

# JUST WHAT ARE U. S. RIGHTS IN CUBA?

**If the Communists force a showdown over Cuba, what can the U. S. do about it, legally? The answer: Plenty.**

**U. S. has the means to move to protect its interests. Pacts with the Latin-American Republics set a course of action.**

**Behind them is the Monroe Doctrine—scorned by Khrushchev, but still a U. S. weapon, ready for use if necessary.**

Nikita Khrushchev, on July 12, brusquely informed the United States that the Monroe Doctrine—after 137 years—is “dead,” and that Communism is on the way to the Western Hemisphere.

The Soviet dictator was saying, in effect, that he would do what the czars before him had failed to do: challenge the U. S. and enter this Hemisphere.

James Monroe, fifth President of the U. S., proclaimed on Dec. 2, 1823—when the U. S. Government was only 34 years old—that any attempt by European powers “to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere” would be considered “dangerous to our peace and safety.”

In brief: The U. S. was prepared to resist with force, if necessary, the incursion of a European power into affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

**An expanded doctrine.** In recent years the Monroe Doctrine has been expanded, by treaties, into a policy that is binding on all the American republics.

On July 9, 1960—in the 137th year of the Monroe Doctrine—President Eisenhower asserted flatly that the principle of the Doctrine would continue to be enforced.

Said the President, in a warning to Khrushchev:

“I affirm in the most em-

phatic terms that the United States will not be deterred from its responsibilities [to prevent interference in Hemisphere affairs by an outside power] by the threats Mr. Khrushchev is making. Nor will the United States, in conformity with its treaty obligations, permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international Communism in the Western Hemisphere.”

Nikita Khrushchev three days later, on July 12, challenged the President. Khrushchev declared the Monroe Doctrine “has died a natural death.” Earlier, he threatened the U. S. with attack by intercontinental missiles if it moved to interfere with Communism’s spread in Cuba.

The U. S. came back on July 14 to declare “the principles of the Monroe Doctrine are as valid today” as ever. It said these principles are upheld not only by the U. S., but they “represent, through solemn agreements, the views of the American community as a whole.”

**What U. S. can do.** Thus raised is the question of U. S. rights and U. S. agreements related to the invasion of the Hemisphere by Communism—through either force or subversion.

**The Rio Pact:** Under this treaty of 1947, the American republics are pledged to a “common defense” if the “political independence of any American state” is endangered by an outside power. It authorizes the use of armed force for the common defense of the Americas.

**The Bogotá Resolution:** Under a resolution passed by the Ninth Inter-American Conference, at Bogotá in 1948, the American republics condemn “the action of international Communism or any other totalitarian doctrine.” That conference also adopted the Charter of the Organization of American States, which reaffirms the commitment made in the Rio Pact to act jointly against a threat from outside the Western Hemisphere.

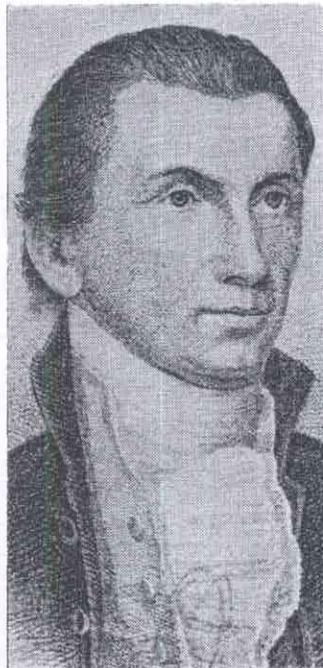
**The Caracas Resolution:** Under this declaration of 1954, the domination or control “of any American states by the international Communist movement” becomes a threat to peace. In such event, the resolution calls for consultation for “appropriate action.”

Beyond these are U. S. rights under international law. If American lives are endangered in Cuba, for example, the U. S. can send in troops under an international right of self-defense. The same applies to wholesale seizures of American property without “prompt and adequate” compensation, if such action is felt by the U. S. to be a threat to peace and if the Organization of American States fails to act.

**United front?** Privately, almost every responsible leader in Latin America is fed up with Fidel Castro and his ties with Moscow. There were signs that Hemisphere allies were beginning to rally around the U. S.

At Peru’s request, the Council of the OAS met on July 16 to take up the Red threat. Before that, Argentina called on Cuba to denounce Khrushchev’s “statements which may be construed as interference.”

At some point, joint action could come to check Castro and the Reds. The Monroe Doctrine, far from dead, looked stronger than ever. **[END]**



James Monroe



Nikita Khrushchev

Challenged: an old American doctrine—by a Russian ruler

## ... Reds are making "relentless efforts to destroy our security"

violence by kicking and striking the officers. In all, 68 individuals, most of whom were students, were arrested for inciting a riot and resisting arrest.

