

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

174

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>#5 memo</del>	<del>Bowdler to Bundy</del> <del>1p</del> C <i>open 5-4-95 NLJ 93-174</i>	<del>11/2/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#5b draft cable</del>	<del>State to Stadelhofer</del> <i>open 1-10-94 NLJ 93-173</i> <del>5 pp</del> C	<del>11/2/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#5c cable</del>	<del>Stadelhofer to State - 9:30 p.m.</del> " <del>2 pp</del> C	<del>11/1/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#5d cable</del>	<del>Stadelhofer to State - 10:00 p.m.</del> " <del>2 pp</del> C	<del>11/1/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#10 memo</del>	<del>Chase to Bundy</del> <i>open 5-4-95 NLJ 93-174</i> <del>1 p</del> C <i>[dup of #1, NSF, CF Cuba "Cuba Miscellaneous," 8/1/20]</i> <i>[sanitized NLJ 20-182]</i>	<del>6/11/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#11 cable</del>	<del>Buenos Aires 1757</del> <del>1 p</del> C <i>open 1-17-04</i>	<del>6/9/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#13 cable</del>	<del>State 1490 to Athens</del> <del>5 p</del> C	<del>6/3/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#16 memo</del>	<del>Chase to Redmon</del> <del>2 p</del> C <i>open 5-4-95 NLJ 93-174</i>	<del>4/9/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#18 cable</del>	<del>San Jose 549</del> <del>1 p</del> C <i>open 1-17-06</i>	<del>3/18/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#19 cable</del>	<del>San Jose 538</del> <del>1 p</del> C	<del>3/15/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#24 cable</del>	<del>State 76 to Casablanca</del> <i>open 1-10-94 NLJ 93-173</i> <del>1 p</del> C	<del>2/5/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#25 Cable</del>	<del>ALUSNA Kingston to CNO</del> <del>1 p</del> C <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i>	<del>2/5/65</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#28 airgram</del>	<del>A 7 from American Consulate, Merida</del> <i>open 8/10/01</i> <del>2 p</del> C	<del>11/13/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#29 cable</del>	<del>Tokyo 1733</del> <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i> <del>2 p</del> C	<del>11/16/64</del>	<del>A</del>

FILE LOCATION

National Security File, Country File, "Cuba - Refugees" Box 30

RESTRICTION CODES

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

2074

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>#30 air gram</del>	<del>A 286 from Madrid 1 p C</del>	<del>10/30/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#31 cable</del>	<del>Caracas 644 1 p C</del>	<del>10/30/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#34 cable</del>	<del>State 753 to Mexico City 1 p C</del>	<del>10/7/64</del>	<del>A</del>
#35 cable	Tokyo 798 - Corrected Copy <i>Sancti Spiritus, 8/12/64</i> 2 p S	9/17/64	A
<del>#36 cable</del>	<del>Madrid 233 1 p C</del>	<del>8/25/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#39 cable</del>	<del>Lisbon 38 1 p C</del>	<del>7/15/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#40 cable</del>	<del>Lisbon 27 2 p C</del>	<del>7/11/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#41 cable</del>	<del>Lisbon 982 1 p C</del>	<del>6/30/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#42 cable</del>	<del>State 2941 to The Hague 3 p C</del>	<del>6/30/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#43 cable</del>	<del>State 3220 to Madrid 1 p C</del>	<del>6/26/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#46 cable</del>	<del>Dublin 391 3 p S</del>	<del>6/24/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#47 cable</del>	<del>Lisbon 898 1 p C</del>	<del>5/19/64</del>	<del>A</del>
#48 cable	Madrid 1964 <i>sancti spiritus 4/19/62 NY 101-650-3</i> 1 p C	5/18/64	A
<del>#49 cable</del>	<del>Madrid 1963 2 p C</del>	<del>5/18/64</del>	<del>A</del>

*open 1-17-06*

*open 1-17-04*

*open per RAL, 6-6-14*

*open 1-17-06*

*open per RAL, 6-6-14*

*open 1-17-04*

*open 1-17-06*

National Security File, Country File, "Cuba - Refugees" Box 30

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>#50 cable</del>	<del>Lisbon 893 2 p C</del>	<del>5/18/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#51 cable</del>	<del>Madrid 140 1 p C</del>	<del>5/7/64</del>	<del>A</del>
#53 cable	Madrid 1874 <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i> 1 p C	4/26/64	A
#54 cable	Madrid 1860 <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i> 2 p C	4/24/64	A
#55 cable	Madrid 1847 <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i> 1 p C	4/23/64	A
<del>#57 cable</del>	<del>Tangier 145 1 p S</del>	<del>4/22/64</del>	<del>A</del>
#58 cable	State 2958 to Madrid <i>sanitized 6/19/02 NLJ 001-030-3</i> 2 p C	4/22/64	A
<del>#59 cable</del>	<del>Tangier 142 1 p C</del>	<del>4/18/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#60 cable</del>	<del>Bern 645 1 p C</del>	<del>4/15/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#63 memo</del>	<del>Chase to Bundy 1 p C</del>	<del>3/17/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#64 cable</del>	<del>Bern 577 2 p C</del>	<del>3/14/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#65 cable</del>	<del>State 1641 to Mexico City 1 p C</del>	<del>3/14/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#66 cable</del>	<del>State 535 to Bern 3 p C</del>	<del>3/14/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#67 cable</del>	<del>State 534 to Bern 2 p C</del>	<del>3/14/64</del>	<del>A</del>

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>#68 cable</del>	<del>Bern 573 2 p C</del>	<del>3/12/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#69 cable</del>	<del>Bern 569 1 p C</del>	<del>3/12/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#70 cable</del>	<del>State 531 to Bern 2 p C</del>	<del>3/12/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#71 cable</del>	<del>American Consul, Georgetown to State 3 p S</del>	<del>3/11/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#72 cable</del>	<del>Cuabn Coordinator, Miami 2 p S</del>	<del>3/11/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#73 cable</del>	<del>State 760 to Bern 3 p C</del>	<del>3/6/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#76 air-gram</del>	<del>A-223 from Kingston 1 p C</del>	<del>2/17/64</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#77 memo</del>	<del>Chase to Bundy 1 p C</del>	<del>11/27/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#77a cable</del>	<del>COMNAVBASE Guantanamo to Secretary of State 4 p C</del>	<del>11/27/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#78 memo</del>	<del>Chase to Bundy 1 p C</del>	<del>10/24/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#78a memo</del>	<del>Read to Bundy 1 p C</del>	<del>8/14/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#78b memo</del>	<del>re Cuban refugees 3 p C</del>	<del>[8/63]</del>	<del>A</del>

} open 1-17-06

open RAC 6/2/14

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} open 1-17-06

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/11  
Family saw  
and saw it OK  
WGB

October 11, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Cuban Refugee Program

John Crimmins and Joe Meyers (HEW) are going to Tallahassee tomorrow to confer with Florida Governor Burns about the Cuban refugee program.

The Governor wrote the President on October 5 expressing his concern over a new influx of refugees and making several suggestions (Tab B). Governor Ellington (without touching base with me or John Crimmins) replied on behalf of the President on October 8 (Tab C), saying that the interested agencies were studying his suggestions and would communicate directly with him.

John will be carrying a letter to Governor Burns from Secretary Gardner commenting on the Governor's suggestions (Tab A). This is largely a domestic matter, but with obvious foreign policy overtones. The letter (which was drafted with State) looks all right to me. It is reassuring to the Governor and at the same time fully consistent with the President's open-door statement. As John Crimmins noted, it is a little verbose but he did not want to tamper too much with HEW drafting. Do you have any problem with it?

WGB

WGBowdler

Attachments

Tabs A, B., C.

PS

John Crimmins has just called to say that Bush gave his OK to being associated with the letter and that Gardner - due to press of time - had already signed. WGB

1a



12

OCT 11 1965

Dear Governor Burns:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter to him expressing your concern that the prospective movement of Cuban refugees directly to the United States may have an adverse effect on the State of Florida and especially the city of Miami and other South Florida communities.

We appreciate very much your warm endorsement of the President's policy which would welcome to our shores Cuban refugees seeking freedom from the Castro regime. I want to assure you that all of us in the Federal Government who are involved in this matter are very conscious of the need to develop and follow procedures which will avoid a serious impact on the State of Florida and particularly the Greater Miami area. All of our planning has been designed to receive the refugees in a way which is consistent with their dignity as human beings in a free country and at the same time to recognize the fundamental and urgent need to keep the impact on Florida and the Miami area in particular to a minimum.

This prime factor of minimizing the impact on Florida communities has shaped our planning at every step. It is especially reflected in our position that entry into the United States should be in order of priority with immediate relatives first. This will permit us to put special emphasis on rapid resettlement of new arrivals out of the Miami area to join relatives in other parts of the country. We are confident that our plans, which are supported wholeheartedly by the voluntary agencies with which we work, and the Florida State and local public agencies and officials, will be successful in keeping to a minimum any adverse effect on Florida communities. We are also confident that other communities throughout the United States will continue to share responsibility for accepting refugees. Several additional measures to intensify the resettlement campaign are underway.

I should like to comment as follows on your specific suggestions in the order in which they are stated:

(1) To date we have resettled approximately 92,000 refugees from Miami to over 1900 communities throughout the nation without encountering serious housing problems. Since the new resettlements will be principally to places where the new refugees have relatives, we have every reason to believe that housing for them will not be a major problem.

(2) As part of our resettlement process, each refugee who is resettled is entitled to a transitional public assistance grant to enable him to become

established in the new community to which he is being resettled. This check is mailed to him from Miami to his new address so as to be available upon his arrival. Our past experience indicates that the great majority of those resettled are able to maintain themselves without the need for continuing public assistance. In the small number of cases where the individuals have not been able to continue maintaining themselves because of illness or job loss or some other reason, public assistance out of Federal funds is given to them through arrangements with the public welfare department in the State to which they have been resettled.

(3) It has been the policy of the Federal Government from the start of the Cuban Refugee Program to assure all refugees that the U.S. Government would provide the means to return them to their homeland at such time as conditions might make it possible and they wish to return. One of the recommendations contained in Secretary Ribicoff's first Report to President Kennedy at the time the program was initiated was that return transportation to Miami be provided for those refugees resettled outside of the Miami area at such time as conditions permitted them to return to Cuba. This recommendation was accepted without reservation by President Kennedy and the Federal program has been based on this principle.

(4) We have had and plan to continue as needed an active program in training and re-locating professional and other highly skilled people so that their scarce skills can be fully utilized throughout the country. Included among those trained have been doctors, dentists, optometrists, school teachers and librarians.

As you know, Mr. John Hugh Crimmins, Coordinator of Cuban Affairs in the State Department, and Mr. Joseph H. Meyers, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will be conferring with you on October 12 in order to get your views first-hand. I am certain that this meeting will be productive.

The President and everyone concerned with the refugee operation in Washington gives full recognition to the outstanding manner in which Miami and Florida have carried out the humanitarian task of giving asylum to thousands of Cuban refugees. You may be sure that the responsible Federal officials stand ready to meet with you and other Florida officials whenever you believe it necessary.

Secretary of State Rusk, who sends you his greetings, has asked me to tell you that he associates himself with this letter.

Sincerely,

Honorable Haydon Burns  
Governor of Florida  
Tallahassee, Florida

Secretary

10

B<sup>10</sup>

~~11-3~~  
For Bill Bowdler in McGeorge Bundy's office.

ld

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY



STATE OF FLORIDA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
TALLAHASSEE

HAYDON BURNS  
GOVERNOR

October 5, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

As Governor of Florida I completely and wholeheartedly subscribe to your open door policy for Cuban refugees seeking freedom from the tyranny of the Castro regime.

I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize my grave concern for my State of Florida and especially the City of Miami and other South Florida communities who will face economic chaos unless Federal regulations and controls are imposed upon these refugees so as to compel and require their re-settlement in cities throughout the United States. There are presently more than 100,000 Cuban refugees who have taken up residence in the Miami area. Their presence has created tremendous economic problems especially among our Negro citizens who were filling positions with service establishments such as hotels, restaurants and other non-skilled areas of employment.

During my tenure as President of the United States Conference of Mayors that organization unanimously passed a resolution expressing the willingness to receive Cuban refugees in more than 800 American cities. Regrettably, this invitation has not been fully utilized or implemented by the Federal agencies.

May I respectfully urge that you invite the Governor and/or the members of the State Cabinet of Florida to sit in conference with those to whom you delegate the Federal program with a view to working out effective plans to distribute these refugees throughout the communities of our country.

