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STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY—1963-65
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT
Storage

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

PART 5



Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi, *Chairman*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas | EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, Illinois |
| SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina | ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska |
| THOMAS J. DODD, Connecticut | HIRAM L. FONG, Hawaii |
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| BIRCH BAYH, Indiana | |
| QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota | |
| JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, Maryland | |
| GEORGE A. SMATHERS, ¹ Florida | |

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi, *Chairman*

THOMAS J. DODD, Connecticut, *Vice Chairman*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas | ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska |
| SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina | EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, Illinois |
| BIRCH BAYH, Indiana | HUGH SCOTT, Pennsylvania |
| GEORGE A. SMATHERS, ¹ Florida | |

J. G. SOURWINE, *Chief Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

¹ Succeeded Olin D. Johnston, deceased.



RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, That testimony heretofore taken by the subcommittee in executive session from the witnesses named below, as part of the subcommittee's investigation of security in the State Department, and not previously made public, is hereby authorized to be released from the injunction of secrecy, printed, and made public.

Frank L. Auerbach
David I. Belisle
William O. Boswell
Edwin A. Burkhardt
Abram Chayes
William J. Crockett
Victor H. Dikeos
Allyn C. Donaldson
Frederick G. Dutton
Thomas Ehrlich
Wilson C. Flake
Richard A. Frank
Col. George W. French, Jr.
Henri G. Grignon
Elmer D. Hill
Harry M. Hite
Stanley E. Holden
Harris H. Huston
Robert D. Johnson
Frances G. Knight
Eugene Krizek
John S. Leahy, Jr.

Seymour Levenson
Raymond A. Loughton
J. Edward Lyerly
Robert J. McCarthy
Charles H. Mace
Allen B. Moreland
Lawson A. Moyer, Jr.
John R. Norpel, Jr.
Otto F. Otepka
George James Pasquale
Richard I. Phillips
John F. Reilly
Joseph E. Rosetti
Hon. Dean Rusk
Abba P. Schwartz
Terence J. Shea
Charles Shinkwin
Frederick W. Traband, Jr.
Thomas F. Valenza
William Wieland
Hessel E. Yntema, Jr.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman.*
THOMAS J. DODD, *Vice Chairman.*
OLIN D. JOHNSTON.
JOHN L. McCLELLAN.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA.
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.
KENNETH B. KEATING.
HUGH SCOTT.

Approved October 28, 1964.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued

Resolved, by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, That testimony taken by the subcommittee in executive session from William J. Crockett on May 4, 1965, as part of the subcommittee's investigation of security in the State Department, and not previously made public, is hereby authorized to be released from the injunction of secrecy, printed, and made public.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman.*

THOMAS J. DODD, *Vice Chairman.*

JOHN L. McCLELLAN.

SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.

BIRCH BAYH.

GEORGE A. SMATHERS.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

HUGH SCOTT.

Approved July 6, 1965.

Resolved, by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, That testimony heretofore taken by the subcommittee in executive session from the witness Karl L. Ackerman, Robert L. Berry, and J. Walter Yeagley, as part of the subcommittee's investigation of security in the State Department, and not previously made public, is hereby authorized to be released from the injunction of secrecy, printed, and made public.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman.*

THOMAS J. DODD, *Vice Chairman.*

JOHN L. McCLELLAN.

SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.

BIRCH BAYH.

GEORGE A. SMATHERS.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

HUGH SCOTT.

Approved August 27, 1965.

FOREWORD

The testimony printed here was taken as part of an extensive series of hearings held during 1963, 1964, and part of 1965 on "State Department Security." This volume, subtitled "Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs," is the fifth and last dealing primarily with the work of this Bureau and related matters.

As in the "Otepka Case" series, which was the first published under the general title of "State Department Security," all the testimony is being released except for a few instances of deletions for security reasons. (Any such deletions are indicated in the printed record.)

The subject matter of these hearings included many varied sub-topics, which still were intertwined. There were a number of clearly defined areas of testimony which could be presented separately and other instances in which testimony covering two or more subjects could be combined with satisfactory coherency. Because of the great volume of this hearing record, it became necessary to organize the testimony respecting the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs into larger volumes, each covering more subjects or areas than any of the "Otepka Case" volumes.

Whenever any testimony was excerpted for publication in another place in these series, this is indicated by a row of asterisks. Special care was taken to avoid use of any item out of context.

FORWORD

The testimony printed here was taken as part of an extensive series of hearings held during 1937, 1938, 1939, and part of 1940 on "State Department Security." This volume entitled "Bureau of Security and Information Affairs," is the second in the series, primarily with the focus on the Bureau and related matters.

As in the "Olepta" case, which was the first published under the general title of "State Department Security," all the testimony is being released except for a few instances of deliberate "redaction." (Any such deletions are indicated in the printed record.)

The subject matter of these hearings included many varied and important, which still were intertwined. There were a number of clearly defined areas of testimony which could be prepared separately and other matters, in which testimony concerning two or more subjects could be combined with satisfactory economy. Because of the great volume of this hearing record, it became necessary to organize the testimony, retaining the Bureau of Security and Information Affairs into larger volumes, each covering more subjects or areas than any of the "Olepta" case volumes.

Whenever any testimony was accepted for publication in any form in these reports, this is indicated by a star or asterisk. Special care was taken to exclude all of any form of confidential

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STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY—1963-65

Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT D. JOHNSON, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE PASSPORT OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 5 p.m. in room S-207, U.S. Capitol Building, Senator Kenneth B. Keating presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel, and Frank W. Schroeder, chief investigator.

Senator KEATING. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. JOHNSON, you were previously sworn and that same oath holds over for this proceeding.

Counsel, will you proceed?

Mr. SOURWINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON, at the last session where you testified we were talking about the requirement for certificates with regard to Communist Party membership in connection with passport applications.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you had told us there were sometimes refusals to execute the certificate?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What grounds have been given for refusal to execute this certificate, if you know?

Mr. JOHNSON. In most cases, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional; the others are on conscientious grounds.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is, a passport applicant would claim to be a conscientious objector and, therefore, could not execute an oath?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you also had the claim that the certification or the requirement for it was itself unconstitutional?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has that latter point been adjudicated, do you know?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir, it has not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has there been a ruling on it from the Department of Justice?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has there been a ruling on it from the Legal Division of the State Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think we had asked you for a list of the individuals who had refused to execute this certificate.

Mr. JOHNSON. You had, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. In connection with that list can you show us the reason given in each instance?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You told us that some of the people who had passport applications pending before the new form came out—that is, before the certificate was required—had been asked specially for a statement with respect to their Communist membership or their Communist Party affiliation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was that statement requested under oath?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were the applicants in that case advised with respect to the action that would be taken if they did not file the statement?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir, they were. We would give them a period of 30 days or 60 days—I am not quite sure now which it was—and then tell them if we didn't hear from them at that time we would assume they did not wish their passport?

Mr. SOURWINE. Did anyone receive a passport after having been asked to file a statement with respect to Communist affiliation and having refused to do so?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir, not that I know of. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, since the enactment of the Internal Security Act, Mr. Johnson, have passport applicants been advised respecting the criminal provisions of section 6 of the Internal Security Act?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have any of the applicants ever pulled back and dropped or abandoned their applications after being advised of the criminal penalty in the act for an application by a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have there been many such cases?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not too many; no, sir. But there have been some.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish us with a list of the names of individuals who dropped their passport applications or withdrew after being informed of the criminal provisions of section 6 of the Internal Security Act?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Will you show on that list the application date and the date the case was closed up?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton, in a letter to the chairman of the subcommittee dated August 21, 1963, stated that the information requested above raises "questions to which the Department (State) is not in a position to make reply.")¹

¹ But see letter from the Department of Justice, dated Apr. 6, 1964, on p. 610, pt. 3 of this series.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were there also any cases where the application was dropped after a statement with respect to membership in Communist organizations had been requested?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. These would have been cases before the new form was out?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish us also with a list of the names of individuals involved in passport applications who dropped or abandoned their application after being asked for a statement with respect to membership in Communist organizations?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that just show the date of the application in each case?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the date the affidavit was requested and the date the case was closed out.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.¹

Mr. SOURWINE. We had some discussion about the referral of passport cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution under section 6. I think we were talking mainly about prosecutions under section 6(a)(1), weren't we?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you also make referrals for consideration of prosecution under section 6(a)(2)?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the section that covers the use of a passport by a Communist Party member?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. A member of a Communist organization?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish us with a list of the names of individuals involved in passport cases which were referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of prosecution under section 6(a)(2) of the Internal Security Act?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you indicate the date on which the passport was issued and the date on which the case was referred to the Department of Justice?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you show also the date and nature of any action by the Department of Justice and the date and nature of any action thereafter by the Department of State?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.¹

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Johnson, are you aware of the relatively large number of American nationals transiting Mexico on the way to Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long has the State Department been getting reports on the identities of these individuals.

Mr. JOHNSON. I believe our first reports came in about 3 months or so after the restrictions went into effect.

¹ See letter from the Department of Justice, dated Apr. 6, 1964, on p. 610, pt. 3 of this series.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long ago was that?

Mr. JOHNSON. It would be somewhere in May or June of 1961. The regulations went into effect on January 16, that is restrictions were announced on January 16, 1961, with respect to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where do you get your information about the identities of these individuals?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say in about 99 percent of the cases the information is furnished by the FBI. And the other type we would have is where the individual applied for in Havana for what we call a Swiss protection passport, to return to the United States, and they would indicate in their statement that they had gone to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. You know it has recently been disclosed that the Mexican Government has been requiring identification of all American nationals, and the nationals of other countries, too, but specifically of all American nationals making the flight to Cuba out of Mexico?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Hasn't the Mexican Government been reporting these names to our own Government?

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I don't know that particular part of it at all because all I know is that the information we get is from the FBI.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't get any lists from the Mexican Government as such?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many names, altogether, are in the group that have been reported as American nationals going to Cuba through Mexico?

Mr. JOHNSON. Our records show from about January 16—using the date that the restrictions went into effect—January 16, 1961, through March 31 of this year, there were about 225 American citizens who went to Cuba—

Mr. SOURWINE. That is, that were reported to you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What has been done with the records respecting these individuals? Are they kept in the Passport Office?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have the lists of these names?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish the committee with a list of these names?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that be the order, Mr. Chairman?

Senator KEATING. So ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

List of American nationals reported to have traveled to Cuba without proper authorization was made available to the Internal Security Subcommittee by the Department of Justice under cover of letter from Assistant Secretary of State Dutton dated July 10, 1963.¹

¹ (EDITOR'S NOTE.—The list of American nationals who traveled to Cuba without authorization and the letter here referred to of July 10, 1963, from Assistant Secretary Dutton are reproduced at p. 1402 of the testimony of Abba Schwartz on Nov. 22, 1963. Concerning those Americans who went to Cuba via Mexico the July 10 letter states:

"With respect to your inquiry at the June 20 hearing, for information received by the Department of State from the Mexican Government regarding U.S. citizens who traveled via Mexico to Cuba without proper authorization, the Department wishes to reconfirm to you that the Department of State does not receive any information from the Mexican Government."

(The State Department's letter of July 10 also indicated the Department of Justice has agreed that, if additional names and information can be made available, it will be pleased to furnish them directly to your committee.)

Mr. SOURWINE. Are these Americans a problem? Are their visits to Cuba in any sense a problem for the State Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. Offhand, I would say no, it doesn't present a problem because the majority of these individuals are persons who go to Cuba to visit members of their families. Of course, there are a few Communists in the group.

Mr. SOURWINE. Don't you know that, for instance, a number of persons representing the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have gone to Cuba, have come back and engaged in lecture tours showing movies, showing slides, spreading propaganda, and anti-American and pro-Castro propaganda?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, sir, let me state this: I was confining myself to the individuals who went to Cuba without the authorization of the Department.

In other words, without validation of the passport for that purpose.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you telling us by implication that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee people went with the blessing or at least with the permission of the State Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. Let me put it this way: The criteria in effect were that an exception would be made to the restrictions for individuals who were journalists and newsmen.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Or persons with previous business interests there, and whose travel may be deemed in the best interests of the United States.

Now, most of the individuals I believe that you have in mind—or at least I assume this is the Fair Play for Cuba group—claimed to be journalists, I don't have anything particular in mind.

Mr. SOURWINE. They all did or some of them did?

Mr. JOHNSON. For instance, James Jackson went to Cuba. He came back and lectured under the auspices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Whether he was ever a member is doubtful. He has been a Communist functionary for years. He is the editor of the Worker.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he go with a U.S. passport?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that I don't know because, of the individuals who went to Cuba, there were only about 70 of them, that we know had passports

Mr. SOURWINE. Of these 200-odd there were only 70 who had passports?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Senator KEATING. They are in addition to the 200, aren't they?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, they are included in the 225.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean who had passports that were not valid for Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. In other words, they were violating the passport regulations?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. Let me get this straight, these 225 U.S. citizens who went to Cuba via Mexico includes those who went there legally and illegally?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; these are the ones who went there illegally.

Senator KEATING. I see.

Mr. JOHNSON. And, of the 225 who went there, only 70 of them had been issued passports.

Senator KEATING. And those 70 who had been issued passports did not have their passports validated for Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. You are right, sir, that is right.

Senator KEATING. So that is the extent to which their travel there was illegal?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. Now, the others, outside of that 70, did they not even have passports?

Mr. JOHNSON. You are right, sir.

Senator KEATING. And it is illegal to travel, for a U.S. citizen to travel abroad without a passport?

Mr. JOHNSON. To Cuba, yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. To Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. In the number of 70, is that the number which includes some journalists and some businessmen?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, no. The ones that I am—the 70 that I am concerned about were—the journalists and the businessmen were all validated for Cuba.

Senator KEATING. For Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. There were about 1,500 to 1,600 of them.

Senator KEATING. In this comparable period?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can we have a list of the names of those you have called journalists and businessmen and of others who received passports that were valid for travel to Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. I believe we could develop that information.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would we want that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator KEATING. Well, I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think it might be useful, sir, if you don't feel it is too much to ask the Department to furnish.

Senator KEATING. Does that involve a tremendous burden on the part of the Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. We do have a good breakdown from about the time the blockade came into effect. But we do have records of the previous individuals, I mean we could develop it but it may take time. How long it would take I don't know.

Senator KEATING. Well, suppose we ask that the information be furnished, and if you find that it involves what you feel is an inordinate amount of work on the part of the Passport Office, you advise counsel, and I am sure some arrangement can be made to cut that down.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. SOURWINE. Surely, Mr. Chairman.

(List of names of "journalists and businessmen" and others who received passports valid for Cuba as supplied under a letter to the chairman dated August 21, 1963, from Assistant Secretary Dutton:)

VALIDATIONS FOR CUBA, APRIL 30 TO JULY 30, 1963

Businessmen

1. Schaeffler, William Abegg	May 6, 1963
2. Irving, Thomas Walter	May 3, 1963
3. Summers, Lillian	May 2, 1963
4. Bruce, Mary Elizabeth	May 6, 1963
5. Uncles, Ellen C.	May 2, 1963
6. Thropp, Dorothy	Do.
7. Galub, S. Gaile	May 3, 1963
8. Check, Francis Joseph	Do.
9. Spangler, Robert Kenneth	Do.
10. Nalback, Alfred Mathias	May 7, 1963
11. Guerrero, Olga	May 10, 1963
12. Garcia, Fausto	Do.
13. Madera, Victor M.	Do.
14. Schweitzer, William O.	May 9, 1963
15. Fick, Bette Monroe	May 14, 1963
16. Luik, Christine	May 25, 1963
17. Motherway, Francis Carlton	May 12, 1963
18. Bruner, Keith Joseph	May 14, 1963
19. Lopez, Georgia	May 20, 1963
20. Rojas, Edilta	Do.
21. Arteaga, Antonio	Do.
22. Northrop, Mary Ruth	Do.
23. Murphy, Peter Joseph	May 16, 1963
24. Portela, Amelia Rodriques	Do.
25. Schacher, Maria Josephine	May 14, 1963
26. Alvarado, Angela Juanita	May 15, 1963
27. Richardson, Rita Isabel	Do.
28. Miller, Albert	May 13, 1963
29. Anderson, Benjamin	Do.
30. Baker, Harold	May 23, 1963
31. Sigerist, Alfred George	May 17, 1963
32. Harry, Robert Lee	May 10, 1963
33. Kramer, Kenneth Lee	Do.
34. Oberschmidt, Ervin	Do.
35. Mullock, John Daniel	May 20, 1963
36. Smith, Marjorie	Do.
37. Cohen, Dolores Keith	May 10, 1963
38. Durr, Helen Jeanne	Do.
39. Bell, Ruth	May 29, 1963
40. Gaunt, Marjory Elizabeth	May 17, 1963
41. Lanzara, Mary Ann	May 21, 1963
42. Matarrese, Ann Marie	Do.
43. McGhee, Bernice Caroline	May 17, 1963
44. St. Mary, Edward William	May 20, 1963
45. Uncles, Ellen C.	May 17, 1963
46. Di Natale, Anna Marie	Do.
47. Cady, Ruth Iris	Do.
48. Kiernan, Ann Cecile	May 14, 1963
49. Kriston, Barbara	May 16, 1963
50. McKinnon, Lillian	May 14, 1963
51. Primanzon, Andrea	May 15, 1963
52. Thornton, Betty Delores	May 14, 1963
53. Madera, Victor M.	June 7, 1963
54. Jackson, Paul	Do.
55. Abrahantes, Ramon	June 3, 1963
56. Sinclair, John	June 13, 1963
57. Blasena, Catherine	Do.
58. Denis, Sarah Rosario	June 17, 1963

Businessmen—Continued

59. Henley, James W	June 28, 1963
60. Popkin, Royal	June 21, 1963
61. Elliman, Virginia	Do.
62. Boudin, Leonard B	June 27, 1963
63. Oberschmidt, Ervin	June 18, 1963
64. Wold, Albert Woodrow	June 21, 1963
65. Bighinatti, Enso Victor	June 27, 1963
66. Border, Clinton Larry, Jr	June 28, 1963
67. Huey, Betty Ann	June 26, 1963
68. McCammon, Jeannette Ann	June 28, 1963
69. McConnell, Melisse Elizabeth	Do.
70. Moore, Paul Melvin	June 27, 1963
71. Rabins, Sylvia Goldberg	June 28, 1963
72. Vaitonis, Marjorie Peterson	Do.
73. Webbon, Muriel Anderson	Do.
74. Winters, William P	Do.
75. Chis, Yolanda	July 3, 1963
76. Martinez, James Richard	Do.
77. Rodriguez, Manuela	July 5, 1963
78. Iribarren, Elsie	July 15, 1963
79. Rivera, Luis H	July 18, 1963
80. Sanchez, Modesta	July 22, 1963
81. Kovitz, Philip	July 25, 1963

Newsmen

1. Doane, Mary Goodfellow	June 12, 1963
2. McGowan, Felix	June 27, 1963
3. Grant, Donald Smith	July 5, 1963
4. Mallin, Jay	June 14, 1963
5. Silverberg, Eli	July 15, 1963
6. Buscher, Jessie Stearns	July 12, 1963
7. Howard, Charles P	Do.
8. Hilton, Ronald	July 17, 1963
9. Nelson, Truman	July 18, 1963
10. Haynes, Evelyn Cunningham	Do.
11. Lomax, Louis Emanuel	Do.
12. Robinson, Patricia M	July 12, 1963
13. Hagan, Mary Frances	July 18, 1963
14. Killens, John Oliver	July 23, 1963
15. Polumbaum, Theodore S	July 24, 1963
16. Ward, Edmund J. E	Do.
17. Good, Paul Joseph, Jr	July 20, 1963
18. Cohen, Robert	July 25, 1963
19. Derounian, Avedis Arthur	July 30, 1963

Others who received passports

	<i>Validation</i>
Abreu, Jorge Felix	1961.
Abreu, Jorge Luis	March 1962.
Abreu, Nancy Casimira	1961.
Abreus, Pilar Brito	1961.
Acea, Miguel	October 1961.
Acebal-Valdes, Jorge	January 1961.
Acevedo-Lopez, Blanca Nieves, also known as Lopez, Blanca Nieves Acevedo.	1961.
Ackerle, Walter Leroy, Jr	1961.
Acoca, Miguel	December 1962.
Acosta, Beatriz Maria	August 1961.
Acosta, Jorge Luis	1961.
Aedo, Gloria C. Silvina, also known as Silvina, Gloria C.	March 1961.
Aganza, Alejandra Zovia	April 1962. ¹
Aganza, Cynthia	Do. ¹

¹ Waiver letter.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Agronsky, Martin-----	February 1963.
Aguilera, Maritza Doreya-----	1961.
Aguillilla, Belgica Perez-----	1961.
Aguillilla, Elba Luisa-----	1961.
Aja, Ivette-----	1961.
Alfonso, Aurora-----	1961.
Alfonso, Debbie-----	1961.
Alfonso, Jose Alberto-----	1961.
Alfonso, Jose Antonio Felipe-----	1961.
Alfonso, Lydia-----	1961.
Algaien, Gregorio-----	1961.
Allen, James Guy-----	1961.
Allen, William Lothrop-----	September 1961.
Almeida, Americo-----	
Almeida, Maria Julia-----	1961.
Almeyda, Felix-----	1961.
Almodovar, Alvis-----	April 1962.
Almodovar, Felicitas-----	August 1961.
Aloma, Claudio Aberto-----	July 1962.
Alonso, Anibal Antonio-----	1961.
Alonso, Elaine-----	1961.
Alonso, Ines Victoria-----	1961.
Alonso, Joseph Manucl-----	August 1961, January 1962.
Alonso, Joseph Rafael-----	1961.
Alonso, Nery-----	1961.
Alonso, Peter Conrad-----	1961.
Alonso, Zeida-----	June 1962.
Alsina, Ygnacio-----	1961.
Alvarez, Antonio-----	1961.
Alvarez, Elsie Alejandra-----	1961.
Alvarez, Gilda Salvador-----	1961.
Alvarez, Jesus-----	1961.
Alvarez, Joseph-----	1961.
Alvarez, Luis Danny-----	June 1962.
Alvarez, Margaret Docurro-----	1961.
Alvarez, Miguel-----	1961, January 1962.
Alvarez, Omar-----	1961.
Alvarez, Rafael Marcelino-----	October 1962, January 1962.
Alvarez, Winifred Swank-----	1961.
Alvey, Murray-----	1961.
Amdahl, Muriel-----	April 1963.
Amiguet, Carlos-----	1961.
Anderson, Dorothy Stauber-----	1961.
Anderson, Howard Frederick-----	1961.
Anderson, Sue Ellen-----	March 1962.
Andux, Jose-----	1961.
Anduze, Carmen Maria-----	1961.
Anel, Mary-----	August 1961.
Aportela, Abel-----	September 1961.
Argon-Bernal, Juana Maria, also known as Bernal, Juana Maria.	1961.
Arango, Angel Jose-----	1961.
Arango, Carmen G-----	September 1962.
Arango, Enrique-----	April 1962.
Arango, Ivonne-----	August 1961.
Arambarry, Wilfred-----	June 1962.
Arcay, Rene-----	1961.
Arclay, Miguel Puig-----	1961.
Areces, Felix Jorge-----	December 1962.
Arenal, Patricia-----	June 1961.
Arias, Francisco Ramon-----	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Arias, Michael-----	
Arias, Robert-----	1961.
Armas, Antonio Maria-----	June 1962.
Armenteros, Carlos M.-----	August 1962, September 1962, December 1962.
Arnold, Stuart Winthrop, Jr.-----	June 1962.
Arnold, Thomas Patrick-----	1961.
Arroyo, Blas Marcelino-----	May 1962.
Arroyo, Josephine-----	April 1962.
Arzapalo, Fernanda-----	August 1961.
Ascencio, Alexandrina Estrella, also known as Solera, Alexandrina Estrella Ascencio.	1961.
Ascencio, Delia Maria-----	1961.
Ascencio-Torres, Delia Maria, also known as Torres, Delia Maria-----	1961.
Athanasaw, Frank-----	1961.
Auld, Floyd W.-----	1961.
Avilo, Andres-----	June 1962.
Ayala, Carolina Antonia-----	December 1961.
Ayala, Luis X-----	1961.
Aymerich, Rolando-----	September 1961.
Ayon, Elizabeth Margaret-----	September 1962.
Bacallao, Antonia, also known as Robaina, Antonia Bacallao.	1961.
Backer, Hilda Supervielle-----	1961.
Badia, John Armand-----	January 1962.
Bainer, Roy-----	1961.
Baker, Mary Lucy-----	1961.
Balbin, Yvette-----	March 1962.
Balog, Albert Daniel-----	July 1962.
Bannell, Marshall Franklin-----	1961.
Barbeito, Clara Luisa-----	1961, May 1962.
Bardina, Julio-----	1961.
Barera, Georgina Hartman-----	1961.
Barger, William Harold-----	1961.
Barlow, Charles Ralph-----	June 1963
Baron, Alfred Louis-----	May 1963.
Barrera, Manuel M.-----	1961.
Barrio, Maria-----	1961.
Barrios, Osvaldo-----	February 1962.
Barroso, Jose-----	1961.
Bates, Walter Cleveland-----	December 1962.
Baumgart, Magdalena-----	1961.
Becerra, John Anthony-----	June 1961.
Belette, Carlos-----	December 1962, August 1963.
Belette, Marisela S.-----	January 1962.
Belfrage, Sally-----	March 1962.
Belli, Melvin-----	November 1962.
Bellizio, James Ernest-----	1961.
Benitez, Amilia-----	1961.
Benitez, Athala-----	1961.
Bennett, F. Daniel-----	1961.
Bentley, Helen Delich-----	December 1962.
Beretta, Bettina Nancy-----	March 1962.
Berger, Abraham Harold-----	1961.
Bergquist, Laura-----	November 1962.
Bergstrom, Carl Walter-----	1961.
Bermudez, Florinda Parr-----	1961.
Bernal, Jose Juan-----	1961.
Bernal, Juana Maria-----	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Bernardine, Barbara Maria	May 1961.
Bernardine, George W	1961.
Bernat, Nieves Lipuzcua	August 1961.
Bernstein, Kenneth Moore	1961.
Bertematti, Dalia	December 1962.
Beyers, Marge	October 1962.
Bidal, Silvio Rafael	April 1962.
Bighinatti, Enso Victor	June 1963.
Billings, Richard Newcombe	December 1962.
Bisbe, Esther York	1961.
Bisehoff, Donald Brian	April 1963.
Black, Albert Rolfe	September 1962.
Blain, Alberto Valdes	January 1962.
Blair, Clay Drewry, Jr	March 1963.
Blanchard, Gary Francis Dussault	December 1962.
Blanco, Beatrice Savage	1961.
Blanco, Hector	1961.
Blanco, Nelson	1961.
Blue, Linden Stanley	1961.
Blumenthal, Fred	May 1963.
Boal, Stanley Allan	January 1963.
Bobes, Maria Teresa DelValle, also known as Del Valle, Maria Teresa	1961.
Bolano, Andres	1961.
Bolano, Delia	1961.
Bolano, Haydee	November 1961.
Bonafede, Dominic Christopher	1961.
Bordatto, Pedro	1961.
Borges-Rodriguez, Antonio, also known as Rodri- guez, Antonio Borges	July 1961, September 1961.
Borges, George Norberto	1961.
Borrego, Alice	November 1961.
Borrero, Jose	December 1961, February 1962.
Borroto, Gladys Gundin	December 1961.
Bosque, George Manuel	1961.
Bossabaly, Julian Joseph	1961.
Boudin, Michael	August 1961, September 1962.
Boudin, Leonard B	1961, April 1962, May 1961, July 1962, November 1961, January 1963, January 1962.
Bouza, Bernadette Muriello	1961.
Bover, Diana	January 1962.
Bover, Hector Gerald	Do.
Boyd, Robert	1961, March 1962.
Boza, Armando, Sr	1961.
Brady, Lourdes	November 1962.
Bravo, Guillermo Armando, Jr	1961.
Bray, Aurora	March 1963.
Breen, Neil Peter	October 1962.
Breitman, Jeffrey Mark	March 1961.
Breitman, Phyllis	1961.
Brewer, Sam Pope	October 1962.
Brice, Florence Lillian	June 1961.
Briggs, William Clinton	1961.
Brockway, Brady	1961.
Brockway, Dean William	1961.
Brockway, Richard	1961.
Bromsen, Archibald	1961.
Browder, Joe Bartles	1961.
Brown, James Eugene	April 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Brownell, Robert Otis.....	1961.
Bru, Gabriel Llerena.....	January 1962.
Brunner, Arnold.....	1961.
Buchanan, Adelaide M.....	1961.
Buchanan, William Easley.....	1961.
Bucich, Alvin.....	1961.
Bueno, Anna.....	1961.
Bunch, William Arvel.....	March 1961.
Bundesen, Wilhelm Hans.....	1961.
Burns, Bradford Edward.....	1961.
Burt, Alvin Victor, Jr.....	July 1962.
Bush, Clare Henry.....	1961.
Bush, Warren V.....	March 1962.
Butler, Harold A.....	1961.
Byers, Margery Anne.....	October 1962.
Caballero, Patricia Ana.....	1961.
Cabrera, Benedict.....	May 1962.
Cabrera, Ceido.....	August 1961, February 1962.
Cabrera, Marcus.....	1961.
Cabrera, Mary Elizabeth.....	1961.
Cabrera, Pablo, Jr.....	1961, June 1961.
Cabrera, Rogelio.....	November 1961.
Cabrera, Sylvia.....	October 1961.
Cajigal, Rosa.....	1961, November 1961.
Calderon, Fernando George.....	1961.
Callaway, Martha Keren.....	1961.
Callaway, Thomas Greene, Jr.....	1961.
Callaway, Thomas Greene III.....	1961.
Callero, Chester Albert.....	1961.
Calrera, Rogelio.....	November 1961.
Calzadilla, Amparo.....	October 1961, November 1961, April 1962.
Camblor, Waldina.....	1961.
Cambria, Joseph Carl.....	1961, April 1961, August 1962.
Camuso, Alfred N.....	1961.
Canal, Elena Vargas.....	1961.
Canamaque, Caridad Garcia.....	April 1962.
Canty, Tony.....	October 1962.
Capizzi, Samuel D.....	1961.
Capote, Jose Luis.....	1961.
Carmenate, Maria Eugenia.....	March 1962.
Carmichael, Lynn Paul.....	February 1963.
Carpenter, Nelson Lemuel.....	1961.
Carr, Milton Lydle.....	1961.
Carrasco, Fructuoso.....	1961.
Carreon, Conrad James.....	1961.
Carrera, Marie Margaret Jasmond.....	November 1961.
Carroll, Colema.....	March 1963.
Carter, Eugenia Teresa.....	November 1962.
Carvajal, Luis, Jr.....	1961.
Casal, Alfonso Gonzalo Caridad.....	1961.
Casas, Genaro Sergio.....	March 1961, June 1961.
Casas, Paula.....	1961.
Casasus, Gladys.....	1961.
Cassell, Edith.....	September 1962.
Cassorla, Michael.....	
Castaneda, Edwin.....	1961.
Castaneda, Luz Maria.....	October 1961.
Castillo, Jorge Eduardo.....	August 1962.
Castillo, Rozelio.....	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Castillo, Theodore-----	March 1962.
Castillo, Yvette-----	1961.
Castro, Andres Miguel-----	1961.
Castro, Eduardo-----	1961.
Castro, Joseph Nicholas-----	1961.
Castro, Porfirio-----	December 1961.
Caudill, Herbert, Jr-----	August 1961.
Cavada, Enrique Jesus Jose Fernandez, also known as Fernandez-Cavada.	1961.
Cerdena, Agnes Mary-----	March 1962.
Cespedes, Nancy-----	June 1962.
Cespedes, Nanette-----	Do.
Chabot, Fortunat-----	
Chacon, Jaime-----	1961.
Chacon, Nancy-----	1961.
Chacon, Velia Estela-----	August 1961.
Chades, John Nelson-----	1961.
Chapman, Zoila Pumar-----	August 1962.
Chavez, Ana Maria-----	1961, November 1961.
Chavez, Caroline Esther-----	1961.
Chernin, Marshall Myron-----	February 1961.
Chis, Yolanda-----	1961.
Choate, John David-----	1961.
Choulos, Vasilios B-----	
Clark, Linn W-----	July 1962.
Clark, Robert Denning-----	December 1962.
Clay, Grady-----	
Clement, Duncan-----	September 1961.
Cobo, George Alvaro Fernandez, also known as Fer- nandez, George Alvaro.	September 1961, July 1962.
Cole, Elizabeth Esther-----	January 1963.
Colegrove, Albert M-----	1961.
Coleman, Luther Shannon, Jr-----	October 1961.
Coles, William Temple-----	March 1961.
Colgan, Thomas E-----	February 1963.
Colin, Michael Sidney-----	1961.
Colon, Alfredo, Jr-----	1961.
Comack, George-----	January 1962.
Concepcion, Ileana-----	1961.
Concepcion, Rene-----	April 1961.
Conner, J. R-----	1961.
Conti, Mr-----	
Cony, Edward Roger-----	March 1961, September 1961, November 1962.
Corder, Benjamin Loyd-----	1961, September 1961.
Cordova, John Boada-----	1961.
Corral, James Joseph-----	1961.
Corrales, Eduardo-----	July 1962.
Cortes, Julio A-----	October 1962.
Cortes, Nora-----	Do.
Cortez, Brigida-----	
Cortina, Henry Rosendo-----	1961.
Costales, Gloria Esther-----	1961.
Couto, Carmen Rosa-----	June 1962.
Cranch, Gene Southall-----	January 1963.
Crespo, Manuel Martial-----	April 1963.
Crouch, Alton Raoul-----	1961.
Crum, Benjamin Cleveland-----	April 1963.
Cruz, Barbara Maria-----	1961.
Cruz, Clemente Oscar Miranda, also known as Miranda, Clemente Oscar.	1961.
Cruz, Daisy-----	September 1962.
Cruz, Eduardo-----	January 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Cruz, Estela de Armas, also known as De Armas, Estela Cruz.	July 1961.
Cruz, Evonn-----	1961.
Cruz, Joseph-----	1961.
Cruz, Julio-----	January 1962.
Cruz, Julio Nibaldo-----	1961.
Cruz, Lillian Hilaria-----	September 1962.
Cruz, Maria Rosa-----	August 1961.
Cruz, Vilma-----	September 1962.
Cuellar, Bienvenido-----	August 1961.
Cuellar, Lilia Triana-----	1961.
Cuervo, Jr., Servio-----	1961.
Cuesta, Karl Bernardo-----	1961.
Cummings, John Melvin-----	July 1962, November 1962.
Curnow, Rosa-----	December 1962.
Custin, Gilbert Roger-----	1961.
Custin, Herman Felix-----	1961.
Cutler, Thomas Henry-----	1961.
Cuza, Roberto-----	August 1961.
DaBney, William H. S.-----	April 1963.
Dalacio, Diogenes Antonio-----	1961.
Dallas, Ivan Craig-----	1961.
Dalmau, Isidro Juan-----	1961.
Dangerfield, Eugene Stakley-----	1961.
Daniel, Laurence Handy-----	1961.
Darling, Lawrence Edmond-----	1961.
Davidson, Bruce Landon-----	1961.
Davis, Frank Edward-----	February 1961.
Dawson, David Philip-----	May 1962.
Dawson, Florence Curtis-----	1961.
Dawson, Robert Fareld-----	1961.
Day, Dorothy-----	August 1962.
Daza, Eileen Valido-----	1961.
De Armas, Estela Cruz, also known as Cruz, Estela de Armas.	1961.
DeArment, John Edmund-----	1961, July 1961.
De Armesto, Josefina Garcia-----	1961.
De Arrastia, Palmira Marrero-----	1961.
De Brezo, Clara Aurora Lorenzo-----	1961.
de Cardenas, Jose Angel-----	1961.
de Cardenas, Sara Cuervo-----	1961.
De Carrillo, Ethel Marie Routh, also known as Routh, Ethel Marie.	1961.
De Georgia, Dorothy-----	1961.
De Georgia, Richard-----	1961.
De Jesus, Pedro-----	1961.
De La Haba, Louis Edward-----	October 1962.
De La Osa, Dora-----	1961.
De Las Posas, Anne Suarez-----	1961.
De La Tejera, Luis Ginos-----	1961.
Delavega, Patricia Vitalia-----	1961.
Del Castillo, Carlos Enrique-----	1961.
De Leon, Wilfredo-----	May 1962.
Delgado, Argelia Rafaela-----	1961.
Delgado, Carol Isabelle-----	August 1961.
Delgado, Raul-----	1961.
Dell, Anthony T.-----	1961.
Del Rio, Caridad-----	January 1963.
Del Rosario, Adaljiza-----	1961.
Del Rosario, Vivian Maria-----	1961.
Del Sol, Mario Jose-----	February 1963.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Del Valla, Maria Teresa, also known as Bobas, Maria Teresa Del Valle	1961.
De Marcos, Elizabeth Marie	April 1961.
Demel, Phyllis Spiegel	1961.
De Moya, Esperanza	1961.
Dempsey, Albert Edward, Jr	1961.
De Onis, Juan	November 1961.
De Pass, Rogelio A	1961.
De Paula, Melba	1961.
De Pelegrin, Elizabeth Ruote	1961.
De Poris, Eugene Grant	January 1962.
Derby, Marian Leola	November 1962, March 1963.
Desmond, Thomas F	February 1963.
Desvernine, John E	
Deya, Froilan Ramon	1961.
Diamond, James Joseph	1961.
Diaz, Armondo Otmero	1961.
Diaz, Clara Ruano	October 1961.
Diaz, Heidi Maria	1961.
Diaz, Ivelisse	1961.
Diaz, Luis Virgilio	March 1962.
Diaz, Manuel	October 1961.
Diaz, Yolanda	1961.
DiBrell, Wendell Daniel	December 1962.
Dieguez, Mercedes Dolores	1961.
Dobbs, Herbert Clifton	1961.
Dobronyi, Alicia Hartman	1961.
Dombrow, Walter	January 1962.
Dominguez, Barbara Angeles	1961.
Dominguez, Diana Oilda	1961.
Dominguez, Elsa Margareta	November 1961.
Dominguez, Emilio J	1961.
Dominguez, (Rev.) Hector Fernado	1961.
Dominquez, Maria De	October 1962, March 1963.
Donahue, Robert	1961.
Donghi, Frank F	1961, February 1961.
Donovan, James Britt	August 1962, January 1963.
Donovan, John Britt	
Duarte, Ricardo, Jr	May 1961.
Dufflar, Marianela	1961.
Du Mond, Joseph Xavier	April 1962.
Duguel, Ezequiel	June 1962.
Dwyer, Pierre Victor	August 1961.
Egan, Charles	April 1962.
Echevarria, Angeles	1961.
Echevarria, Angel, Jr	1961.
Echevarria, Lazaro	1961.
Echevarria, Manuel	1961.
Edele, Richard Gray	1961.
Edelman, Alfred W	March 1961.
Eder, Richard	1961.
Ediger, Theodore Allan	January 1962.
Edson, Robert Clay	January 1963.
Edwards, Charles	1961.
Edwards, Leon Paul	1961.
Edwards, Verna Guest	1961.
Elliman, Virginia Barrett	January 1963, April 1963.
Emeterio, Eduardo San	June 1962.
Emeterio, Flora San	Do.
Emeterio, Sara San	Do.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Emilio, Roger.....	1961.
Enamorado, Lidia Antonia.....	November 1961.
Enriquez, Diana.....	Do.
Enriquez, Margarita Estela.....	1961.
Ervast, Burton.....	1961.
Escandar, Rafael.....	1961.
Escartin, Diana.....	1961.
Escobar, Victoria.....	1961.
Escobedo, Wilhelmina Garrido De, also known as Garrido, Wilhelmina.....	1961.
Escudero, Maria Antonia.....	May 1962.
Escudero, Vivian.....	1961.
Espina, Felipe Santiago.....	January 1962.
Espinosa, Clara Maria.....	1961, June 1962.
Espinosa, George John.....	June 1962.
Estabrook, Ted.....	December 1962.
Estremera, Nereyda.....	October 1961.
Estremera, Pablo.....	1961, April 1962.
Everhart, William Geoffrey.....	1961.
Fagen, Richard.....	September 1963.
Fagen, Rosemary Louise.....	February 1963.
Falcon, Hermina.....	1961.
Fallas, Clemencia Ricardo.....	1961.
Faulkner, Stanley.....	1961, January 1963.
Faxas, Enrique.....	1961.
Fellows, Robert Julian.....	December 1962.
Feo, Cecilia.....	July 1962.
Fernandez, Allan Francisco.....	1961.
Fernandez, Betty.....	1961.
Fernandez, Charles Manuel.....	January 1962.
Fernandez, Daniel Marcus.....	April 1962.
Fernandez, Evelia Aponte.....	1961.
Fernandez, Floribel Joan.....	1961.
Fernandez, Francisco, Jr.....	1961.
Fernandez, George Alvaro, also known as Cobo, George Alvaro Fernandez.....	1961, July 1962.
Fernandez, German, Jr.....	November 1961.
Fernandez, Gilbert.....	1961.
Fernandez, Gladys Marina.....	1961.
Fernandez, Gloria.....	August 1961.
Fernandez, Irma.....	April 1962.
Fernandez, John Raymond.....	October 1961.
Fernandez, Jose Agustin.....	1961.
Fernandez, Juan.....	1961.
Fernandez, Maria De Los Angeles.....	February 1962.
Fernandez, Marlene.....	December 1961.
Fernandez, Sara Estelle.....	September 1961.
Fernandez, Susan Mary.....	November 1961.
Fernandez-Cavada, Enrique Jesus Jose.....	1961.
Fernandez, De Preval, Maria.....	1961.
Fernandez-Rojo, Rogelio.....	January 1962, February 1962.
Fernando, Gilbert.....	1961.
Ferrandi, Rudolph N.....	1961.
Ferras, Dolores Valdez.....	May 1961.
Ferrer, Albert.....	November 1961, January 1962.
Ferrer, Albert John.....	November 1961.
Ferrer, Jeanette.....	November 1961, January 1962.
Ferro, Gabriel, Jr.....	March 1961.
Ferro, Isabel Rivas.....	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Ferry, Elinor Cecelia.....	1961.
Fielding, Alfred D.....	1961.
Figarola, Richard.....	1961.
Fine, Robert Dewey.....	1961.
Fink, Milford Ransom.....	January 1963.
Finore, James J.....	October 1962.
Fisher, Ramon David.....	December 1962.
Fitzpatrick, John Joseph.....	March 1963.
Fleites, Alex Manuel.....	1961.
Fleites, Giseal Caridad.....	December 1961, May 1962.
Flores, Daisy.....	1961.
Fonseca, Alexander Flix.....	1961.
Fonseca, Gladys Maria.....	1961.
Font, Frank Anthony.....	1961.
Fontan, Orieta.....	1961.
Fraga, Maria Guadalupe.....	1961.
Fraga, Miriam, also known as Fraga, Lourdes.....	1961.
Fraga, Pedro Rene.....	1961.
Frager, Maurice J.....	1961.
Francis, Mirta Ballentyne.....	1961.
Franco, Loretta, also known as Chavez, Loretta Franco.....	January 1962.
Franco, Emma Marus.....	June 1961.
Freyre, Doreen.....	1961.
Freyre, Maria Thereza.....	1961.
Friedman, Samuel H.....	1961.
Frigola, Alfred K.....	July 1962.
Fryklund, Richard.....	April 1961.
Fuente, Esther Dela.....	October 1961.
Fuentes, Calixto.....	1961.
Fuentes, Higinio.....	1961.
Fusca, James Allen, Jr.....	April 1962, December 1962.
Fusco, John Paul.....	August 1962.
Gaeffe, Wilton George.....	December 1962, January 1963.
Gaertner, Kenneth G.....	1961.
Gaines, Edythe Adams.....	1961.
Galbraith, Francis Andrew.....	1961.
Galbraith, Joseph Sharp, Jr.....	1961.
Galloway, Norman William.....	1961.
Gallick, Mercedes Fernandez.....	December 1962.
Galm, Edward Francis.....	1961.
Galvez, Rosa Maria.....	1961.
Gamez, Barbara.....	1961.
Gammerman, Ira.....	1961.
Garabal, Mercedes.....	1961.
Garay, Irma V.....	1961.
Garcia, Andres.....	1961.
Garcia, Adolfo Rogelio.....	May 1961.
Garcia, Alfredo Alexander.....	1961.
Garcia, Antonio.....	1961.
Garcia, Antonio Maria.....	March 1962.
Garcia, Carmen Linda.....	November 1961.
Garcia, Celestino.....	1961.
Garcia, Dinah.....	1961.
Garcia, Eddy.....	1961.
Garcia, Edmund Stirn.....	1961.
Garcia, Fidel Raul.....	1961.
Garcia, George A.....	1961.
Garcia, Heliodora Acosta.....	October 1961.
Garcia, Jesus Francisco.....	1961.
Garcia, JoAnn.....	April 1963.

