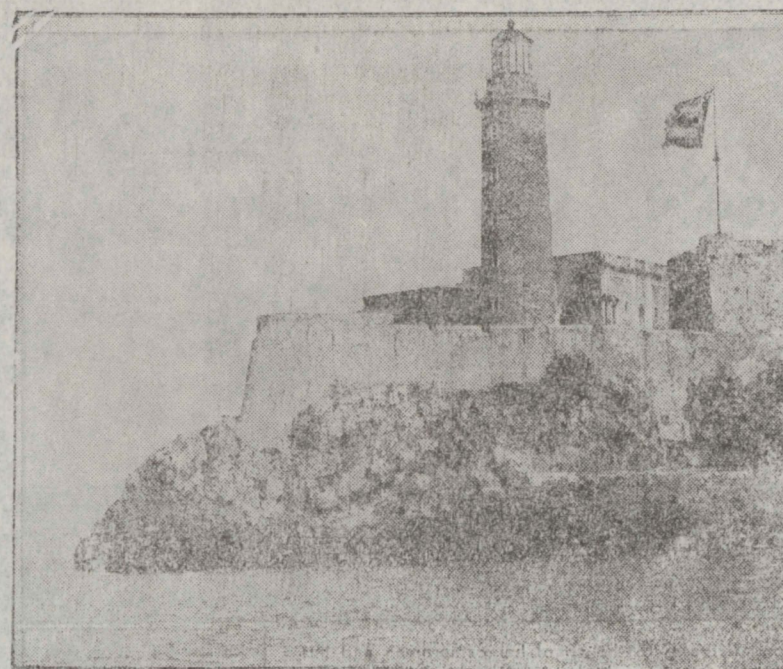
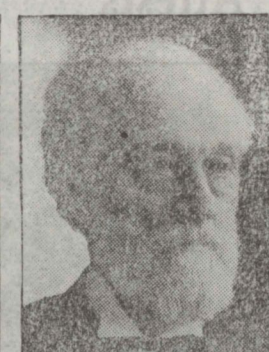


Photographic News Tells the Story of Cuban Revolution



... still stands a grim sentinel ...

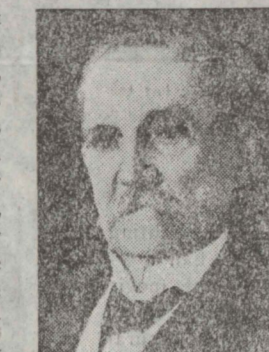
1 SYMBOLIZING THE POMPOUS POWER OF OLD SPAIN which ruled over Cuba for centuries, Morro castle (above) still stands a grim sentinel at the entrance of Havana harbor. Spain, with its Blanco and its black Weyler, is gone from Cuba, but the island retains its propensity for trouble. Witness what is going on there now. It is a boiling pot over a fire fed by graft and greed and jealousy. Yesterday's revolution today a calm, tepid brew another revolution and on to the birth of Cuba Libre—Who knows when? Ominously quiet one moment; rifles are cracking in the streets the next. A political upheaval deposes the dictator, Gerardo Machado. A coup topples the dictator's successor, a fire-breathing scheme for power. Machine gun bullets shatter window panes. Passionate patriots die in the gutters. Riddled bodies drag the corpses of buildings built with American money—coolies of good land, U. S. cash squandered to make targets for irresponsible gunners. This is all because the Cubans can stand neither prosperity nor adversity—because the outs fight to get in, and the ins fight to stay in.



... his amendment lives on ...

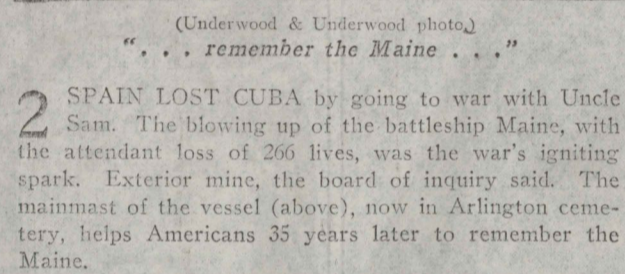
... his amendment lives on ...

