

PRESIDENT OF CUBA A MEDICAL TEACHER

**Grau San Martin, a Bachelor
Nearly 49, Was Dean of
Havana University School.**

AIDES PROFESSIONAL MEN

**Chibas Is a Mining Engineer—
Finlay, Son of Yellow Fever
Pioneer, Also a Physician.**

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, Cuba's new President, is a bachelor within a few days of 49 years old, has for many years been dean of the Medical School of Havana University and professor of anatomy. A determined oppositionist, he was arrested several times and finally left Cuba for the United States early in 1932.

When the revolutionary junta was formed at Miami last March, Dr. Grau San Martin was a member, representing the university group in the deliberations held both at Miami and New York.

He was one of the most prominent members of the Commission of Five that set up a governmental junta, and it was he who informed President De Cespedes that he had been replaced. On the Commission of Five, Dr. Grau San Martin was placed in charge of the Departments of Public Instruction and Public Health.

Dr. Grau San Martin has been president of the Hispanic American Society and has represented Cuba's medical fraternity at many international conferences.

Chibas a Mining Engineer.

Eduardo J. Chibas, prominent civil engineer, who was Secretary of Public Works in the Cabinet of President de Cespedes, has received an offer of the same post in the new Cabinet. He is 64 years old. He is a graduate of the class '89 of the School of Engineering, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.

He has had extensive engineering and business experience in Cuba, other Latin-American countries and in the United States. During the Spanish-American War he served with the United States Fifth Army Corps as an engineer.

Secretary Chibas and his two sons, 25 and 17 years old, were imprisoned by the Machado Government before they went into exile.

Son of Yellow Fever Pioneer.

Dr. Carlos E. Finlay, who takes over the portfolio of Public Health in the new government, is a son of the famous discoverer of the transmission of yellow fever by the *Stegomyia* mosquito. He was born in Havana July 15, 1868. He was educated at Belen College, where he received his A. B. degree, and then went to the United States, where he studied medicine at Columbia University and obtained his M. D. degree in 1889.

He joined the staff of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, serving as clinical assistant and interne until 1892, when he returned to Havana and practiced as an eye and ear specialist.

Colonel Julio Aguado and Sergio Carbo, who will occupy the posts of Secretary of War and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, in the newly formed Cuban government, both know the experience of imprisonment in Cabañas Fortress.

Colonel Aguado once was in command of the fort as chief of the Sixth Military District of Cuba. Relieved of his post on a charge of conspiring to supply arms to the insurrectionists in 1930, he fled to the United States but returned to face trial in December, 1930. At the time he said his voluntary return to the island was sufficient evidence of his innocence.

Sergio Carbo was editor of *La Libertad* and *La Semana*, the comic illustrated weekly which aroused the enmity of former President Machado in 1929, when the government indicted the weekly on a charge of publishing pornographic pictures and ordered its leading cartoonist deported. At that time Señor Carbo fled to the United States.

He returned to Cuba, and in January, 1931, was arrested on a charge of conspiring against the government and, like the new Secretary of War, was confined in Cabañas Fortress. Upon the intercession of the Union Club, President Machado ordered him released.