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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

31 October 2017

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Reference: F-2017-01849

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is a final response to your 1 June 2017 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, received in the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator on 1 June 2017, for **a copy of records, electronic or otherwise, pertaining to: Operation Peter Pan**. We processed your request in accordance with the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended, and the CIA Information Act, 50 U.S.C. § 3141, as amended. We conducted a search for records that would reveal an openly acknowledged affiliation and located two previously released documents, consisting of 17 pages.

To the extent that your request also seeks records that would reveal a classified association between the CIA and the subject, if any exist, we can neither confirm nor deny having such records, pursuant to Section 3.6(a) of Executive Order 13526, as amended. If a classified association between the subject and this organization were to exist, records revealing such a relationship would be properly classified and require continued safeguards against unauthorized disclosure. You may consider this finding a denial of this portion of your request pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information exempt from disclosure by statute. In this case, the relevant statutes are Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, 50 U.S.C. § 3507, as amended, and Section 102A(i)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. 3024(i)(1), as amended. I have enclosed an explanation of exemptions for your reference and retention. As the CIA Information and Privacy Coordinator, I am the CIA official responsible for this determination. You have the right to appeal this response to the Agency Release Panel, in my care, within 90 days from the date of this letter. Please include the basis of your appeal.

If you have any questions regarding our response, you may contact us at:

Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505  
Information and Privacy Coordinator  
703-613-3007 (Fax)

Please be advised that you may seek dispute resolution services from the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) of the National Archives and Records Administration. OGIS offers mediation services to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies. You may reach CIA's FOIA Public Liaison at:

703-613-1287 (FOIA Hotline)

The contact information for OGIS is:

Office of Government Information Services  
National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road—OGIS  
College Park, MD 20740-6001  
202-741-5770  
877-864-6448  
202-741-5769 (fax)  
[ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov)

Contacting the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not affect your right to pursue an administrative appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison Fong", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Allison Fong  
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

## Explanation of Exemptions

### Freedom of Information Act:

- (b)(1) exempts from disclosure information currently and properly classified, pursuant to an Executive Order;
- (b)(2) exempts from disclosure information which pertains solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Agency;
- (b)(3) exempts from disclosure information that another federal statute protects, provided that the other federal statute either requires that the matters be withheld, or establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld. The (b)(3) statutes upon which the CIA relies include, but are not limited to, the CIA Act of 1949;
- (b)(4) exempts from disclosure trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is obtained from a person and that is privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) exempts from disclosure inter-and intra-agency memoranda or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) exempts from disclosure information from personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy;
- (b)(7) exempts from disclosure information compiled for law enforcement purposes to the extent that the production of the information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings; (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source or, in the case of information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source; (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger any individual's life or physical safety;
- (b)(8) exempts from disclosure information contained in reports or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of, or for use of an agency responsible for regulating or supervising financial institutions; and
- (b)(9) exempts from disclosure geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

April 2012

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

COUNTRY **Cuba**  
 SUBJECT *Sudden drop in number of Cuban Refugee Children*

REPORT NO. CO- [REDACTED]  
 DATE DISTR. *21 Jun 62*  
 NO. PAGES *2*  
 REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. *Jun 62*  
 PLACE & DATE ACQ. *---/Jun 62*

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national engaged in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] duties [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] in a position to report accurately [REDACTED]

(b)(1)  
 (b)(3)  
 (c)

[This report was developed by an AFCEA Air Force representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. During the week of 10-16 June we noticed a definite drop in the number of Cuban children departing from Cuba for the US. During this week, we noticed the highest drop in unaccompanied children traveling to the US from Cuba during the past nine months.
2. In the past we had been averaging 200 children per week which continued until about three weeks ago. Since then we have been receiving some 60-70 children per week. During the week, 10-16 June, 77 children came but all arrived in the first two days of the week. Since Wednesday, 13 June, we received only 1-2 children per day.
3. We have not received any information from Cuba as to why this sudden drop in the number of unaccompanied children. There is a possibility that Castro is now enforcing an order that unaccompanied children would not be permitted to travel to the US. On the other hand, it could be as a result of the ban on American postal and bank money orders which is just now taking effect. It will probably be several weeks before we can get information on the sudden cut off.