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12  
The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
October 5, 1965  
Page 2

In light of the gravity of this problem, even at the risk of being presumptive, I cannot refrain from suggesting several Federal moves which I feel would be effective:

1. To by executive order open the public housing facilities of our communities as places of temporary residence during the process of re-settlement.
2. Provide for the distribution of relief checks at the points of assigned re-settlement so as to keep the people in a locale once they have been assigned.
3. An expression on the part of the Federal Government that at such time as conditions in Cuba would be conducive to their return that transportation would be provided from the point of re-settlement to the City of Miami for embarkation.
4. Federal direction and assistance in locating areas where professional men and those of unusual skills could find employment which might be barred in other areas because of, local licensing or examining laws.

Again, I wish to express the complete support of not only this office, but the people of Florida in the very humane and democratic policy that you have established for our nation that we will receive and accommodate these who have had to flee in the name of freedom.

Respectfully,

  
Governor

HB/lr

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19



H H F &  
H E W  
Labor  
Justice

17

October 8, 1965

Honorable Roydon Burns  
Governor of Florida  
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Governor Burns:

The President has directed the Justice Department, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Labor to study those of your suggestions on the Cuban refugees over which they have cognizance, and to communicate with you directly.

He appreciates your suggestions and kind expression of support.

Sincerely,

*Buford Ellington*

Buford Ellington

cc: Justice Department  
Labor Department  
Housing & Home Finance Agency  
Health, Education & Welfare

sent  
10-11-65  
m 27

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2

October 15, 1965

NOTE FOR MR. BUNDY

This is the kind of initiative  
that we need.

WGBowdler

*Bill*

Attachment

UPI #32, 10/15/65

*let's thank him  
publicly*

UPI-32

(CUBANS)

NEW YORK--A MAJOR FOOD FIRM HAS PROPOSED TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON A JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT PLAN FOR 150 REFUGEES FROM CUBA.

IN A LETTER TO THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY, ROBERT ROSENBERG, PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSAL FOOD SYSTEMS, INC., QUINCY, MASS., SAID HIS FIRM WOULD OFFER THE CUBANS SIX WEEKS OF TRAINING AS BAKERY WORKERS AT THE FIRM'S TRAINING SCHOOL IN BOSTON AND GUARANTEE THEM JOBS IN ITS CHAIN OF FRANCHISED "DUNKIN' DONUT" SHOPS.

10/15--GE950A

McGRB —

*This is the kind of initiative  
that we need... WRS.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MC GEORGE BUNDY

FROM: Henry H. Wilson, Jr.

I'm not aware that at any point the Florida delegation has contended that the President promised the pavilion referred to in the attached.

He did promise and give them a larger HHFA loan last year, which made the Interama thing possible.

It's my impression that everyone in the Administration regards the pavilion as purely a local boondoggle.

Press stories of the Senate hearing reflected the high displeasure of Senator Fulbright.

Elmer Staats is knowledgeable about this.

*Notes*  
*Pass to Bundy for ref*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Cuban Refugee Problem

John Crimmins has come up with the idea that the pre-occupation of Florida authorities with the anticipated flow of Cuban refugees might be eased if the Congress were to act at this session on a pending bill providing federal assistance for the construction of a new exposition and trade center (INTERAMA) in the Miami area. The pending bill (H. R. 30, S. 216) provides for \$15 million in grant assistance and \$22 million in loan assistance.

I understand that the bill has already passed the House but is still bogged down in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

State tells me that the Florida Congressional Delegation says that the President has indicated his support for the bill. Commerce and BOB have been negative. State has taken an equivocal position.

It seems to me that if the pain of the Florida authorities on the refugee problem becomes too great, it might be worthwhile trying to obtain favorable action before the Congress adjourns.

WGB  
WGBowdler

Larry O'Brien:

Do we have an administrative problem on this?

m.f. 15

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

4

October 25, 1965

Mr. Cliff Alexander

For your information.  
Would you please return.

WGBowdler

Attachment

10/21/65 lett. to McG. B.  
from Mayor High, City of Miami.

*Shankel*

*Chapman*

40  
City of Miami, Florida

ROBERT KING HIGH  
MAYOR



October 21, 1965

The Honorable McGeorge Bundy  
Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bundy:

Enclosed for your information is a copy  
of a letter which I have received from  
Mr. Donald Wheeler Jones and a copy of  
my reply to him.

Very truly yours,

Robert King High

RKH/mg  
enc.

**URGENT** <sup>50</sup>

M-118  
7-7-48

Brought me by  
Wagner Street  
2:10 pm 11-2-65  
mm.

46  
City of Miami, Florida

ROBERT KING HIGH  
MAYOR



October 21, 1965

Mr. Donald Wheeler Jones, President  
Miami Branch, NAACP  
809 N.W. Third Avenue  
Miami 36, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of October 13, offering assistance and services of your organization in solving any problems arising from the pending arrival of Cuban refugees into the United States, is greatly appreciated.

It is my understanding that everything possible will be taken into consideration on the part of the federal government to insure a prompt re-settlement of the refugees so as not to place an undue burden on our community.

I can assure you I will do everything in my power to bring about equitable solutions to any problems which may affect our economy and our citizens in this regard, and I will be most happy to receive any suggestions you may have with respect to this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert King High".

Robert King High

RKH/mg

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

MIAMI BRANCH  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
OF COLORED PEOPLE

809 N. W. THIRD AVENUE  
MIAMI 36, FLORIDA

FRanklin 4-5631



October 13, 1965

Mayor Robert King High  
100 Biscayne Boulevard  
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

We are writing this letter in behalf of what we believe to be the best interests of the citizens and residents of Miami, Dade County, Florida with particular emphasis on the problems that the Negro people here can be expected to face in view of the pending, additional influx of Cuban people to this community as refugees.

We have noted with great concern President Johnson's positive statements regarding an additional accommodation of Cuban refugees by this country. We feel that despite efforts at resettlement, a great majority of these newly arrived refugees will remain in the Miami, Dade County area for reasons of kinship and proximity to their native country.

A cursory observation of the employment patterns of many Miami and Miami Beach hotels, restaurants, and other businesses will substantiate the fact that the Cuban has displaced the Negro and other personnel formerly employed there in many capacities such as waiters, bell-hops, doormen, elevator operators and other similar occupations. There are many other categories of employment, almost too numerous to mention, that Negroes no longer enjoy as a direct result of the Cuban influx which apparently is about extended. In short, the Cuban influx immigrants to this country have had their most severe affect upon that group of citizens least able to afford it, the uneducated, non highly skilled, non professional Negro who prior to the Cuban influx could eke out a fairly decent standard of living through menial, service type jobs that requires a minimum of formal education or training.

We are aware that the exigencies of the crucial situation following the rise of the Cuban dictatorship in Cuba did not allow sufficient time for the erection of all of the safeguards that perhaps the Federal, State,

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

Page Two

County, and Municipal governments could have conceived to protect their citizens from the displacement in their jobs and the consequential economic wants.

We would like to make it abundantly clear that we are in favor of our national policy of admitting the oppressed of the Castro regime, and we will be among the first to be of whatever assistance we can in making the next arrival of Cuban refugees a pleasant one.

We are confident that the Cuban people and the Negroes of this community can live and work together as brothers.

We feel, however, that the Federal Government must exercise its responsibilities toward the economically oppressed of this community as well as toward the politically oppressed of Cuba.

The average Negro citizen of this community who lost his job to a Cuban has, by and large, borne his burden in silence as a sacrificial lamb for the extension of freedom and democracy to refugees from another land. I feel that the Negroes and other citizens of this community can always be depended upon to sacrifice a maximum amount to help fulfill the promises of our great nation to the oppressed. However, it does seem, since the Federal government, acting without the pressure of an immediate crisis in this area, but rather with great calmness and deliberation, has decided to further accommodate the Cuban people in their mass exodus from tyranny to freedom, that now is the time to look to the freedom of all of our citizens from economic oppression that will almost certainly be caused by this addition to our labor market.

This additional competition, we feel, will be felt most acutely at the menial level where too many of our Negro and other citizens have already been eliminated due to the previous admissions of Cubans to the Miami, Dade County area.

We feel that now is the time when plans should be formulated to insure, as much as is practically possible, the economic stability of our community and the job security for all of our citizens, including Negroes, so that the extension of freedom to those from a foreign land does not result in the extension of poverty among our own citizens at home.

We feel that it is of equal importance that there be no ill will between the citizens of this community and the Cuban population. While there is only the slightest indication of such ill will at the present time, history has amply illustrated time and time again that when groups in want are involved in fierce competition for jobs, friction almost inevitably occurs. This seems to be true without regard to the racial, religious, and language differences or similarities that may be involved. While we of the local NAACP are always optimistic concerning the ability of Negroes to give

Page Three

additional forbearance in difficult times, it must be indicated that there is absolutely no basis for the bland assumption from any quarter that the seemingly inevitable friction, to which I have previously alluded, will not come to pass despite the best efforts of the local authorities and the general populace.

We ask that full consideration be given to the matters alluded to herein in the interests of all of our citizens.

Please be assured that we stand anxious to be of whatever service that we can in the formulation of meaning solutions in the hope that the reality of freedom for the Cuban and for Negroes in our community can be equal, free of oppression, economic or otherwise, and peaceful and harmonious.

Sincerely,

*Donald Wheeler Jones*

Donald Wheeler Jones, President  
Miami Branch, NAACP

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 2, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Telegram to Stadelhofer on Cuban Refugee Negotiations

At the last minute, the Cubans have dug in their heels on inclusion in the exchange of notes of a reference to the fact that during the negotiations they raised the question of departure of technicians and of military-age men.

What they would like to do is to have a separate-numbered paragraph included in the memorandum of understanding explaining their position on this aspect. We have resisted this on the grounds that unilateral statements of position of this nature have no place in the memorandum of understanding.

The Cubans have come back at us insisting upon at least a reference to this point in the body of the notes containing the text of the memorandum of understanding.

In the face of Cuban intransigence, Crimmins is prepared to<sup>go</sup>/along with a suitably worded reference. The attached proposed telegram to Stadelhofer specifies at the bottom of page 1 and page 2 language which would be agreeable to us. This looks OK to me with the modifications indicated. Do you have any problems with it?

Yes   X  .

No   ✓  .

WGB  
WGBowdler

Attachment

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NEJ 93-174  
By sig, NARA, Date 4-21-95

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W/H - Mr. Bowdler

5b

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 93-173

By ju, NARA, Date 12-17-93

TELEGRAM TO STADELHOFFER

November 2, 1965

Following are our proposals for final text of note, which seem to us to meet Cuban points fully:

Text of note from Swiss Embassy to GOC (in Spanish)

The Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations and, in its capacity as representative of the interests of the United States of America in Cuba, has the honor to refer to recent conversations which have taken place between the Embassy and representatives of the GOC with respect to the movement to the United States of Cubans who wish to live in the United States.

The Embassy also has the honor to set forth below the text, in English and Spanish language versions, which shall be equally authentic, of the Memorandum of Understanding agreed upon in those conversations:

(English-language version)

(Spanish-language version)

In the course of the conversations which led to the Memorandum of Understanding set forth above, the GOC stated its position concerning the departure of technicians and men between the ages

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

of 15 and 26 in Cuba who are obliged to perform military service. The GOC also stated that it would set forth its position on these matters in a separate note.

The USG stated that it would reply to the note of the GOC referred to in the preceding paragraph and would set forth its own position on these matters as it had been expressed in the course of the discussions. Furthermore, the USG stated that it would transmit to the GOC a note concerning the position of the USG on the matter of the inclusion in the movement from Cuba of persons imprisoned in Cuba for offenses of a political nature as that position was expressed in the course of the discussions.

*If Cubans want to state their*  
(Here would come expected paragraph stating GOC intention to reply to US note on political prisoners by note which will set forth the Cuban position as expressed in the course of discussions.) *it would go here. You should check wording by telephone with us before including it in note.*

The Embassy has the honor to propose that, if the understandings described in the Memorandum of Understanding set forth above are acceptable to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, this note and the Ministry's reply concurring therein shall constitute an acceptance by the USG and the GOC of the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, which shall take effect on the date of the reply.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

NOTES FOR STADELHOFFER:

1. The GOC reply to the note can be brief, i.e., an acknowledgment of the note, a statement that the understandings in the memorandum are acceptable, and a statement that the Swiss note and the GOC reply constitute an acceptance by the two sides of the terms of the memo, which shall take effect on the date of the reply. Alternatively it can quote the entire Swiss note (except for the protocolary ending) and then the subsequent statements as in the brief form. Either method is accepted diplomatic practice.

2. The paragraphs preceding the text of the Memorandum of Understanding and the final paragraph are consistent with standard diplomatic practice.

3. The inclusion of both language versions in the note, although not usual, has many precedents and makes the entire process simpler and easier (except of course for typing).

