

Ginebra, a 12 de Julio de 1932.

Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez,
Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.
MEXICO D. F.

Señor Ministro y estimado amigo:

Don Fernando Torreblanca, que se encuentra internado en la clínica "Mon Repos", Mont Pélerin, cerca de Vevey, no ha podido, por sus continuas dolencias y por la prohibición facultativa, informar a usted de lo que ha padecido y de sus actuales condiciones. Por esas circunstancias, en calidad de médico, y de amigo del señor Sub-Secretario, lo suplo, en parte, para llenar la Comisión, y en otra añado lo que de mi cosecha juzgo pertinente.

Apenas llegado a Paris, en un estado no muy envidiable, nuestro amigo fue víctima de los bruscos cambios meteorológicos y cayó en cama, con una traqueo-bronquitis que se encarnizó en el ya debilitado organismo. Tres semanas estuvo encamado y durante ese tiempo se hicieron los exámenes clínicos y de laboratorio, requeridos para fijar el diagnóstico. Pasada la enfermedad intercurrente, se resolvió tratar la crónica y tratarla de manera radical. Habiendose encontrado que no existe lesión ostensible en ningún órgano, - a no ser una inflamación de los ganglios traqueo-bronquiales, - pero si un estado de debilidad general y de depresión nerviosa por "surmenage intelectual", se decidió que el enfermo se internase en alguna clínica apropiada, escogiéndose la que le dije.

A mi paso por Paris, cuando fui al desempeño de una comisión en Bélgica, me enteré de lo expuesto, comprobé la exactitud del diagnóstico y me convencí de lo atinado del tratamiento. Como aun el paciente no se encontraba apto para viajar, decidimos que, a mi regreso, vendríamos juntos, desde Paris. Así se hizo y desde el 30 de junio quedó internado en el repetido establecimiento.

He tenido dos juntas con el médico tratante, que es un especialista de justa reputación, el Dr de Montet, y se ha convenido en imponer un regimen de vida y una medicación apropiados. Juzga el especialista, y estoy de acuerdo con su opinión, que el tratamiento, para que se logre la curación integral, tendrá que prolongarse por un tiempo no menor de cuatro meses.

La Señora de Torreblanca, que se había quedado en París, atendiendo a sus dos niñas, ambas enfermas, llegó hace dos días, y se aloja en la propia clínica. Esta se encuentra en un montículo, a mil metros sobre el nivel del mar, en lugar soleado y seco. Condiciones indispensables para que el tratamiento resulte eficaz.

Se han instituido un regimen alimenticio adecuado, hidroterapia, fisioterapia, inyecciones a base de oro - (crisioterapia), sin que se descuide la medicación sintomática. Se prescribió un reposo casi absoluto, prohibiéndose los esfuerzos físicos e intelectuales, y aconsejándose que el paciente evite las preocupaciones de todo género.

El ánimo de Torreblanca es excelente y muy grande su deseo de curarse, así es que yo creo, como lo cree su médico tratante, que se puede pronosticar una curación completa y radical, siempre que el paciente no se "impaciente", y se decida a permanecer en el sanatorio por todo el tiempo necesario, hasta que el médico garantice que se encuentra listo para reanudar sus actividades, sin peligro de una recaída.

Mientras dure mi comisión en Ginebra, podré visitarlo a menudo, pues la clínica está a dos horas de ferrocarril.

El señor Torreblanca suplica a usted que haga del conocimiento del señor Presidente lo esencial de este informe y que, cuando sea oportuno, lo comunique al señor General Calles.

Ahora me ha caído otro cliente, el joven Guillermo Ortiz Rubio. Mañana o pasado endré una junta con uno de los especialistas de Lausana, lugar donde aquel reside. Se trata de algo sin importancia, pero, por indicación del Ingeniero Castelló, y para mayor seguridad, he decidido que se haga el examen por persona de indudable competencia.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para repetirme como su amigo atento y seguro servidor.

13 - Julio - 1932

3

Mi querido Subsecretario:
Ahí le va una de
Aragón que acabo de recibir, adfun-
ta a esta dirigida a mí.

También le envío el acta,
en inglés, que trae el ~~resumen~~ de mis
declaraciones.

Está tarde se reunió la directi-
va de la Conferencia, por eso
no iré a visitar a Ud.

Voy mañana. Hablaremos.

Espero que siga mejorando.

Mis respetos a la Señora y
para Ud. el saludo cariñoso de
su amigo F. Lantier Vélez

N.B. — Delegates are requested to send corrections to Dr. Dixon, Room 198, within twenty-four hours of the distribution of these Provisional Minutes.

Conf. D./C.G./P.V.21.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments

GENERAL COMMISSION

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

HELD AT GENEVA ON FRIDAY, JULY 8TH, 1932, AT 11 A.M.

President : The Right Honourable A. HENDERSON.

PROPOSALS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : GENERAL DISCUSSION (*continuation*).

M. CASTILLO NAJERA (Mexico) said that President Hoover's communication had come as a surprise to the world's conscience. It had brought a gleam of hope to those who were despondent. The impossible thing which optimists had been expecting had actually happened, and a new phase of activity had opened for the Disarmament Conference. At a time when the idea of failure was making headway in public opinion, when the progress of the Conference was being judged by the insignificance of its apparent results, when critics who were more or less bitter were shooting their poisoned arrows both at Governments and delegations, and when, in short, faith was growing dim in the hearts of mankind and trouble and anguish threatened to destroy all feeling of confidence, President Hoover's message had come as a ray of hope to lighten the darkness and was a happy augury of the fulfilment of their ardent desire.

In view of these facts and the relief which had been brought about, the hopes revived and the discussions to which President Hoover's proposals—which would lead to practical results—would certainly give rise, those proposals deserved a sympathetic reception and the profound gratitude of all the nations of the world. However, there was a further consideration which outweighed all the rest—the real sacrifice voluntarily made by one of the most powerful nations was assuredly an example to be followed by all. He regarded it as a proof of the desire for peace which characterised the international policy of that great Republic, and he thought that this was an initiative which did honour to the descendants of Washington and Lincoln.

If each of the nations represented at that meeting was prepared to make similar sacrifices, the reign of peace and justice would quickly be established on earth, and the dream of humanitarians would at last be realised.

The Mexican delegation warmly acclaimed President Hoover's proposal. It accepted it in principle because its principles were in accordance with the declarations made by Mexico during the general discussion, and which showed that Mexico did not constitute a menace to anyone, and that neither her navy nor her military air forces were proportionate to the extent of her territory, her very long coastline and her geographical situation. Her land forces had

been reduced on several occasions, and amounted to barely half the number which she had possessed twelve years ago. They had already been reduced to a "police force" in the meaning given to this term by Mr. Hoover in his proposal. In view of the conditions outlined above and the character of her internal policy, Mexico would limit her army to the lowest figure consistent with the maintenance of internal order, the stability of institutions and self-preservation.

It was in this spirit and in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions that the Mexican delegation adhered to the proposals made by its powerful northern neighbour, with whom its relations were fortunately becoming more and more friendly, thanks to the better mutual understanding which was gradually being established between the two peoples.

The pacific intentions clearly revealed by the Hoover proposal would doubtless help to facilitate international co-operation between all the nations of the world.

M. Lo (China) said that although China had consistently advocated an even larger measure of disarmament than that outlined in the American proposal, she was ready to approve that scheme subject to subsequent discussion of details. The Chinese delegation was in general accord with the five guiding principles enunciated in the statement; but it should be made clear at the outset that the third principle, that of relativity, should not be permitted in its practical application to perpetuate the existing system of inequality, thus creating a fundamental injustice to the detriment of militarily weak nations.

In regard to land forces, the Chinese delegation fully approved the abolition of all tanks, chemical warfare and mobile guns. It hoped that the last category would comprise all mobile guns of over 100 mm., the abolition of which it had consistently advocated. It also welcomed the proposal that there should be a reduction of one-third in the strength of all land armies over and above the "police component". In its opinion, in planning for the method of such a reduction, the question whether the system of conscription was or was not in force in a given country should, however, be taken into consideration.

The Chinese delegation had, too, no hesitation in supporting the proposal for reducing the number and tonnage of battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. While recognising that the proposed reduction was a distinct step forward, China hoped for the abolition of all battleships, aircraft-carriers and submarines, for the reason that the retention of such powerful and threatening weapons of naval warfare, even at the reduced ratio of two-thirds or three-fourths now proposed, would still subject to constant menace countries which had extensive sea-borders and insufficient naval defence, and leave them with a sense of danger and insecurity. If battleships, aircraft-carriers and submarines could not be abolished altogether, the Chinese delegation earnestly appealed to the Conference to reduce at least in a more drastic manner the offensive character of those weapons.

President Hoover's reference to the air forces was very brief but very important. The statement that all bombing planes should be abolished and that this would do away with the military possession of types capable of attacks upon civil populations, coupled with the total abolition of all bombardment from the air, was welcomed by the Government and people in China alike with great sincerity. Through their recent terrible experiences, the Chinese people were convinced that air bombardment was a form of warfare which was most specifically offensive, most efficacious against national defence and most threatening to civilians; thus combining all the three characteristics mentioned in the General Commission's resolution of April 22nd. Moreover, the Air Commission, in its findings, was unanimously of opinion that air bombardment was a grave threat to civilians, and might also be of considerable efficacy against national defence.

