada la revision de todos los trabajos.-La poblacion de la Comun de San Pedro de Macoris aumentará de 3000 a 4000 habitantes tan pronto sea terminada la enumeracion en alguno de los ingenios en esa Comun.

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

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2608-16
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 13 1921
M.I.2

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

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

October 12, 1921.

My dear Colonel Graham:

In reference to the portions of my letters to you of May 27th and June 25th last and to your letter of May 31st last, regarding the population of the Dominican Republic, I inclose a copy of a statement (2 sheets) received yesterday from the Deputy General Receiver of Dominican Customs, giving the population of Santo Domingo by provinces.

This is one of several reports of the "First National Census" ordered by, and taken under the supervision of, the Military Government of Santo Domingo. It will be seen the population of the Republic is shown as 894,587. These figures approximate more nearly those used in the Economic Sub-section Estimate of February 16, 1921, (based upon the 1920 Statesmen's Year Book), but are higher than those carried in the Combat Sub-section Estimate of April 26, 1921. They are higher than those shown in the Pan American Union publication, "Dominican Republic;" in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," Washington, 1920; or in "Whitaker's Almanac" for 1921, all referred to in my letter of June 25, 1921.

Sincerely,

Wm Lay Patterson

WM. LAY PATTERSON,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. G. Graham, Chief, Positive Branch,
Military Intelligence Division, General Staff,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

attached

1 Inclosure.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

N.N.I. 87.

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Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

1 Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2608-17
DEC: NEM
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 25 1921

TO: Operation (Capt. Freeman).
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Military Intelligence Division.
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

October 21, 1921.

M. I. 2.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps, Sept. 30, 1921.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti, for the period from September 1, 1921 to September 30, 1921.

A copy of the above report is herewith forwarded for your information.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1921

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

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI.

September 1, 1921 to September 30, 1921.

L. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Timely and accurate information coupled with frequent holding patrols allowed several active contacts with the few remaining bandits now in the field. These contacts, four in number, practically all in Section Des Bailles, west of Thomonde and northwest of Mirebalais, resulted in killing ten (10) surrender of four (4) and acquisition of six (6) rifles, one (1) revolver and fourteen (14) rounds of ammunition.

Minister Alcius, one of the three leading bandits, was among the killed. His death should release his followers, a few of whom have already surrendered though a few remaining may join Estraville who is reported as returned from Santo Domingo and again in the field. Estraville and Orvile now remain as leading lights in banditism. Neither are of as active character as Alcius who has been following banditry since 1919. See "Contacts" report of operations.

The activity of these bandits is confined to petty thieving. No reports of serious depredations are received from surrounding country, to that they have confined their hiding places and camps. Their number has probably slightly increased over that of the last few months, due probably to Estravill's pilgrimage into Santo Domingo. From information furnished by prisoners their numbers are still limited and arms as usual few and of little value. The absolute infected area has been flooded with patrols of various conduct from Marine and Gendarmerie Stations.

As this report is written an unconfirmed report is received that Jean Jacques Albert, a former delegate of Charlemagge, has taken to the field in vicinity of Cerca Carvajal and Victorine. This man surrendered on April 21, 1920 and was accepted. Immediately following this report information was received from natives that a small band with one rifle was seen heading south from that district, and further that three of his followers had been captured and Albert escaped to Santo Domingo.

The number of arms captured during the period, indicates an increase in bandit weapons since last report, probably again laid to Estravill's recent return and result of his visit to Santo Domingo. Thru-out the interior the sympathy of natives for bandits has completely disappeared. They are finally realizing banditry has no depth or course, and only for object of thievery and robbery. They are now co-operated with police and military forces in the apprehension of city offenders. Thus information is more easily obtained.

It is not thought that even if Albert has taken to the field that any material change to the military situation will result. He is of little influence or standing and only from a "Caco" vicinity where a few followers are always easily obtained to pursue an easy method of living.

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

2. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Little or no change in living condition. Food is plentiful and prices reasonable in all produce grown. There has been a scarcity of poultry and eggs in many sections and consequent rise in price. All sections and districts report sufficient crops with excellent prospects for considerable increase. Labor is plentiful except in farming districts where natives prefer to work their own interests rather than take other forms of labor. Man former laborers who went to Cuba are now being deported from that country and received in Haiti. A recent ship brought nearly 400. The return of the numerous Haitians from Cuba will create a problem in labor where the unemployed are now quite sufficient. A slight boom is felt in export of raw materials, principally coffee. The price of this recently increased has again dropped but is still higher than its lowest offering. Conditions of export outside of Port au Prince have remained as usual. An increase has been made from Port au Prince and a decided increase promised for October. Until recently imports have not increased. Towards the latter part of the period a ship arriving from France brought in more than any single vessel since the beginning of the war.

Transportation is as formerly. Beyond the Governmental and the military, transportation is limited to railroad, animals and head carrying. Little improvement has been made in road communication thru sectional work. The lack of financial aid forbids even economic supervision and repair of roads. The main highways are in a deplorable condition in many sections and the Gonaives-St. Marc road is still impassable at times. The cessation of rains promised according to seasons will remedy this and the small appropriation alloted for rebuilding parts of this route, should make communication between these two important towns certain by land in all seasons. Message communications as usual. A border wire is being established from Cerca la Source to Thomassique and a military line from Maissade to Hinche with projected plan from the Canot River (Marine Supply Station) to the L'Atayle Plantation. Encouraging reports from merchants for a slight increase in business are received but the outlook is none to favorable.

3. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The numerous aspirants for future presidency of Haiti have received a bitter disappointment on the official notice from the President that elections to that office would not be held. This announcement was with-held to almost the legal date. The municipal elections will now be the predominating political events. The news of no presidential elections has naturally started considerable talk among the politicians. They look for a cut and dried election of the present incumbent through his power to appoint supporters of the electoral body. It is rumored that one of the former candidates is briskly engaged endeavoring to purchase present members of that body. Beyond the above situation there has been no change in the political situation. The principal organizations the "Patriotic Union" and the "Bloc National" exist as

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

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

formerly but ptobably with ever widening breach between the two due to the favorable American policy of the latter and the Anti-American policy of the former. A society possibly inclined politically, under the title of a labor fraternity to connect with a like Santo Dominican society for benefit of invalid laborers is in process of formation in Port au Prince. Officers were recently tenatively chosen, the vice president being a Dominican of long residence in Haiti by the name of Castille, a Cola Champagne manufacturer. The president, Jeremie, is considered a great Haitien, formerly in political life for two periods, the first of considerable length. He is now a writer. He is highly educated. Many politicians were invited to the first meeting and the principal members of the Patriotic Union attended. It is not at present deduced whether these attendants were in political sense or for purpose of getting in touch with the opportunity for a little future graft financially. It is not expected that the political situation will change materially in the future. Word has been received that Bobo, a former politician but absent from Haiti since 1915, will return next month. He is strong politically only in the extreme northern Haiti and limited locality therein.

4. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

Active friction between United States forces and the population has not occurred. The behavior of these forces towards the native population has been excellent. No change in the mental attitude of the population towards the United States and other nations.

The Patriotic Union is making extensive plans to welcome the Senatorial Commission, expected next month. Their rooted plan is to get at the Commission before the American authorities. Their agents are active to procure funds for the entertainment, but little is publically offered. Many people are suspicious of the genuine use of the funds obtained and are loath to give. There is but little public propaganda existing. The newspapers control their articles to comply with the directions recently issued against publication of incendiary and inflamatory articles. Georges Sylvian, the prime mover of the Patriotic Union and agitator, with Stenio Vincent have left for northern Haiti on a trip of presumably propaganda nature. The Echo National, a newspaper, has recently appeared as the organ of the Bloc National Society. Its attitude is favorable to American ideas.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Border patrols and stations report numerous peaceful natives from Santo Domingo crossing the border into Haiti. This has always been an indication of expected trouble in that country. A further report has been received of four armed Dominicans operating along the border and vicinity of Gourabe and La Loma, south of Dajabon and east of Valliere,.

Many merchants and business men have been recently

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

heard complaining of cut off incomes from former investments in the interior loan of Haiti and their non-receipt of income since the advent of the Occupation. Should these loans be paid in francs they can further see a great loss in percentage on investment. Much public interest predominates in the expected visit of the Senatorial Commission.

6. GENERAL IMPRESSION OF THE PERIOD.

Conditions in Haiti remain very much similar to those of the past months. Lack of financial funds in the Government forbids much advance in necessary public institutions. From all information from outside countries Haiti is still well off in this respect as the majority and probably better off, especially in living conditions. The improvement of conditions in general is dependent upon an announced policy towards Haiti by the United States and a loan expenditure of which carefully supervised and controlled by honest individuals, which hardly includes Haitiens. This is especially the case considering foreign markets and lack of demand for staple exports of Haiti.

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Enc

2608-18

DEC: NEM 2

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Section: Op-16-C

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

No.

WASHINGTON (Date:)

October 25, 1921.

TO: Operations (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

M.I.2.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps, August 31, 1921.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Santo Domingo, for period August 1 to August 31, 1921.

A copy of the above report received at this office is herewith forwarded for your information.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

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

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTEL.
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 26 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
OCT 26 1921
RECORDS SECTION

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

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DIV. INTEL. C.M.
OCT 20 1921

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Ex

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SANTO DOMINGO.
FOR PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST TO 31 AUGUST, 1921.

1. MILITARY SITUATION:

Following list shows leaders of identified groups of bandits in order of identification:

1.	TOLETE	Eastern District.
2.	RAMON NATERA	" "
3.	MARTIN PEGUERRO	" "
4.	CABO JIL	" "
5.	JOSE FABRAL	" "
6.	RAMON BATEA	" "
7.	LOLO PEGUERRO	" "
8.	BLANCO	" "
9.	PEDRO DE LA CRUZ	Northern District.

The strength of these bands are constantly changing, Due to the large number of unemployed, it is believed that the usual estimated maximum strength of 250 heretofore reported, has slightly increased during the past month.

ARMS: On the date of this report, there are 3022 permits to carry arms; 10 for rifles, and the remainder for shot guns and revolvers. In addition, there is a miscellaneous assortment of arms, which were brought to this country before the days of the American Occupation, some of which are captured from time to time.

ACTIVITY OF OUR OWN TROOPS:

The Northern and Southern Districts are quiet but practise marches and patrols are conducted for the purpose running down rumors and for training purposes. In the Eastern District where practically all the bandit activity is carried on, patrols are kept out about 80% of the time.

OUR SUPPORTING FORCES:

2 sub-chasers;
1 tug,
and from time to time various naval vessels which touch in at our ports. These supporting forces are considered sufficient for any emergency that might arise.

PROBABLE FUTURE SITUATION: No change.

2. ECONOMIC SITUATION:

Living conditions throughout the entire Republic are

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poor. The closing of the cane-cutting season has thrown many laborers out of employment and consequently the natives living in the sugar growing regions of the country feel the present hard times more than others. The price of sugar is below the cost of production, resulting in very little being shipped. While prices on a great many comodities have dropped it has had no greatly beneficial effect on the general situation. Business failures are becoming more frequent. In the Northern District, business failures totaled about $150,000 during the month, while in Santo Domingo City and San Pedro de Macoris several large concerns went bankrupt or were forced to discontinue business through lack of capital. The newspaper "El Tiempo" of Santo Domingo City was forced to suspend publication due to lack of financial backing. The market price of cacao has taken a slight rise, but most of the crop had been harvested and shipped, and no material relief was felt through this. However, when the late crop of cacao grown in the region of Sanchez is ready for harvest, and should the present market price for that article remain in effect until the harvest, the aspect will be brighter. The resumption of activities on a small scale by the Public Works Department has brought some relief, though hardly felt by any except those near the scene of activities. Prices of building material are excessive and very little activity in the construction line is being carried on.

Santiago and Puerto Plata still remain without a lighting system and Santiago remains without a water supply system. The newspapers of Santiago have strongly urged the city to take some steps to protect the city against fire and to reduce the number of robberies, which are daily becoming more frequent. Claims for damages have been filed against the Light and Water Company by both cities. Santiago for $300,000 and Puerto Plata for $50,000, based principally on breach of contract.

The present drawback to this country's progress is the lack of roads.

No material relief in the general economic situation is looked forward to except through means of another loan, which would be strongly opposed by the people.

3. POLITICAL SITUATION:

There are in this country the following political factions:

PARTY:	LEADERS:
Horacista	Horacio Vasequez;
Unionista (Formerly called the Jiminista Party)	Enrique Jiminez;
Velazquista or Progresista	Federico Velazquez H.;
Legalista	Luis Felipe Vidal;
Henriquist a	Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal.

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The political development for the month presents a conflict of opinion. The Henriquistas have obviously lost control of affairs and Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal has been subject to acrimonious attacks by the press of the country. Jose Ramon Lopez, probably the most prominent and well-known newspaper writer in the Republic, has been the leader in this movement. On the other hand, the leaders of the various other political factions have received collectively more or less criticism, but this for the most part has come from lesser politicians with axes to grind, and in the majority of cases has been inspired by members of the Henriquista Party or friends of its leaders in an effort to counteract public opinion against Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal. The more substantial people have approved of the steps taken by the party leaders in their efforts to come to an agreement regarding the proclamation of June 14, 1921.

The Great Dominican National League, organized with the idea of fusing all political factions, has proven to be a nullity and has accomplished nothing.

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL SITUATION:

In the country of natives manifest a friendly feeling for the Marines and those natives who believe that the occupation is to cease, state that they hope it will continue. In the cities, where the population is subject to the propaganda of the agitators and political grafters, there is poorly concealed hostility towards the forces of occupation. This is particularly shown by the attitude of the hoodlum class. Marines, on the whole, conduct themselves in an excellent manner, thereby avoiding many regrettable incidents. The controlling factors in the political situation are the agitators, who, on general principles, are anti-American everything; the newspapers which are making capital out of the present condition of affairs, and the usual type of Latin-American politician who want the political graft that the look forward to with the return of the condition which prevailed prior to the days of the occupation.

Articles written by Horace G. Knowles published in "LA PRENSA" (published in New York City) have been given wide publicity and have had an unfavorable effect.

5. MISCELLANEOUS:

A great many cases of smallpox developed during the month in the cities of Santiago and San Pedro de Macoris, and their vicinities. All possible assistance was rendered by the Sanitation Department and prevented an epidemic developing. There are at present a few cases and the situation is in no way alarming.

Anti-American propaganda has appreciably decreased during the month and the Military Government has received very

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little unfavorable criticism, the attacks bearing mainly upon the bad conductconditions and the alleged failure of the Military Government to take steps to alleviate same.

The expected arrival of the Senatorial Investigation Committee in Santo Domingo has caused a vast preparation of propaganda and memorials to be presented to the Committee, setting forth allegations of atrocities and acts of persecution perpetrated against the natives by members of the military occupation. The agitators seek in this manner to influence the Committee in behalf of the natives with the prospect of having the body recommend the prompt withdrawal of the American forces to avoid possible national discredit being incurred through continuing the occupation. Parades and other public manifestation of protest are being arranged to this end.

6. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD:

The country is united in its opposition to the carrying out of the Military Governor's proclamation of June 14th, last. The politicians are against it because, it would preclude their political graft, and the substantial people, because they look askant upon the exercise of governmental authority by their own people.

Political leaders continue to manoeuver for favorable positions in their own factions, as they believe that the coming of the congressional investigating committee will result in a speedy withdrawal of the forces of occupation.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps. August 31, 1921.

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1 Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
NOV 1
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

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

November 1, 1921.

WAR DEPARTMENT
3XX

M. I. 2.

From: Bureau of Insular Affairs.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
(Attention, Chief, M.I. 2).

Subject: Report of the General Receiver of Dominican Customs for 1920.

1. There are inclosed two copies of the Report of the General Receiver of Dominican Customs for the fiscal (calendar) year 1920, together with a summary of commerce for 1920. The Report has just been printed.

2. In addition to the data on the customs collections, expenditures, disposition and the summary of commerce, the Report also contains a copy of the Convention of 1907 between the United States and the Dominican Republic, under which the Receivership functions.

Wm Lay Patterson

WM. LAY PATTERSON,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

2 Inclosures.
Vol 1 ea

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REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH FISCAL PERIOD

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

UNDER THE AMERICAN-DOMINICAN
CONVENTION OF 1907, FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1920

TOGETHER WITH

SUMMARY OF COMMERCE FOR 1920

SUBMITTED TO
THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE GENERAL RECEIVER
OF DOMINICAN CUSTOMS, SANTO DOMINGO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH FISCAL PERIOD

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

UNDER THE AMERICAN-DOMINICAN
CONVENTION OF 1907, FOR THE
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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE AMERICAN-DOMINICAN CONVENTION, 1907.

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH FISCAL PERIOD DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP, CLARENCE H. BAXTER, GENERAL RECEIVER.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL RECEIVER,
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 2, 1921.

SIR: The fourteenth annual report of financial transactions and trade statistics of the Dominican Customs Receivership for the convention year ending December 31, 1920, in accordance with general regulations governing, is respectfully presented herewith.

COLLECTIONS.

Customs collections for the year were the highest in the history of the Republic, viz, $6,273,741.24, a gain of $1,816,347.76 over last year and nearly a million dollars in excess of the previous banner year, 1917. But customs revenues for 1920 can not be taken as a criterion. Abnormal trade conditions prevailed universally, and Santo Domingo came in for its full share. Toward the end of the year importers found themselves overstocked with millions of dollars' worth of merchandise for which the peak of high prices had been paid, with a falling market as a barrier. During the year enormous quantities of textiles were imported, regardless of the limited demand and purchasing power of the country, which had been greatly curtailed by the unfavorable market for Dominican cacao and tobacco. The natural result immediately followed—paralysis of business. Since December Santo Domingo has never experienced such a severe business depression.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Value of exports	$58,731,241
Value of imports	46,525,876
Balance of trade	12,205,365

GROSS COLLECTIONS BY FISCAL PERIODS SINCE APRIL 1, 1905.

Gross collections from the first modus vivendi year, Apr., 1905, to Mar. 31, 1906	$2,502,154.31
For the second modus vivendi year	3,181,763.48
For the four months' period, Apr. 1 to July 31, 1907 (termination of modus vivendi)	1,161,426.61
For the first convention year, Aug. 1, 1907 to July 31, 1908	3,469,110.69

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For the second convention year	$3,359,389.71
For the third convention year	2,876,976.17
For the fourth convention year	3,433,738.92
For the fifth convention year	3,645,974.79
For the sixth convention year	4,109,294.12
For the seventh convention year	3,462,163.66
For the five months' period, Aug. 1, 1914 to Dec. 31, 1914	1,209,555.54
For the ninth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915	3,882,048.40
For the tenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916	4,035,355.43
For the eleventh fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917	5,329,574.20
For the twelfth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918	4,318,815.48
For the thirteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919	4,457,393.48
For the fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920	6,273,741.24
Making a total of	60,708,476.23

A consolidated statement of collections, expenditures, and dispositions from the time of the establishment of the modus vivendi is contained in Appendix B of this report. The total of $60,732,065.19 includes the item of $23,588.96 collected during 1917 for the Ayuntamiento of Santo Domingo City.

The Dominican Government has received as its share of customs collections since 1905, a total of $28,988,754.50, which includes the sum of $2,579,113.79, deposited during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 with the designated depositary for the benefit of the "Five per cent bond issue of 1918" as prescribed by Executive Orders Nos. 193 and 272, dated August 2, 1918, and March 13, 1919, respectively. (Schedule No. 1.)

During the same period (Apr. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1920) the general receiver has paid over to the fiscal agent the sum of $25,600,078.37, which includes $1,464,503.75 credited to the sinking fund for account of the year 1920.

INSPECTION BY MAJ. GEN. FRANK M'INTYRE, U. S. ARMY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Gen. McIntyre, accompanied by his secretary, arrived on the U.S. transport *Hancock*, October 25, 1920, for an inspection.

DISBURSEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

Appendix A, schedule 1, presents in detail the collections and various items of disbursement under the convention and by virtue of special authorization of the Dominican Government.

Expenses of the receivership during the year, as defined by the convention and general regulations, aggregated $261,486.42, or 4.17 per cent of the gross collections.

The surplus accruing to the unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, after deducting expenses charged thereto, was $52,200.64.

The cost of operation during 1920 was much greater than during preceding years, due to the prevailing abnormal conditions. Owing to the higher cost of living, salaries of employees were necessarily increased, although in less proportion than in the departments of the Dominican Government. The enormous quantity of merchandise passing through the customhouses of the Republic also required an increase in the number of clerks and customs guards at all ports, and supply bills grew accordingly. After April 1, 1920, the extra expenses taken over from the Dominican Government by the general receiver on January 1, 1918, i. e., salaries of port employees, comisarios de marina, and maintenance of all port boats, theretofore charged to the unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, were charged to the 5 per cent allowance, the amount so charged for the period of nine months being $16,278.27.

A considerable reduction in expenses will be effected during the year 1921, but such reductions can not be made in proportion to the greatly reduced collections.

FISCAL AGENCY.

The sum of $1,200,000 was remitted to the fiscal agency, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in monthly installments of $100,000, in pursuance of article 1 of the convention and the fiscal agency contract.

ASSETS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The balance for account of sinking fund for the year 1919 that remained unpaid amounted to $646,961.59, which was remitted to the fiscal agent in February, 1920. The surplus over $3,000,000 collected from imports and exports during 1920 was $3,047,238.47, one-half of which, viz, $1,523,619.23, accrued to sinking fund, being more than double the 1919 sinking fund account.

The sinking fund statement, as of December 31, 1920, furnished by the bureau is here incorporated:

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUND.

Dominican Republic $20,000,000 customs administration loan as of Dec. 31, 1920.

RECEIPTS.

From general receiver of customs, account calendar year—	
1908	$331,757.53
1909	200,000.00
1910	360,820.90
1911	394,092.24
1912	482,772.25
1913	782,908.34
1914	207,666.01

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1915	$593,588.13
1916	664,644.47
1917	1,295,042.73
1918	788,668.51
1919	846,961.59
1920	1,723,619.23
From interest allowed by fiscal agent	183,409.39
From interest received on bonds purchased	1,690,885.27
Total	10,446,836.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

For $10,678,250 customs administration bonds purchased, par value	$10,678,250.00	
Less discount	788,073.18	
		9,890,176.82
Cash balance:		
In sinking fund	189,202.79	
With fiscal agent, general account	223,530.21	
With general receiver of customs	143,926.77	
		556,659.77
Total		10,446,836.59

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

$10,678,250 customs administration bonds at par value	10,678,250.00
Interest on above bonds accrued but not collected	222,463.50
Cash balance	556,659.77
Total	11,457,373.27

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

While the foreign trade of the Republic during the year 1919 was the largest in the history of the receivership, the exterior commerce still further increased during the year 1920, aggregating $105,257,117 in value, an increase of $43,636,098, or approximately 71 per cent. This increase was not a natural one, however, but was due rather to the abnormal conditions.

The value of merchandise imported during 1920 was $46,525,876, or $24,506,749 more than during 1919, a gain of 111 per cent. Practically all commodities are represented in this increase in value of importations, the only decreases as compared with 1919 being in importations of coal, soap, and miscellaneous merchandise free of duty. The principal item of increase was in importations of cotton goods, $8,780,869, the total value of such importations being $12,713,362, more than treble the value of this class of goods imported during the year 1919. A considerable portion of this merchandise was received in the Republic on overdue orders and in some cases on duplicated orders, but most of the increase was brought about by a wrong estimate of the future demand, which resulted in the accumulation of enormous stocks by the merchants of the

Republic, purchased at high prices and which must be disposed of before further orders for cotton goods could be placed. As the buying public was holding back for lower prices the reduction of stocks of these goods has been very difficult, and much financial distress has resulted. In quantity the increase in importations of cotton goods was approximately 21,000,000 linear meters. Importations of cars and carriages (including automobiles, trucks, railway and tram cars) increased $999,893; cement, $216,079; chemical and pharmaceutical products, $487,721; vegetable fibers and manufactures thereof, $337,675; meats, $500,904; grains, fruits, etc., $1,690,227 liquors and beverages, $877,090; canned or preserved goods, $245,086; miscellaneous foodstuffs, $664,351; hats and caps, $318,063; hides and skins, $1,554,586; wrought iron, $1,573,817; machinery and apparatus, $1,143,952; mineral oils, $699,577; paints and pigments, $211,074; paper and manufactures thereof, $437,831; perfumery and cosmetics, $213,434; silk and manufactures thereof, $862,336; wood and manufactures thereof, $973,791; wool and manufactures thereof, $486,851. A complete comparative statement of all commodities is shown in schedule 5, herewith.

Comparison with 1919 figures shows the following increases in quantities imported: Automobiles, 354; lard, 622,960 kilos; fish, salted or dry, 980,035 kilos; rice, 3,335,345 kilos; onions, 243,799 kilos; distilled spirits, 301,906 liters; wines, 624,203 liters; condensed, malted, and fresh milk, 328,329 kilos; boots, shoes, and slippers, 321,871 pairs; gasoline, 3,197,359 liters; lubricating oil, 662,209 liters; paints and pigments, 382,827 kilos. Importations of crude oil for fuel decreased 1,068,376 kilos; of soap, 758,155 kilos; and of cement, 9,278,497 kilos in 1920.

Exports during the year amounted to $58,731,241 in value, or $19,129,349 greater than during 1919. The principal increases in quantities were as follows:

	Tons.
Beeswax	219
Cacao, crude	972
Coconuts	365
Dyewoods	1,891
Sugar cane	1,662
Lignum-vitæ	825
Mahogany	1,505

Exporations of castor beans decreased during 1920 as compared with 1919, 190 tons; coffee, 1,592 tons; raw cotton, 57 tons; gums and resins, 18 tons; goatskins, 113 tons; hides of cattle, 535 tons; honey, 350 tons; molasses, 7,018 tons; raw sugar, 3,518 tons; leaf tobacco, 3,871 tons; and cigarettes, 1,756,000.

The balance of trade in favor of the Republic was $12,205,365, a decrease of $5,377,400 from the figures shown for 1919. This decrease

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is due to the enormous importations of cotton goods and other commodities during the year and the great reduction of exportations during the last six months of 1920.

All ports show large increases in importations. Exportations from Barahona, Monte Christi, Puerto Plata, Samana, and Sanchez decreased in value, due to reduced shipments of coffee and cotton from the first two ports, and in the case of Puerto Plata, Samana, and Sanchez, to the low market price on cacao and tobacco.

Throughout the Republic economic conditions were bad at the close of the year, the merchants overstocked with goods, and the farmers unable to dispose of their products at a price in keeping with the cost of production. On the north coast, particularly, where cacao has been the principal crop, the growers have suffered great losses and, according to reports from that section, many are cutting out their cacao and abandoning the growing of that product.

CONCLUSION.

The outlook for the ensuing year is not encouraging. Trade conditions are generally unfavorable and customs collections for 1921 will necessarily show a very decided decrease as compared to 1920.

Respectfully,

C. H. BAXTER,
General Receiver of Dominican Customs.

The CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN-DOMINICAN CONVENTION, 1907.

FOURTEENTH FISCAL PERIOD DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920.

APPENDIX A.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND DISPOSITION.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Consolidated statement of collections, expenditures, and disposition of funds, fourteenth fiscal period, calendar year, 1920.*

COLLECTIONS.

Gross collections from all sources, all ports	$6,273,741.24
Miscellaneous receipts	22,245.57
Balances per account current, Dec. 31, 1919, in transit to the general receiver, as per accounts current of deputy receivers	83,046.55
Due the Dominican Government, Dec. 31, 1919	480.55
Due the unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, Dec. 31, 1919	27,401.18
Due Comisarías de Marina fund, Dec. 31, 1919	703.50
Due Patria fund, Dec. 31, 1919	18,882.21
Due Ports fund, Dec. 31, 1919	537.11
Due new buildings fund, Dec. 31, 1919	2,080.34
Due "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," Executive order No. 272	343,869.19
Due the fiscal agent, account of one-half of surplus calendar year 1919	573,115.33
Balance of provisional receipts, pending cancellation as of Dec. 31, 1920	231,141.82
Total to be accounted for	7,577,244.59

EXPENDITURES AND DISPOSITION.

1. Customs, expenses proper, including expenses of the receivership		261,486.42
2. Deposited with fiscal agent for service of loan		1,200,000.00
3. Deposited with fiscal agent, New York (one-half of revenue received in excess of $3,000,000, calendar year 1919)		646,961.59
4. Transmitted to fiscal agent (on account of one-half surplus, calendar year 1920)		1,464,503.75
5. Deposited with the designated depositary to credit of "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," sinking fund, Executive order No. 272 (amount segregated during 1919)		343,869.19
6. Paid to the Dominican Government, accrued revenue:		
Deposited with the designated depositary to credit of "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," Executive order No. 193	$437,234.60	
Deposited with the designated depositary to credit of "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," sinking fund—Executive order No. 272 (balance 1919)	44,307.76	
Segregated for deposit, 60 per cent of one-half surplus sinking fund, in accordance with Executive order No. 272	878,702.24	
Paid direct	1,822,357.75	
		3,182,602.35

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7. Balance to credit of the Dominican Government, Dec. 31, 1920	$4,036.47
8. Unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund accumulation, including interests	77,710.91
9. Unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, disbursements	43,593.90
10. Refunds of duties collected in excess	10,588.00
11. Refunds of duties, article 10 of tariff	10,236.93
12. Refunds of surplus proceeds, article 180, customs law	227.51
13. Exchange on funds transmitted to fiscal agent	6,804.48
14. Personal fees refunded by deputy receivers	54,539.53
15. Balances in transit to the general receiver, as per accounts current of deputy receivers, Dec. 31, 1920	71,788.45
16. Paid for account of Dominican Government, as per special authority (exonerations)	13,246.58
17. Balance of provisional receipts, pending cancellation on Dec. 31, 1919	185,048.53
Total	7,577,244.56

SCHEDULE No. 2.—*Statement showing gross collections and disposition made by deputy receivers at the several ports, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Ports.	Gross collections.	Personal fees refunded by deputy receivers.	Balances in transit to general receiver Dec. 31, 1920.	Total remittances received by general receiver in the year.
Azua	$165,151.46	$2,533.28	$3,439.21	$159,354.28
Barahona	60,467.73	1,648.55	3,445.14	57,421.41
Comendador	1,012.37			1,012.37
Dajabon	2,174.19			2,174.19
Las Lajas	2,771.74			2,771.74
La Romana	233,650.66	7,249.19	4,278.55	229,883.96
Macoris	1,183,971.29	12,234.39	19,162.30	1,199,020.87
Monte Cristi	88,797.16	2,023.00	1,455.40	88,778.88
Puerto Plata	1,629,284.90	9,869.66	15,657.88	1,594,099.39
Samana	37,023.44	1,143.86	160.26	36,218.91
Sanchez	621,609.89	8,563.30	7,030.24	631,813.12
Santo Domingo	2,247,826.41	9,274.30	17,159.47	2,274,003.98
Total	[1] 6,273,741.24	54,539.53	71,788.45	[2] 6,276,553.10

[1] Gross collections at the ports. (See schedule No. 4.)
[2] Actual receipts by the general receiver. (See schedule No. 3.)

SCHEDULE No. 3.—*Accountable returns—Consolidation of the accounts current rendered by the general receiver at the close of each month during the fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

DEBIT.

Balance due the Dominican Government per account Dec. 31, 1919	$480.55
Due the fiscal agent from surplus over $3,000,000, calendar year 1919	573,115.33
Balance to credit of unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund	27,401.18
Balance to credit of new buildings fund	2,080.34
Balance to credit of Comisarías de Marina fund	703.50
Balance to credit of Patria fund	18,882.21
Balance to credit of ports fund	537.11

Due Dominican Republic sinking fund bond issue 1918, Executive order No. 272		$343,869.19
Miscellaneous receipts		22,245.57
Actual receipts, customs revenues remitted by deputy receivers:		
Port of Azua	$159,354.28	
Port of Barahona	57,421.41	
Port of Comendador	1,012.37	
Port of Dajabon	2,174.19	
Port of Las Lajas	2,771.74	
Port of La Romana	229,883.96	
Port of Macoris	1,199,020.87	
Port of Monte Cristi	88,778.88	
Port of Puerto Plata	1,594,099.39	
Port of Samana	36,218.91	
Port of Sanchez	631,813.12	
Port of Santo Domingo	2,274,003.98	
		6,276,553.10
Total of account		7,265,868.08

CREDIT.

Paid directly to the Dominican Government	1,822,357.75
Deposited with the designated depositary to credit of "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue, 1918," Executive order No. 193	437 234.60
Deposited with Guaranty Trust Co., New York, for fiscal agency account, remittances Nos. 638, 640, 644, 650, 653, 661, 664, 669, 673, 679, 681, 686	1,200,000.00
Deposited with Guaranty Trust Co., New York, for account of general account, Dominican Government (one-half of revenue received in excess of $3,000,000 during the year ending Dec. 31, 1919), remittance No. 642	646,961.59
Deposited with Guaranty Trust Co., New York, for account of general account, Dominican Government (on account of one-half of revenue received in excess of $3,000,000 during the year ending Dec. 31, 1920), remittances Nos. 647, 652, 656, 660, 665, 670, 674, 678, 682, 685	1,464,503.75
Deposited with the designated depositary to credit of "Dominican Republic, 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," sinking fund (calendar year 1919), Executive order No. 272	388,176.95
Disbursements per abstract Form 7:	
1. Expense, office of the general receiver	$87,485.49
2. Port of Azua	9,240.20
3. Port of Barahona	4,493.93
4. Port of Comendador	4,791.22
5. Port of Dajabon	1,897.33
6. Port of Las Lajas	2,177.65
7. Port of La Romana	9,866.06
8. Port of Macoris	30,263.86
9. Port of Monte Christi	8,033.39
10. Port of Puerto Plata	31,672.33
11. Port of Samana	6,058.00
12. Port of Sanchez	19,893.61
13. Port of Santo Domingo	45,613.35
	261,486.42

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Disbursements per abstract Form 7—Continued.	
14. Refund of duties collected in excess	$10,588.00
15. Refund of duties, article 10 of the tariff	10,236.93
16. Refunds, article 180, customs law	227.51
17. Exchange on funds transmitted to the fiscal agent, New York	6,804.48
18. Disbursed as per special authority	13,246.58
Disbursements account unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund	29,127.88
Disbursements account ports fund	3,610.06
Disbursements account new buildings fund	2,029.23
Disbursements account Patria fund	7,723.73
Disbursements account Comisarias de Marina fund	1,103.00
Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1920:	
Due the unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund	66,552.43
Due Patria fund	11,158.48
Due Dominican Republic sinking fund bond issue 1918, Executive order No. 272	878,702.24
Due the Dominican Government	4,036.47
Total of account	7,265,868.08

SCHEDULE No. 4.—*Statistical returns—Consolidation of statements of receipts and expenditures submitted by the general receiver at the close of each month during the fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

COLLECTIONS.

Gross collections	$6,273,741.24
Derived from the following sources:	
Import duties	6,046,451.82
Export duties	786.65
Deposits, duties	1,487.57
Port dues—	
Tonnage	137,241.57
Fines	3,188.87
Pilotage	24,210.38
Public sales	4,176.23
Interpreters' fees	2,532.00
Coastwise permits	2,150.00
Semaphore service	2,534.00
Medical officers' fees	2,558.00
Extra service fees	22,283.00
Personal service fees	24,141.15
	6,273,741.24
Salaries and expenses, all entry ports, [1] 2.77 per cent	174,000.93
Salaries and expenses, office of General Receiver, [1] 1.40 per cent	87,485.49
	261,486.42

[1] Indicating percentage cost of collection, based on gross collection.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements for all entry ports		$228,540.46
Disbursed as follows:		
Customs expenses (authorized by the convention)—		
Salaries and wages	$168,772.08	
Expendable supplies	420.27	
Unexpendable property	213.59	
Rent, repairs, improvements, etc	1,623.48	
Miscellaneous	2,971.51	
		174,000.93
Payment of personal fees, etc., authorized by the Dominican Government—		
Pilotage	24,210.38	
Interpreters' fees	2,406.00	
Semaphore service	1,224.00	
Medical officers' fees	2,558.00	
Personal fees (extra service)	24,141.15	
		54,539.53
		228,540.46

SCHEDULE No. 5.—*Statement showing gross collections by months and sources, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920, comparisons of totals for the previous year, showing increases and decreases.*

Months.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Port charges.		Miscellaneous customs collections.	Total.
			Tonnage dues.	Personal fees.		
January	$397,468.77	$394.16	$9,814.70	$4,298.48	$3,621.25	$415,597.36
February	516,709.19	49.80	8,960.71	3,612.86	2,155.90	531,488.46
March	695,218.32	.....	12,522.10	5,128.34	3,386.31	716,255.07
April	560,040.68	8.40	11,312.10	4,169.18	2,355.82	577,886.18
May	592,828.85	31.95	26,685.57	4,721.52	2,828.22	627,096.11
June	540,051.04	.....	11,251.28	4,604.87	2,149.41	558,056.60
July	584,529.22	68.43	9,884.14	5,062.57	3,483.29	603,027.65
August	500,761.63	71.70	8,742.54	4,196.29	3,195.53	516,967.69
September	481,339.71	140.70	8,937.76	4,284.05	2,474.90	497,177.12
October	389,672.37	.....	7,351.36	3,928.65	3,140.37	404,092.75
November	419,622.58	.....	10,571.96	5,092.05	3,218.98	438,505.57
December	368,209.46	21.51	11,207.35	5,440.67	2,711.69	387,590.68
Total	6,046,451.82	786.65	137,241.57	54,539.53	34,721.67	6,273,741.24
Comparison with same period, 1919	4,032,665.38	261,257.80	94,147.62	34,803.92	34,518.76	4,457,393.48
Increase	2,013,786.44	[1] 260,471.15	43,093.95	19,735.61	202.91	1,816,347.76

[1] Decrease.

