

Am 14. Februar 1898 nahm der US-Senat einstimmig die folgende (orange umrandete) Resolution an:

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read. The Secretary read the resolution submitted Mr. MORGAN on the 9th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public service, to send to the Senate copies of the reports of the consul-general and of the consuls of the United States in Cuba written or received since March 4, 1897, which relate to the state of the war in that island and the condition of the people there; or that he will send such parts of said reports as will inform the Senate as to these facts.

2. That the President inform the Senate whether any agent of a government in Cuba has been accredited to the Government or to the President of the United States with authority to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, or any other diplomatic or commercial agreement with the United States, and whether such person has been recognized and received as the representative of such government in Cuba.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Demzufolge gab der US-Präsident, MCKINLEY, am 11. April 1898 im Senat eine Erklärung ab, mit welcher er diesem einen Bericht über die Lage in Kuba vorlegte. Außerdem gab er im Zusammenhang damit am selben Tag im Kongress die Empfehlung ab, Spanien als Kolonialmacht Kubas den Krieg zu erklären.

Als vorläufiges Ergebnis dessen verabschiedete der Kongress am 20. April 1898 die nachstehende *Joint Resolution*:

[No. 24.] Joint Resolution For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas the **abhorrent conditions** which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle ship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon which the action of Congress was invited: **Therefore**,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, **First**, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people.

Approved, April 20, 1898.

Drei Tage später entbrannte daraus der Spanisch-Amerikanische Krieg, der am 10. Dezember 1898 mit dem Friedensvertrag von Paris beendet wurde. Darin lautet der Artikel I wie folgt:

Art. I. Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the facts of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Im Rahmen eines vom Kongress am 2. März 1901 angenommenen US-Gesetzes *Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two*, wurde sodann die folgende EntschlieÙung verabschiedet:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two:

[...]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, fourteen million dollars.

For additional pay for length of service for all enlisted men, exclusive of Hospital Corps, one million dollars.

Provided, That hereafter all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the United States Army, under section sixteen of Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, that have been or shall be paid to the designated allottees, after the expiration of one month subsequent to the month in which said allotments accrued, shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment: *Provided*, That said disbursing officer shall, before making payment of said allotments, use, or shall have used, due diligence in obtaining and making use of all information that may have been received in the War Department relative to the grantors of

the allotments: *And provided further*, That if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible for such report to report, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War, the death of a grantor or any fact which renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the Paymaster-General from the officer who fails to make such report, if such collection is practicable: *Provided*, That enlistments in the Regular Army on and after April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from which date war was declared to have existed between the United States and Spain, up to and including April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be deemed enlistments for the war with Spain, and shall entitle men so enlisting to the extra pay and on the same conditions granted to men who enlisted in the Regular Army subsequent to the declaration of war, for the war only, as provided by an Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred:" *Provided further*, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

I.

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

II.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

III.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

¹ Congressional Record – Senate, 14. February 1898, p. 1679.

² Message to the Senate Transmitting a Report of the Secretary of State on the Situation in Cuba | The American Presidency Project

³ Ebd. (FN 2).

⁴ Message to Congress Requesting a Declaration of War With Spain | The American Presidency Project

⁵ Statutes at Large, Vol. XXX, 738.

⁶ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanisch-Amerikanischer_Krieg

⁷ MARTENS, *N.R.G.*, 2ème, XXXII, 74.

⁸ Ebd. (FN 5), Vol. XXXI, 895.

IV.

That all Acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V.

That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI.

That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII.

That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII.

That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

Meine Assoziation zu den farblich markierten Passagen geht in die folgende Richtung:

Als Gegengewicht zur liberalistischen Kapitalismusmaschine, welche die USA mit Unterstützung der Jugendinsel⁹ Kubas als Bordell/Ausbildungsstätte für sexualisierte Gewaltanwender als Agenten der Spionage und Termination zu werden beschlossen hatte, wurde der Kubanischen Regierung untersagt, sich nicht nachhaltig zu verschulden, was als eine der Vorstufen des wohlverstandenen Kommunismus gelten kann.

Die Ära Castro war somit, entgegen der der Weltöffentlichkeit präsentierten Version, durchaus im Rahmen dieser Bestimmungen, wobei die genannte lügnerische Version wohl ausschließlich dem Zweck diente, einen Schleier der Feindseligkeit aufrechterhalten zu können, hinter dem Kubas Jugend zugunsten der Erpressungsmöglichkeit betreffs so manchen politischen Kopfes im Westen prostituiert¹⁰ wurde.

Arthur H. Lambauer

[Fortsetzung folgt eventuell]

⁹ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isle_de_la_Juventud

¹⁰ Ob darüber hinaus – Kuba ist bekannt für sein, westlichen Maßstäben durchaus gewachsenes, Gesundheitswesen – auch nazi-gleiche

Menschenversuche oder geraubte Organe transplantiert wurden, sollte eine UN-Untersuchungskommission interessieren.