6 WITH ITS FREEDOM Cuba got its first president, Tomas Estrada Palma (right), and the Platt amendment, a proviso of an annual United States army appropriation bill which in 1901 was written into the first Cuban constitution. The author, O. H. Platt (left), senator from Connecticut, is remembered by few, but his amendment lives on in a lively fashion as a boon to Cuba or a millstone around its neck, depending upon whose viewpoint is accepted. The Platt amendment says among other things that Cuba is never to enter into a treaty that impairs its independence, is never to incur a public debt greater than its revenues, and is to consent to American intervention whenever its independence is threatened or whenever it becomes necessary to protect by arms lives and property on the island. Four times have United States troops been dispatched there to preserve order.



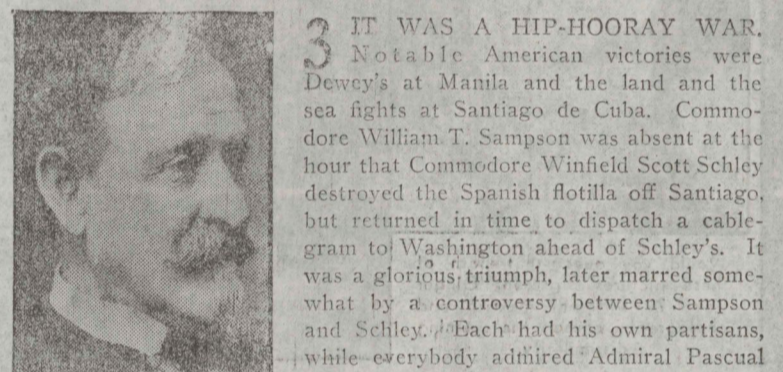
... its first president ...

... its first president ...

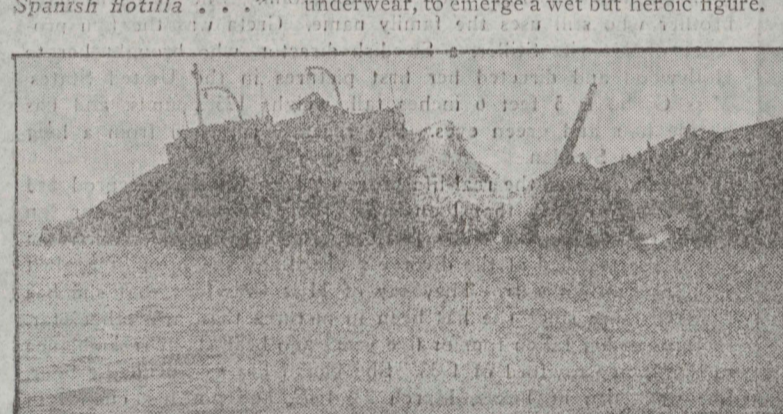


... remember the Maine ...

2 SPAIN LOST CUBA by going to war with Uncle Sam. The blowing up of the battleship Maine, with the attendant loss of 266 lives, was the igniting spark. Exterior mine, the board of inquiry said. The mainmast of the vessel (above), now in Arlington cemetery, helps Americans 35 years later to remember the Maine.

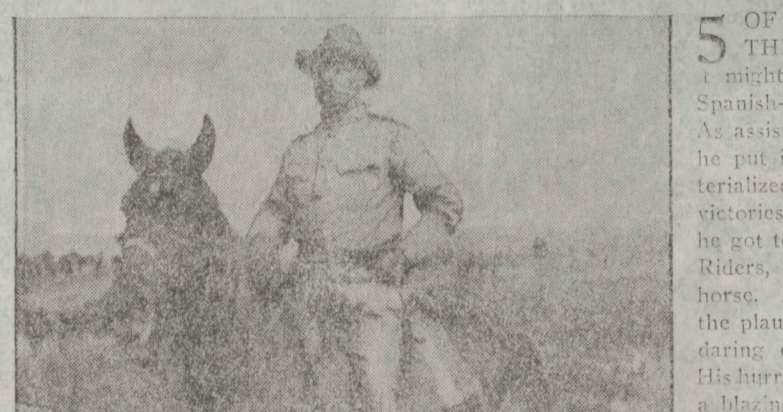


... destroyed the Spanish flotilla ...