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SCHEDULE No. 6.—*Statement showing collections by ports and sources during the fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Ports.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Port charges.		Miscellaneous customs collections.	Total.
			Tonnage dues.	Personal fees.		
Azua	$158,771.19	.....	$3,058.61	$2,533.28	$788.38	$165,151.46
Barahona	52,129.03	.....	5,220.15	1,648.55	1,470.00	60,467.73
Comendador	370.27	.....	.....	.....	642.10	1,012.37
Dajabon	1,512.38	.....	.....	.....	661.81	2,174.19
Las Lajas	2,564.77	$6.31	.....	.....	200.66	2,771.74
La Romana	205,915.44	21.51	15,143.70	7,249.19	5,320.82	233,650.66
Macoris	1,110,023.46	17.82	54,214.09	12,234.39	7,481.53	1,183,971.29
Monte Cristi	81,958.70	.....	2,398.77	2,023.00	2,416.69	88,797.16
Puerto Plata	1,596,368.13	242.02	16,887.20	9,869.66	5,917.89	1,629,284.90
Samana	34,187.14	9.12	1,007.76	1,143.86	675.56	37,023.44
Sanchez	599,359.69	189.00	9,060.12	8,563.30	4,437.78	621,609.89
Santo Domingo	2,203,291.62	300.87	30,251.17	9,274.30	4,708.45	2,247,826.41
Total	6,046,451.82	786.65	137,241.57	54,539.53	34,721.67	6,273,741.24

SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Statement of gross collections, by ports, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920, compared with previous year, showing increases and decreases.*

Ports.	Gross collections Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1919	1920		
Azua	$88,706.43	$165,151.46	$76,445.03	.....
Barahona	9,064.58	60,467.73	51,403.15	.....
Comendador	1,950.71	1,012.37	.....	$938.34
Dajabon	2,177.42	2,174.19	.....	3.23
Las Lajas	1,632.81	2,771.74	1,138.93	.....
La Romana	166,469.79	233,650.66	67,180.87	.....
Macoris	914,609.64	1,183,971.29	269,361.65	.....
Monte Cristi	71,337.00	88,797.16	17,460.16	.....
Puerto Plata	1,061,363.58	1,629,284.90	567,921.32	.....
Samana	40,302.21	37,023.44	.....	3,278.77
Sanchez	656,125.40	621,609.89	.....	34,515.51
Santo Domingo	1,443,653.91	2,247,826.41	804,172.50	.....
Total	4,457,393.48	6,273,741.24	1,855,083.61	38,735.85
			38,735.85	
Net increase	.....	.....	1,816,347.76	

SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Comparative statement by months of amounts actually paid to the Dominican Government from its customs revenue, with totals for each calendar year, from 1915 to 1920.*

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	$106.648.73	$145,600.00	$170,000.00	$283,239.05	$196,783.13	$272,147.21
February	133,857.52	142,000.00	180,000.00	333,020.62	238.126.07	297,889.19
March	134,543.85	150,000.00	189,000.00	198,839.63	116,545.24	191,148.95
April	136,908.28	149,900.00	.....	125,000.00	174,100.21	214,165.38
May	141,435.06	105,000.00	423,264.79	182,474.27	219,508.54	181,831.29
June	131,834.14	123,000.00	212,739.32	285,869.18	142,688.34	192,540.68
July	140,500.00	140,000.00	279,957.56	290,473.36	292,472.46	171,926.81
August	148,454.50	35,000.00	280,000.00	180,057.23	103,792.50	174,354.40
September	140,454.00	336,782.55	108,133.47	190,000.00	164,162.99	170,615.43
October	141,454.00	91,000.00	154,967.69	150,000.00	391,834.03	86,984.13
November	138,500.00	125,000.00	206,720.92	150,000.00	.....	154,347.65
December	151,500.00	135,000.00	260,000.00	75,000.00	88,333.40	151,641.23
Total	1,646,090.08	1,678,282.55	2,455,783.75	2,443,973.84	2,128,346.91	2,259,592.35
Average monthly payments	137,174.17	139,856.88	204,648.64	203,664.49	177,362.24	188,299.36

NOTE.—The total amount accruing to the Government is $3,138,294.59, showing a monthly average $261,524.55.

The distribution was made as follows:

Paid direct	$1,822,357.75
Deposited with the designated depositary to the credit of "Dominican Republic 5 per cent bond issue of 1918," Executive order No. 193	437,234.60
	2,259,592.35
Segregated in accordance with Executive order No. 272 (60 per cent of one-half surplus sinking fund)	878,702.24
	3,138,294.59

SCHEDULE No. 9.—*Statement of amounts transmitted to the fiscal agent, New York, for service of the Dominican loan, under the terms of the convention, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Date.	Amount.	Account of—	Date.	Amount.	Account of—
Jan. 17	$100,000.00	January, 1920.	Aug. 31	100,000.00	August, 1920.
Feb. 18	100,000.00	February, 1920.	Do	167,298.82	July, 1920, sinking fund.[2]
Do	646,961.59	Sinking fund, 1919.[1]			
Mar. 23	100,000.00	March, 1920.	Sept. 25	100,000.00	September, 1920.
Mar. 31	207,310.96	January and February, 1920, sinking fund.[2]	Do	125,416.67	August, 1920, sinking fund.[2]
Apr. 23	100,000.00	April, 1920.	Nov. 4	115,740.21	September, 1920, sinking fund.[2]
Apr. 29	222,609.16	March, 1920, sinking fund.[2]	Do	100,000.00	October, 1920.
May 25	100,000.00	May, 1920.	Nov. 29	100,000.00	November, 1920.
May 31	155,024.54	April, 1920, sinking fund.[2]	Do	69,836.18	October, 1920, sinking fund.[2]
June 30	171,430.40	May, 1920, sinking fund.[2]	Dec. 31	84,811.29	November, 1920, sinking fund.[2]
Do	100,000.00	June, 1920.	Do	100,000.00	December, 1920.
July, 30	100,000.00	July, 1920.			
Do	145,025.52	June, 1920, sinking fund.[2]	Total	3,311,465.34	

[1] One-half of surplus received over $3,000,000, calendar year 1919.
[2] Account one-half of surplus received over $3,000,000, calendar year 1920.

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SCHEDULE NO. 10.—*Statement showing total expenditures on account of expenses proper of the customs service and receivership, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Salaries of officers and employees	$223,494.76
Expendable supplies	1,574.94
Unexpendable property	751.91
Supplies and property for issue to the general service, including freight	19,299.08
Freight and charges on supplies and property	107.65
Expenses of officers traveling under orders:	
Local	835.18
Foreign	397.21
Telegrams and cablegrams	460.48
Rents and repairs to buildings	1,820.63
Receivership annex operation and maintenance	6,726.02
Maintenance of buildings	2,148.01
Miscellaneous	3,870.55
Total	261,486.42

SCHEDULE NO. 11.—*Statement showing the total expenses of the office of the general receiver separate and distinct from the Dominican customs organization, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Salaries of officers and employees	$54,722.68
Expendable supplies	1,154.67
Unexpendable property	538.32
Supplies and property for issue to the general service, including freight thereon	19,299.08
Freight and charges on supplies and property	87.80
Expenses of officers traveling under orders:	
Local	
Foreign	397.21
Telegrams and cablegrams	460.08
Rents and repairs to buildings	197.15
Receivership annex, operation and maintenance	6,726.02
Maintenance of buildings	2,148.01
Miscellaneous	1,754.47
Total	87,485.49

SCHEDULE NO. 12.—*Statement showing the gross collections and expenditures by ports, and cost of collection per dollar, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Ports.	Gross collections.	Total expenses.	Cost of collection per dollar.
Azua	$165,151.46	$9,240.20	$0.0559
Barahona	60,467.73	4,493.93	.0743
Comendador	1,012.37	4,791.22	4.7327
Dajabon	2,174.19	1,897.33	.8727
Las Lajas	2,771.74	2,177.65	.7857
La Romana	233,650.66	9,866.06	.0422
Macoris	1,183,971.29	30,263.86	.0256
Monte Cristi	88,797.16	8,033.39	.0905
Puerto Plata	1,629,284.90	31,672.33	.0194
Samana	37,023.44	6,058.00	.1636
Sanchez	621,609.89	19,893.61	.0320
Santo Domingo	2,247,826.41	45,613.35	.0203
Total	6,273,741.24	174,000.93	.0277

SCHEDULE NO. 13.—*Statement showing the relative standing of the entry and interior ports of the Dominican Republic in point of receipts and cost of collection, with percentages, fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.*

Relative rank based upon total revenue collected.	Percentage of total revenue collected.	Relative rank based upon cost of collection.	Cost of collection per dollar.
1. Santo Domingo	35.83	1. Puerta Plata	$0.0194
2. Puerta Plata	25.97	2. Santo Domingo	.0203
3. Macoris	18.87	3. Macoris	.0256
4. Sanchez	9.91	4. Sanchez	.0320
5. La Romana	3.72	5. La Romana	.0422
6. Azua	2.63	6. Azua	.0559
7. Monte Cristi	1.42	7. Barahona	.0743
8. Barahona	.96	8. Monte Cristi	.0905
9. Samana	.59	9. Samana	.1636
10. Las Lajas	.04	10. Las Lajas	.7857
11. Dajabon	.04	11. Dajabon	.8727
12. Comendador	.02	12. Comendador	4.7327

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SCHEDULE No. 14.—*Statement showing amounts collected and amounts refunded by the receivership, after revision of liquidations in the central office, during the fourteenth fiscal period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920, compared with same period, year 1919.*

Ports.	Involving short collections.				Excess collections involving refunds.			
	1920		1919		1920		1919	
	Number of items.	Amounts collected.	Number of items.	Amounts collected.	Number of items.	Amounts refunded.	Number of items.	Amounts refunded.
Azua	11	$371.71	13	$230.92	9	$89.27	2	$11.95
Barahona	3	31.05	3	6.18	2	22.49		
La Romana	3	6.98	3	41.11	5	301.96	6	293.69
Macoris	13	213.94	21	118.85	16	5,686.62	18	238.10
Monte Cristi	5	30.30	14	30.01	7	197.89	4	40.08
Puerto Plata	18	1,401.98	51	703.68	12	444.64	21	407.96
Samana	7	69.99	13	55.88	7	169.24	1	6.24
Sanchez	27	375.63	56	660.83	41	1,580.11	22	608.10
Santo Domingo	165	1,668.34	164	1,956.75	78	2,095.78	49	1,703.63
Total	252	4,169.92	338	3,804.21	177	10,588.00	123	3,309.75

SCHEDULE No. 15.—*Unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund.*

UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF THE 5 PER CENT ALLOWANCE FUND, SEGREGATED.

January, 1911, to April, 1912	$40,000.00
January, 1912, to June, 1913	33,173.36
July, 1913, to August, 1914	21,822.40
August, 1914, to December, 1914	323.64
January, 1915, to December, 1915	36,804.16
January, 1916, to December, 1916	39,690.08
January, 1917, to December, 1917	104,886.67
January, 1918, to December, 1918	20,153.21
January, 1919, to December, 1919	26,627.88
January, 1920, to December, 1920	67,442.83
Miscellaneous receipts	4,256.17
Returns from sale of land, new buildings	2,174.65
Interest accrued on special deposits to December, 1920	22,261.82
Total	419,616.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchase, survey, and recording of land	5,974.29
Grading and preparing land for building and construction of receivership annex	5,616.49
Construction and equipment of receivership annex	73,059.22
Permanent improvement, grading work, etc	4,430.99
Indemnity payments to beneficiaries of Slothower and Schellings	2,453.34
Hospital and funeral expenses	1,104.01
Equipment of office of receivership physician	1,000.00
Purchase of new revenue cutter	25,000.00
Automobile for general receiver's use	1,975.00
Permanent improvement, receivership annex	1,612.90

Accrued leave to receivership employees	$7,970.10
Repairs, revenue cutter *Patria*	2,778.02
River-front improvement	35,634.18
Indemnity expropriation for river-front improvement	11,583.00
Cost and equipment of four small launches for the ports	4,293.60
Ports' expenses	31,217.91
Comisarías de Marina expenses	9,586.56
Special inspector quarters	6,296.18
New buildings, receivership annex	62,558.33
Revenue cutter expenses	31,431.34
Expendable supplies	2,586.39
Unexpendable property	3,040.10
New buildings equipment	3,127.89
Miscellaneous	7,576.12
Balance on hand	77,710.91
Total	419,616.87

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APPENDIX B.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, APR. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1920.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND DISPOSITIONS OF FUNDS.

COLLECTIONS.

Gross collections from all sources	$60,732,065.19
Miscellaneous receipts, office of the general receiver	145,584.79
Received from the Dominican Government, drafts on convention fund	401,928.35
Amount overpaid early in 1914 and withdrawn from sinking fund	66,550.00
Overremittance, deputy receiver at Barahona, 1917	1.23
Balance of provisional receipts pending cancellation as of Dec. 31, 1920	231,141.82
	61,577,271.38

EXPENDITURES AND DISPOSITIONS.

1. Customs expenses proper, including expenses of the receivership	2,478,155.71
2. Deposited with fiscal agent, New York, for service of the Dominican loan	25,600,078.37
3. Deposited with the National City Bank of New York for service of the loan authorized Dec. 14, 1912	1,746,806.50
4. Paid to the Dominican Government, accrued revenue	28,988,754.50
5. Paid to the Dominican Government, convention fund	401,928.35
6. Balance to credit of Dominican Government, Dec. 31, 1920	4,036.47
7. Unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, accumulation including interest	77,710.91
8. Unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, disbursements	350,357.99
9. Balances in transit from deputy receivers to general receiver, Dec. 31, 1920	71,788.45
10. Paid on account of wharf and harbor concessions	171,973.48
11. Refunds of duties collected in excess	123,139.89
12. Refunds, article 10 of tariff	69,081.40
13. Refunds, article 180, customs law	29,027.56
14. Establishment and operation revenue-cutter service	456,759.94
15. Expenses of frontier customs service, inaugurated October, 1912	150,862.51
16. Exchange on funds transmitted to fiscal agent, New York	134,659.82
17. Personal fees refunded by deputy receivers	314,853.56
18. Segregated as internal revenue (discontinued after February, 1908)	174,495.73
19. Maintenance of customs and frontier guard (discontinued as a receivership dependency July, 1908)	146,674.84
20. Morris, Milbourn, and Thurston settlements	15,300.00

21. Paid for account of the Dominican Government, in accordance with special authority	$41,561.76
22. Canceled checks reissued	3,790.03
23. Segregated for the municipal surtax	23,588.96
24. Amount segregated in excess for the National City Bank of New York, transferred to the Dominican Government	193.50
25. Amount segregated in excess during 1917 to the unexpended balance 5 per cent allowance fund, transferred to the Dominican Government	425.60
36. Unearned interest erroneously credited by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	1,265.55
	61,577,271.38

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APPENDIX C.

SUMMARY OF COMMERCE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FOR 1920.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1920 WITH TABULATED STATEMENTS.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919.*

(NOTE.—Owing to change in classification, Jan. 1, 1920, comparison of certain items is impossible and in such cases 1919 figures, aggregating $4,314,120, are not shown.)
[Values stated in United States currency; quantities stated in metric units.]

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural machinery, tools, and implements:				
United States		$199,076		$206,511
Porto Rico		11,757		8,435
Cuba				864
United Kingdom		3,233		1,774
France				45
Germany				25,953
Netherlands				9,042
Virgin Islands				13
Haiti		2,000		
Total		216,066		252,637
Animals:	*Number.*		*Number.*	
United States	244	1,669	112	10,695
Porto Rico	115	19,930	320	22,286
Cuba	5	875	5	775
Dutch West Indies	96	90		
Total	460	22,564	437	33,756
Books and other printed matter:				
United States		64,959		109,500
Porto Rico		2,858		2,648
Cuba		47		65
United Kingdom		913		706
France		2,595		6,291
Germany				225
Italy		2		
Spain		273		255
Denmark				5
Netherlands				329
Virgin Islands		1		5
Switzerland				34
Venezuela				1
Belgium		2		
Total		71,650		120,064

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles:				
Automobiles—	*Number.*		*Number.*	
United States	157	$156,569	505	$430,223
Porto Rico	4	5,732	10	7,930
Total	161	162,301	515	438,153
Railway and tram cars—				
United States		280,116	509	270,864
Porto Rico		1,678		
United Kingdom			1	4,200
Total		281,794	510	275,064
Trucks—				
United States			170	143,994
Porto Rico			2	7,500
Total			172	151,494
All other free of duty—				
United States				446,317
Porto Rico				13,533
United Kingdom				1,740
France				202
Spain				674
Haiti				2,500
Total				464,966
All other subject to duty—				
United States				220,243
Porto Rico				6,582
Cuba				1,200
France				173
Total				228,198
Cement:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	8,853,636	147,786	18,101,810	353,275
Porto Rico	1,859,468	46,903	1,329,267	43,585
Cuba	45,000	1,567		
Germany			182,524	3,915
Netherlands			324,000	6,640
Dutch West Indies			99,000	4,920
Total	10,758,104	196,256	20,036,601	412,335

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemical and pharmaceutical products:				
Simple drugs, oils, fats, waxes, and their derivatives—				
Calcium carbide—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	268,475	$26,222	356,969	$34,685
Porto Rico	165	30	1,558	170
Total	268,640	26,252	358,527	34,855
Caustic soda for the manufacture of soap—				
United States	107,830	8,187	11,940	1,208
Resins for the manufacture of soap—				
United States	24,847	3,961	63,401	7,875
Tallow and greases for the manufacture of soap—				
United States	26,871	7,068	217,366	53,731
Vegetable juices, extracts, and oils, not elsewhere provided for—				
United States		5,751		19,135
Porto Rico				179
Cuba				143
United Kingdom				120
France		27		767
Italy				70
China				1
Total		5,778		20,415
All other free of duty—				
United States				108,928
Porto Rico				1,283
Cuba				713
United Kingdom				22
France				4,682
Germany				5
Spain				395
Netherlands				153
Total				116,181
All other subject to duty—				
United States				638,381
Porto Rico				13,162
Cuba				12,082
United Kingdom				11,025
France				65,521
Germany				4,146
Italy				1,892
Spain				1,318
Denmark				1,538
Netherlands				19,422

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemical and pharmaceutical products—Continued.				
Simple drugs, oils, fats, waxes, and their derivatives—Continued.				
All other subject to duty—Continued.				
Virgin Islands				$4
Other British West Indies				7
Canada				1
Venezuela				8
China				5
Japan				1,500
Total				767,012
All other—				
United States		$9,518		16,154
Porto Rico		380		979
Cuba		85		
France		34		48
Germany				18
Italy		252		
Spain				77
China				4
Total		10,269		17,280
Clocks and watches:				
Chronometers and tower clocks—				
United States				2,214
All other—				
United States				53,899
Porto Rico				617
United Kingdom				105
France				1,850
Germany				382
Italy				1,120
Spain				15
Virgin Islands				6
Switzerland				24,999
Total				82,993
Coke, briquettes, and other fuels:				
Coal—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	22,671,256	160,785	8,337,888	124,983
Porto Rico	315,000	6,930	1,277,839	19,769
United Kingdom	101,606	690		
Dutch West Indies	235,000	4,700		
Total	23,323,132	173,105	9,615,727	144,752

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coke, briquettes, and other fuels—Continued.				
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	137,591	$4,058	1,305,906	$12,635
Porto Rico	15,565	368	4,771	150
Total	153,156	4,426	1,310,677	12,785
Copper and alloys, and manufactures of:				
Manufactures free of duty—				
United States				68,177
Porto Rico				7,531
Cuba				23
United Kingdom				50
France				32
Germany				45
Total				75,858
Manufactures subject to duty—				
United States				84,002
Porto Rico				4,797
Cuba				76
United Kingdom				1,931
France				1,207
Germany				344
Italy				60
Netherlands				36
Virgin Islands				9
Other British West Indies				2
Total				92,464
Cork, and manufactures of:				
Manufactures free of duty—				
United States				915
Porto Rico				137
United Kingdom				328
Spain				250
Total				1,630
Manufactures subject to duty—				
United States				12,259
Porto Rico				1,218
Cuba				108
United Kingdom				1,592
France				18
Spain				674
Total				15,869

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	20,338	$5,130	27,891	$8,235
Porto Rico	1,246	434	3	6
United Kingdom	1,054	292	8	42
Total	22,638	5,856	27,902	8,283
Blankets and blanket cloth—				
United States		39,519	62,308	133,936
Porto Rico		11,425	22,966	58,763
United Kingdom			243	511
Germany			542	1,268
Spain		64	16	39
Netherlands			37	102
Total		51,008	86,112	194,619
Cloths—				
Plain woven—				
Bleached or unbleached—	*Lin. met.*		*Lin. met.*	
United States	2,573,217	464,714	6,842,268	1,672,932
Porto Rico	950,267	179,711	1,391,127	428,190
Cuba	17	6	3	1
United Kingdom	129,178	27,328	1,088,905	257,209
France			3,253	1,356
Germany			10,983	4,267
Italy			1,015	293
Spain	211	38		
Netherlands			2,406	619
Dutch West Indies			41	8
Virgin Islands	25	8	13	2
Switzerland			5	5
Haiti	55	6		
Other British West Indies			18	5
Total	3,652,970	671,811	9,340,037	2,364,887
Dyed or printed—				
United States	1,757,231	256,824	4,745,214	1,150,050
Porto Rico	799,424	138,363	2,055,112	581,904
Cuba	168	36	7	2
United Kingdom	209,424	41,805	955,184	198,894
France			277	109
Germany			1,389	166
Spain	13	1		
Netherlands			34,208	9,760
Virgin Islands	118	26	10	2
Haiti	9	1		
Other British West Indies			100	10
Total	2,766,387	437,056	7,791,501	1,940,897

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cloths—Continued.				
Manufactured with dyed yarns—	*Lin. met.*		*Lin. met.*	
United States	3,499,151	$779,092	6,741,289	$1,890,520
Porto Rico	782,410	203,603	1,525,340	481,386
United Kingdom	7,180	1,074	256,494	59,873
France	.....	.....	1,577	383
Spain	4,896	2,341	82,987	20,794
Netherlands	.....	.....	15,900	8,577
Total	4,293,637	986,110	8,623,587	2,461,533
Twilled or figured in the loom—				
Bleached or unbleached—				
United States	487,443	157,303	1,655,600	603,359
Porto Rico	189,655	63,634	509,068	235,432
Cuba	26	7	.....	.....
United Kingdom	21,107	7,106	166,170	63,842
France	304	89	698	420
Germany	.....	.....	339	283
Italy	.....	.....	57	34
Spain	.....	.....	272	57
Netherlands	.....	.....	3,419	1,211
Virgin Islands	39	12	4	3
Switzerland	.....	.....	5	3
Other British West Indies	.....	.....	6	10
Dutch West Indies	19	7	.....	.....
Total	698,593	228,158	2,335,638	904,654
Dyed or printed—				
United States	418,041	149,176	1,760,955	692,266
Porto Rico	172,987	56,622	561,224	253,956
Cuba	11	5	.....	.....
United Kingdom	73,052	19,946	384,336	127,313
France	.....	.....	13	4
Germany	.....	.....	2,631	882
Spain	.....	.....	4,955	2,806
Netherlands	.....	.....	35,057	13,675
Virgin Islands	67	42	69	75
Switzerland	.....	.....	16	10
Total	664,158	225,791	2,749,256	1,090,987
Twilled or figured in the loom—				
Manufactured with dyed yarns—				
United States	776,170	425,439	2,448,392	874,110
Porto Rico	156,217	76,280	576,853	237,056
Cuba	18	9	.....	.....
United Kingdom	6,975	2,579	148,433	62,157
France	.....	.....	188	47
Italy	.....	.....	1,399	417
Spain	31	20	20,806	7,227

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cloths—Continued.				
Twilled or figured in the loom—Continued.				
Manufactured with dyed yarns—Contd.	*Lin. met.*		*Lin. met.*	
Netherlands	.....	.....	15,266	$4,505
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	370	191
Total	939,411	$504,327	3,211,707	1,185,710
Belting and hose—				
United States	.....	.....	2,854	4,044
Porto Rico	.....	.....	404	482
Cuba	.....	.....	2	3
Total	.....	.....	3,260	4,529
Duck—				
United States	14,518	13,546	37,388	46,320
Porto Rico	359	280	2,995	2,241
France	.....	.....	320	280
Total	14,877	13,826	40,703	48,841
Knit goods—				
United States	.....	164,733	.....	433,887
Porto Rico	.....	76,951	.....	216,739
Cuba	.....	81	.....	86
United Kingdom	.....	151	.....	247
France	.....	262	.....	2,931
Germany	.....	.....	.....	14,891
Italy	.....	.....	.....	1,101
Spain	.....	126	.....	5,448
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	6,574
Dutch West Indies	.....	1	.....	34
Virgin Islands	.....	22	.....	120
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	12
Haiti	.....	1	.....	.....
Other British West Indies	.....	1	.....	2
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	1,009
Total	.....	242,329	.....	683,081
Clothing (except knit goods)—				
United States	.....	161,496	.....	329,755
Porto Rico	.....	15,032	.....	94,003
Cuba	.....	254	.....	259
United Kingdom	.....	166	.....	143
France	.....	142	.....	4,010
Germany	.....	.....	.....	414
Spain	.....	259	.....	1,107
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	730
Dutch West Indies	.....	11	.....	9
Virgin Islands	.....	66	.....	83

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cloths—Continued.				
Clothing (except knit goods)—Continued.	*Lin. met.*		*Lin. met.*	
Switzerland		$3		$285
Other British West Indies				66
Venezuela		2		2
Morocco		1		
Total		177,432		430,866
Piqué—				
United States	347	158	6,974	3,875
Porto Rico	1,532	630	3,393	1,951
United Kingdom	844	457	29,834	6,183
France			20	42
Total	2,723	1,245	40,221	12,051
Seines and fishing nets—				
United States				35
Porto Rico				36
Italy				40
Total				111
Yarns, and manufactures of—				
United States		50,748		119,904
Porto Rico		3,217		10,399
Cuba		22		
United Kingdom		63,219		207,680
France		355		7,574
Germany				25
Italy				4
Spain				7
Virgin Islands		18		1
Venezuela		2		
Belgium				546
Total		117,581		346,140
All other—				
United States		183,392		628,656
Porto Rico		45,506		210,703
Cuba		1,543		44
United Kingdom		31,565		152,664
France		6,608		20,674
Germany				4,622
Italy		672		153
Spain		218		3,239
Denmark				288
Netherlands				6,029
Dutch West Indies		8		741
Virgin Islands		437		984

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cloths—Continued.				
All other—Continued.			*Kilos.*	
Switzerland				$7,372
Other British West Indies		$4		4
Jamaica		10		
China		4		
Total		269,967		1,036,173
Earthenware, porcelain, clay, and pottery:				
Bricks, tiles, filters, and other manufactures free of duty—				
United States				127,112
Porto Rico				11,134
United Kingdom				50
France				73
Germany				30
Spain				960
Netherlands				68
Total				139,427
All other dutiable articles—				
United States				41,161
Porto Rico				43,557
United Kingdom				5,626
France				427
Germany				36,532
Italy				37
Denmark:				57
Netherlands				6,262
Dutch West Indies				632
Virgin Islands				392
Other British West Indies				30
Total				134,713
Explosives:				
Cartridges—				
United States		3	19	49
Porto Rico		109	15	11
France			1	5
Germany			928	206
Total		112	963	271
All other—				
United States		15,818	24,611	19,814
Porto Rico		38	841	1,181
Cuba		10		
Total		15,866	25,452	20,995

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Feathers, intestines, and manufactures of:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States		$1,777		$4,969
Porto Rico		221		764
United Kingdom				786
France		32		593
Germany				40
Spain		68		
Total		2,098		7,152
Fertilizers:				
United States			5,049	2,237
Porto Rico			277,649	28,450
France			98	114
Total			282,796	30,801
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:				
Jute bags—				
United States	1,504,798	554,648	1,607,835	528,527
Porto Rico	26,325	10,039	22,732	5,745
United Kingdom	7,429	4,218	16,440	7,649
Germany			635	113
Spain			2,420	550
Netherlands			2,760	1,568
Other British West Indies	6,940	1,845		
Total	1,545,492	570,750	1,652,822	544,152
Seines and fishing nets, and all other free of duty—				
United States				137,010
Porto Rico				43,986
United Kingdom				13,471
France				25
Netherlands				9,683
Total				204,175
Yarns, threads, twines, ropes, and cords—				
United States	147,958	88,379	246,874	139,706
Porto Rico	5,744	3,783	15,212	11,011
United Kingdom	1,096	813	3,313	2,463
France	126	259	5,349	2,662
Germany			7,814	3,262
Spain			362	447
Netherlands			41,140	17,173
Mexico	821	800		
Total	155,745	94,034	320,064	176,724
All other—				
United States		24,649		24,202
Porto Rico		2,709		5,264
Cuba		110		

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of—Continued.				
All other—Continued.				
United Kingdom	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
France		$4,785		$75,816
Germany		289		4,473
Spain				106
Netherlands		101		35
Dutch West Indies				12
Virgin Islands				66
Total		138		215
Foodstuffs		32,781		110,189
Meats—				
Beef, mutton, and pork, fresh—				
Porto Rico	21	23		
Netherlands			118	68
Total	21	23	118	68
Beef, jerked—				
United States	3,473	2,778	21,397	13,940
Porto Rico	7,197	5,743	25,625	16,080
Uruguay			9,232	5,484
Total	10,670	8,521	56,254	35,504
Game, fresh or frozen—				
United States			11,571	6,930
Lard—				
United States	436,616	296,380	1,053,532	556,112
Porto Rico	1,788	1,375	6,222	3,640
Spain			120	276
Netherlands			1,490	849
Total	438,404	297,755	1,061,364	560,877
Poultry, dressed—				
United States			43,973	22,242
Salted or pickled—				
United States	120,626	37,637	369,194	88,981
Porto Rico	8,850	2,694	5,196	1,502
Virgin Islands	14	3		
Dutch West Indies			9	1
Total	129,490	40,334	374,399	90,484
Sausages—				
United States	154,223	121,514	172,642	140,923
Porto Rico	1,024	929	1,337	1,555
United Kingdom			31	29
France	136	103		

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Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Meats—Continued.				
Sausages—Continued.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Spain			1,709	$3,778
Denmark			11	9
Total	155,383	$122,546	175,730	146,294
Smoked—				
United States	134,969	124,837	220,560	196,015
Porto Rico	270	275	1,952	1,410
Cuba	15	5		
France			2	8
Spain			451	1,007
Virgin Islands	4	3		
Total	135,258	125,120	222,965	198,440
Substitutes of lard—				
United States			3,847	2,263
Tongues, heads, tails, feet—				
United States			321,353	57,281
Porto Rico			1,923	460
Total			323,276	57,741
Fish—				
Fresh or frozen—				
United States			9	18
Pickled—				
United States	115,919	20,720	253,551	36,888
Porto Rico	87,201	13,842	3,672	427
France			48	42
Total	203,120	34,562	257,271	37,357
Salted or dry—				
United States	1,071,918	312,624	2,034,273	416,505
Porto Rico	41,479	12,536	61,905	16,098
Netherlands			200	20
Dutch West Indies			810	70
Virgin Islands	5,829	823	1,765	177
Other British West Indies	47	11	355	28
Total	1,119,273	325,994	2,099,308	432,898
Smoked—				
United States	444,730	103,489	813,739	160,046
Porto Rico	5,965	1,507	2,064	468
United Kingdon	80	15		
Italy			180	217
Total	450,775	105,011	815,983	160,731

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparations of—				
Beans, peas, and pulse, dried—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	63,070	$16,589	250,156	$49,973
Porto Rico	25,443	6,536	262,913	58,957
United Kingdom			51	14
Germany			525	125
Dutch West Indies			28	3
Virgin Islands	50		433	37
Total	88,563	23,531	514,106	109,109
Bread, biscuit, and crackers—				
United States	336,597	146,536	382,873	191,085
Porto Rico	4,472	2,804	4,900	2,517
Cuba			267	230
United Kingdom	3,696	2,104	17,908	11,666
France	213	173	2,023	1,536
Germany			9	10
Spain	204	159	711	835
Dutch West Indies			2	2
Total	345,182	151,776	408,693	207,881
Onions and garlic—				
United States	308,419	41,882	339,860	45,944
Porto Rico	78,339	61,590	193,610	81,079
Cuba	32,836	24,472	15,000	9,200
Spain	42,952	20,257	124,158	39,673
Netherlands			5,917	1,028
Dutch West Indies	1,800	300		
Canary Islands			29,600	1,209
Total	464,346	148,501	708,145	178,132
Potatoes, fresh—				
United States	553,031	31,163	464,230	39,804
Porto Rico	41,198	2,709	98,406	10,342
Germany			1	1
Total	594,229	33,872	562,637	50,147
Rice—				
United States	6,849,162	1,372,256	10,881,460	2,737,198
Porto Rico	2,490,598	553,542	923,413	240,247
United Kingdom	400,993	80,423		
Spain			1,225	382
Netherlands			9,100	2,500
India			1,260,900	213,684
Total	9,740,753	2,006,221	13,076,098	3,194,011

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparations of—Con.				
Stock food—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	108,481	$4,825	3,855	$295
Porto Rico	38,154	4,675	2,300	237
Cuba			2,000	80
Total	146,635	9,500	8,155	612
Sugar, refined—				
United States	309,009	57,387	334,546	79,289
Porto Rico	52,805	10,003	19,041	7,299
Cuba	4	1		
United Kingdom	110	130		
Total	361,928	67,521	353,587	86,588
Wheat flour—				
United States	11,002,537	1,538,562	10,659,444	1,634,259
Porto Rico	226,878	32,590	343,434	51,613
United Kingdom			4	1
Virgin Islands	280	60		
Switzerland			1	5
Other British West Indies	44	8		
Total	11,229,739	1,571,220	11,002,883	1,685,878
Vermicelli, macaroni, and pastes for soup—				
United States	428,806	86,348	394,032	82,543
Porto Rico	7,046	1,376	92,898	18,484
Germany			4,570	862
Italy			40	20
China			6	2
Total	435,852	87,724	491,546	101,911
All other free of duty—				
United States			374,976	78,320
Porto Rico			40,629	9,483
Spain			500	76
Dutch West Indies			6	1
Haiti			16,433	3,400
Total			432,544	91,280
All other subject to duty—				
United States			780,303	191,510
Porto Rico			174,911	29,138
Cuba			3	3
United Kingdom			4,220	1,679
France			17,175	8,346
Germany			4	3
Italy			16	5
Spain			13,125	8,175
Netherlands			3,291	2,690

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparations of—Con.				
All other subject to duty—Continued.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Dutch West Indies			1,123,950	$11,370
Virgin Islands			215	11
Other British West Indies			592,393	2,453
China			2	2
Total			2,709,608	255,385
Liquors and beverages—				
Malt liquors—	*Liters.*		*Liters.*	
United States	640,026	$180,578	287,450	88,800
Porto Rico	230,249	78,807	49,231	15,935
Cuba	124,416	32,825	72,880	24,600
United Kingdom	727	366	70,221	27,487
Germany			521,498	158,862
Denmark			1,764	602
Netherlands			251,145	75,963
Dutch West Indies			5,376	1,149
Virgin Islands			9,525	4,315
Total	995,418	292,576	1,269,090	397,713
Spirits distilled—				
United States	38,952	33,640	48,423	45,014
Porto Rico	47,871	13,057	50,402	18,314
Cuba	43,104	38,084	85,121	88,743
United Kingdom	10,533	12,623	34,767	33,688
France	23,015	39,416	131,604	146,900
Germany			705	829
Italy	1,167	2,042	542	460
Spain	17,223	17,710	31,309	36,485
Denmark			259	116
Netherlands	8,790	4,962	104,394	80,990
Other British West Indies	45	50	540	900
Dutch West Indies			4,486	5,875
Jamaica			54	43
Total	190,700	161,584	492,606	458,357
Wines—				
United States	25,378	16,579	52,372	41,248
Porto Rico	13,832	7,752	95,455	55,185
Cuba	4,132	2,270	4,916	3,481
United Kingdom	432	267	61	41
France	12,404	22,906	240,867	198,103
Germany			3,618	1,303
Italy	39,692	43,817	157,284	92,176
Spain	54,837	32,565	223,512	159,530
Netherlands	2,160	1,736	2,483	2,528
Dutch West Indies	4,500	3,200	240	506

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparations of—Con.				
Wines—Continued.	*Liters.*		*Liters.*	
Virgin Islands			3	$3
Portugal			54	90
French West Indies	34	$10	739	882
Total	157,401	131,102	781,604	555,076
All other—				
United States	126,938	38,968	204,916	73,319
Porto Rico	7,034	3,168	14,453	6,147
Cuba	2,104	627	4,906	1,369
United Kingdom	606	205	3,271	1,280
France	3,440	1,654	14,704	5,086
Germany			5,098	1,125
Italy			433	207
Spain	8,743	2,294	18,239	9,483
Denmark	1	1	12	10
Virgin Islands	1	1		
Netherlands			500	101
Total	148,866	46,917	266,532	98,127
Oils for table use—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States		460,808	1,132,390	519,332
Porto Rico		72,527	23,462	13,932
Cuba		253	2,484	2,389
United Kingdom			236	417
France		3,686	10,186	11,120
Italy			2,354	1,534
Spain		16,519	40,729	38,306
Netherlands			2,837	2,586
Virgin Islands			10	5
Portugal		80		
Total		553,873	1,214,688	589,621
Spices—				
United States	132,210	69,759	137,807	58,286
Porto Rico	7,931	2,932	7,703	3,398
Cuba	1	1		
United Kingdom	155	112	1,885	644
France	7	25	197	162
Spain	495	329	26,113	10,861
Virgin Islands	9	6		
French West Indies	1	1		
Canary Islands			561	184
Turkey			2	2
Total	140,809	73,165	174,268	73,537

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Miscellaneous foodstuffs—				
Butter—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	149,019	$127,684	165,909	$142,834
Porto Rico	12,174	6,783	5,722	3,592
United Kingdom	552	698	847	1,486
France			50	131
Germany			1,328	2,299
Denmark	90,959	140,884	136,734	222,339
Netherlands			28,191	41,618
Total	252,704	276,049	338,781	414,299
Canned or preserved goods—				
Fish—				
United States		162,972	857,384	284,891
Porto Rico		6,479	41,900	17,521
United Kingdom		3	1,714	1,102
France		380	6,023	5,498
Germany			2	3
Italy			217	159
Spain		1,378	24,839	16,864
Denmark			40	30
Netherlands			1,803	1,768
French West Indies		1		
China			10	16
Portugal			2,800	1,600
Norway			4,155	2,123
Total		171,213	940,887	331,575
Fruits—				
United States		24,582	104,505	46,346
Porto Rico		718	2,776	1,860
Cuba			4,592	2,354
United Kingdom			1,382	418
France		20	674	393
Germany			52	43
Italy			902	316
Spain		536	2,456	1,287
Netherlands			82	32
Canary Islands			70	32
Total		25,856	117,491	53,081
Meats—				
United States		37,313	106,615	58,042
Porto Rico		1,194	4,384	2,011
Cuba		5	14	30
United Kingdom		30	3,114	3,221
France		182	1,119	1,804
Germany			25	16

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Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Miscellaneous foodstuffs—Continued.				
Canned or preserved goods—Continued.				
Meats—Continued.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Italy			155	$142
Spain		$447	2,923	4,734
Denmark			250	196
French West Indies		1		
Total		39,172	118,599	70,196
Vegetables—				
United States		17,857	99,468	30,891
Porto Rico		4,005	9,751	2,981
United Kingdom			1,206	511
France		253	4,589	2,328
Germany			160	352
Italy			1,373	477
Spain		1,471	6,656	2,537
Netherlands			6,695	9,965
China			29	19
Total		23,586	129,927	50,061
Cheese—				
United States	116,448	105,156	166,077	149,101
Porto Rico	749	688	7,118	7,861
United Kingdom			685	559
France			428	555
Germany			3,842	3,502
Spain			138	253
Denmark			496	596
Netherlands			150,977	155,392
Dutch West Indies	45	43	493	251
Total	117,242	105,887	330,254	318,070
Confectionery—				
United States	370,972	217,296	337,421	257,099
Porto Rico	9,185	7,197	8,217	7,666
Cuba	11,857	3,733	3,113	1,837
United Kingdom	2,130	1,214	38,204	27,124
France	65	82	2,328	1,842
Germany			23	18
Spain	11,040	8,145	4,825	5,122
Netherlands			7,166	7,607
Dutch West Indies			4	3
Virgin Islands	1	1	11	7
Canary Islands			1,975	1,756
Total	405,250	237,668	403,287	310,081

