

# THE HEMISPHERE

## CUBA

### "Something Is Moving"

*"This is Radio Free Cuba, the anti-Communist voice of Cuba broadcasting on the 40-meter band. Worker, militiaman, rebel soldier, radio ham—help topple the despot! Close ranks so that the fatherland, today bloodied by Russian imperialism, becomes the tomb of Communism in America. This is Radio Free Cuba transmitting from a point in Cuban territory."*

In Cuban exile communities from Miami to Caracas, the word was out: "Algo se mueve"—Something is moving. First came the faint, crackling anti-Castro broadcast last week from inside Cuba. Then 24 hours later came word of the biggest raid in months on Castro's fortress. The raiders identified themselves as members of the Movement for Revolutionary Recuperation, led by Manuel Artime, who headed the abortive Bay of Pigs landing.

At 10:30 p.m., said an M.R.R. spokesman in Miami, Artime and a "strong force of commandos" had gone ashore at Puerto Pilón, 145 miles from Guantánamo on Cuba's southern coast. Linking up with a second force of guerrillas from the nearby Sierra Maestra mountains, the exiles had captured the town and held it for three hours against Castro's militia, during that time declaring it a "free territory of Cuba." They then blew up the Cabo Cruz sugar mill and disappeared. Puerto Pilón, the exiles noted with satisfaction, was only a few miles from the spot where Castro himself originally landed in 1956, and the Sierra Maestra was his sanctuary in the early stages of the revolution.

Within hours, Radio Havana was on the air railing about the attack. Castro

FRANK ZAGARINO



EXILE RAY

Trips to some isolated farms.

denied that the exiles had sent in a landing party. The mill, he fumed, was bombarded from the sea "by a pirate vessel of the Rex type, which the CIA operates from bases located in Florida, Puerto Rico and Central America." Nevertheless, he admitted damage to shore installations and cried that "70,000 sacks of sugar" had been destroyed. Naturally, he blamed "a new criminal, vandalistic act by the United States Government." Two days later, Castro's internal radio reported two more landings—one by Artime on the southern coast, and the other by Underground Leader Manolo Ray somewhere in the north. But exile groups in Miami would neither confirm nor deny the new raids.

**Recruits & Munitions.** In Washington, the State Department blandly denied all. "These attacks," said a spokesman, "are neither supported nor condoned by the Government." Perhaps not, but Miami was alive last week with exile activity. Once again, Cubans were turning up at the old clapboard house on 23rd Street that served as a recruiting center for the Bay of Pigs operation, getting physical exams, then mysteriously dropping out of sight. Small groups of Cubans were training at isolated farms outside Miami. At Key Largo, a 28-ft. launch loaded with exile munitions caught fire, was popping while firemen were trying to douse the blaze.

No one believes that a second frontal invasion is in the offing. The exiles agree that it would amount to suicide. What does seem to be in the works is an attempt at infiltration, sabotage and guerrilla warfare. Right now, three main groups are operating:

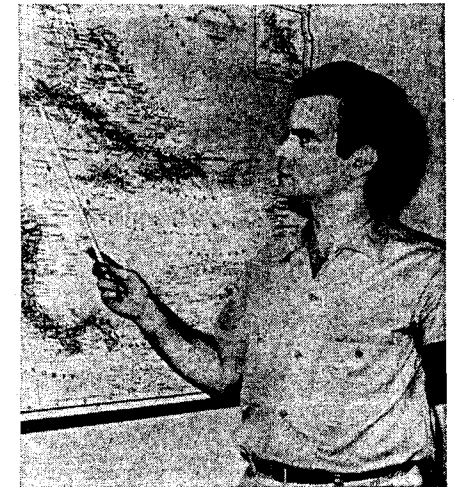
► The M.R.R., headed by Artime, reportedly has the strong backing of Nicaragua's Tachito Somoza and other anti-Castroites in Central America. Artime, say exile sources, operates from camps stretching from Costa Rica north to Honduras. A U.S. hunter in the northeastern jungles of Costa Rica recently stumbled onto a camp with three large buildings and a landing strip that was in constant use by light aircraft. "Cubans," said his guide. Artime does not have the kind of support inside Cuba to operate a major underground, is gearing his efforts to sabotage teams inside Cuba and commando raids against 17 coastal targets.