In conclusion, M. Lo desired to say a word about the manufacture and international traffic of arms. During the six years from 1923 to 1928, arms and munitions shipped to China amounted to no less than 31,000,000 taels. Though exact figures for later periods were not available in Geneva, he understood that the amounts were on a still higher scale. Besides being a great drain on the resources of the country, such munitions were often imported for the purpose of maintaining internal strife. Therefore, if the Disarmament Conference was to achieve more concrete results, provision must be made for an effective and efficient control of the manufacture and traffic of arms, whether official or private. He hoped that this essential feature of disarmament would not be overlooked, though it was not mentioned in the American plan.

M. SANDLER (Sweden) thought that the substance of the Hoover message was expressed in the first sentence: "The time has come when we should cut through the brush and adopt some broad and definite method of reducing the overwhelming burden of armament which now lies upon the toilers of the world".

The Swedish delegation fully adhered to the basic principles of the scheme put forward by the United States of America, in accordance with which armaments were to be used solely for national defence; the comparative power of defence was to be increased through decreases in the power of the attack; reductions were to be real and positive; land, air and naval armaments were all interconnected.

As regards the principle laid down in the American proposal concerning the relativity of existing armaments, it was obvious that this could not be of an absolute character. In applying it, due regard must be had for the other principles embodied in the proposal, with special reference to that relating to the reduction of the power and actual possibilities of attack.

The plan dealt with both qualitative and quantitative disarmament. The Swedish delegation was firmly convinced that the problems before the Disarmament Conference could only be solved by the joint application of both methods.

As regards qualitative disarmament, the proposals for the abolition of all heavy mobile artillery, the total abolition of tanks and the abolition of all means of chemical warfare would have the full approval of the Swedish delegation.

With reference to the statements made by the Swedish representatives on the Land Commission, M. Sandler said he wished to make it clear that the Swedish delegation was now prepared to adopt concrete and definite decisions on the points in question. It was also prepared to accept unreservedly and without delay the abolition of all bombing planes and the prohibition of all bombardment from the air. The necessary information with regard to the details and the figures to be fixed were contained in the statement previously made to the Air Commission.

The Swedish delegation was also in favour of the idea contained in the American proposal that the tonnage of the individual submarines should not exceed a certain limit. It wished that limit to be lower than the figure proposed. As it had stated during the discussions of the Naval Commission, qualitative disarmament might also be applied to capital ships, bomb-carriers and mines.

One of the most fruitful ideas contained in the Hoover plan was, in the opinion of the Swedish delegation, the combination of qualitative and quantitative measures. M. Sandler pointed out that quantitative reduction could be applied both to air forces and to land and naval forces, and stressed more particularly the desirability of supplementing in that respect the American plan, which was based on the principle of the interdependence of armaments.

The concrete proposals of the Hoover plan with regard to the reduction in the number and tonnage of ships affected the five principal naval Powers, and it would be for those Powers to come to an agreement among themselves. He desired to take that opportunity of expressing the hope that such an agreement would be made to apply to all naval armaments without exception.

For the other countries, the American proposal recommended "corresponding sacrifices" without indicating precise solutions. Naturally, those reductions and limitations ought to be determined in the light of the principles which he (M. Sandler) mentioned at the beginning of his speech. He also desired to remind them that, during the preparatory work, an agreement had been arrived at with regard to the insertion in the text of the future convention of special stipulations for fleets of a low total tonnage. Those stipulations had lost none of their suitability or of their equity, and deserved, in his opinion, to be inserted in the Hoover plan.

The proposals relating to the reduction in the strength of all land armies were more complicated than the other proposals, and should be examined with the express purpose of extracting from them any element which might be found to be useful in realising, by common agreement, effective and equitable solutions. Like so many other delegations, the Swedish delegation had set to work, since the Hoover plan was deposited, to form an exact opinion as to the method in which the machinery proposed would actually function. One point in particular remained to be cleared up. The essential problem was whether the method suggested for the calculation of what was called the "defence power" would make it possible to attain the desired object—i.e., a reduction in the offensive forces as compared with the defensive forces. It seemed to him that they should carefully study what modifications should be made so that the original idea underlying the Hoover plan might be applied as effectively and as equitably as possible for all States. The machinery of the Hoover plan might well serve as a guide to help them to arrive, by mathematical calculation, at a first rough estimate of the figures to be inserted in the tables to form part of the future convention. All the delegations had certainly regarded as one of the most difficult stages in the work of the Conference the time when concrete discussions would begin on the figures to be inserted in the convention. The question was, How were they to proceed and on what principles? If the American plan could serve as a guide in their endeavours to find a procedure which would enable them to get to work and commence those discussions with profit—with the firm and avowed intention of arriving at radical reductions in armaments—the significance and supreme importance of the generous proposal before the Conference could not be over-estimated.

The Swedish delegation desired to collaborate wholeheartedly in the task of working out the details of the American proposal on all points which were not yet ripe for a definite decision,

and was also prepared to associate itself with any immediate decisions concerning all questions which had been sufficiently prepared, of which he thought there was a considerable number.

He fully realised that those decisions were but a beginning, and that the Conference would have many other tasks to perform. But, before they could complete their task, they must begin it, and they should translate their ideas into practice and have finished with generalities. He hoped that the Conference would respond to the appeal of the United States of America in the spirit which inspired President Hoover to begin his proposal with the words: "The time has come."

General LAIDONER (Estonia) said that when, on June 22nd, the first delegate of the United States informed the Conference of President Hoover's important proposals, he shared the President's hope that this new programme would capture the imagination of the nations and induce them carefully to examine and publicly to declare the extent to which they could participate in this great general programme.

They could now say that President Hoover's hopes had not been disappointed. His message had aroused the very greatest interest in all countries and his proposals had been, and were being, made the subject of very careful examination.

It had been pointed out—and rightly—that those proposals contained defects. The most important defect was perhaps the absence of any allusion to the establishment of a better organisation of the international community or to international control. President Hoover's proposals did, however, contain extremely valuable ideas. The Estonian delegation therefore welcomed them most cordially and considered that they were calculated effectively to contribute towards the work of the Conference.

President Hoover's proposals related to three categories of armed forces and applied both to qualitative and to quantitative disarmament.

As regards qualitative disarmament, President Hoover's suggestions were such as to win the entire approval of the Estonian delegation, which earnestly hoped that the Conference would come to a general agreement on this point.

As regards the reduction in effectives, President Hoover suggested a method which might be described as a mechanical method. Without desiring to deny the advantages which might result from such a procedure, he wondered if it would enable them to arrive at just and equitable results in all concrete cases. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had also submitted to the Conference a proposal for the reduction of armed forces to be carried out on the basis of a mathematical formula. Nevertheless, the head of the Soviet delegation himself had (and rightly, as it seemed to him) contemplated certain exceptions in favour of the small States which had only a small armed force. But that was a technical question—a question of the method of application and not one of principle. Moreover, President Hoover stated himself in his message that his plan did not exclude "any such minor changes as might be necessary". The Estonian delegation was therefore prepared to examine, with the greatest good will and an earnest desire to arrive at practical results, the means of applying the principles enunciated in the Hoover message, and was resolved sincerely to contribute as far as possible towards the success of the Conference.

As regards naval forces, it was clear, from the information furnished to the League of Nations, that Estonia had neither battleships, cruisers nor submarines, and that her naval forces were very restricted. There was no need to emphasise that part of the Hoover proposals, as there was little doubt that further suitable exchanges of opinion would enable them to find practical and adequate solutions.

Finally, as regards air armaments, President Hoover proposed to abolish all bombing planes and to prohibit all bombardment from the air. The Estonian delegation desired to associate itself with those proposals. If they were universally accepted, the present Conference would have rendered a signal service to civilisation and contributed towards the general welfare of posterity.

President Hoover's message thus contained important general ideas. Naturally, the methods of applying them would necessitate more detailed discussions, in which the Estonian delegation was prepared to participate, in the hope that the combined efforts of all the delegations would enable the Conference shortly to achieve practical results.

M. MOTTA (Switzerland) thought that the chief merit of President Hoover's proposal lay in its suggestions in regard to the quantitative reduction of armaments. It was true that his message also dealt with the question of qualitative reduction, but they would remember that, in this connection, the United States delegation had made interesting proposals some weeks ago which had the support of several delegations. It was therefore unlikely that qualitative disarmament would form the gist of the message of the President of the United States.

On this point, the Swiss delegation accepted the President's proposals unconditionally and without reservations of any kind. It would even be prepared to go further and to take a bolder step, and it hoped that, at a later stage of the Conference, still more substantial progress would be made. The Swiss delegation was strongly in favour of the total, rigorous and absolute prohibition of aerial bombardment, on the battlefields and outside them. It

considered that only a total and absolute prohibition of this inhuman form of warfare would afford civilians the protection to which they were entitled and which they had not always obtained under the present system of warfare; in this matter, it was necessary for them to retrace their steps.

The future convention should also contain positive provisions as to the trade in and manufacture of arms. President Hoover's message did not deal with this point, but, of course, that did not mean that the United States were not prepared to co-operate with other States in this matter.

It was absolutely obvious that, if the Conference drew up a convention for the limitation and reduction of armaments without having regulated the trade in and manufacture of arms, there would be a serious and most regrettable gap in its work.

Similarly, the Swiss delegation was fully convinced of the necessity for international control. It was essential that a permanent commission for international control should be set up for the purpose of ascertaining how States were applying the rules imposed. The sovereignty of States was not a sufficient argument to stand in the way of this control.