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Miscellaneous foodstuffs—Continued.				
Condensed, malted, and fresh milk—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	267,659	$105,661	609,873	$260,933
Porto Rico	14,383	3,778	717	342
United Kingdom	222	79		
France			3	10
Total	282,264	109,518	610,593	261,285
Preparations based on milk or cereal—				
United States			12,880	10,585
Porto Rico			184	342
France			695	438
Germany			1,473	1,337
Total			15,232	12,702
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes—				
United States	49,337	27,021	28,254	15,555
Porto Rico	14	11	1,101	631
Denmark			1,395	2,574
Total	49,351	27,032	30,750	18,760
Olives—				
United States		10,227	66,146	24,379
Porto Rico		7,451	44,329	20,036
Cuba		19		
United Kingdom		85	1,417	638
France			90	171
Spain		1,297	10,930	6,105
Total		19,079	122,912	51,329
Pickles and sauces—				
United States		7,316	43,886	16,223
Porto Rico		4,843	8,731	3,410
United Kingdom		873	20,439	6,538
France		169	1,122	693
Italy			303	80
Spain		490	958	557
China			65	12
Total		13,691	75,504	27,513
All other—				
United States		27,588		30,283
Porto Rico		6,868		8,177
Cuba		14		
United Kingdom				240
France		734		3,459
Germany				323
Italy				115

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Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs—Continued.				
Miscellaneous foodstuffs—Continued.				
All other—Continued,				
Spain		$2,238		$6,588
Netherlands				767
Virgin Islands		2		
Canary Islands				108
Total		37,444		50,060
Glass and glassware:				
Manufactures free of duty—				
United States				3,017
Porto Rico				323
Total				3,340
Manufactures subject to duty—				
United States				215,362
Porto Rico				13,046
Cuba				36
United Kingdom				642
France				3,028
Germany				8,749
Italy				62
Netherlands				10,372
Virgin Islands				22
Switzerland				41
Other British West Indies				12
Denmark				54
Dutch West Indies				111
Total				251,537
Gold, silver, platinum, and manufactures of:				
Manufactures free of duty—				
United States				2,251
Cuba				12
France				4,318
Germany				27
Italy				1,269
Netherlands				25
Switzerland				271
Total				8,173
Manufactures subject to duty—				
United States				77,884
Porto Rico				2,037
Cuba				5
United Kingdom				645
France				1,053
Germany				3,777

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, silver, platinum, and manufactures of—Contd.				
Manufactures subject to duty—Continued.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Italy				$24,639
Spain				2,151
Netherlands				300
Switzerland				512
Dutch West Indies				5
Total				113,008
Hats and caps:				
United States		$119,235		296,272
Porto Rico		51,136		177,834
Cuba		1,245		21
United Kingdom		22		4,103
France		490		7,973
Germany				86
Italy		10,753		4,322
Spain		27		29
Netherlands				3,760
Virgin Islands		182		401
Haiti		5		
Other British West Indies				87
Colombia		3		133
Ecuador		25		5,169
Jamaica				6
French West Indies				876
Dutch West Indies				121
Costa Rica		7		
Total		183,130		501,193
Hides and skins, and manufactures of:				
Tanned hides and skins, curried, dyed, or dressed—				
United States	24,589	156,764	51,266	343,420
Porto Rico	3,073	11,309	10,899	48,605
Cuba			5	25
United Kingdom			69	1,709
Netherlands			107	924
Total	27,662	168,073	62,346	394,683
Boots, shoes, and slippers—	*Pairs.*		*Pairs.*	
United States	76,828	231,616	256,544	956,206
Porto Rico	71,260	116,898	206,769	576,951
Cuba	90	372	6,712	18,116
United Kingdom			1	13
France	240	94	537	757
Italy			1	3
Spain	2,409	652	1,505	899
Netherlands			214	940
Virgin Islands	12	36	9	18

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and skins, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Boots, shoes, and slippers—Continued.	*Pairs.*		*Pairs.*	
French West Indies			326	$1,805
Dutch West Indies			95	100
Venezuela	3	$9		
Total	150,842	349,677	472,713	1,555,808
All other free of duty—				
United States				38,364
Porto Rico				2,446
United Kingdom				284
France				3
Total				41,097
All other subject to duty—				
United States				136,830
Porto Rico				8,941
Cuba				34
United Kingdom				10,206
France				747
Germany				8,661
Spain				399
Netherlands				1,227
Virgin Islands				39
Switzerland				61
Dutch West Indies				19
Total				167,164
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Cast iron—				
Bars, beams, plates, columns, gratings, and grates for furnaces—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	29,478	4,960	55,309	9,511
Porto Rico	40,128	6,040	30,017	5,144
France			1,049	306
Total	69,606	11,000	86,375	14,961
Baths, urinals, and water-closets—				
United States			82,545	29,466
Porto Rico			10,128	4,665
Total			92,673	34,131
Kitchen utensils and other articles—				
United States			110,213	21,938
Porto Rico			3,793	766
United Kingdom			53,009	12,714
France			114	38
Germany			1,400	1,300

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cast iron—Continued.				
Kitchen utensils and other articles—Contd.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Denmark			2,647	$402
Netherlands			14,696	2,669
Total			185,872	39,827
Pipes and fittings—				
United States	90,361	$16,572	123,597	28,355
Porto Rico	12,096	2,864	45,807	6,012
Cuba	2,314	51		
Total	104,771	19,487	169,404	34,367
All other—				
United States		22,333		3,180
Porto Rico		983		3,028
United Kingdom		743		
Netherlands				61
Dutch West Indies		1		
Total		24,060		6,269
Wrought iron, steel, and malleable cast iron—				
Bars, beams, rods, plates, and sheets—				
Galvanized sheets—				
United States	759,882	114,842	1,028,445	202,658
Porto Rico	208,016	33,888	314,110	84,625
United Kingdom			7,393	2,034
Spain			13,239	3,693
Total	967,898	148,730	1,363,187	293,010
All other—				
United States	1,181,126	109,463	2,015,212	274,552
Porto Rico	175,725	25,168	557,190	108,442
United Kingdom			10,229	2,367
Total	1,356,851	134,631	2,582,631	385,361
Cutlery—				
Shoemakers, butcher, and kitchen knives—				
United States				41,106
Porto Rico				1,397
United Kingdom				1,289
France				613
Germany				2,090
Spain				13
Netherlands				347
Dutch West Indies				128
Virgin Islands				50
Total				47,033

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Wrought iron, steel, and malleable cast iron—Con.				
Cutlery—Continued.				
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States				$77,758
Porto Rico				10,544
Cuba				6
United Kingdom				1,999
France				1,854
Germany				10,000
Netherlands				4,728
Dutch West Indies				26
Virgin Islands				256
Switzerland				480
Total				107,651
Firearms—				
United States		$1,146		901
Porto Rico		764		232
Cuba		550		11
France				35
Total		2,460		1,179
Nails and tacks—				
Horseshoe nails—				
United States			1,740	642
Porto Rico			287	115
Total			2,027	757
All other—				
United States			652,675	108,395
Porto Rico			99,965	18,588
Cuba			2	5
United Kingdom			1,665	420
France			149	138
Germany			38	108
Spain			180	59
Total			754,674	127,713
Pipes and fittings—				
United States	1,097,086	236,927	1,273,013	263,443
Porto Rico	61,307	16,787	75,315	20,168
Cuba	195	27		
United Kingdom	724	171		
Total	1,159,312	253,912	1,348,328	283,611

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Wrought iron, steel, and malleable cast iron—Con.				
Rails—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	2,034,136	$114,771	4,000,458	$242,694
Porto Rico	1,270,523	67,243		
Total	3,304,659	182,014	4,000,458	242,694
Railway track materials—				
United States	135,181	16,137	1,109,027	95,907
Porto Rico	78,760	4,474	3,713	1,226
Total	213,941	20,611	1,112,740	97,133
Structural material—				
United States	352,139	74,537	1,172,028	208,700
Porto Rico	360,383	49,704	500,322	57,402
United Kingdom			10,296	3,032
Total	712,522	124,241	1,682,646	269,134
Tools and implements—				
United States		42,140	101,955	89,504
Porto Rico		3,040	1,132	1,579
Cuba			1,000	1,800
United Kingdom		155	254	308
France		67	151	217
Germany			516	449
Virgin Islands		3		
Netherlands			13	34
Sweden		21		
Total		45,426	105,021	93,891
Wire—				
Barbed wire and staples therefor—				
United States	1,053,996	115,340	1,720,758	230,776
Porto Rico	142,474	17,762	266,164	37,623
United Kingdom			218	190
Total	1,196,470	133,102	1,987,140	268,589
Plain wire, galvanized or not—				
United States	99,174	20,196	148,598	24,014
Porto Rico	4,547	1,140	61,921	2,915
United Kingdom			229	107
France	6	4	17,166	3,430
Germany			6,795	2,345
Netherlands			38	22
Total	103,727	21,340	234,747	32,833

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Wrought iron, steel, and malleable cast iron—Con.				
Wire—Continued.				
All other free of duty—	*Number.*		*Number.*	
United States				$262,002
Porto Rico				22,720
Cuba				323
United Kingdom				2,684
France				1,247
Germany				687
Netherlands				149
Other British West Indies				2
Total				289,814
All other subject to duty—				
United States				544,963
Porto Rico				40,108
Cuba				288
United Kingdom				12,582
France				1,681
Germany				30,423
Italy				7
Spain				217
Denmark				8,469
Netherlands				33,180
Dutch West Indies				445
Virgin Islands				25
Switzerland				21
Other British West Indies				5
Canada				1
Total				672,415
Machinery and apparatus—				
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances—				
United States		$146,683		210,720
Porto Rico		3,754		3,313
Cuba		16		
United Kingdom		87		1,806
France		61		291
Switzerland				11
Total		150,601		216,141
Engines, steam—				
Locomotives and tenders—				
United States		106,211	10	135,399
Porto Rico		204		
Total		106,415	10	135,399

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Machinery and apparatus—Continued.				
Engines, steam—Continued.				
All other—				
United States		$86,720		$160,233
Porto Rico		11,000		204
United Kingdom				7,791
Total		97,720		168,228
Power pumps—				
United States		36,834		44,687
Porto Rico		3,768		1,335
Total		40,602		46,022
Sewing machines—				
United States		31,038		127,081
Porto Rico		432		4,208
Cuba				50
Germany				17,352
Virgin Islands		111		
Netherlands				3,353
Other British West Indies		5		
Total		31,586		152,044
Sugar machinery—				
United States		262,377		173,134
Porto Rico		87,312		92,357
Cuba		1,380		
Total		351,069		265,491
Typewriter machines—				
United States		48,618		85,502
Porto Rico		1,921		2,285
Cuba		75		
France				3
Germany				237
Virgin Islands		95		
Dutch West Indies		50		
Total		50,759		88,027
All other free of duty—				
United States				1,137,835
Porto Rico				143,456
Cuba				575
United Kingdom				7,577
France				2,049
Germany				2,440
Dutch West Indies				90
Sweden				86
Total				1,294,108

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Machinery and apparatus—Continued.				
All other subject to duty—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States				$145,693
Porto Rico				12,218
Cuba				75
United Kingdom				112
France				29
Germany				1,087
Italy				2
Spain				14
Netherlands				1,102
Haiti				100
Total				160,432
Metal wastes and scoriæ:				
United States			412	171
Musical instruments, and parts of:				
United States		$21,071		50,132
Porto Rico		1,772		13,059
United Kingdom				950
France		1,555		3,645
Germany				14,763
Spain		150		1,913
Netherlands				1,984
Dutch West Indies				73
Virgin Islands		38		8
Canada				1
Total		24,586		86,528
Oils, mineral:				
Crude oils for fuel—				
United States	5,205,690	$63,757	4,019,901	82,601
Porto Rico	1,407,916	18,801	2,950,329	29,204
Mexico	1,425,000	9,500		
Total	8,038,606	92,058	6,970,230	111,805
Gasoline—	*Liters.*		*Liters.*	
United States	915,259	101,832	3,960,352	410,477
Porto Rico	978	118	153,244	19,801
Total	916,237	101,950	4,113,596	430,278
Illuminating oil—				
United States	3,227,670	199,598	3,851,765	288,596
Porto Rico	11,500	880	3,785	350
Virgin Islands	6,700	460		
Dutch West Indies			18	2
Total	3,245,870	200,938	3,855,568	288,948

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils, mineral—Continued.				
Lubricating oil—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	697,745	$90,627	950,422	$139,885
Porto Rico	6,571	924	416,128	5,928
United Kingdom	25	8		
Total	704,341	91,559	1,366,550	145,813
All other free of duty—				
United States			687,740	108,397
Porto Rico			402,805	9,863
Cuba			70	31
United Kingdom			1,578	464
France			95	29
Total			1,092,288	118,784
All other subject to duty—				
United States			1,227,529	119,558
Porto Rico			10,961	2,205
Netherlands			2,953	1,294
Total			1,241,443	123,057
Paints, pigments, varnishes, inks, colors, and dyes:				
Paints and pigments—				
United States	420,568	103,534	763,457	220,642
Porto Rico	5,146	1,167	4,549	1,580
United Kingdom	6,927	1,996	31,867	8,013
France	13	9	30	12
Netherlands			15,574	1,928
Virgin Islands			4	1
Total	432,654	106,706	815,481	232,176
Printing and lithographing inks—				
United States			10,468	10,552
Porto Rico			19	43
United Kingdom			285	189
Germany			358	421
Total			11,130	11,205
All other—				
United States				154,829
Porto Rico				6,704
Cuba				348
United Kingdom				1,908
France				211
Germany				1,513
Netherlands				1,699
Total				167,212

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper and manufactures of:				
Free of duty—				
United States				$154,294
Porto Rico				8,495
Cuba				5
France				58
Germany				3,977
Total				166,829
Subject to duty—				
United States				506,384
Porto Rico				102,470
Cuba				802
United Kingdom				782
France				6,704
Germany				5,406
Italy				182
Spain				24,849
Denmark				45
Netherlands				3,341
Dutch West Indies				10
Virgin Islands				998
Switzerland				1,774
Colombia				2
Canada				12
Venezuela				2
Uruguay				6
Brazil				1
Total				653,770
Pearls, precious stones, and imitations of, unset:				
In the rough and unmounted—				
United States				587
All other—				
United States				520
Porto Rico				20
Total				540
Perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations:				
United States		$46,136		169,942
Porto Rico		5,486		13,422
Cuba		20,231		41,373
United Kingdom		133		958
France		9,455		53,927
Germany				4,632
Italy		758		131
Spain		387		775
Netherlands		1		2,217
Dutch West Indies		1		2

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations—Continued.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Virgin Islands		$30		$8,663
Switzerland		2		12
Other British West Indies		3		8
Haiti		4		
Venezuela		1		
Total		82,628		296,062
Plated ware, gold and silver:				
Jewelry and other articles—				
United States		24,367		68,534
Porto Rico		708		2,973
Cuba		21		14
United Kingdom		3		1
France		33		175
Germany				925
Italy		141		
Spain		3		103
Virgin Islands		44		
Netherlands				83
Dutch West Indies				48
Switzerland				67
Total		25,320		72,923
Copper plates, silver plated for mining—				
Porto Rico			1	8
Rattan, bamboo, straw, palm leaf, and analogous materials, and manufactures of:				
Free of duty—				
United States				7,720
Porto Rico				945
Total				8,665
Subject to duty—				
United States				74,767
Porto Rico				2,470
Cuba				1
United Kingdom				254
France				70
Germany				991
Spain				224
Netherlands				207
Dutch West Indies				4
Virgin Islands				88
Other British West Indies				5
Total				79,081

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rubber, and manufactures of:				
Free of duty—				
United States				$22,347
Porto Rico				977
United Kingdom				159
Germany				81
Other British West Indies				40
Canada				6
Total				23,610
Subject to duty—				
United States				287,819
Porto Rico				26,374
Cuba				12
United Kingdom				61
France				684
Germany				658
Italy				243
Spain				241
Netherlands				2
Dutch West Indies				2
Virgin Islands				7
Other British West Indies				44
Canada				248
Total				316,395
Silk, and manufactures of:				
United States		$127,595		799,704
Porto Rico		21,758		169,619
Cuba		241		783
United Kingdom		382		13,064
France		2,476		27,382
Germany				1,215
Italy		2,194		1,500
Spain		234		400
Netherlands				1,808
Dutch West Indies				688
Virgin Islands		15		97
Switzerland		20		1,100
Canada				1
Japan		101		
Venezuela		3		
China		6		
Philippine Islands		6		
Total		155,031		1,017,361

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Soap:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	3,286,851	$768,315	2,497,230	$672,022
Porto Rico	55,062	11,062	84,194	22,176
Cuba	1,661	2,549	2,874	4,527
United Kingdom	1,590	433	1,193	472
France	426	669	1,180	1,393
Germany			817	848
Spain	82	110	16	26
Virgin Islands	1	1		
Netherlands			14	18
Other British West Indies	1	1		
Dutch West Indies			1	3
Total	3,345,674	783,140	2,587,519	701,485
Stones, earths, and manufactures of:				
Free of duty—				
United States				74,504
Porto Rico				9,472
United Kingdom				188
France				4
Germany				94
Italy				214
Spain				384
Netherlands				1
Total				84,861
Subjeet to duty—				
United States				9,171
Porto Rico				1,079
United Kingdom				4
France				38
Germany				433
Spain				128
Netherlands				11
Virgin Islands				1
Total				10,865
Tin, lead, zinc, and other metals, and manufactures of:				
Lumps or ingots—				
United States				10,720
Porto Rico				1,985
United Kingdom				189
Total				12,894

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin, lead, zinc, and other metals, and manufactures of—Continued.				
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States				$36,712
Porto Rico				2,433
Cuba				12
United Kingdom				1,146
France				429
Germany				1,332
Italy				1
Spain				10
Netherlands				1,075
Dutch West Indies				8
Total				43,158
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, planks, and beams—				
Ordinary—			*Cu. meters.*	
United States			32,338	956,428
Porto Rico			1,634	59,770
Total			33,972	1,016,198
Furniture—				
United States		$169,248		264,030
Porto Rico		4,468		24,104
Cuba		1,777		169
United Kingdom				177
France		7		134
Germany				100
Italy		2		53
Netherlands				120
Switzerland		86		207
Virgin Islands		10		
Canada		1		
Total		175,599		289,094
All other free of duty—				
United States				165,152
Porto Rico				28,548
France				62
Germany				13
Netherlands				60
Other British West Indies				30
Total				193,865

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood and manufactures of—Continued.				
All other subject to duty—				
United States				$75,982
Porto Rico				7,503
Cuba				597
United Kingdom				69
France				218
Germany				6,636
Italy				1
Spain				129
Netherlands				3,569
Dutch West Indies				12
Virgin Islands				15
China				1
Total				94,732
Wool, and manufactures of:				
United States		$98,292		461,698
Porto Rico		5,338		69,631
Cuba		101		18
United Kingdom		6,534		45,752
France		1,717		7,603
Germany				6,610
Italy		774		7
Spain		254		905
Netherlands				6,282
Dutch West Indies				195
Virgin Islands		102		1,261
Haiti		10		10
Other British West Indies				1
Venezuela				1
Argentina		1		
Total		113,123		599,974
All other dutiable articles:				
United States		129,577		235,675
Porto Rico		13,051		46,637
Cuba		2,337		1,346
United Kingdom		1,173		1,891
France		4,620		11,739
Germany				14,285
Italy		103		406
Spain		309		4,248
Netherlands				2,550
Dutch West Indies				573
Virgin Islands		25		5
Switzerland		14		10
French West Indies		1		
Canada				2

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of origin in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
All other dutiable articles—Continued.				
China				$5
Japan		$2		
Total		151,212		319,372
All other free articles:				
United States		243,714		128,885
Porto Rico		18,376		7,253
Cuba		3,597		1,040
United Kingdom		19		256
France		594		627
Germany				1,050
Spain		1,060		247
Netherlands				469
Dutch West Indies				500
Haiti				3,000
Canada		1		
Total		267,361		143,327

SCHEDULE No. 2.—*Recapitulation of imports.*

[Values stated in United States currency.]

Countries.	Merchandise free of duty.	Merchandise subject to duty.	Carrying trade by vessels.										Frontier trade.	Percentage of whole.	Total value of merchandise, 1920.	Total value of merchandise, 1919.
			Dominican.	American.	British.	French	Dutch.	Italian.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	Spanish.	All other.				
United States	$8,805,384	$27,043,407	$22,035	$34,017,813	$193,391	$179			$1,600,530	$14,823				77.05	$35,848,791	$18,113,304
Porto Rico	959,618	5,121,559	375,346	5,548,451	40	4,526	$122,401	$17,226	3,085	10,102				13.08	6,081,177	2,816,304
Cuba	6,269	216,951	7	4,255					8	218,960				.48	223,220	152,174
United Kingdom	61,019	1,475,537	10	1,043,147	478,828	4,424	1,876		8,271					3.30	1,536,556	346,217
France	24,881	632,736	10	102,922	2	533,500	20,064		1,093	17	155			1.41	657,617	171,900
Germany	61,431	367,523	146	28,436		1,231	398,844		142		7			.92	428,954	2
Italy	1,523	132,648	2,922	59,992	16,609	2,273	1,364	51,004		7				.29	134,171	77,580
Spain	7,671	433,673	2,697	318,859	1,356	2,051	9,419	16,997	6	89,959				.95	441,344	125,931
Denmark	5	237,325		108,650		1,449	127,231		28					.51	237,330	140,884
Netherlands	29,942	570,611		82,154	155	1,067	517,149							1.29	600,553	22,008
Dutch West Indies	5,650	23,156	25,063	2,776			967							.06	28,806	20,146
Virgin Islands	68	18,547		8,072	6,364		3,356	755		28		$40		.04	18,615	3,277
Switzerland	316	36,976	944	30,296		4,232			83	1,737				.08	37,292	8,779
Haiti	8,900	110	5,500			3,510								.02	9,010	3,478
Other British West Indies	72	3,679	2,535	1,193	23									.01	3,751	4,715
Colombia		135		125			10								135	5
Canada	6	266		266	1		5								272	21
Venezuela	1	13		3			11								14	19
Ecuador		5,169		5,169										.01	5,169	25
Jamaica		49	6	43											49	10
Uruguay		5,490		5,484		6								.01	5,490	
China		67		67											67	41
Portugal		1,690		1,600				90							1,690	80
Norway		2,123		1		2,122								.01	2,123	
India		213,684			213,684									.46	213,684	

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SCHEDULE No. 2.—*Recapitulation of imports*—Continued.

Countries.	Merchandise free of duty.	Merchandise subject to duty.	Carrying trade by vessels.							Frontier trade.	Percentage of whole.	Total value of merchandise, 1920.	Total value of merchandise, 1919.
			Dominican.	American.	British.	French.	Dutch.	Italian.	Norwegian.				
Canary Islands		$3,289		$1,886				$1,403			.01	$3,289	$350
Turkey		2										2	
Brazil		1		1							.01	3,563	20
French West Indies		3,563				3,563						86	735
Sweden	$86					86						546	3
Belgium		546					$546					1,500	104
Japan		1,500		1,500								1,009	10,330
Mexico		1,009		1,009									6
Philippine Islands													660
Portugese Africa													7
Costa Rica													1
Argentina													1
Morocco													8
Peru													2
Barbados													1
Total, 1920	9,972,842	36,553,034	$437,241	41,374,170	$910,453	564,256	1,203,367	87,385	$1,613,246		100.00	46,525,876	
Total, 1919	911,975	21,107,152	912,121	20,436,075	257,680	33,706			17,922	$5		24,506,749	22,019,127
Increases, 1920	9,060,867	15,445,882		20,938,095	652,773	530,550	1,203,307	87,385	1,595,324				
Decreases, 1920			474,880							5			

Countries.	Spanish.	Cuban.	All other.
Canary Islands			$40
Turkey			360,878
Brazil			
French West Indies			
Sweden			
Belgium			
Japan	$740	$335,778	
Mexico			
Philippine Islands			
Portugese Africa			
Costa Rica			
Argentina			
Morocco			
Peru			
Barbados			
Total, 1920	$740	$335,778	360,878
Total, 1919			
Increases, 1920			
Decreases, 1920			

[1] Includes Dutch and Cuban.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—*Total imports, values, and percentage, by ports of entry.*

Ports of entry.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	
	Value.	Percentage of total.	Value.	Percentage of total.
Azua	$1,176,033	2.53	$474,092	2.15
Barahona	1,356,544	2.91	54,872	.25
La Romana	3,218,715	6.92	950,653	4.32
Macoris	8,364,601	17.98	4,913,701	22.32
Monte Cristi	723,330	1.55	346,584	1.57
Puerto Plata	11,201,389	24.07	5,403,242	24.54
Samaná	303,656	.65	165,377	.75
Sanchez	4,309,560	9.26	2,484,547	11.28
Santo Domingo	15,872,048	34.13	7,226,059	32.82
Total	46,525,876	100.00	22,019,127	100.00

SCHEDULE No. 4.—*Legal currency imported into the Dominican Republic, during the calendar year 1920, in comparison with the calendar year 1919.*

Countries.	Ports.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Nickel coin.	Copper coin.	Paper money.	Total.
United States	La Romana		$5,000				$5,000
Do.	Macoris		40,000				40,000
Do.	Puerto Plata	$39,382	44,500	$400	$100		84,382
Do.	Sanchez					$110,000	110,000
Do.	Santo Domingo	3,000					3,000
Total, 1920		42,382	89,500	400	100	110,000	242,382
Total, 1919			62,500	20,000			82,500
Increase, 1920		42,382	27,000		100	110,000	159,882
Decrease, 1920				19,600			

SCHEDULE NO. 5.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic, during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar year 1919, and percentage of increases and decreases for same years.*

Articles.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Netherlands.	Denmark.	Switzerland.	Haiti.	Dutch West Indies.	Mexico.
Agricultural machinery	$206,511	$8,435	$864	$1,774	$45	$25,953	.....	.....	$9,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals	10,695	22,286	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books	109,500	2,648	65	706	6,291	225	.....	$255	329	$5	$34	.....	.....	.....
Cars, carriages	1,511,641	35,545	1,200	5,940	375	.....	.....	674	.....	.....	.....	$2,500	.....	.....
Cement	353,275	43,585	.....	.....	.....	3,915	.....	.....	6,640	.....	.....	.....	$4,920	.....
Chemical and pharmaceutical	880,097	15,773	12,938	11,167	68,018	4,169	$1,962	1,790	19,575	1,538	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	56,113	617	.....	105	1,850	382	1,120	15	.....	.....	24,999	.....	.....	.....
Coal	124,983	19,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	12,635	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper and alloys	152,179	12,328	99	1,981	1,239	389	60	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cork, and manufactures	13,174	1,355	108	1,920	18	.....	.....	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, and manufactures	8,591,884	2,813,247	395	1,136,758	37,830	26,818	2,042	40,724	51,782	288	7,687	.....	792	$1.009
Earthenware, porcelain	168,273	54,691	.....	5,676	500	36,562	37	960	6,330	57	.....	.....	632	.....
Explosives	19,863	1,192	.....	.....	5	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feathers, intestines	4,969	764	.....	786	593	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers	2,237	28,450	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fibers, vegetable	829,445	66,006	.....	99,399	7,160	3,481	.....	1,032	28,436	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
Foodstuffs:														
Meats	1,084,687	24,647	.....	29	8	.....	.....	5,061	917	9	.....	.....	1	.....
Fish	613,457	16,993	.....	.....	42	.....	217	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Grains, fruits	5,130,220	509,396	9,513	13,360	9,882	1,001	25	49,141	6,218	.....	5	3,400	11,376	.....
Liquors and beverages	248,381	95,581	118,193	62,496	350,089	162,119	92,843	205,498	159,582	728	.....	.....	7,530	.....
Canned or preserved goods	420,170	24,373	2,384	5,252	10,023	414	1,094	25,422	11,765	226	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,484,610	69,387	4,226	37,646	18,581	7,479	1,729	67,792	207,970	225,509	.....	.....	254	.....
Glass and glassware	218,379	13,369	36	642	3,028	8,749	62	.....	10,372	54	41	.....	111	.....
Gold, silver, platinum	80,135	2,037	17	645	5,371	3,804	25,908	2,151	325	.....	783	.....	5	.....
Hats and caps	296,272	177,834	21	4,103	7,973	86	4,322	29	3,760	.....	.....	.....	121	.....
Hides and skins	1,474,820	636,943	18,175	12,212	1,507	8,661	3	1,298	3,091	.....	61	.....	119	.....
Iron and steel:														
Cast iron	92,450	19,615	.....	12,714	344	1,300	.....	.....	2,730	402	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought iron	2,668,015	407,684	2,433	27,012	9,215	46,102	7	3,982	38,460	8,469	501	.....	599	.....
Machinery and apparatus	2,220,284	259,376	700	17,286	2,372	21,116	2	14	4,455	.....	11	100	90	.....
Metal wastes and scorise	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musical instruments	50,132	13,059	.....	950	3,645	14,763	.....	1,913	1,984	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Oils, mineral	1,149,514	67,351	31	464	29	.....	.....	.....	1,294	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Paints and pigments	386,023	8,327	348	10,110	223	1,934	.....	.....	3,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and manufactures	660,678	110,965	807	782	6,762	9,383	182	24,849	3,341	45	1,774	.....	10	.....
Pearls, precious stones	1,107	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perfumery, cosmetics	169,942	13,422	41,373	958	53,927	4,632	131	775	2,217	.....	12	.....	2	.....
Plated ware, gold, silver	68,534	2,981	14	1	175	925	.....	103	83	.....	67	.....	48	.....
Rattan, bamboo, straw	82,487	3,415	1	254	70	991	.....	224	207	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Rubber, and manufactures	310,166	27,351	12	220	684	739	243	241	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Silk, and manufactures	799,704	169,619	783	13,064	27,382	1,215	1,500	400	1,808	.....	1,100	.....	688	.....
Soap	672,022	22,176	4,527	472	1,393	848	.....	26	18	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Stones and earths	83,675	10,551	.....	192	42	527	214	512	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin, lead, zinc	47,432	4,418	12	1,335	429	1,332	1	10	1,075	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Wood, and manufactures of	1,461,592	119,925	766	246	414	6,749	54	129	3,749	.....	207	.....	12	.....
Wool, and manufactures of	461,698	69,631	18	45,752	7,603	6,610	7	905	6,282	.....	.....	10	195	.....
Dutiable articles	235,675	46,637	1,346	1,891	11,739	14,285	406	4,248	2,550	.....	10	.....	573	.....
Free articles	128,885	7,253	1,040	256	627	1,050	.....	247	469	.....	.....	3,000	500	.....
Total	35,848,791	6,081,177	223,220	1,536,556	657,617	428,954	134,171	441,344	600,553	237,330	37,292	9,010	28,806	1,009

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SCHEDULE No. 5.—*Imports into the Dominican Republic, during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar year 1919, and percentage of increase and decrease for same years*—Continued.

Articles.	Other British West Indies.	Virgin Islands.	India.	Other countries.	Amount.		1920			Percentage of whole.		1920		
					1920	1919	Increase.	De-crease.	Net in-crease.	1920	1919	In-crease.	De-crease.	Net in-crease.
Agricultural machinery		$13			$252,637	$216,066	$36,571			0.54	0.98		0.44	
Animals					33,456	22,560	11,196			.07	.11		.04	
Books		5		$1	120,064	71,650	48,414			.26	.34		.08	
Cars, carriages					1,557,875	557,982	999,893			3.35	2.53	0.82		
Cement					412,335	196,256	216,079			.89	.89			
Chemical and pharmaceutical	$7	4		1,519	1,018,557	530,836	487,721			2.19	2.41		.22	
Clocks and watches		6			85,207	29,833	55,374			.18	.14	.04		
Coal					144,752	173,105		$28,353		.31	.79		.48	
Coke					12,785	4,426	8,359			.03	.02	.01		
Copper and alloys	2	9			168,322	101,871	66,451			.36	.46		.10	
Cork, and manufactures					17,499	4,674	12,825			.04	.02	.02		
Cotton, and manufactures	97	1,461		548	12,713,362	3,932,493	8,780,869			27.32	17.86	9.46		
Earthenware, porcelain	30	392			274,140	125,048	149,092			.59	.57	.02		
Explosives					21,266	19,039	2,227			.04	.09		.05	
Feathers, intestines					7,152	2,098	5,054			.01	.01			
Fertilizers					30,801		30,801			.06		.06		
Fibers, vegetable		215			1,035,240	697,565	337,675			2.22	3.17		.95	
Foodstuffs:														
Meats				5,484	1,120,843	619,939	500,904			2.41	2.81		.40	
Fish	28	177			631,004	465,567	165,437			1.35	2.11		.76	
Grains, fruits	2,453	48	$213,684	1,213	5,960,935	4,270,708	1,690,227			12.81	19.40		6.59	
Liquors and beverages	900	4,318		1,015	1,509,273	632,183	877,090			3.24	2.87	.37		
Canned or preserved goods				3,790	504,913	259,827	245,086			1.09	1.18		.09	
Miscellaneous		12		2,062	2,127,257	1,462,906	664,351			4.57	6.64		2.07	
Glass and glassware	12	22			254,877	96,065	158,812			.55	.44	.11		
Gold, silver, platinum					121,181	44,991	76,190			.26	.20	.06		
Hats and caps	87	401		6,184	501,193	183,130	318,063			1.08	.83	.25		
Hides and skins		57		1,805	2,158,752	604,166	1,554,586			4.64	2.74	1.90		
Iron and steel:														
Cast iron					129,555	54,547	75,008			.28	.25	.03		
Wrought iron	7	331		1	3,212,818	1,639,001	1,573,817			6.90	7.44		.54	
Machinery and apparatus				86	2,525,892	1,381,940	1,143,952			5.43	6.28		.85	
Metal wastes and scoriæ					171	8	163							
Musical instruments		8		1	86,528	24,586	61,942			.18	.11	.07		
Oils, mineral					1,218,685	519,108	699,577			2.62	2.36	.26		
Paints and pigments		1			410,593	199,519	211,074			.88	.91		.03	
Paper and manufactures		998		23	820,599	382,768	437,831			1.76	1.74	.02		
Pearls, precious stones					1,127	54	1,073							
Perfumery, cosmetics	8	8,663			296,062	82,628	213,434			.64	.37	.27		
Plated ware, gold, silver					72,931	25,320	47,611			.16	.11	.05		
Rattan, bamboo, straw	5	88			87,746	45,256	42,490			.19	.20		.01	
Rubber, and manufactures	84	7		254	340,005	177,601	162,404			.73	.81		.08	
Silk, and manufactures		97		1	1,017,361	155,025	862,336			2.18	.70	1.48		
Soap					701,485	783,140		81,655		1.50	3.56		2.06	
Stones and earths		1			95,726	41,875	53,851			.20	.19	.01		
Tin, lead, zinc					56,052	29,967	26,085			.12	.14		.02	
Wood, and manufactures of	30	15		1	1,593,889	620,098	973,791			3.42	2.81	.61		
Wool, and manufactures of	1	1,261		1	599,974	113,123	486,851			1.35	.51	.84		
Dutiable articles		5		7	319,372	151,218	168,154			.69	.69			
Free articles					143,327	267,361		124,034		.31	1.21		.90	
Total	3,751	18,615	213,684	23,996	46,525,876	22,019,127	24,740,791	234,042	24,506,749	100.00	100.00	16.76	16.76	111.30

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SCHEDULE No. 5B.—*Recapitulation of imports.*

Countries.	Amount.		1920				Percentage of whole.		1920			
	1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.		1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.	
									Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
United States	$35,848,791	$18,113,304	$17,735,487	.....	.....		77.05	82.26	.....	5.21	.....	
Porto Rico	6,081,177	2,816,804	3,264,873	.....	.....		13.08	12.79	0.29	.....	.....	
Cuba	223,220	152,174	71,046	.....	.....		.48	.69	.....	.21	.....	
United Kingdom	1,536,556	346,217	1,190,339	.....	.....		3.30	1.57	1.73	.....	.....	
France	657,617	171,900	485,717	.....	.....		1.41	.78	.63	.....	.....	
Germany	428,954	2	428,952	.....	.....		.92	.....	.92	.....	.....	
Italy	134,171	77,580	56,591	.....	.....		.29	.35	.....	.06	.....	
Spain	441,344	125,931	315,413	.....	.....		.95	.57	.38	.....	.....	
Netherlands	600,553	22,008	578,545	.....	.....		1.29	.10	1.19	.....	.....	
Denmark	237,330	140,884	96,446	.....	.....		.51	.64	.....	.13	.....	
Switzerland	37,292	8,779	28,513	.....	.....		.08	.04	.04	.....	.....	
Haiti	9,010	3,478	5,532	.....	.....		.02	.02	.....	.....	.....	
Dutch West Indies	28,806	20,146	8,660	.....	.....		.06	.09	.....	.03	.....	
Mexico	1,009	10,330	.....	$9,321	.....		.....	.05	.....	.05	.....	
Other British West Indies	3,751	4,715	.....	964	.....		.01	.02	.....	.01	.....	
Virgin Islands	18,615	3,277	15,338	.....	.....		.04	.02	.02	.....	.....	
India	213,684	.....	213,684	.....	.....		.46	.....	.46	.....	.....	
Other countries	23,996	2,098	21,898	.....	.....		.05	.01	.04	.....	.....	
Total	46,525,876	22,019,127	24,517,034	10,285	$24,506,749		100.00	100.00	5.70	5.70	111.30	

SCHEDULE No. 6.—*Total imports, by ports, months, and duty collected, 1920 and 1919.*

Ports.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Azua	$105,889	$106,808	$158,565	$153,248	$113,594	$100,298	$112,149	$76,865
Barahona	81,471	74,429	166,235	26,229	66,768	61,032	70,800	111,054
La Romana	206,411	182,426	182,821	338,142	208,146	241,216	170,095	247,362
Macoris	414,195	568,881	702,941	658,471	777,719	860,921	817,220	737,463
Monte Cristi	29,098	90,225	109,050	21,157	94,834	83,897	83,101	70,764
Puerto Plata	176,897	1,216,606	1,539,528	1,076,495	1,162,551	1,033,229	1,299,377	678,140
Samana	37,713	36,741	29,330	40,139	24,037	46,259	14,965	26,640
Sanchez	334,512	303,400	465,999	421,888	485,164	392,158	438,990	453,633
Santo Domingo	437,050	1,131,930	1,685,072	1,448,528	1,357,250	1,343,990	1,519,899	1,857,120
Total, 1920	1,823,236	3,711,446	5,039,541	4,183,297	4,290,063	4,163,000	4,526,596	4,259,041
Total, 1919	1,359,555	1,805,046	1,634,341	1,408,775	1,500,436	1,427,326	2,235,430	1,724,099
Increases, 1920	463,681	1,906,400	3,405,200	2,774,522	2,789,627	2,735,674	2,291,166	2,534,942

Ports.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by ports.		Import duties collected.	
					1920	1919	1920	1919
Azua	$75,712	$38,740	$87,706	$46,459	$1,176,033	$474,092	$158,771.19	$83,165.71
Barahona	60,956	140,304	311,098	186,168	1,356,544	54,872	52,129.03	7,784.14
Comendador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370.27	1,083.02
Dajabon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512.38	1,692.75
La Romana	243,914	214,460	566,556	417,166	3,218,715	950,653	205,915.44	146,790.89
Las Lajas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564.77	1,076.37
Macoris	753,103	602,435	666,149	805,103	8,364,601	4,913,701	1,110,023.46	846,619.27
Monte Cristi	60,597	14,308	41,951	24,348	723,330	346,584	81,958.70	64,989.42
Puerto Plata	978,201	588,670	825,544	627,151	11,201,389	5,403,242	596,368.13	971,721.07
Samana	7,444	15,454	14,534	10,400	303,656	165,377	34,187.14	31,410.49
Sanchez	409,186	244,945	167,889	191,796	4,309,560	2,484,547	599,359.69	496,170.30
Santo Domingo	1,144,245	1,415,781	1,448,664	1,082,519	15,872,048	7,226,059	2,203,291.62	1,380,161.95
Total, 1920	3,733,358	3,275,097	4,130,091	3,391,110	46,525,876	22,019,127	6,046,451.82	.....
Total, 1919	1,805,060	2,401,314	1,435,061	3,282,684	22,019,127	.....	.....	4,032,665.38
Increases, 1920	1,928,298	873,783	2,695,030	108,426	24,506,749	.....	2,013,786.44	.....

