

## 1: Fees for residents of veterans' home - Special fund | ND Department of Veterans Affairs

*"during many past occupations by military forces of the united states, such as that of mexico during the war with that country nearly a century ago, those of cuba, puerto rico and the philippine islands, following the spanish war, that of cuba in , and that of vera cruz in , the occupying forces collected taxes in the occupied territory.*

The ancestors of the Ciboney migrated from the mainland of South America, with the earliest sites dated to 5, BP. When Columbus arrived they were the dominant culture in Cuba, having an estimated population of , Spanish colonization and rule â€” Main article: Captaincy General of Cuba After first landing on an island then called Guanahani , Bahamas , on 12 October , [29] Christopher Columbus commanded his three ships: Other towns soon followed, including San Cristobal de la Habana , founded in , which later became the capital. Gonzalo Perez de Angulo was appointed governor of Cuba. He arrived in Santiago, Cuba on 4 November and immediately declared the liberty of all natives. But what was most important was that the colony developed as an urbanized society that primarily supported the Spanish colonial empire. By the mid 16th century, its colonists held 50, slaves, compared to 60, in Barbados ; , in Virginia , both British colonies; and , in French Saint-Domingue , which had large-scale sugar cane plantations. The British arrived on 6 June, and by August had Havana under siege. The British immediately opened up trade with their North American and Caribbean colonies, causing a rapid transformation of Cuban society. They imported food, horses and other goods into the city, as well as thousands of slaves from West Africa to work on the underdeveloped sugar plantations. Pressure from London sugar merchants, fearing a decline in sugar prices, forced negotiations with the Spanish over colonial territories. The treaty gave Britain Florida in exchange for Cuba. The French had recommended this to Spain, advising that declining to give up Florida could result in Spain instead losing Mexico and much of the South American mainland to the British. They were afraid because of the prospect that slaves might revolt in Cuba, too, and numerous prohibitions during the 18th century on the sale of slaves in Cuba that had previously been slaves in French colonies underscored this anxiety. The planters saw opportunity, however, because they thought that they could exploit the situation by transforming Cuba into the slave society and sugar-producing "pearl of the Antilles" that Haiti had been before the revolution. In the Aponte Slave Rebellion took place but it was suppressed. Its economy was based on serving the empire. In addition, there was a high demand for slaves, and Virginia planters sold many in the internal domestic slave trade, who were shipped or taken overland to the Deep South , which had greatly expanded its cotton production. Independence movements See also: On 27 December , he issued a decree condemning slavery in theory but accepting it in practice and declaring free any slaves whose masters present them for military service. Two thousand Cuban Chinese joined the rebels. Chinese had been imported as indentured laborers. A monument in Havana honours the Cuban Chinese who fell in the war. The aim of the party was to achieve Cuban independence from Spain. Brigadier General William Ludlow Cuba, Around , Spanish troops outnumbered the much smaller rebel army, which relied mostly on guerrilla and sabotage tactics. The Spaniards began a campaign of suppression. General Valeriano Weyler , military governor of Cuba, herded the rural population into what he called reconcentrados, described by international observers as "fortified towns". These are often considered the prototype for 20th-century concentration camps. American and European protests against Spanish conduct on the island followed. The cause and responsibility for the sinking of the ship remained unclear after a board of inquiry. Popular opinion in the U. Over the previous decades, five U. Cuba gained formal independence from the U. Under the Platt Amendment , the U. In , the Partido Independiente de Color attempted to establish a separate black republic in Oriente Province, [68] but was suppressed by General Monteagudo with considerable bloodshed. In , Gerardo Machado was elected president. Constitution of A new constitution was adopted in , which engineered radical progressive ideas, including the right to labour and health care. Several members of the Communist Party held office under his administration. In the background is advertising for a nearby casino. After finishing his term in Batista lived in Florida, returning to Cuba to run for president in Facing certain electoral defeat, he led a military coup that preempted the election. He then aligned with the wealthiest landowners who owned the largest sugar plantations , and presided over a

stagnating economy that widened the gap between rich and poor Cubans. They were obtained in large measure "at the cost of the unemployed and the peasants", leading to disparities. The labor unions supported Batista until the very end. Later he went into exile on the Portuguese island of Madeira and finally settled in Estoril, near Lisbon. The rebellion lasted longer and involved more soldiers than the Cuban Revolution. State Department has estimated that 3, people were executed from to S imposed a range of sanctions, eventually including a total ban on trade between the countries and a freeze on all Cuban-owned assets in the U.

## 2: Cuba's Economy in

*In , Cortés accompanied an aide of the Governor of Hispaniola in an expedition to conquer Cuba and at the age of 26, was made clerk to the treasurer with the responsibility of ensuring that the Crown received the customary one fifth of the profits from the expedition.*

