20 October 1961

PEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Feeting with Dr. Eiro in New York City on October 16, 1/61

The recting with Dr. Hiro on October 16 was pentroned from 10:00 until such time as his audience terminated with Cardinal Spellran. He arrived at my room at about 10:50. He declared that the Cardinal had went when he learned the details of the suffering of the Cubans at the hards of Castro; declared that the Archbishop of Fishi wasn't doing enough for the Cuban refugees; that the U.S. wasn't doing enough for them; that Castro must be overthrown. Fire told the Cardinal that in all Latin America there were going to be organized acts of sympathy for the Cuban sufferers. The Cardinal said he would say a Hass for them on October 17. He invited tire to see him at any tire.

Miro suswered sy query as to the Locerta at Chirs by stating that it was very successful; 2,800 people were inside the auditorium and another 1,000 people outside; that Lacerda had received such applicates.

The inter-Arerican Press Association officies also had given an opportunity to present the Cuban tragedy. He said that he (Fire) had told how Fidel had shot 31 people in September alone, and other details; had described how Communist was gaining ground day by day; that in Cuba they have installed a powerful radio station broadcasting to Latin Arerica; that ten countries have broken with Cuba, but Argentina has not; that everybody is confused.

He informed re that as for the documents relating to the Cuban plots in Argentina, the Argentine rilitary ren care to talk to Varons, and he gave them some documents that have no importance. The officers told Verona textually "We have no confidence in the Argentine Foreign Office," neverthelens, when they arrived there, they turned over the documents to the Foreign Office. But these documents had no importance; they were acrely to beconstrate that there had been an extradition of documents, and that they were originals. The invortant occurrents are held by Varona in Fiami.

Miro said they also visualized another act involving Lacerda in Missi, but that his "administrative" budget really does not provide for props and activities (such as the Current SIP and Lacerda affairs). I countered that it was considered that his budget was sufficient for his to conduct some propaganda activities; obviously nothing on a major scale — but some things.

Kiro declared that internal proceganda and clandestine action in Cuba could not be delayed any longer. I agreed on the necessity, and that it was believed that measures are necessary to forment in Cuba the opposition to Castro. "The people are against him!" declared Miro. "But increase it," I answered. Miro them stated "If this action doesn't stem from the Consejo (CRC) — not as an independent agency, but in close contact with you (the Agency), — what we forment is a complete disorder in Cuba, and afterwards no government can succeed; secondly, if we do not have a central plan, and carry it out well in a more or less limited period of time, there will rerely be nore shooting of people (prisoners) by Fidel."

"And this is my insistence. Ear I ar afraid to go to Miami. What am I to tell the people there? What do I o? Converse? Meanwhile the Agency keeps on infiltrating people into Cuta but disconnected from the Council. I was told in my conversation with the President to saplify the sentership in the Consejo. I have endeavored to do that. In the Council there are other great organizations - delegates from each of the organizations - that ask me for arms, cyramite, things, and I am here powerless. Therefore I must work with you people in order to see how we may hard over arms and a plan of action so they may see that this is not merely an endless series of satotage actions." I replied, "well, I believe that a well-worked-out plan that shows good chances of success will be favorably considered."

"How about arms for the Escantrey?" asked Miro. I replied that it was ry understanding that arms for the Escantrey could only be landed on the North Coast; how then work they get to the Escantrey? Miro said that the boaf which had rand many trips (working for NOU), would have to establish communication and find out when they would pick up the arms; what cannot be done is abandon Cavaldo Ramires in his situation of anguish because he is the only real regional focus of resistance that there is there, and he has been really left in a desperate situation for three months.

I interposed that there seemed some question about the paper from Ramirez asking for arms, whether it was the real thing. "Perfectly identified" roplied Piro. "He assured that it is perfectly identified and requests have come to me through different channels asking for these arms. I am still waiting now for a month and a half. All you have to do is tell us the means of delivery, the meanle to contact and then deliver to our Culans the arms, dynatite, fuses. I am still waiting, and criticism (of Cubans against inaction) increases daily."

"All the delegations of revolutionary groups in the Council tak refor arms and reams for fighting. But I cannot provide them anything. Reambtile the Agency is infiltrating recole into Cuba without counting on the Consejo for anything. This puts it into an absurd position - merely a "council painted on the Wall." I have said, "Look for someone else if I am not considered able to do the job but we rust work. I have confidence in the igency, but I cannot work in this fashion."

6...

STOCK

-3-

"The other time I went with my eyes closed, through faith. We had a failure and the failure fell upon more." I cannot proceed under such circumstances in no way. I've asked for \$50,000 to send in to the underground. The Russians are spending \$400,000 in propaganda and have less than the U.S. We shall not compromise the U.S. Tell me the way to send it in. The Council is to aid them, not merely to conduct meetings."

