

**Leader of Cuban Revolt
An Army Court Reporter**

By The Associated Press.
HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Fulgencio Batista, army top sergeant who led the enlisted men's rising that changed Cuba's government today, is considered one of Cuba's best court stenographers.
He has reported nearly every military trial in the past six or eight years and in that way came to know many students and oppositionists tried in military courts for activity against the régime of Gerardo Machado.
This afternoon Batista, exhausted by his efforts of the past two days, retired for a few hours' sleep and gave orders not to be awakened, "even though they bombard Havana."

vented public disorders and business continued normally throughout the day.
After the junta had taken charge Señor Carbo, who is powerful among labor factions, said: "This government is neither Communist nor Socialistic, but purely a de facto revolutionary government composed of all revolutionary classes."
"One of the first acts of the government will be to call a constituent assembly immediately, and later general elections."
"The new government will solve strikes and use every means in its power to alleviate the present difficulties of the workers."
"The army, reorganized with the cooperation of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers, will form a special tribunal to try delinquents of the Machado régime, to whom the fullest guarantees will be extended."

The entire island is awaiting with the keenest anxiety to learn the attitude of the United States. Ambassador Welles emphatically repudiated to your correspondent this afternoon a statement in this morning's La Voz, a student newspaper, quoting him as having advised Sergeant Batista that the United States would recognize the revolutionary government if life and property were protected.
"I have made no statement of any kind whatsoever and the article is absolutely false," the Ambassador said.

Welles Greatly Fatigued.
Mr. Welles, showing much fatigue from his continuous work yesterday and all night, with his voice nearing the whispering point, received foreign correspondents this morning, but refused to make any comment on the situation. He did say, however, that Sergeant Batista had visited the embassy at an early hour this morning and wanted to know what the attitude of the United States would be toward the revolutionary movement, on which the Ambassador would not commit himself. Mr. Welles did ask what measures had been taken to preserve order and was assured by the sergeant that no disorder would take place.

The Ambassador held an almost continuous series of conferences with former President Mario G. Menocal, Colonel Carlos Mendieta, chief of the Nationalist party; Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana; Dr. Martinez Saenz, Secretary of the Treasury and one of the chiefs of the A.B.C. group; Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, Secretary of Justice in the Cespedes Cabinet, and others.

As he here felt greatly reassured as the destroyer McFarland, under Lieut. Commander J. L. Hill, steamed into Havana Harbor from Key West, Fla., at 6:10 o'clock this afternoon after anchoring outside Moro Castle at 4:15 and news spread that the destroyer Bainbridge would arrive tomorrow, while the cruiser Richmond was coming at full speed from Panama and is expected to arrive Thursday. Santiago reports the destroyer Sturtevant arrived there at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon from Guantanamo.

As an added measure of protection the American Chamber of Commerce and Havana Post 1 of the American Legion today advised American residents that arrangements had been made to lodge Americans at the Hotel National tonight in cases where they believed themselves to be in danger. This was done owing to the possibility of the landing of United States Marines, to which the present revolutionary government is highly opposed.

The possibility of early economic assistance to Cuba from the United States, which has been uppermost in the minds of business men here, received a decided setback from the military coup.

Adolph A. Berle Jr., the Washington economic expert designated to study Cuba's economic needs, arrived this afternoon by airplane from Miami. Mr. Berle, Thomas Laylin and another financial expert were to have begun conferences today with a committee of economists appointed by the de Cespedes government.

"Intermeddling" Assailed.

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HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Cuban sailors quelled a minor disturbance today at the waterfront, where groups of civilians were watching the United States destroyer McFarland.
An unidentified student climbed to the top of an automobile and shouted "American intermeddling! We'll fight it if necessary!"
Sergeant Angel Hernandez, provisional chief of staff of the navy, appealed to the speaker to be reasonable, assuring him that the presence of the destroyer did not mean intervention.

Several members of the revolutionary junta told newspaper men the immediate purpose of that body was to restore order and legalize the procedure of governing by decree. An immediate election will be called, they said, to name delegates to a constitutional convention which will be empowered to name a provisional government until a permanent government can be elected.

