A Selected Bibliography of the Cuban Legal System 1959-1983

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REPORTS

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CUBAN LEGAL SYSTEM, 1959-1983*

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* This project arises out of the Committee on Caribbean Law, International Law Section, American Bar Association and was inspired by a course on Comparative Law taught by Bruce Zagaris in 1977-78 at the University of the West Indies in Barbados.
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I. Introduction

As the sparse references in this bibliography indicate, exchanges of scholars and printed legal material between Cuba and the United States has been almost nil since the 1959 Revolution. The dearth of relations between Cuba and the United States has had a direct effect on the level of scholarly interaction between the two legal communities. The few scholarly articles which have been written about the Cuban legal system since 1959, also lament the complete absence of either primary or secondary materials on the subject. Similarly, in Cuba, scholars have noted the abundance of American law books printed prior to 1959, and the absence of any published thereafter. As recently as two years ago Federal Agents confiscated Cuban legal periodicals sent to long-time subscribers in the United States. The government found authority for the seizure in the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act.

American scholars on Cuban law have noted that the similarities and differences between the Cuban legal system and the legal systems of other socialist states deserves the attention of comparative law scholars. While teaching a course on Comparative law at the Law Faculty of the University of the West Indies, it became

2. See Berreby, Cuban Contacts Raise Legal Fuss (Americans' rights to contact with Cuba), Nat'l L. J. 1, June 21, 1982, at 4.
3. Berman & Whiting, supra note 1, at 486.
apparent that the Cuban legal system had the largest impact on students from diverse West Indian countries. The pioneering nature of the Cuban legal system and its colonialist past has also stimulated a significant amount of interest.

The bibliography catalogues statutory enactments and legal developments in Cuba since 1959. Judicial decisions are omitted because the doctrine of *stare decisis* does not exist in Cuba and judicial decisions go largely unreported. Accordingly, the main sources of law are statutory.

The bibliography is divided into 18 different sections dealing with various areas of law. Each section is then subdivided into two subsections. The first consists of selected annotated Cuban laws listed in chronological order with a parallel cite to the official publication of the law in Spanish; and, the second is a list of secondary sources in English addressing issues which correspond to the different subsections. The statute selection process was primarily based on the necessity of making the bibliography a sufficient length and comprehensiveness. It is intended to cover legal areas which might affect or be of interest to American and foreign lawyers. For example, sections on both the new Judicial Reorganization Law (which establishes the provisions governing the Court of Arbitration on Foreign Trade) and maritime law are included, whereas the laws dealing with domestic taxation of Cuban nationals are omitted. In addition, the section on treaties and agreements is comparatively comprehensive. The bibliography includes all secondary sources written in English dealing with Cuban legal issues.

Each cite given is to the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba* (hereinafter Official Gazette or G.O.). This is the primary publication through which the Cuban government promulgates its official laws. The annotated cites were taken directly from the Library of Congress’ *Index of Latin American Legislation*. All of the issues of the G.O. cited in the bibliography may be found in the Library of Congress. There are, however, some cites with an added phrase, either (Extra) or (Special). These cites are to special editions of the G.O. which may not be included in the Library of

4. The authors would like to thank the staff at the Library of Congress Law Library and Hispanic Law Division for all their help, and in particular, we would like to thank Dr. Armando E. Gonzalez, the Director of the Hispanic Law Division of the Library of Congress. Dr. Gonzalez’s insights into Cuban Law were indispensable. In addition, the authors wish to thank Enrique Dahl, Associate Professor of Law at Louisiana State University for his advice and kind encouragement.
Congress' Law Library. In addition, the Library of Congress does not receive all of the Official Gazettes. Theoretically, there may be Cuban laws, in their original Spanish form, which do not appear in the volumes of the Official Gazette maintained by the Library of Congress, and are, thus, unknown to U.S. scholars.

There are some annotated statutes which have a date, but no corresponding cite, that are marked with an asterisk (*). Although the date may be the G.O. publication date, the authors are not positive about its significance.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

A. Primary Sources

Resolution of 2/17/76 declares that the Constitution and the law on Constitutional transfer have been approved by the people. (G.O. Feb. 17, 1976)(Special 1).