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~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

GROUP I  
 Excluded from automatic

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1998



SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION ON TOP AND BOTTOM			
<del>UNCLASSIFIED</del> <del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> <del>SECRET</del>			
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	C/WH/4/PA-Prop	S/IS	12/22/55
2			
3			
4	WH/4/Exec	J/ID	12 Dec
5	WH/4/Registry	W/DIS	
6	WH/4/PA-Regail		
ACTION		DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
Remarks:			
<p>To 1: For any further routing you feel needed.</p> <p>To 5: Copy attached for your memo through.</p> <p>To 6: File CRC-Publicity</p> <p>No further action contemplated.</p>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
WH/4/PA-Prop			8 Dec
<del>UNCLASSIFIED</del> <del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> <del>SECRET</del>			

FORM NO. 237  
1 APR 55

Replaces Form 30-4 which may be used.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1955 O-342531

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL

~~SECRET~~  
**CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM**  
**RELEASE IN FULL 1998**

8 December 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/WH/4/PA-MWOP

SUBJECT: Open Hearing of Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees to Consider Problem of Concentration of Cuban Refugees in the Miami area

1. In accordance with your instructions, I attended the subject hearing from 1330 to 1630 hours on 6 December 1961 for the purpose of monitoring the testimony of Dr. Jose MIRO Cardona, President of the CRC, who was summoned as the first witness instead of Assistant Secretary of State Woodward who was late arriving. I heard the testimonies of Dr. MIRO, Bishop Carroll of the Catholic Diocese of Miami, Mr. Woodward, and part of the testimony of Congressman FASCALL of Florida. The hearing is being fully reported by the press, TV, and radio so I will limit this memorandum to a few comments of possible interest in connection with our operations.

2. When MIRO first received the summons to this hearing he remarked to Colonel Johnson that he was especially concerned about young Cubans of fighting age being moved from the area but he would be unable to protest without bringing up for discussion the sensitive matter of plans for military action. However, at the hearing he took the position of being strongly opposed to any large-scale re-settlement program on the grounds that splitting them up and re-settling them around the country would be a terrible blow to their morale, would give them a feeling of defeat and would therefore militate against a united anti-CASTRO effort and the establishment of a post-CASTRO democratic regime in Cuba. He said Cubans have congregated in Miami (Dade County) because it is near their homeland and they --- men, women, and children --- exist from day to day on the hope of being able to "return to Cuba fighting." In this connection, one of the Senators asked MIRO when the refugees might expect to return to Cuba, saying this was information the Sub-Committee needed in order to evaluate the problem. MIRO and his translator (probably Ernesto ARAGON) discussed this between themselves for about a minute and MIRO then replied that he could not answer this because Communist Cuba is a problem not only of the Cubans, but of the whole American continent, and of the whole free world. This was the only question touching on possible military action and it was not pursued beyond his answer. While he opposed any large-scale re-settlement program, MIRO did say he had advised the Cubans to serve in the U.S. armed forces or accept temporary relocation elsewhere until they can return to Cuba. I was unable to get a copy of MIRO's statement, which he read in very poor English at the beginning of the session, but Mr. Warner, our legislative liaison representative, said he would try to get one for us today. Important excerpts from it were quoted on TV and in press reports (see New York Times, Washington Post and News clippings attached).

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3. During MIRO's question and answer period, following the reading of his statement, a situation which I felt was embarrassing was created by a brief visit to the hearing by Senator Wiley, ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee who is not a member of the Sub-Committee on Refugees. After Senator Wiley arrived MIRO, in response to a question from Senator Hart, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, related in detail the circumstances and time of his disaffection with Castro, stating specifically that he had resigned as Prime Minister and describing the present situation of a Communist police state ruling the people through terror. Senator Wiley then posed a few needling questions on the same subjects such as the following: Did you know CASTRO was a Communist when you were Prime Minister? Did you resign or were you fired? Have the people in Cuba swallowed CASTRO's Communism hook, line, and sinker? MIRO and the translator seemed to bristle a little and the translator remarked that MIRO had just answered those questions, but the answers were of course repeated for Senator Wiley. Wiley and MIRO were the only participants opposing relocation of the refugees, but for very different reasons. Wiley seemed to feel the problem should be handled by Florida political, civic and religious leaders without involving the Federal Government, since the Cubans are just visitors to this country, the U.S. has such heavy expenses trying to maintain the peace, etc. He was opposed to any Federal aid to the Cuban refugees, apparently including that already in effect which is reportedly inadequate. Senator Hart and other members of the Sub-Committee appeared to be sympathetic to the position of Bishop Carroll and Congressman Fascal that speedy Federal help is necessary to relieve the growing unemployment and school problems occasioned by the concentration of these refugees in Dade County. Of the estimated 110,000 Cuban refugees arriving in the U.S. during the last three years, some 75,000 of them are in the Miami area and they are continuing to arrive in large numbers.