4. The 3 paragraphs following the text of the Memorandum of Understanding should certainly be acceptable to the GOC. The first paragraph incorporates Dorticos' language. Even though the paragraphs are distinct from the memorandum, they are included in the exchange of notes.

5. There

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

5. There can be no legitimate Cuban objection to a reference to a note from us on political prisoners. Once the GOC has insisted on the inclusion in the note of two of its concerns on which the positions of the two sides differed in the discussions, the USG is required to refer to one of its concerns on which the positions differed. The ~~argumentation~~ <sup>argumentation</sup> ~~action~~ would be very similar to that advanced by Dorticos to you on Saturday. Although the USG continues to consider the inclusion of references to unilateral positions as undesirable and inappropriate in the exchange of notes, the USG, in view of Cuban insistence on such references, cannot permit any misunderstanding within the United States, within Cuba or in world opinion about its special and continuing concern for the inclusion of political prisoners. Moreover, the GOC is free to state that it will reply to this U.S. note stating its own position. It should be borne in mind that the references in the exchange of notes to side notes will make inevitable the publication of those side notes or of at least their substance.

at Camarioca  
now are;  
289 boats capable of  
carry in 9  
6000 people.

6. We wish to repeat that we cannot commit ourselves to the schedule for the exchange of notes and their publication until we have a clear <sup>assurances of Cuban action to close</sup> GOC position on the closing of Camarioca.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

In view of the seriousness of what appears to us to be continued Cuban evasion of this important issue, we urge you most strongly to obtain the Cuban <sup>such assurance</sup> ~~position~~ ~~with~~ delay. According to a variety of reports, the GOC continues to accept boats coming from the U.S. at Camarioca contrary to the Ministry of Interior communique. We request that you urgently determine if these reports are accurate and, if they are, provide us your assessment of the significance of the GOC attitude.

7. We understand that the GOC has still not taken a position on the paragraph 8 and 9 problem. When can we expect a decision?

Clearances: ARA - Mr. Vaughn  
U - Mr. Ball (Mr. Mayers)  
L - Mr. Lowenfeld  
SCA - Mr. Schwartz  
WH - Mr. Bowdler

ARA/CCA:JHCrimmins:ym  
11/2/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50

TELEGRAM FROM STADELHOFER

(Received by Swiss Embassy Washington at 9:30 p.m.  
November 1, 1965)

I had a meeting at 7:00 p.m. with Foreign Minister  
Roa at which time he gave <sup>me</sup> the following <sup>written statement</sup> ~~memorandum~~. His  
attitude was polite but firm and he said Cuba must main-  
tain its position as outlined <sup>below:</sup> ~~in the memorandum which~~  
~~follows:~~

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has done every-  
thing in its power in order that an agreement may be made  
possible, but it considers that the position of the  
United States Government is not reasonable in refusing  
to have included in the text of the memorandum of  
understanding what is only a unilateral declaration of  
the Government of Cuba. The Government of Cuba cannot  
understand the reasons on which the Government of the  
United States bases its opposition, inasmuch as the  
Government of the United States makes unilateral declara-  
tions in paragraph 12 of the same memorandum; and  
furthermore, that unilateral declaration of the Government  
of Cuba in no way affects the other party, nor does it  
commit or put any responsibility upon it whatever. If

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 93-173

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By ju, NARA, Date 12-17-93



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Telegram from Stadelhofer  
(Received at 10 P.M., Nov. 1)

5d  
DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NJ 93-173  
By           , NARA, Date 12-17-93

Concerning the point that remains open, the President of the Republic strongly stressed on Saturday night that the position of the GOC is based exclusively on reasons of principle. The statement by Minister Roa tonight was a confirmation without alternatives of this positions in a matter of fact way. I wonder if the deadlock could not be broken in the following way: In the first part of the exchange of notes, the Memorandum of Understanding is placed in force. In the second part, separated from the first by space and three asterisks, the Cuban Government would make its statement. The Embassy note would be a reply to the Ministry note. It would have to be assured that not only the text of the memorandum but the whole text of the notes would be published in both capitals. Consequently, the Swiss note would have to be written in English from beginning to end, but ~~I am~~ not sure that the Cubans would agree to that.

Following are my suggestions which I have not submitted to the Cubans:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland and has the honor to inform it, in its capacity as representative of the interests of the United States of America in the Republic of Cuba, of the result of the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

negotiations with respect to persons who wish to leave Cuba to live in the United States, as follows:

(Text of the Memorandum of Understanding,  
with title, in Spanish)

The Ministry would be very grateful to the Embassy if it would be good enough to communicate its agreement with the preceding text. Both texts, that is, the Spanish and the English, are equally authentic.

On this occasion the Ministry feels that in order to prevent any erroneous interpretation, it must state that the position of the Government of Cuba in relation to the departure of technicians who may be indispensable in services or in production and who cannot be replaced immediately, and of young men between 15 and 26 years of age subject to compulsory military service under existing laws and provisions, has been made known to the Government of the United States during the negotiations and will also be set forth in a separate note.

Thanking the Embassy of Switzerland in advance for the confirmation of this note, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to it the assurances of its highest and most distinguished consideration.

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

5-2



WHASA

PRIORITY  
PRECEDENCE

CONF. LOU  
CLASSIFICATION

NOV. 4, 1965  
DATE

FROM: MR. BOWDLER  
TO: MR. -BILL MOYERS  
INFO:

CITE: CAP 65651

1965 NOV 4 17 50

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WHCA

PAGE 1 OF 1

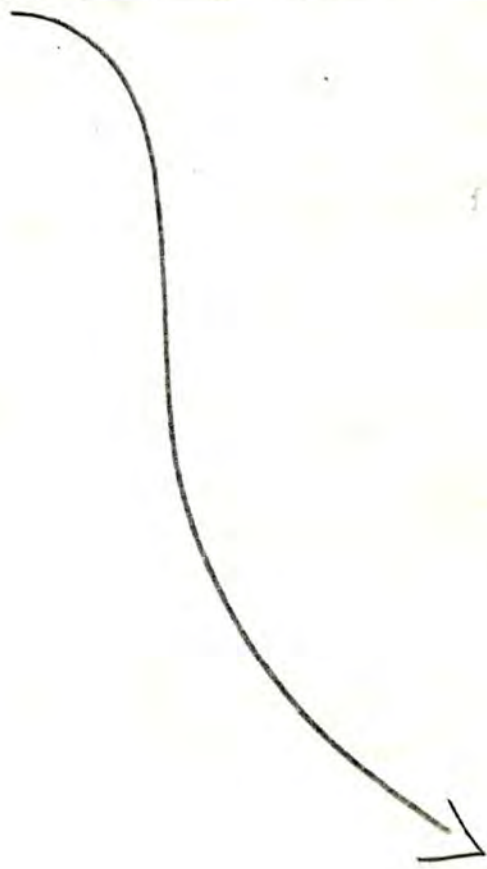
~~TEXT OF NOTE A~~

For Mr. Bill Moyne  
From Bowdler

Following is text of Note A to be inserted in <sup>the</sup> suggested White House announcement on the Cuban refugee question which I sent you earlier this morning.

“ The Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations and, in its capacity as representative of the interests of the United States of America in Cuba, has the honor to refer to recent conversations which have taken place between the Embassy and representatives of the Government of Cuba with respect to the movement to the United States of Cubans who wish to live in the United States.

The Embassy also has the honor to set forth below the text, in English and Spanish language versions which shall be equally authentic, of the Memorandum of Understanding agreed upon in those conversations:



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN  
THE EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN HAVANA,  
REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA  
AND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CUBA  
CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES  
OF CUBANS WISHING TO LIVE IN  
THE UNITED STATES

1. The Government of Cuba agrees to permit the departure from Cuba of, and the Government of the United States agrees to permit the entry into the United States of, Cubans who wish to leave Cuba for the United States, in accordance with the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding.

2. In recognition of the prime importance of the humanitarian task of reuniting divided families, the two Governments agree that persons living in Cuba who are immediate relatives of persons now living in the United States will be given, as a group, first priority in processing and movement. The two Governments agree that the term "immediate relatives" is defined to mean parents of unmarried children under the age of 21, spouses, unmarried children under the age of 21 and brothers and sisters under the age of 21.

3. The two Governments agree that they will include as members of this first priority group other close relatives

living in Cuba of persons now in the United States who reside in the same household as the immediate relatives when such inclusion is required by humanitarian considerations. In order to protect the integrity of the agreed principle of first priority for immediate relatives, the two Governments agree that it will be necessary to verify the relationship and the actual existence of the humanitarian considerations referred to. The two Governments agree that this task of verification will be carried out by the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana and that the judgment of that Embassy will be accepted by the two Governments as final.

4. The Government of Cuba agrees to present to the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana as soon as possible a list (hereinafter called "Cuban Master List A") of immediate relatives living in Cuba of persons now living in the United States, and of other persons living in Cuba described in paragraph 3 above above, who wish to live in the United States. The Embassy of Switzerland in Havana will transmit Cuban Master List A to the Government of the United States. The Government of the United States for its part, will have prepared a list (hereinafter called "US Master List A") based on information supplied by persons now living in the United States who have immediate relatives living in Cuba and who

are prepared to receive and are interested in receiving such relatives. It is understood that the lists provided for in this paragraph may be prepared in installments and shall be supplemented from time to time.

5. Those names which appear on both Cuban Master List A and US Master List A will be incorporated by the Government of the United States in a single list (hereinafter called "Joint Consolidated List A"), which will be transmitted by the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana to the Government of Cuba. With respect to Joint Consolidated List A, there will be a presumption that the persons on the list will be permitted by the Government of Cuba to depart Cuba and will be permitted by the Government of the United States to enter the United States, but final permission will be granted in the form of approval by both Governments of embarkation lists for each flight from Cuba to the United States.

6. The cases of persons whose names appear on Cuban Master List A or on US Master List A but not on both (and therefore not on Joint Consolidated List A) will be the object of further examination by the two Governments, utilizing the services of the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana as required, with a view to the inclusion of such persons in addenda

to Joint Consolidated List A, or, in any case, in the second priority group described below in paragraph 8.

7. The two Governments agree that from Joint Consolidated List A, and its addenda, embarkation lists for each flight from Cuba to the United States will be drawn. The two Governments agree that they will make every effort to ensure that the following categories of persons appearing on Joint Consolidated List A are transported in the order of priority indicated: first, parents and unmarried brothers and sisters under the age of 21 living in Cuba of children living in the United States under the age of 21; second, unmarried children under the age of 21 living in Cuba of parents living in the United States, and third, spouses living in Cuba of persons living in the United States. Families and other members of the households will be permitted to travel together in accordance with the principles of paragraph 3 above.

8. When both Governments agree that the persons appearing on Joint Consolidated List A and its addenda no longer require full utilization of the transportation provided, the movement of other persons living in Cuba who wish to live in the United States will begin. First consideration will be given to relatives living in Cuba of persons living in the United States who do not fall within the definition of immediate relatives.

9. The Government of Cuba agrees to present, in due course, to the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana, for transmission to the Government of the United States a list (hereinafter called "Cuban Master List B") of all such persons who will be permitted to depart from Cuba. The Government of Cuba agrees to consider, in preparing Cuban Master List B, names of persons living in Cuba submitted by the Government of the United States on the basis of information supplied by friends and relatives living in the United States.

10. The two Governments agree that Cuban Master List B will form the basis of the preparation of embarkation lists for each flight from Cuba to the United States, in accordance with procedures described below.

11. The Government of Cuba agrees that, with respect to persons on either Joint Consolidated List A or Cuban Master List B, it will prepare, in consultation with the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana, prospective embarkation lists for individual flights from Cuba to the United States. Such lists will be provided the Government of the United States at least seven days prior to the date of the flight.

12. The Government of the United States agrees in turn to inform the Government of Cuba without delay, through the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana, of persons on the embarkation lists approved for entry into the United States, with the understanding that final formalities will be completed at the point of embarkation by officers of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service and Public Health Service.

13. The Government of Cuba agrees to assemble such persons at the airport at Varadero.

14. The two Governments agree that such persons will be subject to a final departure inspection by officials of the Department of Immigration and the Ministry of Public Health of Cuba and to an entrance inspection by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Public Health Service of the United States, at the airport in Varadero. Persons found to be ineligible for departure from Cuba by Cuban officials in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Cuba or those found by American officials to be ineligible for entrance into the United States under laws and regulations in force in the United States will not be permitted to embark.

15. The Government of the United States agrees to provide air transportation to carry persons permitted to depart Cuba

and to enter the United States from Varadero to a convenient point in the United States.

16. The Government of the United States agrees to provide air transportation with such frequency and capacity as to permit the movement of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons per month.

17. The two Governments agree that the first movement under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding will begin ten days after its formal acceptance by the two Governments.

