
Kennedys's Failure, as CIA "Case Officers"

By: Jorge Wejebe Cobo
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In March 1961, President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert, attorney general, began the black legend as "case officers" of the CIA, thus named by the North American investigator Joseph J. Tetro in his text *The Secret History of the CIA*, when both approved the mercenary invasion against Cuba and embarked in the next two years in the task of directly controlling the covert operations against the island.

Already set in the White House on January 20th, 1961 Kennedy approved his own invasion plan that would be through Playa Girón and Playa Larga and included previous air strikes on the airports of Santiago de Cuba, Ciudad Libertad, and San Antonio de los Baños to annihilate the small Revolutionary Air Force.

He also put a condition on the military and the CIA that it would not authorize U.S. armed forces to participate in the conflict under any circumstances, which was a setback to the enthusiastic organizers of the invasion who saw all the previous action as a pretext for direct invasion.

However, amidst these deep strategic contradictions, Operation Pluto was a go, which led to the well-known Playa Girón disaster that affected the prestige of the United States and especially of its young president, who didn't look like the strong and smart leader of the western world announced by Washington's official propaganda.

After Girón, the Kennedys had a sick resentment with the Agency and revenge against Cuba and organized: Operation Mongoose to overthrow the Revolution through a gigantic campaign of covert war, which did not stray too far from the matrix of the failed invasion.

Allan Dulles, CIA's director and his team, blamed by the Kennedys for the disaster, were ousted and left with a huge load of hatred towards the president which they deemed no less than a traitor for not sending the Marines to support the invaders, and made common cause with the Cuban extreme right and waited for their moment of revenge that would not be long awaited.

John's and his brother Robert's obsession to end the Cuban government was also highly conditioned by the

political strategy of the new president exposed in his opening speech on January 20th, 1961, where he recognized the prevailing poverty and exploitation in Latin America as the main cause for insurrectionary processes and announced his Alliance for Progress program, which established economic aid as a kind of "soft power", according to current terminology, to prevent social revolution in the region.

By then it was essential to remove the dangerous example of the Cuban Revolution at any cost, without stopping before the assassination plans of its top leader Fidel Castro, in addition to implementing the economic, commercial and financial blockade, promoting terrorist campaigns, espionage actions and the invasion of mercenaries and the U.S. military itself if need be.

According to investigators, the president offered his brother Robert the position of CIA's director, which he rejected, although he was in charge of the supervision and direction of Operation Mongoose and it's known he used to spending long hours in the Agency headquarters supervising the actions of spies in the field and with whom he briefed directly at times.

The White House could not blame anyone for his failures in the execution of Operation Mongoose, when Cuban Security defeated actions and plans one after another on the island. But the final blow to the Kennedys's attempts occurred in October 1962, the deadline set for the coordinated actions of the entire counterrevolution throughout the country.

In that month, North Americans verified with their planes that medium-range Soviet nuclear rockets had been installed in the western region to protect the national territory from direct aggression, abiding the agreement signed between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The so-called Caribbean Crisis began, in which the entire U.S. strategy to wipe out the Cuban Revolution collapsed and the Head of the White House had to withstand great pressure from the military who demanded an all-in attack against Cuba, which it would lead to a nuclear war at a planetary scale against the Soviets.

Later, a more pragmatic policy of The Unión replaced the Kennedy's practice of getting directly involved in aggressive plans against Havana.

On the same day that President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on November 22nd, 1963, the French journalist Jean Daniel sent by the president was meeting in Varadero with Fidel Castro, in what could have been the beginning of a process of a certain normalization of relations between the two nations.

Many in the United States today disagree with the official version of a lone killer and relate the crime to a conspiracy of the Cuban extreme right, the mafia, and the CIA, who since the days of Playa Girón have not forgiven Kennedy for his decision of no direct intervention in the conflict and rejected any understanding and negotiations with Havana.

Translated by: Amilkal Labañino Valdés / Cubasí Translation Staff