"On that request they haven't replied anything?" he asked. I answered that on this item, I had made known Miro's desire, but that so far nothing had been resolved.

"I'm not complaining," he stated, "but for three months I have been asking for a conject with the authority to resolve. Why? Because I'm getting nowhere. When I return now I shall be asked, "Now about it?" and must answer, 'You will have to wait because I have nothing.' And meanwhile the Agency keeps on infiltrating people into Cuba independent of the Consejo. Let us go back. Without being in agreement, I cannot serve you. I have no interest in presiding over a Council that is of no use."

I pointed out that the Council must continue to exist, with him as its president, as the coordinating body of the resistance movement, but that there are certain difficulties in putting the student or labor activities under the direction of the Council; that these groups are now functioning efficiently and that I trusted that he could see the problems of completely changing their control, direction, and coordination. I added that I believed that he should know semething of what they are doing and that I believed that should be kept informed.

"I know absolutely nothing," he replied. "What comes to so is from these same individuals. I am not in agreement with that, I'm becoming ridiculous. Under these circumstances I cannot continue. I have planted the problem of the underground, the problem of the collateral organizations (that he would like to have in Council by being their source of support and coordination), of the magistrates, and now you have seen what ALABAU has done (proclaiming GARCERAN as president of exile government), who is working with you people, and you have seen the reaction of the State Department. How posterday ALABAU is publishing political denunciations against the Council. I have discussed the matter of the ragistrates with the C.I.A., I don't remember the name of the person. A month has passed and the other magistrates (those with ALABAU) haven't been stopped (in their activities) and they haven't had elections as I requested to select another leader."

SECTE

"The students are continuing their activities. I believe that I have something in my head as a basis for the determination of what should be discussed in the Council with re; and in agreement with you; but these existing circumstances, without any connection, make it so that I cannot continue the clandestine aid. To the first problem, I presented your reply, "We shall se." To the second problem, the collateral organizations — which continues the same as refere; the third problem I presented, on arms to send in, nothing. The fourth problem, the propagance operation "Grieta" that I showed you, nothing." I replied that on the latter I had discussed the matter, that it was, I believed, a suggestion given to him in the Department of State.

"If we don't make propaganda and send arms into Cuba now, it's useless," he declared. "And I cannot remain in silence." I remlied that I believed quite a bit of propaganda was being conducted. "Yes, but independent of the Council. I CANNOT ELA PUPPLIE "They (the Agency) keep on dealing with the MRP, with the Unided Revolucionario, and they haven't entered into the Council simply because they are in cirect contact with the Agency. Thus it appears that some of the problems and I took up with you some twenty days ago have been resolved, and I'll have to take another solution. I want to know the truth if I'm not acceptable. I'll leave and without any scandle whatsoever. I have swallowed all the criticism, in my own house, in silence, as though I were responsible for everything. I cannot continue to do this and be doing nothing. I cannot be a pumpet! I have my arms to give."

He reiterated that nothing had been resolved on any of his requests and processle, and that he couldn't continue thus. That he could quit, go to Puerto Rico as a professor. Be edded he would want to work with us. He then referred to the acts of Lacrica in New York, which had cost four thousand dollars, plus passage, a ricicalous sum spend from the Administrative Budget. We have paid the passage, his living costs here. The said.

"Now I go to Fiari where I have to face the organizations grouped into the Council. "Arms for everywhere?" "I haven't any. All the organizations free-wheeling there which don't want to join together because they are working directly with your people." I said this was unfortunate and asked whether there could not be some form of realizing contacts with them without necessarily channelizing their support and direction through the Council, such as by forming a committee along the lines I had suggested in Mismi.

Mire then referred to the agreement reached in the white House meeting with Fr. Goodwin, Mr. Woodward, with gentlemen of the C.I.A., and with Fr. Hurwits. First, "That he only thing that is recognized is the Conseje (CRC); Dr. I iro is the person of our confidence and will have an administrative budget which he will control and will report later the expenses of coordination, and that any other expenses, propaganda or clandestine activity, will be paid by the Agency; for the problems of the organizations in the Council there will be a contact to assist in working out their solutions; that is to say, that their problems of toats and arms." Another point was that in case there are organizations that do not choose to join the Council, Dr. Fire will be perfectly informed in adhance of the natters at hand and will give his

authorisation. That is to say, it establishes a unifying control over the

(CRC). I have seven, to work with you, with me, with the people who are going to carry out the activities, with the people that I designate. Bothing of that is being done. Then what they want is to work alone.