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919.*

[Values stated in United States currency. Quantities stated in metric units.]

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:				
Cattle—	*Number.*		*Number.*	
Haiti	910	$21,175	228	$8,880
All other—				
Porto Rico		5,175	122	12,050
Cuba		200		
Haiti		2,581	282	281
Other British West Indies			2	200
Total		7,956	406	12,531
Bananas:	*Bunches.*		*Bunches.*	
Haiti	14,806	3,827	20,383	9,050
Other British West Indies	34	8		
Total	14,840	3,835	20,383	9,050
Beans:			*Kilos.*	
Porto Rico			17,847	3,464
Haiti			49,675	6,219
Total			67,522	9,683
Beeswax:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	193,629	149,994	85,340	50,805
Porto Rico			2,617	1,787
France	11,581	10,028	331,190	154,210
Germany			1,906	715
Italy			310	201
Netherlands	918	810	3,843	1 426
Haiti	1,093	878	2,436	1,948
Dutch West Indies	1,305	797		
Total	208,526	162,507	427,642	211,092
Cacao, crude:				
United States	20,137,896	7,089,746	19,179,011	5,121,761
Porto Rico	115,977	40,547	103,665	37,025
United Kingdom			246,236	77,032
France	2,111,882	859,926	3,081,309	784,069
Germany			218,555	65,050
Italy			3,550	962
Spain			320,726	48,650
Netherlands	52,580	21,165	125,551	17,043
Dutch West Indies			7,000	2,000
French West Indies			104,304	14,610
Total	22,418,335	8,011,384	23,389,907	6,168,202

SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Castor beans:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	212,929	$33,403	29,982	$3,922
Porto Rico			1,520	232
United Kingdom			675	108
Italy			710	71
Netherlands	153	30		
Haiti	12,033	1,803	2,240	335
Total	225,115	35,236	35,127	4,668
Coconuts:				
United States	592,690	32,383	1,128,376	65,751
Porto Rico	170,840	7,431		
United Kingdom			1,800	75
Other British West Indies	1,124	61	76	3
Total	764,654	39,875	1,130,252	65,829
Coffee:				
United States	910,279	406,389	240,330	124,408
Porto Rico	27,276	9,881		
Cuba	211,747	85,075	60,133	23,651
United Kingdom	55,386	30,963	24,546	13,217
France	939,850	385,985	206,008	65,465
Germany			31,400	13,365
Italy	50	35	23,380	11,831
Spain	10,910	3,273		
Netherlands	11,576	6,712	31,851	14,000
Dutch West Indies	42,372	19,108		
Total	2,209,446	947,421	617,648	265,937
Copra:				
United States	52,831	9,248	27,343	4,614
Corn:				
Porto Rico			681,804	51,999
Haiti			11,572	782
Other British West Indies			3,336	198
Total			696,712	52,979
Dyewoods:				
Logwood—				
United States	3,330,574	50,082	4,771,522	123,627
Germany			400,000	10,500
Netherlands			50,000	1,500
Total	3,330,574	50,082	5,221,522	135,627

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dyewoods—Continued.				
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States	1,355,540	$64,931	433,257	$19,907
Porto Rico			97,626	2,274
Spain	100	5		
Total	1,355,640	64,936	530,883	22,181
Fibers, vegetable:				
Cotton, raw—				
United States	22,073	20,414	13,892	19,805
Porto Rico	15,663	15,663	404	222
United Kingdom	18,644	13,351	200	135
France	28,463	21,728	16,240	12,794
Netherlands	4,372	3,400		
Dutch West Indies			1,740	1,740
Total	89,215	74,556	32,476	34,696
All other—				
Porto Rico			58	3
Cuba		23,802	75,248	29,071
Haiti		242	8,352	166
Total		24,044	83,658	29,240
Gums and resins:				
United States	32,376	41,330	16,017	17,887
United Kingdom	1,208	2,416		
Germany			638	319
Dutch West Indies	6,046	12,092	4,951	3,155
Total	39,630	55,838	21,606	21,361
Hides and skins:				
Goatskins—				
United States	234,348	510,165	125,799	220,321
Porto Rico	4,811	4,800	155	103
France	411	490		
Spain	55	40		
Haiti	165	196	485	677
Total	239,790	515,691	126,439	221,101
Hides of cattle—				
United States	730,288	491,619	201,216	135,723
Porto Rico	46,733	33,954	23,221	13,313
France	3,404	2,988	4,561	2,342
Germany			14,098	6,722
Italy			3,509	2,270
Spain	11,699	8,094	7,084	3,452
Netherlands	477	477	3,994	2,194
Haiti	190	155		
Total	792,791	537,287	257,683	166,016

SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and skins—Continued.				
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States			5,742	$8,493
Porto Rico	52,433	$46,640	41,838	50,438
France			4,140	200
Spain	584	574		
Netherlands	2,254	1,650		
Other British West Indies			230	130
Total	55,271	48,864	51,950	59,261
Honey:				
United States	735,433	154,607	1,014,208	209,792
Porto Rico	2,690	665		
United Kingdom	301,321	91,416	241,257	56,388
France	609,559	344,922	41,009	11,063
Germany			14,300	2,300
Italy	6,039	1,017	1,770	320
Netherlands	9,234	1,258	24,342	6,140
Danish West Indies	114,840	22,620	92,367	18,430
Total	1,779,116	616,505	1,429,253	304,433
Molasses:				
United States	26,942,133	108,148	21,411,621	149,651
Porto Rico	4,728,479	10,280	1,941,315	5,520
United Kingdom	2,450,000	22,500	3,750,000	15,000
Total	34,120,612	140,928	27,102,936	170,171
Sugar:				
Raw—				
United States	100,429,100	12,990,110	151,108,457	43,348,301
Porto Rico	630,562	139,330	581	266
United Kingdom			13,904	4,172
France	4,558,414	537,958	97	40
Spain	73,600	15,225		
Canada	52,494,373	6,421,234	7,659,179	1,944,868
Netherlands	1,376,457	162,412		
Haiti	801,099	199,956	14,310	5,553
Other British West Indies	18,528	2,723	7,056	2,420
Danish West Indies	230	38		
Belgium	1,939,238	228,775		
Total	162,321,601	20,697,761	158,803,584	45,305,620
Refined—				
United States	13,800	4,500	458,136	228,000
Haiti			6,400	1,680
Total	13,800	4,500	464,536	229,680

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar cane:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Porto Rico	72,476,834	$354,563	74,138,634	$204,499
Haiti			2,410	48
Other British West Indies	3,000	15	700	31
Total	72,479,834	354,578	74,141,744	204,578
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Leaf tobacco—				
United States	5,594,029	1,755,792	3,043,466	897,770
Porto Rico	547,533	178,820	71,336	19,512
United Kingdom	110,000	40,000	1,562,253	564,303
France	5,573,796	1,883,453	8,868,786	2,003,127
Germany			830,614	207,919
Spain	1,500,153	605,684	1,064,883	306,287
Netherlands	6,591,782	2,039,945	249,765	58,017
Haiti	13,698	1,898	21,641	9,680
Other British West Indies			1,023	400
Dutch West Indies	87,817	35,095	32,786	12,400
Belgium			326,010	68,540
Denmark			9,308	3,047
French Africa	282,000	120,000	152,768	49,104
Canary Islands			197,000	40,000
Virgin Islands	1,287	350		
Total	20,302,095	6,661,033	16,431,639	4,240,106
Cigars—	*Number.*		*Number.*	
United Kingdom			12,000	317
Haiti	16,900	405	53,825	1,452
Total	16,900	405	65,825	1,769
Cigarettes—				
United States	600,000	1,000		
Porto Rico	600,000	740	605,000	1,300
Netherlands			90,000	450
Haiti	2,222,280	2,915	2,747,652	7,047
Dutch West Indies	1,320,000	2,574	750,000	3,000
Virgin Islands	1,207,200	1,880		
Total	5,949,480	9,109	4,192,652	11,797
All other—	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States			41,606	2,246
Porto Rico			30	20
Spain		40		
Haiti		160	79	79
Dutch West Indies		129		
Total		329	41,715	2,345

SCHEDULE No. 7. *Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Turtle shell:	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
United States			757	$13,339
United Kingdom			31	380
France			42	470
Netherlands			47	400
Other British West Indies			50	700
Dutch West Indies			180	600
Total			1,107	15,889
Wood:				
Lignum-vitæ—				
United States	6,610	$231	140,059	4,989
United Kingdom	182,750	12,993	380,589	27,267
Germany			345,623	17,072
Netherlands	165,375	9,499	254,705	12,018
Haiti	83,702	8,370	51,934	5,175
Dutch West Indies	322,799	13,580	311,873	28,485
Denmark			101,000	4,040
Total	761,236	44,673	1,585,783	99,046
Mahogany—				
United States	234,478	9,828	870,011	40,476
Porto Rico	44,150	1,749	88,415	4,126
United Kingdom			483,440	31,737
France			297,161	14,405
Italy	60,000	2,280		
Spain			20,000	2,647
Netherlands	9,862	444		
Dutch West Indies	17,572	537	111,987	9,299
Virgin Islands	1,250	60		
Total	367,312	14,898	1,871,014	102,690
All other—				
United States		6,889	288,684	10,270
Porto Rico		19,521	6,418,316	57,879
United Kingdom		1,100	472,880	12,182
France			43,406	2,456
Germany			40,525	2,026
Italy		863		
Netherlands		1,900		
Haiti		142	3,500	441
Dutch West Indies		7,595	111,901	3,927
Total		38,010	7,379,212	89,181

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination in comparison with those of calendar year 1919*—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
All other exports:				
Domestic merchandise—				
United States		$51,402		$59,593
Porto Rico		95,507		21,720
Cuba		50,734		3,869
United Kingdom		8,613		5,210
France		3,779		60
Germany				340
Italy		490		120
Spain		2,037		
Netherlands		541		1,000
Haiti		40,647		24,878
Other British West Indies		1,498		2,087
Dutch West Indies		13,249		
Total		268,497		118,877
Reexports:				
Foreign merchandise—				
United States		57,848		232,539
Porto Rico		67,323		76,579
Cuba		2,738		9,658
France		374		96
Germany				50
Italy				50
Netherlands		230		
Haiti		5,940		12,556
Other British West Indies		691		443
Dutch West Indies		5,100		
French West Indies		487		140
Total		140,731		332,111

SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Recapitulation of exports.*

[Values stated in United States currency.]

Countries.	Merchandise free of duty.	Merchandise subject to duty.	Carrying trade by vessels.							
			Dominican.	American.	British.	French.	Dutch.	Italian.	Norwegian.	
United States	$51,105,067	$8,923		$47,575,909	$155,511		$12,535		$3,370,035	
Porto Rico	564,331			426,504	67,156	$7,763	25,303	$1,239		
Cuba	66,249		46,456	20,099	695,207		42,274		3,487	
United Kingdom	807,523			7,639	877,745	1,687,740	463,427		14,246	
France	3,050,797		319	6,296	47,530		272,233			
Germany	326,378							15,825		
Italy	15,825				178,646			142,823	470,000	
Spain	361,036			853,948	620,920		82,239		9,380	
Canada	1,944,868		2,259		22,569	32,682	1,500			
Netherlands	113,805	383		3,130	60					
Haiti	96,927		3,482	565			5,906			
Other British West Indies	6,612		76,565		58,940		9,600			
Dutch West Indies	83,036									
Belgium	68,540		14,750				7,087			
French West Indies	14,750							49,104		
Denmark	7,087							40,000		
French Africa	49,104									
Canary Islands	40,000									
Virgin Islands										
Total, 1920	58,721,935	9,306	174,677	48,894,090	2,724,284	1,728,185	922,104	248,991	3,867,148	
Total, 1919	29,359,320	10,242,572	564,077	31,562,305	2,223,157	2,353,679			156,390	
Increase, 1920	29,362,615			17,331,785	501,127		922,104	248,991	3,710,758	
Decrease, 1920		10,233,266	389,400			625,494				

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SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Recapitulation of exports*—Continued.

Countries.	Carrying trade by vessels.			Frontier trade.	Percentage of whole, 1920.	Total value of merchandise, 1920.	Total value of merchandise, 1919.
	Spanish.	Haitian.	Cuban. All other.				
United States					87.03	$51,113,990	$24,040,059
Porto Rico			$5,520		.96	564,331	1,032,589
Cuba			66,249		.11	66,249	162,549
United Kingdom					1.37	807,523	223,352
France					5.20	3,050,797	4,051,631
Germany					.56	326,378	
Italy					.03	15,825	4,685
Spain	$39,567				.61	361,036	634,972
Canada					3.31	1,944,868	6,421,234
Netherlands					.19	114,188	2,250,473
Haiti		$1,300		$59,126	.17	96,927	291,286
Other British West Indies					.01	6,612	4,906
Dutch West Indies					.14	83,036	132,514
Belgium					.12	68,540	228,775
French West Indies					.03	14,750	487
Denmark					.01	7,087	
French Africa					.08	49,104	120,000
Canary Islands					.07	40,000	
Virgin Islands							2,280
Total, 1920	39,567	1,300	71,769	59,126	100.00	58,731,241	
Total, 1919	129,675		$2,523,887	88,722			39,601,892
Increase, 1920		1,300	71,769			19,129,349	
Decrease, 1920	90,108		2,523,887	29,596			

SCHEDULE No. 9.—*Total exports, values, and percentage, by ports of entry.*

Ports.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	
	Value.	Percentage of total.	Value.	Percentage of total.
Azua	$1,003,698	1.71	$1,001,253	2.53
Barahona	77,546	.13	102,261	.26
Comendador	319	.....	14,088	.03
Dajabon	27,501	.05	35,001	.09
La Romana	6,786,490	11.56	3,192,492	8.06
Las Lajas	31,306	.05	39,633	.10
Macoris	28,529,875	48.58	13,793,941	34.83
Monte Cristi	342,291	.58	535,582	1.35
Puerto Plata	6,364,392	10.84	8,734,813	22.06
Samana	193,499	.33	284,303	.72
Sanchez	4,670,127	7.95	5,753,883	14.53
Santo Domingo	10,704,197	18.22	6,114,642	15.44
Total	58,731,241	100.00	39,601,892	100.00

SCHEDULE No. 10.—*Legal currency exported from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, in comparison with the calendar year 1919.*

Countries.	Ports.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Total.
United States	Barahona	.....	$15,000	$15,000
Do.	Macoris	.....	5,000	5,000
Do.	Sanchez	.....	10,000	10,000
Do.	Santo Domingo	.....	5,800	5,800
Total, 1920		.....	35,800	35,800
Total, 1919		$50,000	64,800	114,800
Decrease, 1920		50,000	29,000	79,000

SCHEDULE No. 11.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination, in comparison with those of calendar year 1919, and percentage of increases and decreases for same years.*

Articles.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Canada.	Netherlands.	Haiti.	Other British West Indies.	Dutch West Indies.	Belgium.
Animals:														
Cattle											$8,880			
All other		$12,050									281	$200		
Bananas											9,050			
Beans		3,464									6,219			
Beeswax	$50,805	1,787			$154,210	$715	$201			$1,426	1,948			
Cacao, crude	5,121,761	37,025		$77,032	784,069	65,050	962	$48,650		17,043			$2,000	
Castor beans	3,922	232		108			71				335			
Coconuts	65,751			75								3		
Coffee	124,408		$23,651	13,217	65,465	13,365	11,831			14,000				
Copra	4,614													
Corn		51,999									782	198		
Dyewoods:														
Logwood	123,627					10,500				1,500				
All other	19,907	2,274												
Fibers, vegetable:														
Cotton, raw	19,805	222		135	12,794								1,740	
All other		3	29,071								166			
Gums and resins	17,887					319							3,155	
Hides and skins:														
Goatskins	220,321	103									677			
Hides of cattle	135,723	13,313			2,342	6,722	2,270	3,452		2,194				
All other	8,493	50,438			200							130		
Honey	209,792			56,388	11,063	2,300	320			6,140			18,430	
Molasses	149,651	5,520		15,000										
Sugar:														
Raw	43,348,301	266		4,172	40				$1,944,868		5,553	2,420		
Refined	228,000										1,680			
Sugar cane		204,499									48	31		
Tobacco, and manufactures of:														
Leaf tobacco	897,770	19,512		564,303	2,003,127	207,919		306,287		58,017	9,680	400	12,400	$68,540
Cigars				317							1,452			
Cigarettes		1,300								450	7,047		3,000	
All other	2,246	20									79			
Turtle shell	13,339			380	470					400		700	600	
Wood:														
Lignum-vitæ	4,989			27,267		17,072				12,018	5,175		28,485	
Mahogany	40,476	4,126		31,737	14,405			2,647					9,299	
All other	10,270	57,879		12,182	2,456	2,026					441		3,927	
All other exports	59,593	21,720	3,869	5,210	60	340	120			1,000	24,878	2,087		
Reexports	232,539	76,579	9,658		96	50	50				12,556	443		
Total	51,113,990	564,331	66,249	807,523	3,050,797	326,378	15,825	361,036	1,944,868	114,188	96,927	6,612	83,036	68,540

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SCHEDULE No. 11.—*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1920, showing the values and countries of destination, in comparison with those of calendar year 1919, and percentage of increases and decreases for same years*—Continued.

Articles.	French West Indies.	Denmark.	French Africa.	Canary Islands.	Amount.		1920			Percentage of whole.		1920		
					1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.	1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
Animals:														
Cattle					$8,800	$21,175		$12,295		0.01	0.05		0.04	
All other					12,531	7,956	$4,575			.02	.02			
Bananas					9,050	3,835	5,215			.01	.01			
Beans					9,683		9,683			.01		0.01		
Beeswax					211,092	162,507	48,585			.36	.41		.05	
Cacao, crude	$14,610				6,168,202	8,011,384		1,843,182		10.50	20.23		9.73	
Castor beans					4,668	35,236		30,568		.01	.09		.08	
Coconuts					65,829	39,875	25,954			.11	.10	.01		
Coffee					265,937	947,421		681,484		.45	2.39		1.94	
Copra					4,614	9,248		4,634		.01	.02		.01	
Corn					52,979		52,979			.09		.09		
Dyewoods:														
Logwood					135,627	50,082	85,545			.23	.13	.10		
All other					22,181	64,936		42,755		.04	.16		.12	
Fibers, vegetable:														
Cotton, raw					34,696	74,556		39,860		.06	.19		.13	
All other					29,240	24,044	5,196			.05	.06		.01	
Gums and resins					21,361	55,838		34,477		.04	.14		.10	
Hides and skins:														
Goatskins					221,101	515,691		294,590		.38	1.30		.92	
Hides of cattle					166,016	537,287		371,271		.28	1.36		1.08	
All other					59,261	48,864	10,397			.10	.12		.02	
Honey					304,433	616,505		312,072		.52	1.56		1.04	
Molasses					170,171	140,928	29,243			.29	.36		.07	
Sugar:														
Raw					45,305,620	20,697,761	24,607,859			77.14	52.26	24.88		
Refined					229,680	4,500	225,180			.39	.01	.38		
Sugar cane					204,578	354,578		150,000		.35	.90		.55	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:														
Leaf tobacco		3,047	49,104	40,000	4,240,106	6,661,033		2,420,927		7.22	16.82		9.60	
Cigars					1,769	405	1,364			.01		.01		
Cigarettes					11,797	9,109	2,688			.02	.02			
All other					2,345	329	2,016			.01		.01		
Turtle shell					15,889		15,889			.03		.03		
Wood:														
Lignum-vitæ		4,040			99,046	44,673	54,373			.16	.11	.05		
Mahogany					102,690	14,898	87,792			.17	.04	.13		
All other					89,181	38,010	51,171			.15	.10	.05		
All other exports					118,877	268,497		149,620		.22	.68		.46	
Reexports	140				332,111	140,731	191,380			.56	.36	.20		
Total	14,750	7,087	49,104	40,000	58,731,241	39,601,892	25,517,084	6,387,735	$19,129,349	100.00	100.00	25.95	25.95	48.30

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SCHEDULE No. 11A.—*Recapitulation of exports.*

Countries.	Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.	Percentage of whole.		1920		
	1920	1919				1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
								Per cent.	*Per cent.*	
United States	$51,113,990	$24,040,059	$27,073,931			87.03	60.70	26.33		
Porto Rico	564,331	1,032,589		$468,258		.96	2.61		1.65	
Cuba	66,249	162,549		96,300		.11	.41		.30	
United Kingdom	807,523	223,352	584,171			1.37	.57	.80		
France	3,050,797	4,051,631		1,000,834		5.20	10.23		5.03	
Germany	326,378		326,378			.56		.56		
Italy	15,825	4,685	11,140			.03	.01	.02		
Spain	361,036	634,972		273,936		.61	1.60		.99	
Canada	1,944,868	6,421,234		4,476,366		3.31	16.22		12.91	
Netherlands	114,188	2,250,473		2,136,285		.19	5.68		5.49	
Haiti	96,927	291,286		194,359		.17	.73		.56	
Other British West Indies	6,612	4,996	1,616			.01	.01			
Dutch West Indies	83,036	132,514		49,478		.14	.33		.19	
Belgium	68,540	228,775		160,235		.12	.58		.46	
French West Indies	14,750	487	14,263			.03		.03		
Denmark	7,087		7,087			.01		.01		
French Africa	49,104	120,000		70,896		.08	.31		.23	
Canary Islands	40,000		40,000			.07		.07		
Virgin Islands		2,290		2,290			.01		.01	
Total	58,731,241	39,601,892	28,058,586	8,929,237	$19,129,349	100.00	100.00	27.82	27.82	48.30

SCHEDULE No. 12.—*Statement showing the quantity and value of the five principal crops exported in 1920 as compared with the year 1919.*

Ports.	Cacao, crude.		Coffee.		Honey.		Sugar, raw.		Tobacco, leaf	
	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.
Azua			37,073	19,467	158,503	34,228	3,129,616	599,582		
Barahona	9,856	2,571	32,388	15,721	25,066	5,013				
Comendador									1,895	190
Dajabon							2,830	1,053		
La Romana	412,361	112,198			79,205	20,721	21,079,494	6,099,200		
Las Lajas										
Macoris	700,893	214,004			376,997	87,993	98,133,759	27,977,306		
Monte Cristi					247,772	49,992	18,876	7,004	152,884	39,307
Puerto Plata	5,288,175	1,360,732	31,680	13,160	63,886	11,509	2,024,623	773,582	15,373,195	3,923,721
Samana	407,420	122,839			29,220	5,547				
Sanchez	15,733,592	4,110,607			180,948	36,016	65,464	23,384	903,665	276,888
Santo Domingo	837,610	245,251	516,507	217,589	267,656	53,414	34,348,922	9,824,509		
Total, 1920	23,389,907	6,168,202	617,648	265,937	1,429,253	304,433	158,803,584	45,305,620	16,431,639	4,240,106
Total, 1919	22,418,335	8,011,384	2,209,446	947,421	1,779,116	616,505	162,321,601	20,697,761	20,302,095	6,661,033
Increase, 1920	971,572							24,607,859		
Decrease, 1920		1,843,182	1,591,798	681,484	349,863	312,072	3,518,017		3,870,456	2,420,927

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SCHEDULE No. 13.—*Total exports, by months, ports, and duty collected.*

Ports.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Azua	$37,200	$46,509	$323,885	$45,919	$174,808	$48,305	$69,362	$150,519
Barahona	.....	3,777	.....	1,622	18,805	41,402	1,500	856
Comendador	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dajabon	4,612	3,174	1,267	4,422	1,557	2,936	2,019	2,587
La Romana	694,177	810,263	1,221,375	656,056	833,473	1,989,223	259,627	228,436
Las Lajas	3,471	1,821	5,630	3,590	2,740	4,212	1,677	1,001
Macoris	1,239,172	2,748,270	2,000,848	4,484,468	7,943,066	3,554,032	3,020,924	2,694,593
Monte Cristi	53,766	15,384	2,000	49,775	30,524	17,512	50,686	18,635
Puerto Plata	440,930	1,032,914	161,117	333,705	440,606	1,267,106	527,911	326,779
Samana	29,931	27,776	16,388	13,788	34,759	29,170	16,123	11,319
Sanchez	605,763	198,055	401,203	433,721	795,503	910,406	513,263	411,740
Santo Domingo	701,267	792,785	1,120,091	1,412,034	1,449,061	320,322	2,885,601	301,420
Total, 1920	3,810,608	5,680,728	5,253,804	7,439,100	11,724,902	8,184,626	7,348,693	4,147,885
Total, 1919	1,715,630	3,222,070	3,280,362	3,356,437	6,428,075	3,684,254	4,575,375	4,295,778
Increase, 1920	2,094,978	2,458,658	1,973,442	4,082,663	5,296,827	4,500,372	2,773,318	.....
Decrease, 1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,893

Ports.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by ports.		Export duties collected.	
					1920	1919	1920	1919
Azua	$7,440	$31,590	$19,948	$48,213	$1,003,698	$1,001,253	.....	$2,001.27
Barahona	2,174	588	941	5,881	77,546	102,261	.....	431.56
Comendador	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	14,088	.....	.....
Dajabon	1,561	1,107	1,239	1,020	27,501	35,001	.....	.....
La Romana	41,365	1,462	13,817	37,216	6,786,490	3,192,492	$21.51	2,549.80
Las Lajas	3,683	2,495	973	13	31,306	39,633	6.31	107.98
Macoris	485,530	44,760	260,130	54,082	28,529,875	13,793,941	17.82	11,301.91
Monte Cristi	23,244	47,594	17,082	16,089	342,291	535,582	.....	2,132.12
Puerto Plata	451,123	496,394	262,322	623,485	6,364,392	8,734,813	242.02	62,455.45
Samana	5,254	.....	5,969	3,022	193,499	284,303	9.12	7,045.88
Sanchez	237,788	72,228	59,630	30,827	4,670,127	5,753,883	189.00	144,438.99
Santo Domingo	1,424,546	102,594	75,385	119,091	10,704,197	6,114,642	300.87	28,792.84
Total, 1920	2,683,708	800,812	717,436	938,939	58,731,241	.....	786.65	.....
Total, 1919	2,567,003	1,596,560	1,289,571	3,590,777	.....	39,601,892	.....	261,257.80
Increase, 1920	116,705	.....	.....	.....	19,129,349	.....	.....	.....
Decrease, 1920	.....	795,748	572,135	2,651,838	.....	.....	260,471.15	.....

SCHEDULE No. 14.—*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1920, as compared with 1919.*

Ports.	Entrances.							
	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
Azua	16	37,388	24	21,329	232	10,441	48	3,038
Barahona	19	33,624	47	29,143	454	10,379	45	566
La Romana	239	51,582	81	35,249	590	13,737	194	3,231
Macoris	204	173,944	323	170,449	1,049	26,409	952	12,784
Monte Cristi	14	31,105	5	9,960	295	3,517	128	1,437
Puerto Plata	46	102,267	40	64,968	1,003	14,768	1	39
Samana	33	85,322	17	33,480	555	8,493	447	3,172
Sanchez	100	223,358	64	100,519	295	6,113	283	1,364
Santo Domingo	134	262,365	144	193,923	1,310	32,850	57	1,288
Total, 1920	805	1,000,955	745	659,020	5,783	126,707	2,155	26,919
Total, 1919	878	512,154	655	284,032	5,773	127,717	2,293	28,964

Ports.	Clearances.							
	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
Azua	8	21,188	28	28,744	210	7,307	43	1,593
Barahona	4	6,193	49	35,111	323	7,415	183	3,507
La Romana	110	11,366	215	68,680	318	6,849	533	11,535
Macoris	295	130,955	215	182,781	1,047	28,719	916	13,501
Monte Cristi	19	43,151	27	38,029	217	2,948	195	2,450
Puerto Plata	85	136,853	7	8,696	600	10,097	456	6,571
Samana	29	65,722	32	70,775	619	8,630	514	4,279
Sanchez	120	248,235	104	179,623	316	5,918	406	3,718
Santo Domingo	135	284,487	174	205,146	1,437	36,914	8	269
Total, 1920	805	948,150	851	817,585	5,087	114,797	3,254	47,423
Total, 1919	826	410,811	777	326,584	4,885	94,463	3,505	61,734

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SCHEDULE No. 15.—*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1920, as compared with 1919.*

Ports.	Entrances.							
	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
Azua			2	167	4	929	14	1,720
Barahona	34	50,532	8	2,527	45	2,149	5	237
La Romana	110	102,450	31	28,697	7	1,024	1	75
Macoris	25	29,672	31	33,412	58	11,673	70	2,866
Monte Cristi	40	74,654	7	7,066	1	272	9	3,365
Puerto Plata	134	222,347	28	54,603	42	4,891	7	395
Samana	1	2,609			2	281		
Sanchez	36	54,160			17	3,447		
Santo Domingo	175	241,275	52	53,655	102	12,292	11	1,394
Total, 1920	555	777,699	159	180,127	278	36,958	117	10,052
Total, 1919	344	366,208	168	186,064	164	23,713	116	10,543

Ports.	Clearances.							
	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
Azua	6	6,822			51	6,419	1	283
Barahona	10	17,798	14	12,143	37	1,403	15	1,536
La Romana	116	107,689	15	14,283	1	33	2	584
Macoris	69	86,333	25	22,100	3	192	88	12,625
Monte Cristi	26	48,392	1	3	7	3,351	8	363
Puerto Plata	102	186,389	18	28,537	14	529	24	2,874
Samana					1	52	1	206
Sanchez	27	41,449	4	5,584	6	303	5	1,103
Santo Domingo	118	171,487	97	116,625	46	2,685	30	7,006
Total, 1920	474	666,530	174	199,275	166	14,967	174	26,580
Total, 1919	389	455,925	100	78,342	126	16,501	129	21,002

SCHEDULE No. 16.—*Statement showing tonnage of cargo imported into the Dominican Republic during the year 1920, as compared with 1919.*

Ports.	1919	1920	Net increase.	Ports.	1919	1920	Net increase.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Azua	849	2,752	1,903	Samana	1,113	1,774	661
Barahona	282	11,663	11,381	Sanchez	13,812	16,790	2,978
La Romana	9,444	29,127	19,683	Santo Domingo	40,347	63,659	23,312
Macoris	44,769	59,234	14,465				
Monte Cristi	1,329	2,681	1,352	Total	141,179	221,841	80,662
Puerto Plata	29,234	34,16	4,927				

SCHEDULE No. 17.—*Aggregate foreign trade.*

Countries.	Amount.		1920		
	1920	1919	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
United States	$86,962.781	$42,153,363	$44,809,418		
Porto Rico	6,645,508	3,848,893	2,796,615		
Cuba	289,469	314,723		$25,254	
United Kingdom	2,344,079	569,569	1,774,510		
France	3,708,414	4,223,531		515,117	
Germany	755,332	2	755,330		
Italy	149,996	82,265	67,731		
Spain	802,380	760,903	41,477		
Denmark	244,417	140,884	103,533		
Netherlands	714,741	2,272,481		1,557,740	
Dutch West Indies	111,842	152,660		40,818	
Virgin Islands	18,615	5,567	13,048		
Switzerland	37,292	8,779	28,513		
Canada	1,945,140	6,421,255		4,476,115	
Haiti	105,937	294,764		188,827	
Other British West Indies	10,363	9,711	652		
Colombia	135	5	130		
Belgium	69,086	228,778		159,692	
French Africa	49,104	120,000		70,896	
Costa Rica		7		7	
Venezuela	14	19		5	
Ecuador	5,169	25	5,144		
Jamaica	49	10	39		
Uruguay	5,490		5,490		
China	67	41	26		
Portugal	1,690	80	1,610		
Norway	2,123		2,123		
India	213,684		213,684		
Canary Islands	43,289	350	42,939		
Turkey	2		2		
Brazil	1		1		
French West Indies	18,313	507	17,806		
Sweden	86	735		649	
Japan	1,500	104	1,396		
Mexico	1,009	10,330		9,321	
Portuguese Africa		660		660	
Peru		8		8	
Philippine Islands		6		6	
Barbados		2		2	
Argentina		1		1	
Morocco		1		1	
Total	105,257,117	61,621,019	50,681,217	7,045,119	$43,636,098

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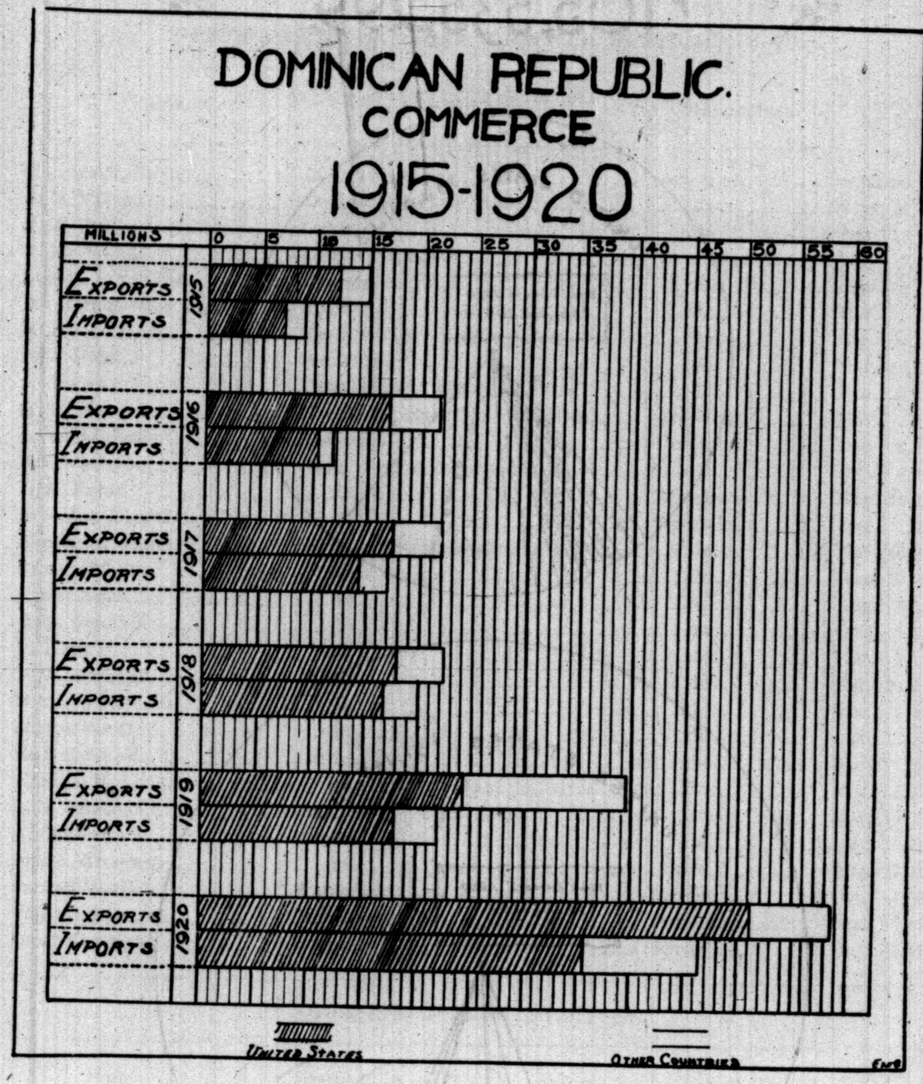
SCHEDULE No. 18.—*Imports, exports, and trade balances of the Dominican Republic, 1905 to 1920.*

Years.	Value.		Aggregate trade.	Balance of trade.
	Imported.	Exported.		
1905	$2,736,828	$6,896,098	$9,632,926	$4,159,270
1906	4,065,437	6,536,378	10,601,915	2,470,941
1907	4,948,961	7,628,356	12,577,317	2,679,395
1908	4,767,775	9,396,487	14,164,262	4,628,712
1909	4,425,913	8,113,690	12,539,603	3,687,777
1910	6,257,691	10,849,623	17,107,314	4,591,932
1911	6,949,662	10,995,546	17,945,208	4,045,884
1912	8,217,898	12,385,248	20,603,146	4,167,350
1913	9,272,278	10,469,947	19,742,225	1,197,669
1914	6,729,007	10,588,787	17,317,794	3,859,780
1915	9,118,514	15,209,061	24,327,575	6,090,547
1916	11,664,430	21,527,873	33,192,303	9,863,443
1917	17,581,814	22,444,580	40,026,394	4,862,766
1918	20,168,952	22,376,574	42,545,526	2,207,622
1919	22,019,127	39,601,892	61,621,019	17,582,765
1920	46,525,876	58,731,241	105,257,117	12,205,365



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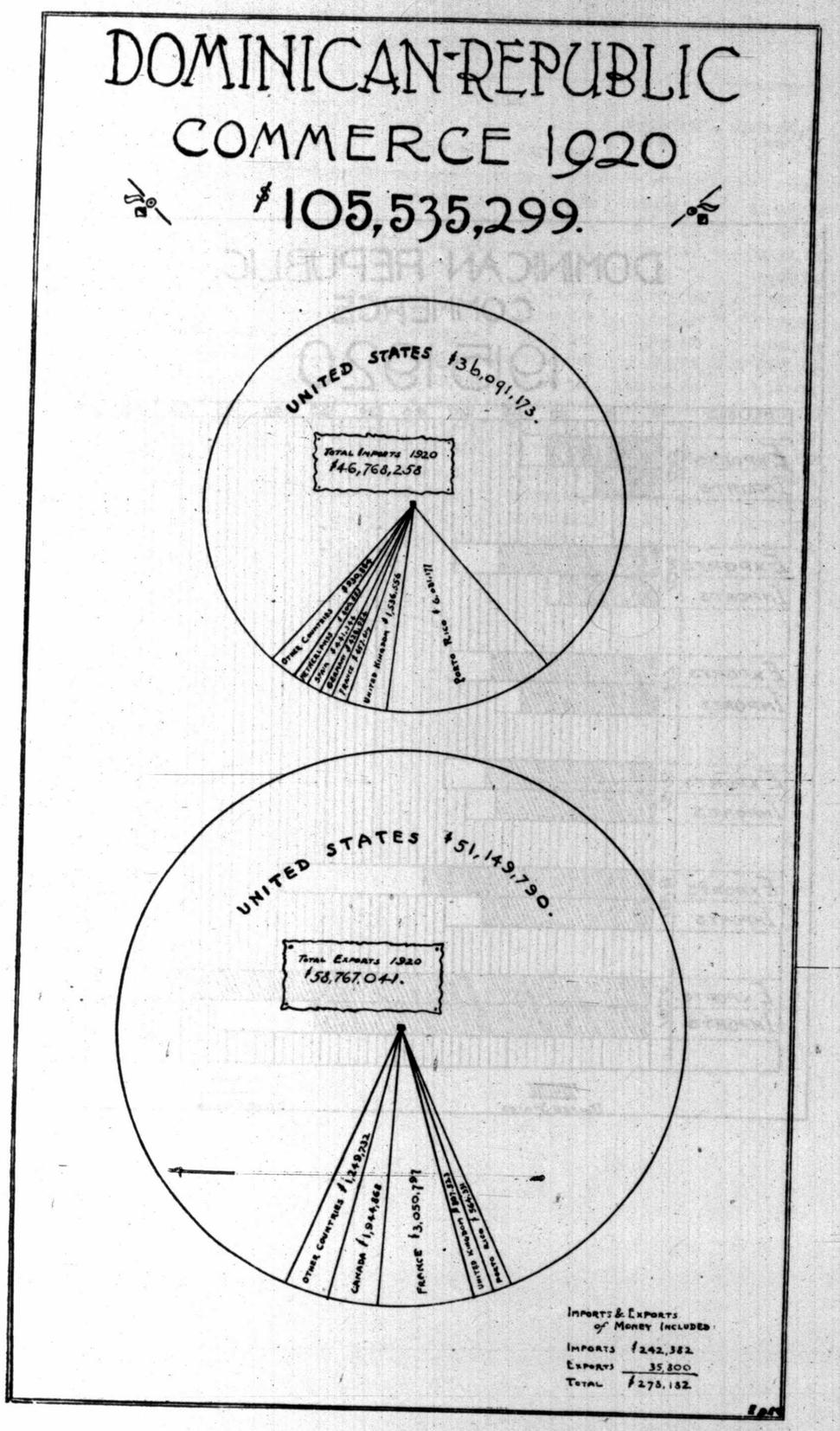

APPENDIX D.