► The *Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Jure)*, led by Ray, a onetime Castro leader and a popular man inside Cuba. Ray gets his moral—and reportedly considerable material—support from Venezuela's former President Rómulo Betancourt and Puerto Rico's Muñoz Marín, is said to operate training camps in both countries. He has widely publicized May 20 as his deadline for returning to Cuba to revitalize the island's anti-Castro underground. Last week Ray resigned his job as a con-

sultant to the Puerto Rican Planning Board, and dropped out of sight. He is tough, shrewd—and a man of his word. "We are not worried," he says. "Castro is the man who must worry."

► A coalition of Alpha 66, the Revolutionary Movement of the People, the Second National Front of Escambray and one or two smaller outfits, led by Eloy Gutiérrez Menoyo, a longtime guerrilla leader who fought against Batista. Menoyo plans to infiltrate a small force into Cuba—probably into the central Escambray Mountains—and start up a guerrilla network. Two weeks ago, Menoyo left Miami. The exiles say he is in Cuba.

**Turn of the Screw.** If the U.S. is not directly involved, some U.S. influence and support seem apparent. Washing-



EXILE ARTIME

Callers at a clapboard house.

ton reportedly gave Artime the green light last July. Recruiting personnel and collecting arms would also be difficult without at least tacit U.S. approval. And then there is the U.S. economic embargo. The British and French deals for buses, trucks and locomotives notwithstanding, Castro remains virtually cut off from free-world trade: As another turn of the screw, Washington last week tightened controls on U.S. exports of food and drugs to Cuba. Both had been exempted from the general U.S. trade embargo. Now exporters will need Government approval for shipments.

Brazil last week finally took the action everyone had expected since the revolution that overthrew leftist President João Goulart. Cuban agents, said the Brazilian government, had been engaging in "offensive" propaganda "incompatible with democratic and Christian principles. Such interference in the internal affairs of Brazil can no longer be tolerated." Diplomatic relations with Cuba were therefore formally and officially severed.

wants the nomination himself. New York City's Mayor Robert Wagner mumbled his reluctant acquiescence, but he would just as soon not deal with any threats to his party leadership, and the New York Times was plainly against it. While there is nothing illegal about a Kennedy candidacy in New York, said a Times editorial, "there is plenty that is cynical about it . . . He would merely be choosing New York as a convenient launching pad for the political ambitions of himself and others."

Notwithstanding all the flurry, Robert Kennedy as of last week still hadn't made up his mind.

## DEFENSE

### A Decade of Deadly Birds

*The people who have been writing these things that annoy me have been talking about a 3,000-mile, high-angle rocket, shot from one continent to another, carrying an atomic bomb, and so directed as to be a precise weapon, which would land exactly on a certain target, such as a city. I say, technically I don't think anybody in the world knows how to do such a thing, and I feel confident it will not be done for a very long period of time to come. I wish the American public would leave that out of their thinking.*

—Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development  
December 1945

Even then, a few brilliant U.S. scientists and military leaders were thinking about little else but the feasibility of a nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missile. Yet because of the arguments—like Bush's—against it, it was not until May 1954, just ten years ago next week, that the Air Force launched a crash program to develop the Atlas ICBM.

**Flock of Birds.** In the span of the ensuing decade of strategic missilery, the U.S. has accomplished one of the greatest scientific, engineering and construction feats in history. It has produced and deployed a versatile flock of big birds: the pioneering Atlas, the more powerful two-stage Titan, the stopgap IRBMs Thor and Jupiter, and those truly pushbutton solid-fueled mainstays of the nuclear arsenal, the mass-produced Minuteman and the elusive, submarine-borne Polaris.

