



# NEWS from U.S. Senator Bob Dole

(R.-Kans.)  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
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## STATEMENT OF SENATOR BOB DOLE CUBAN-AMERICANS EXPRESS CONCERN ABOUT ADMINISTRATION'S CUBAN POLICY

Mr. Dole. Mr. President, I had the opportunity to meet this morning with a delegation of Cuban-American representatives of ten Cuban organizations, who presented me with a petition opposing the Carter Administration's policies towards Cuba. That petition carries the signatures of more than 11,300 persons. In particular, the petition points to non-compliance by the Carter Administration with a 1962 Senate Joint Resolution which established sanctions against the Castro regime.

That measure S.J. Res. 230, was enacted as public law 87-733 on October 3, 1962, and has apparently never been officially revoked or repudiated by either Congress or any American President.

The resolution clearly stated that the United States would use "whatever means may be necessary" to prevent the Communist Cuban regime from extending its influence to other parts of the Western Hemisphere. It determined to prevent the presence of any external military power within Cuba. And it clearly supported "the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination."

Mr. President, there are thousands of Cuban exiles and Cuban-Americans in this country who feel that the Carter Administration's moves towards "normalizing" relations with Cuba will work to the disadvantage of democracy and human rights observance within Cuba. It is their feeling that formal ties between our two governments can only strengthen the domestic power of Fidel Castro, encouraging his revolutionary activities abroad and his repressive intentions within Cuba. I was advised by the delegation I met with this morning--many of whom have relatives imprisoned in Cuba--that more than 20,000 Cuban political prisoners are presently incarcerated by Castro.

Earlier this year, I introduced Senate Resolution 182, to establish four pre-conditions to "normalization" of relations with Cuba. At that time, I asked the question: "Just what is the rush in restoring relations with the Communist government in Cuba?" Today, I ask the same question. More than 11,000 persons have signed this petition, within a short space of time, calling upon the Carter Administration to observe and comply with the Senate Resolution enacted into law in 1962 with the concurrence of President John F. Kennedy. I hope that this Administration will heed the concerns of thousands of native and naturalized Americans who strongly object to a restoration of diplomatic ties with Cuba, at least until important concessions are made by the Castro regime.

Mr. President, I ask that the full text of the petition, presented to me this morning, be printed in the Congressional Record at this point.

To The President of the United States Of America  
Hon. JAMES CARTER, and the 95 Congress of The United States

We the undersigned, Respectfully petition the enforcement of Public Law 87-733, 76 Stat 697 ( S. J. Res. 230 ) approved October 3, 1962; that reads as follows:

*Joint Resolution expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba.*

WHEREAS President James Monroe, announcing the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, declared that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety"; and

WHEREAS in the Rio Treaty of 1947 the parties agreed that "an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States, and, consequently, each one of the said contracting parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations"; and

WHEREAS the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States at Punta del Este in January 1962 declared: "The present Government of Cuba has identified itself with the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, has established a political, economic, and social system based on that doctrine, and accepts military assistance from extracontinental Communist powers, including even the threat of military intervention in America on the part of the Soviet Union"; and

WHEREAS the international Communist movement has increasingly extended into Cuba its political, economic, and military sphere of influence; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:

The United States is determined--

(a) to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending, by force or the threat of force, its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere;

(b) to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States, and

(c) to work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination.

Approved October 3, 1962.



COLEGIO NACIONAL  
DE ABOGADOS DE CUBA, Inc.  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CUBAN LAWYERS, INC.

P. O. BOX 116 — SHENANDOAH STATION  
MIAMI, FLA. 33145

October 17, 1977

HONORABLE SENATORS:

We hereby come representing the Cuban Exile due to the presence of a Communist Regime in Cuba. Here are Messrs. Fausto Lavilla, President of the National Association of Cuban Journalists in Exile; Roberto Carballo, President of the Association of Bay of Pigs Veterans (Brigade 2506); Mario Pestonit, Delegate of the Latin Chamber of Commerce (CAMACOL); Cristobal Gonzalez Mayo, President of the Confederation of Cuban University Professionals in Exile; Luis H. Vidaña, Delegate of the Confederation of Cuban Workers; Claudio Benedi, Delegate of the Cuban Lions Club in Exile; Ruben Gonzalez De La Heria, Delegate of the Municipalities of Las Villas in Exile; Gerardo Mora Adelit, Delegate of the Cuban Representation in Exile (RECE); and Humberto Quiñones Del Sol, President of the National Association of Cuban Lawyers, Inc.; which is the Institution that prepared the pamphlet regarding the non-compliance of the Congressional Joint Resolution of September 1962. Sanctioned then on October 3, of that same year, by President John F. Kennedy; and was published under the Public Law 87-733: 76 STAT. 697.

The purpose of our visit is to call the attention to the lack of compliance shown by the foreign policy of the present Administration with the above mentioned Resolution of the U.S. Congress. In the enclosed documents, you will find the reasoning that make us believe the Joint Resolution is mandatory, unless and until it be modified or derogated by the Congress and the President.

Our petition and exposition is being backed by thousands of signatures, as they appear on the attached documents. We expect that you will have this message reach the 95th Congress and the Hon. President of the United States of America.

The following representatives presented to me the petition signed by over 11,000 individuals:

Senor Humberto Quiñones del Sol  
Senor Roberto Carballo  
Senor Fausto LaVilla  
Senor Gerardo Mora Adelit  
Senor Claudio Benedi  
Senor Humberto Quiñones, Jr.

Senor Cristobal Gonzales Mayo  
Senor Mario Pestonit  
Senor Ruben Gonzalez De la Heria  
Senor Luis Vivana  
Senor Tomas Regalado  
Senor Carlos Benitez