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	<i>Validation</i>
Garcia, Josefina Milagro.....	November 1961, January 1962.
Garcia, Josephine.....	April 1963.
Garcia, Julian.....	1961.
Garcia, Justo Manuel.....	1961.
Garcia, Laureen Mary.....	August 1961.
Garcia, Louise.....	April 1963.
Garcia, Manuel Jesus.....	October 1961.
Garcia, Maria Elena.....	March 1962.
Garcia, Marlene Rosa.....	December 1961.
Garcia, Martha Sofia.....	August 1961.
Garcia, Pedro Antonio.....	March 1962.
Garcia, Richard.....	1961.
Garcia, Serafina.....	1961.
Garcia, Walfredo, Jr.....	1961.
Gari, Jose Angel.....	December 1962.
Gari, Joseph.....	January 1962.
Garnes, Ivy Aurora.....	1961.
Garrett, Jan Edward.....	May 1962.
Garrido, Wilhelmina, also known as Escobedo, Wilhelmina, Garrido De.....	1961.
Garriga, Roberto Francisco.....	1961.
Gary, Ferole.....	October 1961.
Gaskill, Arthur L.....	
Gasquez, Emilio.....	1961, September 1961.
Gates, Eleanor.....	1961.
Gaudier, Martin.....	July 1962.
Gerhardt, Gloria Ann.....	1961, August 1961.
Gerlach, George Joseph.....	1961.
Georges, Harvey Wilfred.....	December 1962.
Gibb, R. J.....	
Gibson, Drexel W.....	1961.
Gil, Rolando.....	1961.
Gilmore, Kenneth Otto.....	September 1962.
Godfrey, Milton Edwin, Jr.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Caridad.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Cesarina Lazara.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Doris.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Eduardo.....	September 1962.
Gonzalez, Elizabeth.....	September 1962, October 1962, January 1963.
Gonzalez, Elsa M.....	January 1963.
Gonzalez, Ethel Marjorie.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Eva.....	October 1962.
Gonzalez, Francisco, also known as Longa, Francisco Gonzalez.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Helenne.....	1961.
Gonzalez-Garcia, Delores.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Ivan.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Jose Carlos.....	1962.
Gonzalez, Juan.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Juan Carlos.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Judy Ann.....	August 1961.
Gonzalez, Luis Alberto.....	1962.
Gonzalez, Marcelina Dela Cruz.....	August 1962.
Gonzalez, Maria Nina.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Mario Miguel.....	August 1961.
Gonzalez, Miraly Caridad.....	June 1962.
Gonzalez, Norberto.....	September 1962.
Gonzalez, Peter Andrew.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Prudencio Manuel.....	1961.
Gonzalez, Rene.....	August 1961.
Gonzalez, Roberto.....	1961.

*Others who received passports—Continued**Validation*

Gonzalez, Roch	1961.
Gonzalez, Roger Ramon	November 1961.
Gonzalez, Rosemary	1961.
Gonzalez-Barillas, Therese Marie	August 1962.
Good, Paul Joseph	1961, August 1962.
Goodbread, George Alphaeus	1961.
Goode, Paul	1961.
Goodwin, Emily Orta	November 1961.
Gorbea, Maria A	1961, July 1962.
Gordon, Jesse	March 1962.
Gorry, Charles William Peter	December 1962.
Graff, Harry	1961, January 1962.
Graham, Harold L, Jr	1961.
Granata, Walter Harold	1961.
Grand, Mary Garrison	1961.
Grant, Donald Smith	May 1962.
Greathouse, Duane Patrick	1961.
Greenberg, Ellen	November 1961, January 1962.
Griffenhagen, George Bernard	January 1963.
Grueiro, Elizabeth De	1961.
Grueiro, Raul	October 1962.
Gruell, Eugene Frank	1961.
Gruin, Fred	October 1962.
Guas, Lillian Kemp	1961.
Gulick, Merle Lewis	1961.
Gun, Nerin E	1961.
Gussick, Robert Francis	1961.
Gutierrez, Agustin Cristobal, Jr	December 1961.
Gutierrez, Angel	1961.
Gutierrez, Cruz Maria	1961.
Gutierrez, Henry	November 1961.
Gutierrez, Henry, Jr	1961.
Guzman, Jose	1961.
Hackley, Elena Johnson	1961.
Hadden, Howard Douglas	1961.
Hall, John Wesley	February 1961.
Halloran, Richard Colby	October 1961.
Halper, Sam	Do.
Halstead, Dirck Storm	December 1962.
Ham, Kathleen S	January 1963.
Hamilton, Thomas J	October 1962.
Handleman, Howard Marcus	July 1961, September 1962.
Handwerker, Carl	1961.
Hanigan, Peter Gerard, Jr	1961.
Hansen, Clarence M	1961.
Harris, Harry	1961.
Harris, William Donald	1961, July 1961, December 1961.
Hartenstein, Virginia Rhodes	1961, November 1961.
Hawkins, James De Loss	December 1962.
Hawkins, Linda Lynn	Do.
Haynes, Garry Allen	1961, December 1962.
Hedges, Avis Eleanor, also known as Navarro, Avis Eleanor Hedges	1961.
Heller, Deane or David	March 1962.
Hemingway, Mary Welsh	July 1962.
Hendrix, Spurgeon Lindsay	February 1961.
Henriques, Robert G	1961, October 1962.
Henschel, Milton George	1961.
Hernandez, Alberto	1961.
Hernandez, Antolina	July 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Hernandez, Barbara	August 1961.
Hernandez, Blanca Elena	1961.
Hernandez, Danilo	1961.
Hernandez, David	1961.
Hernandez, Estrella	1961.
Hernandez, Eugenio	April 1962.
Hernandez, Gabino	November 1961.
Hernandez, Gaspar	April 1962.
Hernandez, Hipolita Reyes, De, also known as Reyes, Hipolita.	1961.
Hernandez, Irasema	1961.
Hernandez, Libia Lucie	1961.
Hernandez, Louis	February 1962.
Hernandez, Louis Joe	1961.
Hernandez, Lourdes Maria	September 1962.
Hernandez, Luciano Augusto	November 1961, May 1962, February 1963.
Hernandez, Lucy	1961.
Hernandez, Myla	April 1962.
Hernandez, Roberto	August 1961.
Hernandez, Rosura Monterroso	1961.
Hernandez, Tomas Carlos	1961.
Hernandez, Victoria	February 1961.
Hernandez, Youisi Valdes	1961.
Herran, Beatrice	March 1962.
Herrego, Merry Elizabeth	September 1961.
Herrera, Isabel	1961.
Herrera, Oralia	1961.
Herrera, Paul, Jr.	1961.
Herrera, Roberto Jose	1961.
Herrero, Galo	October 1961, December 1961.
Hester, Hugh Bryan	March 1962.
Hidalgo, Andrew	September 1961.
Hidalgo, Sahara	October 1961.
Hilty, Hiram H.	April 1962.
Hime, John Roy	October 1961, January 1962, July 1962.
Hinton, Ralph Eugene	1961.
Hlavacek, John M.	1961, June 1962, October 1962.
Hlavacek, Margaret	April 1962, October 1962.
Hoadley, Elmer Leroy	1961.
Hockman, William Earl	January 1963.
Hodge, Lawrence John	March 1962.
Holsing, Berdein Schumacher	1961.
Holt, Amy Louise	1961, March 1962.
Hooker, Theodore Wilbur	April 1962.
Hoover, Margarita Arias	1961.
Hopewell, James Franklin	October 1962.
Horn, Delores Agramonte	August 1961.
Horwitz, J. Charles	July 1962.
Hottelet, Richard Cutr	January 1962.
Howard, Lisa	April 1962.
Howard, William Clyde	January 1963.
Howatt, David	October 1962.
Hrusovsky, John	October 1962.
Humberman, Leo	1961.
Huey, Betty Ann	January 1963.
Hull, John Warren, III	1961.
Hurtado, Magaly Delia	1961.
Hyde, Henry Van Zile	January 1963.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Ibanez, Albert Sanchez	1961.
Ibanez, Richard Alfonso	1961.
Ibarra, Rodolfo, Jr.	1961.
Iglesias, Dagoberto Luis	March 1962.
Iglesias, Sylvia	October 1961.
Irizarry-Diaz, Abilia	September 1961.
Irizarry, Oildo	Do.
Izrizarry-Diaz, Rosa	Do.
Irving, Thomas Walter	April 1963.
Isaacson, John T.	
Isenberg, Irwin	May 1961.
Itzkowitz, Julius Alvin	1961.
Izquierdo, Alejandro	1961.
Izquierdo, Emma Scott	April 1963.
Jacobo, Armando	1961.
Jacobo, Yolanda	1961.
Jacobs, Ray Lester	1961.
Jaffen, Sam	1961.
James, Daniel	1961, April 1961.
Jesus, Gilberto, Jr.	1961.
Jofra, Pedro	August 1962.
Johnson, Frank Phillip	1961.
Johnson, Lyman M.	1961.
Jones, James Clinton	1961.
Jones, Vernon Kennedy	October 1962.
Jordan, Regina Schoenberg	January 1962.
Jorge, Clara	1961.
Juarez, Robert	1961.
Jurjo, Jose	1961.
Kane, Herman Alfred	1961.
Kangles, Constantine	August 1962.
Kangles, Anne	Do.
Kaplow, Herbert E.	1961.
Kaye, Ana Maria	1961.
Keely, Charles	1961.
Kelly, Mary Concepcion	October 1962.
Kenjesky, Michael Thomas	1961.
Kenjesky, Yolanda	1961.
Kennedy, Douglas Edward	April 1962.
Kentedjian, John, also known as Kentengian, John V.	1961.
Kerkow, Donald Otto	1961.
Kerlin, James Polk	December 1962.
Kilbride, Joseph Benedict, Jr.	1961.
King, Edwin Eugene	1961.
Kirzner, Shirley Friedman	1961.
Klaindorf, Denise	1961.
Klaindorf, Irene	1961.
Knowles, A. R.	1961.
Knowles, Ruth Sheldon	February 1962.
Knudsen, Philip Arlo	1961.
Koch, Allan David	1961.
Koch, Christopher	
Kolen, Martin	December 1961.
Koppisch, Teresa Coll	1961.
Kostera, Candida Martha	March 1961.
Kraemer, Erich Otto	September 1961, October 1961.
Krippene, Kenneth William	March 1961.
Kukeas, Esther	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Kuprunas, Benjamin Daniel.....	July 1962.
Kuntz, Richard Arnold.....	1961.
Kurcult, Charles.....	March 1962.
Labarrere, Caridad Alejandra.....	November 1961, May 1962.
Labenten, Juanita Marie.....	January 1963.
Laborde, George.....	1961, August 1961.
La Brada, David.....	1961.
Labrador, Ibrahim Almodovar.....	August 1961.
Lader, Lawrence.....	1961.
Lafarga, Mario Jose.....	1961.
Lahey, Edwin Aloysius.....	1961.
Lallave, Jorge Luis.....	October 1962.
Lallanilla, Leonor.....	February 1962, March 1962.
Lambert, H. M.....	December 1962.
Lara, Irmina.....	April 1962.
Larsen, Carl, Jr.....	December 1962.
Lary, Banning Gary.....	January 1963.
Lasso, Ibel.....	1961.
Lavina, Helen.....	1961.
Lavine, Harold.....	January 1961, December 1961.
Lawrenson, Helen Brown.....	1961.
Leal, Joseph Anthony.....	1961.
Leal, Roberto.....	August 1962.
Lecuona, Maria Delores.....	1961.
Ledesma, Tamara.....	August 1963.
Lee, Adrian Iselin.....	October 1962.
Leiser, David.....	1961.
Leiser, Ernest Stern.....	1961.
Leljedahl, John Bruce.....	1961.
LeMieux, Charles P.....	March 1963.
Lens, Sidney, also known as Okun, Sidney.....	1961.
Leon, Pedro.....	1961.
Levy, Maurice L.....	1961.
Lewis, Albert Jeorgenson.....	August 1961.
Lewis, Edith Patton.....	February 1963.
Lewis, Joaquin Gonzalea.....	1961.
Lewis, Oscar.....	1961.
Leyva, Confesora.....	March 1962.
Limas, Ruben.....	1961.
Limia, Benito.....	October 1961.
Lissabet, Josefa.....	January 1963.
Lissabet, Raul.....	Do.
Llacer, Maribel.....	1961.
Llera, Ines Alvarez.....	1961.
Llonch, Eunice.....	1961.
Lockwood, Lee Jonathan.....	July 1961.
Lohmeyer, Donald Everett.....	1961.
Lohmiller, William John.....	February 1963.
Lombana, Elvira.....	1961.
Longo, Francisco Gonzalez, also known as Gonzalez, Francisco.....	1961.
Lopesilvero, Orgelia.....	1961.
Lopez, Anna.....	1961.
Lopez, Blanca Nieves Acevedo, also known as Acevedo-Lopez, Blanca Nieves.....	1961.
Lopez, Carlos.....	1961.
Lopez, Carmen Isabel.....	December 1961.
Lopez, Carmen Lizette.....	1961.
Lopez, Diana Maria.....	1961.
Lopez, Felix.....	February 1962, April 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Lopez, Gonzalo L.....	April 1962.
Lopez, Irma Basulto.....	1961.
Lopez, Isabel Edurigris.....	October 1962.
Lopez, Joaquina.....	June 1962.
Lopez, Ludy.....	August 1961.
Lopez, Manuel.....	1961.
Lopez, Maria Magdalena.....	1961.
Lopez, Mario.....	April 1962.
Lopez, Maritza.....	1961.
Lopez, Monica.....	1961.
Lopez, Olga.....	April 1962.
Lopez, Robert Abelino.....	August 1962.
Lopez, Sandra Maria.....	1961.
Lopez, Sixto Manuel.....	August 1961.
Lopez, Vilma Esther.....	November 1961, December 1961.
Lorenzo, Xiomara.....	February 1962, May 1962.
Lovejoy, William B.....	January 1963.
Lozano, Nieves Dolores.....	1961.
Lucey, William C.....	February 1963.
Luik, Edith Christine.....	Do.
Lunt, Lawrence Kirby, Jr.....	June 1962.
Lynch, John P.....	April 1963.
Lynn, Joseph Conrad.....	January 1962.
Lyon, Robert Arneson.....	1961.
Lyras, Nicholas Marcos.....	May 1962.
Machado, George.....	May 1962.
Machado, Henry.....	1961.
Madigan, John.....	1961.
Magarino, Ezequiel.....	September 1961, January 1963.
MacDonald, Daniel Joseph.....	1961.
Maggi, Evelyn.....	1961.
Maher, Richard Lester.....	1961.
Malagon, Carmen.....	October 1962.
Malagon, Gladys Sosa.....	Do.
Maldonado, Carlos.....	1961.
Mallin, Cecilia Jaffe.....	1961.
Mallin, Jay, also known as Mallin, Junius Jaffe.....	1961.
Malqui, Ernesto Isaac.....	1961.
Malqui, Moises.....	October 1961.
Mamula, Samuel.....	1961.
Mann, John Thomas.....	February 1963.
Marchante, Nancy.....	1961.
Marello, Andrew B.....	1961.
Marin, Mercedes Marie.....	April 1962.
Marks, Wesley.....	April 1963.
Marlin, Cal Ashby.....	1961.
Marrero, Diana.....	1961.
Marrero, Gilbert Cardona.....	1961.
Marrero, Gustavo, Jr.....	January 1962.
Marshall, Danita Lena.....	February 1962.
Martel, Milagros.....	1961.
Martes, Gregorio Valentin.....	1961.
Martin, Ivette.....	1961.
Martin, Phyllis V.....	1961.
Martinez, Alexander Joseph.....	1961.
Martinez, Blanca Rosa.....	1961.
Martinez, Camilo.....	1961.
Martinez, Carmen Rosa.....	1961.
Martinez, Cayetana.....	July 1962, October 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Martinez, Desiree	1961.
Martinez, Ellis Basilio	1961.
Martinez, Elizabeth Sutherland	1961.
Martinez, Emilia Maria	August 1961, May 1962.
Martinez, Enelia	June 1962.
Martinez, Felipe	1961.
Martinez, Juan Emilio	May 1962.
Martinez, Leonel	1961.
Martinez, Marina Hevia	1961.
Martinez, Pedro	1961.
Martinez, Pedro Miguel	1961.
Martinez, Rosa Margarita	1961.
Martinez, Roman Andres	July 1962.
Martinez, Yolanda	March 1962.
Martins, Siria Carmen	September 1962.
Mass, Aida Maria	1961.
Mata, George	1961.
Mathis, Mayer	January 1963.
Matos, Gertrudis America	1961.
Matos, Rubin	January 1963.
Matthews, Edith Crosse	July 1962, December 1962.
Matthews, Herbert Lionel	Do.
Maud, Ralph Noel	1961.
Maxwell, Neil Asquith	November 1962.
May, Junions	1961.
Mayberry, Irene	October 1962.
Maysohn, Casper	1961.
Mazola, George	1961.
Median, Amparo	August 1961.
Medina, Eugenia Maria Dora	1961.
Medina, Laura Margarita	November 1961.
Medina, Maria Antonia	1961.
Melendez, Fidelina De Las	1961.
Mendez, Daniel Rosario	February 1961.
Mendez, Felicita Sanchez	1961.
Mendez, Jose Fidel	1961.
Mendieta, Facundo	August 1961.
Mendoza, Aurea Heana	April 1962.
Mendoza, Elvira	1961.
Mendoza, Ernestina	1961.
Menendez, Hildelisa	1961.
Mergenthaler, Dean Dana	March 1963.
Merida, Coralia Velsasco	1961.
Merino, Sonia	1961.
Mesa, Anna	1961.
Mestre, Frank	September 1961.
Meza, Herbert	1961.
Mier, Victor Manuel	May 1962.
Milanes, Juan	1961.
Milks, Harold K	1961.
Miller, David	1961, June 1961.
Miller, John Campbell	September 1961.
Miller, Luisa	December 1961.
Mills, James Spinar	1961.
Milne, Robert Edward	October 1962.
Mims, Roddey Earl	1961.
Minissale, Salvatore Joseph	1961.
Miracle, William Justice	January 1963.
Miranda, Clemente Oscar, also known as Cruz, Clemente Oscar Miranda.	1961.
Miranda, Clotilde	1961.
Mission, Emile Hernandez	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Mitchell, Ellen Jones	February 1963.
Mitchell, Mary Elizabeth, also known as Stimson, Mary Elizabeth Mitchell	March 1961.
Mitchell, Ralph	December 1962.
Moliwa, Georgia	April 1962.
Molina, Juan	1961.
Molina, Nieves	1961.
Molina, Rosa	August 1961.
Molinary, Eduardo S	1961.
Molinary, Emiliano A	1961.
Molinary, Jesus	1961.
Molinary, Rafael	1961.
Monal, Barbara	August 1962.
Monck, Edward H. B.	1961.
Monfort, Jose M	1961.
Monfort, Miriam J	1961.
Monfort, Raquel C	1961.
Monico, Francis William	1961.
Montalvo, Lorenzo	1961.
Montalvo, Omar	August 1961.
Montemurro, Emile Ralph	January 1963.
Montenegro, Ivan, Jr	July 1962.
Montenegro, Ofelia	Do.
Montenegro, Victor Marques	1961.
Monzon, America Anna	March 1961.
Monzon, Maria Elena	1961.
Monzon, Sandra	1961.
Moore, Fred Byron	November 1961.
Moore, Horace Whitty	January 1963.
Mora, Maria Victoria	1961.
Morales, Dennis Alexander	1961.
Morales, Joseph	September 1961.
Morales, Rosalina Carlo	January 1962, February 1962.
Moran, Angela Elisa	1961.
Morejon, Babette	1961.
Moreno, Rosa	September 1961.
Morfiz, George	May 1962.
Morla, Carmen	1961.
Morrill, Leyda Isabell	August 1961.
Moskowitz, Idalia Rosa	March 1963.
Moyer, Larry	September 1962, October 1962.
Munoz, John	1961.
Munroe, Pat	February 1963.
Muro, Ernesto	January 1962.
Murphy, Michael Joseph	December 1962.
Mustelier, Piedad Salazar	1961.
Mydams, Carl Mayer	April 1962, November, 1962.
MacKay, Mary Morgan	1961.
McArdle, Robert Joseph	March 1961, January 1962.
McAvoy, Augusta	1961.
McCalley, Florence O'Hare	1961.
McCalley, James Blakely	October 1961.
McCarthy, John Edward	1961.
McConnell, Ben H.	November 1962, January 1963.
McCook, Cruz Maria	1961.
McCullough, James Cornelius	1961.
McDonald, Jack	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
McGarvie, William Edward-----	December 1962, March 1963.
McGowan, Joseph Anthony, Jr.-----	February 1962.
McGrath, Christopher Columbus, Jr-----	April 1963.
McLucas, Leroy-----	July 1961.
McMasters, Helen Jackson-----	1961.
McMullian, Edwin Noble-----	1961.
McNeely, John Burton-----	December 1962.
McNenney, Frank-----	1961.
McNicol, Hortensia Ares-----	1961.
Napoles, Alfred Xavier-----	1961.
Navarro, Avis Eleanor Hedges, also known as Hedges, Avis Eleanor.	1961.
Navarro, Xiomara-----	October 1962.
Naranjo, Lucia Teresa-----	1961.
Neira, Alexander Andrew-----	August 1961.
Nelson, Knut-----	May 1962.
Nemsick, Adolph R-----	August 1962, September 1962.
Nemsick, Henry-----	Do.
Nemsick, Margaret-----	Do.
Neuberger, Samuel Abraham-----	1961.
Nichols, Jere Alexander-----	January 1963.
Nieto, Rachel Maser-----	1961.
Nieves, Ramon Leopoldo-----	April 1961, August 1962.
Nina, Emiliano-----	January 1962.
Nodal, Evelyn-----	1961.
Nolan, John E., Jr-----	April 1963.
Norris, Ralph Franklin-----	January 1963.
Noriega, Arturo-----	August 1961.
Noval, Alicia-----	1961.
Novoa, Jose Enrique-----	1961.
Nudleman, Bernard-----	1961.
Nunez, Ida Marta-----	1961.
Nunez, Mary Ontkac-----	October 1961.
Obregon, Elena-----	1961.
O'Conner, James Richard-----	February 1963.
O'Fallon, Richard Arthur-----	1961.
Ogden, Carter Harrison-----	1961.
Odgen, Dorothy Mary-----	1961.
Oiz, Silvia-----	August 1961, July 1962, October 1962.
Ojeda, Santos-----	May 1961, July 1962.
Okun, Sidney-----	1961.
O'Leary, Jeremiah Aloysius, Jr-----	April 1961.
Oliva, Pedro Emiliano-----	March 1962.
Olivares, Luzony-----	November 1961.
Oliver, Ivette-----	1961.
Olsen, Arthur Joseph-----	August 1962.
O'Mailia, James J-----	1961.
O'Neill, Charles Stewart-----	1961.
O'Neill, Ruby S-----	1961.
Orama, Carmen de la Caridad-----	November 1961.
Orce, Guillermo-----	September 1961.
Ordonez, Henry Ambrosio-----	1961.
Orihuela, Rachael-----	May 1962.
Orihuela, Raguel Castallon-----	Do.
Ortega, Patricia-----	1961.
de Ortega, Lydia Mojica-----	1961, October 1961, June 1962.
Ortigueira, Concepcion-----	June 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Ortiz, Juan Jose Hernando-----	May 1962.
Ortiz, Julio E-----	July 1961.
Ortiz, Kenneth-----	August 1961.
Osle, Josefina-----	March 1962.
Otero, Arnoldo-----	April 1962.
Pacheco, Pedro Danilo-----	1961.
Pacitto, (Rev.) Alfredo-----	1961.
Padin, George Luis-----	1961.
Padron, Leonela Otilio-----	1961, December 1961, May 1962.
Page, Chester Fred-----	December 1962.
Palacios, Alicia Caridad-----	1961.
Palacios, Antonio Asencio-----	1961.
Pando, Angelina-----	1961.
Pardo, Ignacio-----	December 1961.
Parets, Faustina-----	1961.
Parets, Ramon Marcelino-----	1961.
Park, Maria Kyongoak-----	December 1961.
Parker, Georgina-----	1961.
Parker, John Huff-----	1961.
Parkhurst, Elizabeth-----	1961.
Parron, Aurora Rodriguez-----	1961.
Pass, Joseph-----	May 1962.
Pastrana, Albert-----	1961.
Pastrana, Julian-----	1961.
Paul, Roger Mayard-----	July 1962.
Pearson, Drew-----	1961.
Pearson, Mrs. Drew-----	1961.
Pego, Gustavo-----	1961.
Pelaez, Richard-----	1961.
Pena, Elizabeth Maria-----	1961.
Pena, Ida-----	1961.
Pena, Walter Svevo Amado-----	February 1963.
Penton, David-----	1961.
Peon, Alice-----	November 1961.
Peon, Eduardo-----	1961.
Pereira, Felix Israel-----	1961.
Pereira, Juan-----	1961.
Pereira, Vicente-----	February 1961.
Peres, Marcelina-----	1961.
Perez, Blanca Iris-----	1961.
Perez, Dolores M-----	March 1961.
Perez, Dona E. Hamilton-----	1961.
Perez, Eduardo V-----	September 1962.
Perez, Gladys-----	March 1962.
Perez, Humberto P-----	May 1962.
Perez, Israel, Jr-----	September 1961.
Perez, John-----	1961.
Perez, Jorge Manuel-----	1961.
Perez, Jose-----	1961.
Perez, Joseph Richard-----	1961.
Perez, Magaly-----	1961.
Perez, Mailin Cristina-----	September 1962.
Perez, Maria-----	1961.
Perez, Maria Jacqueline-----	December 1961.
Perez, Mariana Badillo Ramez, also known as Ramez, Mariana Badillo Perez.	1961.
Perez, Mario-----	October 1962.
Perez, Mercedes-----	April 1962.
Perez, Mercedes Maria-----	Do.
Perez, Nilo Jesus-----	1961.
Arias-Perez, Olga Christina-----	August 1961, October 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Perez, Priscilla.....	October 1962.
Perez, Rena.....	November 1962.
Perez, Richard.....	1961.
Perez, Robert.....	1961.
Perez, Roy Raul.....	September 1962.
Perez, Shelia M.....	1961.
Perez, Yolanda.....	August 1962.
Perez, Zoe Nisa.....	Do.
Perkins, Edward.....	January 1961, February 1962.
Pesant, Jose Antonio.....	1961.
Peterson, George Gregory.....	January 1963.
Pi, Zeld.....	1961.
Pick, Mercedes.....	1961.
Piedra, Raimunda.....	September 1962.
Pierpont, Robert Mellon.....	February 1963.
Pineda, Hugo.....	1961.
Pineda, Jose Luis.....	1961.
Piri, Joseph M.....	1961, April 1961, Novem- ber 1961.
Pitaluga, Alexander.....	September 1962.
Pitaluga, Omar.....	Do.
Plana, Oscar.....	August 1961
Plana, Sara.....	Do.
Platas, Julio.....	1961
Pohle, Donald J. von.....	October 1961.
Polis, Bishop Germanos.....	1961.
Polukort, Dorothy Margaret.....	1961, March 1961, August 1961.
Pombo, Virginia.....	1961.
Ponce, Janet.....	1961.
Popkin, Royal S.....	February 1963, April 1963.
Portela, Amelia R.....	January 1962, July 1962.
Portela, Francisco Valdes.....	August 1960, May 1962.
Porter, James Otey.....	January 1962.
Porto, Jorge.....	1961.
Potts, Erwin Rea.....	1961.
Prado, Gustavo.....	August 1961.
Prats, Rosa Santos.....	1961.
Prenner, Louis Jacob.....	1961.
Prettyman, Elijah Barrett, Jr.....	February 1963.
Prieto, Cindy Lee.....	1961.
Prieto, Shirley May.....	1961.
Proenza, Mitchel.....	1961.
Proenza, Raul, Jr.....	October 1961.
Puebla, Rosalina Dieguez.....	March 1962.
Puig, Aurora Valdes.....	1961.
Pujol, Luis.....	August 1961.
Pulido, Charles Sante.....	1961.
Pulles, Mayra.....	May 1962, August 1962.
Pulles, Renee.....	Do.
Puri, Jose Manuel.....	1961.
Quinn, Gerald Manuel.....	January 1962.
Quintana, Rita.....	April 1961.
Quintana, Rogelio.....	Do.
Quintero, Annette.....	1961.
Rabanal, Oswaldo.....	1961.
Rabinowitz, Victor.....	1961, May 1961, November 1961, January 1962, April 1962, January 1963.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Rabson, Mortimer Lester.....	1961, January 1963.
Rae, Carleton.....	April 1963.
Rafuls, Mayra S.....	August 1961.
Ramez, Mariana Badillo Perez, also known as Perez, Mariana Badillo Ramez.....	1961.
Ramirez, Lourdes.....	1961.
Ramos, Ileana.....	1961.
Ramos, John.....	October 1961.
Ramos, Trino.....	1961, October 1962.
Rand, Harry Israel.....	January 1962.
Rankin, Victor Lee.....	June 1962.
Ravelo, Oswald.....	1961.
Raymont, Henry.....	1961.
Readigos, George.....	August 1961.
Rebustillos, Alberto.....	1961.
Recht, William.....	1961, January 1962, January 1963.
Redick, Joseph Harold.....	1961.
Reingold, Edwin Muller.....	January 1963.
Reinhardt, Luis F.....	1961.
Remedios, Carmen Lydia.....	1961.
Remedios, Elizabeth.....	1961.
Remon, Benildes Luz.....	1961.
Reyes, Alexander.....	1961.
Reyes, Elizabeth.....	October 1961.
Reyes Hipolita, also known as Hernandez, Hipolita Reyes De.....	1961.
Reyes, Juan Antonio.....	May 1962.
Ribas, Catherine.....	August 1961.
Ribas, Olga Alfonso.....	August 1962.
Ribas, Olga Alida.....	1961.
Rickerby, Arthur Burroughs.....	October 1962.
Rico, Grace Susan.....	August 1961.
Rieker, Jane Louise.....	December 1962.
Rimblas, Elizabeth.....	1961.
Rios, William.....	1961.
Risser, Horace Wieland.....	1961.
Rivas, John.....	1961.
Rivera, Regla.....	1961, December 1961.
Rivero, Alexis Lazario.....	1961.
Rivero, Sergio Luis, Jr.....	1961.
Roa, Silvina Isabel.....	July 1962.
Robaina, Antonia Bacallao, also known as Bacallao, Antonia.....	1961.
Roberts, David White.....	February 1962, March 1963.
Roca, Gustavo.....	August 1961.
Roca, Roy Gabriel.....	October 1961, November 1961.
Rodriguez, Alberto.....	March 1962.
Rodriguez, Alberto.....	1961.
Rodriguez, Antonio Borges, also known as Borges- Rodriguez, Antonio.....	July 1961, January 1962, March 1963.
Rodriguez, Armando.....	1961.
Rodriguez, Arthur.....	August 1961.
Rodriguez, Bertha Reeves.....	August 1962.
Rodriguez, Clement.....	November 1961, December 1961, February 1962, July 1962.
Rodriguez, Conrado.....	July 1962.
Rodriguez, Edward.....	1961.
Rodriguez, Elizabeth.....	1961.
Rodriguez, Esperanza.....	July 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Rodriquez, Eva.....	December 1961.
Rodriquez, Flora.....	September 1961.
Rodriquez-Fuentes, Diana Laura.....	June 1961.
Rodriquez-Fuentes, Rosa Maria.....	1961.
Rodriquez, George Anthony.....	December 1961.
Rodriquez, Gladys Ann.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Gloria.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Grace.....	1961, June 1962.
Rodriquez, Ileana Gamez.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Julio Antonio.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Justo.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Louis.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Manuela.....	1961, November 1961
Rodriquez, Maria Dolores.....	September 1961.
Rodriquez, Marie Elvira Velez, also known as Velez, Maria Elvira.....	Do.
Rodriquez, Maria Mercedes.....	March 1962.
Rodriquez, Marie M. L.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Mayra Adela.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Miguel Angel.....	June 1962.
Rodriquez, Moraima.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Narciso Jesus.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Pedro.....	October 1961, December 1961.
Rodriquez, Rafael.....	December 1961.
Rodriquez, Rosa.....	October 1961.
Rodriquez, Suzanne.....	1961.
Rodriquez, Sylvia Elisa.....	April 1962.
Rodriquez, Sylvia Maria.....	1961.
Roger, Emilio.....	September 1961.
Rojas, Edilta.....	October 1961, November 1961.
Rojas, Raquel Juliet.....	1961.
Roldan, Gustavo.....	August 1961.
Roman, Hilda Reffke.....	1961.
Roman, Louis.....	1961.
Roman, Pedro.....	1961.
Romero, Lourdes.....	1961.
Rootes, Stanley Herbert.....	March 1961, October 1961.
Roqueta, Horace Manuel.....	January 1962.
Rosa, Julio, Jr.....	1961, December 1961.
Rosado, America.....	August 1961.
Rosado, Melvin.....	1961.
Rosado, Raymond.....	August 1961.
Rosales, Alicia Mirabal.....	Do.
Rosario, Miguel.....	January 1962.
Rosenthal, Irving.....	May 1961.
Ross, Sandra.....	June 1962.
Ross, William Clyde.....	February 1963.
Rossi, Leo.....	January 1962.
Routh, Ethel Marie, also known as De Carrillo, Ethel Marie Routh.....	1961.
Rovellada, Eleanor.....	May 1962.
Rovira, Gustavo Francisco.....	1961, October 1961.
Rowan, George.....	October 1962.
Rowan, Jan Christopher.....	March 1962.
Rozengway, Judith Rose.....	1961.
Rubin, Morris Harold.....	1961.
Rubio, Barbara.....	1961.
Rubio, Jennie Elizabeth.....	1961.
Rudd, Hughes.....	January 1962.
Ruiz, Diana.....	1961, November 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Ruiz, Maria Del Consuelo, also known as Velez Ruiz,	1961.
Maria Del Consuelo.	
Ruiz, Ramon Eduardo-----	August 1961.
Russell, Charles-----	(1)
Russo, Dolores Kelly-----	1961.
Ryan, Paul Yder-----	1961.
Ryan, William Lawrence-----	1961.
Saavedra, Benito-----	July 1962.
Saavedra, Ramon-----	October 1962.
Saenz, William, Jr-----	January 1963.
Saez, Barbara Ann-----	1961.
Sales, Consuelo Zenaida-----	1961.
Salmon, Katharine Crosby-----	1961.
Salvador, Gilda-----	1961.
Sampedro, Angel-----	October 1961.
Sampedro, Concepcion-----	August 1961.
Sampedro, John Lester-----	1961.
Sanchez, Amanda A-----	1961.
Sanchez, Carmen J-----	1961.
Sanchez, Diego Benitez-----	September 1961.
Sanchez, Francisco Miguel-----	1961.
Sanchez, George Mundo-----	1961.
Sanchez, Guillermo, Jr-----	1961.
Sanchez, Lourdes-----	1961, October 1962.
Sanchez, Luis-----	April 1961.
Sanchez, Modesta-----	August 1961.
Sanchez, Sara-----	1961.
Sancho, Dennis-----	April 1962.
Sanders, Edwin A-----	1961.
Sanford, Lucille May-----	1961.
Sanfilippo, Frank-----	1961.
San Juan, Gerardo-----	1961.
San Juan, James-----	1961.
Santa Cruz, Adelina-----	July 1961.
Santa Maria, Elena Deschappelles-----	August 1961.
Santamaria, Gladys-----	1961.
Santana, Pedro J-----	August 1961.
Santiago, Miguel-----	September 1961.
Santiesteban, Emelina-----	May 1962.
Santos, Dolores-----	October 1962, April 1962.
Santos, Joseph-----	October 1961.
Saralegui, Enrique E-----	1961.
Sarduy, Luis-----	1961.
Sarduy, Purificacion-----	1961.
Saumell, Juana-----	1961.
Savoie, Robert Joseph-----	1961.
Scheffler, Philip-----	January 1962.
Schirschel, Joseph-----	1961.
Schleiffer, Marc-----	January 1962.
Schmidt, Carlos Enrique-----	May 1962.
Schmidt, Julius Nicolai-----	September 1961.
Schrank, Joel Leonard-----	1961.
Schroeder, Herman Marcel-----	1961.
Schultz, Albert-----	1961.
Schulz, Richard W-----	February 1963.
Schutz, Robert Howard-----	December 1962.
Schwanitz, Charles Von-----	July 1962.
Schwartz, Herbert-----	1961, December 1962.
Schwartzchild, Steven Samuel-----	May 1962.
Scott, David W-----	December 1962.

