

# O.A.S., BY 15 TO 4, VOTES SANCTIONS AGAINST HAVANA

**Conference Orders Severing  
of Ties to Punish Castro  
Regime as Aggressor**

**FORCE IS ENVISAGED**

**Bolivia, Among the Opposed,  
Will Accede to Resolution  
—Signing Set for Today**

*Text of the O.A.S. resolution  
appears on Page 15.*

**By TAD SZULC**

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WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26—The conference of American foreign ministers early today ordered sanctions against Cuba by a vote of 15 to 4.

Mexico, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia voted against measures to punish Havana for its aggression against Venezuela last year.

However, Bolivia, which switched her vote from an abstention in a preliminary test last night to the negative vote this morning, announced at the same time that she would abide by the conference orders.

The sanctions call for mandatory severance of diplomatic and consular relations between the American states and the regime of Premier Fidel Castro, although the only countries that now have such ties are those that voted against the sanctions resolution.

## **Trade Suspension Widened**

Other measures called for in the resolution provide for suspension of all trade except that in food and medicine and for the suspension of maritime transportation.

The resolution also authorizes the American states to engage in individual or collective self-defense, including the use of armed force, in the event of a new Cuban aggression through subversion before the Organization of American States had time to invoke collective measures.

The twenty-nation conference will adjourn later today after the formal signing of the punitive resolution. The measure marks the first time the inter-American system has acted in such firm manner against Havana.

The formal signing of the anti-Castro measure coincides with the celebration in Cuba of the 11th anniversary of Dr. Castro's 26th of July Revolutionary Movement. Premier Castro is leading that celebra-

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# AMERICAS VOTE TO PUNISH CUBA

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tion at Santiago de Cuba over the weekend.

A two-thirds vote of 13 was required for adoption of the resolution. Venezuela, which brought the charge of aggression against Cuba, could not vote.

With 15 nations favoring sanctions, most delegations thought that the "meaningful" majority the United States regarded as vital to give the resolution a powerful political impact had been achieved.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk of the United States said that the vote "represents a very firm hemispheric decision."

Sixteen nations voted in favor of a "declaration of Washington" intended as the ideological document of the conference. Sponsored by Brazil, it emphasizes the democratic nature of the American system and, in effect, expresses the hope that the Cuban people "through their own means" and "in the nearest possible future" will put a democratic government in power.

## Three Abstain on Test

On this vote Mexico, Chile and Bolivia abstained. There were no negative votes.

The sanctions resolution recognized the right of American states to maintain their "essential rights" of individual or collective self-defense in the face of possible new acts of aggression through subversion, pending formal action by the Organization of American States.

This provision in the resolution created, in effect, the mechanism for an instant deterrent against Cuba without waiting for formal action by the O.A.S.

In the present instance, Venezuela had to wait seven months for the O.A.S. to act on her complaint that Cuba committed aggression last year by smuggling arms to pro-Communist guerrillas and terrorists.

The four countries that refused to go along with the sanctions are the only ones in Latin America that maintain diplomatic ties with Cuba. Their contention was that the events in Venezuela did not justify the application of the punitive measures under the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, the Rio Pact.

As a concession to Mexico, the ministers dropped a provision banning air traffic with Cuba. The existing airline link between Havana and Mexico City can thus be maintained without further question.

The vote marked the first time punitive sanctions were invoked against Cuba. In 1962 she was excluded from the activities of the O.A.S. because of her Marxist-Leninist system of government.

In 1960 the inter-American organization voted sanctions against the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic for an attempt to assassinate the President of Venezuela.

The sanctions now voted were not expected to produce any practical results in the sense weakening the regime of Premier Castro. They were primarily directed at isolating it even further as far as the hemisphere is concerned.

It was on the question of diplomatic and consular ties that the ministers tried hardest to obtain a consensus, but the firm opposition of the four countries to a break, as well as the refusal of the majority to agree to a recommendation instead of an order, made the hoped-for unanimity impossible.

## Mexican Assails Method

Mexico's ambassador to the O.A.S., Vicente Sanchez Gavito, attacked sanctions as a "flagrant violation" of the 1947 treaty. He declared the conference had "inexorably moved" toward "extremism."

However, he thanked the United States and other mediating delegations for their efforts and quoted a statement by Thomas C. Mann, United States Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs that said:

"The discrepancies that may occur between the United States and Mexico in this or in any other international organism do not have repercussions on the bilateral relations between the two countries, because ours is a neighborliness between democracies that fortifies any sincere difference of opinion."

The search for a unanimity formula was motivated not only by the desire to avoid the impression of a hemispheric split but also to avoid future problems arising from the probable nonfulfillment of the sanctions' orders by some or all of the four opponents of the resolution.

There was an atmosphere of sadness rather than resentment at the discussions. When the Chilean and Mexican delegates took the floor to explain why they opposed sanctions, their speeches were applauded.