18. The two Governments agree that any problems that may arise in the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding will be considered jointly by the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana, representing the interests of the United States of America in the Republic of Cuba, and the Government of Cuba.

[Spanish text omitted]



*Handwritten mark*

In the course of the conversations which led to the Memorandum of Understanding set forth above, the Government of Cuba stated its position concerning the departure of technicians and men between the ages of 15 and 26 in Cuba who are obliged to perform military service. The Government of Cuba also stated that it would set forth its position on these matters in a separate note.

The Government of the United States stated that it would reply, through the Embassy of Switzerland, to the note of the Government of Cuba referred to in the preceding paragraph and would set forth its own position on these matters as it had been expressed in the course of the discussions. Furthermore, the Government of ~~the~~ United States stated it would transmit to the Government of Cuba, through the Embassy of Switzerland, a separate note concerning the position of the Government of the United States on the matter of the inclusion in the movement from Cuba of persons imprisoned in Cuba for offenses of a political nature as that position had been expressed in the course of the discussions.

The Government of Cuba stated that it would reply to the note of the United States concerning the inclusion in the movement to that country of persons imprisoned in Cuba for offenses of a political nature and would set forth its own position on this matter as it had been expressed in the course of the discussions.

- -

The Embassy has the honor to propose that, if the understandings described in the Memorandum of Understanding set forth above are acceptable to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, this note and the Ministry's reply concurring therein shall constitute an acceptance by the Government of the United States and the Government of Cuba of the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, which shall take effect on the date of the reply.))

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

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PRIORITY  
PRECEDENCE

CONF. LOU  
CLASSIFICATION

NOV. 4 1965  
DATE

FROM: MR. BOWDLER  
TO: MR. BILL MOYERS  
INFO:

CITE: WAP 65650

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PAGE 1 OF 1

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5F-1

FOR BILL MOYERS FROM BOWDLER

Following is ~~draft~~ text (approved in State and by Bundy) of suggested ~~proposed~~ White House announcement on the Cuban refugee question which we hope RPT hope you will be able to release this afternoon. I shall furnish you the texts of the missing notes as soon as these have been finalized -- <sup>hopefully</sup> ~~probably~~ by noon today. Because of uncertainty over being able to complete exchange of notes with the Cubans in time  $\alpha$  for a 4:00 pm EST release, request that you not RPT not ~~even~~ schedule announcement until you hear from me.

~~DRAFT~~  
JHC:rt  
11/3/65

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WGB

5f-2

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

The White House announced today that at 4:00 PM EST the Swiss Embassy in Havana, representing US interests in Cuba, and the Cuban Foreign Ministry had exchanged diplomatic notes establishing procedures and means for the movement of Cuban refugees to the United States. The arrangements for the movement were set out in a Memorandum of Understanding incorporated in the notes.

The full text of the note from the Swiss Embassy to the Cuban Foreign Ministry follows:

(TEXT OF NOTE A)

A concurring note from the Cuban Foreign Ministry to the Swiss Embassy completed the exchange and put the Memorandum of Understanding into effect.

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- 2 -

In addition to these main notes, there were four other notes exchanged separately at <sup>about</sup> 4:30 PM EST. The first of these, from the Cuban Foreign Ministry to the Swiss Embassy, reads as follows:

(TEXT OF NOTE B)

The Swiss Embassy replied to this note as follows:

(TEXT OF NOTE C)

The third separate note was from the Swiss Embassy to the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Its text follows:

(TEXT OF NOTE D)

The final separate note, a response by the Cuban Foreign Ministry to the note initiated by the Swiss Embassy, reads as follows:

(TEXT OF NOTE E)

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- 3 -

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WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

We welcome the Understanding which has been reached.

It is an important forward step in carrying out President Johnson's declaration of October 3 to the Cuban people. In that declaration the President said that those who seek refuge here will find it. That continues to be the policy of this Government. The Congress has appropriated supplemental funds to assist these refugees and provide for their resettlement.

The Understanding will permit the reuniting of many families now divided. This reunion has been our first concern. Unfortunately, the reuniting of other families will not be possible because the Cuban Government is not now prepared to permit the departure from Cuba of political prisoners, young

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- 4 -

men from 15 to 26 subject to military service, or some persons with technical or professional skills, who wish to leave Cuba to live in the United States.

We regret that the Cuban Government has not agreed at this time to the inclusion of individuals in these categories in the movement of refugees. We hope that the Cuban Government will be willing, after further consideration, to permit the departure of all Cubans who seek refuge in the United States. For our part, we reaffirm our readiness to receive them, and we reaffirm our special concern for the political prisoners.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the President in his statement of October 3, the Understanding provides for the orderly and systematic movement of refugees into the United States. It also provides for safe, reliable means of

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- 5 -

transportation at no cost to the refugees or their families in the United States. Thus, hazardous transportation, such as the small boat crossings of the last few weeks, has become unnecessary and has been discontinued.

The United States Government is grateful for the part played by the Government of Switzerland in reaching the Understanding announced today. We wish also to express our warm appreciation to the Swiss Government for its willingness to undertake the tasks connected with the movement of Cuban refugees which are assigned to it in the Understanding.

Clearances: U - Mr. Ball  
ARA - Mr. Vaughn  
L - Mr. Meeker (Lowenfeld)  
P - Mr. Phillips  
WH - Mr. Bundy

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

59



WHASA

**IMMEDIATE**  
PRECEDENCE

**UNCLASSIFIED**  
CLASSIFICATION

**5 NOV 65**  
DATE

FROM: **MR BOWDLER**

TO: **BILL MOYERS**

INFO:

CITE: WH50399

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1965 NOV 5 17 21

PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

FOR MR. BILL MOYERS FROM BOWDLER

53-1

Following is the text of note D to be incorporated in the proposed White House Press Release on the Cuban refugee question:

“As the Embassy of Switzerland made clear during the course of the recent conversations which led to the Memorandum of Understanding on the movement of persons from Cuba to the United States, accepted by both Governments on November 5, 1965, the Government of the United States regards with special humanitarian concern the cases of those persons imprisoned in Cuba for offenses of a political nature. It had been the understanding and hope of the Government of the United States that the statement by the Prime Minister of Cuba on September 30, 1965 would encompass persons in this category who wished to leave Cuba to live in the United States.

The Government of the United States regrets that at this time the Government of Cuba has not permitted political prisoners to be included under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. The Government of the United States expresses the hope that the Government of Cuba will be willing to reconsider this position. The Government of the United States wishes to stress the particular importance which such reconsideration

would have in permitting the reunion of many families.

For its part, the Government of the United States reaffirms its readiness to grant entry to the United States of such political prisoners through procedures consistent with those established in the Memorandum of Understanding of November 5, 1965. ”

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

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1965 NOV 4 16 27

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PRECEDENCE

CONF. LOU

CLASSIFICATION

NOV. 4, 1965

DATE

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FROM:

MR. BOWDLER

TO:

MR BILL MOYERS

INFO:

CITE: CAP65652

1965 NOV 4 16 45

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PAGE 1 OF 1

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

54-1

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FOR MR. BILL MOYERS FROM BOWDLER

Following is the text of note D to be inserted in the White House announcement on the Cuban refugee question, which I sent to you this morning:

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5h-2

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Note D text

"The Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations and, in its capacity as representative of the interests of the United States of America in the Republic of Cuba, has the honor to bring to the attention of the Ministry the following matter.

As the Embassy of Switzerland made clear during the course of the recent conversations which led to the Memorandum of Understanding on the movement of persons from Cuba to the U.S., accepted by both governments on November 4, 1965, the USG regards with special humanitarian concern the cases of those persons imprisoned in Cuba for offenses of a political nature. It had been the understanding and hope of the USG that the statement by the Prime Minister of Cuba on September 30, 1965 would encompass persons in this category who wished to leave Cuba to live in the United States.

The USG regrets that at this time the GOC has not permitted political prisoners to be included under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. The USG expresses the hope that the GOC will be willing to reconsider this position. The USG wishes to stress the particular importance which such reconsideration would have in permitting the reunion of many families.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE -2-

For its part, the USG reaffirms its readiness to grant entry to the United States of such political prisoners through procedures consistent with those established in the Memorandum of Understanding of November 4, 1965.

The Embassy of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Relations the assurance of its highest and most distinguished consideration."

~~WGB/awd/r~~

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1965 NOV 5 17 06

# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

52



WHASA

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PRECEDENCE

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

5 NOV 65

DATE

FROM: MR. BOWDLER

TO: BILL MOYERS

INFO:

CITE: WH50398

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WHCA

1965 NOV 5 17 20

PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

56-1

FOR MR. BILL MOYERS FROM BOWDLER

Following is the text of note C to be incorporated in the proposed House White/Press Release on the Cuban refugee question:

“During the recent discussions which led to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 5, 1965, the Embassy of Switzerland made clear that it had been the understanding and hope of the Government of the United States that the statement by the Prime Minister of Cuba on September 30, 1965 would encompass persons in these categories who wished to leave Cuba to live in the United States. Thus, for example, there was no suggestion in that broad statement that any technicians who wished to leave Cuba for the United States would be prevented from departing, even temporarily.

, The Government of the United States regrets that at this time the Government of Cuba has not permitted men subject to military service and certain technicians to be included under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. The Government of the United States expresses the hope that the Government of Cuba will be willing to reconsider this position expressed in the course of the discussions mentioned above and repeated in the note of the Ministry,

The Government of the United States wishes to stress the particular importance which such reconsideration would have in permitting the reunion of many families.

For its part, the Government of the United States reaffirms its readiness to grant entry to the United States of the persons who are the subject of this note through procedures consistent with those established in the Memorandum of Understanding of this date. )

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

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**5 NOV 65**

PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION

DATE

FROM: **Mr. BOWDLER**

TO: **BILL MOYERS**

INFO:

CITE: CA 965660

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1965 NOV 5 18 21

PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

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FOR MR. BILL MOYERS FROM BOWDLER

Following is the text of note B to be incorporated in the proposed White House Press Release on the Cuban Refugee question:

"The Government of Cuba, in accordance with the statement in the note containing the Memorandum of Understanding, and in order to prevent errors in interpretation on the part of, or in relation to, certain persons who, by reason of the social function they perform or because of legal obligations from which they cannot be excused, are subject to certain restrictions in

regard to their departure or who do not have the right to leave the country, considers it useful to confirm in writing, and also to publish, what was stated orally in the conversations with the Swiss Embassy which preceded the said Memorandum of Understanding, in reference to priorities, form and manner of departure of Cubans who wish to join their relatives or live in the United States, namely that in the case of technicians or skilled personnel whose departure from the country may cause a serious disturbance in a specific social service or in production, because a replacement for such person would not immediately be available, the Government of Cuba will authorize the departure of such person within the period during which the trips will take place, but will postpone it until the time when such person may be replaced in the duties which he performs.

"Likewise, and in conformity with the statement in the Cuban note containing the Memorandum of Understanding, and for the same reasons set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government of Cuba considers it desirable to confirm hereby, and at the same time to publish, what it clearly stated during the course of the negotiations; namely that no citizen who under the law is included in the first call-up for compulsory military service, that is, between 17 and 26 years of age, or who will be included in the call-up in the next two years, that is to say, who is at present 15 years of age, has the right to leave the country and therefore will not be authorized to leave."

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

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SSN 217

FROM: BOWDLER  
TO: BILL MOYERS  
INFO:

CITE: CAP 65663

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PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

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58-1

Bill  
FOR MR. MOYERS From Bowdler

Re White House Release on Cuban Refugee Question.

You may wish to use the following material in responding to the inevitable questions as to what the Cubans said about political prisoners in their note of Oct. 12 (which is referred to, without elaboration, in ~~the final~~ note<sup>E</sup> of the package):

The Cuban position expressed in their Oct. 12 note was essentially this:

- None of the Cuban Government's public statements concerning Cuban citizens wishing to live in the United States referred in any way to persons "serving sentences for counter-revolutionary acts."
- An amnesty for such persons would be a prerequisite for their departure, and the Cuban Government has not even suggested such a thing.
- The statements of the Cuban Government did not relate to persons such as those sentenced for counter-revolutionary activity, who, under Cuban law, must fulfill certain obligations to the country.
- However, in view of the US interest in imprisoned counter-revolutionaries, the Cuban Government

considers that it is not completely impossible to achieve some result on the matter. Thus, the Cuban Government would be ready to consider the possibility of exchanging one-for-one persons sentenced for counter-revolutionary offenses in Cuba for persons sentenced for revolutionary conduct in a number of Latin American countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina).

\* \* \* \* \*

(Please note that, in summarizing the Cuban references, I <sup>used</sup> ~~was using~~ Cuban Government, not our own, terminology-- for example, "persons sentenced for counter-revolutionary activities," not "political prisoners.")