4. A copy of the written statement of Bishop Carroll is attached. He felt that one of the principal reasons the Cuban refugees settle in Dade County is that the Federal aid program is not available to them anywhere else. He strongly recommended that the Federal aid program be made available to all Cuban refugees regardless of where in the U.S. they reside, which he felt would be a strong factor in the success of any re-settlement program. He was supported in this recommendation by Mr. Woodward, who said that although this was a matter for decision by the Congress and not the Department, he felt such a change in the Federal aid program would be advisable. Mr. Woodward did not support Dr. MIRO's position that re-settlement of the refugees in other parts of the country would be harmful to the establishment of a democratic post-CASTRO regime in Cuba.

*Martha Tharpe*  
 Martha Tharpe  
 WH/4/FA-PROP

~~SECRET~~



Dr. José Miro Cardona Testifies WASH News Dec 7, 61

## Kremlin Ordered Fidel to Say He's a Red, Hill Probers Told

A Cuban exile leader has told Congress that the Kremlin ordered Cuban Premier Castro to declare he always was a communist.

Dr. José Miro Cardona said at a Senate hearing on problems of Cuban refugees that the declaration by Castro last Friday was meant as a "deliberate challenge to the Inter-American system."

Dr. Miro, who was the first premier under the Castro regime and now is a leader of Cuban exiles in this country, said yesterday that two Castro aides brought back from Moscow orders for the speech.

The hearings resumed today with a series of witnesses scheduled to testify on problems caused by the migration of Cubans to the Miami, Fla., area.

H. Norris Wilson, an official of the U. S. Committee for Refugees, said in a prepared statement that "every Cuban hopes to return home eventually," but many recognize that it might not be for a long time.

### ONE GOAL

Dr. Miro had testified that the Cuban refugees "have but one purpose, to go back fighting. They would rather fight and die than to try and



DR. MIRO CARDONA

renounce their lives in a friendly but foreign country."

If the refugees were moved away from the area nearest their homeland (Florida and particularly the Miami area), Dr. Miro said, "a spirit of defeatism would set in."

But another witness, Arthur H. Patten Jr., of the Dade (Miami) County Commission, said the Federal Government should move immediately to relocate as many of the refugees as possible to other parts of Florida and elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Patten warned that resentment was growing against Latin Americans because the heavy influx of Cubans has created an employment problem.

Sr. Miro said Blas Roca and Lazaro Pena returned from Russia just before Castro declared he had been a Marxist-Leninist since 1943, hiding his ideology to fool the U. S. and his bourgeois followers.

The exile leader said the Castro envoys returned with orders from the Kremlin for the speech and with assurances that Russia would supply military support.

Dr. Miro said he had heard that Castro had 175 Russian MIG jet fighters and Russia is supplying all the oil he needs.

## Plight of Cuban Exiles in U. S. Is Described to Senate Panel

### Miro Cardona Says Most Want to Return and Balk Over Resettlement Efforts

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8

Congressional attention was focused today on two major problems resulting from the steady stream of Cuban refugees fleeing the Castro regime.

The plight of the Cubans, some 30,000 of whom have rejected resettlement opportunities, was presented to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee by Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, chairman of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. He was the first Premier under the Government first established by Fidel Castro.

There are more than 100,000 Cuban exiles in the United States. Some 70,000, mostly unemployed, have settled in Dade County (Miami) in Florida.