¹ Waiver letter.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Seamonds, George.....	December 1962.
Seber, Carole Grace.....	January 1963.
Sehuwerert, Patricia.....	1961.
Seymour (Rev.), James M.....	1961.
Shapiro, Samuel.....	July 1961, April 1962.
Shea, Robert Francis.....	January 1963.
Shecley, Leonard.....	December 1962.
Sherman, George Francis, Jr.....	Do.
Silliman, John Charles.....	1961, April 1962.
Silot, Pedro Manuel.....	August 1961.
Silvera, Anthony.....	October 1962.
Silvera, Palova.....	Do.
Silvera, Puri.....	Do.
Silverio, Anna Esther.....	October 1961.
Silverman, Sara.....	1961.
Silverstein, Sheldon Allan.....	July 1962, October 1962.
Silvina, Gloria C., also known as Aedo, Gloria C. Silvina.....	March 1961.
Siminevicz, Charles Joseph.....	1961.
Simon, Sol.....	1961.
Sire, Richard Mercelia.....	1961.
Sirica, Eugene.....	February 1963.
Skilton, Blandina J.....	June 1961.
Skilton, William E.....	1961.
Skolnik, Harold Theodore.....	1961.
Smith, Morgan.....	April 1963.
Smith, Sara Ernestina.....	1961.
Smythe, William K.....	December 1962.
Snyder, Charlotte Montgomery.....	1961.
Soberats, Luis Raul.....	March 1962.
Solera, Alexandrina Estrella Ascencio, also known as Ascencio, Alexandrina Estrella.....	1961.
Sosin, Milton Roger.....	1961.
Soto, Clara.....	1961.
Soto, Irma Mercedes.....	August 1961.
Soto, Raul.....	June 1961.
South, Walter N.....	December 1962.
Southworth, George Robert.....	1961.
Spellmeyer, George.....	May 1962.
Spencer, Jesse William.....	April 1962.
Standard, Michael B.....	1961, July 1962, April 1963.
Stander, Lionel.....	November 1961.
Stapleton, William Bernard Francis.....	October 1962.
Stein, Erna.....	1961.
Steinberg, Barbara Ann.....	1961.
Steinberg, Benjamin.....	1961.
Steinberg, Pear Sandak.....	August 1961, October 1961.
Steinhart, Florence.....	1961.
Stevens, Edmund William.....	February 1963.
Stevens, Nina Andreyuna.....	Do.
Stewart, Bonnie Maria.....	July 1962.
Stimson, Mary Elizabeth Mitchell, also known as Mitchell, Mary Elizabeth.....	March 1961.
Stockton, John Lester.....	August 1961.
Stockwell, Eugene L.....	March 1963.
Stoffl, Norma Gladys.....	1961.
Stone, Isador F.....	September 1962.
Strachan, Kenneth.....	1961.
Strong, Christopher Raymond.....	July 1962.
Strong, Lillian Rose.....	1961, July 1962.
Strong, Raymond Lee.....	Do.
Strong, Ross Montgomery.....	July 1962.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Stroock, Marta Freyre.....	September 1961.
Stuart, Lyle.....	1961.
Stull, Barbara L.....	1961.
Suarez, Abilio Alberto.....	1961.
Suarez, Alicia.....	1961.
Suarez, Amelia Susana.....	August 1961.
Suarez Artemia.....	1961.
Suarez, Carmen Marta.....	1961.
Suarez, Enrique.....	October 1961.
Suarez, Hermenegildo Santiago.....	March 1963.
Suarez, Maria.....	July 1961.
Suarez, Maria De Lourdes.....	May 1962.
Suris, Eileen.....	1961.
Suvero, Mark Shawn D.....	August 1962.
Suvino, Manuel.....	1961.
Suydam, Henry.....	October 1962.
Szves, Maria Fidelia.....	September 1962.
Szule, Frdensch Witald.....	1961.
Tamayo, Emilio.....	1961.
Tamayo, Rose Marie.....	1961.
Tames, George.....	August, 1963, April 1963.
Tapanes, Efrain Santiago.....	March 1963.
Tazartes, Eva.....	1961.
Tejera, Miguel Mariano.....	August 1961.
Tejuca, Luis.....	1961.
Theobald, Hans Max.....	1961.
Theobald, Mary Amelia.....	1961.
Thomas, Norman Milton.....	August 1961.
Toirac, Florent Daniel.....	September 1961.
Tolmo, Mercedes.....	1961.
Tomas, Juan Ramon.....	July 1962.
Torano, Erick Javier.....	April 1962.
Toranzo, Orencio Ciprano.....	June 1962.
Torres, Delia Maria, also known as Asencio-Torres, Delia Maria.....	1961.
Torres, Herlan Augusto.....	1961.
Torres, Jesus.....	1961.
Torres, John William.....	April 1961.
Torres, Linda Rosa.....	February 1963.
Torres, Mario.....	August 1961.
Torres, Mario Jr.....	1961.
Torres, Mirna Evelyn.....	1961.
Torres, Noelia.....	1961.
Torres, Rosa De Lima.....	February 1963.
Torres, Yvonne.....	1961.
Torres-Nieves, Lucy M.....	1961.
Torroella, Carole.....	October 1961, October 1962.
Toth, Joseph Francis.....	1961.
Trabal, Lucia Esperanza.....	1961.
Triana, Bertha.....	1961.
Triche, Ernest Joseph.....	1961.
Triche, Raquel M.....	1961.
Trinchet, Maria.....	1961.
Trinchet, Richard.....	1961.
Troy, Robert W.....	1961.
Truax, Howard Van Oss.....	March 1962.
Tucker, Fred Westernelt.....	1961.
Tunstall, Margarita.....	February 1963.
Ubbelohde, Alberto Julio.....	1961.
Uhrbrock, Donald Campbell.....	December 1962.
Ulery, Dale Wingert.....	March 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Uringuen, Concepcion.....	August 1961.
Urigen, Loretta.....	Do.
Urigen, Roland.....	Do.
Uva, Angelo Michael.....	1961, September 1961.
Uz, De La Mardonio.....	September 1961, April 1962.
Valcarcel, Mercedes yepe.....	1961.
Valdes, Adolph.....	1961, March 1961.
Valdes, Antonio G.....	1961.
Valdes, Armando.....	October 1961.
Valdes, Bertha.....	Do.
Valdes, Celia.....	December 1962
Valdes, Francisco.....	Do.
Valdes, Freda Marie.....	1961.
Valdes, Hortensia Clemente.....	April 1962.
Valdes, Iris.....	September 1961.
Valdes, Joanne.....	June 1962.
Valdes, Matilda Floidia.....	1961.
Valdes, Tomasa Gutierrez.....	1961.
Valdes, Wilfred.....	1961.
Valentine, Harold Leroy.....	1961.
Valeriani, Richard Gerard.....	1961.
Van Caneghem, Adrian Manuel.....	1961.
Vanderburg, Otto Harry.....	1961.
Vargas, Rosa Maria.....	1961.
Vasallo, Jose Manuel.....	1961.
Vazquez, David.....	October 1961.
Vazquez, Mario.....	July 1961, September 1961.
Vazquez, Robert.....	1961.
Vega, Elroy Rendueles.....	1961, March 1961.
Velez, Guillermo Magno.....	1961.
Velez, Maria Elvira, also known as Rodriguez, Maria Elvira Velez.....	1961.
Velez, Victoriana.....	1961.
Velez Ruiz, Marie Del Consuelo, also known as Ruiz, Mario Del Consuelo.....	1961.
Veloso, Elen.....	October 1961.
Vento, Olivia.....	1961.
Vergara, Jose Ramon.....	1961.
Vetter, Mack Rudolph.....	April 1963.
Vichot, Mary Marty.....	1961.
Vidal, Frank.....	1961, March 1961.
Vidal, Frank, Jr.....	1961.
Vidal, Nelson.....	1961.
Vidal, Silvio Rafael.....	April 1962.
Vieites, Sonia.....	June 1961.
Viera, Guillermo A.....	1961.
Vigo, Richard Vigo.....	1961.
Villalba, Louis Douglas.....	1961.
Villalonga, Virginia.....	March 1962.
Villamarin, Manuel Martin.....	Do.
Villareal, Mercedes Pulmar.....	1961.
Villarreal, Carolina Guerrero.....	1961.
Villazon, George Roberto.....	May 1962.
Visceglie, Eva.....	June 1962.
Visceglie, Gaetano Nino.....	Do.
Viteri, Norma Diosdada.....	March 1962.
Viveiros, Laura.....	October 1962.
Vives, Vivian Francis.....	1961.
Voight, Roland Walter.....	1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Wacker, William Steele	1961.
Wadler, S. Leonard	Do.
Wagner, William John	January 1962.
Walborsky, Hyman Max	1961.
Walden, Harry Ludwig	January 1963.
Walsh, Brian	March 1963.
Walton, Harry Charles	1961.
Ward, Emerson Hersey	September 1961.
Warren, Linn	March 1963, May 1963.
Waters, Julia Esther	September 1962.
Ward-Steinman, Irving	December 1962.
Weatherbee, Greta Parker	1961.
Weatherbee, Howard Pasho	Do.
Weaver, Peter	September 1962.
Weiner, Max	October 1962.
Weinschenker, Leo	1961.
Weiss, Jerrald Montgomery	March 1961.
Wender, Susan	January 1963.
Weston, William R.	April 1963.
White, William	January 1963.
Whiting, Willis Archie	1961.
Wick, Robert G.	April 1963.
Willey, Emma Ruth	1961.
Willey, Mabel Alice	Do.
Willey, Thomas Herbert	Do.
Willey, Thomas Herbert, Jr.	Do.
Williams, Jane Erica	Do.
Williams, Michael F.	June 1961.
Williamson, Sheldon	May 1963.
Willis, Pierre La Jard, Jr.	July 1962.
Willner, Benjamin Jacob	1961.
Wilson, Adelaide D'Abrigeon	Do.
Wilson, Bertalina Leal	1961.
Wilson, John Cullum	January 1963.
Wilson, James Shuber	February 1963.
Wilzin, Maria Garrido	1961.
Winestine, Henry	January 1962, June 1962, February 1963.
Winslow, Joseph Clark	March 1961.
Winters, William Paterson	March 1963.
Wolen, Seymour	1961, January 1962.
Wolgemuth, Howard M.	1961.
Wolgemuth, Pearl Brehm	1961.
Wong, Susan	1961.
Wood, Robert	1961.
Woods, Helen J.	1961.
Woodside, Aline	1961.
Woodside, Marie Crawford	1961.
Woodside, William Gordon, Jr.	1961.
Xiques, Carmen Lydia	May 1961.
Yandell, John Newton, Jr.	1961.
Yanes, Angel Arturo	1961.
Yanez, Roberto	August 1961.
Younger, Jarvis J., Jr.	1961.
Yumart, Nancy	1961.
Yzquierdo, Leonel Pastor	1961.
Zabala, Olga Graciela	1961.
Zangara, Haydee	October 1962.
Zalburg, Sanford Louis	August 1961.

Others who received passports—Continued

	<i>Validation</i>
Zaragosa, Jose Francisco-----	1961.
Zavaldriga, Louise-----	January 1963.
Zeh, William Herman-----	1961.
Zeledon, Helen Elezibeth-----	1961.
Zeno, Arturo Rafael-----	March 1962.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Johnson, you spoke of the illegality of travel to Cuba. There is a legal problem involved here which embraces both the question of effective enforcement and the question of basic authority for the rule against such travel, isn't that true?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is this rule founded in or based upon some specific grant of authority to the Secretary of State?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the statute involved is section 1185 of title 8, United States Code. That is section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which requires that you have a passport—a valid passport—to depart from or enter into the United States, and then there are certain regulations by the Secretary of State. So, under the regulations by the Secretary, a passport is not required to go to Canada or to Mexico or to Latin America. As a result, when the Cuban thing came into effect, when we severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, what we did was to amend the regulations to require a passport to travel to and from Cuba, and when we amended our regulations at the same time to require a special validation in the passport for travel to Cuba, we promulgated a public notice stating that all outstanding passports were not valid for travel to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Johnson, after a U.S. national has left the United States and entered Mexico, or entered Canada, do you think that, under the existing law, the Secretary of State has authority to control his movements thereafter?

Mr. JOHNSON. The way the regulation is worded, you cannot go to a country for which a passport is required through, in other words, Mexico and Canada. Now, this is in the regulations.

Mr. SOURWINE. I know it is in the regulation but I am asking you if you think—you are a lawyer and you have dealt with these things—if you think that the Secretary of State has authority to control the travel of a U.S. national after he had legally left the United States and entered another bordering friendly country?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, as a practical matter, no.

Mr. SOURWINE. There is no specific statutory authority for that anyway, that much is sure, isn't it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Wouldn't it help a great deal if there was specific statutory authority for such control to the extent it is needed?

Mr. JOHNSON. No question about it.

Mr. SOURWINE. There is some need for such control, isn't there?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. There are countries, even, to which travel by Americans without the knowledge and permission of the State Department could interfere with the conduct of foreign relations?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. You mean then a person could go to Mexico or Canada and from there to Red China, and you would have no legal hold on him?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Senator KEATING. Whereas if they left from our shores and went direct to Red China, that would be a criminal offense?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. If I may interpolate there, so much has been made about the restriction being placed in the passport itself.

Let me say this: If you are persona grata with the Castro regime, for example, all you do is just go down to Mexico City, go to the Cuban Embassy, buy your airline ticket to Havana, and they will give you a visa on a separate piece of paper.

Now, you don't need a passport at all, and if you do have a passport they don't stamp the visa in the passport. This is par for the course, this is what they do in China, this is what they do in the Soviet Union. This is done in any of the Soviet bloc countries, so you can pick up a passport and it will not have any endorsements in it.

That is true with a group of so-called students who went to the Soviet Union and then took the trip to Communist China. It was true also of William Worthy who went to Communist China and came back to the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have a question to ask you about Worthy in just a minute, but if the Chair will permit I wanted to get back to this question of the need for legislation.

We are, after all, a legislative committee, this committee is.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is it your judgment that there could be legislation enacted which would be constitutional, and which, in view of the need for control of the unauthorized travel of Americans into certain sensitive areas, would give the Secretary of State specific statutory authority to exercise such a control?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Your own experience would indicate to you that the enactment of such legislation would be in the national interest?

Mr. JOHNSON. It certainly would.

Mr. SOURWINE. May I go off the record just a moment?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator KEATING. Back on the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Johnson, the Department of State and the Department of Justice, I believe, have recently made statements that many cases of U.S. nationals going to Cuba through Mexico without passports and authorization will be prosecuted. You are familiar with these statements?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know under what statute it is proposed to prosecute these people?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the two statutes that I mentioned are section 1185 of title 8, United States Code, and section 1524 of title 18. Section 1524 concerns the misuse of a passport.

Mr. SOURWINE. That would apply only in the cases of individuals like the 70 out of 225 who did have passports?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator KEATING. What is the other section?

Mr. JOHNSON. Section 1185 of title 8 is the one that requires a passport to depart from or enter the United States. That is section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Senator KEATING. But they departed from here to go to a country that doesn't require a passport?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir. You see the regulations do require a passport to go to Cuba.

Senator KEATING. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. So, therefore, it was not—if it was not validated for Cuba and, like in the *Worthy* case, he was prosecuted for coming from Cuba where a passport was required to enter the United States.

In other words, he didn't have a passport. You see?

Mr. SOURWINE. But Mr. JOHNSON, hasn't the Senator put his finger on the weakness there on this purported plan to prosecute? You would have to show that the man used the passport to enter Cuba before you could charge him with misuse and Cuba doesn't require him to show it.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. So as a practical matter it is going to be very difficult to make the proof that would be necessary to get a conviction in that case?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Senator KEATING. In other words, you could get a conviction against the 70 easier than you can the rest of them who didn't have any passport at all?

Mr. SOURWINE. I doubt, gravely, sir, and I understand it is the witness' testimony that it would be a matter of grave doubt whether you could successfully prosecute the 70 for misuse of passports, which is the statute he cited, since even though they have a passport which says it is not good to Cuba, and even though there is a law which says you can't misuse the passport, if the man doesn't use his passport to go to Cuba how can you prove that he misused the passport?

Senator KEATING. So, in other words, he uses the visa process instead of the passport? Did all of those you know use the visa process rather than using the passport?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, Senator Keating, that was the usual means of going there. Actually, I don't believe you would need a visa. All you had to do was buy your Cuban airline ticket and if Castro wanted you to get there, then you got in.

Mr. SOURWINE. The fact is you would have to have an entry permit from the Castro regime to get in, whether you call it a visa or anything else. Without it you can't get in even if you have a passport or any other papers from any other place. Unless you have an entry permit from Castro you can't get in. Is that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. With regard to *Worthy*, whom you mentioned: He was prosecuted for alleged illegal entry into the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is, when he entered the United States at Miami from Cuba he did not have a valid passport. He did not have a passport at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the only case where there has been a prosecution in such an instance as we have been talking about?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Out of 243—225, whatever it was?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. You referred those cases to the Department of Justice, did you, for consideration?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, we have referred about 225.

Mr. SOURWINE. And they declined prosecution?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not in all these cases. The report we have is that they have declined prosecution in 15 cases.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the rest are still pending?

Mr. JOHNSON. Excuse me. In about 30 cases, another 30 cases, where they declined prosecution, about half of those individuals had been issued passports.

Mr. SOURWINE. Half had, and half hadn't?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. And then those nearly 200 cases referred over there, do you know whether they are still pending?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that would be about 200, yes. Well, less than 200 because you take the 30 off the 225.

Mr. SOURWINE. It is nearly 200. You referred all of the cases to the Department and they have acted in about 30?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Refused prosecution in 30, perhaps 29, and prosecuted Worthy?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, in the *Worthy* case, he is an American citizen, isn't he?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Born in this country?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Doesn't an American citizen have a constitutional right to enter the United States at all times?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say "Yes."

Mr. SOURWINE. If he has a constitutional right to enter the United States how can you prosecute him on the basis of the conditions of entry? Can you answer that?

Mr. JOHNSON. I can't answer it. Well, the question is—he was tried and convicted in Miami, the case is on appeal.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, he was tried and convicted but, as a constitutional proposition, isn't the cart before the horse here? I mean this man has a constitutional right to enter the United States. Having that right how can he be prosecuted for the mode or manner or condition of entry without derogating from the constitutional right? ¹ Wasn't

¹In reversing Worthy's conviction on Feb. 20, 1964, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit said:

"We think it is inherent in the concept of citizenship that the citizen, when absent from the country to which he owes allegiance, has a right to return, again to set foot on its soil. * * *

"We do not think that a citizen, absent from his country, can have his fundamental right to have free ingress thereto subject to a criminal penalty if he does not have a passport. The citizen, culpable though he may have been in leaving his country without a passport which he could not obtain, and subject, as he probably was, to a criminal penalty for departing without a passport, cannot, we think, be required to choose between banishment or expatriation on the one hand or crossing the border on the other hand, being faced with criminal punishment and the loss of some of the rights and privileges of citizenship as a felon. * * *

"* * * It is our conclusion that the Government cannot say to its citizen, standing beyond its border, that his reentry into the land of his allegiance is a criminal offense; and this we conclude is a sound principle whether or not the citizen has a passport, and however wrongful may have been his conduct in effecting his departure."

this really an expedient, it was the best the Department could work out to prosecute, to get some kind of a prosecution for what was a flagrant flouting of the authority of the Secretary of State? But isn't the basic trouble the fact that there isn't a statute on which the regulations could be based?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we do need a statute. We do need legislation.

Senator KEATING. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator KEATING. On the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the Passport Office doing to control travel to Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, at the present, as of last—it is a very good question to answer. There is very little you can do from a practical viewpoint to prevent the travel to Cuba unless you would have the full cooperation of, I would say, the Mexican Government to prevent the travel. Because, it is my understanding the only way you can get to Havana today is through Mexico City.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have two classes of passports, one which is valid for travel to Cuba and one which is not, is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. The ones which are not valid for travel to Cuba are so marked?

Mr. JOHNSON. Starting last Monday we were instructed to endorse each passport as not valid for travel to Cuba. And also place an endorsement in it to the effect that the violation of these restrictions could result in prosecution under the two sections of law, that would be title 8, United States Code, section 1185 and section 1524 of title 18.

Mr. SOURWINE. You just mean they are marking the newly issued passports, aren't you? You are not instructed to mark all existing passports?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, all the newly issued passports, and, of course, if passports were presented for renewal we would also endorse them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, prior to last Monday, no U.S. passports were valid for travel to Cuba unless they were marked valid for travel to Cuba, is that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. You are right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had two classes, those that were valid and those not valid?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And the ones that were valid were so marked and all the rest were not marked?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you are going to mark them either valid or not valid?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And eventually there won't be any unmarked passports?

Mr. JOHNSON. Eventually.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you think you will have a sharper distinction by marking them valid and not valid than by marking half of them and the rest not being valid?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I said half—that is a mistake. Actually the number which are valid to Cuba are a small percentage of the total?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. If you mark those that are valid you are differentiating them in the most efficient way, isn't that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you are going to mark them all?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Whose idea was that?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Johnson, what can you tell us about the passport application of the Reverend James F. Hopewell, if anything.

Mr. JOHNSON. I don't recall that particular case.

Mr. SOURWINE. The Reverend Mr. Hopewell was an applicant for a passport to Cuba, was he not? You don't recall it?

Mr. JOHNSON. There was an individual who wanted to go to Cuba as a representative of the Theological Development Fund, I believe. It was an affiliate of the World Council of Churches, and I handled that particular case, if this is the Hopewell you are referring to.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't recall the name?

Mr. JOHNSON. The name does sound familiar but I—

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you approve that case?

Mr. JOHNSON. I did, yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was there any intervention in behalf of the applicant in that case?

Mr. JOHNSON. The facts—if I recall that particular case—are that the Reverend Mr. Hopewell went into our New York passport agency and applied for a validation to go to Cuba in connection with the financial assistance to a seminary in Cuba which was an affiliate of the World Council of Churches.

We told him to write a letter and outline the purpose. The letter came in to me, I sent it up to the political desk and also to the press area and to the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. In the meantime the gentleman made a trip to Washington, and I called the desk officer and explained the situation to him, and he said as far as he was concerned it would be in the best interests of the United States for this man, the Reverend Mr. Hopewell, to go down there.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you say the desk officer, you mean the Cuban desk?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who did you speak to?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not sure whether it was Mr. Hurwitch or one of the desk officers at the time but I think our file would show it. So, in view of that decision, I had him validate the passport.

Mr. SOURWINE. So the record may be clear, Mr. Chairman, may we ask that a brief statement be furnished for the record with respect to the passport case of the Reverend James F. Hopewell?

Senator KEATING. That will be done.

(The information regarding the passport case of the Reverend James F. Hopewell, as supplied under a letter dated Aug. 21, 1963, to the chairman from Assistant Secretary Dutton, reads as follows:)

On October 5, 1962, Passport No. XXXX was validated for travel to Cuba not to extend beyond April 4, 1963. The bearer, Dr. James F. Hopewell, is an

associate director of the theological education fund, an affiliate of the World Council of Churches. His trip to Cuba was to facilitate a grant from the theological education fund to the Seminario Evangelico de Teologia at Matanzas, Cuba.

On September 22, 1962, Dr. Hopewell applied for a validation for travel to Cuba. On October 3, 1963, a memorandum in the matter was sent from the Passport Office to the desk, the P area, and SCA. On October 5, 1963, Dr. Hopewell visited the Passport Office and explained the circumstances surrounding his proposed travel to Cuba. The desk officer indicated that he considered Dr. Hopewell's travel in the national interest and recommended that the validation be granted. In view of the fact that Dr. Hopewell was in the Department, his passport was validated without the comments of P and SCA.

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**TESTIMONY OF ALLYN C. DONALDSON, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES, STATE DEPARTMENT**

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1963

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, presiding.

Present: Senator Dodd.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Samuel Scott, assistant counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and Frank W. Schroeder, chief investigator.

Senator DODD. All right, gentlemen. The hearing will be in order.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you rise to be sworn, Mr. Donaldson?

Senator DODD. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you give the reporter your full name, sir?

Mr. DONALDSON. Allyn C. Donaldson.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you spell that first name?

Mr. DONALDSON. A-l-l-y-n C. D-o-n-a-l-d-s-o-n.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is your residence address, Mr. Donaldson?

Mr. DONALDSON. 2405 South Joyce Street, Arlington 2, Va.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where are you employed?

Mr. DONALDSON. In the Department of State.

Mr. SOURWINE. In what capacity?

Mr. DONALDSON. As the Director of the Office of Special Consular Services, in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long have you held that position?

Mr. DONALDSON. Since June 1953.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long have you been employed by the Department of State?

Mr. DONALDSON. Since September 1942.

Mr. SOURWINE. In what capacity did you come with the Department, and what positions did you hold with the Department before you took your present post?

Mr. DONALDSON. I originally came with the Department for the control of supplies during the war period in what was then the coordinating unit with the Latin American countries, as a special assistant.

From there I was appointed as liaison officer, with the Department of Commerce, and coordinated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and other agencies of the U.S. Government.

Then I was returned to the Department as Special Assistant in the foreign buildings operations for the coordination of the acquiring of Government buildings overseas for the Foreign Service.

And then was appointed to the present position.

Mr. SOURWINE. To whom were you an assistant when you first came with the Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. He has since retired. I will get that for you.

Mr. SOURWINE. It is not of great importance.

Mr. DONALDSON, before you came with the Government, what did you do?

Mr. DONALDSON. I was in the business activities in New York City, financial and in the legal profession.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are a lawyer?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am a member of the bar of New York State; the Supreme Court; district court, court of appeals, Washington, D.C.