If you are asked further how we replied to this position, you may wish to say:

We commented along the lines of the Swiss note today on the political prisoners. Concerning the exchange suggestion, we simply recalled to the Cubans that the discussions were limited to arrangements for the movement of Cubans wishing to leave Cuba for the United States.

If you are asked further whether the October 12 note was the one which the Cuban UN delegation leaked to some exiles, you should confirm.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

S-M

Limited Official Use

November 15, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Interagency Committee on Cuban Refugees

Harry Rowen tells me that Secretary Gardner has agreed to head an interagency coordinating committee on the Cuban refugee problem. BOB has suggested the names of two persons who could fill the job of Executive Secretary. One is Bernard Wise of HEW. The other is Christopher Weeks of OEO.

I have relayed the foregoing to John Crimmins. The ball now is clearly in Secretary Gardner's court. I will follow up on the progress of the interagency group and keep you posted on its activities.

*quay*

*WG 18*

WGBowdler

Attachment

Return of 11/4/65 Memo for  
the President from Secretary  
Gardner of HEW (cpy).

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

RECEIVED WASHINGTON  
McGEORGE BONDY'S OFFICE

1965 NOV 5 AM 8 41

November 4, 1965

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orig + 1 to Bundy 11/5

Bowdler

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

We had a successful trip to Miami on the Cuban Refugee problem. In addition to Governor Ellington and myself, our party included representatives of Department of State, Department of Labor, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Some of the party went down two days early and talked with representatives of civil rights, religious organizations, and other civic groups. On Monday we met with Mayor High, Mayor Wall, Congressmen Pepper, Fascell and Rogers, and representatives of Governor Burns, Senator Smathers and Senator Holland.

There is no doubt that serious community tensions have existed over the Cuban Refugee problem. The tensions are aggravated by a difficult local political situation. Everyone agreed that our visit helped to ease the problem.

We made the following points:

1. The President is aware of Miami's problems and is concerned about them.
2. The flow of Cuban refugees will be an orderly and controlled flow at the rate of 3,000-4,000 a month. (Rumors run much higher.)

3. The Government's prime emphasis will be on swift resettlement outside the Miami area. We have designed new processing arrangements and plan a nationwide resettlement campaign.

4. The experience in resettling Cubans to date has been remarkably good.

5. The Federal Government is prepared to extend hospitalization benefits for needy refugees up to 90 days in the case of chronic illnesses.

6. The Federal Government is prepared to pay a sum adequate to cover costs of temporary school construction for the new refugee children who come into the system, and is willing to pay 100 per cent of the school operating costs for such children.

7. The Federal Government is concerned for the economic health of the Miami area and will review what can be done through existing programs to stimulate Miami's economy. (Of special concern locally is the need for more jobs, particularly for Negroes.)

8. Finally, we told Miami leaders that their problems will be under continuous review by the Federal Government in the months ahead. If our determined efforts do not prevent a serious increase in the Cuban population of Miami, we promised to give early consideration to alternative measures, including a second port of entry.

\*\*\*\*\*

Even with our best efforts Miami is going to have problems with the Cuban refugees. A lot of them are going to settle there or drift back there after resettlement elsewhere. And if trouble comes, they will blame the Administration.

They may blame us whatever we do, but we'll be better off if we can point to sincere efforts to help. We can help Miami in a number of ways now, within the limits of existing programs. But to do so will require some inter-agency coordination.

I recommend the formation of an inter-agency committee to help Miami through the period ahead.

John W. Gardner

Secretary

# THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE

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UNCLAS  
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5 NOV 1965  
DATE

FROM: BOWDLER

TO: HAROLD PACHIOS, AUSTIN

INFO:

CITE: WH 50407

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FOR HAROLD PACHIOS FROM BOWDLER

Following is a suggested statement that you might use in handling  
<sup>the</sup>  
~~an~~ announcement of the Camarioca problem:

In view of the fact that there are about 2,000 Cuban refugees now in the Camarioca area who were caught in the closing down of that operation and who had expected to be able to leave for the United States, we have now made, for humanitarian reasons, arrangements for moving this remaining group to the United States ~~XXXX~~ in an orderly, regulated and safe way. These arrangements provide for U.S. control very similar to those established in the Memorandum of Understanding for the main movement.

As you know, the movement out of Camarioca up to this time has been dangerous to the refugees themselves and has not conformed to standards acceptable to the United States with respect to screening of <sup>the</sup> persons involved, to the rate of <sup>entry</sup> ~~intake~~, and to means of transportation. The arrangements now in effect establish the necessary standards.

We estimate that the movement of the small group remaining at Camarioca -- which I want to emphasize is completely separate from the main movement -- will be completed, by means of transportation provided by the United States Government, in about two weeks. Because of the need to alleviate the situation of the ~~XXX~~ refugees left in the Camarioca area, it was necessary to postpone the beginning of the main movement for a <sup>brief</sup> ~~corresponding~~ period.

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October 26, 1965

The Honorable Calvin Kytie  
Acting Director  
Community Relations Service  
Department of Commerce Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kytie:

I wanted you to know Mr. Seymour Samet visited my office this week, relative to the imminent Cuban refugee influx.

Mr. Samet is an articulate and informed individual who knows what he is talking about and in whom this office places a great deal of reliance.

I appreciate his taking the time to visit me.

Very truly yours,

Robert King High

CC: The Honorable McGeorge Bundy  
RKH/mg

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7

October 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. VALENTI

SUBJECT: Special aircraft to pick up Ambassador Stadhofer

Fidel Castro has offered to fly the Swiss Ambassador in Havana (who represents United States interests in Cuba) to Miami to speed up the negotiations on Cuban refugees. Castro is prepared to do this this afternoon. Would it be possible for us to send a Jetstar to Nassau to pick up Ambassador Stadhofer and bring him to Washington either this evening or first thing in the morning? The Ambassador would remain in Washington until Sunday evening or Monday morning. We would like to fly him back to Nassau at that time.

WGB

William G. Bowdler

Approve  *at JV*

Disapprove

*Bundy recommends we do this.*

Part Encl.

USHN A 546  
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15a

Family reunion of Cuban refugees in the United States

Over 260,000 Cuban refugees are in the USA, having arrived from January 1959 to date. While some of them do have permanent status, it would appear that most of them are in the status of IVD (indefinite voluntary departure).

2. Several thousand "unaccompanied children" were sent by their parents to the United States. At the onset of the program they came as students, but later they came on "waivers of visas and passports" and were placed in the care of relatives or in group settings. The National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC), United Hias and Church World Service accepted supervisory responsibility for many of them. Federal funds were utilized to pay for their care in approved foster homes or in approved group settings at a cost of \$5.50 a day in individual homes or \$6.50 a day in group settings.

3. Most of the parents wished ultimately to be reunited with their children and also secured "waivers of visa and passport requirements". Many of the parents did rejoin their children.

4. When direct flights from Cuba to the United States were terminated in October 1962, movement from that country was limited. Several times a week a plane leaves for Mexico and planes fly to Spain.

5. As of the Fall of 1963, it was estimated that there were between 9 - 10,000 persons still in Cuba with waivers who had unaccompanied children in the United States or had spouses in the USA. This number also included members of the immediate households, such as siblings or grandmothers. In addition to such "priority cases" it has been estimated that there are several hundred thousand persons still in Cuba who have requested through relatives in the USA and received "waivers". The degree of relationship for obtention of visa waivers is broader than the priority group mentioned above.

6. The voluntary agencies, through the Technical Committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, drew up listings of "priority cases" based on their known caseloads February to December 1963. (These include cases of Catholic Relief Services-NCWC, United Hias Service, International Rescue Committee, Church World Service and Lutheran Immigration Service.) They also

presented a request to the State Department, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, for special action to be taken to permit the persons on the "priority list" to be moved from Cuba to the United States directly. The last formal approach by the ACVA was in the spring of 1964. The State Department, while sympathetic, indicated that the proposal was not feasible because of higher security needs (blockade) and also because of the difficulty in setting priorities and securing the co-operation of Cuba.

The voluntary agencies have been aware of the High Commissioner's concern about this unsolved problem.

7. Since that time some of the parents and separated spouses have been reunited through transit stays in Mexico, Jamaica or Spain. In a few instances parents have gone to Latin America and the children have been reunited with them in Latin America from the USA. (The High Commissioner's Office has, where requested, met the cost of travel to Latin America.) The High Commissioner's Office also has met "in transit" costs of families in such countries as Mexico and Jamaica and has a large program in Spain. These programs are not limited to the "priority group".

8. The High Commissioner in his meeting on 8 April 1965 indicated his continuing concern about the "separated families" and indicated that he would be prepared to interest the League of Red Cross Societies in sending a representative to Cuba to determine whether the Castro Government would be prepared to allow such a movement of persons of the "priority list" directly to the United States or an adjacent island. The High Commissioner also indicated that as a matter of "protection" he felt that he had a role in the case of refugees separated from their immediate families. He referred to his intervention in behalf of children left behind in Hungary whose parents had fled that country in 1956 and 1957.

9. It was also indicated as a result of the discussion that it was important to determine the status of the "priority list" at this time and to determine the current interest of the voluntary agencies in such a special approach. The Branch Office in the United States was asked to work with the voluntary agencies to determine these two factors. Such approaches have already been started.

10. Several possible methods of approach could be utilized either jointly or separately:-

- A. Direct movement to the U.S. by special vessel or craft administered through the League of Red Cross Societies, after agreement between the U.S. Government and the Castro Government on a <sup>pre</sup>~~fore~~-planned basis.
- B. Same type of movement to a transit spot.
- C. Easing of rulings regarding admission of such parents or spouses from transit countries to permit admission to the United States under "parole". This is important for persons chargeable to oversubscribed quotas. (This plan has apparently already been put into operation in recent weeks and meets with the enthusiastic support of the NCWC which has the major caseload.)

12 April 1965

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

Problem of African students in the United States

1. The problem of African students in the United States on exchange student visas has come to the attention of the High Commissioner as a result of several personal visits of students and the inquiries of professors in behalf of such students. While their educational needs and maintenance are being taken care of by the U.S. Government they do have other problems.

2. Specifically, the High Commissioner's Office has been requested to supply them with "travel documents". No such travel documents can be supplied by the High Commissioner. The students have either entered on documents which have expired or on a "waiver of passport".

3. The concern about "statelessness" and inability to travel is a real and immediate one. It is tied up with their feeling that they are refugees from their homeland, have no specific country to which to return after the completion of their studies in the United States.

The United States has obvious concern about these students. The issue of travel documents apparently is arising now after a year or two of study in the United States.

12 April 1965

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copy to Policy

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TALKING POINTS TO USE WITH  
UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING REUNION  
OF PARENTS IN CUBA WITH UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN  
IN THE UNITED STATES

1. The United States Government would welcome an effort by the UNHCR, acting either directly or through the International Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies, to raise with the Government of Cuba the following arrangement, which is designed to meet, on humanitarian grounds, the problem of reuniting parents, now in Cuba, with their minor children now in the United States.

a. On every scheduled flight from Havana to Mexico City or Madrid which carries persons who have given up residence, a substantial percentage, preferably 50 percent, of the seats available for refugees will be assigned to parents and siblings--and in special cases grandparents--of minor children now in the United States, who wish <sup>and are able</sup> to leave Cuba.

b. Upon agreement of the Government of Cuba to the arrangement described above, a list of parents of unaccompanied children ~~who are eligible for entry into the United States,~~ and their addresses, will be

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- 2 -

*Make point to the  
gov that this has  
been done with families*

furnished the Government of Cuba by the United States  
Government through <sup>the UNHCR</sup> ~~appropriate channels.~~

c. A representative of the UNHCR (or of the ICRC or of the LRCS) will stand ready to assist the Government of Cuba in the execution of this arrangement.

2. The United States Government will ~~assign priority~~ <sup>expeditious</sup> to the processing in Mexico City and Madrid of <sup>application for</sup> visas for persons leaving Cuba under this arrangement.

3. The United States Government is not prepared to participate in any arrangement involving the provision of special means of transportation for the carriage of the persons described above from Cuba to a point outside Cuba. The arrangement proposed above contemplates only the utilization of existing means of transportation. The establishment of special means of transportation over and above the existing means would inevitably generate requests for similar treatment by other categories of deserving persons wishing to leave Cuba, requests which the United States Government is unable to meet because of the inevitable injustices involved in choosing among such categories and because of general policy considerations.

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE JUNE 21

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THIRTY-EIGHT CUBAN REFUGEES DEPARTED HAVANNA JUNE 15 IN KLM VIA CURACAO AND PARAMARIBO TO LISBON WITH TWA ONWARD CONNECTION TO MADRID ARRIVING HERE JUNE 16.