Order had been restored when Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, suddenly appeared on the scene. Demanding to know what part firemen had played in the use of the fire hoses, Bridges commented that he would see if the firemen's pay could be cut. The day's activities closed with Archie Brown joining Bridges and shouting, "You tell them, Harry; they'll listen to you!"

More mob violence was narrowly averted on the third day of the hearings. An attorney from Oakland, Bertram Edises, who was one of a number of attorneys the party had obtained to represent those subpoenaed and who was to testify himself in response to a subpoena he had received, became arrogant and insulting in his appearance before the Committee. His attacks on and arguments with the Committee led to an order for his removal. The crowd, both in the hearing room and outside, had been relatively quiet and peaceful until then.

Suddenly aroused, the crowd surged threateningly toward the entrance to City Hall. Committee members were escorted by police officers out a rear exit as a cordon of uniformed officers, including motorcycle patrolmen and mounted officers, held back the angry demonstrators. The crowd, which by then consisted of about 2,000, continued to mill around the area for an hour, despite the fact that an announcement was made by loudspeaker that the Committee staff had departed.

### "Communist Party Is Elated"

The Communist Party, U.S.A., is elated with the success it enjoyed in attempting to make a fiasco of the Committee's San Francisco hearings, which, notwithstanding these attempts at disruption, did develop valuable and needed information concerning the strategy, tactics and activities of the party in northern California.

The party's elation is so great, in fact, that it bears witness to the truth of the observation that such a Communist coup has not occurred in the San Francisco area in 25 years. Immediately after the affair ended, the party's national leader, Gus Hall, congratulated the West Coast comrades for the initiative and leadership they displayed at all stages of the demonstrations.

Particularly pleasing to party officials was the number of students involved in the demonstrations. They commented that there had not been that much "political activity" among student groups for years. Archie Brown, especially, was commended for the tremendous job he had done among the students, working with them in the corridors of City Hall and winning their sympathy.

Mickey Lima expressed his pleasure at the number of former party members the affair had brought back into the fold. He said that individual supporters the party had not seen or heard of in years seemed to "emerge from the woodwork" in response to the party's campaign.

Various party functionaries on the West Coast reported that the successful demonstrations had a noticeable effect on lukewarm party members. One party official commented that it was a "shot in the arm" for the party, as shown by the fact that attendance at club meetings had risen sharply.

The management of the party's West Coast publication, "People's World," was jubilant about the beneficial effect

the demonstrations had had upon a fund drive being conducted for the newspaper. The paper reportedly received letters from individuals throughout this country, as well as from others abroad, supporting the drive.

In short, the consensus in the Communist Party was that the riot was the best thing for the party that had occurred in years. Party leaders expressed the opinion that it was especially significant that the party had been able to enlist the support of so many people in all walks of life when the party, itself, was publicly under attack by the Committee. The feeling was that not only had the party taken a major step toward its goal of abolishing the Committee but also it had taken a major step toward playing a greater role on the American scene.

The party did not rest on its laurels after the success it enjoyed in the attack on the Committee. It is campaigning harder than ever to attract youth and student groups to its ranks and is using the successful demonstrations to implement the campaign.

At a party meeting on the night of May 20, 1960, Archie Brown disclosed how the party intended to use a follow-up campaign with campus students as the target. He stated that the party planned to emphasize "police brutality" as a rallying cry to attract the sympathy of student groups. . . .

### Conclusion

While it must be granted that the San Francisco riot at the Committee hearings was the best thing that had happened for the benefit of the Communist Party in years, Americans, too, can benefit from this display of Communist strategy and tactics in operation. In fact, it is impossible to stand idly by in the face of the challenge that this Communist success represents.

The Communists demonstrated in San Francisco just how powerful a weapon Communist infiltration is. They revealed how it is possible for only a few Communist agitators, using mob psychology, to turn peaceful demonstrations into riots. Their success there must serve as a warning that their infiltration efforts aimed not only at the youth and student groups but also at our labor unions, churches, professional groups, artists, newspapers, government and the like, can create chaos and shatter our internal security.

The Communists also demonstrated that the menace of Communism is not a simple forthright threat. Instead, it is conspiracy which can be controlled only through full understanding of the true nature of the conspiracy and the ability to separate truth from propaganda.

Seen in the true reporting of the facts, the San Francisco incident exposes the conspiratorial nature of the party. Every such exposure of the tactics of Communism can be used to destroy its ideological appeal and used to strengthen this nation against the psychological pressures Communists constantly apply against every aspect of our society to weaken us.

Throughout the world today, governments are toppling with stunning rapidity. Whether large or small, the role Communists are playing in these events must not be discounted. The growing strength of our nation over the years has not proven a deterrent to relentless efforts on the part of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to destroy our security and prepare our nation for a similar fate.

Looking at the riots and chaos Communists have created in other countries, many Americans point to the strength of our nation and say, "It can't happen here." The Communist success in San Francisco in May, 1960, proves it can happen here.