However, it was in the field of quantitative reduction that the President of the United States had made his most valuable contribution to the work of the Conference. He had thrown into the Conference, which seemed to be threatened by a sort of stagnation, an element that made for movement, impetus, and success. He had proposed to divide armies into two sections, which he had called the police component and the defence component. He had endeavoured to find a criterion by which to measure the size of the police component and had found this in the Peace Treaties.

The Swiss delegation was happy to state that it accepted the Peace Treaties as a criterion for police components. It was, however, obliged to make one reservation. The Peace Treaties provided certain co-efficients applicable to the States which were defeated in the war. The American proposal considered that the average of those co-efficients should be taken as a criterion for the police component. The Swiss delegation ventured to point out to the United States delegation that this average would hardly be a fair criterion. It considered that the co-efficient of each of the four States in question should be taken, and the co-efficient which, by the rules of analogy, appeared to be the most equitable should then be applied to all other States. Of the four States concerned, one was a great Power, while the others were medium Powers. An average established by the mere addition of those four co-efficients could not be an equitable one.

These, then, were the observations in regard to the substance of the question which the Swiss delegation wished to submit to the United States delegation; it would add, however, that it fully approved the idea of basing the criterion in question on the Peace Treaties.

The other component was that which was, properly speaking, reducible. It must not be forgotten that when the police component had been computed and determined, that part of the armed forces was no longer reducible. The third mentioned by the President of the United States applied to the second component, the reducible part; what he had termed the "defence component". Should the yardstick of one-third be applied to this part?

The Swiss delegation felt it difficult to form an immediate opinion on the value and fairness of such a standard of measurement. It might possibly be found that the standard was inadequate or that it would have to be a sliding one. In any case, the Covenant made it obligatory, in Article 8, paragraph 2, for the Council to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments, taking into account the geographical situation and circumstances of each State. In its later work the Conference should make every effort to find the best possible method of applying this provision in the Covenant.

Hence, just as the Swiss delegation accepted the treaties of peace as the yardstick for measuring the police force component, so it urged that the Covenant should be applied for computing any decreases in the reducible part—namely, the defence component.

The factors to be taken into consideration in determining this reduction were, in the Swiss delegation's opinion: first, population; second, length of frontier compared with number of inhabitants; third, the geographical situation in the case of certain countries; and, lastly, the type of army maintained by each.

There was no need to dwell on the particular type of army—namely, the Swiss type, which was the most obvious and most characteristic, the fundamental type of a purely defensive army—but it would doubtless be desirable to remember that reductions operated in the purely defensive type of army were reductions in the defence component. In this case, the necessary solutions would be found by a sense of what was fair.

Subject to the foregoing observations, the Swiss delegation welcomed, not only with sympathy but with confident and sincere enthusiasm, the proposals of the President of the United States. The latter had definitely made the most valuable contribution to the Conference. It had already given rise to the discussion that had taken place at three meetings. It had likewise given rise to the proposals submitted on the previous day by the delegation of the United Kingdom. Without indicating his opinion on the proposals contained in that document, M. Motta thought he would be voicing the general feeling if he said that that contribution too was a very important and valuable one. It too pointed out the ways in which positive and concrete solutions would be found. Ideas were no doubt the greatest force that existed

in the world, but, as long as they remained abstract ideas, they could have no influence on the facts of life. The chief claim to praise of the President of the United States was that he had brought ideas down from the abstract realm above into the lower world of realities.

Sir Thomas WILFORD (New Zealand) tendered his country's thanks to the President of the United States of America for his well-timed proposals for disarmament. Having studied these proposals and those of the United Kingdom delegation made public by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on the previous day, Sir Thomas Wilford had been led to the conclusion that both proposals, having a common object, might, after discussion and consideration, be made to dovetail and might lead to early relief, provided it was remembered that the word "compromise" meant mutual concession. Sir John Simon, in his letter of the previous day to the President, had expressed the sentiments of New Zealand when he stated: "On the points on which it (the statement of the United Kingdom) represents any divergence of view from that of the proposals of the American Government, we are, of course, prepared to discuss in friendly fashion the methods of reconciling these differences and attaining the common purpose of us all of effecting further substantial reduction in armaments."

There was one other matter to which Sir Thomas Wilford wished to refer; the Conference must get down to a definition of effectiveness; when it had done that, it would be on the broad highway of accomplishment.

In conclusion, let it get to work, for a tired and troubled world was praying for decisions.

M. ANTONIADE (Roumania) said that his delegation highly appreciated the object of the message from the President of the United States of America with regard to disarmament.

In accordance with the wish expressed by Mr. Gibson during his remarkable statement, the Roumanian delegation, like all others present at the Conference, had begun and was pursuing a detailed study of the proposals in the Hoover plan with the full attention they deserved. It was prepared to consider the procedure for the examination of that plan, but must reserve its right to suggest the necessary corrections which would be required by Article 8 of the Covenant, that being the basis of the whole of the Conference's work for disarmament.

M. ANSARI (Persia) said that the entire world had welcomed with joy President Hoover's magnificent gesture on behalf of disarmament. It was, however, certain that the principles contained in the message from the President of the great American Republic would bring no relief to the world unless they were accepted and applied by all the great world Powers.

He trusted that the example thus set by the great Powers would be followed by others, and that the dissent at present existing as to methods by which disarmament was to be carried out would be smoothed away in a manner that would best serve the interests of all.

With regard to Persia's contribution to the work of world reconstruction, M. Ansari was glad to say that his delegation supported the principles enunciated in the American proposals, subject to the following conditions which were based on the particular circumstances of his country, the special situation of which before and during the world war had been described on many occasions at the Conference and admitted as justified.

1. For the police forces required for internal order, Persia had possessed under the old regime certain mounted contingents furnished by the tribal chiefs on the requisition of the local governors.

In return for this service, each tribe used to receive, according to the contingent it furnished, a reduction in taxation to cover the maintenance of the men.

This system had had the drawback of strengthening the feudal system and making the tribes dangerous in case of insurrection. It had been abolished by the new regime, and the local mounted contingents had been replaced by regular mixed divisions and brigades, the strength of which, last March, had been communicated to the Conference in the document Conf.D.64.

Although the twenty-eight frontier guard battalions which it was proposed to establish to complete this internal police force had not yet been set up, Persia agreed to maintain the present strength of her regular internal police force in substitution for the large local mounted contingents which had just been abolished.

2. In regard to the national defence army, the Persian delegation had pointed out at the beginning of the Conference that, under the old regime, Persia had had an army of 200,000 men which, owing to lack of modern equipment and to external circumstances outside Persia's control, had become so weak that it could not even preserve the country's neutrality during the great war.

It was for these reasons that that army had been disbanded a few years ago.

Although the Government had proposed to reconstruct the army entirely, as and when the country's financial resources made it possible to endow it with modern equipment, it was nevertheless prepared to undertake to equip only 130,000 men as a national defence army—i.e., two-thirds of the strength originally proposed.

3. As regards the navy, the ten-year programme had contemplated a fleet of only 41,000 tons, consisting of light cruisers and other auxiliary vessels for coast defence and manned by 6,800 men. M. Ansari therefore did not think that this programme was at variance with the American proposals.

4. In the matter of aviation, Persia would certainly agree to keep no machine except those types which all the Powers agreed to keep as defensive arms.

Finally, as regards land, naval and air questions taken as a whole, the Persian delegation accepted every proposal for qualitative disarmament and had noted with the utmost satisfaction that the distinguished President of the United States attached special importance to the development of defensive power, which, when coupled with qualitative disarmament, might greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace.

If account were had to the geographical situation of a country like Persia, which possessed neither war industries nor an important railway system, and had scarcely 10,000 kilometres of high roads, it would be seen that, for a territory of so vast an area with a population of fifteen millions, two and a half of whom consisted of nomadic tribes scattered all over the border districts, and with a seaboard of 2,500 kilometres and land frontiers of 5,000 kilometres, the figures proposed by the Persian delegate represented the strict minimum compatible with national security, the basis of which was the friendly feelings and the agreements that united Persia to her great neighbours.

Needless to say, the day when Persia had reached the figures indicated and when a new Conference met to consider further stages on the path to disarmament, she would be prepared to reduce her forces still further, after her security had been increased by the growth of universal brotherhood.

M. ESCALANTE (Venezuela) said that his delegation warmly welcomed the action of the President of the United States of America. Reflecting as they did a lofty and high-minded view of life, and simple and practical as they were in form, the American proposals were an example worthy to be followed by the other countries. They, at the same time, provided an important starting-point for the success of the great work of universal pacification which the present Conference was attempting to carry out for the first time in history.

The Venezuelan delegation welcomed President Hoover's message with particular sympathy because it appeared to make allowances, and in a very large measure, for the special situation of certain small countries, which, for different reasons, had not yet been able to attain a sufficient degree of security. The President of the United States said: "We can still remain practical in maintaining an adequate self-defence among all nations" and further, "This reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments but by increasing the comparative power defence through decreases in the power of attack". That apparently meant that if the cuts proposed were to apply to countries which had attained the maximum of their defensive armaments, the same criteria could not be employed for small countries which had only a minimum national defence force or, in some cases, none at all.