SCA

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 11, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Cuba - Miscellaneous

1. Baptist Proposal to Release Prisoners in Cuba - The Baptists have approached State about a deal that they are thinking of proposing to Castro. The Baptists would tell Castro that they are willing to pull out of Cuba all their ministers and Baptist Mission employees (200 families -- all Cuban) if the recently imprisoned 2 American and 32 Cuban Baptist ministers can be included in the deal; the Baptists' congregations would get the properties. At the request of the Baptists here, State has instructed Stadelhofer to get the views of Caudill and Fite (the 2 imprisoned American Baptists) on this proposal. State has made it clear to Stadelhofer that this rather unusual exchange is a purely private deal and has nothing to do with the U. S. Government.

2. Uniting of Refugee Families - As you may remember, there are several thousand Cuban children in the United States whose parents are still in Cuba. Humanitarian types around the Government think this is a very unfortunate business and want to do something about it. At the same time, there is recognition that this sort of thing, if not handled carefully, could lead to pressure for additional transportation facilities to Cuba, which would constitute a dilution of our isolation policy.

I met with State yesterday and we decided to head cautiously down a middle course. What we propose to do is to see if we can get the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to approach Castro and ask that he give the parents of such children priority on the existing transportation facilities from Cuba. We think that Castro may use the opportunity to press for additional transportation facilities, a pressure which, in the end, we will probably have to resist. Nevertheless, we all think it is worth a try; there is always the chance that Fidel will surprise us.

of

GC  
Gordon Chase

cc: Mr. Redmon

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NEJ 93-174  
By lig, NARA, Date 4-21-95

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INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

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1965 JUN 9 PM 7 33

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JUNE 9

REDEPTEL 1254. EMBASSY INTERVIEWED GENERAL MANAGER ARGENTINE STATE LINE (ELMA) REGARDING DEPT REPORT OF DERBER PLAN PURCHASE ELMA SHIP, SALTA, FOR USE AS CUBAN REFUGEE TRANSPORT.

MANAGER UNACQUAINTED WITH DERBER PLAN. SALTA NOW TIED UP AT BUENOS AIRES AWAITING DISPOSITION AS OBSOLETE SHIP. ELMA IS ATTEMPTING SELL SALTA THROUGH LONDON BROKERS, KAY & SON, AND HAS GRANTED OPTION UNTIL JUNE 15 TO PRIVATE AUSTRALIAN GROUP HEADED BY A MR TULLIS. ALTHOUGH ELMA MANAGER STATES DERBER NOT INCLUDED

PAGE 2 RUESBA 183 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
IN TULLIS GROUP WE SUGGEST EMBASSY LONDON ENDEAVOR ASCERTAIN WHETHER ANY CONNECTION EXISTS BETWEEN DERBER PLAN AND AUSTRALIAN OPTION FOR PURCHASE.

ARGENTINE REGULATIONS FOR SALE OF STATE-OWNED SHIPS REQUIRE PRESENTATION OF CONDITIONAL SALES AGREEMENT FOLLOWED BY PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL AND FLAG DELETION AUTHORIZATION ISSUED BY ARGENTINE COAST GUARD. THUS GOA HAS LEGAL CONTROL OVER SHIP'S EVENTUAL DISPOSITION.

IF EVIDENCE IS DEVELOPED OF FOUNDATION FOR DERBER PLAN REPORT, EMBASSY WILL MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO FONMIN ALONG LINES INDICATED DEPREFTEL. MARTIN  
BT

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By ng/cbm NARA, Date 1-10-06

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

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FROM : Amconsulate, BELIZE

DATE: June 4, 1965

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SUBJECT: CUBAN REFUGEES FROM REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

TR	XMB	AIR
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REF :

ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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ON JUNE 3 EIGHT CUBANS LANDED ISLAND OFF COAST OF BRITISH HONDURAS AFTER BOAT TRIP FROM REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS. HAVE ASKED FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM. WILL BE INTERROGATED BY B. H. GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS ASKED CONSULATE WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IF THEY ARE DETERMINED TO BE ANTI-CASTRO REFUGEES.

ADVISE SOONEST WHETHER CUBANS SHOULD BE SENT TO JAMAICA AS IS CASE WITH CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVING CAYMAN ISLANDS OR SUGGEST OTHER U. S. PROPOSALS FOR THEIR DISPOSITION.

HARRISON W. BURGESS  
AMERICAN CONSUL

- ~~BUNDY-SMITH~~
  - ~~BATOR~~
  - ~~BOWDLER~~
  - ~~BOWMAN~~
  - ~~CHASE~~
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  - ~~REEDY~~
  - ~~SAUNDER~~
  - ~~THOMSON~~
- 1965 JUN 6 10 00 AM  
YFLO-PBR

FORM 4-62 DS-323

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In  Out

Drafted by:

HWBurgess: jdg

Contents and Classification Approved by:

HWBurgess - Principal Officer

Clearances:

# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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INDICATE:  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13

83-82

Origin ACTION: AmEmbassy ATHENS 1490  
ARA " BERN (by pouch)  
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SS " LONDON (by pouch)  
G " MADRID (by pouch)  
SP " MONROVIA 498  
L " OTTAWA (by pouch)  
H " PARIS (by pouch)  
AF Amconsul NASSAU (by pouch)  
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- ~~THOMSON~~

BERN:REPCU

Harold Derber, British national of questionable reputation, attempted in 1963 establish ferry service Havana to Key West for purpose transporting undocumented Cubans desiring flee Castro regime. Cuban Government actively cooperated with Derber, seeing in venture method for removing large numbers persons representing source opposition to regime and for obtaining badly needed foreign exchange as well as property confiscated from departing refugees. USG from beginning opposed operation and when Derber, with vessel supplied by Castro, arrived Key West he was taken into custody, tried and eventually deported to U.K. January 1964.

Drafted by:

JHCrimmins

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

ARA/CCA - John Hugh Crimmins

ARA/CCA:JJMullin:ve 6/3/65/

BNA - Mr. Tepper, Miss Erdkamp, Mr. Tucker  
WE - Mr. McKillop, Mr. Ortiz  
APU - Mr. Bartch

SCA-Mr. Schwartz  
GTI-Mr. Barham

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FORM 8-63 DS-322

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By sp/ NARA, Date 1-10-06

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department has now received information Derber embarked on new venture. He reportedly has obtained, possibly through Empress Lines, Ltd. of Nassau, ships SALTA rpt SALTA of Argentine registry and ARKADIA rpt ARKADIA of Greek registry and intends change them to British flag. Allegedly with full backing Castro Government, Derber plans commence end of June one sailing each month carrying 1200 Cubans without U.S. visas to Bilbao or Vigo, Spain and to Le Havre, France. It is not yet clear whether ships would then pick up refugees who have obtained U.S. visas in Spain or France and carry them to Halifax where they could enter U.S. or whether there would be direct Havana-Halifax carriage of refugees without U.S. documentation. Tourists and other passengers would be transported from Canada to Cuba. Freight would also be carried these voyages.

Department attaches major importance to guarding against any action which undermines travel and shipping isolation of Cuba, and so wants make every possible effort block this latest Derber project which would represent serious breach isolation policy. Although U.S. fully sympathizes with plight Cuban people, we reluctantly closed off direct U.S.-Cuba service and took other measures maintain and increase isolation of Cuba because we convinced Western Hemisphere

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

security and true long-term interests of Cuban people in bringing about change in regime required such action. Also we believe remaining air routes from Cuba to Mexico and Spain provide ~~adequate~~ means for movement refugees.

Addressee posts requested approach appropriate host government officials to inquire whether they have any knowledge Derber's plan. Report ASAP any indication confirming or adding details our information and raising, as appropriate, policy considerations.

FOR ATHENS, BUENOS AIRES, LONDON and MONROVIA

Embassies requested attempt determine current status two ships and whether there any indication they being sold or chartered to Derber or otherwise involved in project. SALTA rpt SALTA reportedly owned by Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas. ARKADIA rpt ARKADIA reportedly owned by Arcadia Steamship Corp. of Monrovia, Liberia which in turn owned by Ormos Shipping Co., Ltd. of London.

FYI FOR LONDON: British Embassy Havana source most of our info this operation. As you know, British have very low opinion of Derber. END FYI.

FOR MADRID

Matter discussed with Spanish Embassy Washington end April

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

on basis limited info available then. In addition requesting any info available GOS and noting general U.S. policy considerations, Dept pointed out USG not in position expand visa processing facilities accommodate increased flow Cubans into Spain. Spanish Embassy now reports that Embassy in Havana has confirmed Derber, with full support Cuban Government, plans establish service to Spain. Spanish Embassy Habana also states Derber reportedly intends visit Spain to obtain necessary permission from GOS. On other hand, Madrid has informed Spanish Embassy Washington GOS has no info. AGUIRRE de Carcer has expressed personal rpt personal opinion GOS would not respond favorably Derber request for permission in view serious problem created by heavy increase Cuban refugee flow and fact proposed Derber service would in effect replace former Transatlantica service. In view discussions Washington, Embassy Madrid need take no action. at this time.

FOR OTTAWA

Matter discussed with Canadian Embassy Washington late April. Although Embassy officer expressed personal view Ottawa would not approve Derber request because of standing Canadian reluctance receive large number refugees, Ottawa has not replied to Embassy's

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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report. Embassy officer believes approach to GOC by Embassy would be useful.

FOR NASSAU

Amconsul requested report on Derber's current relationship with Empress Lines, Ltd., of which he claims to be an official, and extent of firm's possible involvement with scheme.

END

RUSK

NOTE: POUCHED BY OCT.

Gp 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

08

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INDICATE:  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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Origin

ACTION: Amembassy PRAGUE 1286

May 15 4 05 PM '65

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FAA

Czech Embassy requested FAA clearance flight plan involving overflight Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands for special CSA flight to carry 86 Cuban emigres from Havana to Lebanon later this month.

Telicka of Czech Embassy called in by Department and informed in matter as follows: There have been several moves in process looking toward development US-Czech civil aviation relations. We are interested and hope these will continue to productive end. There is one area, however, in which US wishes make its position explicit in order avoid any possible future misunderstanding. This is Cuban situation, in which US position well-known. US as matter national interest prefers that its ~~FAA~~ airspace not be used for flights to or from Cuba. We would hope Czech authorities will accept this as a political reality and be guided accordingly.

In response Telicka's query we said position outlined above did not signify any change US practice affording Czechs flight control services for flights to or from Cuba on routes not involving US airspace.

FAA subsequently cleared flight via alternative northern route not involving US airspace.

- BUNDY-SMITH
- BATOR
- BOWLER
- BOWMAN
- CHASE
- COOPER
- HAYNES
- JESSUP
- JOHNSON
- KERRY
- LAMM
- RUMER
- MOODY
- KIDDY
- SAUNDERS
- THOMSON

Drafted by: <i>[Signature]</i>		Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: <i>[Signature]</i>	
EUR/EE: IISchiffman:lb 5/15/65		EE - Robert M. McKisson	
Clearances:			
AN - Mr. Styles (substance) <i>[Signature]</i>	FAA - Mr. Shaffer (informed) <i>[Signature]</i>	L/E - Mr. Mendelsohn (substance) <i>[Signature]</i>	ARA/CCA - Mr. Mullin (substance) <i>[Signature]</i>

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# AIRGRAM

File - 15  
Ref - Cuba

FOR RM USE ONLY

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A-1546

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NO. V 31-6

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State 1965 APR 17 AM 9 13

UN

MF

FROM : USUN

DATE: 16 April 1965

SUBJECT : 1) Family reunion of Cuban refugees in the United States  
2) Problem of African students in the United States

REF :

Attached are five copies of a memorandum from Mr. Urrutia (UNHCR Regional Representative- Secretariat) concerning 1) family reunion of Cuban refugees, and 2) African students studying in the United States.

PLIMPTON

Attachment a/s

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In  Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: Kirsten Paulos:mc 4/15/65

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances: ECOSOC

COUNS

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COPY 110-FCR

16  
✓

**DECLASSIFIED**  
**E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4**  
**NEJ 93-174**  
By ijg, NARA, Date 4-21-95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 9, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REDMON

SUBJECT: Cuban Refugees in the United States

I refer to our talk earlier today and hope the following information will meet your purposes.

1. Between Castro's accession to power and the October 1962 missile crisis, the flow of Cuban refugees into the United States was very heavy. As a matter of fact, up to that point 200,000 refugees had come into the United States.

2. After the missile crisis, the U. S. did not change its policy on the acceptance of Cuban refugees. However, it did impose, with its allies, a rigid isolation policy with regard to Cuba. This had the effect of eliminating almost all transportation ties between Cuba and the Free World; the only ties which exist today are a few flights a week between Cuba and Mexico City and between Cuba and Madrid. If we had our "druthers", even these ties would not exist.