Metal theft and related recycling crimes. Existing law provides that any person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away the personal property of another, or who fraudulently appropriates property that has been entrusted to him or her, is guilty of theft. Existing law also provides that a person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by, or ordinarily belongs to, a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, or city and county without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property. Existing law establishes the Department of Justice, which is headed by the Attorney General and tasked with, among other things, representing California in criminal cases. This bill, until December 31, January 1, , would require the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program to provide grants to applicant agencies for the purpose of providing local law enforcement and district attorneys with the tools necessary to successfully interdict the commission of metal theft and related metal recycling and designed to enhance the capacity of the department to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation and prosecution of illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes, and would authorize the department to enter into partnerships, as defined, with local law enforcement agencies, regional task forces, and district attorneys for the purpose of achieving the goals of the program. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with any state agency for the purpose of administering the program. The bill would establish the Metal Theft Task Force Fund, to be administered by the Department of Justice, and would continuously appropriate all moneys in that fund to the department for the purposes of the program, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler, as defined, to pay an additional license fee, to be determined by the department and to be deposited into the fund, in an amount that does not exceed the reasonable costs associated with regulating the weighmaster. The bill would require agencies receiving funding from the program to submit an annual report, as specified, and would authorize the Department of Justice to use the information in those reports to review the program and report to the Governor and the Legislature. The bill would require the Department of Justice to submit a comprehensive report to the Legislature, no later than December 31, , , on the status and progress, since the year , of the program in deterring, investigating, and prosecuting illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes. The bill would specify that the program would not be implemented until the Department of Justice determines that sufficient moneys have been deposited in the fund to implement the program. The bill would extend the operation of the above provisions until January 1, , and would additionally require a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler, as defined, to pay a specified additional license fee to be deposited into the Metal Theft Task Force Fund and to be expended by the Department of Justice for the purpose of administering the Metal Theft Task Force Program. Section of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter of the Statutes of , is amended to read: Section of the Business and Professions Code, as added by Section 4 of Chapter of the Statutes of , is amended to read: Section of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 5 of Chapter of the Statutes of , is amended to read: Section of the Business and Professions Code, as added by Section 6 of Chapter of the Statutes of , is amended to read: For the purposes of this title, the following definitions shall apply: Notwithstanding Section of the Government Code, the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the department for the purposes set forth in this title. General Fund moneys shall not be deposited into the fund nor used to start up, implement, or support the continuing administration of the provisions of this title. The department may enter into agreements with other state agencies to administer grants to applicant agencies from the fund. Administration of the overall

program and the evaluation and monitoring of all grants made pursuant to this title shall be performed by the department. The department may expend funds to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation of metal theft crimes. Agencies that receive moneys pursuant to the program may consult with experts from the United States military, the California Military Department, law enforcement entities, and various other state and private organizations, including pertinent trade associations, as necessary to maximize the effectiveness of this program. The guidelines shall include, at a minimum, all of the following selection criteria, which shall be considered by the department in awarding grants: A The amount of moneys received and expended. B The uses to which those moneys were put, including payment of salaries and benefits, operating expenses, equipment purchases, and allowable expenditures. C Any other relevant information requested. No later than December 31, , , the department shall, notwithstanding Section The report shall be based on each annual report submitted to the department pursuant to subdivision b. The department may adopt regulations as needed to administer this title. This title shall remain in effect only until December 31, January 1, , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before December 31, January 1, , deletes or extends that date.

**3: Hernn Corts - Wikipedia**

*Brooke's service as military governor of Puerto Rico and Cuba are the primary focus of these materials, but there are a significant number of letters from Brooke's son William, who served in the United States Army in the Philippines.*

At the age of 14, he was sent to study Latin under an uncle in Salamanca. Modern historians have misconstrued this personal tutoring as time enrolled at the University of Salamanca. However, those two years at Salamanca , plus his long period of training and experience as a notary, first in Valladolid and later in Hispaniola , gave him knowledge of the legal codes of Castile that he applied to help justify his unauthorized conquest of Mexico. By this time, news of the exciting discoveries of Christopher Columbus in the New World was streaming back to Spain. This island is now divided between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He finally left for Hispaniola in and became a colonist. The history of the conquistadores is rife with accounts of rivalry, jockeying for positions, mutiny, and betrayal. The expedition leader awarded him a large estate of land and Indian slaves for his efforts. This new position of power also made him the new source of leadership, which opposing forces in the colony could then turn to. Conquest of Mexico â€” Main article: He ignored the orders and, in an act of open mutiny , went anyway in February He stopped in Trinidad, Cuba , to hire more soldiers and obtain more horses. Then he proceeded to Tabasco , where he met with resistance and won a battle against the natives. He received twenty young indigenous women from the vanquished natives, and he converted them all to Christianity. In July , his men took over Veracruz. The Otomis initially, and then the Tlaxcalans fought with the Spanish in a series of three battles from 2 to 5 September , and at one point, Diaz remarked, "they surrounded us on every side". By the time he arrived in Tenochtitlan the Spaniards had a large army. On November 8, , they were peacefully received by Moctezuma II. On July 1, Moctezuma was killed the Spaniards claimed he was stoned to death by his own people; others claim he was murdered by the Spanish once they realized his inability to placate the locals. During the Noche Triste June 30 â€” July 1, , the Spaniards managed a narrow escape from Tenochtitlan across the Tlacopan causeway, while their rearguard was being massacred. However, there may be more to the picture than this. The influence of Garay was effectively stopped by this appeal to the King who sent out a decree forbidding Garay to interfere in the politics of New Spain, causing him to give up without a fight. The proclamation of the king says in part: We, respecting the many labors, dangers, and adventures which you underwent as stated above, and so that there might remain a perpetual memorial of you and your services and that you and your descendants might be more fully honored In the upper portion, there is a "black eagle with two heads on a white field, which are the arms of the empire". Their marriage had been childless. There was an investigation into her death, interviewing a variety of household residents and others. During the Age of Discovery , the Catholic Church had seen early attempts at conversion in the Caribbean islands by Spanish friars, particularly the mendicant orders. If these people [Indians] were now to see the affairs of the Church and the service of God in the hands of canons or other dignitaries, and saw them indulge in the vices and profanities now common in Spain, knowing that such men were the ministers of God, it would bring our Faith into much harm that I believe any further preaching would be of no avail. Your Majesty should likewise beseech His Holiness [the pope] to grant these powers to the two principal persons in the religious orders that are to come here, and that they should be his delegates, one from the Order of St. Francis and the other from the Order of St. They should bring the most extensive powers Your Majesty is able to obtain, for, because these lands are so far from the Church of Rome, and we, the Christians who now reside here and shall do so in the future, are so far from the proper remedies of our consciences and, as we are human, so subject to sin, it is essential that His Holiness should be generous with us and grant to these persons most extensive powers, to be handed down to persons actually in residence here whether it be given to the general of each order or to his provincials. The conqueror himself was said to have met the friars as they approached the capital, kneeling at the feet of the friars who had walked from the coast. However, one of the first twelve Franciscans, Fray Toribio de Benavente Motolinia does not mention it in his history. Although as a human he was a sinner, he had faith and works of a good Christian, and a great desire to employ his life and property in widening and augmenting the fair of Jesus Christ, and dying for the conversion