Mr. SOURWINE. When and where were you born, Mr. Donaldson?

Mr. DONALDSON. September 16, 1898, at Richmond, Va.

Mr. SOURWINE. And what was your education?

Mr. DONALDSON. The public schools in Virginia and in the State of New York.

And then the New York Law School in the city of New York.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are a civil service employee?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am now a civil service employee, GS-15.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you the man who originated the theory of counterpart funds?

Mr. DONALDSON. In the late 1940's, after the Government of the United States found itself confronted with the problem of reestablishing its missions in oversea countries who were short of U.S. dollars, but we had obligations due the U.S. Government from the operations of lend-lease in substantial quantities. On the basis of this problem, it became necessary to develop a plan of expending millions of dollars without dollar appropriations. From it we developed a procedure of entering into agreements with the beneficiary nations under lend-lease which authorized the Government of the United States to accept payment in lieu of dollars of the present value of real estate or the option of taking local currency at the most favorable rate to the U.S. Government for the Government's purposes overseas primarily to buy buildings.

Since then, it has developed into what is known as the counterpart operation.

Mr. SOURWINE. Prior to the time you were engaged in developing that project, the Treasury carried only dollar balances. Is that correct?

Mr. DONALDSON. I was so informed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, have you always received your efficiency reports promptly in the Department of State?

Mr. DONALDSON. I recall of no time when I did not receive them.

Mr. SOURWINE. When did you get your last efficiency report?

Mr. DONALDSON. I got one for last year.

Haven't had one for this year.

Mr. SOURWINE. How were you rated?

Mr. DONALDSON. As satisfactory.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you ever been rated as worse than satisfactory in your more than 20 years with the Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What are the functions of the Office of Special Consular Services?

Mr. DONALDSON. Pardon me?

Chris Ravendl is the man who was the first chief when I came down here, later an ambassador, and now retired.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, what are the functions of the Office of Special Consular Services?

Mr. DONALDSON. Under the original setup of the Department of State, the office is charged with the responsibility of coordinating between the headquarters of the Department of State in Washington, D.C., and the offices located in foreign countries for the protection of the U.S. citizen and his property located in foreign countries.

Mr. SOURWINE. In connection with this function, do all U.S. consuls and consuls general report to your office?

Mr. DONALDSON. The reports which come in there, the reporting systems affecting subject matter that we are charged with the responsibility of coordinating should come to our attention—should come—

Mr. SOURWINE. You use the phrase "should come." You mean they don't come to you, or all of them don't come to you?

Mr. DONALDSON. We have a large department, and I am sorry to say some things go astray.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that a situation which exists from year to year, sort of a chronic situation?

Mr. DONALDSON. Well, we have had correspondence and communications that do not arrive at the action office. I would say that it is a condition that has existed for some time, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. By some time, you mean a period of years?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many individuals are under your jurisdiction Mr. Donaldson?

Mr. DONALDSON. The Office at the present time employs 38 employees.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many abroad?

Mr. DONALDSON. This would not be determinable in numbers. The offices which handle the consular activities overseas also handle other responsibilities. The same officer, under the procedures of the Department, if he is not busy in handling protection work, could easily be used for visa requirements or for passport requirements.

Mr. SOURWINE. Consular officers perform all of those functions?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. There are, then, a good many of the services performed for your office which are performed by personnel not directly attached to your office?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. In some cases are those individuals Foreign Service officers?

Mr. DONALDSON. The general run, they are. Generally, they would be Foreign Service officers.

Mr. SOURWINE. So that you are supervising the work of Foreign Service officers in the area of your responsibility all over the world?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct. And we issue instructions accordingly.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are not, yourself, a Foreign Service officer?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir, I am not a Foreign Service officer.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have nothing to do with visas?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many employees made up the total personnel of your office when you took over?

Mr. DONALDSON. In 1953, there were 84, as I recall, on the register at the time we started our operations.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you have 38 now?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. This is a result of a study that was made at that time of the whole area. You will recall that the Walter-McCarran Act went on the statute books in 1951.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONALDSON. As a result of the establishment of the Bureau, the offices were then set up, and a study was made of the entire area. This was to increase efficiency and to add to the coordination of the operation, and by so doing we were able to eliminate a number of officers, by cross-training our officers to do more than one type of work.

Mr. SOURWINE. In other words, you reduced the staff of your office from 85, was it—

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE (continuing). —to 38?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the space of how long a time?

Mr. DONALDSON. Ten years.

Mr. SOURWINE. It has been coming down steadily year after year?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir, I am sorry, that would not be a complete statement. I would be glad to submit the chart to you, if you would like to see it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, how many employees did you have last year?

Mr. DONALDSON. Forty-one.

Mr. SOURWINE. And 38 this year?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you still performing essentially the same functions that you were 10 years ago?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has your workload decreased in 10 years?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir, the workload has been even higher.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is it steadily increasing?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, it is erratic. It depends upon the conditions that exist in the foreign country. An example would best explain your inquiry.

We are responsible for the protection of seamen. Recently the A. H. Bull Line became bankrupt. As a result of the bankruptcy we had five vessels stranded overseas. Under the statute, the Secretary of State is required to protect these individuals, to return them to the States. Well, this would be a very substantial increase. Those crews run about 40 to the vessel. We would have 200 men to return in a short period of time.

Fortunately, we don't have bankruptcies too often.

Mr. SOURWINE. But, overall, is your workload over the 10-year period on a rising curve?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And yet your total personnel is on a descending curve over the 10 years?

Mr. DONALDSON. I would say it is stabilized at the present time.

Mr. SOURWINE. Stabilized at 38?

Mr. DONALDSON. To make the record perfectly clear, we may have to increase, and it is so indicated in our budget request—that if we have an increase in workload we would ask for additional personnel.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you manage to do the same work, and more work as the years progress, with fewer and fewer people? That is very strange in government.

Parkinson's law doesn't operate in your area, I take it.

Mr. DONALDSON. I think the best answer to your question is the necessary close supervision and the training of the officers that are undertaking the headquarters work. Under the present system of the Department of State, Foreign Service officers are rotated between the field and the headquarters. When new men come in, it takes a period of time to train them, and this training activity will last from 90 days to 6 months. If we were able to maintain such a staff continuously, we could save more time.

Mr. SOURWINE. But you are constantly training a procession of Foreign Service officers who come into the office to serve?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long do they serve with you?

Mr. DONALDSON. Under the present rotation system, the normal tour of duty would be for 4 years.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, in connection with your work of protecting the interests of American citizens abroad, do you work with or through the Red Cross?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. Under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, we have made available, and they have cooperated—the Red Cross has cooperated with us in areas where we have no representation, and areas where there are no U.S. nationals, but the members of the families, alien members of the families are incarcerated, in places like Russia. Here the facilities of the Red Cross have been used to make inquiries on the welfare and whereabouts of relatives, usually of nationalized U.S. citizens, and the Red Cross has been most cooperative. We have used them in East Germany. In fact, we tried to use their good offices in Cuba, to get into the prisons, because of the problems we had there. But the Cuban Government refused to let them enter the territory.

And, normally, this has been a well-established liaison relationship.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are saying normally. Do you imply there is any abnormal situation presently in existence?

Mr. DONALDSON. Well, last October I was instructed by my chief to cease and desist from communicating with the American Red Cross on matters in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. From communicating?

Mr. DONALDSON. That was my instruction. So I have not had occasion to communicate with them since.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say your chief; whom do you mean?

Mr. DONALDSON. The Administrator of Security and Consular Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. SOURWINE. This order was given you last October?

Mr. DONALDSON. At the time of the difficulties, right after he came on board. Yes, I would say it was October.

Mr. SOURWINE. And it is still in effect?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir; it is still in effect.

Mr. SOURWINE. Doesn't this hamper your work in performing your mission with respect to the protection of Americans in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am sorry, but Mr. Schwartz is handling the activity in Cuba, so I am not in a position to judge what is being done in Cuba at the present time.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are not prohibited from talking to the Red Cross about any area but Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have done it, I must admit. I don't know whether I will be censured for it or not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, were your orders limited to Cuba, or were you ordered to stop contact with the Red Cross?

Mr. DONALDSON. At the time it was primarily with reference to the Red Cross, but it was not very clear as to whether it applied to other areas.

Senator DODD. Well, you obviously understood it to apply just to Cuba, or you would not have talked to them about any other place.

Mr. DONALDSON. I am so treating it, sir; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are not, then, performing the functions you have described to us with respect to Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, in connection with your official duties, did you ever deal with the problem of paying ransom for the release of American citizens?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar with the policy of the United States in this regard?

Mr. DONALDSON. I know of occasions in the back history of the United States where this has been done.

Senator DODD. First of all, we better find out what the policy is, before we ask him whether or not he agrees with it.

Mr. SOURWINE. I was asking him if he was familiar with it, because, if he was not he could not testify.

Mr. DONALDSON. I would not want to say that I know what the policy of the United States at the present time on ransom is.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what the traditional policy of the United States with respect to paying ransom has been?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever hear of a man named Raisuli?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do not associate that with anything in history.

Senator DODD. Well, if you remember Theodore Roosevelt—it was in the Barbary States affair—"Raisuli alive"—what was the rest of it?

Mr. SOURWINE. "Pericardis alive or Raisuli dead."

Senator DODD. That is right, I am sorry.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had nothing to do with the working out of the exchange of prisoners to bring about the release of Americans held captive by the Red Chinese?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir; I did. This is back in 1955 and 1956?

Mr. SOURWINE. There was no ransom involved there?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How was that handled?

Mr. DONALDSON. After the termination of official relations between the Government of the United States and Communist China, there was a group of U.S. nationals that were prisoners at that time.

A proposal was developed by my office that we undertake and adopt the regular military exchange of prisoner procedure, and that we request the Communist Chinese to release the U.S. nationals who were then incarcerated, and we, in turn, would release the Chinese in this country. And we had quite a few in jail. Use the good offices of a third power for the exchange.

I am sorry, but I was informed that this would not be dignified, to exchange human beings, and the recommendation was turned down.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who told you this?

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. McConaughy. He was then, as I recall, the officer in charge of Chinese affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that Walter P. McConaughy?

Mr. DONALDSON. Walter P. is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, then what happened, after your plan was rejected?

Mr. DONALDSON. Further negotiations were developed, and during the negotiations, agreement was made that they would release the Chinese from this country, and the good offices of the Indian Government were used to identify the people that were incarcerated. The good offices of the Red Cross were then used to certify to their condition in the U.S. prisons. They were given their option of going either to continental China—Communist China—or to Taipei, the Republic of China. And we did release a group of individuals.

Mr. SOURWINE. We lived up to our part of the bargain?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. Then the Chinese released all but five.

Mr. SOURWINE. They held five of our men?

Mr. DONALDSON. They held five of our prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are they still held prisoner in Red China?

Mr. DONALDSON. Four are still being held as prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. What happened to the fifth one?

Mr. DONALDSON. He died.

Senator DODD. Does this group include John Downey?

Mr. DONALDSON. Fecteau and Downey; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know the other names, while you are mentioning them?

Mr. DONALDSON. I will have to furnish that for you. I would rather not depend on my memory on this.

Senator DODD. One of them is a bishop, isn't he?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Senator DODD. Is it Walsh?

Mr. DONALDSON. Walsh, you are correct—Bishop Walsh, of Baltimore.

Senator DODD. And I think the other man's name is something like Reddam, from New York.

(Mr. Donaldson later supplied the names as follows: John T. Downey, of New Britain, Conn.; Richard George Fecteau, of Lynn, Mass.; Bishop James Edward Walsh, of Cumberland, Md.; and Hugh Francis Redmond, of Yonkers, N.Y.)

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do, Mr. Donaldson, with the arrangements for prisoner exchange involving Americans held captive by Castro?

Mr. DONALDSON. Castro?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes—in Cuba.

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, are you thoroughly familiar with the organization of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs?

Mr. DONALDSON. Unless some changes have been made that I was not informed of, I was informed; yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do with the organization of SCA?

Mr. DONALDSON. In 1953; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did you have to do with the setting up of the Bureau?

Mr. DONALDSON. A group of officers were appointed as a committee to review the entire area and make recommendations as to its organization and structure.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was when the Bureau was newly created under the act?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct.

Senator DODD. Can we get the date on that?

Mr. SOURWINE. I think you said 1953.

Mr. DONALDSON. 1953.

Mr. SOURWINE. The act was passed in 1950, and became effective in 1951.

Mr. DONALDSON. 1951; that is right. And at that time the recommendations were carried out, and, of course, we had the Office of Personnel, and also the Office of Security in the SCA area at that time. I refer to SCA as the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

There have since been changes made. The structure has now been completely changed.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had the Munitions Control Office at that time?

Mr. DONALDSON. That came in later; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was there ever a determination in the Department of State respecting the need for Directors to run the various offices?

Mr. DONALDSON. Because of the workload that had been presented during the survey, it was developed that in order to bring about a well-coordinated, efficient operation, and to avoid backlogs, that it would be necessary to set up the Directors, office by office, to coordinate the operation efficiently.

Mr. SOURWINE. Rather than as an alternative to have all the functions handled in one central office?

Mr. DONALDSON. It was considered at that time that it was not considered feasible.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was consideration given at that time to controlling the various functions directly from the Office of the Administrator?

Mr. DONALDSON. It was discussed; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And it was decided instead of doing that to set it up on the basis of offices?

Mr. DONALDSON. Would you like the reason? I will give you the reason, if you wish.

Mr. SOURWINE. I wish you would.

Mr. DONALDSON. It was decided that the Administrator level, which is an Assistant Secretary level, would be one of the policymaking group; that the operations would be decentralized on the basis of function. So the offices were set up as functional units to operate on a global basis, the policy decisions to be made by the Assistant Secretary and carried out by the rules and regulations of the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, is it still run that way? Is the Bureau still run on that theory?

Mr. DONALDSON. I haven't been officially informed of any change.

Mr. SOURWINE. Why do you put in the word "officially?" You mean you have been informed of, or have noted, a change, unofficially?

Mr. DONALDSON. Well, I am sorry, I don't have a line of communication with the Administrator of the Bureau. I have very little information from him.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't have a line of communication with the Administrator?

Mr. DONALDSON. I very seldom hear anything from him at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean personally, or by memorandum; or in any form?

Mr. DONALDSON. Memorandums come over when I am instructed as to what I am to do—I get a memorandum which comes through from the SCA area.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long has this situation existed?

Mr. DONALDSON. Since last October.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that about the time Mr. Schwartz came?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct.

Senator DODD. Have you had occasion—how many times have you talked to him since that?

Mr. DONALDSON. When Mr. Schwartz came on board he asked for a number of case histories which we pulled from the records, and would be descriptive of the type of operations that we were undertaking, which were presented to him.

Following that, Mr. Schwartz invited me to speak with him and Mr. Charles Mace, and we reviewed the operation of the office, and at that time there was a general discussion. I heard very little from Mr. Schwartz after that.

And, shortly after that, I received instructions that he was taking care of matters in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have there been any other instances in which the specific responsibilities of your office have been taken over by higher authority, under Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, at the time SCA was set up, as a result of this study in which you participated, what offices were in it?

Mr. DONALDSON. This is 1951 or 1953?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONALDSON. 1953, the office consisted of the Security Office, Personnel, Visa, Passport, Special Consular Affairs, and if we didn't have the Munitions Control it came in very shortly thereafter.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, these have dwindled, have they not? One by one, some of these functions have been transferred out?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is left in SCA at the present time?

Mr. DONALDSON. At the present time the Bureau consists of the Visa Office, the Passport Office, the Office of Refugee Relief, and Special Consular Services.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, has the policy of the State Department changed with respect to the matter of defending Americans charged with crime in a foreign nation?

Mr. DONALDSON. I would say "No."

Mr. SOURWINE. What is our policy in this regard?

Senator DODD. Well, it certainly changed when that treaty was agreed to, wasn't it, involving the Armed Forces?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am sorry, sir. I didn't get that.

Senator DODD. Well, what was the name of that treaty—the Status of Forces Treaty—that made a change?

Mr. DONALDSON. Your point is well taken, sir, that the Status of Forces did establish a relationship that did not exist before. That goes back into the late 1940's.

Mr. SOURWINE. I had another point in mind.

Isn't it true that for many years it was the policy of this Government not to employ foreign counsel for the defense of Americans?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir, that is correct. It has been the policy of this Government to look to the foreign court when a U.S. citizen came before the court if he was unable to provide—pay the cost of his counsel's fees, that they would expect the local court to provide counsel.

This was generally done—until the difficulty in Cuba. We had some United States nationals who were arrested and awaiting trial, and at that time the question came up of paying counsel's fees. And I was instructed to make payment for them, and funds were provided for that purpose.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did the fact that a Cuban acted as counsel for an American work against his interests?

Senator DODD. Against the American's interests?

Mr. SOURWINE. No, the Cuban's interests.

Mr. DONALDSON. Against Cuba's interests?

Mr. SOURWINE. The interests of the Cuban counsel.

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir, it did.

Mr. SOURWINE. How?

Mr. DONALDSON. This lawyer made known to the Department later, when he came into this country, that he had been ostracized by the Cuban Government for defending a man against charges brought by the Cuban state.

Mr. SOURWINE. Ostracized is a mild word. Wasn't he denounced as a public enemy?

Mr. DONALDSON. He said he had been threatened.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the United States doing to protect the interests of the U.S. citizen in Cuba today?

Mr. DONALDSON. I would suggest that you ask Mr. Schwartz that question, because he is handling that activity at the present time.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know what is being done?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am not in a position to answer that; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know whether there has been any shift in our policy with respect to the protection of American citizens in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. I don't know of any.

No; I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of anything that has been done since last October to protect the interests of American citizens in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. Well, I can see from the cables which come through that the arrangements are being made to bring out both U.S. nationals and aliens. And this is a matter of record in the press.

But, other than that, I have no information.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have knowledge respecting U.S. nationals who are or were prisoners of the Castro regime in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. Prior to the time that Mr. Schwartz became Administrator, we handled the entire Cuban affair. We repatriated over 600 U.S. nationals. At the time there were 19 U.S. prisoners. We had a program set up to arrange for food and assistance to them. This was being handled through the Swiss Government which represented our interests. In fact, we coordinate in Special Consular Services the representation of foreign interests. So we handled the entire transaction prior to Mr. Schwartz' activities.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are there any American prisoners still in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. I know of none.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the case of Americans charged with offenses under the Castro regime, were they allowed any of the normal rights which we expect to see accorded to accused persons in this country?

Mr. DONALDSON. The procedure which was reported to us in detail could not meet the requirements of due process as we understand under our system of jurisprudence.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were they informed of the charges against them?

Mr. DONALDSON. I recall one report in which the counsel defending the prisoner stated he had requested specifications of the charges and received no information.

Senator DODD. I think it is common knowledge that they have not afforded Americans or anybody else protection of the law as we understand it. I don't think we would get very far going into that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Very good, sir.

Mr. Donaldson, did you have anything to do with the arrangements involving exchange of prisoners involving American prisoners in Cuba?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how it was arranged that certain individuals who had been convicted of crimes in the United States were set free in order to accomplish the release of American prisoners held by Castro?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have not been in on any of that transaction; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who handled this for the State Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. According to the record I have read in the paper, it has been handled through Mr. Hurwitch.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is H-u-r-w-i-t-z?

Mr. DONALDSON. C-h—H-u-r-w-i-t-c-h.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is his position in the Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. He is a special adviser to the Assistant Secretary for the Latin American area.

Mr. SOURWINE. He is not in SCA at all?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Isn't this a function which normally would be under your office?

Mr. DONALDSON. It would have been in prior areas, in prior times.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know whether Mr. Hurwitch is acting under the orders of or with the assent of the present Administrator of the Bureau of SCA?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do not know, sir.

Senator DODD. Is he in that Bureau?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir. Mr. Hurwitch is in ARA.

Senator DODD. You will have to decipher these things for me.

Mr. DONALDSON. That is Latin American Affairs.

Senator DODD. And how long has he been there, do you know?

Mr. DONALDSON. He is a Foreign Service officer. And, prior to that, he came in from oversea duty.

Senator DODD. Do you know where he served?

Mr. DONALDSON. My recollection is Lima, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Lima, Peru?

Mr. DONALDSON. Lima, I believe.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was he there long?

Mr. DONALDSON. I can furnish this from the official records.

Mr. SOURWINE. We can get it from the official record.

If the Chair will instruct, we will put that in at this point.

Senator DODD. Yes.

(The biographical materials on Mr. Hurwitch, from the Biographical Register of the State Department is as follows:)

Hurwitch, Robert Arnold—b. Mass. Oct. 15, 20; m. U. Chicago, AB 49; US Army 43-47, capt., overseas; mach. oper., aircraft corp. 41-43; US liaison off., OMGUS 47-48; field rep., Dept of Labor 50; app. 0-6, v.c., sec. DS Nov. 17, 50; Dept. Nov. 21, 50: 3d sec-v.c., Lima Jan. 24, 51; v.c., Hamburg Jan. 13, 53; econ. off., Hamburg June 21, 53: 0-5 May 21, 54; 2d sec., Bonn Nov. 17, 55; O-4, cons. Feb 9, 56; O-5 July 29, 56: 2d sec-labor att., Bogotá Sept. 9, 56; O-4 Jan. 29, 57; supvr. int. rel. off., Dept. Nov. 13, 60; O-3 Feb 2, 61; dep. dir., Off. of Caribbean-Mex. Aff. Feb. 4, 62; spec. asst. for Cuban aff., Bu. of Inter-Am. Affs. June 24, 62; commend. ser. award 62; langs.: Fr., Ger., Span.

Mr. SOURWINE. What information do you have, Mr. Donaldson, respecting American nationals who were in Cuba at the time of the Castro takeover?

Mr. DONALDSON. We suggest that U.S. nationals who are permanent residents in a foreign country register with our missions. This is part of the regular process of our Government. The mission receiving a registration makes out a card, and makes it part of the

record. When we turned over the representation of U.S. interests in Cuba to the Swiss Government, these records were made available to the Swiss, and that was the basis of our request that the Swiss protect them while there.

Mr. SOURWINE. So you knew who they were?

Mr. DONALDSON. Those who had registered. Our experience has been that often they don't register, so it is not a complete record. It is just those who wish to register.

Mr. SOURWINE. What information do you have respecting those American nationals who were in Cuba when Castro took over and who have come out?

Senator DODD. And who did not come out?

Mr. SOURWINE. And who did come out.

Mr. DONALDSON. I have no record on them at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. What do you know about those who did not come out, who are still there?

Mr. DONALDSON. Again, things have changed considerably since I was involved in this whole picture, and I would not be in a position to say what they are doing at the present time.

Mr. SOURWINE. How were the rights of these individuals protected while you were in charge?

Mr. DONALDSON. At the time that the Swiss Government took over the representation, we requested them to intervene in behalf of all U.S. nationals who were in conflict with the law, or found to be incarcerated.

If they were found without funds, to let us know, so we could go to their next of kin to try to arrange for the transfer of funds.

If there was property involved, and it was affected by the expropriation, under the Cuban law, to let us know, file with us the complete documentation, so that it would be available for proper representations, when and as we could get a Cuban Government with which we could negotiate to either get restitution or reimbursement for the cost of the property taken, in accordance with international law.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was that done?

Mr. DONALDSON. We have a number of cases so handled. What is being done now—

Mr. SOURWINE. I mean the Swiss did make these reports to you?

Mr. DONALDSON. They were making reports to us.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know if that is still being done?

Mr. DONALDSON. I don't know, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did the State Department do anything about any of the American property that was taken over by Castro, under expropriation?

Mr. DONALDSON. We have reserved our position—officially reserved our position.

Mr. SOURWINE. What does that mean—that you haven't done anything?

Mr. DONALDSON. That means you file a note with the foreign office reciting the official title of the statute under which the property was taken.

Senator DODD. What are you driving at here, Mr. Sourwine? We are just getting a recitation of procedures that have been a long time established. I don't think this will advance us much. It is very interesting, but I have a lot of things to do.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am sorry, sir, I will go to something else.

Senator DODD. If there is any point to it, tell me.

Mr. SOURWINE. I apologize.

Senator DODD. I don't want you to be offended. It is very interesting, but it really doesn't interest me that much.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, do you have any information respecting the legal basis for authorizing entry of Cuban refugees into the United States?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any information respecting the power of the United States to deport Cuban refugees from the United States?

Mr. DONALDSON. Nothing but the statutory background.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware of the operation of a special Cuban desk in Miami?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What are the functions of this Cuban desk?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am sorry, I do not know. I know it has been established on the official record, and I see correspondence concerning it, but that is all the information I have about it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who is in charge of it?

Mr. DONALDSON. A man by the name of Mr. Crimmins.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that John H. Crimmins?

Mr. DONALDSON. I believe that is right, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who else is stationed on the Cuban desk in Miami?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how the Cuban desk came to be set up?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Isn't it true that an Assistant Secretary of State insisted that the Cuban desk in Miami be set up?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is the rumor that came to me; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who was that Assistant Secretary?

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. Martin.

Mr. SOURWINE. Ed. Martin?

Mr. DONALDSON. Edward Martin.

Mr. SOURWINE. Formerly of Latin American Affairs?

Mr. DONALDSON. He is now the Assistant Secretary of Latin American Affairs.

Senator DODD. That was set up, wasn't it, to facilitate the handling of so many of these refugees—to have an office near to the site of the trouble?

Mr. DONALDSON. Under the HEW operation, they had already set up an office to coordinate the refugee problem.

Senator DODD. I should think we could get a list of all the employees just by asking for it, couldn't we, from the Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. I think so; yes, sir.

Senator DODD. It may be placed in the record at this point.

(This list was subsequently furnished as follows:)

U.S. GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

JUNE 14, 1963.

To: H—Mr. Leahy.

From: ARA/EX—M. Spector.

Subject: Miami office, Office of Coordinator of Cuban Affairs.

In response to your request, a list of personnel assigned to the Miami office, Office of Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, is set forth below:

Acting Director: Godfrey H. Summ.

Executive assistant: Jerry Baugh.

Secretary: Mrs. Alice H. Sipes.

Secretary: Miss Anita Ruggiero.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Williams.

Receptionist: Mrs. Miriam Norweb.

Senator DODD. I don't think we are getting anywhere.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have one more thing, sir.

Are you familiar with the details of the case of the vessel *Bahia de Nipe*?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is a Cuban vessel that made the port of Norfolk, and part of the crew sought asylum, and it was arrested while it was in port, under an attachment proceeding, and I understand that the Federal judge released the vessel on the basis of sovereign immunity.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar with the international law in such a case?

Mr. DONALDSON. Only in a general way.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar with the customary practice of the State Department in such cases?

Mr. DONALDSON. I only understand that the State Department did state that they were entitled to sovereign immunity, if that is your point.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is what was done in this case?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is contrary to ordinary practice, is it not?

Mr. DONALDSON. I would have to refer you here to Mr. Hackworth, to get your complete background. There are a number of cases that have been in this area. And the Federal courts very often have decided the issue of sovereign immunity.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the point I would make. Ordinarily the Department leaves it to the court. In this case the Department went in and told the court how to rule, in effect, didn't they?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have not seen any documentation on this.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

I have no further questions.

Senator DODD. I don't have any.

Thank you very much.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, do you have any information respecting a plan or program favored by Mr. Schwartz for amendment of the Immigration and Nationality Act?

Mr. DONALDSON. Each year, under the Department's procedures, each office is requested to submit its proposal for legislative enactment.

Each office does this chore. And the SCA area proposed a number of amendments which were sent forward for the present session of the Congress. I have heard nothing from it. I don't know of any action that has been taken on it.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have never discussed this with Mr. Schwartz or his immediate assistants?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir. The memorandum was sent up to SCA, and I have heard nothing from it since.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware of any shift in policy with respect to the issuance of visas since Mr. Schwartz became Administrator of SCA?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir; I am not.

Senator DODD. Would you say that, again?

Mr. SOURWINE. I asked if he was aware of any shift in policy with respect to the issuance of visas since Mr. Schwartz became Administrator.

Senator DODD. I am sure you understand—any change of policy of any kind.

Mr. DONALDSON. The Visa Office is entirely aside from my operation, and I would not normally know of the situations developing in the Visa Office. For purposes of our operations, to be responsive, if we are involved in bringing in a family from overseas, and included in the family is an alien, we would follow the procedure of going to the Visa Office and asking that they do document the individual, or to obtain the necessary waiver.

And we still follow this procedure.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any knowledge or have you heard any rumor with respect to the matter of a shift in visa policy?

Mr. DONALDSON. I wouldn't even credit it as being a rumor, because it doesn't come within the purview of my activity.

Mr. SOURWINE. Similarly, just to cover that point, have you heard a rumor or rumors with respect to a program favored by Mr. Schwartz for amendment of the Immigration and Nationality Act?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have heard that Mr. Schwartz was working on such legislation.

Mr. SOURWINE. You never heard him say anything about it?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir; he never discussed the matter with me at all; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, would it be more economical and efficient to have visas issued by the same authority and so far as possible by the same personnel that handles admissions of aliens?

Mr. DONALDSON. If I understand your question correctly, are you now reversing the procedure and asking that the alien be brought to the port of entry of the United States for complete screening?

Mr. SOURWINE. No. I am not asking that this be done. I am asking for your opinion on whether it would be more economical and efficient to do this.

Let me explain, sir, why I ask the question. Maybe it will help you to answer it.

The committee gets rumors, too. We have to probe into them. The committee hears a rumor that—

Senator DODD. I think we would want to use the word "report."

Mr. SOURWINE. Very good, sir.

The committee has a report that Mr. Schwartz favors elimination of the issuance of visas abroad on the general theory that if the person is to be a visitor to the United States, it is the best thing for the country to do to let them come, and that if the person is to come as a permanent resident, the immigration screening at this end is a sufficient protection.

The committee hears the further report that, in a move in this direction, support is to be given or is being given to the idea of having the same authority, in the name of economy, and the same personnel, insofar as possible, handle the visa work as handles admissions, which would mean, it seems to me, what you suggested by your answer, doing the visa work at this end rather than the other end.

Mr. DONALDSON. If my memory serves me correctly, this would revert back to the days of immigration treatment in the port of New York, in which we used an island for the temporary housing of immigrants coming into this country.

My recollection is that the present procedure of oversea screening was for humane purposes. The question of savings would, to a large extent, depend upon who paid the expense of returning those who were undesirable or could not meet the requirements of the law. The centralized procedure at the port of entry was abandoned for the decentralized procedure under the present act.

Mr. SOURWINE. I would say that is certainly not incorrect. But it doesn't answer the question as to whether you have heard any reports about such—

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir; I have not heard any such reports.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is your answer to the question as to whether you would consider such a shift more economical and efficient? That is the original question now pending.

Mr. DONALDSON. To be directly responsive to your question eliminating the oversea activity would save the cost of officers overseas. What the cost would be for returning people, and who would pay it, would be a problem to be worked out.

I am afraid I am not in a position to give you an intelligent response.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

You spoke earlier about your contacts or lack of contact with Mr. Schwartz since he became Administrator. I think you said there were no staff meetings; right?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is correct. There have been no staff meetings that I have attended since Mr. Schwartz has been the Administrator for the Bureau.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you said you received your orders mainly by memo, if I recall correctly.

Mr. DONALDSON. Memo—sometimes a telephone conversation does come in.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are those memos or those phone calls always from Mr. Schwartz, or sometimes from someone else in his office?

Mr. DONALDSON. They may come from his private secretary, they might come from Mr. Mace, they might come from Mr. Lyerly.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have had orders from all three?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. I get memos from all three.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you ever had a telephone call directly from Mr. Schwartz with respect to instructions?

Mr. DONALDSON. On several occasions.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, do you have any information respecting the alleged desire or intent of Mr. Schwartz to discharge personnel under his direction, especially top personnel?

Mr. DONALDSON. I was told by a gentleman in the line of command that Mr. Schwartz even preferred to eliminate all of the office directors and the deputies and in fact Mr. Richard Brown, who was the Director of the Office of Refugee and Migration, ORM, was a Foreign Service Reserve officer, and he was eliminated.

Mr. SOURWINE. By Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. DONALDSON. By Mr. Schwartz.

Senator DODD. By the way, what is he doing now—do you know?

Mr. DONALDSON. Dick Brown is now a special assistant to Mr. Crockett, in the "O" area.

Mr. SOURWINE. By "eliminated," you mean he was just transferred out of SCA?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. He wasn't fired?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am sorry, I don't know the paperwork in the personnel office, so I cannot answer that question.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you yourself ever hear Mr. Schwartz make any statements about discharging personnel, or getting rid of top personnel in the SCA?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You never did?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you had information respecting any statements of this nature made by Mr. Schwartz from any individual who claimed to have heard him say it?

Mr. DONALDSON. I couldn't put it in that vernacular; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Put it in your own way. Give me the most responsive answer you can to the question, in your own words.

Mr. DONALDSON. I know of no one who heard Mr. Schwartz say that he intended to eliminate specific personnel.

Mr. SOURWINE. You know that it is commonly reported in the Bureau, and everybody appears to know it, that he has made these statements; don't you?

Mr. DONALDSON. This is where the rumor comes from; yes, sir. If you wish me to be responsive to you, if you want to get that information, I suggest you talk with the man who would handle the transaction, who would be the Executive Director, and that would be Richard O'Brien.

Mr. SOURWINE. Richard O'Brien?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is O'-B-r-i-e-n?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes. If he hasn't left, he will leave very shortly for an assignment to south Africa.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. We will try to get in touch with him.

Mr. Donaldson, what do you know, if anything, of Mr. Schwartz' travels?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have been told that Mr. Schwartz has traveled to Switzerland and to Hong Kong.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean since he has been Administrator?

Mr. DONALDSON. Since he has been Administrator.

Mr. SOURWINE. Once to each place?

Mr. DONALDSON. As far as I know, it was just the one trip each way.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is there any common denominator of Switzerland and Hong Kong?

Mr. DONALDSON. Well, Mr. Schwartz will be directly responsible for our relations with ICEM—International Committee on European Migration—and we have a substantial migratory movement through Hong Kong. So if you want to term it immigrants and migration, I suppose that could be considered a common denominator.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, do you know a man named Rubin?

Mr. DONALDSON. If you refer to a former member of the Legal Adviser's Office, Seymour Rubin; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you spell that name—R-u-b-i-n?

Mr. DONALDSON. R-u-b-i-n.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say former member. He is not there now?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir, I don't believe he is in the employ. My understanding is he is now with the AID activity.

Mr. SOURWINE. AID?

Mr. DONALDSON. The AID program, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is he employed in the United States?

Mr. DONALDSON. The last I heard about him he was in Paris.

Mr. SOURWINE. I see.

Mr. DONALDSON. I don't know whether he is still there or not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any information respecting the circumstances surrounding his transfer to Paris?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir; I would not be in a position to give you the basis for his transfer.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Since the beginning of 1962, have you seen or experienced any changes in policy or procedure in the State Department which, in your opinion, were or are detrimental to security?

Mr. DONALDSON. Taking the word "security" in its broadest concept, I know of no actual violations.

And in the position that I hold, I would not have clear across my desk the results of investigations.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Donaldson, has the function of the Office of Legal Adviser changed since you have been in the State Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. In what way?

Mr. DONALDSON. The personnel, and its organizational structure has changed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, that doesn't have necessarily anything to do with its function, does it?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir; that would not have anything to do with its function.

Mr. SOURWINE. What I am trying to get at is this: Isn't it true that the Office of Legal Adviser has come into the line of command increasingly in recent years?

Mr. DONALDSON. Going back to the days of Mr. Hull, I recall his statement that "Remember, you are not counsel for the American public, you are advising me."

At the same time, it was considered that the Legal Adviser was an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Since the recent activities—yes, I have seen activities of the Legal Adviser's office getting into operations, if that is what you mean.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, Mr. Chayes has men from his office spotted around in different places in the State Department, doesn't he?