B. Secondary Sources


Klein, The Socialist Constitution of Cuba (1976), 17 COLUM.
III. CIVIL LAW

A. Primary Sources

Legislative decree 15 of 7/3/78, which establishes the basic norms that provisionally govern economic contracts until a new civil code is promulgated.


Law 1261 of 1/4/74 enacts the new law on civil and administrative procedure. Repeals the Law on Civil Procedure in force since 1/1/1886, the Law on the contentious-administrative jurisdiction of 9/13/1888 and its regulation of 12/29/1890, as well as other legislation adopted between 1893 and 1969 on these subjects and therein listed. (G.O. Jan. 4, 1974).


Law 1017 of 3/12/62 amends articles 956 and 957 of the Civil Code concerning inheritances. It provides that if there are no heirs, the State shall inherit through the Ministry of Finance, which will decide what to do with the property. (G.O. March 12, 1962).

IV. DOMESTIC RELATIONS

A. Primary Sources

Law 1289 of 2/14/75 adopts the Family Code. It covers matters pertaining to family, marriage, divorce, filiation, alimony, adoption, and guardianship. It repeals extensive provisions of the Civil Code as well as legislation on these subjects enacted between 1916 and


Law 459 of 7/14/59 prohibits begging by minors, and provides that children found begging will be considered as abandoned by their parents or guardians, and the latter shall be liable to criminal prosecution. (G.O. July 21, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources


V. Judicial System

A. Primary Sources


Law 1303 establishes the provisions governing the Court of Arbitration on Foreign Trade, which is connected to the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, for hearing and ruling on litigation that arises between different countries in their contractual, economic and/or scientific-technical relations, as well as any lawsuits of a civil nature that emanate from those relations. Repeals law 1184 of 9/15/65 on the subject. (G.O. June 3, 1976).


Resolution 128 of 11/18/63 fixes the jurisdiction of ordinary

Law 634 of 11/20/59 re-establishes the Revolutionary Courts for the trial of counter-revolutionary crimes, as defined in recent legislation, and transfers such cases from the regular or ordinary courts of justice. (G.O. Nov. 23, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources


Alpern, Cuban Revolutionary Court, 48 WOMEN LAW. J. 24 (1962).

VI. Legal Profession

A. Primary Sources


Resolution 66 of 2/1/67 establishes that all persons practicing the profession of Procurador or solicitor shall be registered in the new Registry of Solicitors in the Ministry of Justice within 30 working days from 3/6/67. Those not complying with this provision wave their professional rights and their licenses will be cancelled. (G.O. March 17, 1967).

Law 1,189 of 4/25/66 requires that law degrees be registered with the Ministry of Justice within 60 days from their issuance, before lawyers can practice their profession. The law also provides that the original of a notorial deed may now be either typed or handwritten. Repeals article 320 of the Organic Law of the Judicial Power of 1/29/09. (G.O. April 29, 1966).

Resolution 18 of 1/22/65 authorizes the Havana Bar Association to organize, on an experimental basis, a Bufete Colectivo (group of lawyers organized on a socialist basis) for the purpose of giving legal assistance to the people and to government entities.
Resolution 13.295 of 7/1/60 lists the program or course of studies required for law students. (G.O. Aug. 16, 1960).

VII. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

A. Primary Sources


Law 5, Ley de Procedimiento Penal, enacts the new Criminal Procedure Law. (G.O. August 26, 1977).

Law 79 of 2/17/59 declares that all acts which were considered unlawful, but were committed in the attempt to overthrow the regime of President Batista shall be retroactively declared to be legal. (G.O. Feb. 20, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources


VIII. COMMERCE, INDUSTRY & COMMERCIAL LAW

A. Primary Sources

New Cuban Joint-Venture Law — Legislative Decree on Economic Association between Cuban and Foreign Entities (Legislative decree No. 50, 2/15/82, reprinted in 21 I.L.M. 1107 (1982)). (Translation by the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba).