"I will not continue. I will not continue from the time I return to Missi. I have gone on for five months, struggling. I cannot accept this situation. I have tried to pull together those groups as asked in the White House. I haven't succeeded in grouping any more, because — I want to speak clearly in order to remain good friends always — because you have prevented it. The students haven't joined, not because of no political reason, but herely because you support them directly. Presumably the idea is that in this way the security of this nation is better safeguarded. A Consejo was desired to serve as the coordinating group and to provide a means by which the United States would not appear to be intervening in Cuba. If there is to be a Consejo, it must have all the dignity of a Council."

"When I try to form a Council, grouping all elements together, they don't join because they are talking directly with your people - and there is an office for that curpose in Flami - which deals with all the sen who want to work, who want to do things. This is all independent of the Council. And some work for a destruction of the Council. I cannot tolerate this. I have a son who is a prisoner; either I know the plans, and I knew the maneuver and the problems that they are going to carry out, or I, when I arrive in Miami, will say, "No," and send word to washington. Let them do without me. There will be someone who will submit to these things, but not I."

"And of the four items that by Eurosey promised me to resolve, there have not been resolved any, and I find sysulf in the dark. And I am very sorry. I am not going to compremise the security of this Nation, but neither am I going to compremise the situation of these boys. When they disappeared, lost their lives, etc., I was confronted with "And you are the president of the Council." I cannot remaine in this way.."

"I haven't been able to group together anything. I was promised that the magistrates would all incorrorate together (into the Council), but that rascal ALAFAU is working against the Council and I have reason to believe that he is doing it with Agency support, otherwise how would be pay for his political denunciations." I responded, that I believed this could not be true. He shouted, "I have expressed my position to you, and I want you to get an ensure when you can. If these problems that I have set forth do not have an immediate solution, I among to know and to dispose of relative actions to be taken, then how, in view of my situation, must I do."

He asked about the plan for clandestine sabotage action by commando raid, that he had given us, and what had come of it. I replied that he must realize that the study of such a plan necessarily was slow and must be considered by rany. He said he was convinced that there was no intention of accepting such plans, and that while now we discuss such plans, we lose out. "I cannot accept this situation, nor would you."

He then said that he could go shead and dissolve the Council, and let each organization go shead and do as it pleused; that he couldn't proside over a reaningless council; that this was not a threat, but he would step out. I reasoured his that he was highly esteemed in washington and It was necessary that he continue as head of the Council. He replied, "But they disregard se."

He reiterated that he had clanted four problems, none of which had been resolved; reiterated that he had clanted the problems aroblems long time ago, but that propagates continues independent of the Council and people are next out like those to the Council of attacents in Jac Paulo, where they repeat tings like purrots which don't go with Latin Assertes audiences.

"I have asked for arms; either give us massive aid, one, two, three million - Whatever is necessary, because this is to destroy Communism, and we'll rake our plans. And we'll furnish the dead, for we can do no no nore. We must work in agreement, because now each time that I speak, it's "we shall see, we are going to study," - and nothing happens. No, no, I shall not preside over another Council existing under these circumstances. I have often spent 24 hours without sleeping, trying to pull together the groups, and meantime, problems arise on all sides. Why? Because so long as other groups put support, they won't enter the Council. The MR? is in contact with you and petting arms; now the United Revolucionario. I remain the ridiculous one. Already I've aufforcd a lot and have a son who is a prisoner. And I've talked a lot during these days, and I keep on being a support, but worse than a purport, because a support is moved, but I'm not even noved."

Therefore, I say to you that the groups that want to work with us, you, the chief of that group, and I, we ought to resolve all these questions; for example, with the chief of the military group, because he has pulled together the professional army and the rebel army (elements) and the army of literation, such as Varela, Sotus, Sino and the boys, who have core from the brigade. He declared that SOTUS is a fighter, is willing to return to Cuba, and that he had great confidence in SOTUS.

I assured him that the legalization of SOTUS' residence would be arranged, and that Fr. Hurwitz informed me that he believed something could be done for the other three returnees whose names Fr. Fire had given se.

Dr. Fire reiterated that he rust speak clearly, that he could not continue thus as a travelling president without having anything to give to his secole — nothing to the underground through Council action; nor could he be ignorant of plans which he opposed where Cubans go out to dis, and then having their relatives come to him as responsible. He declared, "I don't want to live on a budget, preside over an administrative office, receive people, tell then lies, saying, "We shall see." The rem who are

here (in Council) representing organisations nust know something of what they are going to do and if they ask for 40 rifles, I must be able to say, "Here they are" - not to give arms directly into their hands - but through a contact for this. Otherwise you people make your plans, and I'll retire from everything. And be assured that never, never will I say a single word against the Agency or the United States, never; nor explain reasons which shouldn't be explained.