... Cervera's defeat was complete ...

4 FIVE HUNDRED SPANIARDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED in the Santiago naval engagement. But only one American lost his life. Four armored cruisers, including the 7,000-ton Vizcaya (above) and two destroyers were either driven ashore by deadly Yankee gunfire. Cervera's defeat was complete. The fight was marked by gallant deeds on both sides, and by the immortal exclamation of the American captain who shouted above the din: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying."



... the idol of millions of his fellow countrymen ...

5 OF THE INDOMITABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT might almost be said that the Spanish-American war was his. As assistant secretary of the navy he put into effect plans that materialized in sweeping American victories at sea. As an organizer he got together the famous Rough Riders, a regiment of irregular horse. As a warrior he captured the plaudits of the nation with his daring charge up San Juan hill. He hurried straight there, beneath a blazing Cuban sun and through a hail of Mauser bullets, was an exploit quite important in his march to the White House. Teddy Roosevelt on a horse (at left) was the idol of millions of his fellow countrymen. The Cubans, perhaps, owe more to him than to any other man in history.

The war to free the island from the yoke of Spain, which began in a shouting, speech-making, hand-clapping, flag-waving tidal wave of patriotism that engulfed the whole United States, ended in yellow fever, malaria, denunciations, dysentery, and the final treaty of peace negotiated and signed in Paris.



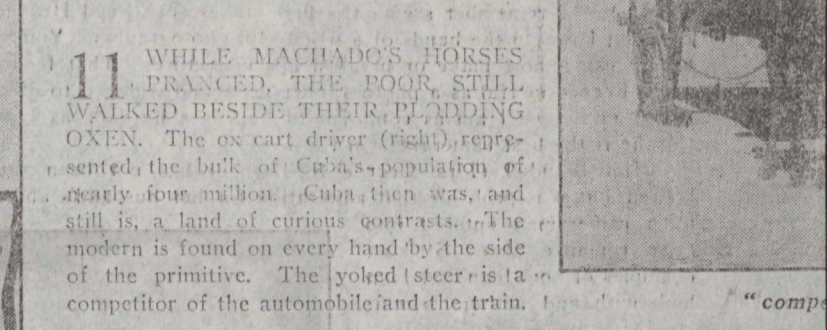
... public spending made him popular ...

9 THE ELECTION OF 1924 PUT INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN HAVANA A MAN WHO LATER CAME TO BE KNOWN AS "THE BUTCHER." Gen. Gerardo Machado y Morales (above in center, with military and naval aides) entered into power when the high way, including, of course, Cuba, was sailing on a tide of prosperity. Even his loudest critics among the opposition were hushed into silence by the good times that followed his inauguration. His program of public spending made him popular with all classes, for few then, especially among the Cubans, could see that extravagance would have to be paid for bitterly in the end. Machado completely controlled the legislative machinery and had put into effect a law lengthening the term of office for the president from four to six years. Under the same law the terms of office of the 30 Cuban senators were lengthened from six to ten years and the terms of the 128 representatives from four to six years. Machado so dominated Cuban politics by 1928 that he was swept into office, and started his second term soon after, before the real effects of world-wide depression had hit the island.



... a sight to make any patriot proud ...

10 DICTATOR MACHADO ENJOYED HIS POWER. Though despised by the people's friends, he reveled in public display. His presidential guards, on beautiful horses (above), as they adloped about the plaza of the palace, presented a sight to make any patriot proud. His street police and his gangsters of "la Perra," he kept hidden. Their jobs were to remove permanently any serious foes of the administration.