of these gentiles Through this captain, God opened the door for us to preach his holy gospel and it was he who caused the Indians to revere the holy sacraments and respect the ministers of the church. In , year of the Conquest, Charles was attending to matters in his German domains and Bishop Adrian of Utrecht functioned as regent in Spain. The Licentiate then fell ill and died shortly after his arrival, appointing Marcos de Aguilar as alcalde mayor. The aged Aguilar also became sick and appointed Alonso de Estrada governor, who was confirmed in his functions by a royal decree in August Estrada sent Diego de Figueroa to the south. De Figueroa raided graveyards and extorted contributions, meeting his end when the ship carrying these treasures sank. Albornoz persuaded Alonso de Estrada to release Salazar and Chirinos. Denying he had held back on gold due the crown, he showed that he had contributed more than the quinto one-fifth required. He was received by Charles with every distinction, and decorated with the order of Santiago. The noble title and senorial estate of the Marquesado was passed down to his descendants until During his travel to Spain, his property was mismanaged by abusive colonial administrators. He sided with local natives in a lawsuit. The natives documented the abuses in the Huexotzinco Codex. Return to Mexico This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Painting reproduced in the book America R. He was accused of murdering his first wife. The proceedings of the investigation were kept secret. Had the Government declared him innocent, it would have greatly increased his popularity. Had it declared him a criminal, a crisis would have been precipitated by the accused and his party. Silence was the only safe policy, but that silence is suggestive that grave danger was feared from his influence. There he concentrated on the building of his palace and on Pacific exploration. Cortes acquired several silver mines in Zumpango del Rio in By the early s, he owned 20 silver mines in Sultepec , 12 in Taxco , and 3 in Zacualpan. Earlier, Cortes had claimed the silver in the Tamazula area. The emperor, astounded at such audacity, demanded of him who he was. In February he made a claim on the royal treasury, but was ignored for the next three years. Disgusted, he decided to return to Mexico in When he reached Seville, he was stricken with dysentery. He died in Castilleja de la Cuesta , Seville province, on December 2, , from a case of pleurisy at the age of Like Columbus , he died a wealthy but embittered man. He requested in his will that his remains eventually be buried in Mexico. Three years later due to the space being required by the duke, his body was moved to the altar of Santa Catarina in the same church. So in , his body was sent to New Spain and buried in the church of San Francisco de Texcoco, where his mother and one of his sisters were buried. This was delayed for nine years, while his body stayed in the main room of the palace of the viceroy. Eventually it was moved to the Sagrario of Franciscan church, where it stayed for 87 years. In , it was moved to another place in the same church. There was a public ceremony and all the churches in the city rang their bells. In , his bones were moved to another place in the same building. The remains were authenticated by INAH. Probably the best source is his letters to the king which he wrote during the campaign in Mexico, but they are written with the specific purpose of putting his efforts in a favourable light and so must be read critically.

**4: Governors threaten to takeover fuel subsidy payment from NNPC - Vanguard News Nigeria**

*Whenever a member of the Illinois National Guard is called to active military duty by the President or by the Governor, the Adjutant General shall ensure that the member is briefed on the provisions of Sections 4 and of the Service Member's Employment Tenure Act.*