Resolution 34/74 of 7/3/74 adopts provisions on the imposition
of penalties for violations to the customs legislation established by Article 261 of the regulation of the Law on Customs Procedure of 2/5/63. (G.O. August 6, 1974).


Law 739 of 2/19/60 prohibits the use of foreign-made commercials in movies, television or other medium. (G.O. February 23, 1960).

Resolution of 1/8/60, declares that, under the terms of article 8(4) of law 447 of 7/14/59 on general tax reform, it has been determined that dividends paid to persons in the United States are subject to taxation there, and therefore, in Cuba, such dividends shall now be subject only to a 6% tax and not the existing 40% tax. (G.O. Jan. 27, 1960).

B. Secondary Sources


IX. **MARITIME AND FISHING LAW**

**A. Primary Sources**


Resolution 28 of 5/13/74 creates the Empresa Antillana de Salvamento, which will render salvage assistance and towing services to national and foreign vessels in territorial and international waters. It repeals resolution 22 of 4/23/74. (G.O. May 17, 1974).

Law 1,137 of 12/27/63 creates the National Fishing Institute and establishes its functions. (G.O. Jan. 6, 1964).

**B. Secondary Sources**


X. **AVIATION LAW**

**A. Primary Sources**


Decree 3811 of 4/11/75 issues the regulation of the Comite' de Facilitacion Nacional de Cuba created by decree 3755 of 1/25/74 to facilitate international flights with the maximum speed and safety. Describes organization and functions in detail. (G.O. April 16, 1975).

Law 1,218 of 11/7/68 issues rules for overflights of aircraft in
Cuban airspace over national soil and territorial waters. (G.O. Nov. 25, 1968).

Law 1,160 of 9/18/64 creates the Institute of Civil Aeronautics of Cuba and establishes its functions. (G.O. Sept. 22, 1964).

XI. ATOMIC ENERGY

A. Primary Sources


Resolution 25 of 9/14/66 creates a Working Group on Nuclear Energy at the National Commission of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. The principal function of this body is to develop studies regarding nuclear energy. (G.O. Sept. 30, 1966).

XII. MILITARY LAW

A. Primary Sources


Law 1,201 of 9/30/66 adopts a new law or Code of Military Criminal Procedure. Law decree 2,032 of 1/27/55 is hereby repealed. (G.O. Sept. 30, 1966)(Extra 1).

XIII. NATIONALIZATION, EXPROPRIATION & CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

A. Primary Sources

Resolution RU-7 of 3/1/68 fixes the competence of the Ministry of Justice to hear cases arising from expropriations pursuant to the Urban Reform law of 10/14/60. (G.O. March 8, 1968).

Resolution 10 of 2/17/65 expropriates an American insurance company known as “Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.”
Resolution 7 of 1/3/64 expropriates all the assets of an American enterprise known as "Westrex Co. Caribbean." (G.O. Jan. 6, 1964).


Law 1,121 of 7/23/63 nationalizes and transfers to the Cuban state the American Embassy in Cuba and all personal property found therein. Building belongs to the U.S. government. (G.O. July 24, 1963).

Resolution 454 of 9/29/61 provides for fixing time limits upon the period that persons leaving the country shall be permitted to be away. Upon a failure to return by the date set, they shall be considered as having abandoned the country and their property shall be confiscated. (G.O. Oct. 9, 1961).

Resolution 3 of 10/24/60 nationalizes by expropriation, all the assets and enterprises located in the national territory which are owned by Americans or in which they have any interest. A long list appears in the text of this resolution. (G.O. Oct. 24, 1960)(Ext. No. 25).


Resolution 1 of 8/6/60 provides for the nationalization of various U.S. businesses including Cuban Telephone Co., Esso, Texaco, Sinclair, United Fruit, and several sugar companies. (G.O. August 6, 1960)(Extra 16).

Law of 7/5/60 amends arts. 24, 130 & 147(c) of the Fundamental Law. The law provides for confiscation of property of those convicted of counterrevolutionary crimes or who flee the country to avoid prosecution. (G.O. July 5, 1960)(Extra 1).