Needless to say, this reduction in transportation ties substantially reduced the flow of refugees. The present flow is roughly 800 per month - i. e. 300 via Mexico, 300 via Spain and 200 via small boats escaping from Cuba.

3. Since Castro's accession to power, roughly 13,000 unaccompanied children have entered the United States. The number of unaccompanied children now in the U. S. is about 2600. (A person loses his status as an unaccompanied child when he is joined by his parents or when he turns 19. We have no statistics readily available, but probably 40-50% lose their status because they turn 19.)

4. We have no restrictions on the entry into the U. S. of parents of these children. In essence, their problem is to get out of Cuba. Once they get to Madrid or Mexico City, the U. S. Government gives them preference in getting into the United States.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

5. Off hand, it seems to me that the best hope for speeding up the process of joining unaccompanied children with their parents is for an international organization (e. g. International Red Cross, UN High Commissioner for Refugees) to talk to Castro and convince him that the parents who want to leave Cuba should be allowed to do so and should be given preference on the transportation that exists. Whatever financing needs to be done would be done by the international organization.

I am now in the process of talking to State and others to see what we can do to encourage international organizations along this line.

Gordon Chase

cc: Mr. Bundy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 5, 1965

Office of the White House Press Secretary

---

THE WHITE HOUSE

President Johnson transmitted to Congress today an amendment to the 1966 budget reducing the appropriations request of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the Cuban refugee program by \$2,135,000.

The amendment reflects experience subsequent to the submission of the budget estimate which indicates that overall requirements for assistance to Cuban refugees in the United States during the fiscal year 1966 will be reduced. Although it is now estimated that additional funds are needed for payments to the Dade County, Florida, public school system to help meet the cost of educating refugee children, this increase is more than offset by a greater than anticipated decline in the number of refugees needing welfare assistance and vocational training.

The pending budget request of \$34,400,000 for assistance to refugees in the United States is revised to \$32,265,000.

# # #

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

18

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5

Action

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SS FM AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE  
G TO SECSTATE WASHDC  
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SAH BT

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P 549 MARCH 18 4 PM

USIA DEPTTEL 375.  
NSC

INR LAST EVENING I IMPRESSED UPON PRESIDENT AND AGAIN THIS  
CIA MORNING REITERATED TO HIM AND ACTING MINISTER PUBLIC  
NSA SECURITY QUIROS SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH DEPT VIEWS GOCR PROGRAM  
DOD RECEIVE CUBAN REFUGEES USING LACSA FOR CHARTER FLIGHTS. I  
NIC EMPHASIZED EFFECT WOULD BE TO BREAK OAS  
E DECREED ISOLATION WITH WHICH PRESIDENT RELUCTANTLY AGREED  
SCA ALTHOUGH HE INSISTS ON COSTA RICA'S HUMANITARIAN  
ORM MOTIVES. PERMISSION HAD APPARENTLY BEEN GIVEN FOR ONE  
VO TRIAL CHARTER LACSA FLIGHT DATE UNSPECIFIED BUT IN VIEW MY

CAB CFN 549 18 4 PM 375  
COM  
FAA

RMR PAGE TWO RUESJO 82 SE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
INSISTENCE EVEN ONE FLIGHT WOULD CONSTITUTE  
PRECEDENT FOR BREAKING ISOLATION PRESIDENT ORDERED  
QUIROS STOP FLIGHT.

PRESIDENT SEEMED ALSO IMPRESSED BY INFORMATION ON WELFARE  
PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN MADRID AND MEXICO CITY, AS  
WELL AS POSSIBILITY FOR SUBVERSIVE USES WHICH CASTRO REGIME  
COULD MAKE OF MOVEMENT RELATIVELY LARGE NUMBER REFUGEES.

GP-3.  
TELLES  
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1965 MAR 18 PM 6 57

- BUNDY-SMITH
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- CHASE
- COOPER
- HAYNES
- JESSUP
- JOHNSON
- KEENEY
- KLIEN
- KUMER
- MOODY
- REEDY
- SAUNDERS
- SATRE
- THOMSON

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By rg/kcm NARA, Date 1-10-06

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# INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

19

- BUNDY-SM
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ARA FM AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE

Info TO SECSTATE WASHDC  
STATE GRNC

SS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G 538 MARCH 15 2:30 PM

SP SAH REF: DEPTTEL 41, AUGUST 2, 1963.

P  
USIA PRESIDENT ORLICH INFORMS AMBASSADOR GOCR IN NEAR FUTURE INTENDS  
NSC ASSIST 50 CUBAN REFUGEES ENTER COSTA RICA DIRECTLY FROM CUBA  
INR VIA LACSA CHARTER FLIGHT IN TRANSIT WHILE AWAITING IMMIGRANT  
CIA VISAS TO UNITED STATES. PROGRAM  
NSA MIGHT, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST GROUP, BE EXPANDED  
DOD TO 50 PER WEEK WITH 3,000 GIVEN AS TOTAL TO BE BROUGHT  
SCA OUT. GOGR INTEREST DESCRIBED AS HUMANITARIAN  
ORM ATTEMPT HELP AGED, DEPENDENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN REJOIN  
VO FAMILIES IN UNITED STATES.

CFN 538 15 2:30 PM 41 2 1963 50 3,000

RMR

PAGE TWO RUESJO 75SE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMBASSY FIRST APPRISED OF SCHEME FEW WEEKS AGO WHEN MIN GOVT REQUESTED COMMENTS ON DETAILED PLAN PROPOSED TO GOGR BY LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT AND LACSA PILOT. THIS PLAN STRESSED BOTH ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE (REFUGEE PURCHASES IN COSTA RICA) AND HUMANITARIANISM AND SUGGESTED CUBANS WOULD TRANSIT COSTA RICA MAXIMUM 30-45 DAYS. ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND "CLOSE COOPERATION" WITH EMBASSY WOULD ENSURE ALL GOT TO UNITED STATES WITH NO RPT NO ONE BECOMING PUBLIC CHARGE STRANDED IN COSTA RICA.

EMBASSY'S COMMENTS COUCHED IN TERMS REFTTEL. WE NOTED DELAYS ENTAILED BY SPECIAL CLEARANCES REQUIRED OF CUBANS, ITEMIZED STANDARD IMMIGRANT VISA PROCEDURES AND OBSERVED THAT PRESENT CONSULAR STAFF LEVEL AND LARGE NUMBER COSTA RICAN VISA APPLICANTS COULD IMPOSE 4-5 MONTH DELAY ON REFUGEES.

STRESSED THAT EMBASSY COULD GIVE NO ASSURANCE OF VISA ISSUANCE PRIOR REFUGEE INTERVIEW WITH CONSUL WHICH COULD WELL MEAN SOME WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN IN COSTA RICA. AMBASSADOR ALSO POINTED OUT POSSIBILITY SOME INFILTRATION BY CASTRO SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS AMONG REFUGEES.

GP-3

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TELLES  
BT  
CFN 30-45 4-5 GP-3

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4  
By *kg/ctm* NARA, Date *1-10-06*

# AIRGRAM

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A-15

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VIA AIR POUCH  
HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1965 MAR 15 PM 12 11

INFO : DEPT/ARA: MEX; MEXICO/CCA; MEXICO/POL; TIJUANA

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION  
BRANCH

FROM : AmConsulate, MEXICALI

DATE: March 11, 1965

SUBJECT : Political Report for February, 1965.

REF :

### SUMMARY

1. PRI Gobernatorial Candidate race still undefined.
2. Another bumper cotton crop.
3. Free Zone still an issue.
4. Baja California Government housecleaning.
5. Purina del Noroeste strike settled.
6. Liga Agraria Estatal votes for reintegration with PRI and on other matters.
7. Increased vigilance to prevent illegal entry of Cubans.
8. Squatters erect houses on federal land near International Line.
9. New Mexico-U.S. water treaty recommended.
10. Good-Will visits to Mexicali.
11. Press Roundups.

1. PRI Gobernatorial Candidate race still undefined.

The most publicized candidates to date are Senator Jose Ricardi Tirado, General Hermenegildo Cuenca Diaz, Deputy Jose Luis Noriega, Manuel Quiroz Labastida, Raul Sanchez Diaz, President of State Supreme Court Milton Castellanos and Efren Cervantes Altamirano. Various organizations have taken full page ads in support of their candidate and judging from this indice alone, Senator Ricardi has the greatest support. However, there is ample evidence that this is not a true reflection of electoral support since some of these organizations are reportedly paper tigers.

State Deputy Carlos Ainsle is the first to declare himself a candidate for mayor of Mexicali.

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In  Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: Arthur W. Feldman

Contents and Classification Approved by: Arthur W. Feldman

Clearances:

- ~~BUNDY-SMITH~~
- ~~BATOR~~
- ~~BOYMAN~~
- ~~CHASE~~
- ~~COOPER~~
- ~~HAYNES~~
- ~~JESSUP~~
- ~~JOHNSON~~
- ~~KEENE~~
- ~~KLIEN~~
- ~~KOMER~~
- ~~MOODY~~
- ~~REEDY~~
- ~~SAUNDERS~~
- ~~SATRE~~
- ~~THOMSON~~

## 2. Another Bumper Cotton Crop.

Despite all sorts of dire prognostications that the cotton crop this year would be less than last year's 497,841 bales, the final report issued by the Cotton Association of the Mexicali Valley on Feb. 26, shows that this year 503,226 bales were produced. This also compares favorably with the 485,367 bales produced in 1963.

The caveat to be considered is that the San Luis, Sonora area produced more cotton this year than previously and it is reportedly due to this that the final production figures reached 503,226 bales. The area in the Mexicali Valley reportedly produced less this year than previously.

A full report on this year's cotton crop will follow as soon as the information can be evaluated.

UNCLASSIFIED.

## 3. Free Zone still an issue.

During the month, the area continued to receive its shock treatment from the Federal Government in regard to cutting off additional imports. The prohibition against importing used and new cars and canned goods was revoked under pressure.

### Comment:

Local businessmen were at first complacent in their belief that the new teams in the Federal Government would require some time to learn the ropes. Thus local studies were prepared for their edification. However, when these studies were little heeded, the worried looks once again appeared and delegations were sent to Mexico City to fight the battle to maintain the Free Zone. Reliable sources indicate that the Free Zone will not be terminated at the end of 1966 but will be permitted to continue until such time as the national suppliers can meet the needs of the area.

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## 4. Baja California Government Housecleaning.

The State Government eliminated three agencies in an effort to cut down on wasteful expenses. The Office of Complaints handled no complaints during 1964; the Tribunal of Arbitration had only two cases during 1964; and the Labor Board did no work during 1964. The savings will amount to about 1.2 million pesos per year.

UNCLASSIFIED.

## 5. Purina del Noroeste strike settled.

Purina del Noroeste formerly Ralston Purina de Mexico which has a feed plant in Mexicali, settled its differences with its employees by granting them a 10% salary increase.

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6. Liga Agraria Estatal votes for reintegration with PRI and on other matters.

After a somewhat stormy session during which Garzon, the Secretary-General of CCI was attacked by leftist elements, the majority of the extra-ordinary assembly voted to return to the PRI. The membership will receive the decision for consideration and vote. There is little doubt but that they will concur.

It was also decided to discuss with the Irrigation District its recent decision to modify the size of the fields under cultivation by creating smaller units and to provide irrigation water at certain specified times in various districts irregardless of whether the fields are ready. The colonos favor planting earlier than the District recommends. The need to reclaim the land suffering from salt by improvements was recognized and it was reported that the farmers would be organized into societies owning machinery to level the most damaged lands. Financing for canalizing 5000 hectares in areas where this is required would be offered the loans to be repaid in three years. The directorate announced that distribution centers of fuel and lubricants would be established in Mexicali Valley to provide these products at a price lower than that obtainable locally. Also it was decided to establish cooperative consumer stores in some of the ejidos to facilitate supplying the campesinos.

UNCLASSIFIED.

7. Increased vigilance to prevent illegal entry of Cubans.

The Immigration Office reported that it had received orders to intensify its labor to prevent the illegal entry of Cubans into Mexico. Three such Cubans were recently apprehended on the Sonora-Baja California Railroad and were sent to Mexico City for judgement.

The Director of the Oficina de Poblacion in Mexicali claims that there are several Cuban families living legally in this area.

UNCLASSIFIED.

8. Squatters erect houses on Federal land near International Line.

About sixty Mexican families have moved into a no trespassing zone along the fence and have erected shacks. The city is incapable of taking action since the land along the international fence, one hundred and twenty meters in depth, belongs to the Federal Government. The federal agencies are divided on a line of action. The Custom Officials look with sympathy upon these bracero families who have to have some place to live, whereas the Immigration Service which has jurisdiction over security, would like to force these families to leave since their action sets a bad precedent. Whether the official heart or devotion to duty will win out is hard to say at this point.