No elected civilian administration had, at the time, successfully handed over to another. Elections were due to hold in less than nine months, in the first quarter of , to determine who would succeed President Obasanjo. Preceding the debate, the president had reorganised the ruling PDP in what many considered a martial fashion. Some ex governors Without the knowledge or participation of party organs, he ousted the Chairman, Audu Ogbah, an urbane, bookish veteran of Nigerian politics, who had been a Minister in the previous civilian administration overthrown by the military in It was alleged, without confirmation or denial by anyone, that the president forced Chief Ogbah to resign at gunpoint. With this step, the president, his National Security Adviser, chairman of the ruling party and the chief of staff to the president were all retired senior soldiers who had worked together when Obasanjo was military Head of State from February until October This was well above the threshold of two-thirds or Within the party leadership, it was understood that the governors would also benefit from the extension of the tenure of the president. It was agreed that whatever applies to the clause on the tenure of the office of the president, would apply mutatis mutandis to the clause on the office of governor. From their states, their governors were well placed to put pressure on them with offers they could not refuse. If they ran to Abuja, the party at the centre could exercise the whip by threatening to deny them a ticket, without which their ambitions to return to the National Assembly could be extinguished. Caught in this high stakes political good-cop-bad-cop arrangement, the legislators were well aware that their political careers were at stake. Some senators had more than their careers at stake. One of them was Daisy Danjuma, a female senator representing Edo-Central in the Niger Delta, who was married to Theophilus TY Danjuma, a billionaire and retired general with a fearsome reputation, who served as army chief in the military regime of General Obasanjo from February until October and then as his Defence Minister from June until May President Obasanjo was a Christian from southern Nigeria. In fact, there were suggestions, never explicitly denied or confirmed, that prior to being elected, Obasanjo had agreed to serve only one term between and hand over power back to General Babangida, another retired former military ruler from the North. If President Obasanjo succeeded in amending the Constitution to extend his tenure, this would terminate this arrangement unilaterally. In the debate on the third term, the identity and background of a senator was an important marker for where they stood. Legislators from Northern Nigeria, for instance, were more likely than not to be against the bill. Understandably, the proposal faced stiff opposition from many quarters. Party discipline was seriously fractured. When, the Senate convened on Tuesday, 16 May , suspicions were high and tempers were at breaking point. The debate had drama, anticipation, even foreboding written all over it. Outside the Senate Chambers, the entire country feasted on every word coming out of the debate. Inside the Senate, the public gallery was full. President Obasanjo ousted all three in dodgy elections in From the ruling party, the senators admitted two of their former colleagues, Joseph Waku and Musa Adede, into the chambers as observers. The choice of Cuba, a largely unknown junior minister, to represent the government could have been driven by confidence that the Senate would pass the amendments or a reading of the tea leaves which foretold defeat. Presiding was Kenechukwu Nnamani, a senator from Enugu in the South East, who in the previous year emerged as the president of the Senate. This was about the only point on which all sides in the debate agreed. The debate itself was unusually meaty. On the floor, senators canvassed their arguments for and against the bill with zeal, tact and skill. The full range of parliamentary debating and persuasive skills was on display. Senators jostled and contested three major points. First, early in the debate, it became clear that the exact import of the amendment on tenure extension sought was not clear. If the Constitution was in fact amended, how much longer could the president rule? Those in support sought to minimise the effect or change the narrative. If this was so, the bill was not clear enough. It lent itself to different meanings.

**5: Veteransâ€™™ Home | ND Department of Veterans Affairs**

*Moneys expended by the member for other medical care or treatment, or for required medicines. c. Such other receipts or expenditures as the veterans' home governing board may permit to be deducted in individual cases.*

His second landfall was one of the largest islands in the world, Cuba. After apparently rejecting Cuba as a colonization site Columbus sailed east to the island of Hispaniola where he did establish the first Spanish colony in the Americas. Spanish colonies were later established in Cuba but only in after a lapse of nearly twenty years. Las Casas was appalled at the severe treatment of the natives and later in Spain participated in an extensive debate on the question of the morality of Spanish conquest of the natives of the Americas. When Cortez and Pizarro confirmed that lands to the west contained fabulous treasures Cuba became a staging area for expeditions to the west and a way station for convoys traveling back to Spain. Although technically the administrators in Cuba were subject not only to the Viceroy of New Spain Mexico but also to the local authorities in Hispaniola in practice they functioned with autonomy. The land and native labor force were assigned to favorites of the administrators to use as they saw fit. An anecdote from the records of one of the early exploratory expeditions for the mainland which stopped for provisions in Cuba gives an idea of conditions in Cuba. A group of natives were being worked so severely by their Spanish overseer that they decided to all commit suicide. One night they went into the woods to hang themselves from the trees there. But their overseer had heard of their plans and followed them into the woods and confronted them. He told them that if they committed suicide he would also do so to follow them into the afterlife and work them even harder and more severely there. This prospect made the natives change their minds about killing themselves. In Cuba the first industries were stock raising and food production for outfitting the expeditions. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cattle hides for leather were the most important export of Cuba to Europe. Tobacco was also an important crop. Sugar cane growing was encouraged early but was not successful until the eighteenth century and became the major industry of Cuba only in the nineteenth century. It developed as a result of local initiative rather than as a policy decisions from Madrid. As the native labor force decreased due to disease, social upheaval and ill treatment African slave labor was imported. There had been African slaves brought from Spain by the conquistadors. Later slaves were brought from Africa on a massive scale and by the black population of Cuba exceeded its white population. In the British occupied Havana and lifted the Spanish mercantilist restrictions on trade. Although the occupation lasted only 11 months it had a long lasting impact on trade with Cuba. The British North American traders who engaged in trade during the occupation were difficult to deter from continuing that trade once Spain regained control of Havana. This was especially true after the successful slave rebellion in Haiti in cut off access to the sugar and coffee of Haiti. There were Cuban elements that supported the acquisition of Cuba by the U. After the Civil War in the U. The United States, fearing that weak Spanish control of Cuba would be replaced by stronger British or French control of Cuba, tolerated continuing Spanish control during most of the 19th century. The Ten-Year War for Cuban Independence of The Cubans were driven to rebellion in the midth century by vacillating Spanish policies and their enforcement. Spain was undergoing political upheavals during that time and the Spanish government fluctuated between those adhering to the traditional conservatism of church and aristocracy and those wanting to open Spanish society to business and trade liberalism in the classical European sense. On top of the fluctuating policies there was the variation in the severity of the administrative officials enforcing the policies. Some representatives of Spanish authority ruled harshly, some ruled with an understanding of the purpose of authority was to promote the general welfare of the population under their administration. When Spanish policies of protectionism for Spain conflicted with the interests of the sugar plantations owners the plantation class rose in rebellion. In the rebellion broke in Oriente Province in eastern Cuba. He called for the eventual freeing of all slaves in Cuba with compensation paid to their owners. He tried to obtain political recognition of his movement by the U. One outstanding commander of rebel forces was Antonio Maceo. Through daring tactics he inflicted losses on the Spanish forces and disrupted the operations of the sugar plantations in eastern Cuba and prompted the escape of their slaves. Although Maceo was