Mr. DONALDSON. He has an organizational setup which would cause his representative to be directly related to an operating unit of the Department; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And, in addition to that, he has what you might call alumni of his office, as, for example, Mr. Lyerly?

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. Lyerly did come out of the Legal Adviser's Office, that is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. There are others who have come out of that office into positions of responsibility in the Department; are there not? With authority in other lines?

Mr. DONALDSON. I have none in my office. That is all I can say.

Senator DODD. You don't need a lawyer there?

Mr. DONALDSON. We have four, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is the State Department today run in accordance with rules and regulations?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are the rules and regulations ever overridden or overlooked?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has that overriding and overlooking of rules and regulations increased in recent years?

Mr. DONALDSON. Not in my area.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are the rules and regulations ever overlooked in your area?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes. The written regulation, where you are undertaking a special activity, and the regulation provides that it shall be carried out except when otherwise instructed by the Secretary of State, we do—emergency conditions, men who are in jail and we want to get them out, and we want to do it expeditiously as possible, we will undertake special proceedings to do it, and give them special instructions.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am not trying to put words in your mouth, Mr. Donaldson, so you don't have to give a yes or no answer to this. I am just asking this way to try to explain what I want to find out.

Isn't it true that, in the State Department increasingly, and now to a substantial extent in many areas, things are done with oral instructions and without records, which under the rules and regulations should be done in writing and with some attribution of responsibility?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. The present rules of the Department require that memorandums of conversations should be recorded by officers

on all matters affecting the official business of the Department. It is true that occasions have happened recently where I have not been able to find memorandums of conversations.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you give us an example of that?

Mr. DONALDSON. I asked for a copy of the memorandum of conversation between Mr. Chayes and Mr. Katzenbach on a treaty matter, and I could not find it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you tell us anything about the nature of the treaty matter that was involved?

Mr. DONALDSON. The treaty matter was one involving the negotiation of consular conventions just concluded in Vienna. Under the U.N. Legal Committee, they have developed an agenda which will call for the codification by treaty of a number of international activities, one of which is consular relations and diplomatic relations.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is the so-called Vienna Convention?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Which has been submitted to the Senate for consideration and approval as a treaty?

Mr. DONALDSON. I saw it last week, on the diplomatic convention, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was this conversation which took place between Mr. Chayes and Mr. Katzenbach a conversation which led to some result or decision or order—that is, did it have some effect in the State Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. This is classified. I ought to go off the record, I think, on this.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, may we go off the record?

Senator DODD. All right.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator DODD. Back on the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. You referred to a memorandum of conversation between Mr. Chayes and Mr. Katzenbach. Do you know when the conversation took place?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know that it did take place?

Mr. DONALDSON. I was so informed.

Mr. SOURWINE. By an official source?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you tell us the source, or is that classified?

Mr. DONALDSON. I think that should be classified.

Mr. SOURWINE. And is the subject matter of the discussion classified secret?

Mr. DONALDSON. It should have been.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know whether it was?

Mr. DONALDSON. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. I guess that is as far as we can go on the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Donaldson, do Foreign Service officers have any obligations to the Foreign Service as such which are not governmental obligations—that is not a part of their official duties?

Mr. DONALDSON. I would presume you refer to their personal conduct?

Mr. SOURWINE. No. Do you know what Foreign Service officers mean when they speak of the club?

Mr. DONALDSON. This is a term that is used to mean that the Foreign Service officers are cooperative to one another.

Mr. SOURWINE. Isn't it regarded that a Foreign Service officer has an obligation to the club that is not a governmental obligation?

I don't mean to imply this is a bad thing.

One U.S. marine has an obligation to another U.S. marine.

This thing is true in the Foreign Service?

Mr. DONALDSON. A sympathetic attitude—yes, I think that is very fair.

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TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Senator James O. Eastland, chairman, presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

The CHAIRMAN. Let's proceed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, yesterday we had a discussion of some of the problems related to the granting of passports and the issuance of validations for the purpose of going to Iron Curtain countries, Cuba or China.

In this connection I wanted to ask you if you can give us information respecting the approval of the validation of the passport of Mr. Charles Howard to go to Cuba.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Howard?

Mr. SOURWINE. Howard.

Are you familiar with that case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The name does not ring a bell at all, Mr. Sourwine. If I could have any hint or some information about it, it may ring a bell. The name doesn't mean anything.

(As an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton supplied the following information:)

The validation of Mr. Charles P. Howard's passport for travel to Cuba was authorized by Mr. J. Edward Lyerly, Deputy Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, after discussion with and concurrence by the office of Mr. Robert J. Manning, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you secure information and let the committee—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sure if it is someone who had—

Mr. SOURWINE (continuing). —know who was responsible for that approval.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Charles Howard; yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes; do you know whether Mr. Herbert Matthews of the New York Times is in Cuba at the present time?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know if he recently went to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know. With the New York Times, with all the papers now, we have been limiting the period of time. If a newsman says he wants it for a week or 2 weeks—we have not, for quite a while, been giving out 6-month or year validations. I can check and see when Mr. Matthews, if he is one whose passport has been validated, when it was validated and how long it was for and we can find out if he is there.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you do that and tell us if he did go and when he returned, if he returned.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly can.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton supplied the following information as an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee, dated March 5, 1964:)

Mr. Herbert Matthews was not in Cuba on November 20, 1963, the date of the hearings.

Mr. Matthews' passport was validated for one round trip to Cuba on October 10, 1963, not to extend beyond October 30.

Mr. Matthews went to Cuba on October 24, 1963, and left Cuba on November 3, 1963.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I might, if I may say, you raised a name yesterday, Mr. North.

Mr. SOURWINE. Joseph North.¹

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I did have a brief moment this morning—just very brief—to get the file out and any point at which I can give you the information which I dug out very quickly—

Mr. SOURWINE. I think this is a good place, don't you think, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. North was issued a passport in 1960, I believe February. He had no validation—sorry. Scratch that. The evidence indicates that he traveled in and out of Cuba. He never had his passport validated for travel to Cuba. When the information reached the Department through various sources that he had been traveling in and out of Cuba, an alert went out to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and carriers that, if he touches American soil, port of entry, his passport should be lifted. He did enter the United States in 1963, I believe January. His passport would have expired—3 years would have made it February 1963. I believe it was a month before. He did arrive. His passport was lifted by the Immigration Service and was returned to the State Department and is in our file.

I found no further application from him for renewal or issuance of a validation or anything of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Schwartz, let me see if I understand you. The passport was issued February 1960.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Prior to any restrictions on travel to Cuba.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but he left this country and didn't come back to the United States until 1963.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

¹ Compare p. 1200, pt. 4, of this series.

The CHAIRMAN. And you lifted his passport a month before it expired?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As soon as he arrived, which I believe the record would indicate was a month before it expired.

Mr. SOURWINE. So if Mr. North has traveled outside the United States since last January, it is without any passport.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As far as the file I looked at this morning, it would show he has no passport whatsoever.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you look at the file which would have shown his record and his Communist connections, if any?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This was a quick thumb-through and there are FBI reports in there which I thumbed through very, very quickly, in 5 minutes before coming in here.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know we have had testimony before this committee that Mr. North not only was an active member of the party over many years but was a recruiter for Soviet espionage?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That could well be in the file, Mr. Sourwine. I did not read it carefully. I read a very quick excerpt which is on top which indicated he had appeared before a committee, I don't remember which one. There was also a news clipping attached, a recent one, which said he had appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar, Mr. Schwartz, with the action taken in granting authorization for former Congressman Porter to go to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir; I am, to some extent I am familiar.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who was responsible for this, if you know?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The final authorization would have gone from me.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you—

The CHAIRMAN. You say it would have gone from you. Did it go?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Did it go? Well, in some of these cases Mr. Crockett actually acts on them. I assume that I am the one who authorized, under my signature, the issuance. I would have ordered it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Weren't you contacted personally about that Porter validation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There were—whether I was contacted personally by Mr. Porter I doubt. I don't recall ever speaking to Mr. Porter.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was going to be my second question. But you were contacted in his behalf; weren't you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Most of my contact on that is through Mr. Manning's office and I don't know whether there were any outsiders, if that is what you mean, contacted. There is a letter from him. I don't recall. There was outside—there were some outsiders, I believe. I don't recall ever having spoken to Mr. Porter myself. I would have to check the file on that. It was a case which I would remember because of certain circumstances involved in the case.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he have any contact with your former law firm in connection with seeking this validation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly not to my knowledge.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware that Mr. Porter was turned down when he first applied for travel documents to go to Cuba on the pretense of negotiating the release of prisoners?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am aware—it is my recollection he was turned down when he applied with the reason given that he wished to negotiate for the release of political prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. Did you then tell him or cause him to be told that this purpose was invalid but he would be considered if he would present documentation indicating that he was an accredited newspaperman?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I never told Mr. Porter—he was turned down on the basis that that was not within the criteria for which we were granting passport validations. He eventually came in—scratch that. He eventually applied as a newsman.

Mr. SOURWINE. We know that.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. But I certainly—

The CHAIRMAN. The question was did you advise him to do that?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to my recollection. I never spoke to Mr. Porter.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you cause him to be so advised?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no recollection of ever causing him to be so advised.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was he so advised by any State Department individual with your knowledge?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have no knowledge of that; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you tell Mr. Porter or send word to Mr. Porter or cause him to be told that you would handle his case personally?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly did not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you handle it personally?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no recollection of ever—handle it personally?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do handle validation personally. In my absence someone else might but, if I am there, I usually handle it personally in the sense that I go over the case and determine it. But this case, the original stated purpose for going, for political—to negotiate release of political prisoners, was a matter which I distinctly recall was discussed not only in my office but in the Office of Bureau of Inter-American Affairs (ARA) the Latin American Division, Ed Martin's office. It is my recollection that any contact on this matter would have been and was with Ed Martin's office on the question of his going for political—to release political prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you give any orders with regard to the Porter case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly—my recollection is that Mr. Martin's office, to which this would be referred, had clearly indicated that this was not in our interest. I certainly would have been the one to have given the orders that the passport was not to be validated for travel to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes; but when it was validated, did you give orders with respect to that?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would assume when it was validated that that order to validate would go in a normal letter from my office to the Passport Office. I may have personally signed that one or someone else. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know whether you approved the granting of travel documents to Mr. Porter?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am quite aware that it was determined that he could go as a newsmen, whereupon I ordered the validation; but as I say, whether the memo to the Passport Office was signed by me or Mr. Mace or someone—

The CHAIRMAN. But it was your act.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your decision.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It was my decision.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did Mr. Manning's office determine that Mr. Porter's newspaper connection was bona fide and should justify validation, or did you decide that?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, sir, as I stated yesterday, I do not pass on the bona fides of anyone in the newspaper—

Mr. SOURWINE. Did Mr. Manning pass on the Porter case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. My recollection of the file—the application—the letter from Look magazine—it comes to me now; there was a letter from Look magazine—went to Mr. Manning's office.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did anyone intervene in Mr. Porter's behalf, do you know?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know. I have this recollection that at one time I received a call from, I believe someone from Look, I would not be sure, when Mr. Porter was in Cuba. Someone called and asked whether he could get an extension because he couldn't get transportation out. That is the only outside contact that I can recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any political influence or attempted political influence in connection with the Porter case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I know none whatsoever.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, did you have anything to do with the preparation or release of the statement given out by the Department of State through Robert J. McCloskey on September 18 with regard to the reported trip of former Congressman Porter to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to my recollection. September 18. No. It would be very unusual for me to have anything to do with any press release or release of that Office.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Usually press releases are based upon some kind of an instruction or statement or briefing prepared elsewhere in the Department and forwarded to the Press Office.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, now, if Mr. Manning, if he gave a statement on that date, or Mr. McCloskey, and wanted to know the date of validation, and so forth, I undoubtedly would have furnished that, but we would not be originating or be involved in a release relating to somebody going to Cuba under normal circumstances.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for not having the text of the McCloskey statement here. I thought I had it. I find I don't. We have it in the file. May the order be that the text of that statement be inserted in the record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess so. I would like to see it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Very good, sir.

(The statement referred to was as follows:)

STATEMENT BY ROBERT J. McCLOSKEY AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT,
SEPTEMBER 18 (1963), 12:35 NOON PRESS BRIEFING

In answer to a question concerning the reported trip of former Congressman Charles O. Porter to Cuba:

Mr. Porter has received a validation of his passport for travel to Cuba strictly in the capacity of a journalist, and for no other purpose. He has a writing assignment for Look magazine and, as you know, it is the policy of the Government to validate passports for travel to Cuba for journalists. Any other activities in which Mr. Porter may engage while in Cuba are entirely private in nature and have no connection whatsoever with the U.S. Government. Any implication to the contrary is completely without foundation. Mr. Porter is fully aware of the foregoing. Mr. Porter, who, as I said, is fully aware of the basis for validating his passport has talked to the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs about the general situation in Cuba and our policy toward Cuba in connection with his journalistic assignment.

* * * * *

Senator SCOTT. Was there ever a time when the Passport Office had the authority to approve or deny passports to persons alleged to be Communists?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I believe, Senator—and this would be before my time—there was such a power in the Passport Office. I am not that familiar with the period prior to many of these cases—the other cases—but I do believe that there was power in the Passport Office during Mrs. Shipley's days on various cases with which I am not familiar where that Office determined whether or not a person got a passport. I am no expert in that area, but I have read some of the background.

Senator SCOTT. During the time that you have held your position, has there been any increase or diminution of the authority of the Passport Office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have—I will have to deal with examples. I will give an example.

Senator EASTLAND. Please answer the question.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will try to answer your question.

Senator SCOTT. This is a matter of great public interest. You are the head of the department. There have been all kinds of stories about the increase or diminution of the authority of the Passport Office. If any human being alive would know whether that is true or not, you are the person. My question is: Do you know?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir; I do know.

Senator SCOTT. What is it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I was trying to explain, but I will go right into the question, Senator. It depends on what one considers diminution of the power of the Passport Office. If one regards the determination—if one regards the fact that the determination of who travels to Cuba is no longer made by the Passport Office but is made by myself in consultation with others, that would be a diminution of the power of the Passport Office. They do not have the power today to determine whether Mr. X—of whether Mr. X's passport will be validated to go to Cuba to visit a relative in ill health. That is one example.

Senator SCOTT. We have been a long time getting it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry.

Senator SCOTT. That is all right.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is difficult for me to deal in generalities. I would have to think what is considered a diminution of power. I would not look upon it as that. I would look upon it as an orderly development of an office which is trying to give supervisory control in a most difficult area where the situation changes.

Senator SCOTT. Take the case of those students. You said that there was a question of whether a passport—whether the passport was withdrawn, that there would be a hearing. Is there not power in the offices of the consulates to hold such hearings?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Senator SCOTT. As a matter of fact, have they not withdrawn passports and held hearings on many occasions?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is my recollection that we authorized such a hearing or did just a week or two ago in Mexico.

Senator SCOTT. I was there. Why was there such a question as to whether or not you could have the hearing of these students on their way to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not think it was a question of the power to hold that hearing. It was a question of the feasibility of holding a hearing in difficult circumstances where we did not have physical control over these people. The tentative denial on the question of the students is an interesting one. This is a matter in which the Secretary himself took a personal interest. When we learned that these—when there was sufficient evidence to indicate that these students would be making efforts to get to Cuba by circuitous routes. We received that information, as I recall, on the day on which they were to leave New York, Idlewild Airport. We immediately investigated, and as a matter of fact, they had taken off when we—by the time that information reached me. The question arose about where they were going—what warnings we could give to them. I thought that, at the earliest opportunity that we could, they should be given the warning, and, if possible, physically handed a copy of the law and the regulations. With great effort we managed to contact the various embassies in these cities where we thought they would be arriving. They were handed them. Some accepted it, and some did not. But they were on foreign territory where we attempted to have delivered to them a warning that they were violating—they were subject to—maybe subject to prosecution. And that was done. And that is the basis, I believe, for a good deal of the evidence which the Department—

Senator SCOTT. The warning was delivered to all of them, was it not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Sir, this is a problem that we have never—I have never been able to get accurate information on.

Senator SCOTT. Was not it possible to deliver it to everyone on the airplane and not to a few? Was not it physically possible?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. An attempt was made to round them up at the airport in Paris, London, Amsterdam. It is my impression that they were rounded up. We do not have evidence that every single person of the 58, let us say, was actually in the room or in the airport when they were warned by the reading of this letter.

Senator SCOTT. The Government never has any trouble rounding me up or anybody else up that they want when they are on a plane.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, I do not mean to imply or to say that. I am just—all I would like to say in this regard is that every effort was made. So far as I know, the warning reached them all. However, the question you raised of the tentative denial—the withdrawal was discussed. At what point could we, perhaps, withdraw those passports, recognizing that there may be a request for a hearing which we would be required to give. It was a pretty fast schedule of these students between Paris and Prague and it seemed unwise, as I recall, to attempt to do very much in Prague.

Senator SCOTT. Yes?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If I may, I would like to finish this one point. The next best thing, which I suggested, was that a letter be sent to the last known address of each one of these persons advising them—in the hope that that would be forwarded by their families, perhaps.

Senator SCOTT. Thinking by forwarding it that the letter would catch a fast moving plane?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir; but we did know by that time that, certainly, these students had arrived in Cuba. At least one of the families which received these registered letters wrote in and said that they were contacting, by writing their—

Senator SCOTT. By then they were in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They were in Cuba; yes. We went further. When they got back in the States, we made every effort to hand each one of them another letter, telling them that their passports had been withdrawn. The tentative withdrawal aspect was explored, and that was the procedure followed.

Senator SCOTT. You spoke of the feasibility of holding hearings. Actually, there would have been no problem in holding a hearing in the Netherlands, for example, if they touched down at Amsterdam, would there. What does the feasibility mean? What is involved? This is a sovereign government. The United States has a right, according to the decisions, to control the travel of American citizens by the use of the right to withdraw passports. Now, are you saying that our sovereign government was helpless to intercept the travel which you have already said was illegal—to use the passport for a purpose which you say was illegal, yet, at the same time, you say that you were helpless or virtually helpless to do anything about it because it was not feasible. How do you explain that?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not wish to give the impression—I would like to correct it—that we were helpless. The feasibility problem arose, and this was a matter which was discussed with the Legal Adviser's Office, which took a very prominent part in the determination of what action should be taken here—the problem would arise in, one, assuming that we could physically get the passports and that the foreign government would cooperate and that the person would have the letter giving him his notice that he is entitled to a hearing—the hearing would then, if requested, be held, let us say, in the Embassy in the Netherlands and this would be one, a question of witnesses—this would be a question of producing and proving intent that he did intend, actually, in fact, to misuse that passport and go on to Cuba. We had no actual proof. Some of those students, as I recall, dropped out. Not all of them, as I recall, got on those planes.

Senator SCOTT. But these statements were being made by the students, were they not—in Prague, among other places—that they intended to go to Cuba. They were making statements that would, certainly, do our Government no good and the country no good.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. My best recollection is that the most definitive statements were made at Prague after these students had taken off on the plane, and we were in a very difficult position.

Senator SCOTT. They cannot make a statement in Prague and after they were in the air.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry. The statements were made for them or by the press or however. We got this information that they had gone to Cuba. We did not actually have confirmation for quite a few days of when they arrived there.

Senator SCOTT. You spoke of their cooperation. Were you too much worried about their cooperation? After all, if they are given notice of a hearing and they do not appear, their rights have been protected by the notice of the hearing, and if they do not appear it would seem to me then that the judgment should be made to withdraw the passports. If they did appear, the judgment would be made by the consul general or the consul whether or not to withdraw the passports.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry.

Senator SCOTT. You said one of the elements that confronted you was whether or not the students would cooperate.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall saying that the students would.

Senator SCOTT. You said one thing was whether they would cooperate.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I thought—I think that I said—or meant to say, at least—the cooperation of the local authorities in these foreign airports was an element in whether one could get letters delivered to them and get actual notice to them. This was the element of cooperation, not the cooperation of the students. We did not have the facilities to deliver them, to give them adequate notice without cooperation of the local authorities. I do not see any element of cooperation involved with them, the students, and I would like to correct it, if I referred to the cooperation of the students.

Senator SCOTT. Somewhere along the line was there a decision—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to—

Senator SCOTT (continuing). —not to physically prevent the students from going to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to physically withdraw their passports. That decision was made.

Senator SCOTT. Who made that decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That decision was made on the advice of the Legal Adviser's Office.

Senator EASTLAND. Who made that decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chayes.

Senator SCOTT. To whom was the decision transmitted?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Senator Eastland, this is some months ago. Mr. Crockett may well have sat in at that meeting—I do not know—but Mr. Chayes, as the Secretary's Legal Adviser, did advise that withdrawal involved some difficult problems, and it was decided not to make an effort to tentatively withdraw en route.

Senator EASTLAND. That decision was made by Mr. Chayes?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chayes—that was his advice.

Senator EASTLAND. Who made it—regardless of where the advice came from, who made the decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Secretary himself could have—that could have been discussed with him.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you make the decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. All I did in this matter was to seek the advice of Mr. Chayes, because the question of the hearings—

Senator EASTLAND. All right. I am not talking about seeking advice—who made the decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will check the record. I will say at this point—without the record in front of me—that the decision would be mine in the name of the Secretary. I will go beyond that and say that I did—I do recall a discussion with the Secretary, with Mr. Chayes present, at which the Secretary himself passed on the language of the letter which we sent to the last known address of each student. I am fairly certain that when this was—

Senator EASTLAND. But the decision was yours?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It was.

Senator EASTLAND. You cannot say, because I consult with Mr. Sourwine or Senator Hruska or Senator Scott on calling a meeting of this subcommittee, that the decision is not mine when it is called; could you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Senator Eastland, I will try to be as explicit as I can. I would like to check that record. I believe that, in that discussion with the Secretary, when we showed him the text of the draft letter to be sent to the students, that we discussed with the Secretary whether an effort should be made, or the problem that was involved in the withdrawing abroad. And that, however, would be after the arrival of the students, but the Secretary passed on the letter involving the withdrawal.

Senator EASTLAND. You say that the Secretary did it. This was discussed with him after the students were in Cuba.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; I am not. I am trying to recall this. The letter would have been discussed after they were in Cuba. I discussed it with Mr. Chayes. I did give orders for tentative withdrawal. I, therefore, am responsible.

Senator EASTLAND. That is right.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am responsible. Whether there was a discussion with Mr. Crockett and the Secretary, in which case I could, probably, say that it was the Secretary's decision, I cannot say at this moment. I am responsible for not having, according to my recollection, ordered the tentative withdrawal at the foreign port en route.

Senator SCOTT. That is all I have.

Mr. SOURWINE. May I inquire and follow up on your questions?

Senator EASTLAND. Surely.

Mr. SOURWINE. If I understood you correctly, Mr. Schwartz, you said earlier that you had decided on sending letters to the last known address, after it had been determined that you were not going to make tentative withdrawals. Is that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I should add this. I decided to withdraw their passports when I learned of their departure. We required, however,

some element of confirmation of their travel to Cuba. We wanted to be very careful. We had no direct confirmation; we had a list which came in later from the various airports that certain people were on those planes. We did not get confirmation for some days of who actually arrived in Havana. As I recall, the consul or the Embassy—our Embassy in Prague—was not in a position to see the manifests which our people could more easily get in London; and I recall communicating with the Swiss—who represent us in Cuba—seeking advice on the names of any of these students. We did get confirmation through the Swiss, as I recall, from the Swiss radio and so forth—I mean the Cuban radio, and the press. The Swiss reports came in, so that we felt fairly certain and pretty sure that 57 or 56 of these persons had arrived in Havana. We then dispatched these letters notifying the students that their passports had been withdrawn.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir. The question was whether the letters were decided upon after you had decided not to withdraw the passports tentatively and you said "yes," but the question that I asked, that I wanted to get an answer to—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Whether that was after?

Mr. SOURWINE. It was, was it not? I think you have said so earlier.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, now, I would like to check the records. Whether we discussed them at the time and Mr. Chayes said, well, we should try to contact them afterward by letter, I am a little uncertain. We may have discussed this at the time, whether we should.

Mr. SOURWINE. I did not ask you whether you discussed it, but the sending of the letter was an alternative to the tentative withdrawal of the passports, was it not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, I do not know whether it would be correct for me to say an alternative to physical withdrawal en route—that it was put in that way. Certainly, it was a measure that I felt we should take in the hope that it would somehow be effective.

Mr. SOURWINE. But it was something that you decided on after you knew you were not going to withdraw the passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I cannot say for certain that we did not discuss this at the time that it was decided not to try to physically withdraw them en route abroad. I cannot say that for certain.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. You drafted the letter after you knew?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly, it was after. I can look at the file and see the date.

Mr. SOURWINE. You drafted it after you knew you were not going to withdraw them?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly, it must have been after we decided not to physically withdraw them en route.

Mr. SOURWINE. That being true, how could any discussion of that letter with the Secretary be considered relative to the question of the decision not to withdraw the passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry. I tried to clarify this in the answer to Senator Eastland's question. The discussion with the Secretary was on the letter which would be sent afterward, that is correct. In that discussion, undoubtedly, the Secretary was aware of what we had not done before.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Whether we had discussed it—I do not recall having discussed it with the Secretary personally: The question of whether we should attempt to withdraw these abroad. It does not mean that such a discussion did not take place.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of course not, but the Secretary's reaction at the time that you discussed the letter with him could, at most, have gone only to the question of whether he approved what you had already done in deciding not to withdraw the passports; is that not right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The discussion with the Secretary was on this letter of—of sending the letter out. I remember it particularly because the letter was drafted over Miss Knight's signature to send out initially, as would be the case in withdrawals. And that Miss Knight or Mr. Hickey or someone had told someone in my office that she did not wish it to go out under her signature. The letter went out under my signature, because the Passport Office, apparently, felt or had contrary views as to this procedure.

Senator SCOTT. Right there you have already said that the right of the Passport Office to make this decision had been taken away from it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry—

Senator SCOTT. Would it not be natural that they would defer to you and say if this decision is going to be made, you are the final agency?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry, Senator, there are many things that the Passport Office sends out where the decisions are made in other areas. The validation of the passport and the letter that goes to, I believe—the letter that goes to each person whose passport is validated—to go to Cuba, for instance—my recollection is that the Passport Office physically validates the passport and gives the individual a letter which explains to him the Treasury regulation on the control of currency for travel purposes. It also warns him that there is great difficulty in obtaining a transit visa through Mexico on the return from Cuba. And as I recall, that is the letter which goes from the Passport Office—where it is delivered—when the passport is delivered. So the fact that a decision is made by someone else, it does not follow that the Passport Office does not send out the communication.

Senator SCOTT. Did you ever get all of the passports back?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Did we get the passports?

Senator SCOTT. The passports back, yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check to see how many are back. Some of them, as I recall, did come back. I recall I happened to arrive from abroad the day those students were coming in and arrived half an hour before. I did not see what happened there, but it is my recollection—and I will have to check this—that some passports we physically had, others we do not.

Senator SCOTT. I wonder if you just dropped it there. Did you ever make any effort to get the remaining passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We have, yes. Additional letters were sent. When each student arrived, he was handed a letter. I am not sure that they all accepted it. We sent a duplicate of the original letter and a copy

of the regulations informing them that the passports were tentatively denied, could not be used, and what rights they have under the rules and regulations. My recollection is that most of those letters were received by the students at the port of entry. I do not know. I think it was the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that actually handed the letters out.

Senator SCOTT. When are you going to get the rest of the passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Sir?

Senator SCOTT. What are you doing to get the rest of the passports back?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know that any action has been taken since then. All carriers are notified that these passports are invalidated. All of the immigration inspectors at the ports of exit are notified that the passports are invalid. The Department of Justice, as you know, has brought some indictments against some of these students. I do not know what action we have taken since or what action we can take. I will be glad to look into that.

The physical use of the passport—a person could not leave here. Of course, he could go to Mexico or Canada where you do not need a passport in any case, but he could not leave a major port of entry in the United States where there is an immigration inspector or get on airlines which have a watch list or a lookout list of persons who do not have valid passports. They have been notified. I have no reports from INS or the carriers. We would get those reports from INS if someone had attempted to do so.

Senator SCOTT. Have you not been interested in getting those passports back? Those passports might be of some use to Communists, to spies, to agents or even to the original holders. They are available for duplication, for slight changes, for the removal of photographs, and all sorts of usage. And I would think that you would be a little worried about having the passports in the hands of people who have already defied the sovereignty of the United States, but I gather from your answer that not much is going on about it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Senator, I certainly am concerned. I appreciate your calling it to our attention. I will check to see what further efforts we have made, what can be done. I do not know what powers we have to physically take those.

Senator SCOTT. The retention of the passport is illegal?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Senator SCOTT. That appears on the passport?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. What powers we have to physically take it is a matter that I would have to find out.

Senator EASTLAND. You have not checked into it, that is what you are saying?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have not; no, sir. I have not.

Senator HRUSKA. Mr. Chairman, the witness did appear before another committee and was interrogated on the same subject, and I do believe, Mr. Schwartz, if I read some of this testimony, appearing at pages 484 and 485 of the subcommittee hearings on State Department appropriations it might bring back to you some of these things.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I appreciate that.

Senator HRUSKA. Because this testimony was given on August 22, and it shows that there was alertness and that there was vigilance in following it up. Of course, they had already left the United States, and testimony shows, when the information arrived—these news stories and other information that they were going to visit Cuba—and you proceeded to say this:

We immediately alerted the Embassies in Amsterdam, Paris, and London that we had information that students had left presumably en route to Cuba. We had no definite information. When these students arrived at those three ports, the embassy officials went down to the airport, addressed these students and warned them that, if they were going to Cuba without their passports validated, that they were violating our regulations and the law. Each of these students was approached at the airports abroad, and thereafter we found that they went to Prague. Some American Embassy officials at Prague appeared at the airport and warned them again of the violations they would incur and the penalties they would be subject to if they proceeded to Cuba as had been announced in the press. We did not receive definitive information as to how many of these students actually left Prague for Havana on a Cuban airline. We had no reports other than the press reports, plus some information from the Swiss, of their activities in Cuba.

Senator McCLELLAN. What authority do you have to cancel their passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We have the authority to direct that their passports can be used only for return to the United States. We can deny these passports, which we have done. A letter has been sent to each student who we believe is in Cuba—sent to his last known address in the United States—advising him that his passport has been tentatively withdrawn. The regulations give us the power to tentatively withdraw them, subject to the rights of the students or anyone who appears to have violated the law to request a hearing. Those letters were sent registered mail some weeks ago to the last known address which we got off the passport applications. In addition, we have addressed another letter to these students which will be delivered to them at their port of entry in the United States, on the assumption that we have sufficient advance information to catch them at the airport.

“This letter advises them again that the passports are withdrawn and they are due to turn those passports in to a State Department representative who will be at the airport. We expect them to arrive within the next 5 to 6 days.

I think that will bring that back to your mind.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I appreciate your reading that.

Senator HRUSKA. It will bring back to you some of the circumstances. We inquired into it at that time quite thoroughly, as the record will show.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I remember that.

Senator HRUSKA. There did seem to be vigilance to the end that they would be picked up. Whether they were actually or not picked up, we do not know from this record, because the event had not yet happened.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I appreciate your reading that. It has been some months ago. I remember the efforts were made. I myself stayed rather late in the evening when we got this information and pulled quite a few of the ambassadors out of bed in Amsterdam and London and Paris. The information was not firm, but it was the best available information we had. The time element was important. I recall the difference between our time and theirs. We were afraid that they would actually have arrived. We found, however, they were on a propeller plane which is the cheaper way of going, so that there was time for the ambassador and for the embassy to get their

people to the airports. It is my opinion that we took every conceivable measure that we could as soon as the information was received.

Now, on your question, Senator, what happened when they came in, as I said I was abroad very briefly and I returned and was told about these students, but the information was just indefinite. We did not know. The first information we had of their leaving was from Prague. We had only the press reports that they were momentarily going to leave. So I do not believe that actually they arrived within that period that I had anticipated there. It must have been a week or so later, and they did arrive. We had, for many days, the INS alerted with special people at these airports—at Idlewild.

You have refreshed my memory there. We did, also, have State Department people there. And I think that the original plan was that the State Department personnel would hand the second letter to the individual.

Senator HRUSKA. May I suggest and ask unanimous consent that the witness be given an opportunity to insert at this point the report on what was done and how many of these passports were picked up—what steps are being taken now to recover the balance of them?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes, sir, that will be done.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will be glad to do that.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton, in a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, supplied the following information:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

TRAVEL OF 59 U.S. STUDENTS TO CUBA DURING SUMMER 1963

On January 16, 1961, after the United States terminated diplomatic relations with Cuba (January 3, 1961) the Secretary of State declared that travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens without a specifically validated passport was prohibited. The attached press release (attachment No. 1), issued by the Department of State, states the criteria under which the Department would authorize travel to Cuba. The attached excerpt (attachment No. 2) from the Federal Register of January 19, 1961, gives public notice of the prohibitions. Periodically thereafter, particularly during school vacation periods when student interest in travel to Cuba was high, the Department of State reminded the public of the prohibitions.

In December 1962 a student trip to Cuba under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba failed to take place when the Canadian Government refused landing rights to Cubana Airlines to transport the students from Canada to Havana.

On June 25, 1963, the Department learned that some 25 U.S. students were scheduled to depart on KLM for Amsterdam and some 30 on BOAC for London and Paris, with ultimate destination Cuba via Prague. The trip was organized and sponsored by the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (PSCTC). Immediately upon receipt of this information, the Department instructed its posts at London, The Hague, Amsterdam, Paris, and Prague to meet the students at airports and hand each a written warning that unauthorized travel to Cuba violated our travel control law and regulations and may subject them to prosecution. Officers from each of these posts met the planes and gave written warning; or, when that was not possible, oral warning, to the students. (Copy attached, attachment No. 3.)

On June 26, 1963, the Department issued a press release announcing that it had received information that American students had been offered subsidized travel grants from an agency of the Cuban Government (Federation of University Students in Havana) for travel to Cuba during June and July 1963. The press release further stated that since the purpose of the students in traveling to Cuba did not meet the criteria established by the Department, their passports were

not validated for such travel. The Department warned all concerned that travel to Cuba without passports specifically validated by the Department of State for that purpose constitutes a violation of the travel control law and regulations and that a willful violation of the law is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment. (Press release attached, attachment No. 4.)

Thereafter, the U.S. Embassy in Paris reported that 57 students departed for Prague on June 27 on special charter flight. Prague reported on the same date that a Cuba-bound group of 58 American students arrived there on special Czech flight from Paris. The group of 59 U.S. students departed Prague on a Cubana flight on June 29 and arrived in Havana on June 30, 1963.

According to the Department's records, the 59 U.S. students had been issued U.S. passports but none had been validated for travel to Cuba. Attached is a list of their names (attachment No. 5). Following is a breakdown of the date of issuance of their passports:

Early June 1963.....	20	May 1962.....	1
May 1963.....	10	April 1962.....	1
March 1963.....	1	February 1962.....	1
January 1963.....	1	November 1961.....	2
December 1962.....	6	August 1961.....	1
November 1962.....	4	July 1961.....	1
October 1962.....	1	June 1961.....	1
September 1962.....	1	May 1961.....	1
June 1962.....	1	August 1960.....	2

In addition, three passports were renewed during November 1962, March 1963, and May 1963, respectively.

Of the 59, 17 were under 21 years of age and 25 were over 23 years of age.

One of the 59 U.S. students, Hector Warren Hill, drowned while swimming at Santiago de Cuba on July 15, 1963. Upon receipt of notification of his death, the Department through the Swiss Government made an offer to the Cuban Government to transport the body to the United States by American Red Cross plane. The Cuban Government turned down this offer. Arrangements were completed on July 16 for the body to be returned to Key West, Fla., on a Cuban plane.