**CUBA IS GOVERNED
BY RADICAL JUNTA**

By J. D. PHILLIPS.
Continued from Page One.

conferred this afternoon with Sergeant Montero, acting chief of the military district, and is reported to have stated the marines would not be landed if the Cuban armed forces restored normality.
Santa Clara Joins Quickly.

A report from Santa Clara is that when a commission of two corporals and two privates arrived from Havana this morning all warrant officers and enlisted men in that military district immediately joined the movement. Lieutenant José Veitia was appointed Governor of Santa Clara Province. A civil militia was immediately organized to support the movement.

Much excitement was manifested as the public wholeheartedly backed up the movement. There was no disorder.
The revolutionary junta will function as a unit, all members being required to sign each of its decrees. As far as can be learned, Cabinet posts will not be filled by secretaries, and the departments probably will function under the supervision of technical experts.

At a junta meeting this afternoon at the palace Sergeant Batista was named chief of staff of the Cuban armed forces and Lieutenant Emilio Laurent was confirmed as chief of the National Police.

Giving immediate attention to the tangled labor problem here, Rafael Suarez Solis, a newspaperman, was designated to sound out the opinion of workers as to the creation of a special committee to assist in arriving at a solution of their problems. At the same meeting the creation of a revolutionary tribunal to consist of not less than seven judges to try delinquent members of the Machado régime was authorized. Also Sergeant Pedro Pasqual was designated captain of the Port of Havana.

Machadist Officers to Be Removed.

Sergeant Batista said tonight the removal from the army of all officers charged with crimes during General Machado's administration would reduce the present 900 officers by about 40 per cent. It is also understood that a close investigation will be made of the records of all officers, including both those under arrest and others, all being considered under technical arrest.

The revolutionary junta issued tonight its first proclamation, reading: "Responding to strong desires expressed by the nation, a new provisional government, which is pledged to follow the program of the revolutionary group of Cuba as expressed in a proclamation issued several hours ago, has commenced to function."
"We need the collaboration of all citizens to carry out the mission entrusted to us, but this collaboration must, of course, be extended with due public order."

"We are firmly resolved to fulfill the mission entrusted to us and are confident the people of Cuba, in whose name we are acting, will confirm and support our determination to avoid any act which may affect the credit of the triumphant revolution."
"Until otherwise ordered, public functionaries and employees shall remain at their posts, carrying out routine work and the security of position of every citizen who has complied with his duty will be respected."

Cabinet Submits Resignations.

The fall of Señor de Cespedes followed quickly his return from a trip to Santiago to inspect the damage done last Friday by the hurricane. On arrival at the Presidential Palace at noon he found his Cabinet awaiting him with resignations prepared. He accepted the resignations and at 1:30 P. M. a company of soldiers, commanded by a sergeant arrived at the palace and deployed in front of the entrance.

The committee of five then approached and Señor de Cespedes received them in the Executive Chambers. A few minutes later Señor de Cespedes and his aides left the palace. He said to newspaper men: "I have fulfilled faithfully the revolutionary program of the people. It is time for others to assume the burden of government. The responsibility will be theirs before history."
It is understood that Señor Cespedes did not submit a formal resignation but merely retired to his home in the fashionable Vedado residential section.

Committee Hailed by Crowd.