"If I cannot have the responsibility that I should have, I shall not lend myself to what may result in a trayedy. None of the problems I have planted have been resolved; not that of the registrates nor that of the Escambrey, nor the vowey to the underground, has been resolved, not the plan of propagants that I gave you. I cannot continue to sit in an office, while you continue operating, as you wish, with ry silent consent. You may choose someone else like Pr. Godoy, who is asking for arms. Choose and see whether his name will save Cuba. You are going to create another Fidel, who is nothing.

I reminded him that I had my talks with him only ten days before, not twenty, and that I could talk to no one in Washington until a week ago and had to have rany conversations with many people, and that his proposals could not be resolved in such a short time. He returned to the agreement that "plans of action be discussed jointly; that if there were objections, that the objections be discussed. He said there had been no objections so far to discuss; nor objections to propaganda plans. He was to have contact with a representative of C.I.A. to meet with representatives of organizations that want to collaborate, and with Dr. Fire — nothing developed on that! He declared that he should have knowledge of the activities of those that don't want to collaborate; and said such day there will be more, because they want to gain the power for therselves; to act on their own account. He said he knows there is a "Jim" and a "Robert" and others that are doing things.

I assured him he must realize that there were any problems involved in his proposals and that time was essential to work them out. I reminded him of his conversation with Mr. Goodwin and the latters! states ent to the effect that there could be no thought in the foreseeable future of a military operation against or invasion of Cuba. Miro countered by referring to his conversation with the President on 18 July and his (Miro's) complaint of inactivity. He said the President proposed the recruiting of Cubens in different units of the Army for training so as to utilize them at the opportune time, and that the officers would be invited to our military schools. Miro said he had gathered some of the military together and informed them of this offer, and the next week he was culled to discuss the recruiting, which he amproved. Then General Hershey went to see him at his house, telling him that Cubans wouldn't be sent to Berlin or any such place but kept in the U.S. available for use later. Fire said, "If there is to be no invasion, then let's utilize the underground, which needs arms and roney."

Signal

He again repeated, "There must be massive propagands; secondly arms; we shall furnish the dead, but I need to know "Now are we going to die." He commented that he was going to ask that his photograph not be put on the cover of a certain magazine because he didn't know whether he was going to continue; that in the present circumstances he didn't see how he could continue. Again I urged that he must do so, and that I felt certain that we could recolve sume of his proposals, probably not to the extent that he desired, but at least in part, but that time was necessary to accomplish this.

He repeated that the Council needs to have some action aken in Cubs, but the Agency keeps on undertaking actions without any connection with the Council. Further, that he must have the reason for conductions propagands, such as outlined in the "Operation Grieta." He asked so when could I give him some answers. I replied that during the current week I expected to have rectings in which these matters would be discussed - the Department of State, with Hr. Goodwin, with representatives of the Agency, and that I hoped that something would be resolved, but that he must realize that many people are involved in such matters and solutions are not reached quickly. He reiterated that he had to keep telling his organizations Frait a little longer" and that this was becoming embarrassing.

Then he brought up his proposal of having him and the Council go to Cuba, saying "perhaps it would be advantageous that I die in Cuba; that the Council ask recognition from Cuban soil and the military aid of the United States — all to take place within A2 hours. He added, "I have told you of the reaction of Cardinal Spellran, "We have done very hadly in the Cuban affair."

I reminded him that despite the urgency that we all recognized in the Cuban situation and its threat to the United States and all the Americas, there are many other world problems - Laos, remlin, atc., - which also occupy the attention of our government seconds.

Then I said I wished to take advantage of our mosting to ask him for information relative to his current budget; first, did he believe that there were any people receiving a salary from the Council who might also be getting financial aid from H.E.A. He said, "No. I would never permit that." Then he declared that he had two ways of open ting when he absorbed the personnel of the various organizations into the CRC; either to out off their salaries suddenly, or to put then to work for their pay; that the "morina" (payroll) grew a little bit because he had to take in certain neonle, and that he considered his absorbing them was according to the rolicy of C.I.A. Then he declared that the reximul benefit received by refugees from H.F.W. was \$100 per family per routh, and that no where kere could a family live on a hundred a nonth. Hence, he did not feel that he could cut off the people on the staffs of the CRC organizations, and send them to the H.E.W. Therefore, they were assigned to the different

"The money for the underground is such and contact is doubtful, an excuse. The problem of Cuba costs a lot of money! The people of the Escambray - it's difficult to deliver arms to them? But we are going to run that risk. The arms are going to be lost? Well, risks sunt be taken. Fire again referred to the groups that didn't want to collaborate with the Council but would collaborate directly with the Agency stating that he had opposed it and utill opposed it; that he received a very affectionate letter asking him to try work out all the problems tetween us and accept a solution, and that a representative would be designated to work with him: that I had appeared and he had spent two very pleasant days with me; that I was very understanding; that twenty days had passed of great anxiety. ("Not twenty but ten," I interroued.) He said he figured that probably he right have are and help for the underground and know about plane of action and had felt strengthened. "But" he said, "now I feel knocked down. hone of the class or propagands proposals have been accepted, none. The firing wall in Cuba continues functioning, 31 dead in 30 days. By resignation has been written long ago, and I am ready to sub-it it as soon as I return to Hlar.1."