On July 18, 1963, the Department tentatively withdrew, except for immediate return to the United States, the passports of the remaining 58 persons who traveled to Cuba without proper passport validation. Letters were sent to these persons at their last known addresses notifying them of this action. (Copy attached, attachment No. 6.) The Department also requested the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to be on the lookout for these persons and upon appropriate identification at a port of entry the immigration officers were authorized to pick up the passports and forward them to the Department of State. It was agreed with INS that if any of the persons refused to allow the immigration officer to keep his passport, the officer should mark the passport "Not valid, tentatively withdrawn (date)" and return it to the individual. Since, however, these persons' passports had been invalidated for further use, whether or not physically removed or stamped, it was decided that if any of them refused to hand over their passports or allow them to be stamped, no force should be used. Otherwise, the students might have been publicized as martyrs. In addition, letters were to be delivered to each student upon reentry in the United States; these letters enclosed a copy of the July 18, 1963, letter and the pertinent passport regulations. (Copy attached, attachment No. 7.)

The students were scheduled to return to the United States on or about August 5, 1963. However, the Department was informed that delays occurred due to lack of transportation to Prague. The Department was also informed that the Government of Cuba approached Mexico, Canada, and Jamaica for approval to land special charter flights carrying the students on their return trip to the United States. These countries refused landing right for such flights.

Three students, Ann Gail Kyllingstad (Mrs. Theodore Ostrow), Theodore A. Ostrow, and Lillian Redfern, remained in Havana and 55 students left Havana on August 25, 1963, on an Iberia flight for Madrid. The plane landed at Bermuda and one member of the group, Barry Hoffman, left the group and purchased a PAA ticket from Bermuda to New York. The Iberia flight arrived in Madrid on August 26 with the other 54 students.

One member of the group, Christian Lee Raisner, was detained overnight by Spanish authorities since he arrived in Spain without his passport. He stated

he had lost it en route. Raisner was released at the request of the U.S. Embassy which is normal procedure in cases in which U.S. citizens have lost their passports. A new passport was issued to Raisner valid only for return to the United States.

Four of the group which arrived in Madrid from Havana remained in Spain: John Robert Glenn, Marcia Hag, James Lee Lacy, and Christopher Todd Stuart. The remaining 50 arrived in New York on August 29, 1963. Upon their arrival in New York the passports of five of the group were surrendered and marked "Not valid, tentatively withdrawn," the other passport holders refused to give up their passports. All were given the letters informing them that their passports were temporarily withdrawn and that they were entitled to a hearing in the State Department to show cause why their passport should not be withdrawn. None of the students applied for such a hearing.

The Department of Justice presented evidence to a grand jury and in September 1963 a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., handed down a true bill in the cases of Lee Levi Laub, Phillip Abbott Luce, and Stefan Martinot (who traveled to Cuba), and Anatole Schlosser who aided in planning the trip but did not travel to Cuba with the group.

Ann Gail Kyllingstad (Mrs. Theodore Ostrow), Lillian Redfern, and their infant sons born in Cuba, and Theodore A. Ostrow, returned to the United States via Czechoslovakia, England, and Canada on October 6, 1963. They presented their passports to INS officials in Montreal, Canada, and their passports were endorsed "Not valid, tentatively withdrawn, October 6, 1963," and returned to them.

John Robert Glenn and Marcia Haag were located in Morocco in October 1963, and their passports were stamped valid only for return to the United States. Letters were delivered to them upon arrival in New York on October 16, 1963, informing them that their passports had been tentatively withdrawn, and that they were entitled to a hearing in the State Department.

We understand Christopher Todd Stuart has also returned to this country; however, his passport expired on August 25, 1963. James Lee Lacy has been located in Ghana and instructions have been issued to our Embassy in Accra to mark his passport "Tentatively withdrawn, valid only for return to the United States by direction of the Secretary of State." A letter will be delivered to Lacy by the Embassy explaining this action and informing him of his rights under the passport regulations.

Since none of the students requested a hearing within a reasonable time after receiving the notification of passport withdrawal contained in letters mailed to them or handed to them upon arrival back in the United States, a determination, under the passport regulations, was made in early December 1963, that the tentative withdrawal was final. (Copy attached, attachment No. 8.) Letters were then transmitted to the students informing them that the tentative withdrawal of their passports had become final and demanding the return of the passports for physical cancellation. The students were informed that they were entitled to a right of appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals within 30 days after receipt of the letter; these letters enclosed a copy of the pertinent passport regulations. (Copy attached, attachment No. 9.)

Only two passports have been returned in response to the Department's demand. The Department has received 17 appeals from the decision making final the tentative withdrawal of the passports. Of the 17 appeals, 5 were not filed within the period set forth in the passport regulations and will not be considered. Preparations are now being made by the Board of Passport Appeals to grant hearings to those students who filed timely appeals.

The Department of Justice has been requested to take appropriate action to secure physical possession of the passports of those students who received notice that the withdrawal of their passports had become final, and who have failed to file timely appeals.

Attachments:

1. Press release No. 24, January 16, 1961.
2. Excerpt from the Federal Register, January 19, 1961.
3. Copy of warning statement.
4. Press release No. 334, June 26, 1963.
5. List of students' names.
6. Copy of form letter, July 18, 1963, attaching reprint from Federal Register.
7. Copy of form letter, August 2, 1963.
8. Copy of decision of the Passport Office, December 6, 1963.
9. Copy of form letter, December 7, 1963.

(Attachment No. 1)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JANUARY 16, 1961.

No. 24.

The Department of State announced today that in view of the United States Government's inability, following the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba, to extend normal protective services to Americans visiting Cuba, United States citizens desiring to go to Cuba must until further notice obtain passports specifically endorsed by the Department of State for such travel. All outstanding passports, except those of United States citizens remaining in Cuba, are being declared invalid for travel to Cuba unless specifically endorsed for such travel.

The Department contemplates that exceptions to these regulations will be granted to persons whose travel may be regarded as being in the best interests of the United States, such as newsmen or businessmen with previously established business interests.

Permanent resident aliens cannot travel to Cuba unless special permission is obtained for this purpose through the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Federal regulations are being amended to put these requirements into effect. These actions have been taken in conformity with the Department's normal practice of limiting travel to those countries with which the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations.

(Attachment No. 2)

[FEDERAL REGISTER—January 19, 1961, Volume 26—Number 12]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PUBLIC NOTICE 179

UNITED STATES CITIZENS
RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO OR IN CUBA

In view of the conditions existing in Cuba and in the absence of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States of America I find that the unrestricted travel by United States citizens to or in Cuba would be contrary to the foreign policy of the United States and would be otherwise inimical to the national interest.

Therefore pursuant to the authority vested in me by Sections 124 and 126 of Executive Order No. 7856, issued on March 31, 1938 (3 FR 681, 687, 22 CFR 51.75 and 51.77) under authority of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 887, 22 USC 211a), all United States passports are hereby declared to be invalid for travel to or in Cuba except the passports of United States citizens now in Cuba. Upon departure of such citizens from Cuba their passports shall be subject to this order.

Hereafter United States passports shall not be valid for travel to or in Cuba unless specifically endorsed for such travel under the authority of the Secretary of State or until this order is revoked.

Dated: January 16, 1961.

For the Secretary of State.

LOY HENDERSON

Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

(Attachment No. 3)

The statement which was handed to or read to each of the students follows:

"The Department of State warns you that travel to Cuba by a U.S. citizen without a passport specifically validated by the Department of State for that purpose constitutes a violation of U.S. travel control law and regulations. (Title 8 U.S. Code, Sec. 1185; Title 22 Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 53.3.) A willful violation of the law is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment."

(Attachment No. 4)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JUNE 26, 1963.

No. 334

The Department announced today that it has recently received information that American students have been offered subsidized travel grants from an agency of the Cuban Government (Federation of University Students in Havana) for travel to Cuba during June and July 1963. Since their travel does not meet the established criteria, their passports have not been validated for such travel.

On January 16, 1961, the Department of State announced that United States citizens desiring to go to Cuba must obtain passports specifically endorsed by the Department of State for such travel. This requirement is still in effect.

Passports of United States citizens may be validated for travel to Cuba only when their travel may be regarded as being in the best interests of the United States, such as newsmen.

The Department warns all concerned that travel to Cuba by a United States citizen without a passport specifically validated by the Department of State for that purpose constitutes a violation of the Travel Control Law and Regulations. (Title 8 U.S. Code, Sec. 1185; Title 22 Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 53.3.) A willful violation of the law is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

(Attachment No. 5)

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO TRAVELED TO CUBA

Anatole Ben ANTON	Albert Lasater MAHER
Michael David BROWN	Stefan MARTINOT
Charles Nicholas BUCHANAN	Mabel Cynthia MAY
Luria Huberta CASTELL	John MILTON
John Henry COATSWORTH	Wendie Suzuko NAKASHIMA
Wayne Berkeley COMBASH	Martin A. NICOLAUS
Salvatore J. CUCCHIARI	Elena Victoria ORTIZ
Robert Wayne DAVIS	Theodore A. OSTROW
Dorothy Mae DENTON	Larry Wilford PHELPS
Helen Arlene DRIGGS	Catherine Jo PRENSKY
Stephen E. DRIGGS	Don RAINMAN
Carol Beral ESTEVES	Christian Lee RAISNER
Elena B. FLEMMING	Lillian REDFERN
Linda Bonny FLEMMING	Joseph Steven REX
John Robert GLENN	Richard D. RIEMANN
Elinor Ruth GOLDSTEIN	John Frederick SALTER
Marcus R. GORDON	Ellen Irene SHALLIT
Marcia HAAG	Alan Creighton SHEFFIELD
Barry HOFFMAN	John Ramer SHERRILL
Clara Dee JENCKS	Rhoden Hilton SMITH
Clinton Michael JENCKS	Patricia Ann SOPIAK
Eric David JOHNSON	Christopher Todd STUART
Robert KAFFKE	Roger H. TAUS
Peter John KARMAN	John Wayne THOMAS
Ann Gail KYLLINGSTAD	Richard THORNE
James Lee LACY	Mark TISHMAN
Lee Levi LAUB	Richard VELEZ
Jose Maria LIMA	Carol Ann WILLIAMS
Frances Irene LUCE	Hector Warren HILL (deceased)
Phillip Abbott LUCE	

(Attachment No. 6)

JULY 18, 1963.

(Registered mail. Return receipt requested.)

DEAR _____

You are hereby informed that your United States Passport No. _____ issued on _____ (and renewed _____) is, by direction of the Secretary of State, tentatively withdrawn except for immediate return to the United States. This action

is based upon information that you recently traveled to Cuba in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the February 19, 1961 Federal Register, Vol. 26, No. 12.

If you are in the United States upon receipt of this notice you are directed to mail your passport immediately to the Department of State, Passport Office, Washington 25, D.C. If you are abroad upon receipt of this notice, you are directed to surrender your passport to an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for forwarding to this office, at the port of your entry into the United States.

In the event you wish to secure a review of this action, you are hereby advised of your rights in accordance with the Passport Regulations of the Department of State (Chapter 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 51.135-51.170). The text of these regulations is set out in the enclosure.

Sincerely,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ.

Enclosure: Reprint from Federal Register.

[Reprinted from Federal Register, vol. 27, No. 8, Washington, Jan. 12, 1962]

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Dept. Reg. 108.475]

PART 51—PASSPORTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Paragraph 126 of Executive Order No. 7856 dated March 31, 1938, issued under the authority of section 1 of the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926, 44 Stat. 887 (22 U.S.C. 211a) and section 4 of the Act of May 26, 1949, 63 Stat. 111 (5 U.S.C. 151c) I hereby revise §§51.135 to 51.170 inclusive of Part 51 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

§ 51.135 Denial of passports to members of Communist organizations.

A passport shall not be issued to, or renewed for, any individual who the issuing officer knows or has reason to believe is a member of a Communist organization registered or required to be registered under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 as amended. (50 U.S.C., sec. 786.)

§ 51.136 Limitations on issuance of passports to certain other persons.

In order to promote and safeguard the interests of the United States, passport facilities, except for direct and immediate return to the United States, shall be refused to a person when it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the person's activities abroad would: (a) Violate the laws of the United States; (b) be prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations; or (c) otherwise be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

§ 51.137 Tentative denial of passports and available administrative procedures.

Any person whose application for a passport or renewal of a passport has been tentatively denied under § 51.135 or § 51.136 shall be entitled to a notification in writing of the tentative denial. The notification shall set forth clearly and concisely the specific reasons for the denial and the procedures for review available to the applicant.

§ 51.138 Procedure for review of tentative denial.

(a) A person whose application for a passport or renewal of a passport has been tentatively denied in accordance with § 51.135 or § 51.136 shall be entitled, upon request, and before the denial becomes final, to present to the Passport Office any information he deems relevant to support his application. He shall be entitled to appear in person before a Hearing Officer in the Passport Office; to be represented by counsel; to present evidence; to be informed of the evidence upon which the Passport Office relied as a basis for the tentative denial; to be informed of the source of such evidence; and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.

(b) The applicant shall, upon request by the Hearing Officer, confirm his oral statements in an affidavit for the record. After the applicant has presented his

case, the Passport Office shall review the record and advise the applicant of its decision. In making its decision, the Passport Office shall not take into consideration confidential security information that is not made available to the applicant in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. If the decision is adverse to the applicant, he shall be notified in writing, and the notification shall state the reasons for the decision. Such notification shall also inform the applicant of his right to appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals under § 51.139.

§ 51.139 Appeal by passport applicant.

In the event of a decision adverse to the applicant, he shall be entitled within thirty days after receipt of notice of such decision to appeal his case to the Board of Passport Appeals provided for in § 51.150.

§ 51.150 Creation and functions of Board of Passport Appeals.

There is hereby established within the Department of State a Board of Passport Appeals, hereinafter referred to as the Board, composed of not less than three officers of the Department to be designated by the Secretary of State. The Board shall act on all appeals under § 51.139. The Board shall adopt and make public rules of procedure to be approved by the Secretary.

§ 51.151 Organization of Board.

The Board of Passport Appeals shall consist of three or more members designated by the Secretary of State, one of whom shall be designated by the Secretary as Chairman. The Chairman shall assure that there is assigned to hear the appeal of any applicant a panel of not less than three members including himself or his designee as presiding officer, which number shall constitute a quorum.

§ 51.152 Chairman.

The Chairman, or his designee, shall preside at all hearings of the Board, and shall be empowered in all respects to regulate the course of the hearings and to pass upon all issues relating thereto. The Chairman, or his designee, shall be empowered to administer oaths and affirmations.

§ 51.153 Counsel to the Board.

A Counsel, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall be responsible to the Board for the schedule and presentation of cases; for assistance in legal and procedural matters; for providing information to the applicant as to his procedural rights before the Board; for maintenance of records; and for such other duties as the Board, or the Chairman on its behalf, may determine.

§ 51.154 Examiner.

The Board may, in its discretion, appoint an examiner in any case, who may, with respect to such case be vested with any or all authority vested in the Board or the Chairman, subject to review and final decision by the Board, but an applicant shall not be denied an opportunity for a hearing before the Board unless he expressly waives it.

§ 51.155 Duty of Board to advise Secretary of State on action for disposition of appealed cases.

It shall be the duty of the Board, on the basis of the evidence on the record, to advise the Secretary of the action it finds necessary and proper to the disposition of the cases appealed to it, and to this end the Board may first call for clarification on the record; make further investigation; or take other action consistent with its duties.

§ 51.156 Basis for findings of fact by the Board.

In making or reviewing findings of fact, the Board, and all others with responsibility for so doing under §§ 51.135 to 51.154 shall be convinced by a preponderance of the evidence, as would a trial court in a civil case. In determining whether there is a preponderance of evidence supporting the denial of a passport, the Board shall consider the entire record before it. The Board shall not take into consideration any confidential security information which is not part of the record.

§ 51.157 Decisions of the Board.

Decisions shall be by majority vote. Voting may be either in open or closed session on any question except recommendations under § 51.155 which shall be in closed session. Decisions under § 51.155 shall be in writing and shall be signed by all participating members of the Board.

§ 51.158 Delivery of papers.

Appeals or other papers for the attention of the Board may be delivered personally, by registered mail, or by leaving a copy at the office of the Board at the address to be stated in the notification of adverse decision furnished to the applicant by the Passport Office.

§ 51.159 Notice of hearing.

An applicant shall receive not less than five business days notice in writing of the scheduled date and place of hearing, which shall be set for a time as soon as possible after receipt by the Board of the applicant's appeal.

§ 51.160 Appearance.

Any party to any proceeding before the Board may appear in person, or by or with his attorney, who must possess the requisite qualifications, as hereinafter set forth, to practice before the Board.

§ 51.161 Applicant's attorney.

(a) Attorneys at law in good standing who are admitted to practice before the Federal courts or before the courts of any State or Territory of the United States may practice before the Board.

(b) No officer or employee of the Department of State whose official duties have, in fact, included participation in the investigation, preparation, presentation, decision or review of cases of the class within the competence of the Board of Passport Appeals shall, within two (2) years after the termination of such duties, appear as attorney in behalf of an applicant in any case of such nature, nor shall any one appear as such attorney in a case of such class if in the course of prior government service he has dealt with any aspects of the applicant's activities relevant to a determination of the case.

§ 51.162 Hearings.

The record of proceedings held under § 51.138 shall be made available to the applicant in connection with his appeal to the Board. The applicant may appear and testify in his own behalf, be represented by counsel, present witnesses and offer other evidence in his own behalf. The Passport Office may also present witnesses and offer other evidence. The applicant and witnesses may be examined by any member of the Board or by counsel. If any witness whom the applicant wishes to call is unable to appear personally, the Board may, in its discretion, accept an affidavit by him or order evidence to be taken by deposition. Such deposition may be taken before any person designated by the Board and such designee is hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations for purposes of the depositions. The applicant shall be entitled to be informed of all the evidence before the Board and of the source of such evidence, and shall be entitled to confront and cross-examine any adverse witness.

§ 51.163 Admissability.

The Passport Office and the applicant may introduce such evidence as the Board deems proper. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply, but reasonable restrictions shall be imposed as to the relevancy, competency and materiality of evidence presented.

§ 51.164 Privacy of hearings.

Hearings shall be private. There shall be present at the hearing only the applicant, his counsel, the members of the Board, Board's Counsel, official stenographers, Departmental employees and the witnesses. Witnesses shall be present at the hearing only while actually giving testimony, or when otherwise directed by the Board.

§ 51.165 Misbehavior before Board.

If, in the course of a hearing before the Board, an applicant or attorney is guilty of misbehavior, he may be excluded from further participation in the hearing. In addition, an attorney guilty of misbehavior may be excluded from participation in any other case before the Board.

§ 51.166 Transcript of hearings.

A complete verbatim stenographic transcript shall be made of the hearing by qualified reporters, and the transcript shall constitute a permanent part of the record. Upon request, the applicant or his counsel shall have the right to inspect the complete transcript, and to purchase a copy thereof.

§ 51.167 Notice of decision.

The Board shall communicate to the Secretary of State the action that it recommends under § 51.155. In taking action upon such recommendation of the Board, the Secretary shall not take into consideration any confidential security information which is not part of the record. The decision of the Secretary shall be promptly communicated in writing to the applicant.

GENERAL APPLICABILITY OF REVIEW AND APPEAL PROCEDURES

§ 51.170 Applicability of §§ 51.138-51.167.

Except for action taken by reason of noncitizenship or geographical limitations of general applicability necessitated by foreign policy considerations, the provisions of §§ 51.135 to 51.167 shall apply in any case where the person affected takes issue with the action of the Secretary in refusing, restricting, withdrawing, canceling, revoking, or in any other fashion or degree affecting the ability of such person to receive or use a passport.

The regulations contained in this order shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003) relative to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date are inapplicable to this order because the provisions thereof involve foreign affairs functions of the United States.

For the Secretary of State.

ROGER W. JONES,

Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

JANUARY 11, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-459; Filed, Jan. 11, 1961; 12:30 a.m.]

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—One copy of the Federal Register excerpt, supplied to the subcommittee, carried the following correction as to date filed:)

JANUARY 11, 1962.

[F.R. Doc. 62-459; Filed, Jan. 11, 1961; 12:30 a.m.]

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Dept. Reg. 108.475]

PART 51—PASSPORTS

CORRECTION

In F.R. Doc. 62-459 appearing at page 344 of the issue for Friday, January 12, 1962, the file line at the end of the document is corrected to read "[F.R. Doc. 62-459; Filed, Jan. 11, 1962; 12:30 p.m.]".

* * * * *

(Attachment No. 7)

COPY OF FORM LETTER

AUGUST 2, 1963.

DEAR _____

On July 18, 1963, I sent a letter to you at your address of record notifying you that, by direction of the Secretary of State, your passport had been tentatively withdrawn except for immediate return to the United States.

In the event that you have not received this letter as yet, I am enclosing a copy thereof.

Sincerely yours,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ.

Enclosure: Copy of letter dated July 18, 1963. (See attachment No. 6, p. 1361.)

(Attachment 8 (No. 1))

DECISION OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE

In view of the failure of _____ to request a hearing within a reasonable time after receiving the notification of passport withdrawal contained in the letter sent to him on July 18, 1963, by Mr. Abba Schwartz, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, a copy of which letter was handed to him on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York, a determination has been made that the tentative withdrawal of his/her passport No. _____ is now final.

This determination, made under Section 51.136 of the Passport Regulations, is based on information that _____ recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the Federal Register Vol. 26, No. 12.

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,
Director.

DECEMBER 6, 1963.

(Attachment 8 (No. 2))

DECISION OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE

In view of the failure of _____ to request a hearing within a reasonable time after receiving the notification of passport withdrawal contained in the letter sent to him on July 18, 1963, by Mr. Abba Schwartz, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, which letter (after being returned unopened to the Department) was handed to him on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York, a determination has been made that the tentative withdrawal of his/her passport No. _____ is now final.

This determination, made under section 51.136 of the Passport Regulations, is based on information that _____ recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the Federal Register Vol. 26, No. 12.

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,
Director.

DECEMBER 6, 1963.

(Attachment No. 9)

DECEMBER 7, 1963.

(Registered mail. Return receipt requested.)

DEAR _____

You were notified by letter under date of July 18, 1963, that your United States passport No. _____, issued to you on _____ had been tentatively withdrawn except for immediate return to the United States. A copy of this letter was handed to you on August 29, 1963 at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York. Having failed to request a hearing before a Hearing Officer in the Passport Office within a reasonable time after receipt of this notice, you are hereby informed that the tentative withdrawal of your passport has become final.

This determination, made under 22 Code of Federal Regulations section 51.136, was based on information that you had recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179 published in the Federal Register, Vol. 26, No. 12.

Your passport is now invalid. Demand is hereby made for its immediate return for physical cancellation. Please return the passport to the Department of State in the enclosed envelope immediately.

In the event you wish to secure a review of the final withdrawal of your passport, you are hereby advised of your right to appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals, Department of State, within thirty (30) days after the receipt of

this letter. The text of the regulations governing this review is set out in the enclosure hereto.

Sincerely,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ,
Administrator,
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Enclosures.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—See further discussion of this subject beginning on p. 1425.)

Mr. SOURWINE. May I be allowed 5 minutes? The time is running late.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Many of your answers are lengthy. I do not complain of that, but whether it is a technique or a tendency, you usually ramble and gradually get further and further away from the question, if you answer it at all. The net result is that a lot of points get passed up. I have made notes on half a dozen such points. I would like to ask about them as briefly as I think I can. I would like to request that you try—that you answer them “Yes” or “No” if you can, and if not, answer them as briefly as you can. And if it is a “Yes” or “No” that is called for, give it, then explain it if you feel that an explanation is necessary, as briefly as you can.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think that we can then get these points covered in 5 minutes if we do that.

Is it not true that, when these students got back, you started picking up the passports, and there was a refusal by one student to surrender his passport, and at that point you stopped trying to pick them up? If you do not know, you can say that you do not know.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I'm sorry, but I will have to—I cannot give a “yes” or “no” answer to that, because I was not present, and I regret having to give this explanation. Otherwise, I think that it is incomplete.

The intention, as I understand the decision that was made, that they would be handed these letters. Some students refused to turn in their passports, refused to permit the immigration inspectors to stamp the passports. I am informed that the immigration inspectors did let some—I do not know the number—go by, by their holding up their passports and showing that they had them. The numbers who did that and how many we actually got I do not know. And at this moment I cannot recall whether all of them got the letters, but I do know that some of them, I am told, held up the passports and immigration let them go by. That was not the State Department. This was the Immigration Service. We did not control what happened to these passports on the students' arrival.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is it possible in any given case to determine who owns the passport?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We know from the application who the holder of the passport should be.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who owns it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Owns it? I think we had a discussion about this before, Mr. Sourwine. I have raised the question of whether he owns it or whether he has the use of it subject to the regulations of the Secretary.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you looked into the matter since our previous meeting?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have discussed the matter since then.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know now that the U.S. Government owns every passport that is issued?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you now know that the passport carries this statement, that it is the property of the Government of the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am informed and I believe I may even have a memorandum of it—I raised this question—and I believe I asked this question on the legal basis of the status of the passport, and it is my recollection that the reply I got—and I would like to look at it—is that the Secretary—the Secretary asked the question, also, as a matter of fact—and I believe that the memorandum which I have states, and it is subject to correction, but I think it states that the passport is the property of the individual, subject to the rules and regulations under which it is issued. Now whether one calls that “ownership” or not, I do not know. I would like to bring you that if I may.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who wrote the memorandum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The memorandum is from the Legal Office of the Department, as I recall, to the Secretary. And I see no reason why I could not get hold of that, a copy was sent to me. I raised the question myself.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that go into the record at this point?

Senator EASTLAND. What is that?

Mr. SOURWINE. The memorandum which Mr. Schwartz says he received as to the ownership of the passport. It was from Mr. Chayes?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I know that it is from the Legal Office to the Secretary. I would ask them to supply it. It has some technical language in there.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes, it will be made a part of the record.

(Mr. Frederick G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, supplied the following document:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
THE LEGAL ADVISER,
September 19, 1963.

Memorandum for the Secretary.

Through: S/S.

From: L—Leonard C. Meeker.

Subject: Ownership of United States Passports.

You have requested an opinion whether a United States passport is “owned” by the person to whom it is issued or by the United States Government.

As defined by statute, 8 USC 1101(30) a passport is a “travel document issued by competent authority showing the bearer’s origin, identity and nationality, if any * * *”. A passport is also a certificate that the bearer is “entitled to such protection as the Government can give to its citizens in foreign countries.” 13 Op. A.G. 89, 91 (1869). Furthermore, it is now unlawful for a United States citizen to depart from or enter the United States unless he bears a valid passport, subject to limitations and exceptions prescribed by the Secretary of State under delegation of authority from the President. 8 USC; Exec. Order 7856 of March 31, 1938, section 124.

It is difficult to answer the question you have asked in terms of the ordinary law of property. As a practical matter, a United States passport may be considered the personal property of the person to whom it was issued. The Gov-

ernment, however, has a paramount right to require its surrender or to cancel it. 51 C.F.R. 75 provides that the Secretary of State

"is authorized in his discretion to refuse to issue a passport, to restrict a passport for use only in certain countries, to restrict it against use in certain countries, to withdraw or cancel a passport already issued, and to withdraw a passport for the purpose of restricting its validity or use in certain countries."

This authority has been upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia with respect to prohibitions against travel to certain countries, *Worthy v. Herter*, 270 F 2d 905 (O.C. Cir. 1959), and by a three judge district court with respect to the revocation of the passports of Communist Party members, *Flynn v. Rusk*, 32 U.S.L. Week 2049, D.C. D.C. July 12, 1963.

Excerpt from the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of State dated January 30, 1931:

"the money paid for a passport is a fee or tax, rather than purchase price * * *. The issuing government always * * * retains a paramount right to a passport. This right has frequently been exercised by our Government, not only in demanding the return of old passports by persons to whom new passports are granted, but also in authorizing officials in this country and diplomatic and consular officers abroad to take up passports which are being used for improper purposes."

Excerpt from communication from Assistant Secretary of State Carr to the Charge d'Affaires at Lima dated July 16, 1936:

"* * * the Department does not concur completely in your statement 'that an American passport is the personal property of the bearer'. The issuance of a passport is considered a part of the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, plenary control of which, under the direction of the President, is exercised by the Department. In the conduct of such relations the Department considers that it always retains a paramount right to a passport issued by it. Of course, in a practical sense a passport may be considered the personal property of the person to whom it is issued, subject always to the paramount right of the Department for good and sufficient reasons to require its surrender, or, lacking the opportunity of taking physical possession of it, to cancel it in any effective way."

It seems clear that the Secretary of State has authority to cancel an outstanding passport or to limit its use, although the precise extent of this authority and the limitations on its exercise have not been settled in decided court cases. It would seem, therefore, to make no practical difference whether a passport is in theory "owned" by the person to whom it was issued or whether it is "owned" by the Government. In this report a passport is like a driver's license, which can be revoked. The important question is not who "owns" the physical paper on which the license has been recorded, but rather the status of the license itself, grounds on which it can be revoked, and any valid governmental action which has been taken with respect to it.

Excerpts from a memorandum prepared in the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of State dated January 30, 1931, and from a communication from Assistant Secretary of State Carr to the American Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Lima, dated July 16, 1936, both of which are quoted in III *Hackworth Digest of International Law*, 438, are attached as Tab A. These commentaries support the position indicated above.

Attachment: Excerpts from memoranda.

Clearance: SCA—Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you not notified, at least a week ahead of the departure of these students, in a memorandum from the Passport Office, respecting their impending departure?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will check the record, because we have had innumerable reports from the Intelligence community of the plan to go. To my recollection, we had no knowledge, no knowledge either of the names of the persons who would be going or of the date of departure, but this I will have to check.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have already testified affirmatively and voluntarily with respect to the fact that you had no notice until after they had left.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I remember clearly that coming in from one of the Intelligence sources.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish the committee, for insertion in the record at this point, any memorandum you received from the Passport Office on this subject, prior to the departure of the students?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly will be glad to do so.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that be received?

Senator EASTLAND. That is ordered.

(Mr. Dutton supplied the following documents:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1964.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee,
Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to my classified letter of March 5, 1964, replying to the letter of February 4, 1964, from your chief counsel, Mr. J. G. Sourwine.

In connection with the testimony of Mr. Abba P. Schwartz on November 19, 1963, Mr. Sourwine requested in his letter of February 4 that your subcommittee be furnished "any memorandum received from the Passport Office regarding the impending departure of the students who flew to Cuba last year." Copies of such a memorandum and three attachments are enclosed. Inasmuch as the memorandum contained classified information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a request was addressed to that Bureau for authorization to furnish it to your subcommittee. In his reply Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that the information is no longer of a classified nature. Miss Knight's memorandum concerning the impending departure of the students and two of the attachments previously classified have therefore been declassified.

In his communication Mr. Hoover made the following suggestion:

"You may desire to indicate in the first paragraph of your statement to Mr. Sourwine that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was organized in October 1962, rather than in December 1962. You may also desire to indicate that the committee has most recently been using the name 'Student Committee for Travel to Cuba' instead of 'Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.'"

It should be noted that whereas the proposed airgram to the Foreign Service posts was drafted in the Passport Office on June 4, 1963, it was not transmitted to Mr. Schwartz for clearance until June 20. Further, neither the airgram nor the transmittal memorandum contains specific information concerning the date of the proposed trip or the names of the students involved. In view of the urgency of the matter an investigation was initiated into the proposed trip to Cuba in order to obtain dates and names. This resulted in information coming to light on June 25 of the departure on flights to Europe on that date of groups of students believed to be involved. Telephone calls were made to our embassies in the countries of first destination of the flights relaying instructions to intercept the students in an effort to identify those who planned to travel to Cuba and advise them that such travel would violate U.S. laws. Because of the shortage of time it was necessary to send confirming telegrams to the Foreign Service posts involved since airgrams would not have arrived in time for the taking of appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Enclosures: Copy of memo from Miss Knight, June 20, 1963, and attachments.

JUNE 20, 1963.

To: SCA—Mr. Abba P. Schwartz.
From: PPT—Frances G. Knight.
Travel of American Students to Cuba.

There is attached for your clearance a circular airgram to all Diplomatic and Consular Posts (Tab A) and a Departmental Press Release (Tab B) concerning the impending travel of American citizens to Cuba without permission.

Security/Intelligence agencies have furnished information indicating that the "Ad Hoc Committee", which you will recall, originally initiated plans for travel by American students to Cuba without permission in December 1962 have restyled themselves a "Permanent Committee" and are again encouraging students to travel to Cuba in June and July of this year. Their plans again call for travel via Canada but alternate routes via Mexico or Prague have also been selected.

The Federation of University Students of Havana are reportedly paying the cost of transportation from Canada to Cuba and all expenses in Cuba. Cost to the students will be approximately \$100 to cover travel to Canada and operating expenses.

In view of the urgent nature of this matter, your earliest clearance of the attached material will be appreciated.

A memorandum addressed from you to the Legal Adviser requesting his clearance of the proposed circular airgram and press release has been prepared and is also attached (Tab C).

Attachments:

1. Airgram.
2. Press release.
3. Memorandum to L.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AIRGRAM

To: All American Diplomatic and Consular Posts.
From: Department of State.
Subject: Travel by United States Students to Cuba.

In December 1962 an "Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba" was organized in this country to promote the acceptance by American students of an invitation extended to them by the Federation of University Students in Havana to visit Cuba. Since the purpose of these students in traveling to Cuba did not meet the criteria established for such travel by the Department, validations of their passports were refused. The Department also warned such students that travel to Cuba without proper validation of their passports might constitute a violation of the Travel Control Law and Regulations (8 USC 1185; 22 CFR 53.3).

The "Ad Hoc Committee" declared the intention of its members, and encouraged other students, to travel to Cuba without permission. Arrangements were made with the Cuban Government for such students to be flown to Cuba from Canada. The Committee's plans, however, were disrupted when the Government of Canada refused permission for such flights to depart from Canadian soil.

The same Committee now restyled a "permanent" Committee has again declared its intention of promoting travel by students to Cuba in late June and early July of this year. It is their intention to again leave for Cuba by way of Canada but failing this, alternate routes through Mexico or Prague, Czechoslovakia, have been planned.

According to information published by the Committee, the Federation of University Students in Havana will pay the round trip air transportation from Canada and all expenses in Cuba for those students accepted to go. The cost to the student will be approximately \$100 to cover transportation to Canada and operating expenses.

The travel of American citizens, students or otherwise, to Cuba without a specific endorsement of their passports authorizing such travel constitutes a violation of the Travel Control Law and Regulations (8 USC 1185; 22 CFR 53.3) which might result in criminal penalties. Such travel is also in violation of published geographical restrictions on travel and contrary to United States foreign policy (22 CFR 51.136(b)(c)). Administrative action, such as a complete withdrawal of passport facilities, can be taken in these circumstances.

All addressees are requested to report to the Department any information coming to their attention concerning the activities of the Committee or its members and the travel of any American citizens in connection therewith.

Drafted by: PPT:JFBrooks:wh 6/4/63.

Clearances: SCA L ARA.

Contents and Classification Approved by: PPT:Frances G. Knight, Director.

PRESS RELEASE

On January 16, 1961, the Department of State announced that in view of the United States Government's inability to extend normal protective services to Americans visiting Cuba, United States citizens desiring to go to Cuba must obtain passports specifically endorsed by the Department of State for such travel. This requirement is still in effect.

Passports of United States citizens may be validated for travel to Cuba when their travel may be regarded as being in the best interests of the United States, such as newsmen or businessmen with previously established business interests.