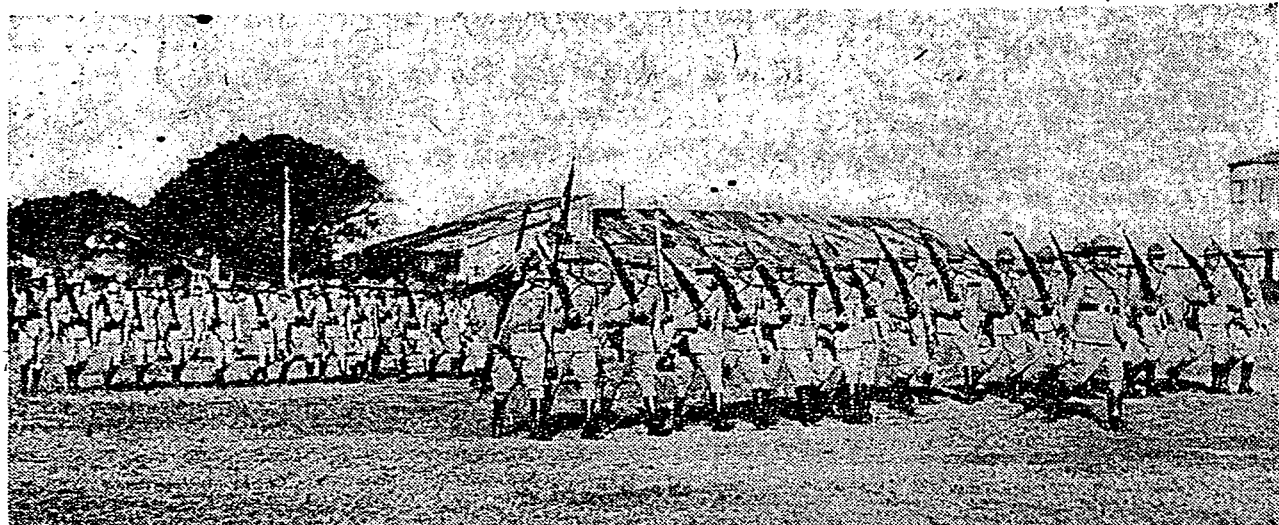
The members of the junta then made their appearance on a second-floor balcony of the palace to receive an ovation from the crowd that had gathered. One of the five, Sergio Carbo, announced: "A revolutionary junta is now in control of the Cuban Government."
Sergeant Batista then called upon all classes to join in the movement, promised that law and order would reign, and declared that the new régime was not communistic but democratic.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Presidential salutes were fired and new Cuban flags were run up at Cabanas fortress and elsewhere to signify that the republic was now under a new government.
The overthrow of Señor de Cespedes and his Cabinet was backed by radical students of the Directorio Estudiantil and members of the A.B.C. revolutionary organization.

Within a few hours last night the disgruntled soldiers seized command of military zones, disarmed their officers, many of whom were placed under arrest, and obtained the adherence of enlisted men at all posts in the interior of the island. Immediately thereafter a provisional revolutionary government was set up. It consists of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin and Dr. Guillermo Portela, professors of Havana University; Porfirio Franco, an economist; Sergio Carbo, a radical journalist and publisher, and José M. Irizarri, a lawyer.

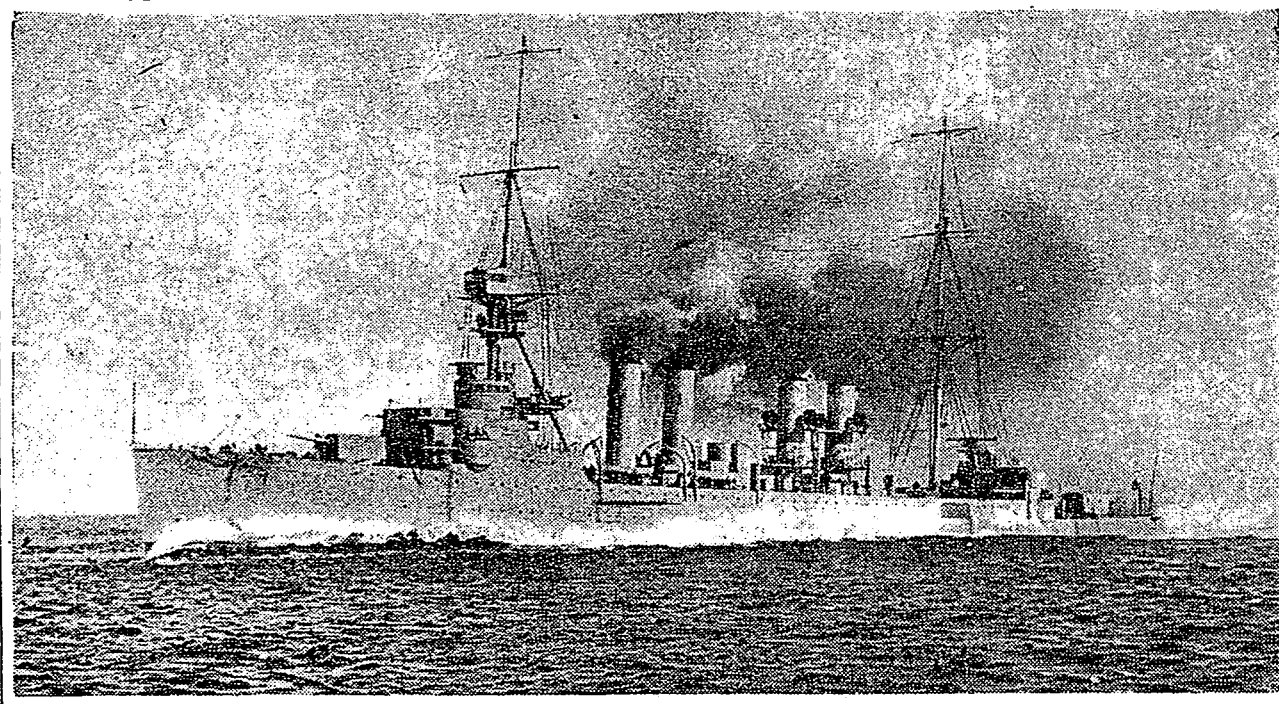
Heavy Guard in Capital.
Radio broadcasts early this morning informed the public of the change of government and much agitation was created. Heavy guards of soldiers at all public buildings and strategic points in the city pre-