If he might refer to the speech he had made at the Conference's Plenary Meeting on February 22nd, he would remind the Conference that the problem of the reduction of armaments did not arise for his country because its present forces were in all respects below what was absolutely necessary for national defence. The case, however, was entirely altered when the question was that of the limitation of arms by a convention and for a specified period. In adhering to such a convention, Venezuela must inevitably take into account the conditions demanded by the growing exigencies of her security in view of her geographical situation and the fact that she was still a young and growing country. Her obligations in this matter were very clearly defined in Article 8 of the Convention.

The Venezuelan delegation reserved its right to communicate in due course the minimum limitation figures which its country could accept. Those figures would conform strictly to her needs as to the maintenance of internal order and an adequate national defence force. From the international point of view, Venezuela was at present in a privileged position, because she neither menaced nor was menaced by anyone.

President Hoover's proposals were in accord with the interests of the small countries which were in a disadvantageous position from the point of view of defensive armaments. The Venezuelan delegation therefore warmly welcomed them and entirely accepted them in regard to land, air and sea forces.

M. BOSCH (Argentina) said that his delegation associated itself with the keen sympathy with which the various delegations had received President Hoover's proposal. The President's visit to the Argentine was still very agreeably remembered.

President Hoover's scheme represented a great and decisive effort to further the work of the Conference, and the very fact that it contemplated solutions on a large scale meant that it could not be at all points in complete harmony with the various principles by which the

Governments represented at the Conference were guided. Nevertheless, the goodwill and sincere desire for the success of the Conference, by which all delegations were prompted, inspired in M. Bosch the firm hope that, when the Conference came to choose between the various proposals, a common ground could be found on which the Conference would be able to accomplish the great results that were so fervently desired. Difficulties, no doubt, would have to be overcome, but the goodwill and conciliatory spirit that prevailed in the Conference would smooth them away.

With regard to the case of certain countries like the Argentine, account, of course, must be had to the special situation in which they were placed for geographical and demographical reasons, which need not be described at the moment. It would, therefore, naturally be necessary to examine the details with care before expressing a final opinion.

He was glad to be able to say that the Argentine Parliament, in full agreement with the Government, had recently effected in the new military and naval budget considerable cuts which, while ensuring the budget balance, also accentuated the peaceful policy of the Argentine Republic.

(The meeting rose.)

4

Ginebra, 18 de Julio de 1932.

PRIVADO.

Estimado Dr. Castillo Nájera:

En respuesta a la cuestión que me planteó Vd. esta mañana, tengo el agrado de comunicarle las informaciones siguientes:

1. Es muy probable que la Comisión preparatoria de la Conferencia Económica se reúna hacia fines de Agosto, pues una parte de sus componentes ha figurado en la preparación y en el desarrollo de la Conferencia de Lausanne. Están pues esos señores muy fatigados y será muy difícil que puedan reunirse antes de la última semana de Agosto.

2. La Comisión preparatoria trabajará probablemente hasta mediados de Noviembre.

3. No puede fijarse tampoco la fecha de inauguración de la Conferencia misma. Es de prever, sin embargo, que no inicie sus trabajos hasta después de las elecciones norteamericanas que tienen lugar en Noviembre. Creo, pues, que la Conferencia comenzará a principios de Diciembre para terminar su primera etapa en Navidad. Después de las fiestas y vacaciones de fin de año volverá a reunirse y su duración no puede ser determinada de antemano, pero no me sorprendería que llegara hasta el mes de Abril. Parece que la sede será Londres.

4. El Gobierno mexicano podría gestionar, como le dije noches pasadas ante Comert y Martínez de Alva, la inclusión de un candidato mexicano en la Comisión preparatoria. También podría enviar a la Comisión preparatoria, antes de fin de Agosto, un memorandum sobre la cuestión de la plata, que le interesa de manera especial. Si prefiriese el primer temperamento, creo que habría que librar una batalla bastante dura para lograr la designación de un mexicano, y tengo esperanza de que al fin se gane. Para ello será menester sin embargo tener en cuenta muy especialmente las siguientes consideraciones:

a) Ante todo debe disponerse de un candidato de primer orden como capacidad técnica.

b) Convendrá que hable bien inglés o francés, pues de lo contrario, sus facultades técnicas quedarán muy disminuidas.

c) Deberá ser hombre activo, trabajador, que se dedique en absoluto a la tarea de la Comisión.

d) Convendrá muy especialmente que su nombre no represente un programa pre-establecido, es decir, que no sea por ejemplo un director de minas de plata, un ex ministro de Hacienda o funcionario que haya defendido ostensiblemente la teoría bimetalista. Esto es importante porque los enemigos de la teoría podrán hacer mucha presión para evitar la designación.

e) Será necesario que el candidato esté dispuesto a pasar en Ginebra todo el tiempo que dure la reunión de la Comisión, y convendrá que pueda quedarse hasta el final de la Conferencia como experto de la delegación mexicana.

5. Creo que se harán designaciones dentro de ocho o diez días, de manera que sería útil realizar rápidamente las gestiones para tener el nombre del candidato lo antes posible.

6. Los dos principales funcionarios que se ocupan en la Secretaría de este asunto de la Conferencia son: el Sr. Avenol, Secretario General Adjunto, y el Sr. Loveday, Director de la Sección Financiera.

Creo dejar satisfechas sus diferentes preguntas de hoy y le estrecho cordialmente la mano.

23 - Julio - 932

10

Mi querido ~~Amblanc~~ Amblanc:

Un telegrama de mi
madre me informa de que uno de
los chicos está enfermo. Salgo esta
noche para Juan-les-Pins. Regresaré
dentro de tres o cuatro días; de cualquier mo-
do, antes del día dos.

Le envío una copia y la de
la carta que escribo a París. Ya
Ud. verá que es lo que Ud. le dice
a Téllez. Los tres más estúpidos
a punto de meter la pata. En la conser-
ción yo dije que eran los franceses -
unos de la Liga los que nos habían
indicado la conveniencia de que Méxi-
co nombrase un delegado a la Comisión
Preparatoria. Se me dijo que "no," que

era de un "mexicano" de quien habías
sido la iniciativa.

Con el telegrama que envié, diciendo
que permaneceré hasta agosto, es lo que me
tendrá que tener. Para septiembre y
permanecer.

Salud, pero recuperando
pronto. Respuestas a la Sra.

Un abrazo. Suyo afectivamente
Mente
Leticia Vázquez

(Nada más el nombre es el ~~prestan~~
de "Palacio" se trata de un hotelucho de 4º orden).

PALAIS WILSON

JUAN - LES - PINS

(ALPES - MARITIMES)

LE 27 Julio 1932

Mi querido Forreblanca:

Lo del telegrama me ardió de mi mujer que, sabiendo el fin de la Conferencia, deseaba que yo me viniera inmediatamente. Así, todo va bien.

Esta playa es magnífica por la regularidad de la temperatura, por la cantidad de pinos y otras coníferas, en los alrededores y por un clima seco. A unos dos kilómetros de aquí se encuentra un lugar tranquilo, casi sólo que, en invierno, debe de ser ideal. Me refiero al sitio denominado "La Garoupe". Creo que para diciembre y enero y, sobre todo, para febrero, puede convenirle a Ud. Le repito que no es humedo. Niza, Cannes, Menton, Monte-Carlo y Mónaco están a un paso. —

Recibi telegrama de Relaciones designándome
para la Asamblea de Septiembre. En tal virtud, como
ya indiqué mi ~~resolución~~ de ~~permanecer~~, en Sinaloa,
el mes de agosto, continué hasta la
reunión de la Asamblea. Leopoldo Blázquez será
el segundo delegado y Quintanilla el Secretario. No
sé quien estará disgustado y furioso.

El domingo levanto el camp. Estaré en Guaymas
el primero. El dos venos, Eugenia y yo, a ver
a ustedes y a buscar alojamiento en Veneg donde se
podemos pasar agosto y dos semanas de Septiembre
o quizá hasta el fin de la ^{Asamblea} ~~Conferencia~~, pues
ésta se reune el 26 de sept. y finaliza en 12 ó 15
días. Con antelación puedo ir a Guaymas directamente.

Le pongo unas líneas a Tellez, en la particular,
sobre mi permanencia, y le indico que haga
un posible y me resista con que a pesar un
dormido y una cena.

Aquí preparo mi último informe sobre la primera
fase de la Conf. Me baño en el mar, me aroleo y
concurro, con mis chamucos, a interesantes carreras
de cucarachas, donde perdemos días o quince

PALAIS WILSON

JUAN - LES - PINS

(ALPES - MARITIMES)

T.

LE 27 - VIII 1932

francos sin obtener ninguna letra.