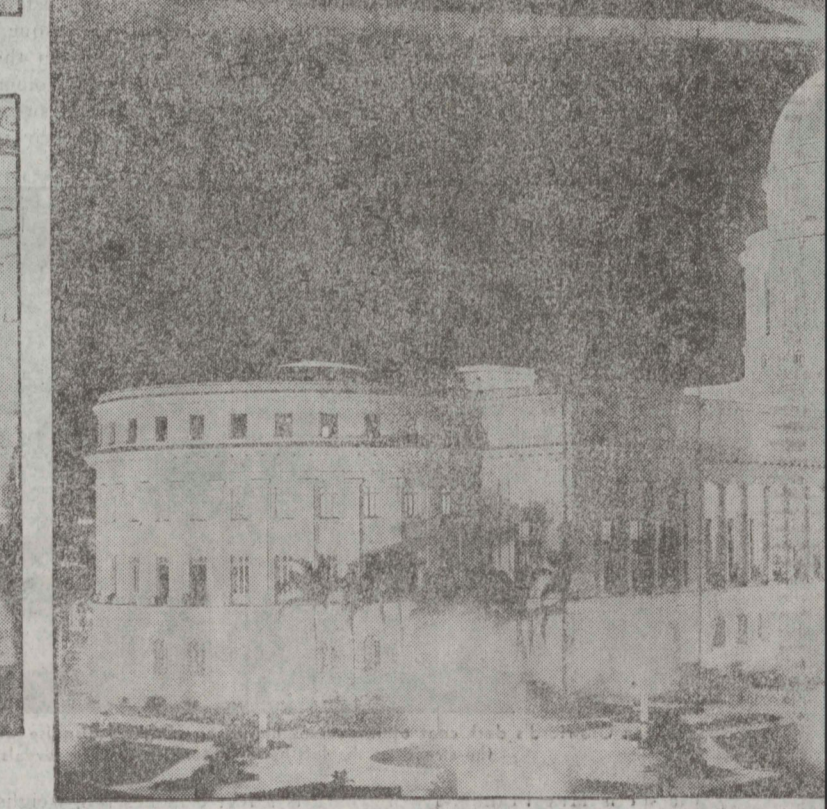


... at the bottom of the economic revolution ...



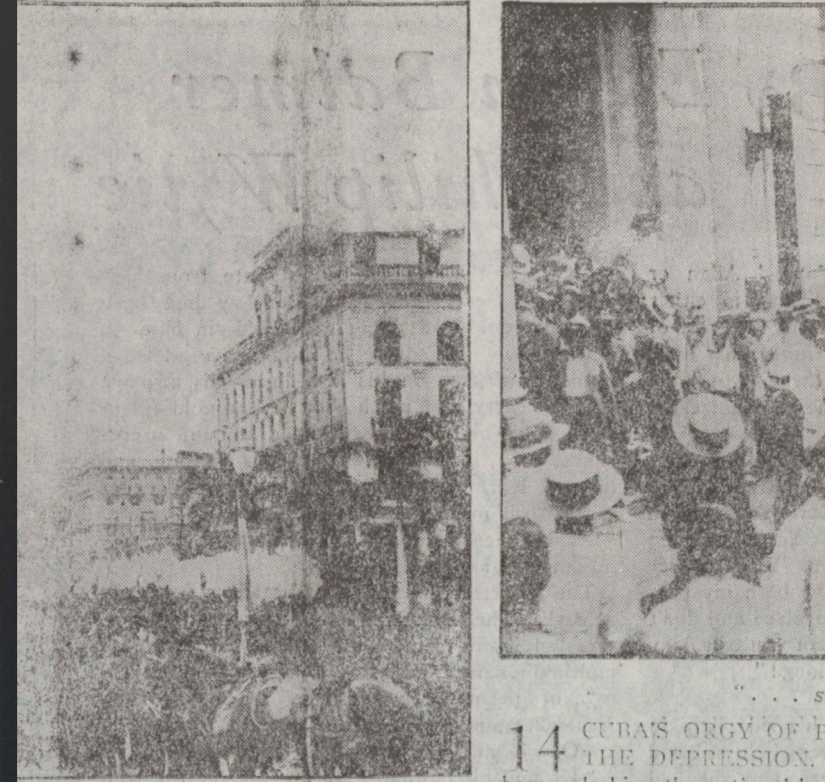
... at the bottom of the economic revolution ...