As outlined by Dr. Miro Cardona, the two problems are these:

Those in South Florida want to stay there to await their first opportunity to return to their homeland to fight for a free Cuba. There also is the question of how they would fare if they gave up their present relief status.

There is an economic urgency for them to relocate elsewhere in the United States and integrate into the American community as a whole. Present law and regulations make the refugees hesitate.

#### Obsession Is Noted

"He [the Cuban] has but one wish, one idea, one obsession, to go back to his country as soon as possible," Dr. Miro Cardona said. In another reference to the exiles, he declared:

"They want to keep intact their dignity. They do not fear adversity, but they want to go back. There lies the fundamental reason of the Cuban exiles' determination to stay in Miami, one hour's flight from Cuba."

The Most Rev. Coleman F. Carroll, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Miami, traced the relief work that has gone on since January, 1959.

It was brought out that President Kennedy released a \$13,000,000 fund for the period ending Dec. 31. A \$28,000,000 supplemental fund for the fiscal year ending next June 30 was stymied when Congress adjourned in September. The \$28,000,000 figure was



United Press International Photo  
Dr. Jose Miro Cardona at Senate hearing yesterday.

set, when it was expected that the influx of exiles would remain about the same as then prevailed. However, it was emphasized, new refugees are reaching South Florida at a rate of some 2,000 a week.

#### Bishop Notes Irony

"The irony of the Federal program at the present time," Bishop Carroll told the Senate panel, "is that, on the one hand, the Federal Government is anxious to have the Cuban refugees resettle, and, in various ways, strongly urges them to settle in other parts of the country. But on the other hand, the Federal Government established policies that limit the advantages of its relief program only to those who reside in Dade County."

He recommended an intensive effort to resettle the exiles, but with employment available in the areas designated for them. He added:

"If, for some reason, when the refugees arrive at these designated areas the promised assistance."

Robert F. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs, predicted

that the influx of Cuban refugees would continue as long as Dr. Castro remained in power. "The Cuban people," he added, "now are subject to a new elite which owes its first allegiance to Moscow. I doubt that the Cuban people will follow."

# Plight of Cuban Refugees in U.S. Described at Senatorial Hearing

By Richard L. Lyons  
Staff Reporter

A Senate subcommittee opened hearings yesterday on what to do about thousands

of Cuban refugees in Miami who can't go home, can't find work and don't want to move. More than 150,000 have fled Fidel Castro's regime to the United States, most of them to the Miami area. Most are penniless, unable to speak English or to find jobs in an already depressed area. They are living in crowded shelter and existing on emergency Federal aid of \$2,250,000 a month plus church, private and local government aid.

The hearings were called to consider what further action Congress should take. Jose Miro Cardona, a leader of the Cuban exiles, said the refugees don't want to split up and resettle around the country because, all live for the day when they can fight their way home to Cuba.

### Don't Want to Stay

Unlike the 34,000 Hungarian refugees who were speedily funneled through an Army camp to jobs and homes five years ago, the "shipwrecked" Cubans, while deeply grateful, don't want to stay, said Miro. "They await, day after day, the deeply desired order to take to arms to fight communism, and especially to fight it in Cuba," said Miro. He added, however, that he has advised his people to serve in the United States armed forces or accept temporary relocation elsewhere until they can go home.

Miro was Castro's first premier for 39 days until he quit in protest against firing squads and other excesses. He said he did not know then that Castro was a Communist—a deception which the Cuban ruler boastfully revealed last week.

Miami officials urged an intensified resettlement program, but said that in any case the cost of helping the refugees should be largely a Federal responsibility.

The Most Rev. Coleman W.

Carroll, Catholic Bishop of Miami, said his diocese has provided more than \$1,250,000 in aid to the Cuban refugees.

### "Discrimination" Protested

Bishop Coleman protested against the "discrimination" of the Federal Government in helping pay teaching costs of 10,000 Cuban children in public schools, but paying nothing for 4000 in parochial and other private schools.

He said resettlement would solve a large part of the problem, but urged that Federal help not be cut off from those who did not want to leave the Miami area. To encourage resettlement he recommended that Federal aid be made available wherever the refugees go, rather than, as now, only in the Miami area.

Robert Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said this last suggestion might be advisable but that this was not a matter for his department to decide.