Ayer estuve en Niza. Pasé varias horas con Manuel Ugarte. Hicimos proyectos literarios que él cumplirá. Los niños no pasan de buenos propósitos.

x x x

Oreo haberle dicho que tiene una junta con el Prof. Michaud, de Lons-sur-Rhône, respecto al joven Ortiz Rubio (Guillermo). Quedamos citados para el 3 de agosto. No es nada serio. Hubo un ataque, no muy extenso, en el ~~pulmón~~ izquierdo. Pero la cosa es ya antigua y está curada. Infórmese, con algún ~~previo~~ al padre de la criatura. Y, sin detalles, a nuestro ministro en París.

x x x

Me dijo el Prof. Michaud que usted está en muy buenas manos y le explicará lo que le re-

feri sobre los internos de la clínica. Parece
que, según el Prof. Michael, se trata de un sub-
lítico, por las alocuciones del propietario, pues,
asegura el repetido, siempre muy buenos servidores.

x x x

Abrijo la esperanza de que usted habrá
seguido en pocas mejoras y que el tiempo
no se habrá empeñado en hostilizarlo. De cual-
quier manera, agosto será más clemente, pro-
nuncian los meteorólogos, y el buen sol no
faltará ni un solo día.

x x x

Tengo el placer de anunciarle que no he leído
ni un solo diario. A no ser por la presen-
cia del informe, mi vida sería la de un
animal libre y despreocupado, o cuando menos,
la de un rico vagabundo y deportivo (es
decir ~~proximo~~ a la animalidad). Me siento muy
bien y acumulo calorías para el invierno.

x x x

En esta su casa buenas noticias porque
tengan buenas noticias de las niñas. Esperamos
que las reconcentras cerca del Cuartel General, y con
nuestros saludos cariñosos, se despiden de amigos.
Un abrazo. J. Lantilla Noya.

de
hinter
pau
etc.
Mi
mayor
buen
placer
de
recibirlo
en
subordinación,
Vale

Juan - les - Pins - 28-Julio - 93 2³

Mi querido amigo:

Me escribe Serrano, de Paris, diciéndome que el Sr. Trinito piensa evacuar la plaza en el curso del mes de Septiembre.

Me cuenta que De Negri (Du.R.), está en Paris y que refiere que hay alguna agitación política, en Mexico. Entiendo que son fantasías y versiones más de acuerdo con los deseos de quien las propala que con los hechos reales. Dice, por ejemplo, que Tejada tiene un gran partido y que Moranes se engrosas sus filas diariamente.

x x x

Ya estamos haciendo las maletas, alistándonos para el regreso. Si nuestros

planes no se ven contri-
riados por fuerza mayor,
lo que espero no ha de suce-
der, nos veremos, como le
anunciaba ayer, el día dos.

x x
x

Temperatura paradisíaca: ni
calor ni fresco. Igual, suave,
sin mas variaciones que las
que provoca una leve brisa
nocturna. Dice que ahora es
muy caliente y que, después,
vuelve el tiempo regular, por
todo el año.

x x

x

Saluda a la Señora, de
parte nuestra. Queda pronto,
muy pronto y reciba el
afecto de su amigo

J. Lantella Vajen

6- Agosto - 1932

14

Sr. Dr. Fernando Torreblanca
Clinique "Mon Repos"
Mont Pélérin

Muy estimado y fino amigo:

El día de hoy recibí un cable que, de acuerdo con las instrucciones en el mismo expresadas, me apresuro a transcribirle:

" Señores Presidente y General Cables, impresos contenidos en carta, concurren convenientemente Señor Torreblanca permanezca Europa todo tiempo necesario completo restablecimiento, mégo le comunicase con mis saludos. Afectuosamente. Telles!"

El anterior es resultado de una carta mía que, con fecha 20 del pasado,

dirigi al Ministro Telles, y en la que
le expuse las condiciones en las que
Ud. se encuentra, y me permiti' exponerle
mis temores de que Ud., por no desear
destruir sus pretensiones, y creyendose
suficientemente asegurado, no tuviese
la paciencia de esperar hasta que
una recuperación integral se haya
logrado, la que, en sentir de los mé-
dicos tratantes - con cuya opinion
concuerdo - es asunto de varios meses.

Con mis deseos de que su
estado continúe sin cambios,
y rogándole presente mis respetos
a su esposa y familia, quedo, como
siempre, su amigo y S. S.

J. Antonio Nájera

Capitol
Ginebra - 17. Agosto 1932

15

Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez

México

Estimado Señor Ministro y amigos:

Razones diversas me
habían impedido escribir a U.D. para
acusarle recibo de su telegrama del
6 del corriente. De acuerdo con lo
que en su texto me indicaba U.D.,
lo hice del ~~comunicado~~ del Sr.
Torreblanca, quien me encargó
le manifieste sus expresiones de
gratitud a la que lo obliga su
amabilidad de U.D. Le digo, también,
que se sirva ser el conducto para
con el Señor Presidente, ^{a quien deseo protestar} por ^{esta} ^{agradecida}
por la buena disposición respecto a la ^{crisis}
permanencia del Sr. Torreblanca, por
el tiempo necesario para lograr un
íntegro restablecimiento.

La mejoría se ha iniciado, parece
pero lenta. El enfermo ha ganado en
pero, su estado general es más satisfacto-
rio y el sueño empieza a normalizarse.
Sin embargo, aun persisten algunos tras-
tornos gastro-intestinales y la debilidad
nerviosa no ha desaparecido.

La última vez que vi al médico
tratante - hará diez días - me expresó su
creencia de que la curación será un
hecho dentro de un par de meses, si
el alivio continúa como hasta ^{ahora;} ~~hoy;~~ crea
que el Sr. Torrellanes podrá abandonar el
Sanatorio en los últimos días de octubre o
en los primeros de noviembre, después de un
breve período de observación necesario para
comprobar si la curación fue definitiva.

Yo soy menos optimista, opino que la
estancia de nuestro amigo deberá prolongarse
de, en la clínica, hasta fines del año.

Ya le comunicué lo que hoy le recuerdo so-
bre el particular. Sin más y con un saludo, de
su amigo y S. S. J. L. Antillitas

La Haya, 4 Sept. 1932.

Hoy a las 5 p. m. regresé a esta
me encuentro cable que dice: atención
renuncia Presidente eso prudente
espero Ud. sea curso aconteci-
mientos - Relaciones". Contesté:

"Atención despedirme autoridades
des holandesas y ^{poniendo fin} ~~solicitar~~
mi misión y solicite una
agreement situación aquí
será difícil instalarme
Paris esperar instrucciones?

Así todo lo acordado respecto
a traslado de muebles etc., tengo
que dar contra-orden, ya todo
^{está} ~~estaba~~ en Rotterdam, listo para

embucarse el 19, directo a Verney.

Re devuelva carta Herrera. Gracias
intención.

Cuando Ud. reciba esta yo habré
llegado a París. Vengase para hablar

A las 8 p. m. le voy a telefonear
así es que la presente sólo es pre-
texto para devolverle la de Herrera

Saludos. Su amigo

J. Little Vajen

Dr. F. Torrealanca

Mont-Pélerin = Verney,

Confirmation
of a cablegram sent on ...

„Via Western Union“

17
Sept -17-1932

Castillo-Madero 28 - Mexico
Doctor embarcase hoy via New York
llegara esa veintiocho
Torreblanca

Hotel d'Iena

This form is accepted at
all Government Tele-
graph Offices in France.

To prevent mistakes
please write dis-
tinctly.

CABLEGRAM

TO
ALL PARTS OF AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA

Telegraphic Address :
WESTERUN-PARIS

Téléphones :
GUT 09-32
— 04-41
CENTRAL . . . 92-27
— 52-43
PROVENCE INTER. 207

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY — HEAD OFFICE IN FRANCE : 2, RUE DES ITALIENS, PARIS

TAXES	NATURE DU TÉLÉG.	NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTION DE SERVICE à transmettre à la fin du préambule
					VIA WESTERN UNION

R. C. Seine 70-767

VIA WESTERN UNION

MONTERO - MEXICO.

DOCTOR CASTILLO NAJERA LLEGARA ESA PROXIMO MIERCOLES VIA
NEWYORK FAVOR AVISARLO SU HERMANO GUILLERMO STOP ~~RENY~~
PAPAGLORITA DEBE ENCONTRARLO ESTACION Y MANIFESTARLE
CUMPLIDOS AGRADECIMIENTOS.

Name of Sender F TORREBLANCA,

Mon Repos, Mont Pelerin.

Room No

HOTEL D'ÎENA

24, Avenue d'Îena

Code Address : OTELIENA-PARIS

19
México, D.F., a 25 de septiembre de 1932.

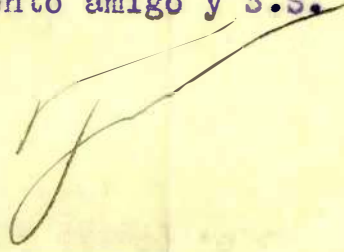
Señor Dr. Dn. Francisco Castillo Nájera.
c/•. Consulado de México en París,
F R A N C I A.

Muy estimado amigo:

Por correspondencia que he recibido de mi hermano Fernando, me enteré del nombramiento que había usted hecho en mi favor para que ocupara yo el puesto de Oficial Mayor del Departamento de Salubridad, para el cual fué hecha la designación de usted, como Jefe, por el señor Ing. Dn. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, en sus funciones de Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. - Los acontecimientos que se desarrollaron posteriormente a esa designación, me privaron de la oportunidad de laborar al lado de usted, pudiendo asegurarle, fuera de toda falsa modestia, que mi labor habría sido de todo punto eficaz, ya que el éxito de mi gestión estaría inspirado en el deseo de corresponder al afecto que me demostró usted al fijarse en mi para desempeñar un cargo de su confianza.

Agradezco a usted infinitamente la distinción con que se dignó honrarme, y con mis mejores deseos por su bienestar le suplico acepte mi afectuoso saludo.

Me repito de usted atento amigo y S.S.





HOTEL MCALPIN
NEW YORK

25 - Sept. 1932

20

Mi querido Foreblance:

E/ 23, al medio
día, llegamos a este, des-
pués de un viaje sin
incidentes.