I declared that he must not do that, that he must have patience,, that it takes time to resolve these things; he replied that he has been waiting since April and mentioned all the suffering he had gone through, attacks by everyone, nothers of prisoners and dead, the American Press, fortune, Time, Life, New York Times, etc., all against him along with ALABAU Trelles, and others; and that he had supported all of this in silence, he had been asked it it were true that there was no air support and had not answered. The other time I kept my lips closed with absolute faith, the next time I shall have my eyes open and have many quantions. I don't understand how you people can deal with some of these unknown Cubans.

He said, "I've given many proofs of loyalty to you. What they attribute to me the other day in Miari that "there would be an invasion in a few days", that is not true. I have a tape recording of what I said which was "very soon (without sentioning any date) in Cuba there would be unveiled the great Pascuas (resurrection) of the Fatherland. And the press has misminterproted Pascuas as the Pascuas de Navided (Christaes).

"Thus the press comes out with statements attributed to Dr. Piro that the invasion will take place by Christras, completely a lie and nothing like what I said." I conceded to Dr. liro that he had suffered a tremendous number of attacks in silence and that the press had over a period of time core out with critical remarks. I asked him if he planned to pass through Washington before returning to Miami and he said he didn't have money for such expenses; that his wife was terribly worried about their son, but that he would have to remain in New York until Wednesday to attend the luncteon for all the editors of the Latin American press, who want to converse with him, to help with propaganda but without costing the U.S. a cent.

cormissions within the CRC: finance, propaganda, clandestine, rilitary, organisation, etc. The ones who are no good or don't want to work, he said, he would cut off, but that he couldn't just fire screene suddenly. He then said salaries were small 6 \$200, \$225 per month as an average except for particular individuals, such as his assistant Aragon, a very capable person, and the chiefs of the various organizations who work "full time" and receive \$400 each; further that he planned to give each organization approximately \$700 per month for their operating expenses, some less, some a little more - (MRR, Rescate, 30 de Nov, 20 de Faye, AAA Independentes, Kontecristi).

When I questioned whether the Fontecristi organization was still in the CRC, he said it was, that only Justo Carillo had dropped out of the CRC but the group remained in and had a new head. He added that he had just had a request from Carillo to provide him (Carillo) with a thousand dollars; that Carillo had photographic copies of some checks that he had paid to Waldo Frank for propaganda activities against Cuba and that Carillowas asking reimbursement but him said he didn't consider he had to give it to Carillo

Returning to the budget, Miro Said, "There are the various employees; there is the item of trips; there are the military couple grouped under the military commission - I cannot let their suffer risery. There are no students on the payroll because they are being supported by you (the Agency). And right there a difference is established between those in the Council and those who receive money from the Agency directly, which is more than that received by my people. See how you (the Agency) without intending to, and for reasons of insecurity, are going to destroy the Council." He then stated that he had placed Alvarez Diaz, who had been Minister of Finance, in charge of finance matters because he (Miro) could not be everywhere, and to make certain that no expenses were paid on which they were not in agreerent, and which Paula would carry out.

I querried whether Paula would continue as accountant, and Miro said, "certainly, as accountant." He said that everyone has been coring to him (Miro) with all kirds of pleas for money and therefore it was necessary to have Alvarez Diaz in here so that he and Paula might resolve the finance matters. Miro added words of praise for Paula, "It's like I want to have for each section of the Council, like I wanted Conte Aguero to handle propaganda, but since he is receiving roney from you (the Agency) he doesn't want to. I have to have someone to take this load off of re; first as in Naval affairs, someone to lock for boats, arms, etc."

I asked about Festre for propaganda and Miro replied that Festre is no good, never was of value; that he had been put in charge of the propaganda commission previously and given \$48,000 renthly, but had done nothing. Then he launched into a criticism of the Swan propagands; that it was a shame, handled by Batistianos: Fernandes VARELA, a Catholic; Suares Hermandes, a senator in the epoch of Batista. He named another (sounded

like Chau Miller) a bad person and a Satistero. Fire said he had asked that Svan be stopped but, since they work directly, these people are defended. He added wryly that he wished they (the Agency) would defend him (Fire) that way.

He maid they (the Agency) had posed the protler five months ago in Fishi relative to Josquin, Jagerio, a Cuban who was working with the Council and has worked regnificently, but then he accepted work with the C.I.A. and continues doing this (and do a whatever he pleasen) — intelligence, area, recruiting, atc. — and will have nothing to do with the Council.