Law 688 of 12/23/59, amends art. 4 of law 151 of 1959, which provided for confiscation of property belonging to former President Batista and his "collaborators", the amendment providing extension of this action over property inherited from any of the above persons who may have died. (G.O. Dec. 24, 1959).

Law 112 of 2/27/59, provides for the confiscation of property
having belonged to President Batista and other officials and persons. (G.O. March 4, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources


Re, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the Cuban Claims Program, 1 INT'L LAW. 81 (1966).


XIV. AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

A. Primary Sources

Law of 5/17/59 enacts the Basic Agrarian Reform Law of the Revolutionary Government. This provides, among other measures, for expropriation of certain categories of lands owned by one person or company, over a certain size or extent, used for specified crops, etc.; for payment in Agrarian Reform Bonds payable in 20 years, with certain interest; distribution of lands in lots free to agricultural workers, farmers, squatters, etc. Creates the Institute Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA) to coordinate and develop the program. (G.O. June 3, 1959).

The Agrarian Reform Law of 5/17/59 contains provisions on the point that land obtained from the state under the agrarian reform program may be inherited by one person or heir. If there is more than one forced heir, the property must be sold and the proceeds divided. (G.O. June 3, 1959)(Extra Special).

B. Secondary Sources

Mesa-Lago, Farm Payment Systems in Socialist Cuba, 9
STUD. COMP. COMMUNISM 275 n.1 (1976) (analyzing the features in the land-tenure structure that render these small farms hybrid or quasi-private farms).


XV. CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY, RIGHTS OF ALIENS, CIVIL & HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Primary Sources


Law 1297 of 7/4/75 amends section C, article 64 of the Social Defense Code concerning the expulsion of Aliens who have been convicted of crimes. The law also adds a section K to article 100 of this code. (G.O. July 8, 1975).

Law 1231 of 3/16/71 enacts the law against vagrancy. (G.O. March 26, 1971).


Law 927 of 1/18/61 makes the acquisition of a special permit from the Ministry of Government mandatory to travel from and to Caimanera, Guantanamo. The law is applicable to both Cubans and foreigners working at the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo. (G.O. January 18, 1961)(Extra).

Resolution 290 of 7/8/60 orders all United States firms to submit sworn declarations listing their stock, equipment, etc., held in Cuba. (G.O. July 11, 1960).

Resolution 4781 of 12/2/59, adopts regulations to govern the issue of identity cards to aliens. (G.O. Dec. 4, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources

Kennedy, Cuba's ley contra la vagancia — the Law on Loaf-

XVI. STATE SECURITY

A. Primary Sources


Law 1262 of 1/5/74 adds extensive provisions to the Social Defense Code penalizing the illegal entry into and departure from the country, as well as other crimes against the socialist order, security of the state, property, etc. (G.O. January 5, 1974).


XVII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — DOMESTIC DECREES AND RESOLUTIONS

A. Primary Sources


Decree 3,397 of 4/2/64 orders Cuba's withdrawal from membership in the International Monetary Fund. (G.O. April 22, 1964).


Resolution 319 of 8/13/62 approves the Charter of the Instituto de Politica Internacional or Institute of International Policy. This entity shall act as an advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The text of the charter is included. (G.O. Oct. 9, 1962).


XVIII. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

A. Primary Sources — Multilateral Treaties and Agreements


Fishing — Proclamation of 11/30/76 promulgates the protocol of the international convention on fishing in the northwestern Atlantic concerning annual payments by the contracting parties, signed in Washington on 6/16/73. Ratified on 4/21/76. Text included. (G.O. Dec. 1, 1976).

Inter-American — Proclamation of 11/30/76 promulgates the agreement on the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLASCO), signed in Paris on 6/18/71 and ratified on 12/10/71. Text included. (G.O. Dec. 1, 1976).


Aeronautics — Proclamation of 8/12/76 promulgates the general agreement on cooperation for the creation of the Joint Training Center for Civil Aviation Flight, Technical and Dispatching

**Customs** — Proclamation of 8/14/76 promulgates the international convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material, signed in Geneva on 11/7/52. Ratified, with a reservation, on 2/5/69. Text included. (G.O. August 16, 1976).