Dentro de unas instan-
tas saldremos, para México,
a donde espero llegar el
28, en la mañana.

Aquí ninguna no-
ticia, salvo la que ayer
(Vta)

recibió el Conde Ruiz informan-
do de la muerte de su suegra, la
madre de las Hsticyzaran.

De política: que Estrada ha
sido muy duramente atacado por
la prensa ("Excelsior"). Que Ruiz
no volverá, sin que sea nombra-
do en España. Que el Gral. Calles
proyecta un viaje próximo, a Euro-
pa, y... que Pascualito compró
una casa, en San Diego, donde
piensa radicarse (fuente de todas
estas informaciones, el Conculado).

New York preciosos y mu-
cho más barato que Europa. He
comprado algunos objetos para
abreguinar a mis amigos con
regalitos de Paris y de Londres.

Jan pronto como llegue a

México le escribo:

Espero que continuarán
su mejora y que ha-
brá arreglado su permanen-
cia en Mont-Pelérin.
de la mejor manera.

Mi mujer y mis
amigas envían salu-
dos para las señoras de
Fourelle y de Almadé,
presentes mis respetos y
recibe Ud. un cordial
abrazo de su amiga
F. Lucille Wapner

22
HOTEL MC ALPIN

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Mr.

Fernando Torrealanca

87 rue de Lausanne
(Bureau du Mexique)

Genève
Suisse

" ONE BLOCK FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATION "

NOTICE

LETTERS MAILED IN HOTEL ENVELOPES
IF NOT DELIVERED, WILL BE SENT TO THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE,
UNLESS THE WRITER GIVES A RETURN ADDRESS.
IF NOT DELIVERED IN 10 DAYS, RETURN TO

H. Castillo - Najera - 28 av. Madero
Mexico City
Mex -

This form is accepted at
all Government Tele-
graph Offices in France.

To prevent mistakes
please write dis-
tinctly.

CABLEGRAM

TO
ALL PARTS OF AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA

Telegraphic Address :
WESTERUN-PARIS

Téléphones :
GUT 09-32
— 04-41
CENTRAL . . . 92-27
— 52-43
PROVENCE INTER. 207

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY — HEAD OFFICE IN FRANCE : 2, RUE DES ITALIENS, PARIS

TAXES	NATURE DU TÉLÉG.	NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTION DE SERVICE à transmettre à la fin du préambule
					VIA WESTERN UNION

R. C. Seine 20.757

VIA WESTERN UNION

MONTERO - MEXICO.

Oct-7-1932

ENRIQUE SUPPLICOTE CONTESTAR MI MENSAJE DIRIGITE

SEMANA PASADA CON RECADO LICENCIADO CARDENAS. STOP

AGUSTIN SEMANA PASADA DIRIGI MENSAJE CONTENIENDO ALGUNAS

PREGUNTAS VARGAS AUN NO RECIBO RESPUESTA SUPLICO DECIRME

ALGO. Saludos.

Name of Sender F. Torreblanca. Mon Repos.

HOTEL D'IEÑA

24, Avenue d'Iéna

Code Address : OTELIENA-PARIS

Room No



Telegramm — Télégramme — Telegramma

N°

24

LE MONT-PÉLERIN

von - de
da

Paris

57408

Wörter - Mots - Parole

Aufgegeben den - Consigné le
Consegnato il

30. 12

1932

Stunde - Heure - Ora

21. 40

27/26

Erhalten - Reçu - Ricevuto

1. X

Befördert - Transmis - Trasmesso

von - de - da

Stunde - Heure - Ora

Name - Nom - Nome

nach - à - a

Stunde - Heure - Ora

Name - Nom - Nome

1

HL

Ley

N° 1

Compliments
Mon Repos

LE MONT-PÉLERIN

Recibida extemporaneamente
contraorden Roche doctor najera agustin
entregolo nombre usted devolvientolo
doctor agradecido cadillae terminarase
quince dias forge enterado noticias
afectuosamente
montero



Telegramm – Télégramme – Telegramma

No

25

PARIS 5440 22 3 1900 =

Wörter – Mots – Parole

Aufgegeben den – Consigné le
Consegnato il

3 OCT. 1932 19.....

Stunde – Heure – Ora

Erhalten – Reçu – Ricevuto

Befördert – Transmis – Trasmesso

von – de – da

Stunde – Heure – Ora

Name – Nom – Nome

nach – à – a

Stunde – Heure – Ora

Name – Nom – Nome

E L 12

190

193

No 133

Télégramme
à distribuer par la posteTORREBLANCA MON REPOS
MONTPELERIN SUISSE =SIN REQUIRIMIENTO NUESTRO DOCTOR DEVOLVIO VOLUNTARIAMENTE
COCHE POR NO NECESITARLO DISPONE OTRO DIOLE SU
HERMANOS MONTERO = WESTERUN +

This form is accepted at
all Government Tele-
graph Offices in France.

To prevent mistakes
please write dis-
tinctly.

CABLEGRAM

TO
ALL PARTS OF AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA

Telegraphic Address :
WESTERUN-PARIS

Telephones :
GUT 09-32
— 04-41
CENTRAL . . . 92-27
— 52-43
PROVENCE INTER. 207

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY — HEAD OFFICE IN FRANCE : 2, RUE DES ITALIENS, PARIS

TAXES	NATURE DU TÉLÉG.	NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTION DE SERVICE à transmettre à la fin du préambule
					VIA WESTERN UNION

Oct 4 1932.

R. C. Seine 70.757

VIA WESTERN UNION

CASTILLONAJERA - RELACIONES - MEXICO.

DOCTOR RUSO INSISTE TRABAJAR ESA CLINICA LAZODELAVEGA Y

ENCARGAME DIRIGIRME USTED SI POSIBLE CONSEGUIRLE OPORTUNIDAD

STOP SUPPLIQUE TELEGRAFIARME LUEGO RESULTADO QUE ESPERO

DESEFAVORABLE PUES RECONOZCO ACTUAL SITUACION DIFICULTA MUCHO

OPORTUNIDADES EXTRANJEROS STOP ESCRIBAME NOVEDADES Y RESULTADOS

SU VIAJE. CARINOSAMENTE.

Torreblanca.

Name of Sender Mon Repos.

HOTEL D'ÎÉNA

24, Avenue d'Îéna

Code Address : OTELIÉNA-PARIS

Room N°

The Company only accepts this Cablegram subject to the conditions fixed by the International Regulations.
La Compagnie n'accepte aucune responsabilité à raison du Service Télégraphique en dehors des cas prévus par l'article 3 de la Convention Internationale.

This form is accepted at
all Government Tele-
graph Offices in France.

To prevent mistakes
please write dis-
tinctly.

CABLEGRAM

TO
ALL PARTS OF AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA

Telegraphic Address :
WESTERUN-PARIS

Téléphones :
GUT 09-32
— 04-41
CENTRAL . . 92-27
— 52-43
PROVENCE INTER. 207

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY — HEAD OFFICE IN FRANCE : 2, RUE DES ITALIENS, PARIS

TAXES	NATURE DU TÉLÉG.	NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTION DE SERVICE à transmettre à la fin du préambule
					VIA WESTERN UNION

R. C. Seine 70.757

VIA WESTERN UNION

MONTERO MEXICO.

Oct. 4 1932.

SUPPLICOLE REEXPEDIR CARINOSA FELICITACION ONOMASTICO

DOCTOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA. STOP SEMANA PASADA

TELEGRAFIE ENRIQUE SIN RESPUESTA AUN STOP QUE PASA.

SALUDOS.

Name of Sender F. Torreblanca. Mon Repos.

Room N°

HOTEL D'IÉNA

24, Avenue d'Iéna

Code Address : OTELIENA-PARIS

LIC. GUILLERMO CASTILLO NAJERA

AV. FRANCISCO I. MADERO 28, DESPACHO 204

TELS. { ERIC. 246-79
{ MEX. J-14-88

MEXICO, D. F.

México, D.F.,

11 de octubre de 1932.

Sr. Dn. Fernando Torreblanca.
Ginebra, Suiza.

Muy estimado amigo:-

Quise que pasaran algunos días antes de escribirle, deseaba comunicarle algunas noticias de orden general.

Debo, ante todo, agradecerle sus finezas: su hermano Rodolfo estuvo a esperarme en la estación y puso a mis órdenes el coche de Ud. siguiendo instrucciones recibidas. Mi hermano Guillermo me favoreció con igual oferta y por ésta razón no hice uso del automovil de Ud. Recibí sus telegramas y contesté, por conducto de Relaciones, el relativo al médico ruso. Actualmente las leyes del país ponen numerosos obstáculos para el ejercicio profesional de la medicina, cuando se trata de médicos extranjeros. Tenemos, nada más en el Distrito Federal, más de 2.000 facultativos. Los extranjeros son aceptados únicamente como turistas; caso de que quieran desarrollar actividades científicas, sólo como conferencistas o para dar cursos cortos, trabajos que hacen gratuitamente, pagados por las colonias de sus conacionales, como sucede con los franceses y españoles que vienen a menudo sostenidos por las colonias francesa y española respectivamente. Cuando se trata de eminentes personalidades, y como caso excepcional, el Gobierno sufraga los gastos, ~~de~~ esto acontece una vez al año, en el actual fué el Prof. Roger, exdecano de la Facultad de París, quien vino en tales condiciones para hacer una ~~prueba~~ ~~ciclica~~ Conferencias.