successful militarily, those successes were having an adverse effect politically. The plantation owners noted that Maceo was a mulatto and his troops were black. This raised the possibility that the rebellion would lead to a black republic ruled by Maceo similar to what had developed in Haiti. This prospect was distinctly more threatening to the upper classes of Cuba than the continuation of corrupt, incompetent Spanish rule. The war dragged on for ten years. In Spain negotiated an end to the rebellion with a pact that all of the rebel leaders except Maceo accepted. He and his troops attempted to fight on but facing the full force of the Spanish forces had to give up. Maceo went to Jamaica and from there he went to New York to try to raise funds for weapons to continue the rebellion. That rebellion lasted only during and was dubbed the La Guerra Chiquita, the Little War. The Ten-Years War and the Little War accomplished little militarily but they gave rise to a national Cuban identity where there had been identification by Cubans only with local regions before. The War and Struggle for Cuban Independence Americans tend to think of Cuban sovereignty having been achieved with expulsion of the Spanish which came only with the Spanish-American War. Cubans are more conscious of the three years of Cuban rebellion which preceded the American intervention. He said that if the U. Unfortunately he lost his life in May of that year. The Spanish brought in a new, tougher commander and more forces which shifted the control of the war away from the rebel forces. Spain tried in to end the rebellion by agreeing to let Cuba become a self-governing state within the Spanish Empire. The war was detrimental to the sugar plantations, some of which were owned by American businesses. There was pressure for the U. Maine in Havana harbor. But the motivation was deeper. Cuba and Puerto Rico were keys to assuring protection for those sea routes. After the declaration of war the U. The Treaty of Paris which ended the war allowed the U. The Treaty of Paris allowed for the Spanish citizens in the possessions to remain if they wished and to retain their properties. There were a hundred or so thousand such Spaniards in Cuba. The Spanish soldiers were however repatriated back to Spain. The Cuban army was disbanded but Wood created a system of rural guards and many of the Cuban soldiers joined the rural guards. Wood also built hospitals, schools and courts. He provided salaries for the judges. Sanitation was improved and Yellow Fever suppressed. Wood decreed that all males who were literate and owned property or served in the Cuban army could vote. Elections were held for municipal offices in June of In September of that year an election was held for delegates to a convention to draft a constitution for Cuba. The Platt Amendment The U. However Senator Orville Platt introduce legislation to the effect that the U. It also called for the leasing of a naval base in perpetuity. This became known as the Platt Amendment. When a constitutional convention was convened in Havana in June of to write a constitution for Cuba the Platt Amendment was incorporated in that constitution. That constitution gave great powers to a president to be elected by universal suffrage. The legislative authority was vested in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. There were a number of conditions which were highly favorable for the success of the Republic of Cuba. There was no remaining indigenous population to create a racial divide that plagues so many Latin American countries. On the negative side there was a culture of corruption in government that stemmed, at least in part, from four centuries of Spanish governance in which, as in the rest of the Spanish Empire, the primary function of government was to extract as much as possible from the populace for remission back to Spain. The Second Intervention in Cuba by the United States It did not take long for political problems to develop. Opponents claimed his reelection was fraudulent and rebelled to prevent Estrada Palma from continuing as president. Estrada Palma called for U. Magoon was established as military governor of Cuba by the U. Because this was to be a temporary occupation Magoon did not undertake as much public improvement as had Leonard Wood. Magoon did however command the construction of a sewage system for Havana. He tried to create a body of law that would ensure that the legislation enacted would be fair and reasonable. Similarly he tried to create systems of municipal laws, municipal taxation and a civil service to maintain government operations. Likewise he tried to create a system of laws for the courts. On the negative side Magoon spent lavishly and left Cuba in debt. This incident stemmed from a development during the election. The Cuban Senate about passed legislation which prohibited political parties defined by race. The AIC rebelled and the image of a black rebellion alarmed the U. Marines at several points around Cuba. It captured the rebels and executed the leaders. He decided to run for reelection and won but allegedly by fraudulent means. Producers outside the conflict area found they could sell more and at a higher price than

before the war. This applied to sugar.