**War Legislation** — Proclamation of 6/26/76 promulgates the convention to prohibit the development, production and storage of biological and toxic weapons and to promote their destruction, signed in New York in December 1971 and ratified on 3/23/72. Text included. (G.O. July 8, 1976).


**International Organizations** — Proclamation of 5/26/76 promulgates the agreement on privileges and immunities of the International Atomic Energy Organization, signed on 7/1/59. Ratified, with a reservation, on 12/12/73. Text included. (G.O. June 3, 1976).


**Wheat** — Proclamation of 5/18/76 promulgates, with declarations, the protocol for the new extension of the enforcement of the 1971 Wheat Trade Agreement, signed in London on 2/14/75 and ratified on 4/21/75. Text included. (G.O. May 20, 1976).

**Health** — Proclamation of 4/28/76 promulgates the agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the treatment and cure of malignant tumors, signed in Moscow on 12/3/73 and ratified on 10/17/75. Text included. (G.O. May 4, 1976).

Patents & Trademarks — Proclamation of 3/4/76 promulgates the agreement for the unification of requirements for the preparation and presentation of invention applications, signed in Leipzig on 7/5/75 and ratified on 11/15/75. Text included. Also included are instructions to carry out the agreement. (G.O. March 8, 1976).


Fishing — Proclamation of 1/16/76 promulgates the protocol to the International Convention on fishing in the northwestern Atlantic concerning membership in the various panels and regulatory measures. Signed in Washington on 10/1/69 and ratified on 7/21/75. Text included. (G.O. January 23, 1976).

Fishing — Proclamation of 1/16/76 promulgates the protocol to the International Convention on northwestern Atlantic fisheries concerning amendments to that convention, signed in Washington on 10/6/70 and ratified on 7/25/75. Text included. (G.O. January 23, 1976).


Fishing — Proclamation of 1/16/76 promulgates the protocol


Inter-American — Proclamation of 11/22/75 promulgates the Charter of the Latin American Commission of Civil Aviation (CLAC), adopted in Mexico City, 12/14/73. Ratified with a declaration on 4/21/75. Text included. (G.O. November 28, 1975).


Postal — Proclamation of 11/22/75 promulgates the Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, its general


Industrial Property — Proclamation of 3/31/75 promulgates, with a declaration and a reservation, the 1967 Act of Stockholm revising the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property of 3/20/1883, as revised, ratified on 11/26/73. Text included. (G.O. April 1, 1975).

Education — Proclamation of 3/31/75 promulgates the agreement on reciprocal recognition of studies and degrees signed by various socialist countries in Prague, on 6/7/72. Ratified on 11/18/74. Text included. (G.O. April 1, 1975).

Marks of Origin — Proclamation of (no date) promulgates, with a declaration, the Lisbon Arrangement concerning the protection of marks of origin and their international registration of 10/31/58, as revised in Stockholm, 7/14/67. Ratified on 12/3/73. Text included. (G.O. April 1, 1975).


Industrial Property — Proclamation of (no date) promulgates the agreement on legal protection of inventions, industrial models and trade names to carry out the economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the communist signatory countries, signed in Moscow on 4/12/73. Ratified by Cuba on 3/11/74. Text included. (G.O. November 25, 1974).

Postal — Proclamation of 9/18/74 promulgates the Universal Postal Convention, the General Regulation of the Universal Postal Union, the Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, and the regulation on execution of the agreement on parcel post, signed in Tokyo on 11/14/69. Approved on 1/26/74 and ratified on 1/28/74. Texts included. (G.O. September 18, 1974).

Customs — Proclamation of 8/6/74 promulgates the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on Customs Matters, signed in Berlin on 7/5/62. Ratified by Cuba on 10/1/63. Text included. (G.O. August 6, 1974).


Telecommunications — Proclamation of 3/12/73 promulgates the agreement creating an international telecommunications system among the socialist countries and the Cosmic Telecommunications Organization (INTERSPUTNIK), signed in Moscow on 11/15/71. Approved on 2/27/72 and ratified on 2/29/72. Text included. (G.O. March 26, 1973).