Personnel of the receivership, including interventors designated and appointed deputy receivers as of Dec. 31, 1920.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL RECEIVER, SANTO DOMINGO.

Name.	Designation.	Nationality.	Entered this service.
Clarence H. Baxter	General receiver	American	Sept. 25, 1914
G. D. Miller	Deputy general receiver	do	Sept. 24, 1913
E. T. Hull	Secretary	do	Apr. 18, 1920
B. A. Delgado	Disbursing officer	Dominican	July 1, 1905
Luis E. Lavandier	Translator	do	Sept. 5, 1910
Dr. Ramón Báez	Physician	do	Mar. 1, 1916
H. Pérez Licairac	Clerk, secretary's office	do	Oct. 20, 1916
P. A. Vidal	Record clerk	do	Mar. 16, 1920
A. de Castro	Custodian and supply officer	do	Feb. 23, 1917
H. L. Hershey	Purchasing agent, United States	American	Nov. 1, 1917
Sylvain Coiscou O	Accountant	Dominican	Dec. 3, 1917
F. C. Carías	Clerk, revision department	do	Dec. 8, 1913
L. A. Furet	do	American	Nov. 15, 1919
Salvador Coiscou O	do	Dominican	Aug. 1, 1920
Alfredo Arredondo	Clerk, statistical department	do	Nov. 16, 1905
Ernesto Mejía	do	do	June 27, 1913
E. de Castro	do	do	Aug. 8, 1916
M. M. Suazo S.	do	do	Oct. 1, 1916
O. Pérez L.	do	do	Mar. 2, 1917
M. A. Matos M.	do	do	Oct. 24, 1917
Marino P. Miniño	do	do	Dec. 1, 1919
Marino Sorvil	do	do	Apr. 13, 1916
E. Pellerano S.	do	do	Nov. 1, 1920
Enrique M. Landais	do	do	Mar. 1, 1919
S. G. Arneman	Clerk, supply department	do	Mar. 10, 1920
A. Chanlatte S.	Messenger	do	July 10, 1920
José A. Arneman	do	do	Aug. 2, 1920
Samuel Wattley	Watchman	British	Oct. 1, 1916
Virginia Díaz	Charwoman	Dominican	Apr. 13, 1908
Oscar Fagerlund	Engineer	Swede	May 14, 1914

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	Designation.	Station.	Nationality.	Entered service.
Julio Senior	Special inspector	Central office	Dominican	Feb. 1, 1909
Edmundo Cuello	do	do	do	Sept. 8, 1911
J. M. Santana	do	Macorís	do	Jan. 1, 1912
J. E. Sánchez	do	Sánchez	do	June 20, 1916
N. L. Orme	do	Puerto Plata	American	Jan. 10, 1914
P. M. Matheson	do	Santo Domingo	do	Nov. 19, 1917
C. M. Berry	do	Macorís	do	Aug. 29, 1917

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Personnel of the receivership, including interventors designated and appointed deputy receivers as of Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.

LAND PORTS, HAITIAN FRONTIER.

Name.	Designation.	Station.	Nationality.	Entered service.
John T. Lassiter	Deputy receiver in charge	Comendador	American	June 14, 1920
M. A. Rodríguez	Assistant	Dajabon	Dominican	Mar. 1, 1918
Emilio Ogando	do	Comendador	do	Do.
Andrés Rosario	do	Las Lajas	do	Mar. 4, 1918

DEPUTY RECEIVERS, SEACOAST ENTRY PORTS.

Name.	Station.	Nationality.	Entered service.
Hernani García	Azua	Dominican	June 1, 1907
J. A. Aybar	Barahona	do	Mar. 23, 1907
C. Pittaluga	La Romana	do	Sept. 1, 1915
A. H. Aybar	Macoris	do	July 15, 1909
Eugenio Petit	Monte Cristi	do	June 1, 1907
Julio Coën	Puerto Plata	do	Feb. 9, 1910
P. S. Pérez	Samana	do	Jan. 5, 1915
E. Noboa	Sanchez	do	Nov. 15, 1906
R. Alburquerque	Santo Domingo	do	July 7, 1908

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE (NOT INCLUDING SEAMEN).

Name.	Designation.	Nationality.	Entered service.
Johan F. Nielsen	Captain	Dane	Jan. 8, 1913

Number of employees in service, Dec. 31, 1920.

Office of the general receiver	29
Purchasing agent in the United States	1
Special inspectors	7
Land ports, Haitian frontier	4
Deputy receivers, seacoast entry ports	9
Revenue-cutter service (not including seamen)	1
Total	[1] 51

[1] Exclusive of subordinate employees at the several maritime ports of entry, numbering about 220.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PROVIDING FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE COLLECTION AND APPLICATION OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Concluded and signed February 8, 1907.
Ratification advised by United States Senate February 25, 1907.
Ratified by President of the United States June 22, 1907.
Ratified by President of the Dominican Republic June 18, 1907.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 8, 1907.
Proclaimed July 25, 1907.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Santo Domingo, on the eighth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas during disturbed political conditions in the Dominican Republic debts and claims have been created, some by regular and some by revolutionary governments, many of doubtful validity in whole or in part, and amounting in all to over $30,000,000, nominal or face value;

And whereas the same conditions have prevented the peaceable and continuous collection and application of National revenues for payment of interest or principal of such debts or for liquidation and settlement of such claims; and the said debts and claims continually increase by accretion of interest and are a grievous burden upon the people of the Dominican Republic and a barrier to their improvement and prosperity;

And whereas the Dominican Government has now effected a conditional adjustment and settlement of said debts and claims under which all its foreign creditors have agreed to accept about $12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about $21,184,000 of nominal or face value, and the holders of internal debts or claims of about $2,028,258 nominal or face value have agreed to accept about $645,827 therefor, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims on the same basis as the assets already given will receive about $2,400,000 therefor, which sum the Dominican Government has fixed and determined as the amount which it will pay to such remaining internal debt holders; making the total payments under such adjustment and settlement, including interest as adjusted and claims not yet liquidated, amount to not more than about $17,000,000.

And whereas a part of such plan of settlement is the issue and sale of bonds of the Dominican Republic to the amount of $20,000,000 bearing five per cent interest payable in fifty years and redeemable after ten years at 102½ and requiring payment of at least one per cent per annum for amortization, the proceeds of said bonds, together

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with such funds as are now deposited for the benefit of creditors from customs revenues of the Dominican Republic heretofore received, after payment of the expenses of such adjustment, to be applied first to the payment of said debts and claims as adjusted and second out of the balance remaining to the retirement and extinction of certain concessions and harbor monopolies which are a burden and hindrance to the commerce of the country and third the entire balance still remaining to the construction of certain railroads and bridges and other public improvements necessary to the industrial development of the country;

And whereas the whole of said plan is conditioned and dependent upon the assistance of the United States in the collection of customs revenues of the Dominican Republic and the application therof so far as necessary to the interest upon and the amortization and redemption of said bonds, and the Dominican Republic has requested the United States to give and the United States is willing to give such assistance:

The Dominican Government, represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Relations, Emiliano Tejera, and its Minister of State for Finance and Commerce, Federico Velasquez H., and the United States Government, represented by Thomas C. Dawson, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the Dominican Republic, have agreed:

I. That the President of the United States shall appoint a General Receiver of Dominican Customs, who, with such Assistant Receivers and other employees of the Receivership as shall be appointed by the President of the United States in his discretion, shall collect all the customs duties accruing at the several customs houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment or retirement of any and all bonds issued by the Dominican Government in accordance with the plan and under the limitations as to terms and amounts hereinbefore recited; and said General Receiver shall apply the sums so collected, as follows:

First, to paying the expenses of the receivership; second, to the payment of interest upon said bonds; third, to the payment of the annual sums provided for amortization of said bonds including interest upon all bonds held in sinking fund; fourth, to the purchase and cancellation or the retirement and cancellation pursuant to the terms thereof of any of said bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Government; fifth, the remainder to be paid to the Dominican Government.

The method of distributing the current collections of revenue in order to accomplish the application thereof as hereinbefore provided shall be as follows·

The expenses of the receivership shall be paid by the Receiver as they arise. The allowances to the General Receiver and his assistants for the expenses of collecting the revenues shall not exceed five per cent unless by agreement between the two Governments.

On the first day of each calendar month the sum of $100,000 shall be paid over by the Receiver to the Fiscal Agent of the loan, and the remaining collection of the last preceding month shall be paid over to the Dominican Government, or applied to the sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of bonds, as the Dominican Government shall direct.

Provided, that in case the customs revenues collected by the General Receiver shall in any year exceed the sum of $3,000,000, one half of the surplus above such sum of $3,000,000 shall be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds.

II. The Dominican Government will provide by law for the payment of all customs duties to the General Receiver and his assistants, and will give to them all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers. The Government of the United States will give to the General Receiver and his assistants such protection as it may find to be requisite for the performance of their duties.

III. Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States. A like agreement shall be necessary

to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that, on the basis of exportations and importations to the like amount and the like character during the two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been for each of such two years in excess of the sum of $2,000,000 United States gold.

IV. The accounts of the General Receiver shall be rendered monthly to the Contaduria General of the Dominican Republic and to the State Department of the United States and shall be subject to examination and verification by the appropriate officers of the Dominican and the United States Governments.

V. This agreement shall take effect after its approval by the Senate of the United States and the Congress of the Dominican Republic.

Done in four originals, two being in the English language, and two in the Spanish, and the representatives of the high contracting parties signing them in the City of Santo Domingo this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1907.

THOMAS C. DAWSON.
EMILIANO TEJERA.
FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ H.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seven;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

[SEAL.] THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ROBERT BACON,
Acting Secretary of State.

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

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N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:) November 23, 1921.

TO: State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Military Intelligence Division.

1921 NOV 23
2608-20
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
341
M.I.

Source: U.S. Marine Corps, Oct. 24, 1921.

Subject: Newspapers - Haiti.

1. There is attached hereto, for your information, description of present issues of Haitien newspapers with briefs of individuals connected therewith.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

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

RECEIVED
21 NOV 25 AM 9 53
RECORD SECTION

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6 mc,

HAITIEN NEWSPAPERS OF RECENT PUBLICATION.

OCTOBER 12, 1921.

NW 2608-20
WAR DEPT
OCT 26 1921

PORT AU PRINCE.

COMMERCAILE INDUSTRELLE ET AGRICDOE.
Rue Roux # 435.
Edmond Chenet, Editor.
Backed by Frederick Moins.
A commercial and industrial paper
of Haiti only.
Circulation about 300.

L'ESSOR.
Rue Centre and Perons.
Henec Dorsinville, Editor.
Backed by Pauleus Sanon and
Percival Thoby.
Articles contributed by Victor Thomas,
Adam Michel, and Antoine Michel.
Anti-Occupation and Government.
Circulation about 800.

COURRIER HAITIEN.
Rue L'Egalite # 429.
Joseph Lanoue and Jolibois Fils, Editors.
At present edited by Eugene Vieux.
Backed by Georges Sylvian.
Principal Contributors:-Antoine Rigal,
and Constant Vieux.
Organ of the Patriotic Union.
Anti-Occupation and Government.
Purely political and most scurrilous
until controlled by recent proclamation.
Circulation about 600.
Read by people interested in cause.

LE MATIN.
Rue Americaine # 1338,
Clement Magloire, Editor.
Backed by Editor and Brother,
August Magloire.
Principal contributors - J.R.Shenec,
Charles York, August Magloire,
Thomas Villenay and Constant Mayard.
Conservative paper as far as possible.
Occassionally anti-Occupation and Government.
One of Haiti's best papers, read by the
best Haitien element.
Circulation about 1200.

L'ECHO NATIONAL.
Edited by Christian Regulus.
Backed by "Bloc National, whose organ it is.
Inclined pro-American and Occupation.
Political supporting American views.
Read by sympathizers.
Circulation about 500.

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EL MONITEUR.
Rue Geffard # 1608.
William Savain, Editor.
Official Journal of the Haitien Govt.
Published Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Issue about 2000 to all Govt. Departments.

LE NOUVELLISTE.
Rue Dantes Detmiche.
Published by Ernest G. Chauvet, Fred Duvigneaud, and Leon Laleau.
Charles Rouvier & Felix Courtaix, contributors.
Not out-wardly anti-Occupation.
News items furnished largely from Gendarmerie bureau.
Progressing financially.
Haiti's best and oldest paper.
Read by the high class of people and better element of Haitiens.
Circulation about 3200.

LE COURRIER DU SOIR.
Doctor Aubry Street.
Edited by Denis Vieux & Duval Duvalier.
Banked by Henry Jones.
Rather ostrazised by other papers for political and favorable Occupation & Governmental articles.
Receives occasional financial support from the Palace.
Is not taken seriously by Haitien reading public.
Circulation about 200.
Generally read but too radical to support larger issue.

GONAIVES.

L'ARTIBONITE.
Edited by Stephen Alexis.
Issued as an organ of the Patriotic Union and for candidacy of editor for deputy.
Recently published.
Decidedly anti-American and Government but recently turning towards both since the proclamation of May 1921 for political reasons.

AUX CAYES.

JUSTITIA.
Edited by Joseph Victor Delerme, a lawyer of sufficient means to conduct it's issue.
He was formerly District Attorney of Aux Cayes.
A political periodical.
Is anti-Occupation and Government.
Delerme is universally considered as mentally unbalanced.

CAPE HAITIEN.

LES ANNOLES CAPOIS.
Edited by Cornelius Bisscainthe.
A reasonable issue until propaganda attitude was publicly announced by the Patriotic Union and supporting papers.
Most anti-Occupation.
Backed by personal funds and advertisments, principally of Wollard an American.
Circulation about 250.
Local articles.

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PETITE CAPOISE.
Owned and edited by Adhema Auguste, age 60 years.
Auguste is also the leading lawyer in Northern Haiti.
Condidate for President, 1921.
Circulation of paper about 350.
Read chiefly by the better class of
people, merchants, etc.

L'OPINION NATIONAL.
Edited by August Albert of the Baptist Church.
An organ of the Patriotic Union.
Anti-Occupation and Government.
Started to promote Albert's candidacy for President,1921.
Circulation about 250.
First issue 9-5-21.

NEWSPAPERS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, NOW DISCONTINUED.

OCTOBER 12, 1921.

PORT AU PRINCE.

L'ENTANDARD.
Edited by Constant Vieux & Constant Sylvain.
Few issues published.
Another organ of the Patriotic Union.
Discontinued since the Proclamation of May 26, 1921.
Purely political and agressively anti-Occupation
and anti-Government.
Solely issued for propagandic purposes.

CAPE HAITIEN.

LES VERRIETES.
Edited by Louis Henry Durand and Clement Recourt.
A political, anti-Occupation and Government.
Now not published on account of disagreement
of the editors.
Backed by little funds and advertisements.

L'EVEILE.
Edited by Louis Henry Durand.
Anti-Occupation and containing exceedingly
outward and malicious articles.
Purely political.
Is now non-existant.
Durand was formerly a clerk in the Gendarmerie
Headquarters at Port au Prince and politically inspired.

LA DEFENSE.
Edited by Laconte.
Supposedly backed by Charles Zamor as his
political organ.
Published exceedingly bad and scurrilous articles
against the Occupation, Government and U.S. until
the issuance of the Proclamation of May, 1921.
Now not published.

LA BULLETIN.
Edited by Bisscainthe.
Only a few issues published.
A progaganda paper.
Now non-existant.

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LA JUSTICE.
Edited by J.B.N. La Roche, a crazy Haitien.
Anti-Occupation and Government.
A political organ.
Was one time suspended for 6 months for inflammatory articles.
La Roche was once Haitien Ambassador to Spain.

Most newspapers in Haiti are supported financially from small contributions and proceeds of advertisements. Are issued by anyone who is inclined towards political or bombastic ambitions and who can procure 35 gourdes per day to cover expenses of issue. All have now ceased public articles of inflammatory or excessive propagandic nature and those appearing for merely that purpose have ceased issue. The inclinations of political papers is drifting towards favorable American attitude for encouragment of American Backing in opinion of candidates for success in elections. Most papers have little financial success except the present Nouvelliste and Le Matin which are recently acquiring news of interest to their readers. They are read by all classes of the small percentage of Haitiens who are sufficiently educated. It appears that the better class of Haitiens read the N Nouvelliste and Le Matin. The lack of real political parties makes reading general. Those who can, read to the illiterate, often interpreting to personally desired meanings, a fact which can easily make issues dangerous among illiterates.

BRIEFS OF NEWSPAPER MEN OF HAITI.

PORT AU PRINCE.

CHENET, Edomond.

Editor of the "Commercaille Industrelle et Agricole" on Rue Roux - 455. Age about 62. Friendly toward the Occupation. Speaks good English. Was Consal to Jamaica. Born in Port au Prince. Not a politician. Brother-in-law to Stephen Archer.

MOINS, Frederick.

Age about 56. Friendly toward the Occupation. Broker. Not a Politician. Best approached thru his friends. Backer of the "Commercaille Industrelle et Agricole".

DORSINVILLE, Henec

Editor of the "L'Essor", on Rue Center and Ferons. Age about 38. Candidate for Deputy in last elections. Candidate for Magistrate. Last year his paper changed it's attitude and at present is fairly friendly toward the Occupation but anti-Government. Best approached thru his friends. Born in Leogane. Journalist & lawyer. Writes political articles in his paper. During the War his paper was a pro-German organ. Friend of Charles Zamor.

SANON, Pauleus.

Backer of the "L'Essor". Spent many years in Paris. Married Miss Appollon who had some money. Minister at Washington,

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D.C. in 1911. Anti-Occupation but declared that if necessary to be pro-American to get Presidency. Great influence among his friends. In politics has no strong opinion.

THOBY, Percival.

Politician by profession. Secretary to the Commander of the Arrondissement of Port au Prince during Nord Alexis' term. Delegate of the delegation which was sent to Washington, D.C. by the Patriotic Union in 1921. By his propaganda and intrigue was responsible for the overthrow of President Antione Simon. Ex-Secretary of the Haitien Legation to U.S.

THOMAS, Victor.

Age about 40. Lawyer by profession. Anti-Occupation. Average intelligence. Contributes articles to the "L'Essor", principally about the labor conditions. Not really a politician. Intimate friend of Henec Dorsinville. Is best approached thru his friends.

MICHEL, Adam.

Lawyer, member of the National Party. Anti-Occupation. Clerk in the Department of Commerce. Contributes articles to the "E'Essor".

MICHEL, Antoine.

Lawyer, Member of the National Party. Anti-Occupation. Contributes articles to the "L'Essor". Not a politician but an agitator. Strong supporter of Sanon. Age about 39.

LANOUE, Joseph.

Age about 30. Co-editor and proprietor of the "Courrier Haitien". Anti-American. On May 18, 1921 in a speech at Arcahaie was most insolent in bearing and deportment to the Chief of Gendarmerie and his officers. Confined in National Penitentary May 28, 1921 with Jolibois Fils for disobeying the Brigade Commander's Proclamation dated May 26, 1921. Is best approached thru his friends.

FILS, Jolibois.

Politician and journalist by profession. Editor of the "Courrier Haitien". His paper is also spokesman for the Patriotic Union. Very radical. Anti-Occupation. Arrested May 28, 1921 for articles published in his paper. Stated he would continue to edit in the same manner as here to fore upon his release from confinement. Age about 28. A tool for Sylvain, Sanon and Vieux. Best approached thru his friends.

VIEUX, Eugene.

Age about 65. Uncle of Constance Vieux. Of average intelligence. Editor of the "Courrier Haitien" after the confinement of Fils and Lanoue. Not really a politician. A considerable talker. Arrested and confined for trail by Provost Court for publishing veiled inflamatory articles in Courrier Haitien October 1, 1921.

SYLVIAN, Georges.

Age about 55. Minister to Paris. A politician, anti-

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Occupation. Member of the Patriotic Union, one of the head if not the real head. Strong backer of the "Courrier Haitien". Started another paper called "L'Entandard" for propaganda against the Occupation and as an additional organ of the Patriotic Union. This paper discontinued in face of the Proclamation of May 26, 1921. This paper contained violent attacks on personnel of the Haitien Government, the Gendarmerie and the American Occupation.

RIGAL, Antoine.

Contributor to the "Courrier Haitien". Prominent member of the Patriotic Union. Prominent lawyer. One of Haiti's best lawyers. Arrested April 1918. Made seditious remarks against the Occupation.

VIEUX, Constance.

Age about 43. Anti-Occupation, anti-Government and anti-Gerndamerie. Contributor to the "Courrier Haitien". Undependable. Has good education. Wrote very scathing articles against the Occupation in the paper dated May 21, 1921. Known in Port au Prince as thief. Has some influence due to his membership in the Patriotic Union. Best approached thru his friends.

MAGLOIRE, Clement.

Editor of the "Le Matin". Age about 40. Journalist, independent, considerable, honest reputation, favorable attitude toward the Gendarmerie and the American Occupation. Was forced to resign from Magistrate of Port au Prince in 1921 by the President.

MAGLOIRE, August.

Backer and contributor of the "Le Matin". A real journalist. He is also a historian. Arrested for conspiracy with Cacos in 1919. released for lack of evidence but firmly believed guilty by the military authorities. Brother of Clement and Felix.

SHENEC, J.R.

Age about 48. Writes articles for the "Le Matin". Pro-American. Average intelligence. Best approached thru friends.

VORY, Charles.

Contributes articles to the "Le Matin".

VILLENAY, Thomas.

Married. Immoral and low minded. One of the meanest element in Haiti. Was refused by France for Minister from Haiti when appointed by Dartiguenave. Was arrested for writing an article of revolutionary character in the "Courrier Haitien". Threatened the life of the President of Haiti, in the case of the Patriotic Union is not elected. Age about 48. Accused for counterfeiting. Is publicly known as no man at all.

MAYARD, Constant.

Contributes articles to the "Le Matin". Ex-minister of interior. Wanted to be American Leader in the Senate, 4-9-17. A very influential Haitien who desires to act as leader for Haitiens in the Senate. Is a heavy drinker, makes a joke of everything. Gambler. Anti-Occupation.

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REGULUS, Christian.

Age about 39. Is no man at all if referred to a Man's capability of good action. Was roped up as a thief and bitten up by the police force. Will do anything for a few gourdes. Has no political influence but is a conspirator. Anti-American and anti-Government. His writings have very little effect on the people who read them. He is editor of the "L'Echo National". His paper is backed by the "Bloc National Society" which is pro-American and pro-Occupation inclined.

SAVAIN, William.

Editor of the "Le Moniteur", age about 60. Strongly for the Goyernment. Is a personal friend of the President. Was a clerk in the Senate. Of little political importance. is best approached thru his friends.

CHAUVET, Ernest G.

Age about 40 years. Publisher of the "Le Nouvelliste" Has no political standing. A clubman. Speaks English fluently. His paper the best financial success of newspapers in Haiti. Employed by the Gendarmerie as a clerk. Not outwardly anti-Occupation or American. Heis not credited with much knowledge of the printing business.

DUVIGNEAUD, Fred.

In partnership with Chauvet, publisher of the "Le Nouvelliste". Not outwardly anti-Occupation. Paper progressing financially.

LALEAU, Leon.

Age about 40. Associated on the "Le Nouvelliste" and employed by the Government in Foreign Relations Department. Received his education in Haiti. Was formerly opposed to the Treaty and Occupation but at present on the fence and more national.

ROUVIER, Charles.

A naturalized Haitien, formerly French. Attempting to be a big political man. An ex-clubman and of an political standing. Was married, divorced and remarried divorced wife in France. Contributor to the "Le Nouvelliste". Is publicly placing himself in hopes of a Government position.

COURTAIX, Felix.

Contributor to the "Le Nouvelliste".

VIEUX, Denis.

Age about 27. Editor of the newspaper "Le Courrier de Soir". Anti-American. Average intelligence. Writes numerous slave plays to excite the people. Clerk at the Palace. Lends his name as an authority for the Records of the Government printed in his paper. Not a politician. Director of the "Courrier Haitien" during the confinement of Jolibois Fils and Lanoue. Quit working at the Palace and now works in the office of the Receiver of Customs.

DUVALIER, Duval.

Age about 27. Co-editor of the "Le Courrier de Soir". Attitude against the Occupation. Average intelligence, He is

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of little political importance. Underpendable. Best approached thru his friends.

JONES, Henry.

Backer of the "Le Courrier de Soir".

ALEXIS, Stephen.

Editor of the "L'Artibonite" at Gonaives. Age about 40. Against the Occupation. His paper is an organ of the Patriotic Union. Of average intelligence. Not particularly liked but is gaining popularity with those opposed to the Occupation on account of his freedom of speech in his journal. Is best approached thru his friends. Since the Proclamation of May 26, 1921 he has somewhat turned to be pro-American and Government, for political reasons.

DELERME, Joseph Victor.

Age about 52. Lawyer and director of the "Justitia. Attitude against the Occupation, the Gendarmerie and the Present Government. Excitable nature. Talks a lot but says little. He can be bought. Plays both sides of the political parties. Is spoken of as crazy and is not taken seriously. Mulatto. Best approached thru his wife.

BISSCAINTHE, Cornelius.

Age about 26. Not a politician. Talks with a pronounced stutter. Editor of the "Les Annoles Capois", a daily newspaper, rather fresh, Cape Haition, Anti-Occupation. Also editor of La Bulletin.

AUGUSTE, Adhema.

Editor of the "Petite Capois", Cape Haitien. Not in favor of the Occupation, writes badly on the Occupation especially against the Prisons and Post Chabert. About 60 years old. Candidate for President, 1921. Considerable influence and power. Leading lawyer in northern Haiti. Political party of his own.

ALBERT, Auguste,

Age about 52. Pastor of the Pabtist Church at Cape Haitien. Leading organ for Bobo and leading agitator for the League Bien Publique. Takes charge of all complaints against the Gendarmerie and the Occupation. Made a strong conference against the Occupation the last week of February, 1921. Editor of the La Opinion National, an organ of the Patriotic Union. Started to promote Albert's Candidacy for President. First issue in Feb.1921.

SYLVAIN, Constance.

Formerly co-editor of the L'Entandard, a purely political paper. Anti-Government and Occupation. Organ of the Patriotic Union. Paper discontinued since the Proclamation of May 26, 1921. He is aggressively anti-Occupation.

Durand, Louis Henry.

Former co-editor of the "Les Verrietes", published in Cape Haitien. Politician., anti-Occupation & anti-Government. Paper discontinued on account of disagreement of editors. Also editor of the L'Eveille, the same sort of a paper. now discontinued.

RECOURT, Clement.

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f

Former co-editor of the "Les Verrietes", partner of Louis Henry Durand. Anti-Occupation & anti Government.

LACONTE, Charles.

A Zamorist. Editor of the La Defense. Zamor's political organ. Anti-Occupation, Government and American. Paper discontinued in face of the Proclamation of May 26, 1921.

ZAMOR, Charles.

His own political party. Politician, considered as a reliable man, a man who has the reputation of always keeping his promise. Hopes to be President. Arrested in 1918 in connection with attempted uprising. Sentenced for 2 years, served sentence and is now in Cape Haitien.

LA ROCHE, J.B.N.

Editor of the La Justic. A crazy Haitien. Anti-Occupation and anti-Government. La Roche was one time Haitien Ambassador to Spain. Paper a political organ, now not published.

Source: U.S.Marine Corps,
October 24, 1921.

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

1 Enc.
DEC: NEM
2608-21
November 30, 1921.

TO: Operations. (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

3.4 X

Source U.S. Marine Corps. Sept. 30, 1921.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, San Domingo, for period from 1 September to 30 September, 1921.

A copy of the above report is herewith forwarded for your information.

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

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

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

Enc 1

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SAN DOMINGO,
FOR PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1921.

2608-21

DEC 1

1. MILITARY SITUATION.

The following list shows leaders of identified groups of bandits, named in considered order of importance:

Pedro del Rosario, alias Pedro Celestine, Alias Tolete,	Eastern District.
Ramon Natera,	" "
Martin Peguero,	" "
El Capitan,	" "
Cabo Gil,	" "
Jose Fabal,	" "
Ramon Batea,	" "
Julio Nunez,	" "
Andrez Polance,	" "
Perun de la Cruz,	Northern District

Marsemino Caraballa, alias Blanco, was killed on September 5, 1921, by Julio Nunez, at Las Guanabanas (18-40 N-69-04W), following a quarrel between the two leaders, Body was carried off and buried by men of Nunez' group and was later located and exhumed by our troops, when it was positively identified as being the body of Blanco.

A new leader, Andres Polanco, with a group of about 45 followers, has commenced operations in the Eastern District during the month. Polance was formerly a sub-chief under Martin Peguero.

It is believed that the strength of all bands has materially increased during the month. Lack of employment and the general political situation has had a great deal to do with this matter. All bands are reported to have more members than the leaders can arm. It is estimated that the present combined strength of bandit bands has exceeded the number reported in the reports of the previous few months and has passed the three hundred makr.

During the month the band under Ramon Natera not only robbed bodegas in the vicinities of the various sugar estates in the Eastern District, as did other bands, but, on September 26th, abducted Mr. Thomas J. Steel, a British citizen and manager of the Angelina sugar estate, with the evident intention of holding him for rasnom. Due to the immediate and energetic pursuit taken up by our forces, Ramon Natera, on September 28th, released Mr. Steele.

Extensive operations against bandit bands have been carried on during the month. Concentrated activities in the vicinity of Jagual (69-08 W - 18-30 N), the region most infested by bandits, were commenced during the last week of September, these activities to continue during the month of October.

Arms in the possession of bandits are in fairly good condition, but their ammunition is scarce and of a poor grade,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

most of it being reloaded.

Complete reports of the number of permits for arms in effect have not to date been received, but it is not believed that the number reported in the report for August, 1921, has to any noticeable degree, been varied from; 3022 permits reported for that month..

Supporting forces consist of two sub-chasers, one tug, and, from time to time, other naval vessels which touch our ports. These supporting forces are considered sufficient for any emergency which might arise.

The military situation will probably remain the same during the near future, except that with the increased operations against bandits bands will tend to decrease the number of depredations as well as discourage the recruiting of additional members to bandit groups.

11. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Living conditions throughout the Republic remain poor. Although prices on a great many commodities are low, money is scarce and employment hard to obtain. The hurricane which occurred during the period from September 8th to 11th did a vast amount of damage to the communes of Seibo and Higue, in the Eastern District, and this, coupled with fact that there is a large number of laborers out of work awaiting the opening of the cane-cutting season, has made living conditions in that section of the country extremely poor. Cacao is the principal product of the two communes named above, but due to the storm having damaged the crop and the low market price for cacao, its production has been greatly curtailed. The price of sugar has increased very little during the month and very little of this article is being exported, the bulk being held in store in anticipation of a subatantial advance in price. Rents still remain high, despite numerous protests.

There is usually a sufficient quantity of native foodstuffs grown for local consumption, but only sugar, coffee, cacao, honey, beeswax, and hard woods are produced in quantities sufficient for export, and these, with the exception of sugar, to no great extent.

Transportation is accomplished by water, automobile, and pack animals, with, in addition, the two railroads operated in the Northern District, connecting the towns of Puerto Plata, Santiago, Moca, La Vega, and Sanchez, and way stations, and the private-owned railroads operated by the principal sugar estates.

Telegraph and telephone lines, government owned, connect the larger towns of the Republic, Radio stations are maintained by the Marine Corps at the principal marine posts. The radio station at Santo Domingo City transmits messages via San Juan, P. R., to stations outside the country. The French Cable Company has

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

stations at Santo Domingo City and Puerto Plata, where their cable lines touch, with additional offices located in the larger towns of the Republic.

Sugar, the principal crop, is produced almost exclusively by foreign capital. No extensive farming is being carried on, native products being raised by small farmers, on the most part, while owners of large tracts of land use them to a great extent as pasture lands.

Labor is cheap and plentiful. From fifty to seventy-five cents a day is the usual price paid for country labor.

The slight advance in the market prices of sugar and cacao has been benificial and has somewhat stimulated the export of these articles, but the still low prices quoted has, as stated above, caused the greater part of the crops to be held in store pending a more substantial advance.

Owing to the present financial depression it is difficult to forecast the future situation, but no material relief is looked forward to within the near future.

111. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Political parties remain the same, viz:

Party	Leader
Horacista	Horacio Vasquez.
Progresista (Velasquista)	Federico Velazquez H.
Unionista (Jimenista)	Enrique Jimenez.
Henriquista	Eco. Henriquez y Carvajal.
Legalista	Luis Felipe Vidal.

Among the political parties a difference of opinion exists as to the manner in which the national problem should be solved. The Junta Nacionalista of Santiago, with numerous adherents, proposes the holding of a national convention to discuss plans for working out the internal affairs of the country. This has met with strong opposition from the members of the old political parties, especially the Horacista Party, due to the fact that there is an apparent tendency on the part of the Junta Nacionalista to form a so-called National Party with a new candidate for the presidency, new aims, and new principles. With the exception of a few newspapers, the press is strongly in favor of the national convention. While new plans and new ideals are constantly appearing in the press, there is a regretable lack of cooperation through which something might readily be accomplished.

The future situation depends greatly upon the action taken by the Senatorial Commission expected to investigate conditions in Santo Domingo, although it is believed that the political leaders are preparing for elections and that the people will go to the polls should elections be called. The tendency seems to be toward an

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

acceptance of the Harding Plan, provided certain minor modifications are granted.

IV PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

There have been but two cases of friction between troops and the civil population during the month. One case occurred in Santiago when two Marines were attacked by a group of natives, resulting in one marine being badly cut on the head by a rock thrown by one of the natives. Investigation was made of the affair and to date one native has been arrested for being implicated. The other occurrence took place in San Pedro de Marcoris, when four men from the USS GULPORT, than at anchor at that port, took a pair of shoes from a store owned by a native. The shoes were returned and the ship sailed before the guilty parties could be caught.

Friendliness toward the garrison is more apparent at present than heretofore, probably caused by the fact that the newspapers, for the period, have been very near free of anti-American propaganda, confininf themselves to the issues at hand, that of forming political parties and preparing data for the Senatorial Commission.

The report relative to the anticipated withdrawal of the forces of occupation has spread to all parts of the country, with the result that the country people are more or less convinced, that the forces will leave within the next four or five months. The effect of this rumor is distinctly favorable to the bandits, causing the people to become more hesitant about reporting bandit assaults.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the meetings held during the month by the Junta Nacionalists of San Pedro de Macoris an attempt was made to have delegates appointed to collect funds for the furtherance of the work undertaken by the Domincan Commission in Washington, headed by Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal, but on account of the lack of faith reposed in the commission nothing resultedfrom this proposal.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD.

Except among the politicians and agitators, the news of the proposed withdrawal has caused dissatisfaction among the working class of people, who desire a continuation of the peace and tranquility which ar present exists throughout the Republic and who feel that the country is yet unprepared to govern itself without a direct financial and military control.

There are a great many prominent Dominicans who feel confident that the country will revert to its former state of revolution and unrest should withdrawal at this time take place, and who, for this reason, are greatly in favor of a continuation of the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

occupation. Fear of public opinion and criticism tends, however, to cause such men to refrain from openly expressing their views in this matter.

Source: U.S.Marine Corps,
Sept. 30, 1921.

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

N.N.I. 87.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

DEC:NEM
GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt., M.R., U.S.A.

November 30, 1921.

TO: Operations. (Capt. Freeman).
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

1921 DEC 2 2608-22

WAR DEPARTMENT 3 Y X

Source: U.S.Marine Corps., N$_0$v. 2, 1921.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Haiti. for period from October 1, 1921, to October 31, 1921, inclusive.

M. I. 2.

A copy of the above report received at this Office is herewith enclosed for your information.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

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

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

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SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAITI.
FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1921 TO OCTOBER 31, 1921.

2608-22

I. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The effective work of the previous month resulted in a comparatively quiet period, containing two active encounters with remaining bandits. The few now in the field are apparently so busy in avoiding the numerous patrols covering central Haiti and the field of operations that they fear to commit depredations, at least such as will disclose their whereabouts. However, timely information led to the disclosure of Jean Jacques Albert and his recent thieves, he was killed in the resulting encounter. Estraville and Achille with small band found their way into Section Ti-Fond, they were recognized by a Vigilante patrol and Achille captured. Information from him gives Estraville now with Mertile with four followers and two rifles. Another small band under Petite Charles with two rifles sprang up in Section La Boc near Cerca Carvajal, and was dispersed by a Gendarme patrol, one bandit and one Gendarme being killed in the fracas following the attempted arrest. Estraville and Orville with Mertil as a head and six or seven followers is now the principal band. Their activity is nil. Future information which is now easily and readily obtained should eventually result in the round up of them. Patrols have been actively out combing the field of operations (Central Haiti), three hundred ninety three having visited the included terrain during the period. All sections have been reported as exceedingly quiet and clear with exceptions of places previously mentioned. Even these sections were quiet, being only temporarily infected by bandits passing thru to avoid patrols. It is impossible to remark on the number of arms in the country. Licenses are issued to responsible persons in the towns, but as usual in countries like Haiti, many arms are hidden or buried. It is hardly expected that the few remaining bandits actively possess more than a half dozen rifles and very little ammunition.

