

## 'Bay Of Pigs' Sequel

Identification of Dr. Manuel Artime as the leader of the hit-run raid this week on Cuban port facilities and a sugar mill marks the skirmish as part of a long-range plan by Cuban exiles to redeem the humiliation of the Bay of Pigs and liberate their island from Fidel Castro and the Communists. Dr. Artime was the civilian leader of the exiles' Brigade 2506 which was chewed up in the fiasco of April, 1961. He and more than 1,000 of his comrades, who spent nearly two years in Cuban jails before their ransom by the United States, have sworn to dedicate their lives to a return to a free Cuba.

The members of Brigade 2506 have confounded the psychologists since their return to exile in this country. A study of their reactions to imprisonment, conducted by the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, D.C., as a part of a continuing examination of ex-prisoners of Red regimes, has labeled them as "unique." The bureau has reported it found in these Cubans "a reverse process" from the norm—"an uphill one from depths of despair, demoralization, and non-resistance to esprit, organization and active resistance."

An extraordinary report on Brigade 2506, "The Bay of Pigs" (Norton), by Haynes Johnson, scheduled for publication next Monday, reflects the determination of Dr. Artime and his counter-revolutionists.

"Their spirit of resistance remains as strong as ever," writes Mr. Johnson, a respected newspaperman who has spent a year interviewing Dr. Artime and other leaders and members of the brigade. "Today, in their moments of despair and bitterness, the Cuban exiles often refer to Hungary. They do not know what their future holds, but they are determined they are not going to live a lifetime of exile, in the manner of the White Russians and the Hungarians. Each is waiting to return to Cuba."

Dr. Artime, despite a weak heart, has been traveling through Central and South America to enlist support for a common campaign against Castro. This week's raid may have been one of the first, small fruits of his mission, and his travels indicate it may have been based elsewhere than in the United States. Other leaders of Brigade 2506 — Erneido Oliva and Pepe San Roman — have enlisted in the U.S. Army, as have nearly half the members of the Brigade, including many who had been seriously wounded at the Bay of Pigs.

Of utmost importance to the American people is the understanding that the United States is inextricably linked to the aspirations of the resisting Cuban exiles, who were three years ago — as the Johnson book so clearly reveals — let down so disastrously by the United States at several levels of authority.

One need not accept at face value all of the grave Johnson and Artime accusations — secret Central Intelligence Agency plans to countermand White House decisions, a suicidal battle plan approved by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, failure to redeem repeated pledges of U.S. air cover for the invaders — to be convinced that America has a tremendous moral obligation to the exiles and their cause.

One would not want it to be otherwise, for the cause of Dr. Artime and those who follow him must be the cause of the entire hemisphere. How it is to be pursued must, of course, be a matter for decisions at the highest levels of American government, acting in the interests of all Americans. The latter should have, but are lacking, assurance that these decisions are and will be made at the levels responsive to the people, not by the agents of a secret organization, like the CIA, or, for that matter, by Dr. Artime.

However, from what one can learn from developments, from the history of the Bay of Pigs, and from Mr. Johnson's analysis of events, the Administration in Washington could learn a lot from Dr. Artime and his confederates in the way Fidel Castro should be confronted and impressed by an implacable will to free Cuba. It will not be accomplished by hope alone.

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