The Department has recently received information from several sources which indicates that American students are being encouraged to travel to Cuba during June and July 1963. Since their travel does not meet the established criteria, their passports have not been validated for such travel.

The Department warns all concerned that travel to Cuba by a United States citizen without a passport specifically validated by the Department of State for that purpose constitutes a violation of the Travel Control Law and Regulations, (Title 8 U.S. Code Sec. 1185; Title 22 Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 533.) A willful violation of the law is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

To: L—Mr. Abram Chayes.
From: SCA—Abba P. Schwartz.
Travel of American Students to Cuba.

There is attached for your clearance a circular airgram (Tab A) and a Departmental Press Release (Tab B) drafted by the Passport Office concerning the impending travel of American citizens to Cuba without permission.

You will recall the activities of the "Ad Hoc Committee for Student Travel to Cuba" in December 1962 and that a Press Release similar to the present one was published at that time. This same group now restyled a "Permanent Committee" is again encouraging American students to travel to Cuba without permission. The proposed travel is to take place in late June or early July of this year. The Committee's plans again call for travel by way of Canada but alternate routes have also been selected via Mexico or Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Federation of University Students in Havana are reportedly paying the cost of transportation from Canada to Cuba and all expenses in Cuba. The students are required to pay \$100 to cover cost of transportation to Canada and operating expenses.

Your clearance of the proposed airgram and Press Release at your earliest convenience will be appreciated.

Attachments:

1. Circular airgram.
2. Press release.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, are you familiar with the cases of certain Spanish Jews who came into this country from Cuba as refugees?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am not, as far as I know, familiar with such a category of persons.

Mr. SOURWINE. You do not—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Spanish Jews who came in from Cuba?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You do not know that there were any?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir. I would say here that—you remind me of this: that, at some committee, I don't know whether it was Senator McClellan's or another committee, I was asked—or perhaps it was here—the question of persons who came in from Cuba who would have been naturalized Cubans. If they come in that category, it is my recollection I did find out from INS—I think from INS—a list-

ing of the number of naturalized persons who may have come in. But the question was provoked—or the inquiry, whether it was at this committee or another committee—and I believe such a computation was prepared for me and supplied to that committee. If I am correct on that, I will be glad to give you that computation which I believe shows how many out of, perhaps, even nationalities—I don't recall—of persons who came from Cuba to the United States were naturalized citizens, if that would be helpful.

The CHAIRMAN. What is INS?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are saying you can provide us with a table or list which will show the names and the country of birth of individuals who came in as naturalized Cuban citizens?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. What I said, Mr. Sourwine, is that something along that line was prepared. I do not recall whether it gives names of individuals or whether it gives the nationalities, but the question was raised, whatever information on that, was prepared. I would have to look at it and see just what it shows but I would be glad to furnish it—whatever it is—along this line. I do know it was provoked before.

Mr. SOURWINE. May we request, Mr. Chairman, that such a list be furnished?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. However, I want you to make a list at the conclusion of the hearing and give it to him, what he is supposed to bring up.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, normal practice, Mr. Chairman, is that whatever is called for in a hearing record is made the subject of a letter to the witness which goes out a day or so after we get the record back.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Just as a reminder.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Thank you.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton supplied the following excerpt as an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964:)

Excerpt found at page 109 of House document :

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1, STUDY OF POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 14

Aliens born in countries other than Cuba transported to the United States from Cuba aboard return voyages of all American Red Cross vessels, January to July 1963

Argentina.....	3	Lebanon.....	7
Bahamas.....	1	Lithuania.....	4
Brazil.....	3	Mexico.....	4
British West Indies.....	1	Morocco.....	1
Canada.....	3	Norway.....	1
Chile.....	1	Panama.....	1
China.....	11	Peru.....	1
Colombia.....	2	Poland.....	13
Costa Rica.....	2	Portugal.....	3
Denmark.....	1	Russia.....	3
Dominican Republic.....	2	Spain.....	220
England.....	5	Switzerland.....	5
France.....	1	Syria.....	5
Germany.....	10	Turkey.....	12
Greece.....	1	Venezuela.....	2
Honduras.....	1		
Hungary.....	1	Total.....	333
Italy.....	2		

Mr. SCHWARTZ. May I just respectfully request, Mr. Chairman—I spoke to the Secretary yesterday and he asked if I would convey to you his request that any request for documents, papers, or anything of that sort be addressed to him since he wished to—

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is proper.

Mr. SCHWARTZ (continuing). —personally know about this and he is following this matter very closely. So I said that I would make that request.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, what information can you give us respecting the legal basis for authorizing entry of Cuban refugees into the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The information that I could give you would be that a decision—the legal basis for the entry of Cubans into the United States has been through the parole powers of the Attorney General under section, I think it is 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act which gives the Attorney General the authority or power to permit the entry of persons in the United States in, I think the words are, “emergent reasons.” It is under that provision, as I understand it, that the Attorney General has paroled Cuban refugees into the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has that been done on the recommendation of the Department of State?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That program began, Mr. Sourwine, prior to my coming to the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Suspend for a minute.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Department of State was involved because the Department of State is involved in joining with the Attorney General under the provisions of the Immigration Act in waiving what would be the normal visa requirement. We join in waiving what would be the normal visa requirement. We join in waiving and then the actual entry is under parole, so we are involved, but what form a recommendation would have taken when it started I don't have any personal knowledge of.

Mr. SOURWINE. We will suspend until the chairman gets back.

(A short recess was taken.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now you may proceed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Continuing, Mr. Schwartz, has the basis, the legal basis, for authorizing entry of Cuban refugees into the United States changed since Castro took over in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Has the legal—yes; to an extent. A person, if he is outside of Cuba, a Cuban outside of Cuba, is able to go to a consulate or an embassy and get a visa, as was possible prior to Castro. A Cuban in Cuba no longer has the facility to get a visa. He, therefore, if he does enter the United States from Cuba, can no longer come in as a visa case and must come in under parole. So the legal basis for his entry from Cuba is no longer a visa, as a visa holder, but as a parolee.

Mr. SOURWINE. Since that change has there been any change in the standards applicable in determining entitlement to parole?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would say in answer to that, Mr. Sourwine, that the security investigations, as one of the standards or the requirements of the immigration law, have remained the same. The procedures, as far as I am aware, of investigation of a parolee are the

same. The same intelligence agencies give reports on them. If a Cuban comes in on a vessel or an individual Cuban or some individual Cubans come in by boat, let us say, a small boat, at the port of entry in Key West or Miami or wherever it may be—I do not know exactly what standards are applied and how the immigration service proceeds to apply its standards to someone who just shows up. This is a question that I don't feel I know very much about. In fact, I know nothing about that. I am quite sure that the Immigration Service goes through some channelings and so forth, but I can see the problem arising in that instance. The problem I think is minimal in those cases of persons who we know are arriving or were arriving while there was still transport from Cuba. Their names were available to the Immigration Service and the State Department from manifests of the airplanes and so forth.

It is my impression that the same standards were applied—the same procedures as if one were applying for a visa.

I do see a difference between that advance notice of a person coming or who wants to come and an individual who arrives on the shores without any advance notice to the Immigration Service. But on that second point I would have to confer with Immigration to see what they do in Miami or wherever it is. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you made your arrangement with the Cuban Government, through negotiations carried out by the Swiss, for the naming by Fidel Castro of half of the people who came in on certain so-called relief ships and aircraft, did that involve a commitment that these people would be paroled when they got here or was that merely permission to Castro to nominate certain individuals, so to speak, subject still to the exercise of discretion in each case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have testified on this previously in other committees in which there is a great deal of background on that and I will be as concise as I can.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think you testified here first——

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Did I?

Mr. SOURWINE (continuing). —about it. And subsequently you testified before Mr. Feighan's committee about it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, that is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you testify before Appropriations about that, also?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Probably. It seems to me this question has come up.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you answered this particular question on one of those records?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Perhaps put a different way, but I can answer it as quickly as I possibly can and concisely.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you, please.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. What happened in that instance was that names were furnished to us, nominated, as you put it there, by the Government of Cuba through the Swiss Government. We got those names. We got those lists. We turned down many after investigation. We let in many after investigation. They were nominations as you have put them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did Castro or the Castro government furnish information about the people that they nominated in this way to come to the country?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Only identification, names, sufficient identification. I think we may have gotten—I would have to look at this—perhaps who their relatives were but we certainly have sufficient identification on the individuals to check. If we didn't—

Mr. SOURWINE. Did—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait just a minute. Finish your answer.

Mr. SCHWARTZ (continuing). —have sufficient identification to check, the person was not admitted.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, did you accept Castro's statement or his Government's statements as identification of these individuals?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We did not.

Mr. SOURWINE. When he said, for instance, that a man was Joaquin Alvarez, did you check independently to see if he was in fact Joaquin Alvarez?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Several checks were made. One through all available intelligence sources, including the so-called Havana files; and if the person claimed he had a waiver which would be on file in the State Department, that was carefully checked. Careful checks were made through all intelligence sources and all available information.

Mr. SOURWINE. How could you check and how did you check to determine if the individual who came in under an identification as say, Joaquin Alvarez, was in fact that man?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We insisted and the Castro government had to agree that these persons who did enter in this Red Cross—on these Red Cross ships, would be preexamined at the dock by the Immigration and Naturalization Service officers as well as U.S. Public Health Service officers. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials, officers, and Public Health officers, were flown over to Cuba in advance of the departure of these ships from Cuba and they checked off through their identifying means and interviewed—or whatever they found necessary to do—to assure themselves that the persons boarding those ships were the persons whose entry we had approved.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say through their identifying means. Do you know what they actually did to satisfy themselves with regard to identity?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry, Mr. Sourwine, I do not.

Mr. SOURWINE. In this country we achieve identity through a birth certificate or fingerprints. Now, in the case of these Cubans most of them didn't have birth certificates. If they had one, there wasn't any way to find out, to prove, whether it was theirs or somebody else's.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to ask the Immigration people who were there just what techniques they used. They certainly—

The CHAIRMAN. Immigration did the checking; is that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. Immigration Service and Public Health both, not the State Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. One of the things they did and were charged with doing was establishing the true identity of each of these individuals, of the individuals who came. That was their job.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did the security checks?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Security checks were done—

The CHAIRMAN. To determine whether a man was a Communist or not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That was done jointly, I would say, between the State Department and the Immigration Service. Immigration Service and we would have a file on these individuals. At this point I might say—I don't know whether you want this to remain on the record but there would be checkout with both CIA and the FBI.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is a reasonable procedure.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we get any Communist agents?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To my knowledge, none. I am informed, as I previously testified either here or another committee, that, at some period of time, and I think prior to my coming in—I think that is why I was unaware of it—that there were 13—INS I think so testified—13 out of the total who were deported. It is my recollection, they informed me that those were people who came in in the early days during the great influx. But there were 13 deportees by INS.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do I understand correctly, that you are saying that, so far as you know, none of the Cubans who came in as ostensible refugees were, in fact, thereafter found to be Castro agents?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is my information. INS would have more definitive information.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say you don't know?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not. I do know there were 13 deportees. The basis for the deportations, the reasons, and so forth, I am unaware of but I was informed there were 13 deportees.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you heard of any figures or been given any figures as to how many of the so-called refugees who came in on these return ships were subsequently found to be Castro agents?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is my recollection that none who came in on those Red Cross ships with which I was involved, turned out to be anti-Castro agents. Now, I would like to explain as a matter of interest—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you said anti-Castro agents.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There were not any Castro agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Castro agents.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. I think the reason was, Senator, that we had set very strict categories of people who could come in and they were parents of unaccompanied children, very close relatives, and so forth. And we had—these were the—and special interest cases that American citizens, such as Members of the Congress—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you this question. I want it to be clear in the record. You stated that Castro nominated half of those who came in. Now, did you make that decision or was that decision made above you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No. I would like—Mr. Sourwine used the word "nominated." And I refer to his word "nominated," and this is why I would like to elucidate on this.

The arrangement was that, in order to get back, repatriate, U.S. citizens and their immediate dependents who had no means of transport out of Cuba, which was the responsibility of the Secretary of State to take every measure to repatriate U.S. citizens in distress, in that connection the Castro government through the Government of Cuba said: yes, we will let these American citizens and their immediate dependents leave provided 50 percent of the passage of these ships would carry Cuban citizens who desire to go to the United States.

Put another way, the price we paid to repatriate U.S. citizens and their dependents was to agree that Cuban citizens who were close relatives or parents, parents of unaccompanied children in this country, whom we could screen first, whose names we had in advance, and who would be checked off in Cuba, would be permitted to enter through those ships.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that your policy or was that policy made above you, that decision made above you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The request to permit repatriation of U.S. citizens on these vessels as a straight request was made to the Cuban Government through the Swiss Government as a proposal that the ships would not return empty but bring back U.S. citizens. The Swiss Government advised—the Cuban Government advised the Swiss Government that they would agree on condition that 50 percent of the passage would carry Cubans. We then carefully considered under what circumstances we could agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, who made the decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The decision was made by me for the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. By the Secretary?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. By me for the Secretary.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, the committee has received information—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that was on your recommendation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir. Not only—yes; mine and others.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. SOURWINE. The committee has received information which has not been fully confirmed that more than 130 of these ostensible refugees have been found to be Castro agents. Have you heard that figure or anything approximating it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It has not come to my attention. I would be very interested—

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you say it is not true?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I could not say it is not true. I can say, as I have said before, that I have no knowledge of any Castro agents having come in. It is my recollection, I was told by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that quite a few did not get aboard, that some were excluded in Havana. I would be very interested myself to check this. I have not heard this figure nor have I been informed that there were any Castro agents who arrived on these ships.

Mr. SOURWINE. What information do you have respecting the power of the United States to deport Cuban refugees from this country? Can we do it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, deportation proceedings, I am sure, were brought against these 13 who were deported. We certainly have the power of deportation.

Mr. SOURWINE. How about the thousand who were paroled in? Don't you have the power to send them out simply by revoking the parole?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is a matter for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is my impression that the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not summarily deport a person. My impression—

Mr. SOURWINE. I know they don't. But I am trying to find out if they have the power.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to plead here, Mr. Sourwine, that I am not expert in what the Immigration Service can do in that regard.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know whether a parole is revocable or irrevocable, then?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No. I do not as a matter—

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you saying—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I assume you can revoke a parole certainly. Parole, as I understand it, permits a person to enter in effect on sufferance.

Mr. SOURWINE. But it is not the same thing as an admission for permanent residence. It doesn't give him an absolute right to stay here forever.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It certainly does not.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Cubans came in on the nomination of the Castro government?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, in effect, Senator, every Cuban who came into this country came in on nomination of the Castro government because he had to grant an exit permit to each one.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but how many?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The total number who came in with exit permits? I will have to supply that. I have given that figure—

The CHAIRMAN. How many came in under this arrangement?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Under the arrangement we are speaking of here?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have the exact figures. I believe that is in my Feighan committee testimony. I think we had 5 ships with a capacity of 750. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of—this is from memory—let us say 1,200 Americans and 1,200 Cubans. It was a 50-50 basis. I am trying to add the number of ships—

Mr. SOURWINE. Five ships at 750 capacity would be 3,750, and half of that would be 15-plus—18,000, not 12,000.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I may be confused. There were two or three Red Cross airplanes involved in this.

Mr. SOURWINE. In addition to the ships, which would run the total even higher than 18,000?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have an exact computation—

The CHAIRMAN. 18,000?

Mr. SOURWINE. I am using his—5 ships with 750 capacity per ship, so the total capacity would be 3,750 and half of that is 1,875.

The CHAIRMAN. You said 18,000. I am trying to connect it up.

Mr. SOURWINE. I misspoke if I said 18,000. I am sorry, Senator. I meant 1,800.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If I may, since I have the exact figures on this, I would like to supply that for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. You can.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Because it has been 3 or 4 months or more since I testified.

(Assistant Secretary Dutton, in a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, supplied the following information:)

During the period December 1962 to July 1963, 7,074 Cuban nationals who entered the United States on American Red Cross ships and flights were required to have exit permits from the Cuban Government in order to leave Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the United States have the power to deport these individuals selectively, or to revoke parole and send them back selectively?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would assume, and again this is an Immigration and Naturalization Service question, but I assume since each person is paroled individually, that, as in any deportation, the power rests to deport parolees as it would anybody else who entered the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. I believe anyone would assume this, knowing the facts that you have testified to here, but didn't you have conferences about what the policy should be in this regard and wasn't there a determination that, as a matter of policy, there should not be selective deportations or shipments back to Cuba of these individuals but that, until you changed the policy with regard to all of them, they were all to stay?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have had no such consultation ever with the Immigration Service. Such consultations may have taken place when it first began. You see, this program began——

Mr. SOURWINE. You never discussed this policy in the Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have not, no. The program began in—it must have been January—I don't recall, but certainly in 1961, I assume. And I assume most of these policy determinations that you speak of here, if they were involved in this, took place in those days.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, with regard to American nationals who were in Cuba at the time of the Castro takeover, how was the protection of these individuals and their rights obtained? In the normal fashion or did you bring about some change in the way that was handled?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. At the time of the Castro takeover the normal fashion or some change—I must ask, Mr. Sourwine, if I may. I don't quite understand. The normal fashion or some change. As I understand it, our interests were taken over by the Government of Switzerland. We broke relations, I think, January 3, 1961. Around that date.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am sure you are off but it is probably my fault. What I am trying to get at is the fact that, as we understand it, the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad normally was handled by the Division of Special Consular Services in your Bureau; is that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. OK. I am sorry.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you not brought that matter directly under your own control, so that you are handling it now, rather than the Division of Special Consular Services? That is, your office is handling it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There are certain matters in connection with the protection of American citizens—such as the arrangement I just spoke of, of the repatriation which is basic protection of American citizens—which was handled personally by me and my deputies. There are many other matters, such as a person who has a claim. He has property there. He wants to know what has happened to his property. Has it been taken over? Is there any way to find out?

The Office of Special Consular Services gets those letters, those inquiries. They send messages to our Embassy in Bern. They ask

Bern to ask the Swiss if they can get information. They handle that sort of matter. They are all important but some of these matters—such as the repatriation of citizens, which did involve directly the concern of the Secretary and my superiors—were handled by my office rather than the Office of Special Consular Services.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did you decide which cases your office was going to handle?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, there was no question of sitting down and deciding. This was no plan of decision. The Swiss Government notifies my office, let us say myself, that there are several thousand U.S. citizens in Cuba who desire to leave. Certainly one of my jobs is to figure out how we can get these people out.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are off the course a little bit, sir. We weren't talking about American citizens who desire to leave. We were talking about cases involving the protection of American property in Cuba. And if I understood you correctly, you said some of these cases were handled as normally: through the Division of Consular Services, and some of them were handled directly in your office.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry. If I said that, I didn't mean to say that. On property questions I do not see the communications, do not normally see—I don't recall seeing the communications, the normal inquiry of a citizen about his property. That is the Office of Special Consular Services. Mr. Donaldson, at our meetings, tells me about it. There are so many that come in, and so forth. But I do not deal—my office doesn't deal with the normal requests for information of that sort.

Another example I may give you is a relative in the United States who is very concerned about someone in Cuba. Those letters must come in in great numbers and the Office of Special Consular Services would attempt to get information of that sort.

Mr. SOURWINE. What has the State Department done, if anything, to try to protect the property rights of American citizens in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To my knowledge an effort has been made by representation through the Swiss to have compensation made, and an effort has been made through the Swiss as far as I recall to obtain the information as to what property has actually been physically taken over and what hasn't. We have—this may be the Legal Adviser's Office—or it may be Mr. Donaldson's office, but a record is being kept of all the communications that persons send in saying that they had such and such property the normal thing which is done when American interests are involved.

Mr. SOURWINE. The question is: What, if anything, has the State Department done to try to protect these American property rights? There have been many millions of dollars' worth of American property taken over by the Castro regime, is that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any cases in which there has been any compensation at all paid to the American owners of property taken over?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This I would have to check. There are two areas of the Department that would certainly be involved in that matter. That would be Mr. Martin's¹ office and the Legal Adviser's Office.

¹ Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, I take it you don't know now—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not personally know.

Mr. SOURWINE (continuing). —of any case where they got a dime.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not, no.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any case in which the State Department has done anything to try to get them compensation or prevent their property from being taken over?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no personal knowledge of that.

Mr. SOURWINE. As a matter of fact, hasn't the State Department acquiesced in Castro's asserted right to take over this property?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly could not agree with that—or disagree, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has the State Department ever challenged Castro's right to take over this property?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am more familiar with the efforts of Mr. Castro to take over the American Government property. I am quite familiar with that effort to take over the Embassy building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any authority over that phase?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That phase of matters would be the Legal Adviser's Office, I believe. I would be doing the normal protective services which would be protection of lives. Our Office of Special Consular Services would not negotiate or anything of that sort. It would make inquiries. It would find out if a person's property is still there. It would find out through the Swiss if any decrees have been issued, and keep informed. But the actual power of negotiating or to try to get compensation, let us say, for plant X, would not be under my office as the protection office. At least it has not been put to me that way.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say this is not a function of the Office of Consular Services?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly they would not initiate negotiations with Castro through the Swiss or—

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody but the Secretary would do that.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I say, the Legal Division has many experts in compensation. This is a matter between, I would say, Mr. Martin and the Legal Adviser, and the Secretary and would get into that broad policy field. I was directly concerned in the efforts to protect the American Embassy which Castro had decreed to take over.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, did you have anything to do with the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners involving American prisoners in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I had nothing to do with that whatsoever.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how it was arranged that certain individuals who had been convicted of crimes in the United States were set free in order to accomplish the release of American prisoners held by Castro?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No information whatsoever.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know who handled this for the State Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not involved at all. That question was also put to me in another committee and I stated at that time that as far as I

knew, the only information I had was that anything in that regard was handled by the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs if it was handled at all in the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the chap down in Miami?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No. He is—he was then a Mr. Hurwitch,¹ I believe. He was succeeded—it is my recollection—well, the present coordinator [in Miami] is Mr. John Crimmins. I am speaking of the coordinator in Washington. Mr. Crimmins used to be the coordinator in Miami but that business, as far as I know, would have been the coordinator's office. It never touched me at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is Mr. Hurwitch still with the Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hurwitch is with the Department but at school—I don't know whether it is the Institute or the one at Fort McNair, but he is still with the State Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Not at the operating level. Is he teaching or learning?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I really don't know. I am not familiar with that, but I think he may be at Fort McNair.

Mr. SOURWINE. What knowledge do you have respecting U.S. nationals who are or were prisoners of the Castro regime in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Who are or were prisoners of the Castro regime. I have knowledge and am concerned about—I don't know whether it is three or four—American citizens—who are on our books as American citizens at least—who are still there in prison, about whom we are still seeking information why they are in prison. When the American prisoners were released, these three or four did not come out. I remember this distinctly because one of the wives was in Miami waiting for her husband to arrive. We have had innumerable inquiries placed through the Swiss to ask the Cubans why these three or four are still imprisoned.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you telling us there are only three or four Americans still in Castro's prisons?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is my knowledge as of this moment—my recollection. Well, quite recently cables have gone out again asking the Cubans. In this regard I might inform you that, on Sunday, November 17, 1963, I raised this question with the head of the League of Red Cross Societies who was in Cuba and who just returned on Sunday morning, and I met with him and asked him whether he had heard anything or gotten any information about these three or four Americans there.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish the committee with a list of the names of these individuals?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I see no reason why the committee should not have that. I think, as a matter of fact—well, I may be confused with the other committee, but we certainly made available a list of those who we have reason to believe have not lost their citizenship.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can the order be that that list when furnished go in the record at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

¹ Robert Arnold Hurwitch, Special Assistant for Cuban Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

(The following list of American prisoners in Cuba, as requested above, was supplied by Mr. Frederick G. Dutton as an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964:)

LIST OF PERSONS HELD IN CUBAN PRISONS AT THE END OF 1963 WHO ARE BELIEVED TO BE U.S. CITIZENS ON BASIS OF ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Del Pino, Rafael, born in Cuba; naturalized.
 Emmick, Frank C., born in the United States.
 Fuentes, Pedro, place of birth unconfirmed.
 Garcia Crews, Antonio, born in Cuba; father Cuban, mother American.
 O'Jalvo, Jack, born in the United States.
 Ramos, Edelmiro R., place of birth unconfirmed.
 Spiritto, John M., born in the United States.
 Williams, Ramon, born in Cuba of American parents.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, there is still a much larger number than three or four Americans in Cuba, whether or not in prison; are there not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We have a list of persons—an old list but as current as can be—persons who we knew or believed had gone to Cuba. As they returned, their names have been crossed off. We have that large list of those who we have reason to believe may still be there. It could well be that they have left and gone to Latin America or somewhere. We wouldn't have any way of knowing that. That list, Senator, I believe, if my memory is correct, was furnished this committee. I think we furnished a list weekly of all Americans arriving; and I believe when we felt that there were no more arriving that we had sent you a list of those we had reason to believe were still there.

I will be glad in any case to look again and send the list again.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you furnish an up-to-date list as of the present day?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of Americans known to be in Cuba or believed to be in Cuba.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Believed to be.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be received.

(The following list of American citizens registered at the Embassy of Switzerland, Havana, Cuba, November 18, 1963, was supplied as an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee from Mr. Frederick G. Dutton, dated March 5, 1964:)

U.S. CITIZENS REGISTERED AT EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND, HAVANA, CUBA, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Abasolo, Raul.....	XXXX	1a. #7006, Rpto. Via Blanca, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Abella, Medelicia.....	XXXX	Pfo Rosado #503, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Acevedo, Alejandro F.....	XXXX	Jústiz #320, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Achon, Raquel.....	XXXX	Iglesia Prebisteriana, Ave. Rodolfo Benitez, Cabaiguan, LV.
Acranomte, Dolores L.....	XXXX	Calle 22 #1, Miramar, Marianao.
Allen, William L.....	XXXX	Las Caobaz, Guamo, Oriente.
Alley, Elena.....	XXXX	Paso Real, San Diego, Pinar del Rio.
Alley, Joe, Jr.....	XXXX	Do.
Alleyn, James Niven.....	XXXX	Agula #368, Havana.
Alger, Lester Montgomery.....		La Gloria, Camaguey.
Alonso, Gilda.....		Serafines #406, e/Anselmo y San Gabriel, Cerro, Havana.
Alonso, Helen.....	XXXX	Quendo #761, bajos, e/Maloja y Sitios, Havana.
Alonso, Ines V.....	XXXX	Linea #1761, Vedado, Havana.
Alonso, Lilia.....		Serafines #406, e/Anselmo y San Gabriel, Cerro, Havana.
Alonso, Marcelino.....		Do. ■

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

U.S. CITIZENS REGISTERED AT EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND, HAVANA,
CUBA, NOVEMBER 18, 1963—Continued

Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Alonso, Maria	XXXX	Calino #501, Havana.
Alonso, Pedro J.	XXXX	Edificio 29, apto.201, Havana del Este, Havana.
Alonso, Sonia E.	XXXX	Do.
Alonso, Yelene		Serafines #406, e/Anselmo y San Gabriel, Cerro, Havana.
Alvarez, Dora	XXXX	Misión #461, apto. 30, Havana.
Alvarez, Maria	XXXX	Avenida 279 #4206, Guatao, Havana.
Anencual, Emiliano	XXXX	Avenida 23 #4620, apto. 1, Marianao.
Arambarry, Emmanuel	XXXX	Calle 27 #1476, apto. 5, Vedado, Havana.
Areces, Olinda	XXXX	C. Betancourt #1024, Rpto. Los Pinos, Havana.
Arencibia, Agustin	XXXXXXXX	Juan B. Zayas #519, altos, (interior), e/O'Farril y Patrocinio, La Havana.
Arencibia, Ana Maria	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Arencibia, José Patricio	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Arencibia, Juan Domingo	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Arencibia, Vera M.	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Arias, Lourdes	XXXX	Calle E #409, Vedado, Havana.
Aryosa, Georgina A.	XXXX	Mina 4, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Arrastia, Palmira	XXXX	17 #3442, Nuevo Santa Fé, Havana.
Arteaga, Alfredo	XXXX	Cuarta #317, Rpto. Apolo, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Arteaga, Mildred		Finca Manchuria, Majagua, Camaguey.
Ascunce, Hugo	XXXX	Calle 70 #715, Marianao.
Ascunce, Roberto	XXXX	Do.
Ayala, Ada Trina	XXXXXXXX	174 #113, Reparto Flores, Marianao.
Ayon, Elizabeth		Universidad #109, Havana.
Azcarate, Francisco	XXXXXXXX	Norte #94, Rpto. Baluarte, Havana.
Backues, James Walker	XXXX	7ma. Avenida #488, Cardenas, Matanzas.
Bahler, Lucy		9 #68, e/ C y D, Lawton, Havana.
Baker, Walter Halcombe		Hotel Habana Libre, Havana.
Barker, Josefina	XXXX	La Boca, Mariel, Pinar del Rio.
Bauta, Magdalena	XXXX	San Ignacio #11A, Pueblo Nuevo, Matanzas.
Becerra, Doris	XXXX	Mercado #14904, e/ 4ta y 5ta, Rpto. Obrero, Havana.
Beguiristain, Clare H.	XXXX	5ta. Avenida #3007, Miramar, Marianao.
Belette, Carlos	XXXX	Céspedes #30, Antilla, Oriente.
Belette, Marisela	XXXX	Do.
Bello, Emily		Avenida 48 #1320, Cienfuegos, Las Villas.
Benedict, Nathan	XXXX	Joaquin Agero #15, Cibara, Oriente.
Berhondo, Florentina	XXXX	Rotario #306, Camaguey.
Bernudez, Florinda P.	XXXXXXXX	Calle 66 #4108, Miramar, Marianao.
Betancourt, Denise	XXXXXXXX	Calle E #456, Vedado, Havana.
Betancourt, Maria Ortiz	XXXXXXXX	96 #715, Miramar, Marianao.
Blanco, Alberto	XXXX	82 #910, Marianao.
Blanco, Oscar	XXXX	Do.
Blanco, Ramona	XXXX	Calle 5 #157, Güines, Havana.
Boorstein, Edward	XXXX	Edificio Focsa, 17 y M, Vedado, Havana.
Boorstein, Joseph	XXXX	Do.
Boorstein, Lawrence	XXXX	Do.
Boorstein, Regula	XXXX	Do.
Borrero, Jose	XXXX	Hotel Alamac, Havana.
Brady, Lourdes	XXXXXXXX	P. del Rio #5, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Brady, Herald	XXXXXXXX	74 #2302, Marianao, Havana.
Brice, Leonore Mary	XXXX	Aguila #122, Havana.
Brossard, Mario Rolando	XXXX	Ave. P. Lumumba #321, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Bryant, Walter L.	XXXX	Calle 174 #303, Rpto. Flores, Havana.
Bryant, Selma	XXXX	Do.
Bryant, Tanya	XXXX	Do.
Butler, Harold A.	XXXX	26 #2601, La Sierra, Marianao.
Caballero, Patricia	XXXX	198 #1509, Marianao.
Cabrera, Noemi	XXXXXXXX	Jorge #172, Havana.
Calas, Agatha	XXXX	10 #508, apto. 9, Miramar, Marianao.
Calderon, Fernando	XXXX	Adolfo Castillo #102, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Calderon, Marcos	XXXX	Do.
Calves, Zenaida A.	XXXX	Havana #829, La Havana.
Calvo, Gladys E.	XXXX	Oeste #4, Nuevo Vedado, Havana.
Canales, Fulglio	XXXX	Marti #18, Ceiba del Agua, Havana.
Canovaca, Laura	XXXX	Ave. Dolores #273, Lawton, Havana.
Caram, Clara E.	XXXX	Villaverde #29, Quivicán, Havana.
Caram, Mario	XXXX	Do.
Carbonell, Blanca	XXXX	Patrocinio #3, altos, e/Parraga y 10 de Octubre, Vïbora, La Havana.
Carbonell, Carlos	XXXX	3ra.A #406, apto. 4, Miramar, Marianao.
Carbonell, Jose	XXXX	Ave. de Vento #310, Havana.
Cardenas, Desiderio, III	XXXX	Aramburu #351, 2do.piso, e/San Jose y S.Rafael, Havana.
Carreras, Eva Margarita	XXXX	Julio Sanguily #317, Camaguey.
Carril, Georgina	XXXXXXXX	Calle 9 #114, e/A y B, Alta Havana, Havana.
Casas, Paula	XXXX	Ave. 57 #7612, Marianao.
Cassoria, Herman	XXXX	Calle B #51, apto. 2, Vedado, Havana.
Castanal, Eduardo	XXXX	Laborde #760, Cárdenas, Matanzas.
Castillo, Arturo	XXXX	Bayamo #213, Sancti Spiritus, Las Villas.
Castillo, Rafaela	XXXX	Do.