The families to strengthen their position have joined a union which would have the obligation of defending their interests.

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9. New Mexico-U.S. Water Treaty recommended.

The Union of Field workers of Baja California (La Union de Trabajadores del Campo del Estado de Baja California) sent a telegram to the Mexican delegate Federal Deputy, Alfonso Martinez Dominguez at the Fifth Inter-parliamentary Meeting at La Paz advocating that a new treaty be signed on water which would include subsoil water.

Several months ago a similar proposal was made but it never got off the ground. This proposal has also made no apparent impact.

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10. Good Will Visits to Mexicali.

49 Lions Clubs from the Morro Bay area of California arrived with three trailer trucks full of clothing, medicines and school desks for Mexicali. The groups called themselves the "Caravan of Hope". This gesture of good will was well received.

William K. Gamble, agricultural extension program specialist of Ford Foundation visited Mexicali Valley to familiarize himself with its agricultural development. He stated that there are no projects under consideration for financing but such possibility might exist for the future.

Danish Ambassador Aksel Christiansen made a courtesy visit on Governor Aubanel. The usual platitudes were made. No special significance was ascribed to the visit of the Ambassador.

UNCLASSIFIED.

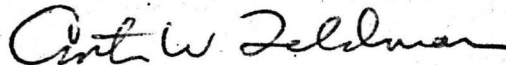
11. Press Roundups.

"Mexico Day" celebrated at the Mid Winter Fair held at Imperial, California received good publicity. Governor Brown and Aubanel attended the inauguration and made the traditional favorable statements on U.S.-Mexican relations.

The problem of salinity received some attention but in a muted tone.

The possibility of reducing the limit of purchases that U.S. tourists can bring in duty free from abroad received brief headline attention. The effect on local commerce was the main preoccupation since many Imperial Valleyites shop in Mexicali.

The pros and cons of the need for the U.S. to import Mexican field laborers received ~~less~~ press attention and quotations by U.S. political figures were given prominence.



Arthur W. Feldman  
American Consul.

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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- BATOR
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- THOMSON

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 2119, MARCH 11, 6 PM

EMBASSY INCREASINGLY CONCERNED ABOUT LENGTHENING TIME REQUIRED OBTAIN WASHINGTON CLEARANCES FOR CUBANS SEEKING IMMIGRANT VISA PROCESSING IN MEXICO.

RMR

MOST THESE CUBANS ARRIVE IN MEXICO WITH LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES, RELYING ON VISA ISSUANCE WITHIN FEW WEEKS. DURING PAST SIX MONTHS, CLEARANCE TIME HAS STEADILY LENGTHENED AND NOW COMMONLY EXCEED THREE MONTHS. PRESENT EFFECTIVE CONTROL AT BORDER PREVENTS CUBAN CROSSINGS WITHOUT VISAS (EMBTTEL 1560) CFN '119 11 6 1560

PAGE TWO RUESMO 352

AND THIS HAS CUT OFF ROUTE PREVIOUSLY USED BY THOSE UNDER FINANCIAL OR OTHER PRESSURE TO ENTER US QUICKLY.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS, HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS, AND UNFAVORABLE LOCAL PUBLICITY (SEE EMBASSY'S A-683) SUGGEST CONSIDERATION OF MEANS TO AVOID FURTHER LENGTHENING OF CLEARANCE TIME, AND IF POSSIBLE TO REDUCE IT. IF NOT POSSIBLE SPEED UP CLEARANCE ALL CUBANS, RECOMMEND ARRANGEMENT IN WASHINGTON FOR PRIORITY TREATMENT CUBANS THE SUBJECT THIS MESSAGE, AS OPPOSED THOSE ALREADY IN U.S. APPLY FOR VISAS IN ORDER REGULARIZE STATUS. SUCH ARRANGEMENT WOULD APPEAR FEASIBLE AND EQUITABLE, AS WELL AS HUMANE.

EMBASSY BELIEVES MEXICAN GOVERNMENT LIKELY IN FUTURE GIVE MORE CONSIDERATION EXTENT CUBAN BACK-UP HERE SEEKING U.S. IMMIGRANT VISAS, IN DETERMINING NUMBER TRANSIT VISAS WHICH IT WILL ISSUE CUBANS IN CUBA.

REQUEST DEPARTMENT'S VIEWS AND GUIDANCE.

FREEMAN

BT

CFN 683

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# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

05847

INDICATE:  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

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22

84

Origin ACTION: Amconsul CURACAO PRIORITY 77

ARA Info: AmEmbassy THE HAGUE 652

Mar 10 4 24 PM '65

G  
H VERBATIM TEXT

EUR  
NEA Refcontel 62

P  
USIA If required to respond to press queries concerning U.S.  
NSC attitude toward refugee project, you may state:

INR U.S. sympathy and concern for persons wishing to  
CIA escape from Communist Cuba fully demonstrated by fact  
NSA that United States, for humanitarian reasons, has given  
DOD refuge to quarter million Cuban refugees and has extended  
NIC generous assistance for their welfare and relief. Through  
SCA long-existing means of transportation between Cuba and Mexico  
ORM and Spain flow of refugees into U.S. continues at rate of  
several hundred per month.

- BUNDY
- BATOR
- BOWMAN
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- COOPER
- HAYNES
- JESSUP
- JOHNSON
- KEENE
- KLEIN
- KUMER
- MOODY
- REEDY
- SAUNDERS
- TAYLOR
- THOMSON

At same time, however, the OAS, of which U.S. as you know is member, is pursuing the policy of isolating the present Cuban regime economically, politically and psychologically. This policy has been made necessary

Drafted by: ARA/CCA: JHCrimmins: JHCrimmins:vc 5/10/65  
Telegraphic transmission and  
Classification: Secret  
Clearances: ARA/CCA - John Hugh Crimmins

EUR/BNA - Mr. Tepper  
SCA - Mr. Mace  
ARA/P - Mr. Helms

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by the continuing efforts of the Communist government in Cuba to carry out subversion in the Hemisphere, and particularly in the Caribbean area. In keeping with this OAS policy, the USG has consistently discouraged efforts to expand transportation links between the Free World and Cuba above current levels.

Because it considers that the project in question would jeopardize this OAS policy -- any exception has an erosive effect -- and because there are existing avenues of escape from Cuba, the USG would not be able to support or facilitate this project. The USG fully recognizes and sympathizes with the laudable humanitarian motives of the sponsors of the project. It can only regret that the actions and policies of the present regime in Cuba have made the OAS policy of isolation necessary. END VERBATIM TEXT.

Congen should not rpt not voluntarily issue foregoing statement unless required to respond to specific press inquiry.

In conversations with private individuals, you may, in addition to drawing on foregoing, point out as appropriate:

1. Proposed ship evacuation would probably be at least as costly as air service to Mexico, especially considering necessary onward travel from Curacao to third country.

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2. Any charges involved in issuance Mexican transit visas are presumably same for all refugees departing Cuba for Mexico and thus not rpt not discriminatory against group in question.

END

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# AIRGRAM

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : The Department of State

1965 FEB 10 - AM 11 35

BY AN ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION DETACH

FEB 8 1965

FROM : Amembassy MEXICO, D. F.

DATE: February 8, 1965

SUBJECT : VISAS: Cuban Refugees

REF : Department's A-305, December 21, 1964; and Embtel 1560, January 6, 1965.

As of interest in referenced connection, the Embassy attaches a free translation of an article which appeared on the February 4 front page of "Excelsior," a leading Mexico City newspaper.

Publicity of this nature, plus the tightening up on illegal entries along the border, may incline the Mexican Government to restrict the issuance of transit visas in the future.

With regard to illegal border crossings, U. S. immigration sources at the Embassy report but very few of these subsequent to the Ambassador's conversation with Secretary of Government Echeverria, reported in Embtel 1560. In several of the recent instances, the apprehended Cubans were escorted back across the border and placed in the custody of Mexican immigration officials. This would appear to be a satisfactory solution to the problem of illegal entries posed in the Department's A-305. Given the sensitivity of the Cuban "grapevine" in Mexico, it is believed that these apprehensions will deter others from attempting illegal entry.

Concerning the implied criticism of the Embassy in the "Excelsior" article, the Department might wish to consider ways and means to accelerate the clearance process. Some 160 clearances were received during the past few days, but about 1,000 requests for clearance are

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

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Drafted by: CCA:JSHenderson/dt

Copy and Classification Approved by: CABOCHISTRA

Clearances:

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still pending. In connection with the processing of immigrant visas for Cubans, after the receipt of clearances, the Embassy, would appreciate further consideration of the suggestions contained in its A-1216, dated April 17, 1964, subject: "Cuban Refugee Problem."

*Joseph S. Henderson*  
Joseph S. Henderson  
Counselor of Embassy  
for Consular Affairs

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Encl. No. 1  
A-683 from Mexico

23a

TRANSLATION

EXCELSIOR, February 4, 1965

ISLE OF CUBANS IN MEXICO

- \* Mendalde 823: Center of Concentration
- \* Waiting to leave for the United States
- \* They ask for Money, Food and Clothing

By Fernando Aranzabal, Excelsior Reporter

A singular and numerous family lives at Martin Mendalde 823, Colonia del Valle: 68 men, women and children, who are not allowed to work or engage in any lucrative business, even though they all are in excellent health.

There are persons that in other times, in another country, have worked and have enjoyed comfortable economic situations. But now they have no more than what they are wearing. Their nourishment consists of what others give them. They have lost everything. Even their country.

All are Cubans. They are here in transit, waiting for the U. S. Government to authorize their definite entry to that country, so they may be able to work, remake their lives, educate their young; finally: Start a new life.

The family is renewed and changed almost daily. The ones that obtain their permission for residency, leave immediately to the United States. But others arrive: by plane, on fishing boats that surreptitiously leave Cuban waters or as stoways on foreign cargo vessels.

Before, it was easy for them to enter the United States. They crossed the dividing line, turned themselves in to the migration authorities, asked for political asylum, obtained it and at the same time succeeded in obtaining one hundred dollars to live on until they found employment.

The situation has now changed. Since January 30, 1965, no Cuban will be able to enter U. S. territory if he does not have the residence permit in his pocket.

This means that, in the future, the Cubans that escape from their country and arrive in Mexico, will have to wait here three or four months, the time it takes the U. S. Embassy to grant the permission in question.

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A-683 from Mexico

A GRAVE PROBLEM MAY ARISE

This situation can bring a grave problem for the Mexican authorities, because, in a short time, there won't be 68, but many more Cubans that are here, without a job, waiting to enter the United States.

Hilario Goffi Acosta and Max Santana, also Cubans, who, by donations and with their own money maintain the house at Martin Mendale 823 and pay the transportation costs of their countrymen, have foreseen the problem, and ask the following:

1.-That the Embassy of the United States in Mexico give preference and resolve as soon as possible the applications for residency presented by Cubans.

2.-That the people of Mexico, D. F. help them--with money, foodstuffs, clothing and shoes--to make the refugees' stay less bitter.

In the house at Martin Mendalde 823--10 rooms--live one dozen children. The youngest 3 years old; the oldest 14. They pass the time of day by playing in the bedrooms and in the patio.

The other 56 persons are adults. They are fishermen, captains of cargo ships, chauffeurs, slaughtermen, merchants, industrial technicians. They all speak of the "terrible situation present in Cuba" and dream of "a new life."

Among them, Manuel Cordera, owner and captain of the fishing boat in which he made his trip to Mexico, with relatives and friends, tells that "he escaped from his country when the Government denied him a little milk for his 10 year old son, who had had an operation and needed good nourishment."

/dt

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# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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ACTION: Amconsul CASABLANCA 76

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INFO: AmEmbassy MADRID 766  
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Ref contel 133 repeated info Madrid 10, Rabat 367.

Reftel describes apparently satisfactory procedure, utilizing UNHCR facilities, for assisting limited number (i.e., stowaways) Cuban refugees/involved and transferring them to Madrid where they can apply for U.S. visas. Unless addressee posts foresee problems, Department has no objection handling possible future refugees same manner.

Embassy Madrid requested comment on organizations offering assistance once refugees arrive Spain and question of expeditious processing U.S. visas.

END

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NJ 93-173  
By JW, NARA, Date 12-17-93

Drafted by:

Telegraphic transmission and

ARA/CCA:JJMullin:vc 2/4/65 Classification approved by: ARA/CCA - Mr. Bowdler

Clearances:

VO - Mr. Ylitalo  
ORM - Mr. Falk

AFN - Mr. Chase  
WE - Mr. Ortiz

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