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Editorial And Other Comment:

## Painful Decision Must Be Made About Cuba

The recent happenings in Cuba may be more significant than we think for a new line of thought on American foreign policy may have commenced.

The Communist penetration into Latin America and throughout the world by an unscrupulous and dedicated group of people set on world domination is reason for alarm among American policymakers. Through subversive tactics directed by the Soviet Union we've seen the fold of the Communist world grow. Though the Soviet Union has been intimately involved in numerous revolutions, the Soviets have been able to avoid the charge of intervention into the internal affairs of another nation in many eyes of the world because as a state it has never officially declared intervention.

Such was not the case in Finland in 1939 and in Hungary in 1956 when the Soviets openly intervened into these countries. The result of these two events brought much world disfavor. Mr. Khrushchev now undoubtedly believes his best strategy for world domination is reliance on undetected subversion.

It is with these tactics that American policymakers must contend. Our past performances in foreign policy have been based on morality but the Cuban episode suggests our possible withdrawal from this line of thought.

Our new thinking may be a tough and unvirtuous policy solely for the preservation of democracy realizing this strategy to be best to counter Communist tactics. If this be our policy, then we must follow that policy and accept the consequences whatever they may be.

The invasion of Cuba by Cuban rebels, whose organization is claimed to have been coordinated by the Central Intelligence Agency, has come dangerously close to intervention into the internal affairs of another country by our government.

Security for the United States seems to justify the CIA coordinated invasion of this Communist outpost only 90 miles from our shores. But the right to protect our own interest on land which is not ours has been questioned by world opinion.

They question the justness of the Monroe Doctrine. By what authority, they say, can we claim the American continent as our own to protect and control? Does not the territorial jurisdiction of the United States end three miles out to sea?

This world opinion is dubious about the justification to protect by force our shores from a hostile government unless that hostile state first attacks the United States. The Soviet Union was expelled from the League of Nations in 1939 because it attacked little Finland—a country fewer than 90 miles from Russian soil. The Soviets claimed Finland was being armed by Nazi Germany and for its own protection the attack was justified.

In 1956 Soviet tanks rumbled into the streets of Budapest to squelch the Hungarian revolution. Their legal basis for the crushing of the people's revolution was the Warsaw Pact. Each Communist country in Europe is a member of the pact and in its constitution is the right for one country to assist the other in time of emergency if called into the fracas by the government of the troubled country. Of course, the pact and constitution were instigated by the Soviet Union for the purpose of a legal right to interfere into the internal affairs of another country.