Again Miro declared that he had the highest regard for Paulo and couldn't desponse with hir; had even proposed his mare to be the lagistrate of the Tribunal of Accounts in the future government of Cuba. I added my understanding that Paulo had done an excellent job, particularly sentioning his handling of paying dependents, a moticulous and arduous task. Hiro exclaimed that he had never considered replacing Paula but merely needed Alvarez hisz to handle details with Paula. He said everyone in Finmi knows it is Paula who has the money to make payments by check, and that he thought it would be better for the people to get payments in cash and sign a receipt; that senetimes seemed right rob Paula and then people will ask "from where does this money come," since the Cubano have no roney."

Then Dr. Miro said he would like to clarify any doubtful questions. I asked whether he had received any other communication from the Escambray group. He replied that he had not, but that the one had core through the Montecristi group and they continued to ask his for this area aid. I asked whether any changes or additions had been made in the Council at the October 10th meeting. He replied that the MRP had not answered his invitation because they were working with the Agency, and that the new group, the Union Revolucionario, had replied that they did not, because they have a delegate in Mashington who is seeking direct contact with U.S. Government Agencies.

Mire then declared that in order to call a Council meeting, he had to have a press conference or a press release (about calling a CRC meeting) but Prio, ALAMA, and everybody were against all this, and were doubtful whether to come or not to come. If talked with Conte Aguero and with Arreliano many hours. Arreliano is a fumbrer; if things aren't done as he mants, he won't go along. Moreover, he has a strong anti-American sentiment. I talked to them, but they said, No." There were two problems: their lack of confidence in the Covernment, and my contradictory view that we want to be with them (with U.S.). I would like to have had to call a Council meeting almost by force. Therefore I decided to have no meeting and no press conference, and to some here (to hew York City). There was no session //

"The fastistianos are very well organized and also the Frio followers, waiting for me to do something, and I cannot do anything. I'm like St. Lawrence, roasted on one side and fried on the other."

I asked whether the Courcil was looked muon too ruch as a political entity rather than a unifying medium. Mire reclied, "Those people (Prio, Alabau, etc.) want to obstruct the ones who are fighting Castro through the medium of the Council. They are divided into two grows: (1) Politicians; Prio, Alonso Pujol; those that want to be the directors; (2) The groups that want to act within Cuba who den't want to join CRG but rather to deal directly with you needle in order to have the power tomorrow in Cuba; needle only of action, but not of common some and who cannot mean much to the future of Cuba; there would cause another era like that of Fidel, who is rothing but a student. That is extrerely dangerous. You give these people the means and if one of them over—throws Fidel he is the one who assumes power. He may be a good man of action but only 24 or 25 years old and not one who can orient Cuba in the way of democracy. After reaching AO, people think differently. Fighters are capable of carrying out the action you give them to do, but not to govern."

Dr. Mire continued to dwell on his concern as to the future if these young fighters are given a free hand to do as they please; that care must be taken as to who in supported, that these people are the ones who don't want to work with us; that the FRP hopes that it will be the one who will lead tomorrow in Cuba; that case of the future will be scrething to which you the U.S. has contributed by supporting such elements.

Dr. Mire corrected in further detail his views and again harvered on the manner of using funds to avoid being like the estrich. "Everyone knows where the money is coming from and to have to be careful of the form. Everyone does not know of you, but of where the help is coming from"

"We are the politices of the war against Castre," affirmed Dr. Fire. Let a military nan function as chief of staff as long as the military action against Castro continues, but then the civil action sust be carried out by non-military nen."

He added that during the softening-up action against Castro, we rust take good cars of the ranner in which the action is taken to avoid exposing the U.S. support; and that he considered that the colluteral, independent groups were not safeguarding it; so we are losing the now as you (U.J. Agencies) deal with each of those groups. And we must not lose, we must win.

I told Lr. Fire that I was anxious to work out some manner of linking these groups with Lr. Mire and the Council, without having to channel direction and funcs through Dr. Mire, since these groups are now functioning well under existing arrangements.

Dr. Miro sold he would be rleased to meet with them outside of the Council, and they say continue to function as collateral organizations independently; but that they realize that they have one direction. Dr. Miro added that like the independent magistrates with their attitude—they are injuring the Council.

Dr. Fire exampled that he wanted the magistrates to have an election and select their leader according to the results of a vote. He reiterated that all the collectral organizations rust operate within the orbit of the Council; and that he would be glad to discuss with them their opinions just as he as a professor had done with students—often times resulting in excellent ideas and viewpoints.

Then I rectioned that I had read in one of our magazines a laudatory item describing his demonstrated capabilities as a mediator between political grows and individuals.