12 SUGAR NORMALLY IS THE CHIEF ITEM OF CUBA'S WAGS. It was at the bottom of the economic revolution that brought about the retirement of Machado's liberal production. One-fifth of the world's supply of sugar comes from New York market, for 22 1/2 cents a pound. Three years ago it had fallen to one cent a pound. Cuba was seeking to stabilize the price as the United States was seeking to stabilize the price of wheat. A bond issue of \$2,000,000 was ordered, and the Cuban government sought to boost sugar prices by segregating 1,700,000 tons of the raw product. But prices dropped to a point where a two-cent United States tariff against Cuban sugar, as a vital part in the removal of Machado from his senate palace in Havana now idle and, in some cases, in the revolutionists' hands. The cane field (right) today is growing up with weeds.



... cost between 17 and 20 million dollars ...

13 ANOTHER CAUSE OF DICTATOR MACHADO'S DOWNFALL WAS HIS VAST PROGRAM OF PUBLIC WORKS. Among his projects aimed at keeping his people from the highway running almost the length of the island and the gorges between 17 and 20 million dollars. The highway was built at an approximate cost of \$140,000 a mile. The same work was done on every road, and wholesale selling of concessions by the government to any foreign speculator (above) for the spending of 200 million dollars, half raised through the form of taxes. Financing of the American loans was through the C. C. corporation it is charged that Jose Emilio Obregon, son-in-law of Senator million on a loan of 20 million. How far Cuba reached into America's United States department of commerce estimated American investment dollars, of which 103 million were in government bonds and more than



... scene of wildest confusion ...

14 CUBA'S ORGY OF PUBLIC SPENDING FINALLY COLLIDED WITH THE DEPRESSION. With the sugar business but as a waltz, Machado began slashing the national budget. Twenty-five thousand government workers took one cut after another. Banks folded up just as they did elsewhere. Calle Aguilar, Havana's Wall Street (above), was the scene of wildest confusion when the oldest financial houses on the island closed their doors. Back salaries for public servants mounted until the total in arrears reached the stupendous sum of 22 million. Machado still could have got out of the mess gracefully in 1932 had it not been for his law that made the term of office six years instead of four. Throughout the country were initiated labor strikes. These spread from the ranks of employes engaged in private industries to the thousands on the public pay rolls. Government clerks, police, and soldiers were hungry, and paraded the streets crying for the overthrow of the dictator. Machado had come to the end of his tether. He blustered defiantly and refused to quit, all the time knowing that his finish was at hand.



... a wave of unrestrained looting ...