Woodward said Castro's revelation that he had been a Communist all along should wipe out any doubts as to the extent of his "treachery and deceit" in rising to power. Castro's promises to the people were part of a "cynical design" to make Cuba another Communist satellite, said Woodward. He predicted that liberty eventually will triumph in Cuba.

## In Congress TODAY

### Senate

In adjournment until Jan. 10

**Committee:**  
**Joint Economic Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy** 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Open hearings on the problems of European integration and the integration of Japan and Western trade policies. To hear Robert H. Ross, Theodore Geiger, & Clark Bell, president, Pack of America National Trust and Savings Association; J. Fredic Debus, economist; Warren E. Hubberger, professor of economic development; John H. Johnson, Jerome H. Cohen, dean, graduate studies, Bernard Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, New York University, Room 4221, New Bldg.

**Subcommittee on Refugees**  
 10 a. m. Open hearings on the Cuban refugee problem. To hear Robert Woodruff, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; Jose Miro Cardona, chairman Cuban Revolutionary Council; Rep. Dennis B. Fawell, D-Tex.; Bishop Coleman F. Carroll of Miami; Robert King High, mayor of Miami; Arthur Patton, Dade County, Fla., Metropolitan Commission; Irene McNary, Dade County manager; Judith Green, reporter, Miami Herald, Room 1502, New Bldg.

### House

In adjournment until Jan. 10.

**Committee:**  
**Judiciary, Special Subcommittee on Taxation of Interest Income**, 10 a. m. Open. To hear representatives of the National Cancer Association, Wallgreen Drug Stores, Kable and Campbell, Granite Falls, N. C., and various state representatives, Room 405, Old Bldg.

**Select Committee on Export Control**, 10 a. m. Open. To further investigate and study the administration, operation and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts. To hear Jack N. Behrman, assistant secretary for International Affairs, Department of Commerce; William P. Bundy, deputy assistant secretary for International Security, Department of Defense; Robert N. Evans, general counsel, Department of the Treasury; Davis Strubbe, Bureau of Customs, Department of Commerce; A. J. Edwards, Bureau of Customs, Room 313-A, Old Bldg.

**Select Committee on Small Business**, Subcommittee No. 2, 10 a. m. On television and radio advertising opportunities for small business. To hear governmental and public witnesses, Caucus Room, Old Bldg.

STATEMENT OF MR. WOODWARD BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON CUBAN REFUGEES

December 6, 1961

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

It is both a privilege and timely to be offered this opportunity to provide you with an appraisal of our relations with Cuba as they affect our policies toward the question of Cuban refugees.

As you know, the Castro Communist regime in Cuba has shown the same disregard for human and civil rights that has characterized the Communist dictatorships of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. If any doubt lingered in Cuba or elsewhere abroad regarding the true nature and dimension of what has happened in Cuba, Fidel Castro himself on December 1 made clear the treachery of his rise to power on the basis of deceit and oppression. He revealed all too clearly that the glowing promises he made to the Cuban people for a better life were merely "window-dressing", a "cloak" for his and his Communist friends' cynical design to make Cuba into another satellite. But Castro's confession of systematic betrayal of the Cuban people and of his regime's subservience to the imperialist aims of the Sino-Soviet Bloc come as no surprise to the Department's observers of the Cuban scene.

Thousands of Cubans have fled the regime's terror and found haven in many countries of the Free World. The great majority have sought to come to this country and, consistent with our traditional policy of offering refuge to the oppressed, we have facilitated their entry and assisted them after they arrived. It is in the spirit of American tradition to offer this kind of refuge and aid - and I believe it is desirable that we continue to do so.

As to our present relations with Cuba, we continue to regard with grave concern the threat to the peace and security of the Hemisphere posed by the Castro-Communist regime. We remain firmly convinced that the Cuban people will not tolerate indefinitely their betrayal and enslavement by the Castro-Communist regime. Despite the organized efforts of the Communists to extinguish the spirit of Martí and the love of freedom and liberty, the sense of individual dignity continue to burn in the hearts of Cuban patriots in Cuba and will in our judgment eventually triumph over the alien system that the Castro-Communist regime is attempting to impose upon the Cuban people. A new oligarchy has been formed in Cuba; the Communists call it the "dictatorship of the proletariat". Castro has told the Cuban people that membership in the new oligarchy will be governed by stiffer and stiffer requirements, i.e. complete subservience to the Communist ideology. Gone now