PARTICIPATING IN THE NEW REVOLT IN CUBA.



Type of Cuban Infantry Soldiers Who Brought About the Fall of the de Cespedes Regime.

Times Wide World Photo.



The United States Cruiser Richmond Which, With Three Destroyers, Was Ordered to Cuba.

Times Wide World Photo.

**CUBA AGAIN TESTS
ROOSEVELT POLICY**

Continued from Page One.

38 officers, 426 sailors and 65 marines, now proceeding from the Canal Zone and due at Havana Thursday morning.

The destroyer Sturtevant, under command of Lieut. Commander E. R. Henning, with 85 officers and blue jackets, which anchored off Santiago early this afternoon after steaming from Guantanamo, Cuba.

The destroyer McFarland, commanded by Lieut. Commander John L. Hill, with 85 officers and men, which arrived at Havana this evening from Key West, Fla.

The destroyer Bainbridge, under Lieut. Commander V. H. Godfrey, with 85 officers and men, now proceeding from Norfolk, Va., to Havana.

Assistant Secretary of State Caffery, in charge of Cuban affairs, said in a radio address tonight that President Roosevelt was following his declared policy in foreign affairs of "the good neighbor" toward Cuba and that "intervention is not under consideration." He added that this country was loath to exercise its "privilege" under the Platt Amendment.

Mr. Caffery also asserted that Ambassador Welles's rôle has been "not to dictate" in Cuba "but to assist the various factions to work out their own solution of their troubles and complex problems."

"Disturbances have again broken out in Havana, Santiago and other sections of the island," he concluded. "The President has again thought it a wise precaution to order ships to Cuba. On this occasion, as on the previous, intervention is not under consideration."

Junta's Next Moves Awaited.

The next move by this government awaits action by the provisional group that seized control in Havana, but it was thought in informed quarters that should the revolutionaries establish a responsible government under the Cuban Constitution the United States would grant de facto recognition, just as it did to the de Cespedes government, and thereby avoid the possibility of intervention.

What would be done if disorders resulted or the new government ignored the Constitution was not predicted or discussed in official circles.

Inquiries as to what this government might do under the Platt Amendment elicited only the response that that amendment has been consistently interpreted only as giving the United States the right to intervene in Cuba in the event that anarchy threatened the island or if Cuba were menaced by a foreign foe.

The present situation is regarded in some quarters as extremely embarrassing for the United States Government, since it sponsored, in public opinion at least, the de Cespedes government. This was a popular action both in the United States and in Latin-American countries, but how much further the United States could go is considered debatable.

Moreover, the new Cuban situation has arisen as the time approaches for the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in December, at which it has been planned that new treaties of amity and commerce between the United States and Latin-American countries will be discussed.

LOSING HOME, ENDS LIFE.

Bronx Woman Unable to Face Prospect of Foreclosure.

Unable to face the prospect of losing her home through mortgage foreclosure, Mrs. Ida Levitt, 55 years old, of 1,945 Hone Avenue, the Bronx, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas in the kitchen.
The body was found by her husband, David, a clerk who has been unemployed for four months. Mrs. Levitt had been alone in the house. She was despondent because a week had been given them in which to pay overdue interest or face foreclosure, Mr. Levitt told the police.



Provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Who Retired.

**ACTION BY US IN CUBA
SEEN AS INEVITABLE**

Cubans Here Declare Army Is Demoralized and Anti-Machado Factions Cannot Agree.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Secretary of State in the late Machado Cabinet in Cuba, now the most prominent of the Cuban refugees in New York, made the following comment yesterday on the new situation in Cuba:

"We are disposed to accept any government that will give peace to Cuba."
The sentiment prevailed among the Cuban refugees here that it would become necessary for the United States, if not to resort to armed intervention to straighten out the Cuban situation, at least to send to Havana a special mission headed by some one familiar with the intricacies of the Cuban problem. Such a mission, they contended, was necessary to reconcile the conflicting factions among the anti-Machado elements now in power, to restore the morale of the people, the army and the national police, to bring about political and economic reforms, and to prepare for free and honest elections next year.

It was asserted in refugee circles that, according to their private advice, conditions of widespread disorder and anarchy exist in the rural districts to a much greater extent than those reported from Havana and other urban districts. It was predicted that conditions would grow steadily worse unless the United States took some such action as that suggested.

A chief reason for alarm, according to the refugees, is that the army is exhibiting Bolshevik tendencies and was demoralized in its rank and file by the activity of its leaders in overthrowing President Machado and by the experience of the private soldiery in fraternizing with civilians in the street demonstrations following his fall.

MACHADO SCORNS PLEDGE.

Says He Will Not Return to Cuba for Trial.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 (AP).—Gerardo Machado, deposed as President of Cuba, today reversed his stand and said he now was unwilling to return to his country immediately to face either civil or military trial. He had declared Sunday upon his arrival from Nassau, Bahamas, that he would return to Havana if he received guarantees of personal safety.

"What good is their guarantee of safety to myself if they cannot even protect themselves?" he said today in response to a statement by Dr. Horacio Ferrer, the Cuban Secretary of War, that such guarantees would be given.
Señor Machado would not comment on the coup that swept out the government of Provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, but commented as follows on his own régime:
"There was no act during my Presidency that I need be ashamed of, and none that I consider punishable."

but merely provided for action "based upon just and substantial grounds, for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. . . ."

Besides providing for intervention, the main clauses of the Platt Amendment were intended to safeguard the financial solvency of the Cuban republic, to furnish the United States with adequate naval bases on the coast of Cuba, and to improve sanitary conditions on the island.

The Cuban revolutionary leaders believe that, while the Platt Amendment has been successful in the last two of the above-named purposes, it has completely failed in maintaining a solvent government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

It is argued that the political and financial articles of the Platt Amendment have been responsible for the political, economic and social evils that have plagued Cuba for three decades and of which President Machado was merely a symptom. Cubans assert that it has been used by governments at Washington to prevent revolution against despotic Cuban rulers and has bred an inferiority complex among the Cubans, making them believe any revolt futile. Despite the attitude of the Roosevelt administration to date, which seemingly belies the latter contention, the Cubans foresee the possibility of future administrations at Washington that might keep another Machado in power against the will of the island people.

The present revolutionary government at Havana is radical, but not Communist, although there are Communist influences, as well as fascist elements, at work. Cuban apologists for radical changes, both in the island's domestic affairs and in relations with the United States, assert that the revolution is no more radical than the Roosevelt administration here. They argue that revolutions have taken place in both Cuba and the United States for identical purposes—a better distribution of wealth.

Sovereignty Declared at Stake.

It is purely an internal problem in this country, however, they assert, whereas in Cuba it is an issue of national sovereignty or dependency upon a foreign financial-commercial oligarchy. For this reason they hope for a sympathetic reception at Washington when they seek the abrogation of the Platt Amendment.

According to Cuban revolutionary leaders, the Platt amendment has permitted a few directors of American banks and corporations to become virtual dictators of Cuban agriculture, industry and finance. They say that 60 per cent of Cuba's arable lands, mostly in sugar production, are owned by absentee foreign stock companies with no interest in the social welfare of the Cuban people, and that similar conditions exist in transportation, mining, public utilities and finance. The radical leaders want to give the land back to the Cuban people and to accomplish other economic and social reforms which they regard as difficult or impossible under the Platt amendment.