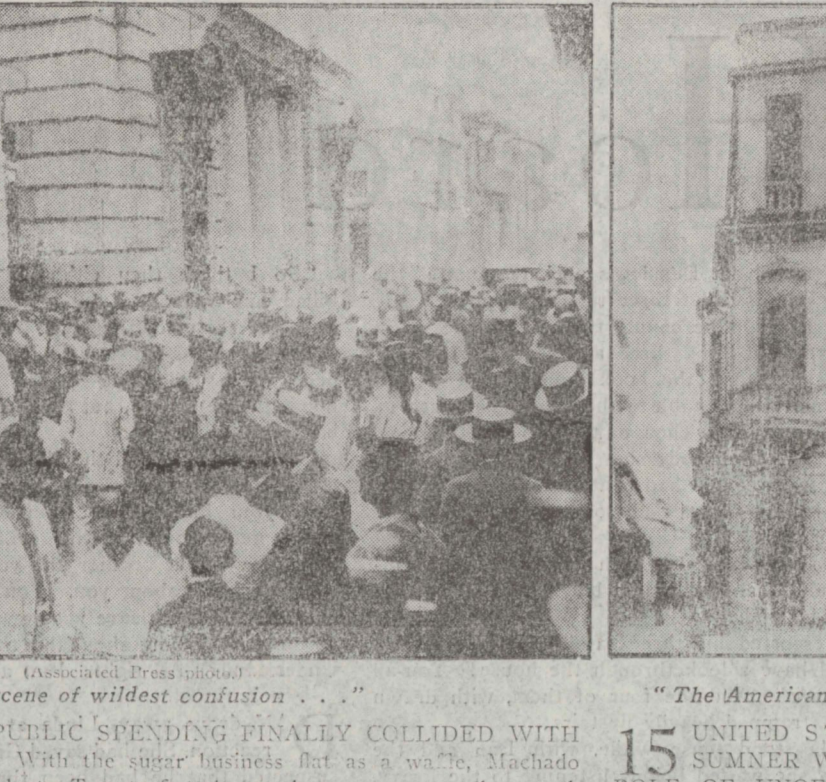
... a wave of unrestrained looting ...

17 AS THE GUNS OF CABANAS BOOMED A SALUTE TO MACHADO'S SUCCESSOR, MOB'S RAGED THROUGH HAVANA'S STREETS. The army now supported by the new president, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Suddenly a volley was heard from the Prado. Antonio Jimenez, chief of "la Perra," Machado's band of criminal henchmen, had paid for his crimes. Secret police of the old regime and Porristas were harried through the streets, slain on their doorsteps, or dragged from beneath their beds to face hastily organizing firing squads. There was a wave of unrestrained looting. The office of Machado's newspaper, Herald of Cuba (above), was sacked by rioters.



... scrapped the constitution ...

19 HARDLY HAD WASHINGTON RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF GERBERIDE WHEN IT WAS OVERTHROWN. A revolutionary junta took control of the island the first week of September. Gerberide and scholar Dr. Ramon Grau y Sanja (right, above), embracing his army chief, former Sgt. Fulgencio Batista) was installed as president. He scrapped the constitution of 1901. To Washington, to beg U. S. recognition, he ordered Dr. Carlos J. Finlay Jr.



... almost as quick in taking to flight ...

15 UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR SUMNER WELLES ASSUMED THE ROLE OF UNOFFICIAL MEDIATOR IN CUBAN TROUBLES. On July 1 last he proposed a plan which was accepted by all factions, except the Havana university students and the followers of ex-President Menocal. Negotiations dragged. On Aug. 9 Machado declared a state of war. The next day the Cuban army revolted, but without violence. Following a strange calm, all of the pent up wrath in the hearts of the Cuban oppressed exploded. The American flag of Mr. Welles' embassy in Havana (above) fluttered over a scene of disorder.



... smashed furniture and destroyed works of art ...

18 ALSO PILLAGED WAS THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE. Thousands descended upon the mansion, forced their way into the lower floor, smashed furniture, and destroyed works of art. They went into the garden and tore up trees. A sign, "To Rent," was hung on the main entrance. When the looters left the place was a complete wreck (above). Homes of Machado's cabinet members were sacked by the mob. The next day it was the same. When the new government finally got into a position to attempt to restore order, the death toll stood at 75, with 200 wounded. Twenty-eight houses were looted and eight burned. Cespedes, former minister to the United States and son of a Cuban patriot, lasted as president less than a month.



... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...