are the

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are the hopes that the Cuban people had in ousting the Batista dictatorship that at least they would realize a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Now they are subject to the dictates of the new elite, an oligarchy that owes its loyalty to Moscow first, and Cuba second. We doubt that the Cuban people in their hearts are prepared to follow their fallen idol, Fidel Castro, in public confession that all that the teachings of their apostle, Jose Marti, are now without meaning for them. Castro's recent effort to please his Communist masters once again revealed his feet of clay -- an uninspiring sight.

We have not abandoned the beleaguered Cubans nor do we regard the Castro Communist regime as permanent. We have been in constant consultation with our Latin American friends and neighbors with respect to the Cuban problem. Two days ago the Council of the Organization of American States voted to hold a meeting of Foreign Ministers under the Rio Treaty on next January 10 to determine how best to meet the Cuban threat to the peace and security of the Hemisphere. The U. S. firmly supported the initiative taken by the Government of Colombia calling for the Foreign Ministers meeting.

With respect to the Cubans who continue to seek the protection of our shores, we expect the rate of Cuban emigration to the U.S. to remain steadily at the present volume as long as the Castro Communist regime continues to permit this trickle of the army thousands of Cubans seeking to escape. It is in our foreign policy interest to ensure that the integration of these Cuban refugees into American communities proceeds as smoothly as possible.

As has been previously stated, State and County laws of Florida do not permit welfare services to be given to those who have not lived in the area for at least five years, and one year, respectively, except hospital care in cases of emergency. Consequently, all of the Cuban Refugees needing medical, surgical, dental assistance, as well as general hospital-care and, in particular, women requiring care during pregnancy and confinement, could turn only to the private agencies for help. During this second period, prominent citizens and private agencies continued to press for the establishment of a public relief program.

#### MARCH 1, 1961 TO DATE

On February 1, 1961, Secretary Ribicoff came to Miami. On March 1, 1961, the present Federal program was initiated. The Federal program as it now exists in Dade County (the Miami area) has very definitely relieved the situation to a great extent, although the basic problems have yet to be resolved. In the program of the private agencies - and I speak for the Catholic Welfare Bureau - there has been a scrupulous effort made to avoid any duplication of services granted by the Cuban Refugee Center established as the result of the Government program.

Every effort has been made to see that the Cubans coming to the private agencies for help are aware of the services available through the Government's program, and are urged to use them. Nevertheless, during the period March 1, 1961 to October 31, 1961 (eight months), the Health and Welfare Agencies of the Diocese of Miami rendered services to the Cuban Refugees in the amount of \$561,243.81.

In addition, during the past year, \$273,423.00 has been expended for the education of Cuban children in parochial schools.

IV. PRESENT CONDITIONS IN MIAMI

It would be helpful, at this time, to consider certain specific aspects of the current situation in the Miami area, resultant from the Cuban Refugee problem:

(a) COMMUNITY CONFLICT: The community conflict and tension caused by the influx of large refugee or immigrant groups are nothing new in the United States. The fact that misunderstandings arise from different cultures and different languages should not be a surprise to any of us. It is felt, however, that this conflict should not be ignored, but that a concentrated effort must be made by all responsible persons and organizations to dispel the ignorance that breeds mistrust and misunderstanding, and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and acceptance of these cultural differences.

(b) RELIEF: Since adequate welfare services are not available for American citizens in South Florida, many problems are created thereby. As has been stated, welfare aid in Florida is relatively non-existent; relief is left to the counties. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that, frequently, relief offered to the Cuban Refugees by the Federal program is not sufficient to supply the minimum needs and it does discriminate against those who have larger families.

(c) RESETTLEMENT: The Resettlement of the Cuban Refugees in other parts of the United States, is, unquestionably, an answer to a large part of the problem. It is, however, not the COMPLETE answer! I believe, we must accept the fact that some of the Cubans will be, for various reasons, very reluctant to accept any proposal for resettlement.

Recently, I questioned a prominent Cuban Refugee on this matter. He is, in my opinion, a man of very sound and prudent judgement. His answer to the question of whether or not Cuban Refugees are willing to migrate to other parts of the country is contained in the following observations.