Con los datos anteriores podrá Ud. explicar a nuestro amigo cual es la situación verdadera.

Habrà Ud. leído que me encuentro en vacaciones, en tanto que se ve si hay algún hueco que yo pueda llenar en la administración o si se resuelve mi regreso a Europa.

He visto en dos ocasiones al Sr. Gral. - Calles quien ha estado particularmente amable. Me explicó la situación política en la que me había colocado el Sr. -- Ortiz Rubio quizá por inconsciencia, pero me manifestó que en su opinión y en la de los hombres del actual gobierno, mi personalidad no había sufrido mengua. Me ofreció ayudarme para resolver, de la mejor manera posible, mi situación futura.

Abelardo me dispensó iguales muestras de cordialidad y me hizo ofertas en el mismo sentido.

He tratado el asunto de la Liga exponiendo mis ideas y he logrado que se dé el aviso de separación haciéndose constar que se trata de una medida precautoria,-

porque se teme que la situación económica, lejos de mejorar, se agrave y que, de aquí a dos años, nos encontremos en la imposibilidad absoluta de cubrir nuestra cuota. Sin embargo, el aviso no deberá tomarse como una decisión definitiva de separarnos.

Con la entrada de México al Consejo, se presenta el problema de nombrar el Delegado que deba representarnos y, por lo que se debe entrever, no sería difícil -- que me comisionen. A pesar de lo honroso del encargo, yo busco la manera de sacudirme ese nombramiento.

Con Carlos Herrera y con Jorge Almada, he tenido oportunidad de conversar y les he expuesto las condiciones en las que se encuentran la Sra. de Almada y Ud. También al Gral. Calles le di noticias permenorizadas sobre -- Uds.

Con el Secretario de Relaciones, que ha estado particularmente amable conmigo, he conversado con frecuencia y le he hecho ver la necesidad de que Ud. permanezca en Europa hasta su alivio completo. Tanto este funcionario como el Gral. Calles y el Sr. Presidente, están conformes con que la estancia de Ud. se prolongue hasta lograrse su curación definitiva. A todos les he dicho que, probablemente, la reclusión en el Sanatorio se prolongue hasta fines del año y que, después de un período de prueba de dos o tres meses, será necesario que Ud. reingrese al Sanatorio -- con el objeto de que le hagan nuevos exámenes y se vea si el restablecimiento ha sido íntegro y la cura definitiva.

Por lo expuesto, mi querido Dn. Fernando, podrá Ud. pasearse tranquilamente y regresar hasta cuando haya derrochado toda su fortuna.

Confidencialmente le manifiesto que el Sr. Duplán me insinuó la posibilidad de nombrarlo a Ud. Ministro en alguna de nuestras Legaciones, preguntándome si a Ud. le convendría. Respondí negativamente. París (favor de -- guardar el secreto) le fué ofrecido al Ing. Ortiz Rubio, --- quien manifestó que, antes de dos o tres meses, no podrá decidir si acepta. Berlín estaba ya encomendado al Ing. Sánchez Mejorada que ~~posiblemente~~ deberá partir. Por estas razones, no creo que a Ud. le convenga ninguna de las otras legaciones. Si mientras dura su estancia en Europa se interesa Ud. por uno de tales puestos, estoy seguro que el Sr. Duplán tendrá especial empeño en arreglarlo a la mayor brevedad posible.

La situación general del país, es satisfactoria, parece que con el nombramiento de Abelardo, ha renacido la tranquilidad.

El asunto religioso, últimamente removido, no lleva trazas de producir mayores trastornos y no constituye un problema que deba tomarse en consideración.

Se me ha encargado arreglar todos los documentos sobre el desarme con el fin de que cuando se reanude la conferencia, nuestra Delegación cuente con todos los documentos necesarios. Se piensa enviar un perito y se me ha en-

29
LIC. GUILLERMO CASTILLO NAJERA

AV. FRANCISCO I. MADERO 28, DESPACHO 204

TELS. { ERIC. 246-79
{ MEX. J-14-88

MEXICO, D. F.

cargado que sea yo quien presente candidatos, después de conocer el valor técnico de los miembros de la comisión que trabaja en la Secretaría de Guerra.

He tenido gran satisfacción, al regresar a la patria, por las numerosas muestras de simpatía que he recibido tanto de los hombres del Gobierno, como de los componentes -- de la profesión médica y de muchas personas con cuyo afecto -- no creía contar. Mis deseos son permanecer en ésta, estableciéndome definitivamente y en tal sentido orientaré todas mis actividades. Por lo pronto continuó gozando de mis vacaciones y proyecto algunos viajes a distintos lugares de la República.

Ya seguiré escribiéndole cuando haya algún -- asunto de interés. Le ruego que me informe sobre la marcha -- de su salud, esperando que la mejoría continuará rápidamente.

Con mis saludos para su estimable Sra., para las niñas y para la Sra. de Almada y haciendo votos porque se diviertan mucho, queda su amigo con el afecto de siempre. Lo abraza.

J. Castillo Najera

P.D. Rodolfo quedó entendido que si me llueve en mi milpita, me ayudará a cosechar.

Prière d'écrire lisiblement
pour éviter les erreurs

Ces formules sont
reçues dans tous les
Bureaux de Télégra-
phes français.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

Adresse Télégraphique :
WESTERUN-PARIS

Telephones
OUT 04-52
04-4
CENTRAL 92-27
32-43
INTER PROV. 207
R. C. Seine 70.757

POUR TOUS LES PAYS D'AMÉRIQUE, AUSTRALASIE

SIÈGE SOCIAL EN FRANCE : 2, RUE DES ITALIENS, PARIS

TAXES	NATURE DU TÉLÉGR.	NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTION DE SERVICE
					A TRANSMETTRE A LA FIN DU PRÉAMBULE
					VIA WESTERN UNION

VIA WESTERN UNION

Oct 28 1932.

MONTERO N MEXICO.

Gastillonajera digame si obteniendo nacionalidad mexicana

DOCTOR OURINOVSKY ZANJARIANSE DIFICULTADES REFIERESE SU

CARTA ONCE STOP YO INTERESOME MUCHO AYUDARLO TRASLADARSE

ESA TRABAJAR Y ENCAREZCOLE USTED PONGA SU PARTE LOGRARLO STOP

SIN PRETENSIONES INTERESADO SALUDOS.

NAME AND ADDRESS of SENDER **F.Torreblanca. Mont Pelerin. Suisse.**
NOM ET ADRESSE de l'EXPÉDITEUR

La Compagnie envoie gratuitement aux expéditeurs, sur leur demande, des carnets de formules télégraphiques.

Telegramm — Télégramme — Telegramma

Nº

3)

PARIS 0004698 17 6 1115

Wörter — Mots — Parole

Aufgegeben den — *Consigné le*
Consegnato il

19

Stunde — *Heure* — Ora

Erhalten — *Reçu* — Ricevuto

Befördert — *Transmis* — Trasmesso

von — *de* — da

Stunde — *Heure* — Ora

Na — *Nome* — Nome

nach — *à* — a

Stunde — *Heure* — Ora

Name — *Nom* — Nome

E. Lrz.

Nº

2/31

Télégramme
à distribuer par la poste

= MR TORREBLANCA VILLA
MONREPOS MONTPELERIN SUISSE

= NAJERA INFORMO USTED CONDUCTO RELACIONES ANUNCIA
HOY MISMO ESCRIBE CARINOSAMENTE MONTERO +

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(CABLE SYSTEM)

REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE LA SEINE N° 70757

Adresse Télégraphique
WESTERUN-108-PARIS

TÉLÉPHONES
TAITBOUT 76-00
76-01
76-02
76-03
76-04
76-05
76-06
INTER PROVENCE 207

M. CARTOUX
DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

Prière de rappeler
la Référence

PD.4492.124

Mr. F. Torreblanca
"Mon Repos"
MONT PELERIN Suisse

2. RUE DES ITALIENS
PARIS. (IX^e)

7th November, 1932.

Dear Sir,

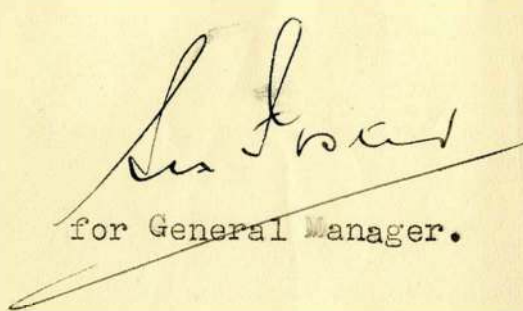
We quote hereunder the text of a message
which has been received for delivery to you :

" NAJERA INFORMO USTED CONDUCTO
RELACIONES ANUNCIA HOY MISMO ESCRIBE
CARINOSAMENTE

MONTERO "

Yours very truly,

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.


for General Manager.

El Dr. Uribe y Troncoso Recibe en Vida el Pre- mio de la Inmortalidad

United Press

NUEVA YORK, noviembre 14.—Hablando en el banquete ofrecido por la Academia de Medicina en honor del oftalmólogo mexicano doctor Manuel Uribe y Troncoso, el Embajador de México doctor Francisco Castillo Nájera manifestó hoy que el doctor Troncoso es gloria de México y del Continente “en el que se está forjando el mundo del futuro”.