20 DR. GRAU'S CHIEF SUPPORTERS ARE THE STUDENTS OF HAVANA UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMON SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY. Opposing him are the followers of Ex-President Menocal, the followers of Col. Carlos Mendita, the Nationalist, the followers of Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Havana mayor and head of the Popular party; the ABC, a secret political organization which tends toward fascist ideas; and the army officers, those left after the recent storming of the National hotel. Though the Reds have made a few abortive demonstrations in Cuban cities, Communist influence in the disorders of the island are almost negligible. Students in Cuba are politicians rather than sportsmen, their patriotic organization being one of the oldest on the island. They back their Dr. Grau with a display of arms (above) and they show no hesitancy when it comes to fighting. These students, of course, are radicals; the government leans to the left rather than the right. With 2,500 of Havana's fiery college and the bulk of the old army back of him, Dr. Grau defies his opponents. The army officers who preferred to remain loyal to Cespedes were voluntary prisoners for nearly a month in the National hotel. Barricaded therein, they sat down together, rifles, castings and identities and peered postholes while the common soldiers outside watched them over the sights of their machine guns. Then no one could stand the suspense longer. The officers, many trained on United States rifle ranges, sniped from the roof of the hostelry with amazing deadliness until the slow thinking soldiers brought up field pieces and shot big holes in the hotel. The total dead of the fight have been estimated at various figures, from forty to one hundred. These taken prisoner are guarded by soldiers and students, among the group...



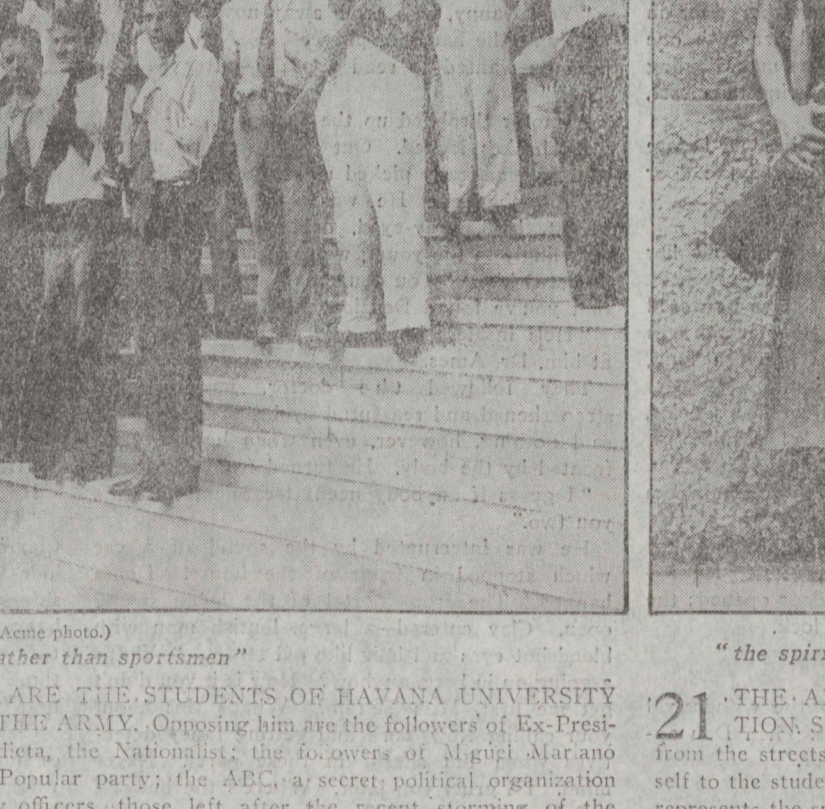
... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...

21 THE AMAZON OF THE REVOLUTION IS just some name a noblely from the streets of Havana who attached herself to the street revolutionary group—but she represents the spirit of the Cuba of today. Outside the barred doors of Cabanas, former the stands with her loaded rifle. What is she there for? The government to which she volunteers her service can be only a matter of adjustment. Observers are of the opinion that the island is facing a long period of readjustment, and that it may be able to work out its problems of government after some years of experimentation.



... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...

... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...



... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...

... the spirit of the Cuba of today ...