It is difficult to convince the Cuban Refugees that they should leave the Miami area; but when they are offered good job-opportunities to improve their situation, they are willing to migrate. The given reasons against migrating from the Miami area include:

(1) Should a Cuban Refugee show initiative and voluntarily depart the Miami area, looking for work in another part of the country, and should he prove unsuccessful in his efforts, then there are no financial resources to return to Miami where Federal aid is available to him.

(2) The Cuban Refugees are fearful of the language barrier should they move to an all-American community.

(3) Cold weather is a serious problem for them, principally because of expense involved in the procurement of winter wardrobe.

(4) Miami holds forth the opportunity, to the Cuban Refugees, of their being able to receive relatives, friends, and people coming every day from Cuba, with news, messages, and other things, from former Cuban associates who are still under the Castro Regime.



In my opinion, we would not be justified, at this time, in accepting the idea of welfare assistance being withdrawn from those who refuse to move from the Miami area. Resettlement, if it is to be successful, must be on a sound planning basis; and resettlement, in itself, without good job-opportunities, would succeed only in spreading the problem so thin around the country that it would become unnoticed.

**(d) CUBAN REFUGEES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY:** The current policy limits participation in the Federal program solely to those who have been registered in Miami, and are currently living in Dade County; or, having lived in Dade County, have been resettled elsewhere by a resettlement agency. This policy would seem to be discriminatory and short-sighted. It defeats the purpose of the resettlement program.

It is a fact that Cuban Refugees enter the United States at places other than Miami, namely, they come in small boats and land at Key West; they go from Cuba to another country, such as Jamaica, and then enter the United States at such cities as New Orleans and New York.

Because of the present policy established in the Federal program, these Cuban Refugees must come to Miami, if they are to receive assistance. The result of this policy is, that there is a movement, into Miami, of Cuban Refugees from other areas. The Refugee, as stated above, who works out his own resettlement and goes to another place on his own initiative in search of a betterment of his situation - and, after he is there, finds himself in need of assistance - cannot obtain any assistance, nor does he have any way of returning to Miami to receive this assistance. He is caught in a No-Man's Land of being ineligible for local public funds, and Federal assistance for Cuban Refugees.

The irony of the Federal program, at the present time, is that - on the one hand - the Federal Government is anxious to have the Cuban Refugees resettle, and, in various ways, strongly urges them to settle in other parts of the country; but - on the other hand - the Federal Government established policies that limit the advantages of its relief program only to those who reside in Dade County.

**(e) UNACCOMPANIED CUBAN CHILDREN:** The problem of assisting Cuban children who come to the United States, without the care and protection of their parents, is one that continues to grow. This particular work has been included in the Federal program for Cuban Refugees, from the very beginning. Without Federal funds, it would be impossible to provide for them. We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the support received from the Federal Government, and to acknowledge the excellent cooperation of State, Federal Agencies, and Officials. We are of the conviction that the program conducted by the Catholic Welfare Bureau of Miami, in cooperation with Catholic Charity Agencies throughout the country, and the similar program for Protestant and Jewish children, are examples of what can be achieved when Federal, State, and voluntary welfare agencies work together.

(f) SCHOOLS: According to reports of the Dade County Superintendent of Schools, there are approximately ten-thousand Cuban children enrolled in the public-school system of Dade County. The private-school systems have an enrollment of approximately four-thousand Cuban children, making a total of fourteen thousand Cuban children attending the schools in Dade County. The Catholic school system has, at the present time, 3127 Cuban children enrolled. Of this number, 2496 are in grade schools, and 631 are in high schools. This is, indeed, a very serious problem for our education system, and has placed a very heavy financial burden upon the Catholics of the Diocese of Miami. It represents a saving to the tax-payers of Dade County - based upon the public school superintendent's figure of \$390 per year, per child - the sum of \$1,219,530 each year.