The extremely quiet situation gives promise to remain as long as the interior of the country is sufficiently patrolled and occupied by United States Troops. The present leaders of organized thieves are quite sure to be disposed of eventually. Others from time to time will resort to the free life but it is not expected with serious results.

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Living conditions have not changed. Food is plentiful throughout Haiti and more or less stable in price. The producers of garden products appear entirely satisfied with the prices they obtain. The markets in many principal towns have slightly fallen in quantity and variety of supply, but are entirely sufficient. An encouraging move in coffee is on, the price having increased to warrant a more profitable employment in picking, though in one section it can be seen rotting on the ground. It is now quoted

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

at six cents and some times brings as high as seven. Sale is also experienced in campache which is now selling from five to six and one half dollars a ton. Logwood is also moving but limited in quantity. The Extract Company at Grande Riviers is buying logwood continually. Much cotton is coming into St. Marc. All Sections report increasing number of farms and industry in farming. Labor conditions remain as previously reported; sufficient labor but unskilled, Communication by land routes has not improved, the considerable progress has been made on road upkeep. The exceedingly severe rainy season worked havoc with roads and trails through-out the country. Passage between St. Marc and Gonaives, except by water, or horse, is interrupted. The road and railroad to Ennery from Gonaives were washed out during the period and even animal transport made difficult between those places, With the advent of the dry season conditions should improve. Wire communications (Telephone) will shortly be established between Maissade and St. Michel, Hinche, Thomonde and Las Cahobas by a similar line in progress.

Except for improvements in communication, the future economic conditions are apt to remain as at present.

III. POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is little existing interest in national politics. This is particularly so in the interior. The announcement of no presidential election was a bitter blow to ambitious politicians. Otherwise political conditions remain the same. Politics, except for municipal, has largely been placed secondary to the preparation for the expected Senatorial Committee from the United States.

IV. PSMCHOLOGIC SITUATION.

No friction between United States Forces and the population, The behavior of the troops in this respect has been most excellent, especially when considering the numerous opportunities which arise to aggravate friction. The expected arrival of the Senatorial Commission has been taken as a feather in Haiti's cap and there are many chips on the shoulders of a certain native element.

The general mental attitude of the public towards the United States and other nations shows no change from that previously reported, tho a more favorable attitude and contentment towards the Occupation, among the inhabitants of the interior is constantly increasing. The producing class are apparently content with the present situation and are realizing that it brings them peace and protects their interests. Very little propaganda now reaches this class and they remain self interested. The attitude of the most intelligent Haitiens toward the present Occupation and the United States is one of the greatest respect and confidence.

Representatives of the Patriotic Union, principally George Sylvian and Constant Vicent, have recently returned from a visit to all easily accessible places in Haiti, preparing the branches for activity in connection with the Senatorial Commission.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Practically all malcontents, unstable and unscrupilous men of shady reputation have been invited to submit written articles, against present conditions, to this Society for use as testimony before the Commission. That Society will leave nothing untouched to and of making representation of the bloackest condition in Haiti.

The Bloc National organ, the Echo National, is wavering financially. A request for financial assistance to the Cuban Minister was refused for reason of the political purpose of the paper.

Considderable talk was created in the Capital by the arrest of H.L. Mathon for writing an article containing veiled threats against the President of Haiti published in a local newspaper. Mathon is a member of the so called "Elite" and the lower class were greatly elated. He was subsequently released and placed on probation with a fine for violation of the proclamation of May 25, 1921.

The agitating class of Haitiens are placing the advent of the Commission as the most important opportunity presented to Haiti. They have received word that it will sail on the nineteenth of November and are assuming a most "cocky" attitude.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

It is noticed that more cattle are in evidence on the Hinche plains than for two years. This is exceedingly favorable and will eventually compete with the present importation of cattle from over the border.

Small-pox is present in the northwest but is steadily diminishing. Santo Domingo has placed a quarantine on the border and co-operation is given by the Gendarmerie of Haiti. Rumors in regard to the withdrawal of the Occupation have practically ceased. The construction of buildings for quartering troops in place of tents did considerable to combat that propaganda.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FOR THE PERIOD.

There have been no material changes in conditions. A little improvement in the financial situation has been experienced due to the moving of staple exports. More money has been consequently circulated but poverty still exists and the Government is squeezed to meet normal demand.

Source: U.S.Marine Coprs,
Nov. 2, 1921.

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

N.N.I. 87.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Section Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON (Date:)

VIM:NEM
2608-23

TO: Operations (War Plans).
General Board.
Military Intelligence Division.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).

March 15, 1922.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
MAR 17 1922
DIVISION

Source: U.S. Marine Corps, March 13, 1922.

Subject: Summary of Intelligence, Santo Domingo for the period from December 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.

4—3548

A copy of the above report received at this office is herewith forwarded for your information.

L. McNamee,
Captain, U.S.N.
Director of Naval Intelligence.

By direction.

Victor I. Morrison,
Major, U.S.M.C.

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WM. J. BURNS · READ
MAY 18 1921
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
HOOVER

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

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SANTO DOMINGO,
DECEMBER 1, 1921 TO DECEMBER 31, 1921.

I. MILITARY SITUATION:

There have been no bandit activities in either the Northern or Southern Districts during the month. Petty robberies continue, but are traceable to the poor economic conditions and lack of employment.

In the Eastern District, the bandit leaders still believe that the withdrawal of the military forces will be soon carried out, and are recruiting followers in order to be prepared. Due to the lack of work and the political situation, this recruiting is easily accomplished and they all have more men than they can arm. The leaders of importance in this District are:

RAMON NATERA
MARTIN PEGUERRO
JOSE FABAL
LOLO PEGUERRO
ANDRES POLANCO

"TOLETE"
CABO GIL
RAMON BATIA
JULIO NUNEZ
BOLITO BATIA.

The bandit situation in the Eastern District has been greatly improved by the building of roads throughout the section Ramon Santana, La Campina, Arroyo Hondo, La Noria, Jagual, and Camo Famiel. The territory within this section is densely wooded and has always been infested with bandits, but the opening up of roads will now allow it to be covered by patrols, making it difficult for leaders to operate there for any length of time.

The number of arms in the country cannot be accurately estimated. What arms the bandits have are in fairly good condition, but ammunition is scarce and of poor quality.

The following permits, shown by districts, were in effect on 31 December 1921:

	Revolvers	Rifles	Shotguns
Eastern District	274	17	120
Northern District	948	7	217
Southern District	449		426
	1671	24	763

II. ECONOMIC SITUATION:

The economic situation has improved but little, if any. Native foodstuffs seem to be plentiful in most sections, and prices normal, but money is scarce and work hard to find. Many merchants have been forced to sell their goods below cost in order to meet their obligations, although in the larger cities new stocks of goods based on present prices are being received and offered for sale.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

The export markets are quiet. Normally, sugar, cacao, tobacco, hides, honey, dyewoods and hardwoods are the principal exports in the order named.

Transportation is accomplished by water, automobile, and pack animals, with, in addition, the two railroads operating in the Northern District, and the privately owned railroads on the sugar estates.

A government owned telegraph and telephone line connects the more important towns of the Republic, Radio stations are maintained by the Marine Corps at the principal marine posts. The radio station at Santo Domingo City transmits messages, via San Juan, P.R., to various points outside the country. The French Cable Company has stations at Santo Domingo City and Puerto Plata.

Labor is cheap and plentiful. From fifty to eighty cents a day is the usual wage for unskilled labor.

No great improvement in the economic situation is expected immediately. The starting of cane cutting by some of the sugar estates has somewhat alleviated the unemployment condition, but the continuation of the general depression and the tightness of money does not seem to forecast a speedy recovery. —

III. POLITICAL SITUATION:

In the early part of the month, Luis Felipe Vidal, erstwhile leader of the Legalista faction, publicly announced his resignation as leader of the party and stated that he would henceforth support the Unionistas (Jimenistas). As this faction was a very small one, composed of personal friends and supporters of Vidal, it can be no longer considered as a political factor, for the greater majority of its members have followed Vidal. Otherwise, parties and their leaders remain the same.

PARTY.	LEADER.
Nacionalista (Horacista)	Horacio Vasquez
Progresista (Velazquista)	Frederico Velazquez H.
Unionista (Jimenista)	Enrique Jimenes
Henriquista	Fco. Henriquez y Carvajal.

The political situation remains practically the same. The conference of the party leaders, marked by the absence of Federico Velazquez, accomplished nothing. The visit of the Senate Commission has been variously criticised, mainly because of their short stay. Some Dominicans, however, realize that it was their own fault in not preparing their case carefully in a brief and concise form, instead of bringing individuals from all parts of the country alleged to have been victims of atrocities committed by individual members of the forces of occupation, cases which had been previously investigated and which have no bearing as to whether or not the country is yet ready for self-government.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Dr. Henriquez has made a determined effort during his stay in the Republic to raise additional funds with which to continue the work of the Dominican Commission at Washington, but has met with little success. The thinking Dominicans perceive that it has come to a question of accepting the Harding plan, perhaps with modifications, or looking forward to a long continuance of the occupation, and are every day becoming more inclined toward an acceptance of that plan.

IV. PSYCHOLOGIC SITUATION:

There have been no important cases of friction between the troops and civil population during the period.

The press continues hostile toward the Military Government and forces of occupation, but is not consistent in its attacks.

V. MISCELLANEOUS:

In the Northern District small-pax appears to be on the increase, although steps have been taken to actively combat the situation.

VI. GENERAL IMPRESSION FOR THE PERIOD:

Although apparently the Dominican people are opposed to the formation of a stable government before the withdrawal of the forces of occupation, and desire an immediate withdrawal without obligations on their part, this is mostly the work of the agitators and a hostile press, while the substantial minority now know, and are waiting for the others to realize, that the Republic must have lawful representation in order to successfully treat with the Government of the United States.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WM. J. BURNS,
DIRECTOR.

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

J. E. H.
GFR.JR.

March 21,1922.

Lt. Col. Stuart Heintzelman,
Director, Military Intelligence Division,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

My dear Colonel -

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a report, entitled "SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE, SANTO DOMINGO, DECEMBER I, 1921, to DECEMBER 31, 1921" which I am of the opinion was inadvertently forwarded to this office by the Naval Intelligence Division of the Navy Department, under date of March 15th.

Yours very truly,

W J Burns

Director.

Encl. 115739.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

M.I.5
2608-24

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

2608-24

June 1, 1922. WAR DEPARTMENT 344

Subject: Book on San Domingo

To: Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

1. Under separate cover you will receive a Spanish book entitled "Enriquillo" and attached herewith is a letter to Mrs. Warren G. Harding from a Mrs. D. T. Millen, a native of San Domingo, which will explain the writer's motive in sending the book to Washington. The list of people mentioned is also enclosed.

2. This book is forwarded to you as being of possible interest. When it has served its purpose kindly return to G-2, War Department, together with the letter in order that the book may be returned to its owner.

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

M. Churchill

M. Churchill
Major, General Staff

1 encl. herewith;
2 under separate cover.

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

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A0-68-rac.

1st Endorsement

3 June 1922

Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT 1922

From: The Major General Commandant.
To: The Assistant Chief of Staff (G-2), War Department, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Intelligence Information.

Enclosures: (1) Book, "Enriquillo", under separate cover.
(2) Above mentioned letter from Mrs. D. T. Millen.
(3) List of people, mentioned above.

1. The information submitted is appreciated and copies of it have been made for our use.

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

G-2/2608-25

G-2
D P 3 Encls

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

2608-25

March 14, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: General Descriptive Data on Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

As directed by you on March 12th, I am enclosing a brief memorandum of general descriptive data on Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

James H. Reeves.
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

3 encls.
ml/hcm

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

5m/

2608-2

Subject: Information on Porto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico has an area of 3435 square miles, and the census of 1922 gave the population as 1,346,623 or 392.14 per square mile. In consequence of this continued growth, education and health remain grave problems. The percentage of illiteracy is large. The death rate for 1924 was 18.7 per 1000 inhabitants as compared with 24.97 in 1911. Tuberculosis, malaria and hookworm, together with infant mortality, account for the high death rate. Important preventive work has been carried on by the Insular Board of Health, including an intensive campaign for the control of hookworm, in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Political History. Important developments in the affairs of Porto Rico - political, economic, social - took place in the period 1910-25. Politically, the organic law was first amended and later materially changed. Economically, the agriculture and the commerce of the island showed notable increase. The Foraker Act, approved by Congress, April 12, 1900, under which the island had been administered for the first decade of its existence under the American flag, was amended by the Olmsted Act, approved by Congress July 19, 1909, which placed the supervision of Porto Rican affairs in the jurisdiction of an executive department to be designated by the President. The President subsequently designated the War Department.

Constitutional Changes. Far more thorough-going were the changes affected by the passage of the Jones Act, approved by Congress March 2, 1917, which provided that citizens of Porto Rico should be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States. Six executive departments were constituted: Justice, Finance, Interior, Education, Agriculture, Labor and Health. The Governor (Horace M. Towner), the Attorney-General (George C. Butte), and the Commissioner of Education (Juan B. Huyke) are appointed by the President of the United States, subject to the approval of the U. S. Senate; the heads of the remaining departments by the Governor of Porto Rico, subject to the approval of the Porto Rican Senate. The Auditor, Mr. F. G. Holcomb, is also appointed by the President, but the approval of the Senate is not required.

The law making power is vested in a Legislature consisting of a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39 members, all elected for a term of four years. Acts of the Legislature may be vetoed by the Governor; but his veto may be over-ridden by a two-thirds vote. The President of the United States may nevertheless interpose a final veto. A resident Commissioner (Felix Cordova Davila) to the United States, paid by the Federal Government, is elected by popular vote for a term of four years; he represents the island in the U. S. House of Representatives, with a voice but without vote, and is recognized by all departments in Washington.

The Governors have been: George R. Colton, 1909-13; Arthur Yager, 1913-21; E. Mont Reily, 1921-23; Horace M. Towner, 1923, (present Governor).

Industry and Trade. The economic experience of the years 1910-1925 was the increased and more profitable production of sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruits, consequent in the first instance upon duty-free access to the American market, and aided by the completion of irrigation projects. The commerce of the island more than doubled in the period, the combined value of imports and exports rising from $78,705,364 in 1911 to $176,456,497 in 1924. The great bulk of the trade, 91% in 1924, was with the United States. In the fiscal year 1925-26, Porto Rico maintained a favorable trade balance of $3,466,587, compared with $4,314,343 for 1924-25. The decrease is merely significant of lower sugar and coffee prices. The fiscal year 1923-24 was the only year since 1901 that an unfavorable balance was registered.

Finance. The basis of the insular revenue system remained that put in-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

to operation with the establishment of civil government under the American flag by the Hollander Law, later modified and adopted to meet changing conditions. Ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1924 were $12,431,724 as compared with $3,685,613 in 1911. The total assessed valuation of all property for purposes of taxation in 1924 was $312,384,305 as compared with $133,817,931 in 1911.

Army. The 65th Infantry, Colonel Estes, Commanding, is stationed in Porto Rico.

Regiment, less Headquarters, 3d Battalion, and Companies "L" and "M" at San Juan and Headquarters, 3d Battalion, Companies "L" and "M", Henry Barracks. The officers of this regiment are taken from the Infantry Foreign Service Roster, and the enlisted men are native Porto Ricans.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Rico

Subject: Information on Porto, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A West Indian republic on the eastern portion of the island of Haiti. Estimated area, 19,332 square miles. The estimated population in 1924 was 894,665. The inhabitants are mostly of mixed European, African and Indian blood, though there are some creoles of Spanish descent.

Political History. The assassination of President Ramon Caceres on November 19, 1911, brought to an abrupt end the internal peace that was hoped to follow from the fiscal treaty of 1907. General A. M. Victoria, the dominant military figure, secured the selection of his uncle Eladio Victoria as president. Revolutionary outbreaks followed, and the President of the United States appointed a special commission to help establish order. As a result Victoria was induced to resign, and Archbishop Nouel was chosen provisional President. Further political disturbances developed, and Archbishop Nouel resigned on March 31, 1913, the National Congress selecting General Jose Bordas Baldez as provisional President. Once more revolutionary outbreaks prompted the United States to proffer its good offices, and on the advice of the American Commission Baldez resigned and Dr. Ramon Baez was elected provisional President on August 27, 1914. In October of the same year the former President, Juan Isidro Jimenez, was chosen constitutional President, and a period of peace and prosperity followed until April, 1916, when General Desiderio Arias precipitated a revolution by marching on the Capital. He seized military control, swept aside the aged President Jimenez and proceeded to assume the executive power. His plans were thwarted by the United States Government, which despatched an army of occupation to Santo Domingo in May, 1916.

Jimenez resigned office and retired to Porto Rico, and the American Commander promptly suppressed Arias. The complete pacification of the interior was rapid, and was effected without any serious resistance. On July 25, 1916, the Dominican Congress slected Dr. Francisco Henriquez Carvajal as temporary President. The United States, refusing recognition until assured of the non-recurrence of civil disorder, proposed a new treaty based upon the convention adopted between the United States and Haiti, which should provide for the collection of customs under American auspices, the appointment of an American financial adviser and the establishment of a constabulary force officered by Americans. On the refusal of President Henriquez to enter into this arrangement, the American authorities proceeded to withhold from the Government all revenues collected by their officers. When Henriquez announced his intention not to retire from the Presidency upon the expiration of his provisional term, but to present himself as a candidate for popular election, the deadlock threatened to continue indefinitely. On November 29, 1916, Santo Domingo was placed under the military administration of the United States. Executive departments were taken over by American naval officers, ex-President Henriquez left the country, order was quickly established and Santo Domingo entered upon four years of civil quiet and economic improvement.

In June of 1921, Admiral S. S. Robison, U.S.N., Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, issued, by instruction of the President, a Proclamation advising the Dominican people that the Government of the United States believed that the time had come for it to withdraw from the responsibilities which it had assumed in connection with Dominican affairs, but that such withdrawal must necessarily be conditioned upon the prior installation of a duly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic, established in accordance with the Dominican Constitution and laws. On July 11, 1922, the Department of State at Washington announced a plan for the termination of the military government in Santo Domingo. A special commissioner, (Mr. Sumner Welles) to the Dominican Republic was appointed to make the plan effective. On October 21, 1922, Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos was installed

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

as provisional President to hold office during the period necessary to carry out the proposed plan of evacuation and to re-establish a Dominican Constitutional government. The executive officers of the military government continued on duty in Santo Domingo to assist the provisional government during the time. On July 12, 1924, General Horacio Vasquez was inaugurated Constitutional President of the republic, having been chosen at the election held March 15, 1924.

Control of all fiscal and administrative affairs was again placed in Dominican hands, with the exception of the customs service, which continues to be administered by officials nominated by the President of the United States. The treaty with the United States for the withdrawal of the American forces was ratified by the Dominican Congress on June 26, 1924, and on September 17, the last of the American Marine forces of occupation left the republic.

President Vasquez. A coalition government was established through the election on March 15, 1924, of Gen. Horacio Vasquez, leader of the National Party, as President, and Federico Velasquez, leader of the Progressive Party, as Vice-President. President Vasquez is a bluff old veteran of many a party campaign, comparatively unlettered, with a reputation for defying the foreigner, but withall, the idol of the people. He was not strong enough to be elected alone, so his party made a necessary alliance with the Progressive Party, led by Federico Velasquez, the Vice-President. Velasquez is a shrewed politician, lawyer, a former Minister of the Treasury, and is the friendly element to the United States, having signed the Convention of 1907 by which American control of customs was acquired. During the past year President Vasquez has had a complete falling out with the Vice-President and the latter has practically no share in the control of the government.

Finances. One of the first acts of the new government was to negotiate a convention with the United States to replace the convention of 1907. In effect, this proposed convention followed the lines of the convention of 1907, authorized the Dominican Government to issue $25,000,000 in bonds, and provided for the appointment by the President of the United States of a general receiver (Mr. W. E. Pulliam) and the necessary assistants to collect the customs duties in the republic and to allocate to the interest and sinking fund of the bond issue the necessary amount. This convention was signed in Washington on December 27, 1924. It was ratified by the United States Senate at that session, and its ratification by the Dominican Congress was approved by the President of the Republic on March 25, 1925. During 1924 the customs receipts were $4,386,602 as against $3,596,166 in 1923. The internal revenue for 1924 was $2,998,686 as against $2,575,055 in 1923.

Production and Industry. Agriculture is the chief source of wealth in the Republic, the cultivation of sugar taking first place amongst the industries. Cacao, tobacco and coffee are the other staple products.

Principal Exports. Sugar, cacao, tobacco, coffee, honey, beeswax, molasses, goatskin, hides, wood.

Principal Imports. Cotton manufactures, rice, lard, flour, salt-fish, machinery and apparatus, tools, furniture, leather manufactures, mineral oils.

Defence. The National Military Force consists of a native constabulary known as the Policia Nacional Dominicana. This body comprises about 3,000 officers and men.

Communications. During the American occupation a number of much-needed highways were constructed, of which 405 miles of highways had been completed by 1924, 96 additional miles were under construction, with a further 452 miles projected. A government owned telephone system operates over 1,034 miles of lines, with telephonic connection with the Republic of Haiti. There are two wireless stations in the Republic: One in Santo Domingo City and the other in La Romana.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2608-23

Subject: Information on Porto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

HAITI

A republic in the West Indies and a member of the League of Nations. Its area is 10,200 square miles. The estimated population in 1924 was 2,050,000. The majority of the population are negroes; there are also great numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers.

Political History. The principal event in Haitian affairs in the period 1910-25 was the military intervention on the part of the United States, which developed into a close political and fiscal protectorate. The first part of the period was marked by constant revolutionary turmoil and by rapid political disintegration. In July, 1911, President Simon was overthrown, and on August 14, 1911, Cincinnatus Leconte became President. A year later (August 8, 1912) the presidential palace was blown up and Leconte and a number of his followers killed. The National Assembly at once elected Tancrede Auguste, a prominent planter; he died the year after, and on May 4, 1913, Senator Michel Oreste was elected.

Intervention of the United States. December, 1913, ushered in a period of political turbulence, and three military presidents assumed office in quick succession. Oreste Zamar, on February 8, 1914; Davilmar Theodore, on November 7, 1914; and Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, on March 4, 1915. The last named, after withstanding the attacks of his opponents for several months, was compelled to seek refuge in the French Legation on the night of July 26, 1915, while two hundred political prisoners in the jail of Port-au-Prince were massacred by order of one of his followers. At the funeral of the victims a party of mourners invaded the French Legation, dragged out the ex-President, handing him over to the mob for death, and killed the ex-jailer. Two hours later a U. S. cruiser arrived at Port-au-Prince and landed marines. U. S. forces occupied the country, disarmed the natives and restored order.

Although U. S. Naval Officers assumed charge of most of the administrative functions, the Haitian governmental organization remained intact. On August 12, 1915, Sudre Dartiguenave was chosen by the Haitian Congress as President. A treaty having been accepted by the Haitian Government in 1916, the U.S. Senate advised ratification. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington and the treaty was proclaimed on May 3, 1916.

This instrument was designed to secure political stability and economic development in Haitian affairs by a political and fiscal protectorate, to remain in force for a period of twenty years. By its terms the President of Haiti appoints, on the nomination of the President of the United States:

a. A Receiver-General of Customs to take charge of the customs houses;

b. A Financial Adviser to be attached to the Ministry of Finance;

c. American Marine Officers to organize and command a Haitian Constabulary (Gendarmerie).

d. Engineers and doctors to supervise the public works department and public health services respectively.

Note: Mr. Cumberland at the present time is both Financial Adviser and Receiver General of Customs.

In the early period of American intervention the division of authority caused friction, but with the appointment in 1922, by the President of a High Commissioner to supervise and coordinate the activities of the treaty officials and the military occupation, native irritation and the friction

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

between the American authorities and the Haitian Government disappeared. The U. S. Marines were later withdrawn from all interior points and concentrated at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien. The maintenance of order was placed in the hands of the Haitian Gendarmerie. This was composed of native troops, but the officers generally were officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps.

Under the High Commissioner, Brigadier John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., are department heads appointed by the President of Haiti upon nomination by President of the United States.

Financial Adviser - General Receiver of Customs, Dr. W. W. Cumberland.

Gendarmerie - Colonel Terrill, U.S.M.C.

Public Works - Captain F. H. Scott, U.S. Navy.

Public Health - Commander C. S. Butler, M.C., U.S. Navy.

Agriculture - Mr. August Scott.

A Legal Adviser - Judge Robert M. Strong, is on duty with the Government.

Present President. President Louis Joseph Barno was inaugurated May 15, 1926, for a term of four years. Lawyer by profession. Minister for Foreign Relations, and Finance, and Minister to Santo-Domingo under previous administrations.

Products and Industries. The industries of the country are preeminently agriculture, the most important product being coffee.

Principal exports. Coffee, cacao, logwood, hides and skins, sugar, lignumvitae, cotton, orange peel, mahogany, and honey.

Principal imports. Cotton textiles, flour, lard, fish, hardware, agricultural machinery, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, and railway material.

Climate. Generally tropical but owing to the mountainous character of the country and the constant sea breezes, is pleasant and healthful, even in summer. Coldest in Port-au-Prince in 32 years, 60° F., hottest 100° F. Yearly range of thermoneter, 26.1°. Average humidity, 75.

Marine Occupational Force. The following troops of the U.S. Marine Corps are stationed in Haiti:

Colonel Myers commanding,
64 officers and 800 enlisted,
aviation, 32 commissioned
100 enlisted men, 6 planes.

32 officers and 79 enlisted men on duty with Gendarmerie.
This force is under the High Commissioner.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAR 11 1929

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2608-26

February 27, 1929.

Personal letter

Major General J. G. Harbord,
Room 1856, 233 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear General:

I have received your letter of February 21, 1929, in which you request information regarding the Government and economic conditions in Santo Domingo. In accordance with your request I am forwarding to you this date, under separate cover, the following documents:

1. Dominican Republic, issued by the Pan American Union, 1928. Contains a brief article on the Constitution and Government and other information.

2. Dominican Republic, article by the Foreign Policy Association, January 20, 1928.

3. Reports of the 18th and 21st Fiscal Periods, Dominican Customs Receivership, For the Calendar Years 1924 and 1927.

4. Monthly Commerce Reports, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

5. Two articles from Commerce Reports, "Current Economic Trends in Latin America" and "Measuring the Latin-American Market".

6. Regional Reviews article, "Trade in Dominican Republic Recedes from High Level", to appear in Commerce Reports issue of March 4, 1929.

7. Dominican Republic, Tabular Guide to Economic Conditions.

8. Trade and Economic Review for 1923, No. 14, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

9. Monthly Cable Review, Feb. 25, 1929, "Imports into Dominican Republic Higher".

9a. Dominican Republic, by Major Paul M. Atkins, M.I., O.R.C.

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10. Periodic Report on the Dominican Coffee Crop.

11. Special Circular No. 161, Dept. of Commerce.

12. Quarterly Reports on Commerce and Industries of the Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata Consular Districts, numbered 276853, 276851, 284539, 285159, 292295, 292183. These reports are file copies of the Dept. of Commerce loaned to us especially for your information. Will you kindly return these copies to me at your convenience?. All other information listed above may be retained by you.

The following books may also prove of interest to you:

The Americans in Santo Domingo, by Melvin Knight, Vanguard Press.

Dominican Republic 1905 to 1925, by W. M. St. Elmo, published by Garcia, Sto. Domingo, 1926.

Naboth's Vineyard, by Sumner Welles, (based on State Department documents).

Latin America and the United States, by Graham H. Stuart, The Century Co., 1922.

Commerce Yearbook, 1928; Vol. II, Foreign Countries, by Dept. of Commerce, (see Special Circular No. 161, Dept of Commerce).

Motor Roads in Latin America, Trade Promotion Series No. 18, by Dept. of Commerce, (see Special Circular No. 161, Dept. of Com.).

Railways of Central America and the West Indies, Trade Promotion Series No. 5, by Dept. of Commerce, (see Special Circular No. 161).

I hope that this information will prove useful to you and that you will not hesitate to call upon me whenever I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED G/2 W. D. FEB 28 1929

STANLEY H. FORD
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

cp

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY DIV.
MAR 13 1929

2608-24
2

233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ROOM 1856

February 21, 1929.

Colonel Stanley H. Ford,
Assistant Chief of Staff,
G-2,
War Department,
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Colonel Ford:

I wonder if you could put me in possession of any information you may have regarding the Government and economic conditions in Santo Domingo. I am anxious to get some information that can be considered reliable. I suppose the Marines must have, from time to time, made reports on conditions down there, and I will write to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and see if I can get anything there, but I should be very much obliged if you can send me anything that you have available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTED
STANLEY H. FORD
A. C. OF S., G-2

REC'D FEB 23 1929

for action + reply
Sally

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 13 1929
2608-26
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233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ROOM 1856

March 2, 1929.

Colonel Stanley H. Ford,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
War Department,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Colonel Ford:

I very much appreciate your letter of February 27th in reply to my request for information regarding the Government and economic conditions in Santo Domingo.

The documents which you have sent will be of great assistance to me and I thank you for your very prompt response.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Harbord

NOTED
STANLEY H. FORD, G. S.
A. C. OF S., G-2
RECD MAR 6 1929

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

G-2
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 27 1929
2608-26
4
WAR DEPARTMENT

March 26, 1929.

7

Major General J. G. Harbord,
Room 1856, 233 Broadway,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear General:

On February 27, 1929, I forwarded you some documents containing information regarding the Government and economic conditions in Santo Domingo. Among the documents forwarded were six (6) Quarterly Reports on Commerce and Industries of the Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata Consular Districts, numbered 276853, 276851, 284539, 285159, 292295 and 292183 respectively.

These reports are file copies of the Department of Commerce loaned to us especially for your information. At the time I forwarded the reports to you the Department of Commerce informed us that you might examine and return them at your convenience. Now, however, the Department of Commerce informs us that it needs these documents for a special purpose that has come up since they were forwarded to you. Consequently, may I request that you return the above mentioned documents only, to me, at your early convenience, in order that I may return them to the Department of Commerce?

Please retain all other documents forwarded to you on February 27th.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY H. FORD,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

cp

3/26/29
mailed
a.e.c.

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

233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ROOM 1856

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
APR 30 1929
2608-25
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WAR DEPARTMENT

March 27, 1929.

Colonel Stanley H. Ford,
Military Intelligence Division,
Office of Chief of Staff,
War Department,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Colonel Ford:

I am sorry that I did not sooner return the Quarterly Reports on Commerce and Industries of the Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata Consular Districts. I now have your letter of March 26th calling for them, and I am returning them, herewith.

With my best thanks,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Harbord

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, G-2
WASHINGTON

Col Ford

Dodson
P/C?

Documents returned Commerce Dept by Major Simpson.

JJC

3/28/29

847

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

APR 2 1937
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-B-16
A8-2/EF63(3-26)
Serial No. 11268

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

MAR 31 1937

From: Director of Naval Intelligence.
To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division, War Department.

SUBJECT: Monograph of the Dominican Republic. (Marine Corps)

Enclosure: Corrections - 803-100.

1. Enclosure is forwarded, herewith, to be added to Copy No. 11 of the Monograph of the Dominican Republic.

W. D. Puleston.
W. D. Puleston.

RESTRICTED

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

(copy)

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of Naval Intelligence
Washington

JAN 5 1937
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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Op-16-B-16
A8-2/EF63
Serial No. 12674

Dec. 19, 1936

RESTRICTED

From: Director of Naval Intelligence.
To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

SUBJECT: Monograph; transmittal of.

Enclosure: Copy No. 11, U. S. Marine Corps Monograph of the Dominican Republic, Restricted.

1. The enclosure is transmitted, herewith, for your files.

2. Please accomplish and return the receipt which will be found under the cover of the enclosure.

/s/ W. D. Puleston.

W. D. Puleston

G-2/2056-248 1st Ind. EMA/meb

G-2, W. D., December 23, 1936. To: Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Form acknowledging receipt of the above monograph has been accomplished and is enclosed herewith.

MAILED G/2 W. D. G. S. DEC 24 1936

F. H. LINCOLN,
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Enc. 1

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

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

APR 17 1937
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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In reply refer to No.

Op-16-B-16
A8-2/EF63(4-13)
Serial No. 11284

APR 15 1937

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

From: Director of Naval Intelligence.
To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division, War Department.

SUBJECT: U. S. Marine Corps Monograph of the Dominican Republic.

Enclosure: Changes in Monograph.

1. Enclosure is transmitted, herewith, to be added to Copy No. 11 of the Monograph of the Dominican Republic.

APR 17 1937 M 9:46
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

W. D. Puleston.
W. D. Puleston.

Enclosures put in Monograph in Latin Amer. Sect.

RESTRICTED

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

APR 17 1937
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

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~~RESTRICTED~~

CHANGES IN MONOGRAPH OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Done ajb

Please make the following changes in your copy of the Dominican Monograph:

Section 101-100 - Delete two sheets and insert new sheets in their proper places.

Section 202-300 - Delete one sheet and insert new sheet in proper place.

Section 202-400 - Same as 202-300.

Section 204-300 - Same as 202-300.

Section 301-100 - Same as 202-300.

Section 601 CIUDAD TRUJILLO - Delete three sheets and insert new sheets in their proper places.

Section 601 MONTE CRISTI - Same as 202-300.

Section 601 SANCHEZ - Same as 202-300.

Section 602 SANTIAGO - Same as 202-300.

Section 702-300 - Same as 202-300.
RAILROADS, Con't.

Section 801-300 - Same as 202-300.
ARMY

Section 804-200 - Delete.
ARMY

Section 909-300 - Add new sheet in proper place - after "Character".

Note: When making the changes compare the writing on new sheet with old sheet in the proper section.

~~RESTRICTED~~

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

JAN 13 1939 MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

JAN 12 1939

In reply refer to No.
Op-16-B-16
(SC)A8-2/EF33
A8-2/EF33(1-5)
A8-2/EF63(1-5)
Serial No. 1065
CONFIDENTIAL

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division

Subject: Monograph Sections, Cities and Towns, Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic

Reference: (a) Monograph of Haiti, U.S. Marine Corps, 1932 (Unclassified)
(b) Monograph of the Dominican Republic, U.S. Marine Corps (Undated)(Restricted)

Enclosure: (A) Copy No. 11, Monograph Section, Cities and Towns, Republic of Haiti (Confidential)
(B) Copy No. 11, Monograph Section, Cities and Towns, Dominican Republic (Confidential)
(C) Receipt, for accomplishment.

1. The enclosures comprise a revision of the Port au Prince and Cape Haitian sections of reference (a), and of the Ciudad Trujillo, Santa Bárbara de Samaná, and Sánchez de las Cañitas sections, with an additional section on Samaná Bay, of reference (b).

2. Please accomplish and return the enclosed receipt.

Enc. ret. in L.a - 1/14/39

R. S. Holmes.
R. S. Holmes.

RECEIVED
1939 JAN 13 PM 1:08
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

CC to
Mar Corps

CONFIDENTIAL

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

OPL 13 1942 WAR DEPARTMENT

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ORGANIZATION _____

_____

DATE _____

RECEIPT:

Received, this date, from the M-2 Section, Division of Plans and Policies, U.S. Marine Corps Hdqrs., Wash., D.C. (Major D.A. Stafford, USMC), one (1) copy (No. 8) of a Monograph of Haiti.

NAME _____

RANK _____

To P.R. Dept.

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

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 7 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2608-28
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 2, 1940.

SERIAL NO. 50.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brig. General John Magruder,
Office, A. C. of S., G-2,
War Department.

Subject: Information concerning the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

1. The information listed below is desired for the following cities and towns: Cap Haitien, Aux Cayes, Gonaives of Haiti and Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerta Plata of Dominican Republic:

If possible a city plat showing the location is desired.

Water works - capacity, location - is water chlorinated
Power plants - capacity and location
Gas works - capacity and location
Railroad station, yards and repair shops - location
Telephone central - location and size.
Telegraph office - location
Cable office and its sea terminal - location
Radio station - office and broadcasting station - location
Government - office buildings - location
Ice plants - daily capacity in ice, refrigeration space - location
Hospitals - number of beds - excess capacity - X Ray machines - location.
Large Motor Repair Shops - location

2. The following information is desired concerning the City of Port-au-Prince.

Power Plants - size and location
Gas Works - size and location
Telephone Central Office - location
Cable Terminal (sea) - location
Police station - location
Ice plants - daily ice capacity, refrigeration space - location
Large motor repair shops - location.

(Note: A city plat of Port-au-Prince is on hand)

THOMPSON LAWRENCE,
Colonel, Infantry.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT 28 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.

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G-2
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G-2/2608-28

October 10, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN H. D. BODE, OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE:

Subject: Request for Information on the Dominican Republic.

1. Request information on the following points for inclusion in the Strategic Study of the Dominican Republic.

The information listed below is desired for the following cities and towns: Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerta Plata of Dominican Republic. If possible a city plat showing the location is desired.

a. Water works—capacity and location. Is water chlorinated?

b. Power plants—capacity and location.

c. Gas works—capacity and location.

d. Railroad station, yards and repair shops—location.

e. Telephone central—location and size.

f. Telegraph office—location.

g. Cable office and its sea terminal—location.

h. Radio station—office and broadcasting station, location.

i. Government—office buildings, location.

j. Ice plants—daily capacity in ice, refrigeration space, location.

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sent by messenger 10/14/40 1130

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

k. Hospitals—number of beds, excess capacity, X ray machines and location.

l. Large motor repair shops—location.

JOHN MAGRUDER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

djp

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

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OCT 28 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2608-28

G-2
WAR DEPARTMENT
JM/TJB

G-2/2608-28

October 10, 1940.

Via Pouch

Subject: Information Concerning the Republic of Haiti.

To: Lt. Col. George H. Weems, American Legation, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

1. In view of your offer to obtain information for G-2, it is requested that you endeavor to furnish the following:

a. For each of the towns of Cap Haitien, Aux Cayes, and Gonaives a city plat is desired showing the location of the following:

Water works - capacity, location - is water chlorinated.
Power plants - capacity and location.
Gas works - capacity and location.
Railroad station, yards and repair shops - location.
Telephone central - location and size.
Telegraph office - location.
Cable office and its sea terminal - location.
Radio station - office and broadcasting station - location.
Government - office buildings - location.
Ice plants - daily capacity in ice, refrigeration space - location.
Hospitals - number of beds - excess capacity - X ray machines - location.
Large motor repair shops - location.

b. The following information is desired concerning the city of Port-au-Prince:

Power plants - size and location.
Gas works - size and location.
Telephone central office - location.
Cable terminal (sea) - location.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Police station - location.
Ice plants - daily ice capacity, refrigeration space - location.
Large motor repair shops - location.

(Note: A city plat of Port-au-Prince is on hand.)

2. Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated and it is hoped that you can see your way clear to getting this confidential information without interference with your normal duties.

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

J. A. CRANE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Military Attache Section.

djp

MAILED G/2 W.D.G.S. OCT 14 1940

Via Airmail Pouch.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
OCT. 28 1940
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WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

October 18th, 1940.

Letter #60

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 24 1940

Subject : Cities in Haiti supplied with electricity

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

1.- Below is listed the cities in Haiti supplied with electricity with a description of the generating and distribution facilities. Mr. George W. Polley, a U.S. citizen, is the manager of the Port-au-Prince - Cape Haitian installations, and through his cooperation this information was obtained.

