

Appendix 1: Timeline of Events

- 1871 September 29, Camajuani, Cuba. Gerardo Machado y Morales born in Santa Clara into a family of modest means. His ancestors were from Portugal.
- 1898 Machado attached to a General's staff in War of Independence. Lost his finger in battle.
- 1902 Tomas Estrada Palma (Conservative) becomes first President of Republic of Cuba.
- 1906 Estrada Palma seeks re-election. Liberals revolt under José Miguel Gomez. US intervenes.
- 1906-09 US Ambassador Charles E. Magoon and US Marines run Cuba for the United States.
- 1909 José Miguel Gomez (Liberal) becomes president.
- 1912 Negroes revolt. Gomez crushes rebellion. Leaders executed.
- 1912 Gomez loses bid for re-election and allows Conservatives to take power.
- 1913 Mario Garcia Menocal (Conservative) inaugurated president of Cuba.
- 1916 Menocal arranges his own fraudulent re-election.
- 1917 Liberals revolt under leadership of Gomez.
- 1900-24 Machado active in business and Liberal politics of Santa Clara province.
- 1917 Machado participates in Liberal revolt. He was captured in hospital while recovering from fever, released shortly thereafter.
- 1920 Menocal (Conservative) runs for third term in office with US support.

- 1920 Gomez defeats Alfredo Zayas in bid for Liberal nomination. Zayas withdraws and forms Popular Party.
- 1920 Menocal, seeking third contiguous term, is very unpopular and cannot win, so he backs Zayas for president (he resents Gomez for earlier revolts). Menocal forms Nationalist Party to support Zayas. In return, Zayas pledges to support Menocal for third term in 1924.
- 1920 Elections unclear.
- 1921 US forces new elections and Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso takes over.
- 1921 Enoch Crowder sent from US to manage the Cuban government.
- 1924 Machado runs for Liberal nomination against Carlos Mendieta.
- 1924 Liberals refuse to support Mendieta, support Machado instead. Mendieta refuses to support Machado.
- 1924 Menocal campaigning for office again. Allies with military rebels.
- October 1924 Menocal and Mendieta conspire to revolt. Attempted military revolt by Mendieta fails.
- 1925 Machado is inaugurated President of Cuba. Immediately begins massive reform.
- 1925-28 Machado begins Cuba's first massive internal restructuring aimed at creating roads, schools, water, new Cuban industry, reforming the tax system and civil service. Meanwhile, sugar prices continue their slide.
- 1928 Machado re-elected to presidency with enormous support from the public and all three major political parties.
- 1930 Artemesia affair, government and Nationalist forces riot.
- By 1931 Undeclared war between the students and Machado. Assassinations, bombings, arrests and murders.
- August 1931 Mendieta, Menocal and Colonel Aurelio Hevia begin another failed military revolt. Machado released them unharmed in January 1932.

- 5 Jan. 1933 Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim asks Machado to respect the lives of Cuban people. Throughout the spring the Ambassador and the American Chargé report Machado's alleged crimes to Washington.
- 25 Jan. 1933 Ambassador Guggenheim asks the United States government to officially make known its "lack of sympathy" for Machado's human rights abuses.
- 12 Apr. 1933 Franklin D. Roosevelt, US President, gives a speech to the Pan American Union. He talks about the Good Neighbor Policy and low tariffs.
- 24 Apr. 1933 Sumner Welles is selected as the American Ambassador to Cuba.
- 1 May 1933 US Secretary of State Cordell Hull views with "gravest concern" Machado's policies, including his "brutal assassinations."
- 7 May 1933 Welles arrives in Havana.
- 9 May 1933 Welles reports "the feeling against Machado is so bitter that he has to go."
- 13 May 1933 Welles' first visit with Machado. Welles tells Machado that no economic improvement can come without political stability.
- 18 May 1933 Welles wires Hull and says Machado must go.
- 2 June 1933 Machado grants the University of Havana autonomy.
- 21 June 1933 University professors agree to mediation efforts and declare that the US is "carrying out an anti-imperialistic policy . . . [based] upon an absolute respect for the rights of all."
- 1 July 1933 The first official mediation meeting with both sides.
- 3 July 1933 Diario de la Marina says Welles is doing a good job and helping Cuba and Latin America with the Good Neighbor policy.
- August 1933 Expatriates return to Cuba.
- 6 Aug. 1933 General strike in Cuba.

- 7 Aug. 1933 Riots in Havana.
- 8 Aug. 1933 Cuban police open fire on crowds. Welles recommends the withdrawal of US recognition of the Machado government due to the "exercise of brutal methods of repression."
- 9 Aug. 1933 Machado declares a state of war.
- 11 Aug. 1933 Cuban Army officers demand that Machado step down.
- 12 Aug. 1933 Radio announces that Machado resigns. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes becomes president.
- Aug-Nov 1933 Machado in Montreal, Canada. His family is in New York City.
- 19 Aug. 1933 Business Week announces "Machado dictatorship," and "rigid dictatorship" are over.
- 21 Aug. 1933 Laborers seize a sugar mill at Punta Alegre. In the next month, they seize 35 more.
- 30 Aug. 1933 Thirty of the most prominent businessmen of the island go to see Welles to complain of "communist agitation" in the work force. Welles dismisses these claims as nonsense.
- 1 Sept. 1933 Forbes refers to Machado as the "recent tyrant president."
- 4 Sept. 1933 "Sergeants Barracks" revolt.
- 5 Sept. 1933 de Céspedes learns of his own removal from office by Sergeant Fulgencia Batista. Welles calls for US Naval and Marine intervention.
- 6 Sept. 1933 President of Guatemala says "American intervention [into Cuba] is essential."
- 8 Sept. 1933 Cuba has thirty warships surrounding it. One thousand marines assemble at Quantico. It is announced that the Secretary of the Navy would visit Welles in Havana.
- 10 Sept. 1933 Grau San Martin becomes president. Welles refuses to recognize the new government. Nonrecognition eventually causes the collapse of the Grau administration.

- November 1933 Machado travels from Montreal to Bermuda to Dominican Republic.
- 13 Dec. 1933 Welles leaves Havana.
- 18 Dec. 1933 Jefferson Caffery arrives in Havana as the new American Ambassador.
- 31 Dec. 1933 Business Week says revolution in Cuba is more significant than recognition of the USSR or Japan's quest for hegemony in Asia.
- January 1933 Grau's government unable to exert control. Massive rioting and unrest.
- 15 Jan. 1934 Grau forced out of office by Batista and is replaced by Mendieta.
- 23 Jan. 1934 United States recognizes the new Cuban government under Mendieta.
- 29 May 1934 The United States formally voids the Platt Amendment by negotiating and ratifying a new treaty with Cuba.
- 31 May 1934 US Senate approves the new Permanent Treaty abolishing the Platt Amendment.
- February 1936 Machado leaves France, travels to Bermuda.
- March 1936 Cuban government forbids publication of any of Machado's memoirs in Cuba.
- November 1936 Machado returns to Montreal from Bermuda.
- April 1937 Machado files appeal for return of his properties through a lawyer in Cuba.
- 29 March 1939 Machado passes away at a Miami Beach, Florida hospital. Buried in Miami.