Dr. Miro again returned to his belief that funds of all organizations should funnel through the Council because every Cuban has a sense of smell that inclines him to go where he knows the money is dispensed; that this is sad but true; and that those who are still outside and hope to get direct support, they knew that the money was here (in his hands), would come running without urging. He then said that he had seven hundred dollars, more or less, for each organization's operating expenses. He concluded by saying that he didn't wish to operate without us (Agency) or without any of the Agency people, but merely desired to pull together the diverse groups and other activities.

He then referred to his conversations with Kr. Berle and General Taylor, and his view expressed to them that in the April affair he felt that the Agency had functioned more or less effectively — scretices their people had been "rough", or "tough", but that he had no complaint; that the lack of eir cover no doubt caused defeat. When he had been querried by recorters and other on specific questions designed to pry secrets out of him, he had replied, "I didn't see them," or similar evasions, and thus had endeavored to be loyal to us.

He said his son had been certain that his father would be with the expeditionary force, and, in route to the Bay of Figs from Guaterala the son had searched for him on the boats, and was distillussioned because his father wasn't there.

Again he emphasized his view that the students sent to Latin American countries on propaganda missions should be indoctrinated by people in the Council to prepare them for the cross examining that they would undergo, and thereby prepare them against trans and foolish statements; and to insure that no Batista supporters were sent out. He exphazized that one of the first questions asked of these propaganda emissaries would be "hith what money do you come here?" "What Yankee organization is behind you." He added, "The people have to be well prepared to answer; just as I had to undergo a succession of penetrating questions when I first went into exile in American and could answer them without hepitation because of a clean record."

Again he came back to his argument that the collatoral organizations should function through the Council - not alorgotting the Agency, but not being forgotten by the Agency." I told Dr. Miro that I hoped during the course of the week to have a series of conversations in the course of which certain decisions and solutions would be reached that would enable me to sit down with him the following week and work out some details on propaganda and other ratters.

fr. Mire then asked, "How best can the security of this nation be insured - the Agency dealing directly with these people or working with their through Firo?" And he emphasized that he was concerned both with the security of Guba and of the United States, and that these people (Cubans with whom the Agency is dealing directly) at any moment when they felt they were losing out or were not sufficiently paid - would ask for more, and, being Gubans, might be very indiscrete; but that if they had to deal with Miro they would be obligated to go to his with their complaints. He said that just as a bee seeking sweets will go to any source, but if there is only one source it will go to that one; and that thus all groups nust look to the Council.

Again Dr. Miro returned to his thosis that sooner or later there must be war to overthrow Castro, and that Cutans and Arcricans must realize this; that as a preliminary the Cubans must carry out sabotage, etc., but just as blockades didn't overthrow France or Eussolini, reither would they cause the fall of Castro; further that if suborage was conducted without being a part of an overall plan of missions, the people inside Cuba would come to react adversely to the subotage and align themselves with Castro.

He then expressed his view that time is being sadly wasted in trying to bring the Latin American countries into agreement with the U.S. against Castro, because, unfortunately, many are ruled by dictators and they fear concerted action against themselves, but if the U.S. attacks and destroys Castro they will applicad. Arain he repeated that the Punta del Este agreement might well cause rany countries to say, "Thank you Fidel, and not, thank you Pr. Kennedy."

Dr. Mire emphasized that he wanted to collaborate with us fully. Then the conversation turned to the dissolution of the FRD by Varona, and Dr. Mire declared that this step was difficult for Varona, to take because he

had been its cheef and in a high nosition and had thus submitted to the Council. He declared his esteen for Varona, a very brusque can but very howest. He said Varona had declared with respect to the Argentine documents that, "They are in Miami. I don't feel like sending them to Argentina because they don't belong to Argentina. They belong to the thief; that is Castro. Argentina has diplomatic relations with Cuba and if it feels like it, will send the documents to Cuba." Varona declared in the SIP that the Argentin military ren had deceived him because, having stated that they didn't trust the Argentine Foreign Office, they nevertheless took to Argentine the three documents that were given to ther and upon arrival turned their over to the Poreign Office. Fire added that Varona stated this clearly in the SIP reeting where two Argentine delegates were present. They said, "tit out rentioning names, Doctor, do you declare this before the SIP?" "Yes, I declare it," he replied, "and they shut up.

Eiro added that Varona had declared last night, "Let them give us arms to finish off with Castro, but give them to us! Whoever has them, give them to us! Or. Eiro them declared, "We are willing to disembark, but here we are just claying hide and seek."

Dr. Fire then referred to his view that Diario de las Americas should receive a small subsidy; that sometimes it published articles unfavorable to the D.S. but that usually, and it subsidized, would eliminate adverce items.