2.- Port-au-Prince:- The Cie. d'Eclairage Electrique des Villes de Port-au-Prince et du Cap Haitien holds a concession from the Government of Haiti in accordance with which they supply electricity to the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, Pétion-Ville, and Carrefour at electric rates fixed by contract. The concession expires in August 1971, at which time the entire distribution system and power plant reverts to the Haitian Government.

This Company is a Haitian Corporation, and the stock is owned by the Islands Gas & Electric Company, a holding Company located in the U.S.A. The operations of this Company are managed by the Stone & Webster Service Corporation of 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. The management company has no financial interest in the Company itself.

The policies of the Management have been considered progressive.

GENERATING FACILITIES: The Power plant of this Company is located in downtown Port-au-Prince near the sea-shore. Power is generated by Diesel engines exclusively from Diesel oil imported by the Shell Oil Company from Curaçao. The maximum peak load requirements on the plant as of today have not exceeded 2,000 K.W., and the plant has a generating capacity of 2,837 K.W. at 80% power factor. The equipment consists of 7 American made Diesel engines manufactured by Nordberg, McIntosh & Seymour, and the De la Vergne Company. The switch-board apparatus was for the most part manufactured by the General Electric Company.

Copies sent to: ONI, * Col. Lawrence W.C. } 10/29/40. Partial answer to letter from G-2, W.D., Oct. 10/40

copies to report 4730, 1190, 4460. file cmb/ cmb

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Power is generated at 3 Phase, 60 cycles, 2300 volts, alternating current.

DISTRIBUTION : One distribution circuit having a capacity of approximately 500 K.W. supplies power to the Cul de Sac Plain and to Petionville at 6600 volts. It supplies the Plain with 3 phase current, and Petionville with single phase current. For the balance of Port-au-Prince, power is distributed at 2300 volts, and stepped down to a utilization voltage of 110 volts single phase for lighting. Power is supplied to electric ranges and heating loads at 110/220 volts 3 wire. In parts of the downtosn section power is supplied at 220 volts 3 phase 3 wire. Some industrial power loads are supplied with power at 2300 volts direct from the distribution system.

STREET LIGHTING: Street lighting is provided by the Company which uses series incandescent lights of various sizes, which are energized a 6.6 ampere A. C. series system. Some of the series circuit lines emanate direct from the power plant, and other circuits are operated from special transformers located at points on the distribution system which are energized and deenergized in cascade. In these cases the series circuits connected to the power plant serve as the control or pilot circuits.

CAPE HAITIAN

Electricity is supplied in the city of Cape-Haitian by the same Company which operates the electrical supply system for Port-au-Prince.

GENERATING FACILITIES : Power is generated by Diesel engines exclusively, from Diesel oil imported by the Shell Oil Company from Curaçao. The maximum peak load requirements on the plant as of today have not exceeded 220 K. W. The plant has a generating capacity of 378 K. W. at 80% power factor. The equipment consists of 2 engines, the largest of which is a 450 H.P. Mc Intosh & Seymour Diesel engine. The smaller engine is a 100 H. P. M.A.N. engine.

Power is generated at 3 phase, 60 cycles, 2300 vol ts, alternating current.

. The Company has always endeavored to maintain a reasonable supply of spare parts on hand, and even tho it has been unable to obtain repair parts from Germany since last

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August, it has been successful in operating the M. A. N. unit with ther repair parts on hand. It is possible that within six months time it will be necessary to have certain parts for the M. A. N. engine manufactured in the U.S.A.

DISTRIBUTION : Power is distributed at 2300 volts, and stepped down to a utilization voltage of 110 volts single phase for lighting. Power is supplied to electric ranges and heating loads at 110/220 volts 3 wire. In parts of the downtown section power is supplied at 220 volts 3 phase 3 wire. No industries in the Cape get power at 2300 volts altho it could be made available.

STREET LIGHTING : Street lighting is supplied in Cape Haitian by means of incandescent lamps operated from 6.6 ampere A.C. series circuits.

GONAIVES

Electric lighting is supplied in the city of Gonaives by Cie d'Eclairage Electrique des Gonaives under a concession granted by the Haitian Government sanctioned on November 8, 1906. The majority of the stock is owned by a French citizen residing in France. The Company's main office is at Gonaives.

The policies of this Company have not been particularly progressive and the system has changed very little from what it was when first contructed back in 1906.

GENERATING FACILITIES : Power is generated by Diesel engines operating on Diesel oil which is likewise purchased from the Shell Oil Company. The generating equipment consists of 2 - 50 H.P. 2 cycle Renault Diesel engines each driving a 25 K.W. D.C. generator of 500 volts, and one - 4 cylinder 200 H.P. Diesel engine driving a 130 K.W. 500 volt D.C. generator.

Nothing is known concerning the loads on this plant, except we do know that it operates 100 - 10,000 lumen Mazda lamps for street lignting, and supplies approximately 170 private customers with electricity for lighting only.

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DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES : Electricity is distributed in the Streets at 440 volt direct current and it is used in the houses at this voltage. Lighting is supplied by connecting 2 - 220 volt lamps in series.

JACMEL

A contract, was granted and sanctioned on September 30th, 1920, under which Boucard & Company were given the right to establish and operate an electrical distribution system in the towns of Cayes Jacmel and Jacmel for a period of 25 years. The hydro-electric plant located on the River Jet d'Eau takes water from springs located in the hills above the town of Cayes Jacmel. It is understood the springs have a minimum flow of 100 liters per second, and an average flow of 150 liters per second. The available hydraulic head is 176 meters.

GENERATING FACILITIES : Power is generated by 2 - 167 H.P. Pelton type water wheels, which in turn drive 2 direct connected 120 K.V. A. Brown Boveri generators. These produce 50 cycle A. C. current at 525 volts.

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES : The power generated at the hydro-plant is fed to a 3 phase substation located only a few feet from the generators, where the voltage is raised to 8120 volts. This power is thus transmitted to Jacmel, where the power is stepped down to utilization voltage. Power is distributed within the city of Jacmel by means of a 380 volt 4 wire distribution system which permits connection for electric lights, to be made at 220. Therefore, electricity for lighting and small appliances is available at 220 volts 50 cycle A. C. Larger motor loads can be supplied with 3 phase 4 wire power at 380 volts.

STREET LIGHTING : Street lighting is not paid for by the National Government, and the contract with the Commune of Jacmel provides for the lignting of 84 lamps of 100 watts, and 72 lamps of 52 watts.

JEREMIE

A contract for distributing electricity in the city of Jeremie was sanctioned by law on February 19, 1929. The contract is for a twenty-five year period.

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Mr. J. Elie Lestage if President of the Company, which is owned by himself and a group of business men in Jeremie.

GENERATING FACILITIES : Power is generated with Diesel motors, one of which has a 100 HP capacity, which drives a generator of 75 K.W. at 60 cycles A. C. The other generator is a 50 HP unit, driving a 30 K. W. 60 cycle generator. As far as is known at this time, electricity is generated at 220 volts 3 phase, and it is distributed at this voltage. The motors were made by Deutz Motoren Gesselschaft of Hamburg, and the generators and other electrical material were manufactured by Siemens Schuckert Werke of Berlin.

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES : It is understood that electricity is available for lighting in Jeremie at 110 volts, and that power cam be supplied to larger motors at 190 volts, 4 wire, 3 phase.

STREET LIGHTING : Street lighting is supplied in the city for the account of the Commune to 75 lamps of 100 watts each.

AUX CAYES

In 1934 the city of Aux Cayes inaugurated a new electric plant which was built by the Direction Générale des Travaux Publics for the account of the Commune of Aux Cayes. Electricity is supplied at 110 volts and is ample for the current needs of the city. The installations are operated by the Government i.e. Travaux Publics and the service is not considered reliable.

3.- At the present time no other cities in the Republic of Haiti are electrified, altho Cie d'Eclairage Electrique des Villes de Portua-Prince et du Cap-Haitien has submitted a contract to the Haitian Government under which it agrees to supply electric service in the villages of Croix des Bouquets, Kenscoff, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite and Verrettes. It has likewise oeffered to take over the supplying of electricity to the city of Gonaives in case satisfactory arrangements can be made between the Government and the present owner.

Geo H Weems
GEORGE H. WEEMS.
Lt- Colonel. Inf. DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OCT 28 1940 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2
JM/ARH
ARH.

G-2/2608-28

October 23, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN H. D. BODE,
Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Subject: Information on Dominican Republic.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your Serial No. 0259816 of October 19, 1940 giving excellent data desired by this Division on the Dominican Republic.

2. In order to make our studies complete and bring them up-to-date, additional data or more exact data are requested on the following points:

a. Capacity of power plant in Ciudad Trujillo.

b. The data furnished on number of telephone lines in use in Ciudad Trujillo are 17 years old. Can present data be obtained?

c. The power plant in Santiago cannot be located accurately from description. Request more definite location.

d. A more accurate location of the telephone central at San Pedro de Macoris is desired. The one given disagrees with the one located on the plat of the city.

e. The capacity of the ice plants in San Pedro de Macoris in tons would be valuable information.

JOHN MAGRUDER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Intelligence Branch.

ARH

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Sent by messenger 1130

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

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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In reply refer to No.
Op-16-F-7
A8-2/EF63
Serial No. 0281516
CONFIDENTIAL

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

Oct 31 1940

From: Director of Naval Intelligence.
To: U. S. Naval Attaché,
American Legation,
Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Subject: Information on Dominican Republic.

Enclosure:
(A) Copy Memorandum Captain H. D. Bode, U.S.N., to General Magruder, M.I.D., Serial No. 0259816 of October 19, 1940.
(B) Santo Domingo City (Ciudad Trujillo), City and Town, Sheet No. 1.
(C) Santiago, City and Town, Sheet No. 2.
(D) San Pedro de Macoris, City and Town, Sheet No. 3.
(E) Puerto Plata, City and Town, Sheet No. 7.

1. Enclosure (A) was submitted in response to a request, received from the Chief, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, for specific items of information on the Dominican Republic.

2. The Military Intelligence Division has requested additional data, not available in this office, as follows:

a. Capacity of power plant in Ciudad Trujillo.

b. The data furnished on number of telephone lines in use in Ciudad Trujillo are 17 years old. Can present data be obtained?

c. The power plant in Santiago cannot be located accurately from description. Request more definite location.

d. A more accurate location of the telephone central at San Pedro de Macoris is desired. The one given disagrees with the one located on the plat of the city.

e. The capacity of the ice plants in San Pedro de Macoris in tons would be valuable information.

File

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Op-16-F-7
A8-2/EF63
Serial No. 0281516
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3. Please obtain the additional data requested, and forward it to this office. Enclosures (B) to (E) are furnished for your information and possible additions or corrections thereto. Their return is desired.

Jules James,
By direction.

Original via Steamer
Copy via Air

CC to M.I.D.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

City	Description	Remarks
JACMEL	Population - 15,000 Water gallons per day Spring - Max. 1,700.000 Min. 566.000 One Chlorine system. Pilot service if desired. Government wharf, very rough and along side. Too shallow for most craft About 10' water.	Jacmel should be entered & left in daytime. Deep water, but vessels must tie to buoy. Prominent reef.

Geo H Weems

GEORGE H. WEEMS.
Lt. Colonel Inf. DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 2 1940

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

October 24th, 1940

Letter #61

Subject : Water supply - Harbor facilities - Haiti

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

1.- Below is listed the principle coastal cities of Haiti with brief description of the water supply and harbor facilities. The population given for each city should be considered approximate. This information has been obtained through the cooperation of Mr. G. F. Lewis (USMA - 14), acting manager of the J. G. White Engineering corporation's Haitian project.

City	Description	Remarks
CAP HAITIEN	Population - 11,500 Water Gallons per day Water-Springs - Max.1,000.000 Min. 100.000 Wells Balan " 720.000 " 720.000 Well Barriere-Bouteille " 417.600 " 259.200 Chlorine System Pilot service if desired Small Government wooden wharf.	Steamer anchor about 1 to 1 1/2 miles from shore. Steamers should enter and leave during day hours Narrow Channel for Entry
LE BORGNE	Population - Approximately 3,000 No water Beacon lights Small Standard Fruit Wharf	Steamers anchor about 1000 ft. from shore Safe harbour Small boats can go along side pier 12' to 14' water
PORT DE PAIX	Population - 2,500 Water Gallons per day Artisan Well - Max. 360.000 Min. 230.400 Pilot service but limited Beacon Lights Government wharf Standard Fruit wooden wharf	Steamers anchor about 1200 ft. from shore. Safe harbour. Small schooner can go along side Standard Fruit 12' water

copy 3-2 to ONI 11/25/40
" 3-3 filed in L.A Sect. (4730)

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City	Description	Remarks
JEAN RABEL	Population - Approximately 1,500 No water Beacon Lights No wharf facilities	Coral bottom. Standard Fruit ships anchor about 3/4 miles from shore.
GONAIVES	Population - 12,000 Water Gallons per day Spring - Max. 590.000 Min. 368.640 Pilot service if desired. Good Government pier can be used for small launches and schooners.	Safe harbour. Ships can anchor about 1/2 mile from shore.
ST. MARC	Population - 10,000 Water Gallons per day Spring - Max. 1,080,000 Pilot service if desired. Beacon Lights Government wharf used for small craft only. Standard fruit wooden pier.	Good harbour. Very deep water. Ship can anchor 700' from shore.
PORT-AU-PRINCE.	Population - 142,000 - Water gallons per day Spring Turgeau Max. 1,900.000 Min. 280.000 Plaisance Cerisier 1,900.000 " 1,100.000 Leclerc, Chaudeau & Diquini. 3,000.000 " 2,525,000 Tunnel Diquini 1,500.000 Tunnel Carrefour Feuille 1,200.000 Four Chlorine Systems. Pilot service if desired. Excellent pier - deep water.	Narrow channel leads to pier. Safe in normal weather.
LEOGANE	Population - 2,500 No water Beacon Lights Small Standard Fruit wharf Too shallow for schooners No wharf facilities.	Good harbour. 25 miles from Port-au-Prince. Ship can anchor 1/2 mile from shore
PETIT-GOAVE.	Population - 10,000 - Water gallons per day Springs Max. 1,100.000 Min. 461.000 Pilot service if desired Government wharf Too shallow for all except small craft.	Fine harbour. Vessels can anchor about 1000' from shore.

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City	Description	Remarks
MIRAGOANE	Population - 2,000 - Water gallons per day Springs Max. 460.000 Min. 230,000 Pilot service if desired Beacon Lights Government wharf About 20' to 25' ft. water Ships of 5000 ton can dock safely	Fine smooth harbour This is only outport of Haiti where ships can dock.
JEREMIE	Population - 10,000 Water gallons per day Spring - Max. 720.000 Min. 432.000 1 Chlorine System Pilot service if desired Government wharf - only suitable for very small craft. Very shallow water	Is not a safe harbour Always rough. Open to the elements. Do not enter or leave at night.
ANSE D'HAINAULT	Population - 350 No water Beacon Lights 1 Standard Fruit wharf Two shallow water for most craft New wharf to be built for town	Fine harbour. Although due to large reef ships must anchor about 1 mile from shore.
TIBURON	Population - 150 No water Beacon Lights 1 small Standard Fruit wooden wharf	Fine harbour Good anchorage About 3/4 mile from shore.
CHARDONNIERES	Population - Approximately 1,000 No water Beacon Lights 1 Standard Fruit wooden wharf	Not a safe harbour Standard Fruit vessels enter at all hours only on our own range lights. Weather gen- erally rough from 11 am. to 5 pm.
CAYES	Population - 15,000 Water gallons per day Well Max. 228.000 Min. 190.000 Pilot service if desired. Government wharf (new) Too shallow for most craft.	A large reef in har- bour. Should not be entered after dark. Vessels anchor 1 mile from shore.

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QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

October 31, 1940

Letter #63

Subject : Information concerning the Republic of Haiti

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

1.- Reference is made to letter above subject, September 10, 1940, office G-2. Herewith is listed in detail, and on separate sheets for each city, the information called for. In addition charts of the cities mentioned are furnished showing, in general, the location of the various installations listed. In some cases brief comments are made to clarify the information given. In case of Port-au-Prince some additional information has been added.

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Lt. Colonel Inf DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission

GHW/MJ

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A) - CAP HAITIEN

1 - Water Works

	Gallon per day 24 h. Maximum	Minimum
7 Springs	2,000,000	100,000
1 Well pump	720,000	720,000
2 " "	417,600	259,200

1 Chlorinator for the last two pumps.

2 - Power Plants

1 Unit of 100 HP Diesel
1 Unit of 450 HP Diesel 2300 V.
2 Phases 110/220 V. 60 cycles.

3 - Gas works - None

4 - Railroad Station

Shown on chart as"Gare" near bridge over Rivière du Haut du Cap. Neither the station nor railway is in use. The road is narrow gage 42" and extends to the village of Bohon, about 25 miles to the south of Cape Haitien. Yards and shops are neglible.

5 - Telephone central

1 Automatic Central station for 300 pairs in Travaux Publics building.

6 - Telegraph Office - by phone

7 - Cable Office

All America Cables and Radio inc. Terminal(near Fort-Picoulet off North East edge of map) office in block marked "Cable Français Co". Cable goes from Cape H. to Miami & to Port-au-Prince via Mole St.Nicolas.

8 - Radio Station - None

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A) - CAP HAITIEN (Cont'd)

9 - Government office buildings

Travaux Publics Telegraphes Terrestres Poste Service Sanitaire Service Hydraulique	Ave. A - bloc 16-17

Douane (West bloc 16-17)
Banque Nationale (Ave. A bloc 14-15)
All America Cables (marked Cables Français)
(Ave. D & Str.16)
Station des Pompiers (Fire station) Ave. A Str.9)
Depot (16 and waterfront)

Note: Banque Mationale changed from D-14 to A-15

10 - Ice Plant

1 Ice plant. Daily capacity 2000 lb.
No refrigeration space. Block D-8 marked 10-IP

11 - Hospitals

Hopital Justinien (Ave.L Str. 18)
202 beds. Excess: 40

12 - Large motor repair shops

There are no large motor repair shops in Cap-Haitien. The large building near the R.R. Station belonging to the Haitien Pineapple Corporation, not now in use, could be converted for use in motor repair. About 30 miles east of Cape Haitien is the Haitian American Development Co's "Plantation Dauphin" managed by Robt. Pettigrew and controlled by André De Coppet, 42 Broadway, New York City. At this place there are facilities for motor repair and for repair of heavy machinery. In the building marked "Depot" on the Water front the J. G. White Engineering Corporation has facilities for minor repairs of motors and machinery.

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B) - PORT-AU-PRINCE

1 - Power Plant : Usine Électrique

4 Units of	400 HP	Diesel	a.c. 3 phases 2300 V. 60 cycles	
1 " "	600 HP	"	Single phases 110/220 V.	
1 " "	750 HP	"	Peakload in normal time 1800 Kw.	
1 " "	1500 HP	"	" " above normal time 2200 Kw.	

2 - Gas works - None

3 - Telephone central office :

1 Central office with 5 cables for a total of 1900 pairs
2 Substations : one in Port-au-Prince with 3 cables for a total of 500 pairs, one in Petionville with 3 cables for a total of 500 pairs.

4 - Cable terminal - All America Cables (near Panamerican Seabase)

Cable goes via Cape Haitien to Miami

5 - Police Station

Central Police Station: near National Palace

6 - Ice plant : Usine à Glace

Daily ice capacity : 24 tons.
Refrigeration space: 3600 Cu. feet

7 - Large motor repair shops :

Navy Yard Bizoton - Electric Light Co. - Hasco Shop - Garage Garde d'Haiti - Garage Travaux Publics - Garage J. G. White.

8 - Radio Station :

Standard Broadcast Band

Call Letter	Freq. Kc/S.	Power in Watts to the antenne	Working Schedule	Location	Owner	Remarks
			Daily			
HHW	1230	100	12 to 2:30 pm.	Port-au-Pce.	Ricardo	
			6 to 9:30 pm.		WIDMAIER	
HH3W	9655	100	12 to 2:30 pm.	" " "	Ricardo	
	8140		6 to 9:30 pm.		WIDMAIER	
HH2S	6070	100	12 to 2:30 pm.	" " "	Société Haitienne	
			6:30 to 10: pm.		de Radio Diffusion	

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B) - PORT-AU-PRINCE (Cont'd)

8 - Radio Station :

Call Letters	Freq. Kc/S	Power in Watts to the anteme	Working Schedule	Location	Owner	Remarks
			Short Waves Broadcast.			
HHH	(12875 (500 (143	600		P-au-P.	Government Radio	

9 - Railroad (Not shown on accompagning chart of P.-au-P.

a) National Railroad 42" Gage;
from Port-au-Prince to St-Marc; 98 Kilometers
from St-Marc to Verrettes; 35 "
Bifurcation in Pont Coupon (between Pont Sondé and Verrettes); 2 1/2 "
5 Locomotives - wood fuel
2 Motorcars

b) Ancient Plain Cul de Sac 30" Gage (now for the Hasco) from Port-au-Prince to Leogane and several secondary lines from Hasco to their different plantations. 32 Kilometers

10 - Hospitals :

General Hospital :
Number of beds : 399 - Excess 40
1 X-Ray apparatus.

St-François de Salle Hospital :
Number of beds : 42 - Excess 10

Pavillon Américain (in the yard of St-François de Salle):
Number of beds : 5 - Excess 5

Hospice Communal :
Number of beds : 171 - Excess 20

Asile Français :
Number of beds : 25 - Excess 5

Military Hospital :
Number of beds : 62 - Excess 16

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

C) - GONAIVES

1 - Water Works

Gallon per day 24 h.

Maximum	Minimum
590,000	368,400

1 Spring
No chlorination

2 - Power Plants

2 Units 100 HP Diesel
1 Unit 200 HP Diesel in repair. D. C. 440 V.

3 - Gas Works - None

4 - Railroad Station - None

5 - Telephone central

1 Automatic Central Station for 300 pairs in Travaux Publics building.

6 - Telegraph Office - by phone

7 - Cable office - None

8 - Radio Station - None

9 - Government office buildings

Travaux Publics : these 3 buildings located
Telegraphes Terrestres : at corner Street 2 & Ave.
Service Hydraulique : de l'Egalite.
Poste (Ave. de l'Egalité, bloc 2-3)
Service Sanitaire (Street 2)
Douane (Str.2)
Station des Pompiers (Fire station) (Corner Streets 2 & Sans Culottes).

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C) - GONAIVES (Cont'd)

10 - Ice Plant

1 Ice plant (Electric Sta. Str.2) No refrigeration space. Daily capacity 3000 lb (~~estimated~~)

11 - Hospitals

1 Hospital (Str.2) 81 beds. Excess 16.

12 - Large motor repair shops - None

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D) - CAYES

1 - Water Works

Gallon per day 24 h.

Maximum	Minimum
228,000	190,000

1 Well-2 pumps
No chlorination

2 - Power Plants

2 Units 60 HP 200 V. 3 phases
110 V. 60 cycles
3 Wire systems

3 - Gas Works - None

4 - Railroad Station - None

5 - Telephone Central

1 Automatic Central Station for 500 pairs in Travaux Publics building.

6 - Telegraph Office - by phone

7 - Cable office - None

8 - Radio Station - None

~~Travaux Publics~~

9 - Government office buildings

Travaux Publics	Telegraphes Terrestres
Service Hydraulique	Service Sanitaire
Poste	Douane
Banque Nationale	Station des Pompiers (Fire Station)

1D - Ice Plant

1 Ice plant. Daily capacity 1100 lb.
1 " " " " 8000 "
No refrigeration space
Both under same management and in same block (marked 10 IP)

11 - Hospitals

1 Hospital - 97 beds. Excess: 20

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D) - CAYES (Cont'd)

12 - Large motor repair shops - None.

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D) - CAYES (Cont'd)

12 - Large motor repair shops - None.

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

MAR 18 1941
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2608-28
9
WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to No.
Op-16-F-7
A8-2/EF63
Serial No. 0320916
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL LAGRUDER,
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

Subject: Information on Dominican Republic.

Reference: (a) Your Memorandum, G-2/2608-28, of October 23, 1940.

Enclosure: (A) One (1) Copy of N.A. Dominican Republic Conf. Serial No. R-226-40, of November 12, 1940.

1. The enclosure furnishes information gathered in response to the request contained in the reference.

H. D. Bode

H. D. Bode,
By direction.

Brigadier General John Lagruder, U. S. Army,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAY 7 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2608-28
10
WAR DEPARTMENT

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-F-7
A8-2/EF63(10-10)
Serial No. 0259816
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MAGRUDER, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

Subject: Information on Dominican Republic.

Reference: (a) Your memorandum of October 10.

Enclosures:

(A) City plan map of Ciudad Trujillo, showing plans for future development, Administrative Counsel, District of Santo Domingo, 1938.

(B) City and Town Sheet No. 1, Santo Domingo City (Ciudad Trujillo) Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, April, 1923.

(C) City and Town Sheet No. 2, Santiago, Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, August, 1923.

(D) City and Town Sheet No. 3, San Pedro de Macoris, Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, March, 1923.

(E) City and Town Sheet No. 7, Puerto Plata, Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, June, 1923.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Op-16-F-7
A8-2/EF63(10-10)
Serial No. 0259816
CONFIDENTIAL

1. The following information, requested in reference (a) is furnished:

CIUDAD TRUJILLO

City Plans herewith, enclosures (A) and (B).

(a) Water works.

(1) Capacity: 3,400,000 gallons daily.

(2) Source: Dam at headwaters of the Jaina River, 30 kms. from Ciudad Trujillo. Water piped by aqueduct to reservoir 500 yards N. E. of International Hospital. (Enclosure A). Chlorinated, but usually boiled as necessary additional precaution.

(b) Power plant: Located just North of Ozama Bridge, on west bank of river.

capacity ?

(c) Gas works - none.

(d) Railroads - none.

(e) Telephone central: Foot of Calle de la Separación (Calle El Conde). 180 lines in use (1923).

(f) Telegraph office: At telephone central, foot of Calle de la Separación.

(g) Cable office: Calle General Luperon No. 12.

Cable terminal: East bank of Ozama River, 200 yards below bridge.

(h) Government Radio Station: Foot of Calle Cambronal.

Broadcasting Stations: There are four, HIA, HID, HIR, and HII. No information as to location.

(i) Government Buildings - See Enclosure (A).

(j) Ice plant: Corner Calle General Cabral and Calle General Cambrosso (No. 87 on Enclosure B). Capacity 25 tons daily.

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(k) Hospitals:

Locations on map, enclosure (A).

(1) International Hospital.

60 beds. Equipment modern and adequate.

(2) Padre Billini.

240 beds. Capable of expansion to 450 beds by use of porches and corridors. Equipment not modern. X-Ray machine less than 2 years old (1939).

(3) Dr. Marion (Military)

Capacity, 200 beds. Expansion of 25% possible by use of corridors. X-Ray equipment modern.

(4) Ramfis (children)

Capacity, 200 beds. Capable of 30% expansion through use of corridor. X-Ray equipment.

(l) Large motor repair shops: none.

SANTIAGO

City Plan herewith, enclosure (c).

(a) Water works: Source Yaque river. Pumped to filtration plant and reservoir on El Castillo Hill (Radio Hill) East of city. Capacity of reservoir, 1,700,000 gallons. Water should be boiled before use.

(b) Power plant: Located near Yaque river about 1,000 yards S.W. of fort. Capacity 22,000 amps.

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(c) Gas works - none.

(d) Railroad Station, yards and repair shops. Station, north side of city, No. 26 on enclosure (C). One siding at station. No repair shop.

(e) Telephone: Central on Calle 16 de Agosto near plaza (long distance). Local telephone exchange near Fortaleza San Luis. Capacity, 425 lines. More accurate

(f) Telegraph office, Calle San Luis 19.

(g) Cable office, Calle San Luis 19.

(h) Radio stations: No information. X
One broadcasting station, call letters HIS.

(i) Government - office buildings, see enclosure (C).

(j) Ice plant: At N.W. edge of city, No. 5 on map. Capacity, about 10 tons daily.

(k) Hospitals

(1) Clinica Mercedes, Calle Beller No. 3. Capacity, 10 beds. Emergency capacity, 20 beds. No X-Ray machine.

(2) Sanitorio Español, Calle Duverge. Capacity, 30 beds. Emergency capacity, 40 beds. One X-Ray machine.

(3) Clínica Italiano, Calle Restauración. Capacity, 10 beds. Emergency capacity, 12 beds. One x-Ray machine.

(4) Municipal Hospital, Calle Union. Capacity, 47 beds. No X-Ray machine.

(l) Large motor repair shops - none.

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SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

City plan map herewith, enclosure (D).

(a) Water works: none.

(b) Power plant: Northern edge of town, one block from waterfront (No. 11, Enclosure (D). Two generators, 300 and 125 kw.

(c) Gas works: none.

(d) Railroads: Two narrow gage railroads, constructed by sugar companies, enter city and terminate at waterfront. No passenger service.

(e) Telephone central, Calle Rafael Delignel No. 27. About 300 lines.

(f) and (g) Telegraph and cable office, Avenida España (No. 26 Enclosure (D).

(h) Radio: Two broadcasting stations, HIE and HIM, location not known.

(i) Government office buildings: See Enclosure (D).

(j) Ice plant: Two, numbers 12 and 15, enclosure (D). Capacity, "beyond present needs".

(k) Hospitals:

(1) Par el Padre Luciani, 600 meters from dock (number 4, enclosure D). Capacity 40 beds.

(l) Large motor repair shops: none.

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PUERTO PLATA

See Enclosure (E), City plan map.

(a) Water works: Source, mountain streams. Reservoir, 1-1/2 miles S.W. of city. Capacity, 250,000 gallons.

(b) Power plant: On Calle 30 de Marzo. Inoperative from 1921 to 1938. No information as to capacity.

(c) Gas works: none.

(d) Railroad Station: At head of dock (No. 18 on map). Railroad Yard: just west of town. Railroad repair shop: West of station, No. 19 on map.

(e) Telephone Central, 24 Calle Mella. 200 local lines.

(f) Telegraph office, No. 8 on Map, in block West of market.

(g) Cable office, Calle Dominicana 54. Sea terminal of cables: East point of harbor entrance; Cable shed at Calle Gonzales 10.

(h) Radio station: There is one 100 watt transmitter, call sign HIP. No information as to location.

(i) Government buildings: See map.

(j) Ice plant, Calle Mella. Capacity, 12 tons daily.

(k) Hospital: Just south of city, Number 14 on map. Capacity, 33 beds. 60 emergency beds.

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(1) Large motor repair shops - none.

2. The return of Enclosure (A) is requested.

J & D Bode

H. D. Bode
By direction.

Sources:

Monograph of Ciudad Trujillo, office of Naval Intelligence, December, 1938.

Monograph of Dominican Republic, U. S. Marine Corps, 1937.

Naval Attaché reports, 1940.

Brigadier General John Magruder, U. S. Army,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2 Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2608-28
11
WAR DEPARTMENT
RC

In reply
refer to
Serial #1187

ROOM 811
1270 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

3-1
JUN 24 1941

TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6-1484-85

FDS/eh

June 11, 1941.

Subject: Publications on the Dominican Republic.

To: The A.C. of S., G-2
War Department
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 12 1941

Herewith forwarded are two publications entitled "Riqueza Forestal Dominicana" and "Rocos y Minerales de la Republica Dominicana", which may be of interest to G-2.

Frederick D. Sharp

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Lieut. Col., G.S.C.

Encls. 2
"Riqueza Forestal Dominicana"
"Rocos y Minerales de la Republica Dominicana"

2 pamphlets
sec file
6/25/41

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File With: 2608-28

Subsequent Papers will be found under the

New System.

Number: NLS 091. Dominican Republic

(This is a temporary form which will be destroyed at the time the papers in the old file are actually transferred to the new system.)

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0 Enclosures
2608 – 29
1
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6 – 1 For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

New Orleans, MID **MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT** Haiti
Country Reported On

Subject COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS **I. G. No.**
Brief Descriptive Title

REC'D-G-2 JUL 23 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability:
A. J. Garcia, traveling representative for Dantzler Lumber & Export Co.,
Tampa, Florida.
Considered reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

There is a large and powerful German colony in Haiti. Up to a short while ago Ernst Leuders, a merchant in Port au Prince, was the recognized head of the Nazi group.

There are three large German firms in Haiti which up to a short time ago were still doing business with the U. S.: Reinbold & Company, Port au Prince, Otto Schutt, Cape Haiti, and Seidel & Company, Aux Cayes. These firms are all openly anti-American, and until recently their names were not included in the black list.

Levi G. Brown
LEVI G. BROWN
Colonel, U. S. Army.

G–2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From MxAx New Orleans, La Report No. 86 Date July 21, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

ACW/ab

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OCS Form 17

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—14547

Page

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2608-29
2.
G-2
JFP

B2/2608-29/1

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

July 31, 1941
(Date)

Subject: COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS
Ernst Leuders, Reinbold & Company,
Otto Schutt, and Seidel & Company

Summary of Information:

There is a large and powerful German colony in Haiti. Up to a short while ago Ernst Leuders, a merchant in Port au Prince, was the recognized head of the Nazi group.

There are three large German firms in Haiti which up to a short time ago were still doing business with the U. S.: Reinbold & Company, Port au Prince, Otto Schutt, Cape Haiti, and Seidel & Company, Aux Cayes. These firms are all openly anti-American, and until recently their names were not included in the black list.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

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

1-1

January 25, 1939.

2 encs

2020-1

FEB 23 1939
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

file
noted by cal
magruder
copy sent
to Intel
Br.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Subject: Dominican Air and Naval Station at Calderas Bay.

In connection with previous correspondence, there is inclosed herewith a copy of a Memorandum, relative to the above subject, which has been received from Mr. Eugene M. Hinkle of the Legation of the United States at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

For the Acting Chief of Bureau:

NORMAN RANDOLPH,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

Inclosure:
Copy Memorandum,
as stated.

not read in R-2

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FEB 23 1939
NAVAL INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1

Encl 1

2020-1

1

MEMORANDUM

Calderas Bay is described in paragraphs 224 - 2236 of H. O. no. 128, Sailing Directions for the West Indies 1936, and undoubtedly in more recent editions of this publication. It is a narrow bay running almost east and west about three and a half miles in length and ranging from a half to one and a half miles in width. A good motor highway has recently been extended from the town of Baní, which is located 66 kilometers west of the capital, and a naval detachment of 91 men has already been stationed at the recently established base, which consists of a warehouse and barracks, together with the huts of salt workers and fishermen which formerly constituted the village of Calderas.

Two small wooden docks 75 feet in length have been built at the eastern extremity of the bay adjoining the land station while a third similar pier is under construction. It is intended to undertake more permanent works provided that certain engineering difficulties can be overcome. The principal of these obstacles is the entire absence of fresh water. Although Calderas Bay was formed by the ancient outpourings of several rivers, including the Rio Ocoa, later shifts in the course of these streams left it without fresh water and it now lies on parched desert coast where no streams flow. In fact this absence of fresh water has accounted for the extended salt industry which has long been carried out on Salinas Point, a sandy and low tongue of land which protects the bay at the south. Salt is produced there by evaporation from sea water and

forms

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forms the principal source of raw material used in General Trujillo's lucrative salt monopoly.

In carrying out General Trujillo's energetic drive to make Calderas Bay a station of considerable military importance his principal adjutant has been Lt. Col. Charles A. McLaughlin, a former marine sergeant long in the employ of the Dominican Army. Lt. Col. McLaughlin on January 13 in a chartered Pan American Airways plane flew from Miami with a group of American engineers to examine the bay. They landed on that water and remained only a few hours carrying out investigations the nature of which are secret. It is understood that Lt. Col. McLaughlin and the engineers returned at once to Miami.

The present naval base is defended by a battery of two 75 millimeter guns mounted on the southernmost of two conical hills some 200 feet high which lie at the eastern extremity of the bay, bearing approximately 375° from the windmill tower erected by the store house at the head of the docks. From mid channel entering the bay, bearing roughly 220° on the Point Salinas Light, the battery bears approximately 120°. These bearings are approximate as they were taken without azimuth, using merely the lubber lines of a boat compass. There are also two 37 millimeter guns located on land mounts bearing approximately 100° from the end of the docks. The 75's on top of the hill are said to have a range of around 12,000 yards but they are visible from the sea and form a better target than anything they would be firing against on the horizon.

The chief military importance of Calderas Bay, which undoubtedly

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undoubtedly has not been forgotten by the Generalissimo, is its potential use as an air base. Not only is there an E.W. runway of over three miles but a good N.S. runway toward the mouth of the bay of at least a mile and a half which would be adequate for the largest seaplanes now in use. Furthermore the low mud flats beyond the head of the bay appear sufficiently firm, if protected by drainage, to provide a perfect natural landing field with an E.W. runway of a mile and a half and a N.W.-S.E. runway of one mile. The only obstacles are the two conical hills previously mentioned which would form an obstruction to the W. and N.W. of these land runways.

Recognition of the importance of Calderas Bay as an air base has already been given by Pan American Airways which on January 10 instructed the pilot of its South American Clipper, a Sikorsky 42, to circle the bay on his northbound flight and make a cursory survey of its possibilities as a landing place.

In addition to the engineering and fortification work already carried out General Trujillo has caused an extensive law to be passed which establishes Calderas Bay as a naval and air station where the entire marine branch of the Dominican armed forces will maintain its headquarters. Although the statute is rather loosely drafted it seems in effect to place the entire maritime jurisdiction of the Dominican Republic in the hands of the Commanding Officer of the Calderas naval station who in turn is subordinate to the Chief of the General Staff. The naval detachment in Calderas is charged not only with the usual duties of

coast

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coast guard patrol but also with the enforcement of the police laws of the Republic and other laws and regulations such as those governing fishing, hunting, the carrying of firearms, etc., in the marginal waters, coasts and islands of the Republic. A translation of this basic statute accompanies this memorandum.

RMMc/wlg

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Translation RMMc/vmm

From GACETA OFICIAL no. 5260 of December 30, 1938.

FEB 23 1939 NAVAL INTEL. DIV.

2020-1

Law Declaring Calderas Bay a Naval and Air Station

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS
In the Name of the Republic
HAS GIVEN THE FOLLOWING LAW:

Number 55.

Article 1.- The bay of Las Calderas, situated on the south coast ~~of~~ the territory of the Republic, between Calderas and Matasola points, at 18° 13' 23" north latitude, and 70° 31' 32" west longitude, is declared to be a naval and air station and is set aside as a base for the units of the National Navy and of military aircraft.

Article 2.- The naval and air station is an organization of the Army provided with the necessary personnel under the immediate command of a Commanding Officer, and the service shall be organized in accordance with the military system and regulations.

Paragraph . Everything referring to the naval service and military aviation shall be in the charge of a naval officer under the immediate orders of the Commanding Officer of the naval and air station. The Chief of the General Staff shall provide for the construction of barracks, machine shops, warehouses, arsenals, deposits, fortifications and any other edifice for the lodging of the forces stationed there and for the emplacement of coast artillery.