Agregó que el doctor Troncoso recibe en vida del “premio de la inmortalidad por su labor meritoria en más de cincuenta años de honrada y cuidadosa práctica de su profesión, y de pacientes investigaciones llevadas a cabo con resultados magníficos”.

IMPORTANT

dications de récep.

BLIN

TELEGRAMME OFFICIEL

10101

106

34

TORREBLANCA

LÉGAMEX PARIS

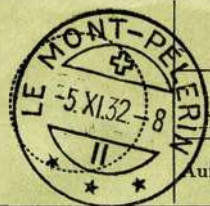
21798

N°
E

ORIGINE	NUMÉRO.	NOMBRE DE MOTS.	DATE.	HEURE DE DÉPÔT.	MENTIONS DE SERVICE.

SSS MEXICO 1109 28 15 1440 MEXGOVT ETAT VIA TRANSRADIO =

3382 DOCTOR CASTILLO NAJERA DICELE DOCTOR OURINOVSKI
NO PODRA NATURALIZARSE POR CARECER RESIDENCIA CRÉE
FACTIBLE OBTENER ADMITASELE COMO TURISTA AL REGRESAR
USTED CORREO DETALLES = RELACIONES



Telegramm – Télégramme – Telegramma

No 35

LE MONT-PÉLERIN

von - de
da

Paris

56408

Wörter - Mots - Parole

Aufgegeben den - Consigné le
Consegnato il

4/11

19

32

Stunde - Heure - Ora

19. 40

25

Erhalten - Reçu - Ricevuto

5/11

Befördert - Transmis - Trasmesso

von - de - da

Stunde - Heure - Ora

Name - Nom - Nome

nach - à - a

Stunde - Heure - Ora

Name - Nom - Nome

gh

Lek

No

Mr Corbellone villa
Montepos

L LE MONT-PÉLERIN

Quine

Mr Najera quiere saber a que
asunto refiere usted porque contesto
un cable conducto relaciones escribiendo
posteriormente Montero

Westerman

36
Castillo Nájera
L e g a m e x

París

Enterado su arribo reciban nuestra más cariñosa y cordial
bienvenida usted y familia ansío sus pláticas escribame xó
telefóneme encuéntrome Barcelona Hotel Colón semana próxima
regresaré Suiza

Torreblanca.

Rbla. de Cataluña, 129 pral. 2da.
BARCELONA, 25 de febrero de 1933.

LÉGATION DU MEXIQUE
PARIS

28-Feb. 1933

Mi querido Forcblanc:

Le dirijo esta al Con-
sulado para que le hagan seguir en caso
de que llegue cuando Ud. ya haya salido
de Barcelona.

En nuestra mas oida conversacion
telefonica de ayer, le insisti diciéndole
que el Sr. Culler, el día de mi despedida,
me dijo que él creia que Ud. estaba ya
curado, pues tenía sólo una carta de
la Bronmita en la que eso hablaba de
los padres, por lo que él deducia que
estos estaban bien. Escribame sobre
su salud. Te sabe cuanto me interesa.

Aquí me tiene Ud. esperando que
se me fije la presentación de
credenciales, creo que será dentro de

entusiasta con un club de golf que se organiza, en Qumavce. Está bastante bien de salud y muy enteros de carácter, con una gran visión de la política interna y de la exterior.

No apunta, en el horizonte político, el astro futuro. Todo lo que le existen son suposiciones vagas o buenos deseos de acuerdo con las simpatías de quienes los manifiestan.

A Vargas lo vi una vez, en los toros; quedó de buen humor, para charlar, todo quedó en promesas.

Ya platicaremos muy amplios, cuando nos encontremos. Dígale cual es su programa. El mío, ya le indiqué: Ginebra, después de la presentación de credenciales, para permanecer un poco en la Conf. del Desarme.

Estamos con las molestias de la instalación, sin servirme todavía y con el chiquitín enfermo, confesó en el barco, tiene diez días con fiebre, sin que se descubra el motivo; por fortuna el estado general es bueno. La mamá despierta, pues ahora está sin las hermanas y no tiene "nada" por el chico.

Le traigo saludos de una multitud de compatriotas, de todos colores y

de diez días, más o menos. Inmediata-
mente después iré a Lúmbz. Traigo la
representación en el Consejo y la jef-
tura de las Delegaciones Mexicanas en
Asambleas y Conferencias.

Puig me encargó, de manera es-
pecial, que le diera sus saludos y
le manifestara sus deseos por
la curación de Ud. También, que
no se preocupe y que tome todo
el tiempo que necesite. Abelardo
me dio iguales recomendaciones. Nues-
tro Presidente está muy bien y se
porta como verdadero amigo con
los viejos amigos.

El Gral. Celler pensaba venir ju-
to, pero desistió. Ahora está muy

LÉGATION DU MEXIQUE

PARIS

Tamano : La Chica, Aaron,
Miguel Acosta, Bofórquez, Rodolfo
Eli's Colles, Hígens, Carlos
Herrería, Montero etc. etc.
se los citó al capricho del recuerdo;
naturalmente, el personal de
Relaciones, con especialidad de
Lic. Manuel I. Sierra ... y
del Ing. Cortés, lo vi unos dos
o tres días antes de mi partida,
casualmente. Me dijo que está
en la agacería y que me
me felicitaba, por la Legación,
según él, le costó de 400 a
1.000 dls. mensuales. Según un

noticias ya son viejas. Sin embargo, cuando
nos encontremos le comunicaré mis impresio-
nes sobre asuntos diversos. Ya
me pasará las de Ud. Pero, sobre todo,
quiero que es lo que hay de su
salud, pues espero que estará restable-
cida y que sólo le quedará el mie-
do de perderla.

Mi mujer me encarga que salude
a la Terecita, también presentándole mis
respetos. Recuerdo a los niños y
Ud. reciba los muy cariñosos de
todos los de esta su casa y
un cordial abrazo de su amigo

J. Lantieri

¿Que tal se encuentra
don Arturo de Jaraquemé?

Val

financas de aquí, ahorró algo de
dinero, por negocillos que hizo...

Casi no he salido y por lo
mismo no puedo contarle nada de
París. Llegamos con novedad seria
y humor burlado pío, hasta hoy
avanzó el sol... a ver si
duró. Prometieron que el mes
entrante, a mediados, se instala-
rá el buen tiempo.

Salí de México desde el 26 del p.do., pero
me detuve un día en Guadalajara,
una semana en Panguas y
tres días en Nogales antes de
Cher - Fort. Así es que avisé

INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO

Recibido de

Hilo núm.

El Oficial

INDICACIONES EVENTUALES

Correo pagado.....	P. P.	Acuse de recibo.....	C. R.
Respuesta pagada.....	R. P.	Telegrama recomendado.....	T. R.
Telegrama colacionado.....	T. C.	Telegrama a hacer seguir.....	F. S.

En los telegramas impresos en caracteres romanos por los aparatos telegráficos, el primer número que figura, después del punto de origen, es el número de orden; el segundo indica el de palabras tasadas, y los siguientes, la fecha, mes y hora del depósito. El Estado no acepta responsabilidad alguna respecto del servicio de la Telegrafía.

Número

Para de núm. palabras depositado el a las

16506 bna madrid 41/134 16 24 1750

quintanilla dicele comillas ayer llegó ministro castillo najera afectuosamente
comillas estrada +++

INDICACIONES Y SERVICIO
PARIS
Recibido de **1531**
RECEPION-IMPARES
El Oficial,

PORTE GRATUITO

TELEGRAMA.

Número

40

TORREBLANCA EMBAMEX MADRID =
EMBAMEX.
Calle Hermanos Baequer, 3 - Hotel
EMBAJADA DE MEXICO EN ESPANA

21P

Para de num. Palabras depositado el a las

1082 PARIS 106 P 65106 10 24 1055 =

2038

AYER LLEGO MINISTRO CASTILLO NAJERA AFECTUOSAMENTE = QUINTANILLA =

A 15 de marzo de 1933.

PARIS

Señor Don Fernando Torreblanca,
St. Moritz.

Muy estimado y fino amigo :

Siguiendo las instrucciones que tuvo usted la amabilidad de dar a su chauffeur por telégrafo, ayer por la tarde nos fué entregado el automóvil Cadillac que la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores puso hace algún tiempo a su disposición. Le agradezco mucho este envío pero insisto en manifestarle que, si le es necesario durante su estancia en esa ciudad, me daría mucho gusto ponerlo otra vez a sus órdenes. Quiero por otra parte comunicarle que algunos desperfectos han sido advertidos en el funcionamiento del motor. Las reparaciones importarán, de acuerdo con el presupuesto formulado por la agencia "Cadillac", un total de Frs. 2.895. No sé si convendría hacer constar este dato al dar entrada de nuevo al vehículo en nuestro inventario o si resultaría mejor solicitar de Relaciones Exteriores la autorización de las reparaciones; reparaciones cuyo coste no me parece excesivo dados el precio del automóvil y la garantía que los talleres de la agencia "Cadillac" nos ofrecen. Si no encuentra usted inconveniente en apoyar esta última solución, le agradecería mucho me lo hiciese saber a tiempo para coincidir en el envío de nuestros mensajes a Relaciones.

Anexo: el
presupues-
to de la
Agencia.-

Espero que su estancia en St. Moritz le sea agradable, le ruego presente nuestros mejores recuerdos a su señora y usted reciba un estrecho abrazo de su amigo,

J. L. Cantelero