Then I returned to the subject of the budget and concern that some on the Council mayroll might also be on H.E.W. payroll. He replied that for October he would have then swear that they were receiving no other somey and remarked that rany are on the mayroll. He enumerated the different sections - delegations in Latin American countries, each person (two or three at rost in each country) received only enough to live on; without operating funds. He said each chief of organization in the Council received \$450, Swhich is very little.

He added that during the past forth with funds left over, he had sent to Fexico 83,000 because some 240 paonle had arrived there in need and hungry. He said C.I.A. aided with 25,000 and he had sent \$3,000 because they were Cutans. Further, that he had drovided each organization with \$700 for its expenses of railing, offic s, car, etc., but that take warn't a fixed sum. He added that whatever was left over he wanted to send to Cuta those who re fighting there.

He declared, "As for to they can reduce the bulget to the minimum provided that they send funds to Cube; but my problems must be resolved. This regroll was promised to me when I was nece president of the Council, and I didn't create it."

I querried stout the emenses of his recruitment section, and he said he had told Paula to eliminate that item since recruiting is now done elsewhere, but the rilitory personnel in recruiting should be grouned in the rilitary so that some form of intelligence agency could be maintained to provide information.

He affirmed that his military stary really consisted of three officers (Tarels, Damaigra, Pontaguio) but that they had excension of office. transportation, and secretarial belo. As for his Social belowe section, be said this had been established by C.L. and has necessary for discousing redictions, etc., for Outan returnes tere.

He declared that he hadn't touched may of the exceptes (inherited from Fitt) expect operating expenses, in this to give his a surgin of Ands to meet enformmen urgent expenses.

He said, "I told rouls to eliminate all that could be eliminated; maturally he would have to consult with rous" (Agency)

Relative to the Naval section he said he clanned to eliminate their excess allowards but not the section itself, because he due n it essential for tattern such as sending arms to Cuba, since they cannot be sent by air; and that an office is necessary for them but their expenses must be cut off sloviz.

As for the Fedical Section which had been created before, to said only two "rutiledos" (casualties) remained and that the socition was to be eliminated. He reiterated that there sections had been created by us (Lyancy) and that they could only be eliminated gradually.

He affirmed that there was left for his use only sond eleven or twelve thousand dollars for ratters such as attendence at the SIP and Iscerda affairs, and such pinor propagands affairs, but that he felt he should have restored to his the number for executanda (that had been going through lestre).

I assured his that it was certainly istended that the Propaganda Commission : ow function under him as the moragania section of the Council and that if lestre was not considered to be its culer, that he should designate accepte also. He neclared that lestre was in New York, had talked to Varona yesterday, and asked largue what he should do, to which Varena resiles, "Resign."

hiro then said he would like to put donte acuero in as head of procedured but that Conte would not agree unless we told him to. Fire mentioned that the staff which Pestro had as very good but that lestre was no good because he winted to spend the angle day at a swimping pool. he mentioned Argel del Cerro, Permin Peinard, Kulen Sario Rurbaud. He said ingel del Cerro would be a good chief of propaga de, but that for this he would also like a good adviser such as Conte, who really is no good expect to talk, but would like to be president. Piro said

Humberto Medrano, a reporter, also would be good to direct propaganda efforts. He added that hestre, chief of propaganda for the Fife, which no longer exists, is the one who continues receiving the propaganda funds from Paula. He declared that he (Miro) didn't control these funds; that he didn't have anything except a bureaucracy.

I told him that I considered this problem of propagands section and its operators should be corrected right away. He added that he felt that Radio Swan should be not under the propagands section of the Council; further, that the propagands section had to quit seeding printed ratter to the Latin arction sountries and instead send a format to seek country so that they could be printed there with the terms used in each country; in Argenties; in Argenties style; in Brazil, in Fortugues; in Panara, in the ranner of speaking in Panara; that such propagands rust be cald for. He affirmed that Sumberto Endrano was a great reporter and hard worker and could hazele this well; that Fermin Peinado was a fine worker the new is having a struggle to live, but works well at propaganda matters.

Again I said that the propaganda funds should pass through his control, and that I would take this up upon my return to washington.

Again he declared that he felt plans rust he rade for him and the Council to return to Cuba. I said this was a matter for the future.

We terminated our meeting with my statement that it would probably not be till the following week when I would return to Miami, after getting matters resolved in Washington. He said that he would probably be returning to Miami on wednesday after the Fress luncheon.

I added that if it seemed desirable for him to come to Westington on route to Miami, I would call him; that otherwise I would look forward to seeing him in Miami. I said I felt we had covered a lot of ground, and thanked him for giving me so much of him to our meeting.

again he reiterated that he desired responsibility for all groups and that if he wasn't considered to be the right one, that he was ready and willing to resign. Upon this, we finished and I excerted him to the elevator of the hotel.