As a substitute for the Platt amendment, some leaders have advocated a perpetual treaty of friendship and alliance, which they say would give the United States every right she now has except that of intervention in Cuba's political and economic life. They add that all our benefits under the intervention article of the Platt amendment really boil down to the protection of property, which could be guaranteed by the ordinary diplomatic means, as in Mexico and other countries south of the Rio Grande.

That the new government took the opportunity of its first proclamation to announce its intention of honoring the debts of the Machado government, mostly held in the United States, indicates that the aims of the revolutionary leaders do not threaten a crisis over the debt question. The revolutionaries hope to obtain a scaling down at least of the interest rate on the foreign debt in an ultimate refunding operation. But they are too conscious of the need for aid from the United States in the economic reconstruction of the island, especially in enlarging the market for and lowering the tariff on Cuban sugar and in future investment of American capital in the island on a "strictly business" basis to desire to cut all economic ties with this country.

**PLATT AMENDMENT
UNDER FIRE IN CUBA**

Radical Element Holds Pact Has Failed to Guarantee Satisfactory Regimes.

BREAK WITH PAST SOUGHT

De Cespedes's Fall Caused Partly by Insistence on Constitutional Status.

By RUSSELL B. PORTER.

The significance of the "second revolution" in Cuba, in its relation to the interests of the United States, aside from the possibility of disorders leading to intervention, is that the abrogation of the Platt amendment may soon become a live issue.

Students and former students of the University of Havana and the left wing of the ABC society, who have supplied the ideology for the new revolutionary movement, are not anti-American in the sense of being against the Government of the United States or the American people. But they are definitely against certain big American financial and business interests and against the Platt amendment, which they believe has enabled a few American financial sugar, public utility and mining interests to reduce Cuba to "economic vassalage" and, through their influence at Washington before the Roosevelt administration came into power, to keep the Cuban people in subjection to the "corrupt and tyrannical" régime of former President Machado.

Student Pressure Expected.

Now that an early constituent assembly is to be held to create "a new Cuba," according to the revolutionary proclamation issued in Havana yesterday, student elements in the revolutionary government may be expected to press vigorously for the abrogation of the Platt amendment.

Failure to grant the demand of the students last week for the immediate calling of a constituent assembly, undoubtedly was one of the chief reasons for the fall of President de Cespedes's provisional government.

For the past two weeks radical groups in Havana, led by the students, have been demanding that the de Cespedes Government abandon its attempt to maintain a constitutional form as the legal successor to the Machado Government and that it come out frankly as a de facto revolutionary government, breaking completely with the past.

So long as it maintained the constitutional proprieties, the students insisted, the provisional government was bound to be characterized by weakness. According to the students, the United States was really governing Cuba through Ambassador Sumner Welles. The only way for Cuba to assert her independence and freedom, they argued, was by means of a purely revolutionary government under the slogan, "The revolution is the law."

The de Cespedes government made repeated concessions to the students, dissolving the Machado Congress, causing the resignation of two new Cabinet officers and eleven Supreme Court justices whom the revolutionists opposed, calling general elections for February, 1934, abrogating Señor Machado's 1928 constitutional amendments and decreasing a return to the 1901 Constitution. However, it failed to promise an immediate constituent assembly.

Concessions Held Inadequate.

The return to the 1901 Constitution failed to satisfy the students, who asserted that that document was not adapted to present conditions and ideals of government. They led a widespread demand last week, reaching a peak over the week-end, for the immediate calling of a constituent assembly to draft and put into effect a new Constitution before the general elections were held.

The 1901 Constitution established the Republic of Cuba following the American military occupation after the Spanish-American War. The Platt Amendment, which also has the form of a "permanent treaty" between the United States and Cuba, was accepted and incorporated into the Cuban Constitution after bitter opposition in the Cuban Constitutional Convention and after a Cuban mission came to the United States to protest to President McKinley.

Final acceptance of the amendment by the Cubans followed the famous "Root interpretation," a letter written by Secretary of War Elihu Root to General Leonard Wood to the effect that the right of intervention granted to the United States under the third or political article of the Platt Amendment was "not synonymous with intermeddling or interference with the affairs of the Cuban Government."

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