

June 21, 1963 AP story States\*item

Miami--The Cuban Revolutionary Council said today it will demand ~~xx~~ "the promised help of the United States" if Russian troops attack commandos the council claims have landed in Cuba.

Antonio de Varona, former Cuban prime minister and the guiding force behind the council, told newsmen: "The United States has said publicly that it would help if Russians tried to put down a revolt of the Cuban people. If our troops are attacked by Soviet soldiers, we will demand this help."

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The story appeared the day after the council announced it had sneaked heavily armed commando forces into Cuba to strengthen the underground in the "first major step of a war of liberation".

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Earlier, in April of 1963, Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, stepped down as leader of Cubans in exile charging that President Kennedy has given Fidel Castro "absolute immunity in the execution of Khrushchev's sinister designs."

In a resignation that split the Cuban Revolutionary Council apart, Miro accused Kennedy of backing out on a promise of a second invasion and of "liquidating" the struggle for Cuba.

Miro, first ~~ix~~ prime minister of the Castro regime who later defected, said that Kennedy told him at a meeting in the White House April 10, 1962, nearly a year after the first invasion, that the problem of Cuba was essentially a military one and that the council should contribute the major contingent of Soldiers.

"I left the White House with the assurance that the liberation of Cuba would follow soon with Cubans at the vanguard in battle."

1 add Cardona

He indicated that this was to be in connection with the Cuban blockade that President Kennedy proclaimed Oct. 22, 1962.

Later, he said, U.S. policy on Cuba "shifted suddenly, violently and unexpectedly" and "the struggle for Cuba was in the process of being liquidated by the government".

During the negotiations that followed the blockade, he asserted, Khrushchev maintained his attack and subversion base in the Caribbean, strengthened Castro's military capacity to the point where he could smash an uprising of the Cuban people, and "immobilized" the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere.

"The repeated assurances, the constantly renewed promises, have been suddenly liquidated."

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Varona took over after Miro quit.

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In June, 1964, the council announced it was disbanding.

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Louis Rabell, once head of the council's New Orleans branch. Francisco Bartes, in 1963, was council's delegate from N.O. to headquarters in Miami.

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~~Max~~ April 3, 1963, Carlos Bringuier ~~of~~ New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate said today his group will continue efforts to liberate Cuba despite action by the U.S. to stop raids originating from U.S. soil.

May 20, 1963. The Cuban Committee of Liberation was formed by Cuban exiles in Miami, here, to "wage war on Castro. AP story "It reportedly has the approval of the U.S. government."