

#### Batista Policies Opposed

Dr. Grau San Martin's election came as a result of his second bid for the Presidency since the revolutionary period in 1933, when he served as Chief Executive for several months. In 1940 he was defeated by President Batista, and in his recent campaign he was the candidate of his Cuban Revolutionary party and the newly formed Republican party.

In sharp contrast to the costly campaign of his opponent, Dr. Grau's appeal to the voters was made at mass meetings. Publicity also was obtained through the modest campaigns of the candidates of his party for minor offices. His platform urged the collaboration of all classes, fair treatment for foreign capital, rural education, improved communications, development of a merchant marine, utili-

zation of waterways for irrigation and power and collaboration in international relations rather than blind nationalism.

During his campaign Dr. Grau criticized the existing government for "mismanagement of the war economy," which he said had been the cause of inflation, shortages and black market operations. He deplored the \$25,000,000 loan to Cuba from the United States. He said it was unnecessary because the public works for which it was obtained could have been done with the huge revenues now received, which he charged were being wasted.

Dr. Grau was a quiet, scholarly Professor of Anatomy at the University of Havana who broke with his professional colleagues by joining the student revolt against Dictator Gerardo Machado. He became Provisional President after the downfall of Señor Machado, but the United States Government refused to recognize his administration, and early in 1934 the knobby and hard-fisted Sergeant Batista, former cane-rustler, seized power.