**6: Bill Text - AB Metal theft and related recycling crimes.**

*General Valeriano Weyler arrived in Havana from Spain to take up duties as governor of Cuba. Cuban nationalist rebels had been waging a guerilla war since Weyler herded rural population into "reconcentration" camps to deprive rebels of food and recruits, hardening the resistance in Cuba.*

Facebook Twitter As of March , there were reports emanating from the Cuban government that premium gasoline would be rationed in the coming months. Readers should note that the Cuban government tracks and publishes very little macroeconomic and financial data. He is predicting a slightly brighter outlook for Here are some topics to explore article continues below: More recently, the Cuban government has relied heavily on subsidies from Venezuela to support its economy. Among other things, Venezuela has provided Cuba with around , barrels of oil per day, some of which the Cuban government refines and then sells on the world market to generate hard currency. As far back as July , the Cuban government announced the need to prepare for energy shortages and other economic challenges. Although the majority of the economy continues to be controlled by the state, the Cuban government has undertaken several reforms in recent years that have created opportunities for Cubans to engage in additional private sector activity. Cohiba covers are unloaded in Pinar del Rio, Cuba. It is unlikely this goal will be attained in The Cuban private sector includes 1 self-employed entrepreneurs or sole proprietors cuentapropistas , 2 agricultural cooperatives and other private farmers, and 3 nonagricultural cooperatives. It is also still highly constrained by the Cuban government and faces challenges, including a lack of access to needed supplies and equipment. For example, the Department of Commerce created a new export license exemption to facilitate U. Despite the loosening of some U. Driven by declining agricultural exports, U. Over time, Cuba has increasingly shifted its agricultural purchases to the European Union and other countries such as Brazil, Argentina, and Canada. These countries are able to offer more favorable credit terms than U. Authoritative data on travelers from the U. The increase in U. For example, Airbnb has reported that more than 13, Americans booked rooms in private Cuban homes in April through March These private homes, known as casas particulares, operate as cuentapropistas sole proprietors. In January , U. From January to June , non-family visits excluding Cuban-Americans increased from 76, to ,, according to Cuba government statistics. And newly-restored commercial air passenger service between the U. Overall, Cuba attracted more than 4 million visitors in , making it the second most popular destination in the Caribbean after the Dominican Republic. Last year, Cuba negotiated a debt restructuring with the Paris Club of bilateral creditors. As part of the debt restructuring, Aeroports de Paris, the French government-owned firm that runs Charles de Gaulle, will receive a concession to operate Jose Marti that will include a renovation by the French firm, Bouygues.

**7: Puerto Rican Naval Campaign, Part 1**

*Proposed Repayment of Moneys Expended in Raising www.enganchecubano.com ROR THE COURT OF www.enganchecubano.com Dean's Bill to Amend the Metropolitan Police Law.A NEW QUARANTINE. From Our Own Correspondent. FEB.*

Compensation, Allowance, and Insurance [ - ] Chapter 5 enacted by Stats. Pay and Allowances [ - ] Article 1 enacted by Stats. Officers and warrant officers on active duty in the service of the State shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of similar grade in the United States Army, United States Air Force and United States Navy. All full time active duty heretofore or hereafter performed in the service of the State shall be credited for purposes of determining longevity and service within the provisions of this section and Section of this code. Enlisted men and women, while on active duty in the service of the state, shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men and women of similar grade in the United States Army, United States Air Force, and United States Navy, except that enlisted men and women in the pay grade of E1 through E4 ordered to active duty pursuant to Section or , while on active duty, shall receive not less than the minimum daily rate of pay applicable to a pay grade of E5 in the active military service of the United States. It is the intent of the Legislature that the foregoing minimum payments to enlisted men and women in the pay grade of E1 through E4 may be paid from the State Emergency Fund when, in the judgment of the Director of Finance, there is a case of actual necessity for which no appropriation has been made. All full-time active duty previously or hereafter performed in the service of the state shall be credited for purposes of determining longevity and service within the provisions of this section and Section Effective January 1, Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men and women on active duty in the service of the state, except in situations described in Section , shall be reimbursed for their necessary traveling and other expenses in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Human Resources. SB Effective January 1, Whenever an officer of the National Guard or Naval Militia is detailed for special duty in any matter relating to the National Guard or Naval Militia, by order of the Governor, that officer shall be allowed the same pay and allowances as officers of similar grade in the United States Army and United States Navy and actual traveling expenses. An enlisted man or woman similarly detailed shall be allowed the same pay and allowances as enlisted men and women of similar grade in the United States Army and United States Navy and actual traveling expenses, except that family allowances shall not be allowed to those enlisted men and women. An officer of the National Guard or Naval Militia may, with his or her consent, be detailed for special duty without expense to the state, except and provided, however, the officer may be paid actual traveling expenses. An officer of the National Guard or Naval Militia may, with his or her consent, be detailed for duty and may be paid compensation in a grade lower than the officer actually holds provided the officer voluntarily waives all compensation in excess of the lower grade. If not inconsistent with the performance of required military duty, members of the National Guard may perform emergency services as defined in Section of the Government Code, and as provided in Section of the Government Code, and shall receive as compensation therefore the going wages paid for similar service at or near the place of performance. Whenever an officer or enlisted man or woman of the United States Army or United States Navy or United States Air Force, detailed by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Navy or the Department of the Air Force for service with the National Guard or Naval Militia, is detailed by the Governor for special duty or requested to perform any duty involving travel not specially directed by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Navy or the Department of the Air Force, the officer or enlisted man or woman shall be allowed his or her actual traveling expenses, but no per diem. Commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women and former commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women of the United States Army, United States Air Force, United States Navy, or any reserve component thereof, California National Guard, State Military Reserve, California National Guard Reserve, California Defense and Security Corps, California State Guard, California Reserve and Retired List or the active militia, may, with his or her consent, be detailed for active duty with a security section which the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to maintain in his or

her office. A commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man or woman who is detailed for duty as provided in this section may be paid compensation in any grade or rank lower than the person actually holds provided the commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man or woman voluntarily waives all compensation in excess of the lower grade or rank. Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men and women on active duty in the service of the state shall be eligible for health care benefits 30 days after being called to active duty. Effective September 9, Notwithstanding Section of the Government Code, all moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Military Department for purposes of subdivision a. AB Effective June 27,