The Navy had such heroes as Vice Admirals William Raborn Jr. and Hyman Rickover in development of the Polaris system. The Army's German-born Wernher von Braun pushed Jupiter before turning to space research. All of the other projects were Air Force—and no one in blue has the slightest doubt about who whiplashed those massive projects. He is the deceptively quiet and young-looking General Bernard Schriever, 53 (TIME Cover, April 1, 1957), boss of the Air Force Systems Command. What Schriever does is develop the missiles until they are declared operational, train the missile crews, then turn everything over

to the Strategic Air Command. His assignment came about because such Air Force officials as Brigadier General John W. Sessums and Research and Development Specialist Trevor Gardner had insisted that an ICBM should be built, and Princeton Atomic Scientist Dr. John von Neumann had argued that nuclear explosives could be made compact enough for missile delivery.

**Evasive Action.** Despite the size of Schriever's task, there was nothing grand about his facilities when he was named commander of the obscurely titled Western Development Division and



MISSILEMAN SCHRIEVER

*After the gap, the go-ahead.*

sent to Inglewood, Calif., in 1954. He set up shop in three buildings of a Roman Catholic parochial school that had been abandoned because they were not modern. The staff always wore civvies, shuttled in and out of a side door, lunched at a sidewalk hot-dog stand dubbed "the officers' club." Inglewood neighbors stared and wondered. "I never had to take so much evasive action," recalls Schriever.

For Schriever, the first few years seemed to hold nothing but pressure and frustration. Unknown to the public, U.S. radar snooping from Turkey and U-2 aircraft flying over Russia confirmed the fact that the U.S.S.R. was developing both IRBMs and ICBMs. Says Schriever: "They were well ahead of us with the IRBM, at least a year ahead in their ICBM program. A missile gap did exist." After the Sputnik launching in 1957, the thrust superiority of Soviet rocketry was obvious.

**Lowest Apogee.** U.S. missiles, meanwhile, mainly blew up or fizzled like soggy Roman candles. The first Thor simply fell off its pad. In its second test,

it rose ten inches, collapsed. "It must have had the lowest apogee of any missile ever fired," recalls Schriever ruefully. The first Atlas flight in 1957 failed. At one point in 1959, five consecutive Atlas firings were flops.

Schriever spent many hours rolled up in a blanket in a DC-7 shuttling to Washington to answer the complaints of congressional critics. But he kept insisting that Atlas would work, proved it by turning the first operational Atlas over to a Strategic Air Command crew late in 1959. Despite the anguish, those were exciting days. "Every damn firing was just like having a baby," Schriever says. "There was just as much emotional excitement for a success and just as much depression for a failure. Now shots are just good or bad. Missiles are old hat."

Even as the U.S. began to deploy Atlas, it pushed on to develop Titan, which could carry a heavier warhead. Yet U.S. intelligence painted a frightening picture of Soviet missile capability. Defense Department experts predicted that the U.S.S.R. could have some 400 long-range missiles by mid-1963, while the U.S. would have only about half that number. This was the so-called "missile gap," which became a 1960 presidential campaign issue. To help plug the anticipated gap, the U.S. deployed 1,500-mile Thor and Jupiter missiles in Europe, then gambled heavily on Polaris and Minuteman. Since their solid fuel could be stored almost indefinitely inside the missiles, they could be fired more quickly and maintained more easily than the liquid-fueled, long-count-down Atlas and early Titan. They could also be built more cheaply.

**The Yo-Yo Effect.** Schriever was so confident of Minuteman's feasibility that he saved a full year by ordering all three stages and all systems of a Minuteman fired as a unit on the first test—an unheard-of procedure in the normal piece-by-piece sequence of missile development. Reports an official Air Force history: "The results were sensational. All stages worked perfectly, the guidance system performed accurately, and the instrumented re-entry vehicle made a very near miss on a target some 4,000 miles downrange." Minuteman, in Schriever's view, has tipped the missile scales heavily in favor of the U.S.

Looking back, Schriever contends that the projected 1963 "missile gap" failed to develop only because the U.S.S.R. did not meet the production schedule of which it was capable. And looking ahead, Schriever worries less about what the Russians might do in missile and space weaponry than about the danger that the U.S. might fail to live up to its full capability. Declares Ben Schriever at the end of a fantastic decade: "What I am concerned over is this Yo-Yo effect in this country. At a time like this, when we are ahead, the people and Congress might draw back and not appropriate money. This is a serious danger. We have to keep up with our technology."