International Organizations — Proclamation of 11/16/72 promulgates the International Agreement for the creation in Paris of an International Office of Epizooties, signed in Paris on 1/25/24, and its Annex containing the organic law of the office. Cuba adhered to this agreement on 12/30/67 and ratified it on 1/3/68.


March 17, 1972).


Postal — Proclamation of 2/28/72 promulgates the Convention on The Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, as well as its Final Protocol and various regulations, adopted in Mexico City, 7/16/66. Approved on 8/22/68. Texts included. (G.O. February 29, 1972).


Aeronautics — Proclamation of 12/6/71 promulgates an Agreement concerning the collective financing of certain air navigation services (air traffic, meteorology, etc.) to be provided by Iceland, opened for signature in Geneva, 9/25/66. Cuba adhered to agreement on 8/6/69 and ratified it on 8/8/69. Text included. (G.O. December 6, 1971).


Industrial Property — Proclamation of 9/1/66 promulgates the Lisbon Agreement concerning the protection of denominations of origin and their international registration and the regulation for its execution, signed in Lisbon, on 10/31/58. Approved on 12/4/62 and ratified on the same date. Texts included. (G.O. September 30, 1966).


Inter-American — Proclamation of 11/18/65 promulgates the Agreement establishing the Latin American Center of Physics, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 3/26/62. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 5/26/64 and ratified on 5/28/64. Text included. (G.O. Dec. 31, 1965).

Customs & Tariffs — Proclamation of 9/20/65 promulgates the Customs Agreement on Temporary Importation of Highway Commercial Vehicles and Protocol of Signature, signed in Geneva, on 5/18/56. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 5/5/64 and ratified on 5/7/64. Instrument of Adherence deposited on 9/16/65. Texts included. (G.O. December 31, 1965).

Aeronautics — Proclamation of 9/20/65 promulgates the Agreement on Damages Caused on the Ground to Third Parties by Foreign Airships, signed in Rome, on 10/7/62. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 8/11/64 and ratified on 8/12/64. Instrument of Adherence deposited on 9/8/65. Text included. (G.O. November 24, 1965).

Transportation — Proclamation of 9/20/65 promulgates the Convention on Taxation of Highway Vehicles engaged in the International Transportation of Passengers, signed in Geneva on
12/14/56. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 9/8/64 with reservations and ratified on 9/10/64. Instruments of Adherence deposited on 9/16/65. Text included. (G.O. November 24, 1965).


Domestic Relations — Proclamation of 8/26/65 promulgates the convention on consent for marriage, minimum age for contracting marriage, and the registration of marriages, signed in New York, on 12/10/62. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 8/11/64 and ratified on 8/12/64. The instrument of Ratification was deposited on 8/20/65. Text included. (G.O. October 29, 1965).


Veterinary Medicine — Proclamation of 8/2/65 promulgates the Agreement on Collaboration in the Field of Veterinary Medicine entered into with the Socialist countries herein mentioned. Signed in Sofia on 12/14/59. Approved on 5/5/64 and ratified on 5/7/64. Instrument of Adherence deposited on 7/30/65. Text included. (G.O. September 17, 1965).

Slavery — Proclamation of 8/11/65 promulgates the Protocol amending the International Agreement to Secure an Efficient Protection Against White Slavery, signed in Paris, on 5/18/04, and the


**Customs & Tariffs** — Proclamation of 9/28/64 promulgates Additional Protocol to the Convention on Customs Facilities for Tourism, concerning the importation of documents and material of tourist propaganda. Protocol was signed in New York, on 6/4/64. Approved, with reservations, on 4/7/64 and ratified on 4/9/64. Text included. (G.O. November 3, 1964).

**Sugar** — Proclamation of 9/24/64 promulgates the Protocol extending the enforcement of the 1958 International Sugar Agreement. Protocol was signed in London on 8/1/63. Approved, with reservations, on 3/3/64, ratified on the same date. Text included. (G.O. November 3, 1964).