**8: Bribing governors with the mutatis mutandis clause - Vanguard News Nigeria**

*From until the late s, Soviet military assistance enabled Cuba to upgrade its military capabilities. After the loss of Soviet subsidies, Cuba scaled down the numbers of military personnel, from , in to about 60, in*

This paper will discuss the U. For days in the spring and summer of the United States waged its first overseas war with a European state. This war, generally referred to as the Spanish-American War, was a worldwide conflict that would gain for America possessions in the Far East, the Pacific, and the Caribbean. In the Caribbean the primary objectives were the defeat of Spanish forces on the Caribbean islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Cuba, for tactical naval reasons, would be the first Spanish colonial Caribbean possession invaded by the United States. The blockade of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba and the investment of that town by American naval and land forces, respectively, would occupy most of the time and effort of the American military in the Caribbean. The American Navy enforced a blockade that saw the bombardment of San Juan, the destruction of a Spanish blockade runner, and a minor naval engagement. It was the first projection of American military power overseas with the intention of securing and holding islands in the Far East, the Pacific, and Caribbean as colonial possessions. It was the first American war conducted under a naval-based plan rather than an army plan, utilizing the planning accomplished by the Naval War College. It was the first modern war for the United States and also the first war that provided practically instant media coverage to the American public by means of telephone, telegraph, illustrations, stereoviews, books, photography, newspapers, and motion pictures. In the view of late nineteenth-century American policy makers, the Monroe Doctrine was basis for American intervention in the Western Hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine states, "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by European powers," which was originally intended to serve as a moral statement of support for emerging Latin American republics. By the late nineteenth century, the United States was now powerful enough to back up its words with military strength. When the British government entered into negotiations with Washington to resolve a Venezuelan boundary dispute "it thereby accepted the new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine" Reuter And, the United States government was able to invoke the Monroe Doctrine to attack all Spanish holdings in the Caribbean, and by extension in the Far East and the Pacific. Although the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish was the overt goal at the start of the war, war planners and politicians, such as Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, soon began to appreciate the importance of the island of Puerto Rico to the United States. As he stated in a letter to Theodore Roosevelt , in May of , "Porto Rico is not forgotten and we mean to have it" Trask The strategic role of Puerto Rico was appreciated by the American military as an advantageous position for the United States that must be taken from the Spanish as a future forward base to the envisioned Panama Canal. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan wrote that Puerto Rico, "would be invaluable to the mother country [Spain] as an intermediate naval station and as a base of supplies and reinforcements for both her fleet and army,. The fact that Puerto Rico and the other Spanish possessions were islands meant that the United States Navy would be leading any action against the Spanish. Well before the war, planners at the Naval War College had determined that the only way to conduct the war with Spain efficiently was by 1 blockading the Spanish Caribbean islands, 2 sinking Spanish fleets sent to protect the islands, and 3 only then landing troops on the islands. By fighting the war primarily as a naval action, rather than attempting to split authority between different military branches, the United States was able to claim undisputed naval superiority in the Western Hemisphere after its victory. Throughout much of the nineteenth century, the United States had both economic and territory expansion interests in the Spanish possessions in the Caribbean. The United States traditionally had good relations with the Spanish government, which had supplied manpower, arms, and money to the Americans equal to that of the French during the American Revolution Thomson There was generous trade between the Spanish islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba and the United States, and by the late nineteenth century, much of the expansion of the sugar agriculture on Cuba and Puerto Rico was due to the investment of American capital. The United States had approached the Spanish government on several