Article 3.- The entire extension of the bay between the points mentioned, as well as the territorial waters in an extension of three leagues from the coast, from the outermost point or from the ebb tide line, is declared a

military

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military zone; and in consequence, with the exceptions which are established below, it is prohibited for merchant vessels, whether motivated by sail or by power, aircraft either national or foreign, as well as vessels of war and aircraft of a foreign nationality, to navigate within the ambit of the jurisdictional waters without authorization of the Chief of the General Staff.

Paragraph.- The terrestrial military zone shall be determined by law.

Article 4.- Nevertheless in the transit and navigation through territorial waters no impediment shall be placed against national and foreign merchant vessels crossing them, nor shall they be molested in their navigation for inspection if their course, distance from land and other characteristics leads to the conviction that they are heading for a port of the Republic.

Paragraph.- Nevertheless the right of investigation shall be exercised within the jurisdictional waters when notice is had that some vessel, whose characteristics are known and for which orders to watch or register have been issued, shall coincide with the appearance of some vessel in view.

Article 5.- The units or vessels of the National Navy shall be destined to the service of coast guard, and in case of emergency or any service of urgent character the Chief of the General Staff shall provide that any vessel not attached to the base shall supply the service necessary in substitution of the vessel appointed elsewhere.

Article 6.- The personnel of the crew of the vessels shall conserve their character as auxiliary members of the

judicial

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judicial police with all the attributes conferred upon them by the General Police Regulations, the laws and general orders emanating from the General Staff and, in consequence, they are authorized to detain merchant vessels in any case, especially in those which refer to the violation of the Customs and Ports Law, the law on smuggling, the law of sanitation and the law on fishing. Thus such personnel is obliged:

a) To watch over the fulfillment of the laws, regulations and dispositions concerning navigation and the merchant marine;

b) To watch against the infringement of the laws on fishing;

c) To rescue shipwrecked seamen and to aid and protect vessels and merchandise which have been the object of shipwreck;

d) To enforce the laws on quarantine and immigration;

e) To protect national and foreign merchant vessels in the legal trade which they are carrying out;

f) To suppress mutinies on board national vessels, and in foreign vessels at the petition of the captain;

g) To watch for the fulfillment of the hunting laws and the provisions governing the use of arms within the limits of the zone;

h) To maintain order in the ports, keys, islands, wharfs, maritime establishments, careening beaches, dry docks, and shops located in the maritime terrestrial zone;

i) To assist vessels in case of fire, stranding or accident of any kind;

j) To be watchful for compliance with the international

maritime

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maritime laws;

k) To destroy visible obstacles to navigation;

l) To see for the fulfillment of the provisions on the transportation of forest products and the provisions governing the exploitation of keys which are the property of the State;

ll) To detain deserters of the Army and Navy;

m) To chase and detain delinquents upon the keys, coasts, etc.;

n) To watch over the fulfillment of the laws and provisions of any nature within their jurisdiction.

Article 7.- It is the duty of the personnel attached to the Naval and Air Station to give the greatest aid to the legitimate traffic of lawful commerce; and to those ends they should seek to follow the routine which results to the least prejudice and delay in the inspection which they may carry out.

Article 8.- In cases of stranding and other accidents to a vessel, the officer who goes to its aid shall preferably attempt the rescue of passengers and crew and should take them to the nearest port or inhabited point in the coast where they may be attended to, and he is not obligated to carry out towing or salvaging operations of the injured vessel, because these services correspond to private maritime enterprises. Until such aid arrives the officer shall give the vessel the most indispensable services in the sense of not making its situation worse, such as that of fastening cables or lines, anchors, etc., and shall request by means of the radiotelegraph, or in any other form, aid from the consul of the country of the nationality of the

vessel

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vessel or of its owner, if the vessel which has suffered the accident is foreign, or if it is of Dominican nationality such aid shall be requested from the corresponding authorities.

Article 9.- On open coasts the services to which the previous article refers shall be made by the (Commanding) Officer with the character of urgency and in the measure which the circumstances require to prevent the total loss of the vessel in case of heavy seas.

Article 10.- If during the navigation of a merchant vessel it should suffer damage which gives rise to springing a leak, the officer commanding the vessel which goes to its aid is obliged to render such services as shall place the vessel in safety and prevent, if possible, its sinking.

Article 11.- In case of fire on board a vessel navigating within the jurisdictional waters, the Commanding Officer shall proceed with the necessary rapidity to its aid accompanied by the personnel he has at his disposition to prevent the catastrophe. He should always act in harmony with the captain or owner of the burning vessel.

Article 12.- When salvaging services are given, or other aid, and for such aid extraordinary expenses are incurred, the (Commanding) Officer shall make up a bill of those expenses with an indication of the material used and this bill shall be send jointly with the acts and other documents to the Chief of the General Staff to be proceeded with by the latter.

Article 13.- In the interest of the service the Commanding Officer shall place himself in contact with the customs authorities in case of transgressions of the fiscal laws relative to the customs service.

Article

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

Article 14.- During the period of the closed season the Commanding Officer shall maintain the strictest vigilance and it is his obligation to carry out the inspections which he may deem necessary on board vessels which navigate within the zone and to supervise the arts of fishing to establish whether they are in conformity with the provisions of the law in that matter.

Article 15.- The officers aboard vessels attached to the service of the Naval and Air Station should know all the landing places, beaches, bays, stuaries, etc., of the zone under their vigilance and should investigate the resources so far as foodstuffs, fuel, oil, etc., are concerned at a given moment. To this effect they should prepare a sketch of the coast of the zone under their vigilance with an indication of the landing places, depths of water at low tide and most important points of reference on land.

Article 16.- When a vessel is found derelict or abandoned the Commanding Officer shall deliver it to the customs authorities of the nearest port with a report which should state the circumstances in which she was found, the approximate location as well as an inventory of the objects found on board.

Article 17.- When it is desired to visit a vessel to inspect her she shall navigate in accordance with orders and upon being sufficiently close for steam-whistle signals, four long whistles of about five seconds duration each shall be given, each one at an interval of one second, carrying out furthermore the corresponding signal of the international code in case the vessel should be of foreign registry.

Article 18.- Every national vessel which does not carry the documents required by law to carry out maritime

traffic

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traffic shall not be permitted to continue navigation and shall be obliged to proceed to the nearest port, all of which shall be recorded in the report which establishes the infraction committed.

Paragraph.- Also a vessel navigating through waters not authorized by her license, or which may exercise any other traffic distinct from that authorized by her license or registry, shall be prevented from continuing the navigation and shall be proceeded with as provided for in the previous paragraph.

Article 19.- During the hours between the setting and rising of the sun vessels which navigate or which are anchored shall be watched to establish whether they carry the regulation lights lit and in contrary case they shall be proceeded against in the form indicated in the preceding article.

Article 20.- Every national vessel inspected shall state in the log book the hour, place and result of the inspection. If the result of the inspection is favorable it will be noted with this phrase: "Inspection Complete." On the contrary ~~xxxx~~ if there is motive for some observation the infraction which has been committed shall be set down with precision.

Article 21.- The extraction of sand from the maritime zone and the maritime terrestrial zone is not permitted unless there exists written authority from the Chief of the General Staff.

Article 22.- In the closed periods established by the hunting laws vigilance shall be maintained on the keys and the maritime terrestrial zones in order that the closed

season

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season is not violated.

Article 23.- All officers are in the duty of knowing and studying the navigation treaties which the Republic may have signed with other nations in order not to commit errors for lack of their knowledge.

Given in the Chamber of Deputies on December 21, 1938; passed by the Senate on December 22, 1938; promulgated by the President of the Republic on December 27, 1938.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV
JUL 11 1940
2020-2
WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

July 1st, 1940.

Letter #38

Subject : Transfer of officers Garde of Haiti

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

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 10 1940

1.- Herewith is copy of S.O.#4, 1940, Headquarters of the Garde d'Haiti. There are two significant transfers listed in this order : 1) the transfer of Major Laroche from Chief of Police, Port-au-Prince, to the command of the Department of the North West; 2) the transfer of Captain Merceron from Chief of the "Maison Militaire" (senior aid to the President) to the post of Chief of Police, Port-au-Prince. Many of the transfers listed in paragraph 1 of this order were made in order to remove from the Police Department in Port-au-Prince officers senior to Captain Merceron. The transfers made in paragraph 3 are considered normal.

2.- Major Laroche has been reported in the past as being unsympathetic with Americans and with american interest. However, recently he has shown a very cooperative attitude toward the Mission and toward the Legation. Laroche is very high strung in temperament, and I am informed that he is inclined to question and argue about orders issued to him. It is commonly known that the Chief of Police functions more directly under the President of the Republic than under the Commandant of the Garde. It is probably because of this arrangement that the Commandant and Laroche have not in recent months been on best terms. I have been told that several of the Cabinet members particularly dislike Laroche.

The post to which he is assigned, Commandant of the Department of the North West, is unquestionably the most undesirable post in Haiti for a field officer of the Garde,

3.- The position as Chief of Police at Port-au-Prince is undoubtedly one of the most important assignments to be made. Although Merceron has had a very little if any training in this line, he is considered entirely loyal to the President and it is probable that for this reason he was selected for this job.

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Major, Infantry, DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission

GHW:MJ

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2020-2
WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTIER GENERAL LE LA GARDE D'HAITI.
PORT AU PRINCE, REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI.
Le 27 Juin 1940.

ORDRE SPECIAL.
No. . . . . 4.
1940.

1. Les transfèrements effectués le 20 Juin 1940 sont confirmés par les présentes:

a) Le Major Roche B. Laroche, GdH., au poste d'Inspecteur du Département Militaire de l'Artibonite.
b) Le Major Constant Poitevien, GdH., au poste d'Inspecteur du Département Militaire du Nord-Ouest.
c) Le Major Exantus Jn-Charles, GdH., au poste d'Inspecteur du Département Militaire du Sud.
d) Le Capitaine Arnauld Merceron, GdH., au poste de Chef de la Police de Port-au-Prince.
e) Le Capitaine Emile Zamor, GdH., au poste de Commandant du District de Jérémie.
f) Le Capitaine Alfred Forbin, GdH., au poste de Commandant du District de Pétionville.
g) Le Capitaine Louis Mazard, GdH., au poste de Commandant du District de Cerca-la-Source.
h) Le Capitaine Linné Xavier, GdH., au poste de Commandant de la 4ème Compagnie, GdH., Police, Port-au-Prince.
i) Le Capitaine Dupuy Ducrépin, GdH., au poste de Commandant du District des Cayes.
j) Le Lieutenant Charles Lochard, GdH., au poste de Chef de la Maison Militaire du Président de la République.

2. Au retour du Major A. Roland, GdH., du congé dont il jouit actuellement, le Major Georges Dupuy, GdH., retournera à son poste d'inspecteur du Département Militaire de l'Artibonite. Aussitôt relevé, le Major Roche B. Laroche, GdH., ira prendre le commandement du Département Militaire du Nord-Ouest. Le Colonel Cham, GdH., viendra alors à Port-au-Prince comme Commandant du Service Cotier et le Major Gaston St-Victor, GdH., aura les fonctions d'Assistant du Quartier-Maitre en Chef de la Garde d'Haiti.

3. Les transfèrements suivants effectués le 27 Juin 1940 sont confirmés par les présentes.

a) Le Lieutenant Lys Ambroise, GdH., à Bainet comme Commandant de Sous-District.
b) Le Lieut. Alexius Jn-Paul, GdH., à Miragoane comme Commandant de Sous-District.
c) Le Lieut. Léon D. Paris, GdH., au Dépot Q-M., comme Officier de service.
d) Le Lieut. Fritz Brierre, GdH., au Dist. de la Police, P-au-P., comme Off. Serv.
e) Le Lieut. Roger Rameau, GdH., au Dist.Pol., P-au-P., comme Officier de service.
f) Le Ss/Lt.Roger Lescot, GdH., au Cap-Haitien comme commandant de Ss/District.
g) Le Ss-Lt. Charles Solages, GdH., à Lascahobas comme Commandant de Sous-Dist.
h) Le Ss/Lt. Léon G. Pierre, GdH., à Dame-Marie comme Commandant de Ss-Dist.
i) Le Ss/Lt Marc Gagneron, GdH., au Dist Pol, P-au-P., comme Officier de service,
j) L'Adj. Morès Garcia, GdH., au Dist. Pol., P-au-P., comme Officier de service.
k) Le Ss/Lt. Roger Bellande, GdH., remplira les fonctions de Commandant du Sous-

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2020 - 3

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QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

Letter No.96

July 9th, 1941.

Subject : Cadet maneuvers 1941.

REC'D-G-2 JUL 15 1941

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington DC.

1. Attached hereto a report on the Cadet maneuvers submitted this date to the President of the Republic of Haiti. President Lescot has already accepted the recommendations that the mobile troops of the Garde d'Haiti be required to participate in monthly field exercices. This is the first time since the arrival of the United States Military Mission to Haiti that troops of the Garde d'Haiti have been directed to participate in any kind of field exercices except those conducted in conjunction with the Ecole Militaire.

Leo A. Bessette

LEO A. BESSETTE
Lt.Colonel, Inf. USA
Chief U.S. Military Mission

LAB/MJT

Enclosure : copy of report to President (English)

3-2 with thanks file 1/a

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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3-1 6 2020-4
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

July, 8th, 1941

His Excellency

The President of the Republic of Haiti

PALAIS NATIONAL

Mr. President,

I have the honor to submitt to your Excellency for his information a report of maneuvers held in order to train the Cadets of the Ecole Militaire during the period between June 13th on 23rd.

As indicated in the maneuvers plans previously submitted to you, the purpose of the maneuvers was to train the third Class, graduating July 5th, in the duties of platoon and company commanders in the field. For this purpose, the Presidential Garde batallion furnished 200 soldiers, the Department of the Center furnish 25 and the Department of the North 75, total officiers, enlisted men and Cadets amounting to about 400. This force was organized into two groups, Reds and Blues, each group was subdivised into two rifles companies of 3 platoons each. As accompanying weapons, a section of machine guns and a platoon of 81 m/m mortar was organized.

The maneuver group left Port-au-Prince June 13th by motor transportation and proceeded to Port-de-Paix where two problems were held. The Cadets Officers were required to move their troops in advance guard formation, to make contact with the opposing troops over terrain previously selected by the maneuvers directors, to make an estimate of the situation, issue the necessary orders for the employment of their respective units, and to keep in touch with the situation by use of messengers and liaison officers.

The Cadets left Port-de-Paix on Sunday 15th for Cap-Haitian. The troops remaining on Port-de-Paix until Tuesday June 17th. While at Cap-Haitian awaiting the arrival of the troops, small Infantry problems

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were conducted in the vicinity of Cap-Haitian by the Cadets. On the arrival of the troops, two problems were held over extremely difficult terrain.

In all these problems, Cadets Officers were rotated daily. They showed themselves well qualified to apply the tactical principles which they had learned at the Military Academy. The most interesting problem held was one involving a landing made at night by the Red troops for the purpose of siezing the city of the Cap-Haitian. After the principles of landing operations had been explained to all those participating in the maneuvers, both the landing force and the defending force carried out the various phases of their role and in an extremely intelligent manner. Entire maneuvers forces departed from Cap-Haitian on Sunday June 22th and arrived at Verrettes the same day. The next morning June 23rd a problem was held on the vicinity of Borel. Immediately after the problem the troops departed for Port-au-Prince arriving the home station about 2 p. m. same afternoon.

Compared to the maneuvers held last year, certain points are to be noted :

a) Officer umpires fonctionned much more efficiently and understood their role much better;

b) Platoon and company commanders maintained control over their units much more efficiently;

c) The troops showed the effect of the instruction given during the year in the principles of deployments;

d) Last year, the Chief of the Military Mission, as controled Officer, took complete charge of the maneuvers. This year, the maneuvers were conducted entirely by Officers of the Garde of Haiti, the Chief of the Mission acting more or less in the capacity of observer.

e) Officers of the Garde of Haiti showed considerable interest and enthousiasm for the maneuvers and indicated that, given the necessary training and instruction in field work, they are perfectly qualified to handle troops on the field.

The Chief of Staff of the Garde of Haiti, Colonel André, the Commander of the Department of the North, Colonel Laraque, the Commander of the Presidential Garde, Major Armand, cooperated in making the maneùvers a success.

It is felt that the Cadets of the third Class received consi-

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derable command training as a result of these maneuvers, commander training which will be a considerable value to the Garde.

The enlisted men showed a very high degree of enthousiasm for the maneuvers. They were willing and eager at all times and demonstrated that if probably trained and led, they can give a good account of themselves in the field.

Recommandations :

a) It is recommended that annual maneuvers for the Cadets of the Ecole Militaire be continued;

b) That the number of enlisted men participating be increased;

c) That more instruction in Combat duty be given to the troops during the training year namely : scouting and patrolling; advance Gard problems; extended order exercices; use of patrols, and at least one a month, each company be requiring to participate in an overnight march involving a tactical situation.

The maneuvers on the last two years indicated very clearly the need of special instruction for the non-commissionned officers of the Garde in field work. The non-commissionned officers appeared to be willing and interested in maneuvers but lacking the training to carry out their role. A four months course of instruction at the Ecole Militaire for selected non-commissionned officers of the Garde is strongly recommended.

Conclusion : In order to play its role in hemispheric defense, a portion of the Garde of Haiti must be organized, equipped and trained as a field force capable not only of taking the field but capable of being rapidly expended into a larger field force if and when the occasion arrives. To command the field force, one or two Officers of field grade should be sent to the United States and attached to an Infentry unit for a period of at least 6 months.

Leo A Bessette

LAB./SRT.

LEO A. BESSETTE.
Lt.Colonel USA.
Chief U.S. Military Mission and
Director of the Military School.

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

2353-1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

WAR DEPARTMENT

June 15, 1918.

MAJOR C. H. MASON
JUN 21 1918 (43)
LIEUT. ELSER

Attention of Military Intelligence Branch.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and has the honor to transmit the enclosed communication for consideration and such action as may be required.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
RECT JUN 18 1918

Enclosure:
From Santo Domingo, No. 343,
May 23, 1918.

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ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK
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MAY 29 1918
WAR DEPARTMENT

Legation of The
United States of America.
Santo Domingo, D. R.
May 23, 1918.

No. 343.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

S i r:

Referring to your No. 209 of April 27, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Department of State by the Office of the Chief of Staff of the War Department, I have the honor to inclose herewith a report on the "GUARDIA NACIONAL DOMINICANA" from the Acting Commandant, Major C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William W. Russell.

822

Inclosure:

1-Copy of report on "Guardia Nacional Dominicana dated May 15, 1918.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc. 2

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT
JUN 8 1918

Enclosure No. 1- Despatch No. 343- Mr. Russell to Secretary of State dated May 23, 1918. 2353-1

Number of Copies.....1.....

WAR DEPARTMENT

Santo Domingo City, D. R.

15 May 1918.

From: Commandant, Guardia Nacional Dominicana.

To: Department of Interior and Police.

Subject: Request of Department of Foreign Relations, Dominican Government, for information concerning organization of Guardia Nacional Dominicana.--

1. In compliance with request the following is submitted.

ORGANIZATION.

General Headquarters, Santo Domingo City, D. R.

1 Colonel Commandant
1 Staff Major, Adjutant General, Intelligence Officer and Judge Advocate.
1 Staff Major, Intendent General (Chief Quartermaster)
2 Staff Second Lieutenants, aides
1 Chief Clerk (civilian)
1 Confidential clerk "
1 File Clerk "
1 Law Clerk "
1 Quartermaster Clerk "
1 Pay Clerk "

Headquarters, Department of the South, Santo Domingo City.

1 Major, Director and Asst. Commandant.

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U. S. Military Intelligence

2 Majors, Inspectors

1 Staff Captain, Dept. Adjt. and Asst. Intelligence Officer.

1 Clerk to Director (civilian)

1 Clerk to Adjutant "

3 Agents, Intelligence "

Headquarters Detachment (enlisted)

1 First Sergeant

3 Sergeants Major (1 to each Inspector, 1 to Department Adjutant)

1 Q. M. Sergeant, Pay Dept.

1 Sergeant

2 Corporals

26 Guardias (orderlies etc.)

2 Cornetas

Headquarters, Department North, Santiago, D. R.

1 Major, Director-

2 Majors, Inspectors

1 Staff Captain, Dept. Adjt, Asst. Intelligence Officer.

1 Staff Captain, Asst. Quartermaster

3 Clerks, civilians, 1 each to Director, Adjutant

3 Agents, Intelligence, civilian Quartermaster

Headquarters Detachment, enlisted.

1 Sergeant

3 Sergeants Major (1 each to Inspectors, 1 to Adjt.)

1 Q. M. Sergeant

2 Corporals

20 Guardias (orderlies)

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14 Companies, with personnel as follows:

1 Captain
1 1st Lieutenant
1 2nd Lieutenant
1 1st Sergeant
1 Company Q. M. Sergeant
4 Sergeants
8 Corporals
1 Corneta
1 Cook
1 Artificer
56 Guardias

---

76 3 Officers, 73 enlisted

Additional allowance for service as Frontier Guard

3 2nd Lieutenants
4 Sergeants
8 Corporals
42 Guardias

57

Guardia Nacional Band

1 Director
1 Sub-Director
1 Drum Major
7 Musicians, 1st class
10 Musicians, 2nd class
10 Musicians, 3rd class

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2. The present strength of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana, under date of April 30, 1918 as follows:

1 Major, U. S. M. C. Commandant

6 Captains, U. S. M. C., (1 Director Dept. North, 4 Inspectors) 1 Adjt. Dept. North.

1 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C. (Commanding Company)

9 Sergeants, U. S. M. C. (Company Commanders)

2 Corporals, U. S. M. C. (Company Commanders)

30 Commissioned officers of the Guardia

994 Enlisted, includes 22 in band

11 Clerks, civilian

1054

18 enlisted, papers delayed in mail

1072 total strength

3. The present equipment of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana is following that of the U. S. M. C. Requisitions have been submitted for the purchase of the necessary equipment from the United States and same is being shipped to the different organizations as fast as received. The first invoice of uniforms, received some time during the months of August and September, 1917, is about exhausted. Orders have been placed for further supply of clothing and equipage and some articles have already been received. Delay is of course caused by war demands in the United States.

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At present the companies are armed with rifles obtained from the Military Government, same having been seized or turned over by Dominicans under the Proclamation establishing Military Government. A supply of Krag. ammunition has already been received and notice that 1300 Krag rifles have been obtained for Guardia. The condition of the rifles now in service is poor. The companies are armed with Mausers, Belgian carbines, etc. all of obsolete pattern. These will be replaced as soon as the Krags arrive from the United States.

4. The personnel of the Guardia Nacional is contemplated to be as follows:

(a) The Commandant, one Director and the Inspectors to be Officers of the U. S. M. Corps or U. S. Navy. At present they are officers of the Marine Corps.

One Director and who also performs the duty of Asst. Commandant, is an ex officer of the Philippine Constabulary and formerly connected with the Receivership (Dominican)

(b) The Company Commanders at present are members one commissioned officer and the others sergeants or corporals of the U. S. M. Corps, one company commander, an American has been appointed from civil life.

(c) The Adjutant of the Department of the South is a civilian appointee, having formerly served with the Canal Zone Police Force, Pennsylvania State Constabulary, and U. S. Army.

(d) The lieutenants, under the present organization

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organization, are to be of Dominican citizenship.

(e) The enlisted force to be Dominicans.

5. Active organization of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana has been in progress since May 1, 1917. Owing to past prejudices, recruiting has been slow. It has also been necessary to enlist men practically on probation, but even at this, we are making an average gain of about 20 per month at this time. Owing to the unsettled conditions of certain sections of this Republic, it has been necessary to keep detachments out. They lack the necessary training for good work, by this I mean they have not yet lost the ideas of the old regime when they were allowed to take what they wanted to eat and use same in the name of the Government. This fault is being corrected as time passes, but is slow.

6. The present authorized strength of the Guardia is not large enough to meet the demands for the proper policing of the Republic. For example, the Province of Seibo is larger than Porto Rico. In this Province there is, under the present organization, allowed one company of Guardias, namely 3 officers and 73 enlisted men. At the present time it is necessary to have at least three companies in that Province and in order to do so it has been necessary to send companies from Santo Domingo and Macoris Provinces.

7. The Guardia Nacional Dominicana has been working with the U. S. Marines in the field in various occasions and good reports have been received from the Commanding Marine Officers. The enlisted men are willing workers but they must have competent officers over them, those who can maintain absolute

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absolute control over them.

(signed) C. F. Williams.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2 Encs

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

1925 235-3-20

WAR DEPARTMENT

TRADE COMMISSIONER
H.P.Macgowan

Santo Domingo, D.R.
January 19,1925.

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
FEB 10 1925
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

My Dear Major Mckey,

Enclosed you will find two clippings from the "Listin Diario" of January 18, regarding the advisability of rebuilding the Dominican Army. I would like these to be transmitted to the proper man in M.I.D. but do not know who he is. Would you be so kind as to ascertain what officer is dealing with Dominican matters, and to deliver or mail these clippings to him.

An army is the last thing in the world that this country needs, and the last thing that it can afford. Nevertheless there is a constantly growing talk of forming one.

Certain politicians would be glad of an army for furthering their personal political ends and a few disinterested people want one from a mistaken sense of national pride. I guess a third class is formed by the men who think they could secure remunerative posts or commissions.

There does not seem to be any chance of this taking definite form for several years, but it is a thing that is coming eventually,-just as it came in Cuba,-unless the U.S. prohibits it in some way.

For this reason I think M.I.D. will be interested in reading what is being written on the subject.

Kindest personal regard to yourself and family.

Sincerely
H.P.Macgowan.
H.P.Macgowan
Trade Commissioner
(Captain M.I.O.R.C.)

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Latin American Division, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, 2-4-'25

To the M.I.D. War Dept.
J.R. Mckey

Noted by State Dept. 2/9/25

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Listín Diario" Santo Domingo. D.R.
Enero 18/25.

TOPICOS MILITARES.

POR

LUIS VALLEJO DE LA CONCHA

VIII.

Uno de los elementos capitales para la vida de un Estado es su Constitución Militar, es decir, el conjunto de leyes e instituciones que le ponen en aptitud de obtener en poco tiempo y con el menor gasto posible, un ejército numeroso y aguerrido, provisto de todos los elementos necesarios para defender el honor y la integridad nacionales o conservar el orden.

La principal condición de las instituciones es la actualidad. Deben estar en armonía con el país y con la época, y las instituciones militares no pueden ser una excepción. De modo pues, que debemos tratar de adaptar las nuestras a esa primordial condición. El tiempo es factor influyente en el adelanto militar, esto es obvio, pues a nadie se le ocurriría pretender organizar un ejército hoy, sobre las bases del sistema de griegos o romanos, o usar infantería pesada, o imponer la disciplina que distinguió a los ejércitos del gran Federico. Por otra parte la evolución del Derecho tiende a hacer a todos los pueblos iguales, aunque hay que tener en cuenta la diferencias étnicas, climatológicas, políticas, etc. etc. Nosotros debemos, pues, al tratar de estudiar las diversas Constituciones Militares, tratar de tomar de cada una lo que nos parezca mejor para nuestro país, y proponernos adaptarlas a él, no el país a las instituciones extrangeras, como se ha pensado más de una vez equivocadamente. En esa virtud, nos basamos siempre en las lecciones de los clásicos extrangeros, sin pretender de ningún modo que se impongan SINE QUA NON sus principios, sino que se tome de ellos lo mejor para nosotros dado nuestro estado actual de progreso y de disposición.

La Constitución Militar la forman las siguientes instituciones que, según Jomini, son indispensables para el buen funcionamiento del ejército.

1.—Un bien entendido sistema de reemplazo;

2.—Reservas bien organizadas;

3.—Gran instrucción científica y militar, proporcionada a la posición de cada uno de los individuos que forman el ejército;

4.—Una ley justa de ascensos y recompensas;

5.—Una disciplina basada en la fuerza moral;

6.—Una buena administración militar;

7.—Un armamento perfeccionado, y si es posible, superior al de los demás Estados;

8.—Un Estado Mayor compuesto de los Oficiales más ilustrados y capaces;

9.—Un buen sistema de movilización y concentración;

10.—Una organización en armonía con las necesidades de la táctica moderna.

Como se vé, la obra no es un grano de anís. Se necesita una gran suma de buena voluntad, un gran amor al país y al ejército, para emprenderla, y una vasta ilustración para completarla. Tenemos nosotros las primeras en abundancia aunque de las segundas carecemos. Ponga el Gobierno las suyas de su parte, y la obra será. La República Dominicana tendrá un Ejército verdaderamente nacional, ejército que impondrá haciéndolas respetar, las instituciones nacionales, y mantendrá el respeto a la República.

Vamos a estudiar, en la medida de nuestra capacidad, las instituciones militares. Pero antes debemos hacer una corta digresión acerca de la fuerza de los ejércitos, la cual está basada en las siguientes condiciones:

1.—La población y las ocupaciones de los habitantes;

2.—Las circunstancias políticas; (Se entiende, política exterior).

3.—El carácter y las costumbres de los habitantes;

4.—La extensión, fronteras y topografía del país;

5.—La fuerza de los Estados colindantes.

Ya estas condiciones fueron estudiadas por nosotros en nuestros trabajos sobre Política Militar, publicados en 1911, solo nos referimos ahora al CUPO o sea a la determinación de la fuerza activa durante el tiempo de servicio. Esta se determina por el cociente de la división de la población total del país por el número de hombres que se señale para el ejército. Así, un país como el nuestro, que tiene un millón de habitantes, resuelve mantener un ejército activo de 5.000 hombres. Dividiremos, pues, 1.000.000 entre 5.000, y el cociente, 200, nos dará el cupo para el año, o para el tiempo de servicio. Tomando UNO de cada 200, tendremos los 5.000 pedidos. Si fueren 10.000, por ejemplo, pues dividiríamos por 10.000, y tendríamos por cocientes 100. El cupo se explica en esta forma: Un hombre por cada 100, así: 1|100; uno por cada 200, así: 1|200 En Europa, actualmente, fluctúa entre 1|40 y 1|200. Siguiendo esa regla tendremos que la República Dominicana puede dar para el ejército activo cinco mil hombres sin causar perjuicios de ninguna clase a los individuos, como dijimos en nuestro artículo anterior.

El factor hombre es el elemento principal del ejército (abstracción hecha del dinero. Sin dinero no se vá a ninguna parte), por esa razón Jomini coloca el reemplazo en primer lugar entre las instituciones que forman la Constitución Militar, y nosotros, siguiendo la pauta trazada por él, estudiaremos primero la árdua, la magna cuestión del reclutamiento, tarea excepcionalmente difícil, ya que son tan tos y tan contrarios los intereses que se presentan. Y no es caso de soslayarlos. Hay que afrontar el problema con entereza, llamar al pan, pan y al vino vino, aunque haya oídos que se resientan. No se vence sin lucha. Luchemos, y pongamos manos a la obra, estudiando, como lo haremos desde nuestro próximo artículo, las instituciones militares, comenzando por el reemplazo.

Luís Vallejo de la CONCHA.

SSIONER
S. (Capt. M.I.O.R.C.)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Listin Diario" - Santo Domingo D.R.

El Problema de la Fuerza Armada en la República

I.

En esta época de reconstrucción, en que se aspira a reorganizar de manera consciente, efectiva y de utilidad positiva en sus varios aspectos y formas todos los ramos de la Administración Pública, de acuerdo con las teorías modernas y con las corrientes civilizadoras del día; en estos tiempos en que todas las Colectividades, Instituciones, Entidades, Organismos y Corporaciones de un Estado deben seguir el progreso evolutivo y las tendencias culturales, los procedimientos adelantados y otros nuevos sistemas y métodos, en todas las fasese y manifestaciones; caraterísticas éstas que dan al mismo fisonomía grata a los ojos del observador analítico, perfil sujestivo y simpático que no se escapa al exámen, penetración y favorable concepto del pensador reflexivo, y alto relieve, que predispone desde el primer instante a formar de él, un entusiasta y encomiásico juicio. En esta época, en que la imaginación del hombre corre pareja con las ideas innovadoras, entreviendo a cada paso nuevos horizontes en que poder expansionar sus aspiraciones y sus ansias de gloria. En estos momentos en que las naciones civilizadas marchan en vertiginosa carrera por el camino del engrandecimiento y de la prosperidad, no puede ninguna de ellas quedarse rezagada en esa ruta que le traza el destino, y de aquí que, para hacerse acreedora al respeto y consideración de las demás sea necesario el que esté preparada y organizada de modo que pueda imponerse, sinó por su feurza material, cuando menos por la fuerza arrolladora de su progreso.

La República, como todo pequeño Estado, no puede pretender, en forma alguna, contar con grandes contingentes de fuerzas militarizadas, en estado permanente de servicio, ni mucho menos aspirar a crear y sostener un Ejército compuesto de elementos de todas las Armas, Cuerpos y Servicios Auxiliares que tiene otros países, por que sus recursos económicos no se lo permiten, y porque además, dado su coeficiente de población y su posición geográfica, sería una locura el hacer alarde de fuerza que no tendrían objeto ni justificación alguna, ni conducirían a resultados favorables de ninguna clase; pero no por eso puede sustraerse a la imperiosa necesidad, en que se encuentra, de contar con un contingente de su población en armas, para atender a la defensa nacional como Estado limítrofe que es, y dentro de esta sagrada obligación, muy particularmente, a evitar contingencias, que a cada momento pueden sobrevenir, por rozamientos en las fronteras, que deben estar protejidas, custodiadas y guarnecidas convenientemente y por otro lado, con el fin primordial que tiene todo país de sostener y defender su independencia y sus Instituciones y mantener el órden y la tranquilidad pública interior, y para vijilar el cumplimiento de las leyes.

A este respecto, no puede, por tanto, aquí, entre nosotros prescindirse de tener un número de fuerzas organizadas e instruídas militarmente aún cuando el funcionamiento de una parte de ellas sea civil-mantenidas permanentemente en estado de disponibilidad y de útil y eficiente servicio, cuyo número sea proporcionado a la población de la República y a sus medios financieros y en armonía también, con las demás necesidades del Estado.

El ideal, tanto aquí, como en los de más países, sería poder mantener un Ejército, que aunque en pequeño, cuente, como decimos antes, con todos, o cuando menos con aquellos elementos que sean mas necesarios para desempeñar la alta misión que le está atribuída; pero como esto no es siempre fácil poderlo conciliar, lo conveniente para la República, sería copiar los moldes de las Instituciones Armadas de Cuba, las cuales tiene una organización similar a la de otros países, pero en lo que respecta a los servicios que prestan las fuerzas de las mismas, en tiempos de paz, el Presidente de la República destina al SERVICIO DE LA CONSERVACION DEL ORDEN PUBLICO Y A LA PROTECCION DE LAS PERSONAS Y PROPIEDADES FUERA DE LAS POBLACIONES, una parte del contingente montado que existe en armas, y el resto de la fuerza de las mismas, lo emplea exclusivamente a prestar los SERVICIOS MILITARES.

Desde luego que las fuerzas consagradas a la conservación del orden público y a la protección de las personas y sus propiedades, como es lógico tienen el carácter de agentes de la autoridad y prestan principalmente sus servicios en los campos, pudiéndolo hacer también en los territorios urbanizados, cuando se disponga por orden del Presidente de la República en circunstancias extraordinarias o anormales, o cuando en el cumplimiento de sus funciones se ven obligados a la persecución, conducción o arresto de malhechores, dentro de las poblaciones, u otras funciones que tengan conección con estos servicios; debiendo, como es lógico, para el desempeño de las funciones anteriores, recibir y cumplir las órdenes relacionadas con dichos servicios, de las autoridades judiciales, gubernativas y militares; y en los pueblos y ciudades en donde exista policía municipal, que también pueden tener intervención, cuando en caso de desorden público o grave perturbación del orden, se solicite su auxilio por la autoridad civil; o cuando en su presencia se cometa algún delito grave contra le Ley, y no haya policía alguno en la inmediata vecindad.

Este sistema es el que debiera adoptarse aquí, en la República: constituir las Instituciones Armadas, bajo un pié de verdadera y eficiente instrucción, organizaadas y equipadas convenientemente, cuyos Organismos, Elementos, Unidades, Cuerpos y Fuerzas sean aquellos que se requieran indispensablemente, entre nosotros, para desempeñar las funciones del SERVICIO MILITAR en las plazas y guarniciones de la República, y atender a cumplir los sagrados deberes que les impone su augusta y elevada misión de salvaguardia del honor y dignidad nacionales; y por otra parte q. tiendan también a desempeñar el servicio de POLICIA GENERAL DEL ESTADO, aquella parte del efectivo a quien se confíe este encargo.

Como presumo que no querrán darle el nombre de Ejército, porque esto espanta a los enemigos del Elemento Armado, porque crean que podemos ir a parar a la entronización de añejas y anticuadas prácticas militaristas, esto puede obviarse fácilmente: démosle otro nombre, bautizemos a esta noble Institución de otra manera, que el nombre no hace al caso; lo que interesa es contar con los elementos que se necesitan para prestar los servicios de ORDEN PUBLICO y los SERVICIOS MILITARES, pues no puede prescindirse de lo uno ni de lo otro.

Este dilema podría plantearse así: al darse por el Congreso Nacional le Ley Orgánica que creé los nuevos elementos que deben componer en lo adelante la fuerza pública, podría dársele la siguiente denominación "LEY ORGANICA DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LA REPUBLICA". De este modo vencerían el escrúpulo, repugnancia y prevención los no partidarios de las Instituciones Militares y se llenaría una necesidad tan sentida, para el presente y para el porvenir.

Se comprende fácilmente que el Poder Interventor, tratara de suptimir —como lo hizo de un sólo tajo—, por la Orden Ejecutiva No. 800 de 15 de Septiembre de 1922—todo lo q. de algún modo tenía relación con el antiguo Ejército Nacional—pues con dicha Orden Ejecutiva derogó la Ley de Organización y Servicio de la Guardia Nacional, de 15 de Mayo de 1876. El Decreto de 29 de Diciembre de 1910; la Ley de Organización del Ejército y Conscripción de 26 de Mayo de 1885; la Ley de Organización del Ejército de 17 de Julio de 1912, y todas las demás leyes, Decretos, Resoluciones, Ordenes o Reglamentos del Ejército Dominicano, creando en sustitución del mismo la Policía Nacional Dominicana que hoy existe, como la única fuerza nacional Armada consagrada al mantenimiento del orden público, de vigilar por la seguridad de Instituciones del Gobierno de la República Dominicana, de ejercer la Policía General del Estado y de velar por la ejecución de las Leyes de la República, por que su propósito, como se advierte en el fondo y en el espíritu de la expresada Orden Ejecutiva era, no tan solo acabar con toda idea de militarismo, creando una Institución de funcionamiento civil aunque de organización militar, para así desterrar para siempre, todo propósito de restaurar los antiguos moldes militares.

Pero estas prácticas son muy viejas y muy conocidas ya por todos. Lo mismo hizo dicho Poder Interventor en Cuba: en los comienzos de su actuación creó la Guardia Rural con una organización similar a la que tiene la Policía Nacional de aquí. Después ese Cuerpo experimentó sensibles reformas cuando surgió allí de nuevo el Gobierno Constitucional; y otras más tarde, reorganizándose también el Cuerpo de Artillería, y por último se restableció de nuevo el Ejército, organizándolo convenientemente, según se encuentra en la actualidad.

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