It should be recalled that - in any review of the problem of educating Cuban Refugee children - these children were welcomed to the United States by the Government; and it would seem, therefore, to be the obligation of the Government - through its Health, Welfare and Education Department - to provide for the well-being of these Cuban Refugee children while they are in the United States; to care for them by providing housing, food, clothing and education. When in Cuba, the only school most of these children knew, was the Catholic school. It would seem to be discriminatory on the part of the Federal Government when, through its Health, Welfare and Education Department, it refuses to assist the Cuban child whose parents enroll him in a Catholic school. The Cuban people cannot understand why - in a country that has shown its goodness and charity, by assisting them in every other welfare department - in the field of education, there should be such discrimination.

(g) ADULT EDUCATION: In the field of Adult Education, the private agencies have made a significant contribution toward the adjustment of the Cuban Refugee to his new surroundings, by providing facilities whereby a knowledge of the English language may be acquired. This work was entirely in the hands of private schools and private agencies, until the Federal Government adopted its present program of assistance, in March of 1961. Since then, the public school system has initiated adult classes for the Cuban Refugees, and, incidentally, has received substantial assistance in this work from the Federal Government.

The Diocese of Miami, through its various educational and welfare institutions, has conducted adult education classes for the Cuban Refugees, for the past two years. During that time, 4300 Cuban adults have attended the English Language Classes, at the CENTRO HISPANO CATOLICO (Catholic Spanish Center); and the Center currently has enrolled 400 Cuban adults in these classes.

#### V. ADMISSION OF CUBAN REFUGEES TO THE UNITED STATES

The United States Government has established the policy of not expelling any Cuban who has come to this country, whether he arrives without a visa, as a tourist, or otherwise. All Cubans that have arrived here and expressed a desire to stay, have been granted asylum; all requests for visa waivers, for children under eighteen years of age, have been granted.

It has been the policy, however, of the United States Government toward those eighteen years of age and over, to grant visa waivers only to those who have a husband, wife, or children, in the United States. As a result of this firm policy of the United States Government, the average Cuban has no hope of getting to the United States from Cuba, unless he can first get to another country, or he comes here in a boat. Without a visa waiver, he will not be allowed to board a plane in Havana for the United States.

It is my belief that the best interests of the United States and the Cuban people would be served, if this present policy of the Government was suspended, and the Airlines be given authority to board any passenger in Havana, provided he could obtain a reservation. This would not lead to an increase in the number of Refugees since the number of Cubans leaving Cuba is restricted by the limit on the number of air-flights permitted by the Cuban Government; but, it would give all Cubans a fair chance to get out of the country. The problem of screening and making security-checks on Refugees arriving in the country would not be anymore difficult with this suggested plan than it is at the present time.

The Officials of the Department of State and Department of Justice have been most cooperative in all problems, insofar as lies within their power, regarding admission to the United States.

## VI.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Resettlement:

An intensified effort should be made, to resettle the Cuban Refugees; and special emphasis should be placed upon the fact that employment be available in areas that are designated for them. If, for some reason, when the Cuban Refugees arrive at these designated areas, the promised employment is not available, then they should be guaranteed assistance.

The voluntary resettlement agencies can effectively resolve this problem, if they are supported by a broad program of public relations which would call attention - not only to the needs of these people, but also to their talents and skills.

B. Relief:

1. A more adequate financial relief program should be provided, especially for those who have large families.
2. Extension of the surplus food program.
3. Use of voluntary agencies to provide more distribution points for surplus foods. This can be done without danger of duplication.
4. Expansion of medical care through the use of voluntary hospitals and clinics.
5. The Cuban Refugees should be eligible for relief under the Federal program no matter where they are living in the United States, even though they are not registered in Miami, and resettled by a resettlement agent.

C. Admission Policy:

The Airlines should be permitted to board passengers in Havana for the United States, without visa waivers or visas.

D. Schools:

Because the education of these Cuban children in the schools of Miami is a welfare problem, the Health, Welfare and Education Department should work out a formula that would provide relief for the Cuban children attending private schools in the Miami area.

VII. CONCLUSION

I should like to state, to you Honorable gentlemen, the fact that, in my judgement, it is the unanimous opinion of the Cuban Refugees in the Miami area,

the United States Government is trying to help them and to improve the emergency aid program in their behalf. They all agree that no other country in the world would give them similar help under similar circumstances. They are grateful beyond words, to the American people, and, especially, to the United States Government.

Signed: Coleman F. Carroll

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