**Aeronautics** — Proclamation of 9/3/64 promulgates the Agreement for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning International Air Transport, signed in Warsaw on 10/12/29. Approved with res-
ervations on 4/7/64 and ratified on 4/9/64. Text included. (G.O. September 22, 1964).


Customs & Tariffs — Proclamation of 2/17/64 makes public Convention on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Highway Vehicles, signed in New York, on 6/4/54. Approved by the Council of Ministers, with reservations, on 3/26/63 and ratified on the same date by the Executive Power. Text included. (G.O. June 18, 1964).

Customs & Tariffs — Proclamation of 1/28/64 promulgates the Customs Agreement Concerning the Temporary Importation of Containers (envases), signed in Brussels, on 10/6/60. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 3/26/63 and ratified by the Executive Power on 4/29/63. Text included. (G.O. June 9, 1964).


Labor — Proclamation of 9/16/63 makes public Cuban approval of Instrument of amendment to the Charter of the Interna-
CUBAN BIBLIOGRAPHY


Aeronautics — Proclamation of 2/24/64 makes public a protocol concerning an amendment to the International Civil Aviation Convention (article 45). Protocol was signed in Montreal on 6/14/54 and was approved by the Council of Ministers on 12/4/62. Text of protocol included. (G.O. February 28, 1964).


U.S.S.R. — Proclamation of 5/13/63 makes public an Agreement entered into with the USSR, whereby The Soviet Union will supply Cuba with IL-18 airplanes, and will provide technical help in their maintenance. Signed in Moscow, on 11/9/62. Approved by the Council of Ministers on 1/15/63 and ratified by the Executive Power on 4/29/63. Text included. (G.O. September 18, 1963).


Industrial Property — Proclamation of 4/29/63 publicizes act
containing amendment to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as amended. Act was signed in Lisbon on 10/31/58, approved by the Council of Ministers and ratified by the Executive Power on 7/24/62. Instrument of Ratification was deposited before the government of Switzerland on 11/26/62. Text included. (G.O. July 30, 1963).

**Customs & Tariffs** — Proclamation of 1/14/64 makes public the Convention on Customs Facilities for Tourism, signed in New York, on 6/4/54. Approved by the Council of Ministers and ratified by the Executive Power with reservations, on 3/26/63. Text included. (G.O. May 28, 1963).


**Postal** — Proclamation of 11/5/62 of approval of Universal Postal Convention, its Final Protocol and other provisions regarding air mail, packages, etc. Text included. (G.O. December 12, 1962).


**Aeronautics** — Text of Proclamation dated 11/2/62 concerning approval of Protocol regarding amendment to article 50(a) of


Postal — Proclamation of 9/27/62 makes public several instruments adopted in Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, 10/14/60. Cuba approved and ratified some of these on 2/13/62. Texts included. (G.O. October 22, 1962).

Trade — Proclamation of 9/26/62 announces the Multilateral Payments Agreement entered into with Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Rumania, Poland, the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia, signed in Moscow on 11/16/60. Agreement was ratified and approved on 6/6/61 by Cuba. Text included. (G.O. October 4, 1962).


Drugs — Proclamation of 8/1/61 promulgates the 1948 Protocol to the 1931 Agreement on Submission of Drugs to International Control. (G.O. August 30, 1961).


XIX. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Primary Sources

Law 39 of Jan. 30, 1959, provides that all legal provisions, declarations and administrative rulings, made by the High Command of the rebel Army, shall now apply throughout Cuba and shall be promulgated by publication in the Gaceta Oficial. (G.O. February 4, 1959).

B. Secondary Sources


Salas, The Police as a Social Control Mechanism in Post-revolutionary Cuba: Characteristics and Cuban Explanations, 9


Cantor, New Laws for a New Society, 3 Cuba Resource Center Newsletter 3, 6 (December 1973).

Raymond, Legal Implications of the Cuban Crisis, 3 SANTA CLARA L. REV. 126 (1963).

Munro, Cuba and International Law, 35 N.Y. St. B. BULL. 241 (1963).