occasions about the possibility of acquiring one or both islands. However, since the First Cuban rebellion of 1895, popular feeling against Spain had been growing in the United States. During the First Cuban Revolt, the Cuban rebels had established a junta, or government in exile in New York, where funds were raised to outfit ships to carry arms to the rebels in Cuba. War was averted and the Spanish government issued an apology and paid reparations to the families of the dead men. The spread of new communication technology, in the forms of telephones, telegraph, film, newspapers, and photography, allowed the American people almost daily access to the conditions on Spanish Cuba and Puerto Rico. While a democracy demands action at the instigation of citizens, it does not require interference in the situations of other countries. The Monroe Doctrine would be called upon to modify the traditional isolationist stance of the American government. The American government, supported by its people, could claim that any action on its part against Spain was at the insistence of not only its citizens but also official policy. The "shrinking" of the world through technology and ready information helped facilitate the coming together of the social and political agenda of the United States. The technological shrinking of the world also fostered an environment that was conducive to diplomatic relations between the United States and countries across the Atlantic. On February 24, the Second Cuban Revolt erupted. The revolt, planned by Cuban Revolutionary exiles in the United States, had inadvertently been aided by our government which had imposed heavy tariffs on Cuban sugar, creating widespread unemployment and discontent against continued Spanish rule of that island. Therefore, the strategy of the Second Cuban Revolt was to avoid major battles with the Spanish Army and wage a guerrilla war of short quick attacks, which through attrition would wear down the Spanish resolve. Key to this strategy was the destruction of the sugar economy of Cuba, which made the island so valuable to the Spanish as a colony. He vigorously pursued this goal by arranging the reconcentration of the Cuban peasants into government controlled camps to prevent them from aiding the rebels, resulting in the deaths of between 100,000 and 200,000 Cubans over the next two years. While the Republican Party was publicly warning Spain of its intentions, General Alfred Thayer Mahan was laying out a comprehensive plan for American world power based on maritime supremacy and overseas trade. To provide places of refuge and coaling stations for the fleet and for the merchant marine that he considered its necessary complement. Mahan urged the acquisition of bases in strategic areas like the Caribbean and the Western Pacific - not large colonial territories but small, advantageously located islands with deep, spacious, and easily fortified harbors. Above all, he stressed that the United States must control the future Central American canal. Given such a military-geographic position, Mahan argued, the United States could enforce the Monroe Doctrine, expand her commerce, and maintain her vital interest in a shrinking, increasingly competitive world. Mahan brought together in systematic and persuasive form ideas that were already current among Navy reformers and civilian expansionists, and he outlined an international posture that was attractive to many Americans. In response to the doctrines he articulated and to the pressures he helped bring to focus, the congresses and administrations of the late eighties and the nineties began to seek foreign bases and to build armored battleships and cruisers. Almost every year Congress authorized new warships. By 1898 a respectable fleet had come into being, and the Navy Department was organizing it and planning its wartime deployment on the principles Mahan had outlined. In the American view, preventing war between the United States and Spain required the granting of true liberal reforms to the Cubans. For Cuba it was a case of too little too late. The rebel forces had gained too much momentum to be ignored. However, the autonomy of Puerto Rico was more than the islanders had believed possible. Autonomy as granted by Spain included: An irrevocable charter authorizing the appointment of a Governor-General with relatively limited powers to preside as the representative of Spain over the government of Puerto Rico. An elected insular parliament would exercise real influence in affairs, and from its ranks a cabinet would be selected to provide executive direction. The Governor-General could not issue an order that lacked the signature of a local elected official. The insular government had authority to make treaties with foreign governments. Puerto Rico was to be subject only to those Spanish treaties that its parliament chose to accept. An abortive revolt, in the same year as the First Cuban Revolt began had been attempted by a group of Puerto Ricans on September 23, 1898. For the next thirty years, by utilizing well distributed military posts throughout the island the Spanish were able to maintain order and safety on Puerto

Rico Jacobsen This constant military presence and continuing economic problems in the sugar and coffee areas of the southern part of the island was, however, resented by the Puerto Ricans even after the granting of autonomy. Eventually, Spanish-imposed order based on might rather than justice began to rankle the population of Puerto Rico Jacobsen In addition, Spain had called up some of the best Puerto Rican militia units for service in the increasingly unpopular war in Cuba. The granting of autonomy for Puerto Rico and Cuba was the opening that the United States needed to instigate positive negotiations with Spain to resolve the Cuban problem. President McKinley began the negotiation process with Spain. The United States now agreed to give the Spanish government what it decided was a reasonable amount of time in which to test autonomy in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Some Spaniards, however, could not be threatened by American pressure. When, on April 21, , he declared martial law on the island, he issued a stirring proclamation calling for resistance against the American interventionists, stating, Providence will not permit what in these countries which were discovered by the Spanish nation the echo of our language should ever cease to be heard, nor that our flag should disappear from before the eye. Long live Spain [Trask Support this Site by Visiting the Website Store! We are providing the following service for our readers.

## 9: The Economic History and Economy of Cuba

*Governor's Budget Summary were once contained in front of the Governor's Budget on pages A-1, A-2, etc., and were, therefore, called the A-Pages. Appropriated Revenue.*

*Missing special events, birthdays, and holidays V. 5. Investigations. Fun in Sun Valley. Mysteries of the Heart Doctrine Fighters for the cause Conclusions consequences for democratic accountability. The True Story of the Three Little Pigs by A. Wolf Rs agarwal verbal reasoning Introduction to a / Rethinking the concept of data Dynamics of chess strategy A Winter Landscape in Summer. Vulvar and vaginal disease and neoplasia Toshiba 5520c service manual Lessons in DSLR workflow with Lightroom and Photoshop Stedmans Abbreviations, Acronymns Symbols (Stedmans Word Book Series) Reel 310. June 23-30, 1888 Fallout new vegas walkthrough ps3 IBM dictionary of computing Adolescent Behavior Society The democratization of China 9th grade math practice test worksheet Jay Blair, Nottawasagas last pioneer Power Electronics to Raman Scattering, Volume 15, Encyclopedia of Applied Physics Fortran 77 for Engineering and Scientists Selected dreams from the animal kingdom Galilean seafaring in the gospels Preliminary evaluation of copper, nickel, and chromium recovery from wastes generated by the metal finish Statistics of the coinage for Canada and Newfoundland The state of interoperable emergency communications along the Texas border Hotel reservation system project umentation Dissenting Electorate Occupational safety and health simplified for the chemistry industry A Jesuit apologia : appellant abuse Living Before God 3. Stabat mater (speciosa) How Iwariwa the cayman learned to share Choices For Youth The stake is not our best today-may I interest you in something else? Changes in the Work Week of Fixed Capital (Studies in economic policy)*