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

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Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Caudill, Herbert	XXXXXXXX	Zulueta #502, Havana.
Caudill, Herbert, Jr		Do.
Caudill, Jane		Do.
Caudill, Margaret		Do.
Caudill, Marjorie		Do.
Ceballos, Venancio		Ira. #117, Villanueva, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana.
Chibas, Marisel	XXXX	Avenida 43, #7610 e/76 y 78, Marianao.
Chisholm, Mercedes	XXXX	Calle 25 #859, Vedado, Havana.
Cid, Marta	XXXX	Colegio "La Inmaculada" San Iázaro #805, Havana.
Cogles, Hector	XXXXXXXXXX	Calzada San Antonio #222, Rincon, Havana.
Coleman, Beatrice	XXXX	Santa Fé, Isla de Pinos.
Coleman, Susan	XXXX	Do.
Coletti, Pompeo	XXXX	Calle F #19, apto. 7, Vedado, Havana.
Comer, Kelley W	XXXX	Ave. Independencia, Edificio Jove, apto. 12, Rancho Boyeros, Havana.
Colmillo, Lucia	XXXX	Impedrado #414, apto. 4, La Havana.
Cooper, Dorothy May	XXXX	Finca "La Palma" (apdo. 1333), Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos.
Cruet, Margot	XXXX	Maceo #105, Palma Soriano, Oriente.
Cruz, Juan	XXXX	San Gabriel #619, Cerro, Havana.
Cruz, Raul	XXXX	Do.
Cruz, Remedios	XXXX	Peralaje #317, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Cruz, Serge	XXXX	Avenida 35 #3502 y Calle 114, Marianao.
Davis, Frank E	XXXXXXXXXX	5ta. Avenida #2006, Miramar, Marianao.
De Graux, Harriet	XXXX	Maceo #212, Trinidad, Las Villas.
De Graux, Mary Louise	XXXX	Do.
De Inclan, Hetty	XXXX	Calle 22 #606, e/5ta. y 7ma. Miramar, Marianao.
De Jesus, John Gabriel	XXXX	Santa Cristina #37½, Versalles, Matanzas.
De Jesus, Pabho	XXXX	Maceo #10, 11 Cristo, Oriente.
De Leon, Yolanda	XXXX	Zanja #4, e/Agulla y Galiano, La Havana.
De Pena, Frank E	XXXX	Gral. Aguirre #657, Ayesteran, Havana.
De Varona, Diamir	XXXX	Campanario #957, Havana.
Del Valle, Joseph Manuel	XXXX	D #24, Pueblo Nuevo, Holguin, Oriente.
Del Moral, Josefa M	XXXX	Maximo Gomez #103, Norte, Sancti Spiritus, Las Villas.
Del Rosario, Adalgiza	XXXX	Calle 17 #3432, Reparto Nuevo Santa Fé, Havana.
Del Rosario, Antonio	XXXX	Do.
De La Guardia, Ida	XXXX	Gral. Garcia #430, Bayamo, Oriente.
De La Guardia, Miguel	XXXX	Do.
Delgado, Diana M	XXXX	Central 18, Alt. de Ayenteran, Apto. 1, Cerro, Havana.
Delgado, Donald	XXXX	Calle 22 #270, e/17 y 19, Vedado, Havana.
Diaz, Albertina	XXXX	Lagunas #59, Havana.
Diaz-Suescun, Ernestina	XXXX	Tenerife #118, bajos (apto. 1), La Havana.
Diaz, Hednig	XXXXXXXXXX	Carmen #314, Vibora, Havana.
Diaz, Lazaro	XXXX	Calle 108 A #3515, Marianao.
Diaz Albertini, Maria		Porvenir #609, Lawton, Havana.
Diaz, Violeta	XXXX	Carmen #460, Vibora, Havana.
Dickinson, Horace		Finca Rosacruz, Vereda Nueva, Havana.
Diez, Felix	XXXX	Avenida 21 #4418, Marianao.
Drury, Charles W		Calle 174 #303, Marianao.
Duranona, Abel F	XXXXXXXXXX	5ta. Avenida #9404, Miramar, Marianao.
Duranona, Olga C	XXXXXXXXXX	Do.
Elsner, Conrad F	XXXX	Avenida 13 #8209, Marianao.
Elsner, Patria J	XXXX	Do.
Emmick, Frank C		
Emory, Elba	XXXX	Calle 42 #2709, Marianao.
Ercilla, Ernesto	XXXX	Calle 4 #209, Rpto. Casino Deportivo, Palatino, Havana.
Escobedo, Wilhelmina	XXXX	Aguacate #108, altas, Havana.
Faracher, David E	XXXXXXXXXX	Calle 70 #2306, Buenavista, Marianao.
Faracher, Rosario	XXXXXXXXXX	Do.
Feliciano, Julio	XXXX	Lealtad #1066, Havana.
Ferguson, Ralph		Calle 25 #1509, apto. 4B, Havana.
Fernandez, Armando	XXXX	41 #6207, y Avenida 64, Marianao.
Fernandez, Aurea	XXXX	H #510, apt. 8, Vedado, Havana.
Fernandez, Benigno		10 de Octubre #439, apto. 2A, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Fernandez, Candida	XXXX	Avenida 15 y Calle 200 #20002, Biltmore, Marianao.
Fernandez, Ebenezer	XXXX	20 #325, apto. 5, Vedado, Havana.
Fernandez, Efrain	XXXX	Cuarta s/n., e/3a y 4a, Heparto Escambray, Santa Clara, L.V.
Fernandez, Esther	XXXX	H #510, apto. 8, Vedado, Havana.
Fernandez, Gilbert	XXXX	Finca "La Reforma", San Manuel, Oriente.
Fernandez, Gladys C	XXXX	Paseo #156, Vedado, Havana.
Fernandez, Maria	XXXX	Cuarta s/n e/3a y 4a, Rpto. Escambray, Santa Clara, L.V.
Fernandez, Matilde	XXXX	Línea #854, apto. 16, e/4 y 6, Vedado, Havana.
Fernandez, Myra		Municipio #458, Havana.
Fernandez, Rose	XXXX	Avenida 15 #20002, esq. 200, Biltmore, Marianas.
Ferrer, Albert	XXXX	Avenida 37 #28470 y Autopista, Rpto. Resurreccion, Arroyo Apolo, Marianao.
Ferrer, Jeanette		5ta. #157, Rpto. Santa Barbara, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

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Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Figueroa, Antonio	XXXX	L. Estevez #663, Santos Suarez, Havana.
Figueroa, Mercedes (Sor)	XXXX	Colegio "La Inmaculada", San Lazaro #805, Havana.
Finlay, Cecil John	XXXXXXXX	9 #406, Apto. 31, Vedado, Havana.
Finlay, Cecil Joseph	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Finlay, Cecilia Joan	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Finlay, Elaine M.	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Finlay, Isabelle	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Fite, James David	XXXXXXXX	Avenida 199 #7024, Fontanar, Havana.
Fite, James David, Jr.	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Fite, John Daniel	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Fite, Margaret	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Fittig, Bertha	XXXX	San Lazaro #856, Havana.
Fleitas, Manuel	XXXX	J. Luz Caballero s/n, Esperanza, Las Villas.
Ford, Elizabeth	XXXX	42 #2108, Marianao.
Franco, Emma H.	XXXX	Calle 23 #1256, Vedado, Havana.
Franco, Rita Maria	XXXX	Calle 19 esq. 210, Rpto. Atabey, Marianao.
Frejo, Carolina	XXXXXXXX	
Friedman, David	XXXX	Planta Sulfometales, Puerto Santa Lucia, Pinar del Rio.
Fuchs, Jose Angel	XXXX	Majagua (apdo. 11), Camaguey.
Fuchs, Rene Leon	XXXX	Do.
Gablondo, Daniel J.	XXXX	9na. Avenida #5209, Almendares, Havana.
Gablondo, Daphne P.	XXXX	Do.
Gablondo, Guy F.	XXXX	Do.
Gablondo, John J.	XXXX	Do.
Gablondo, Patricia	XXXX	Do.
Ganete Delgado, Ana	XXXX	Baragua #169, Parc. Vista Alegre, Lawton, Havana.
Garabal, Mercedes	XXXX	Avenida 37 #2201, Marianao.
Garcia, Anna		Paco #2, Arroyo, Apolo, Havana.
Garcia, Diana		2da. #173, Palatino, Havana.
Garcia, Joaquin	XXXX	Industria #508, ler. piso, Havana.
Garcia, Richard	XXXX	Calle 35 #1476, Nuevo Vedado, Havana.
Garcia, Richard C.	XXXX	Segunda #173, Palatino, Havana.
Garcia, Roger	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Garnett, Christine	XXXXXXXX	Rodriguez #679, Luyanó, Havana.
Garrido, Consuelo	XXXX	91 #30211, Matanzas.
Garrido, Jorge Ramon	XXXX	Calle O #2, e/Linea y 17, Vedado, Havana.
Garrido, Maria	XXXX	Division #261, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Gatell, Victor M., Jr.	XXXX	16 #204, Vedado, Havana.
Giral, Ramiro	XXXX	Libertad #211, Florida, Camaguey.
Giraudy, Felix	XXXX	Obispo #364, Hab. 3, Havana.
Glover, Barbara D.	XXXX	Avenida Junior, Mulgoba, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana.
Goldschwartz, Sylvan	XXXX	Avenida 31 #4222, apto. 12, Marianao.
Gomez, Barbara	XXXX	Calle 3ra. #135, apto. 4, Rpto. Modelo, Regla, Havana.
Gonzalez, Connie	XXXX	Concordia #59, altos, Havana.
Gonzalez, Guido O., Jr.	XXXXXXXX	Calle O #257, Vedado, Havana.
Gonzalez, Ileana	XXXX	Alvarado 333, Santa Amalia, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Gonzalez, Orlando	XXXX	Calle 68A #2121, Marianao.
Gonzalez, Osbaldo	XXXX	Escobar #909, Havana.
Govin, Beatrice	XXXXXXXX	Magnolia #55, Cerro, Havana.
Govin, Mercedes M.	XXXXXXXX	150 #1921 e/19 y 21, Cubanacán, Marianao.
Grimany, Rita	XXXX	2 #552, esq. 23, Vedado, Havana.
Grueiro, Paul	XXXX	Conuco #55, Rpto. Sevillano, Havana.
Guerra, Margarita	XXXX	Santa Catalina #410, Havana.
Gutierrez, Basiliia	XXXX	Calzada Luyanó #15, esq. Fomento, Havana.
Gutierrez, Margaret G.	XXXX	Casa 4240, Calle P. Preston, Oriente.
Guzman, Arturo	XXXX	Calle Cristo #166, Camaguey.
Guzman, Eugenia	XXXX	Cervantes #10, Rpto. Párraga, Havana.
Ham, Kathleen	XXXXXXXX	Calle 44 #715, apto. 4, Marianao.
Hassall, Arthur C.	XXXX	Apartado 701, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Hassall, Arthur	XXXX	Hotel Sevilla, Room 210, Havana.
Hechavarria, Rosario	XXXX	Hotel Sevilla, Room 210, Havana.
Henriquez, Bertha	XXXX	Galiano #257, apto. 97, Havana.
Hernandez, Julieta	XXXX	Ave. Matanzas s/n., e/Sta. Cecilia y Union, La Cumbre,
Hidalgo Gato, Celia	XXXXXXXX	Versalles, Matanzas.
Hidalgo Gato, Tomas	XXXXXXXX	Calle Morte #6, Nuevo Vedado, Havana.
Hull, Lady Celeste	XXXX	12 #310, Miramar, Marianao.
Iglesias, Lydia Ann	XXXX	Do.
Iglesias, Silia	XXXX	C.M. de Céspedes, Banes, Oriente.
Izquierdo, Armando	XXXX	25 1014, apto. 2, Vedado, Havana.
Jiminez, Jose Ricardo	XXXXXXXX	Do.
John, Zolla		O'Farrill #67, 2do piso, apto. 6, Vibora, Havana.
Jones, Carolyn Rose		10 de Octubre #64, Havana.
Jones, Lenna Erica		B #54, osq. Ira., Rancho Boyeros, Havana.
Jones, Louis Henry		Avenida 3ra. #1804, Miramar, Marianao.
Jones, Maria Luisa		Do.
Kane, Herman A.	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Kerr, A. Roy		Ave. 19 #5203, Marianao.
		Hotel Riviera, Vedado, Havana.
		1430 Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos.

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

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Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Kielly, Archibald Ebenezer		Herrera #312, e/ Guanabacoa y Melones, Luyanó, Havana
Kinder, Virginia Ann	XXXX	Calle 38 316, apto. 4, Miramar, Marianao.
Kroehler, Lois Clara	XXXX	Jerez #1002 y 21, Gardenas, Matanzas.
Lage, John	XXXX	Maloja #573, altos, Havana.
Lake, David	XXXX	Sol #703, Guantanamo, Oriente.
Lavado, Consuelo	XXXX	Calle 264 #282/3, Arroyo Arenas, Havana.
Lazo, Maria Isabel	XXXX	Calle 274 #3711, Arroyo Arenas, Havana.
Leal, Joseph A	XXXXXXXXXX	62 #1916, Marianao.
Leeder, John Henry	XXXXXXXXXX	174 #1723, Cubanacan, Marianao.
Leeder, Marsden R	XXXXXXXXXX	Do.
Leet, Mildred K	XXXXXXXXXX	Calle O #581 (Edif. Poesa), Vedado, Havana.
Lenox, Josefa M		M. Gomez #103, Norte, Sancti Spiritus, Las Villas.
Leon, Juan F	XXXX	Calle 15 #251, apto. 8, altos, Vedado, Havana.
Leon, Lynda	XXXX	Avenida 23 #4608, Marianao.
Leyva, Confessora	XXXXXXXXXX	H #517 esq. 23, Vedado, Havana.
Linares, Elizabeth	XXXX	Pastoro #175, Ceste, Santa Clara, Las Villas.
Lipo, Salvador		10 #463, apto. F, e/ 19 y 21, Vedado, Havana.
Lloret, Norga M		San Leonardo #357, Reparto Apolo, Havana.
Lloret, Rosita	XXXX	128 B #6501, Marianao.
Lopez, Adelino	XXXX	Fernanda #7, e/ Robos y Noriega, La Fernanda, Luyanó, Havana.
Lopez, Betty		2da. Norte e/ 4 y 5, Placetas, Las Villas.
Lopez, Carmen I	XXXXXXXXXX	San Martin #67, Camaguey.
Lopez, Clarybel	XXXX	Buenaventura #770, Vibora, Havana.
Lopez, Francisco	XXXX	19 #376, apto. M-B, Vedado, Havana.
Lopez, Gloria Maria	XXXX	Luyanó #128, Havana.
Lopez, Inocenta G	XXXX	Santa Catalina #512, Vibora, Havana.
Lopez Anton, Luisa Isabela	XXXXXXXXXX	Ira. Ave. entre Calzads de Guanabacoa y 2da. Alegre, Havana.
Lopez, Manuel	XXXX	23 #1365, Vedado, Havana.
Lopez, Nestor Joseph	XXXX	191 e/ 78 y 82, #7829, Pontanar, Mariano.
Lopez, Rosendo	XXXX	Calle 214 #1324, Siboney, Marianao.
Lorenzo, Margaret C	XXXX	Concepcion Linea Morte #804, Florida, Camaguey.
Luciano, Dolores		Ave. Keir, San German, Oriente.
Luciano, Jose Antonio	XXXX	42 #2109, Marianao.
Luciano, Jose Antonio G	XXXX	Ulloa B-1, apto. 21, e/Calzada Real y Linea del Ferrocarril, Aldecoa, Havana.
Lucisano, Robert	XXXX	124 #3516 esq. A avenida 35-A, Havana.
Luetten, Ana Maria	XXXX	Finca San Andres, Consolación del Horte, Pinar del Rio.
Lunt, Lawrence K	XXXXXXXXXX	Calle 18 #704, Miramar, Marianao.
Macfarlane, James Daniel	XXXX	Do.
Macfarlane, Jessie D	XXXX	Apartado 54, Victoria de las Tunas, Oriente.
Machado, Violeta A	XXXX	Hospital #208, Havana.
Machin, Adelina	XXXX	Calle 66 #1305 e/13 y 15, Marianao.
MacKay, Mary	XXXXXXXXXX	Marti #48, Jiguani, Oriente.
Mafes, Carlos	XXXX	Primera #151, esq. a San Luis, apto. 6, Jesus del Montá, Havana.
Magramer, Segundo S	XXXXXXXXXX	Pasco #613, bajos, Vedado, Havana.
Makenzie, Caroline A	XXXX	Bernaza #240, altos, Havana.
Manzini, Barbara Lynn	XXXX	Margen del Rio e/242 y 244, Playa de Jaimantas, Marianao.
Marge, Carmen Oruz	XXXX	Ave. San Pedro #4, Rpto. San Pedro, San Francisco de Paula, Havana.
Marquez, Marilyn	XXXX	Do.
Marquez, Thomas	XXXX	Calle 10 #206, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana.
Marrero, Dalina C	XXXX	Calle 15 #1362, apto. 8, Vedado, Havana.
Marrero, Dolores	XXXX	Hospital #208, Havana.
Martinez, Adeline	XXXX	San Fernando #121, Camaguey.
Martinez, Cecilia	XXXX	Oquendo #711, bajos, Havana.
Martinez, Concepcion	XXXX	Estrada Palma s/n., esq. Marrero, Esperanza, Las Villas.
Martinez, Felipe	XXXX	Ave. 201 #7833, Fontanar, Marianao.
Martinez, James Richard	XXXX	Veguita, Oriente.
Martinez, Luis	XXXX	36 #510, Miramar, Marianao.
Martinez, Mae McCarthy	XXXX	Marti #70, altos, Sagua la Grande, Las Villas.
Martinez, Mariano	XXXX	Pro. de 13 #75, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana.
Marty Vichot, R. L	XXXX	74 #1513, altos, o/15 y 17, Almendares, Marianao.
Matthew, Dulce Maria	XXXX	San Mariano #107, o/San Lázaro y S. Anastasio, Havana.
McCook, Maria	XXXX	Iglesia Santo Cristo, Villegas y Amargura, Havana.
McKniff, John Joseph	XXXX	Hotel Presidente, G y Galzada, Vedado, Havana.
McLucas, Leroy		Tenerife #112, e/Carmen y Figuras, Havana.
Mederos, Virginia C	XXXX	Ave. 23 #3607, apto. 8, altos, Marianao, Havana.
Medina, Nelson	XXXXXX	60 #312, Miramar, Marianao.
Medina, Richards	XXXXXXXXXX	Calle 82-A #711, altos, apto. 2, Marianao.
Medrano, Armando	XXXX	Delicias #716, Vibora, Havana.
Mendez, Vicente	XXXX	Calle 86 #5117, Marianao.
Mera, Angel		Calle 74 #2302, Marianao.
Merino Garcia, Adela	XXXX	Calle 23 y E, apto. 23, Havana.
Mesa, Rachel F	XXXX	Carmen #81, apto. 3, Vibora, Havana.
Metzger, William F	XXXX	

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

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Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Milian, Maria Teresa	XXXX	Calle 198 #1107 e/ Ave. 11 y Ave. 13, Siboney, Marianao.
Miller, Levy Jennie	XXXXXXXX	36 #112, Marianao.
Missir, Regina Luisa	XXXXXXXX	3ra. Ave. A #4606, Miramar, Marianao.
Miyares, Ahmed	XXXX	Infiesta #46, Perico, Matanzas.
Moench, Hazel	XXXX	E estación de Correos, Capdevila, Havana.
Mones, Ana	XXXX	Reina #63, Havana.
Montserrat, Joseph	XXXX	Ave. 15 #7410, Ampliación de Almendares, Marianao.
Montalvo, Velia Luz	XXXX	Calle Honda #46, Florida, Camaguey.
Montes De Oca, Alexander	XXXX	Infanta #109, baja, Havana.
Moore, Fred Byron	XXXXXXXX	E #109, Rancho Boyeros, Havana.
Morales, Arleen	XXXX	Neiva Ubaiguan, Las Villas.
Morales, Maria	XXXX	L. Estevez #112, Santa Clara, Las Villas.
Morales, Rafael	XXXX	Pasaje Orecherie #14, altos, e/21 y 23, Vedado, Havana.
More, Rosalia	XXXX	A #506, apt. 5, interior, e/21 y 23, Vedado, Havana.
Mori, Sonia Margaret	XXXX	Contrera #317, Matanzas.
Morin, Bertha	XXXX	Delicias #120, Jesus del Monte, Havana.
Morrison, Vernon Carson	XXXX	Ceballos, Camaguey.
Mosby, Hattie Mayo	XXXX	Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos.
Moskowitz, Idalia Rosa	XXXX	San Miguel #1064, Havana.
Moskowitz, Karl H.	XXXX	Do.
Munoz, Agatha C	XXXX	10 #317, apto. 8, Miramar, Marianao.
Munoz, Antonio	XXXX	Do.
Munoz, Maria P.	XXXXXXXX	Do.
Muro, Ernesto	XXXX	Avenida 55 #5502 y Calle 214, Marianao.
Napoles, Olga Pilar	XXXX	Aranguren #709, Ayesteran, Havana.
Navajas, Cecil	XXXXXXXX	3ra. D #15209, Náutico, Marianao.
Navarro, Marcos A	XXXX	Ave. 15 #7816, Anpl. de Almendares, Marianao.
Navarro, Pilar Lydia	XXXX	Do.
Negrin, Luis	XXXX	Central 15701, Barrio Obrero, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Novo, Isabel	XXXX	Ave. 247 #14030, Bauta, Havana.
O'Fallon, Justo	XXXX	C. Central, Km. 12½, Finca "La Maboa", Santiago de Cuba Dirección postal: Sagarra #412, Santiago de Cuba Oriente.
O'Fallon, Richard A	XXXX	Do.
Ojeda, Beatriz	XXXX	Pasaje #65, las Tunas, Mantilla, Havana.
Olivares, David	XXXX	Crespo #264, Havana.
Olivera, Tomasa	XXXX	Alvarez 61 e/Cespedes y Callamo, Palma Soriano, Oriente.
Orza, George	XXXX	Este de la Linea #253, Santos Suarez, Havana.
Oslt, Josefa (Sor)	XXXXXXXX	9na y 28, Miramar, Marianao.
Osle, Hector	XXXX	Calle 19 #324, apto. 405, Vedado, Havana.
Ossorio, Esmeraldo	XXXXXXXX	Havana #912, Havana.
Otano, Lila	XXXX	Central Macarillo, Camaguey.
Padron, Severino	XXXX	F #17, Reparto Naranjo, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Pantzold, Margarita A	XXXXXXXX	13 #108, Vedado, Havana.
Palacio, Regina	XXXX	Calle 37 #5011, Cienfuegos, Las Villas.
Palet, Gia	XXXX	Bazo #53, Regla, Havana.
Paroes, Leonor	XXXX	Avenida 15 #7816, Marianao.
Parkhurst, Elizabeth	XXXX	Ira. del Este e/ 2 y 3, Norte, Placetas, Las Villas.
Parreno, Celeste A	XXXX	Reloj #357, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Parreno, Julian A	XXXX	Do.
Patino, Elizabeth	XXXX	Perseverancia #62, Havana.
Pejuan, Elba	XXXX	Do.
Pejuan, Irene	XXXX	Calle 25 #1014, apto. 2, Vedado, Havana.
Pelaez, Mario Ronald	XXXX	Roosevelt #20, Reparto Rosario, Havana.
Pena, Gilda	XXXX	Linea #810, Vedado, Havana.
Pena, Walter Svevo	XXXX	Mayta Rodrigue: #363, Vibora, Havana.
Perdices, Isabel	XXXXXXXX	Rabi #324, Santos Suarez, Havana.
Perez, Norma	XXXX	Cespedes #70, Sancti Spiritus, Las Villas.
Perez, Ana Esther	XXXX	Victor Gonzalez #31, Tapaste, Havana.
Perez, Anibal	XXXX	Martí #714, Guantánamo, Oriente.
Perez, Antonio M.	XXXX	Do.
Perez, Guillermo L.	XXXX	Do.
Perez, Isabel Maria	XXXX	Do.
Perez, Jean	XXXX	Do.
Perez, Juan	XXXX	Do.
Perez, Magaly	XXXX	Sergio Soto #92, Cabaiguan, Las Villas.
Perez, Maria del C.	XXXX	42 #110, Miramar, Marianao.
Perez, William G.	XXXX	Cespedes #4, Esperanza, Las Villas.
Pesant, Pauline	XXXXXXXX	26 #4514, alt. de Miramar, Marianao.
Peters, Renato	XXXX	San Benigno #505, Santos Suarez, Havana.
Pieche, Helen B.	XXXXXXXX	Avenida 33 #14403, Marianao.
Pineiro, Herminio	XXXX	Conill A #30, Nuevo Vedado, Havana.
Pino, Ana Maria	XXXX	J #558, Vedado, Havana.
Pinon, Barbara	XXXX	Paseo #665, apto.101, c/ 27 y 29, Vedado, Havana.
Pinon, Georgina	XXXX	Monte #65, apto.509, Havana.
Pis, Jose M.	XXXX	Calle 6ta. #177, Rpto. Delicias, Mantilla, Havana.
Pitaluca, Omar	XXXX	Calle D #7807, Reparto Mañana, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Planells, Joaquin	XXXX	Figuroa #245, Santos Suarez, Havana.

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

U.S. CITIZENS REGISTERED AT EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND, HAVANA, CUBA, NOVEMBER 18, 1963—Continued

Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Portela, Amelia	XXXX	Avenida 19 #520, Marianao.
Porto, Jorge	XXXX	2da. #108, e/ 8 y 9, Ampliación de Fomento, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Posada, Amelia	XXXXXXXXXX	Carlos Nuñez #106, Rpto. Aldabó, Havana.
Post, Zeida	XXXX	Escobar #616, Havana.
Potts, Isabel	XXXX	Espadero #9, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Poyle, Irving R.	XXXX	Calle 12 #20, Vedado, Havana.
Purcell, Fred		Salud #620, Havana.
Quintana, Iliana	XXXX	Santa Cristina #37 1/4, Versalles, Matanzas.
Quintero, Rosita	XXXX	Blume Ramos #324, altos, Rpto. Juanelo, Havana.
Rabanal, Esther	XXXX	Pasaje Este #11, e/Cra/ Lee y Lacret, S. Suarez, Havana.
Rabanal, Oswaldo	XXXX	Do.
Rabel, Sylvia Anne	XXXX	3ra. #25727, Rpto. A. Santamaría, Wajay, Havana.
Relles, Mario S.	XXXX	San José #407, Havana.
Remedios, Carmen	XXXX	Edificio 23, apto. 202, Havana del Este, Havana.
Remedios, Elizabeth	XXXX	Do.
Rico, Alberto J.	XXXX	Calzada #1205, Vedado, Havana.
Rico, Grace S.	XXXX	Do.
Rivera, Juan	XXXX	Manzana #2, Calle 16, Rpto. Nuevo Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente C.
Rivero, Francisca	XXXX	C #7, Reparto California, Havana.
Roche, Arces Olinda	XXXXXXXXXX	C. Betancourt #1024, Los Pinos, Havana.
Rodriguez, Amelia	XXXX	Avenida 19 #5201, Marianao.
Rodriguez, Elizabeth	XXXX	Ira. #101, Vedado, Havana.
Rodriguez, Genoveva	XXXX	Real Campiña, Aguada de Pasajeros, Las Villas.
Rodriguez, Hector Donald	XXXX	M. Gomez #27, Este, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey.
Rodriguez, Lisette	XXXX	Calle 122 #25123, Wajay, Havana.
Rodriguez, Luis	XXXX	Calle 7, Oeste, #1158, Guantanamo, Oriente.
Rodriguez, Margarita	XXXX	San Miguel #386, Santa Clara, Las Villas.
Rodriguez, Maria Magdalena	XXXX	Continental #62, altos, Sevillano, Vibora, Havana.
Rodriguez, Mary	XXXX	Calle B #101, apto. 64, Vedado, Havana.
Rodriguez, Mercedes Maria	XXXX	M. Gomez #27, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey.
Rodriguez, Regino	XXXX	C. M. de Céspedes x1406, Guantanamo, Oriente.
Rogers, Lorenzo K.	XXXX	Luis Bonne, #6, La Maya, Oriente.
Rojas, Edilita	XXXX	San Manuel, Oriente.
Romano, Eleonora A.	XXXX	A #312, La Puntilla, Miramar, Marianao.
Romero, Albert Floyd	XXXXXXXXXX	Tres Palacios #565, Luyanó, Havana.
Roque, Eduardo A.	XXXX	Buenaventura #764, Vibora, Havana.
Rosa, Julio	XXXX	Mariel #176 e/ Lourdes y Sanguily, Vibora Park, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Rosado, Harry A.	XXXX	Carmen Ribalta #281, Sagua la Grande, las Villas.
Ross, Frances Ella	XXXX	Ave. 45 #2403, 1er piso, Marianao.
Ross, Vivian Jane	XXXX	Do.
Roulet, Shelby Hart	XXXXXXXXXX	2 #554, altos, Vedado, Havana.
Ruas, Ernesto Jose	XXXX	Céspedes #118, Sur, Sancti Spiritus, Las Villas.
Ruiz Vaca, Maria	XXXX	S. Ana #486, Luyanó, Havana.
Ruiz, Robert	XXXX	3ra. Paralela #52, Rpto. Beneficencia, Camaguey.
Rutz, Alverna H.	XXXX	Fincas "Las Ciegas" (apdo. 441), Camaguey.
Rutz, Anthony M.	XXXX	Do.
Saavedra, Rene Arline		Beale #59, Lawton, Batista, Havana.
Sabin, Ralph I.	XXXX	Edificio Riomar, apto. 632, Marianao.
Sainz, Ines	XXXX	Calle 128 #4308, Marianao.
Sainz, Pedro	XXXX	Do.
Samayoa, Julia	XXXX	Calle 2 #115, Miramar, Marianao.
Sanchez, Alvin	XXXX	Independencia #62, Cibara, Oriente.
Sanchez, Esther Maria	XXXX	29 #4213, c/ 42 y 44, apto. 7, Almendares, Marianao.
Sanchez, Jose Ignacio	XXXX	24 de Febrero #435, Camaguey.
Sanchez, Olga	XXXX	Manzana 16, Casa 1, Rpto. Nuevo Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Sanchez, Ramona	XXXX	Calle C #71, Rpto. California, Havana.
Sanders, Zeida Helen	XXXXXXXXXX	19 #306, Vedado, Havana.
Saniwisch, Emma	XXXX	Nueva Cerona, Isla de Pinos.
Santa Cruz, Adelina	XXXX	Manrique #901, esq. Condesa, bajos, Havana.
Santiago, Alexis	XXXX	Calle K #154 1/2, Apto. D, Apto. Fomento, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
Sarmiento, Rafael	XXXX	Línea #906, apto. 3A, Vedado, Havana.
Schuder, Ofelia	XXXX	N #352, Vedado, Havana.
Seidel, Carlos M.	XXXX	Calle 27 #505, c/E y F, Vedado, Havana.
Serrano, Maria	XXXX	Bernaza #215, La Havana.
Serrano, Pedro	XXXX	Ave. 13 de Marzo #3, Quenado de Güines, Las Villas.
Shaw, Carlos Leo	XXXX	Calle 33 #4615, apto. 9, Marianao.
Silva, Abdel	XXXX	Calle 40 #127, Marianao.
Silva, Jose	XXXX	Ave. 13 #4411, Marianao.
Silva, Lydia E.	XXXX	Calle 40 #127, Marianao.
Simon, Thomas J.	XXXXXXXXXX	Calle 19 #1456, apto. 6, Vedado, Havana.
Sinel, Joe	XXXX	Línea #605, Hbb. 28, Vedado, Havana.
Small, Josephus	XXXX	Asilo de Ancianos "Santovenia," C. Cerro #1424, Havana.
Sperry, Vivian de Van	XXXX	Espada #5, apto. 303, Havana.
Steinberg, Benjamin	XXXX	Ira. #637, esq. 12, Vedado, Havana.

*See footnotes at end of table, p. 1391.

U.S. CITIZENS REGISTERED AT EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND, HAVANA,
CUBA, NOVEMBER 18, 1963—Continued

Name	Passport documentation*	Cuban address
Steinberg, Laskar J.	XXXXXXX	23 #1401, Vedado, Havana.
Steinhart, Florence.....	XXXX	Prado #120, Havana.
Suarez, Artoria.....	XXXXXXXXX	Carlos Muñoz #106, Rpto. Aldabá, Havana.
Suarez, Fritz.....		Agramonte #70, Chambas, Camaguey.
Suarez, Gabriela F.....	XXXX	Santa Felicia #13, Havana.
Suarez, Joan Iyonne.....	XXXX	Do.
Suarez, Maria.....	XXXX	Manrique #901, esq. a Condeca, bajos, Havana.
Suarez, Ramona.....	XXXX	Calle 80 #1705, Marianao.
Sune, Gerardo J.....	XXXX	Calle 488-A #5004, Guanabe, Havana.
Sust, Amy Lim.....	XXXXXXXXX	Arroyo #152, altos, Rdif. Kent, apto. 3, Havana.
Tajman, Adela.....	XXXX	Prado #312, Havana.
Tamayo, Orosman.....	XXXX	Macabí, Banes, Oriente.
Taylor, William.....	XXXX	Gloria #773, Havana.
Teenor, Ivette.....		Calle 464 #703, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Teenor, Thomas.....	XXXXXXXXX	Do.
Tejo, Helen.....		Calle 2 #709, Santa Fé, Havana.
Thomas, George S.....	XXXX	Maceo s/n, Sola, Camaguey.
Thomas, Mary P.....	XXXX	Do.
Tobert, Sergio A.....	XXXXXXXXX	Calle 34 #3308, e/ 33 y 35, Marianao.
Toll, Rita de la C.....	XXXX	Simon Bolívar #115, Puerto Padre, Oriente.
Torrado, Elvira.....	XXXXXXXXX	Calle 20 #251, apto. 3, Vedado, Havana.
Torres, Mariano.....	XXXXXXXXX	Cuarton Miguel Albarado, Alto Songo, Oriente.
Trasorares, Thelma.....	XXXX	Calle 23 # 4812, bajos, Marianao.
Travesio, Providencia.....	XXXX	Avenida 13 #8602, Marianao.
Trevejo, Lilliam.....	XXXX	Calle 21 #1102, Vedado, Havana.
Triana, John.....	XXXX	Calle 194 #4702 e/ 47 y 49, Reparto Versalles, La Lisa, Marianao.
Trigg, Louise.....	XXXX	Pasco # 355, Vedado, Havana.
Torcheck, Pauline.....	XXXX	Paseo # 613, Vedado, Havana.
Valdes, Aida.....	XXXX	Fincas "Aida," Cuayabal, Havana.
Valdes, Gilberto.....	XXXX	Hotel Sevilla, Hab. B, Havana (9no.piso).
Valdes Manuel.....	XXXX	Pinar del Río #617, Rpto. Parraga, Arroyo Apolo, Havana.
Valdes, Maxinina.....	XXXX	Calzada de Bejucal esq. Caledonia Bernal (La Viajera), Reparto Las Carras, Arroyo Naranjo, Havana.
Valdes, Pegla.....	XXXX	Pinar del Río #617, Rpto. Parraga, Arroyo Apolo, Havana
Valdes, Shirlene.....	XXXX	Do.
Valle, Maria.....	XXXXXXXXXX	Calzada #302½, apto. 2, Vedado, Havana.
Vargas, Edwin.....	XXXX	Calle J. # 18306, Rpto. Monterrey, Havana.
Vargas, Saturnina.....	XXXX	Do.
Vazquez, Gil.....		11 # 377, C. Deportivo, Havana.
Vega, Pedro.....		Ave. Independencia #807, Ant. Maristas, Rancho Boyeros, Havana.
Vega, Yolanda.....	XXXX	13 #416, apto. 102, Vedado, Havana.
Vera, Mary.....	XXXX	Carlos III #603, Havana.
Veve, Jose G.....	XXXXXXXXX	Ave. 41 #1407, Miramar, Marianao.
Veve Shinn, Louise.....	XXXXXXXXX	Do.
Victory, Agnes N.....	XXXXXXXXX	Ave. 57 #9804, Marianao.
Vidal, Robert P.....	XXXX	10 #55, apto. 1, Vedado, Havana.
Vila, Sylvia H.....	XXXXXXXXX	C #112, La Puntilla, Marianao.
Villardel, Gloria.....	XXXX	Artela #254, Camaguey.
Viteri, Norma D.....	XXXX	Estrada Palma #212, Vibora, Havana.
Waldeck, Bertha.....	XXXXXXXXX	San Lázaro #1156, Havana.
Walsh, Stephen F.....	XXXX	Calle 35 #2623, Marianao.
Weiswasser, Lillian.....	XXXX	Santa Fé, Isla de Pinos.
White de Saa, John.....	XXXX	Calle 10 #315, apto. 5, Miramar, Marianao.
White, John, Jr.....	XXXX	Do.
Williamson, Nelson B.....	XXXX	Calle 4 #5330, Cienfuegos, Las Villas.
Woodside, Harry C.....	XXXX	Ave. 23 #19005, Marianao.
Woodside, Margery H.....		Do.
Woodside, Mary C.....	XXXXXXXXX	200 #2122, Marianao.
Wolfer, Belmont I.....	XXXXXXXXX	Ave. 7 #8609, Marianao.
Wolfer, Sherwood.....	XXXXXXXXX	Do.
Ymes-Chpero, Georgina.....	XXXX	Independencia #104, Guanabacoa, Havana.
Zaldívar, Juan Ramon.....		Príncipe #58, Camaguey.
Zimmerman, Albert.....	XXXX	Apartado 1303, Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos.
Zimmerman, Frieda A.....	XXXX	Do.
Zubrod, Frank A.....	XXXX	Concordia #202, spto. 106, Havana.

*The initials "PP" and a number indicate that the Swiss Embassy at Havana, Cuba, has been authorized to issue a "protection passport" to the U.S. national. This document is not a U.S. passport but is issued to the national to enable him to travel from Cuba to the United States. It is surrendered by the bearer upon arrival in the United States.

The initials "US" and a number indicates that the individual is the bearer of a regular U.S. passport. Where no initials or number appear in the 2d column, it means that no passport has been issued to the individual by the United States or by the Swiss Embassy in Havana, Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did you have to do, if anything, with the freeing of any of the American nationals who were Castro's prisoners?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I believe, Mr. Sourwine, you are referring to the Donovan negotiations. I had nothing whatsoever to do.

Mr. SOURWINE. No. You have already said you had nothing to do with that, I think. Did you have anything to do with the efforts to free any American prisoner in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. My efforts were to press the Swiss to visit the American prisoners, to get them supplies. I had nothing to do with their release. The circumstances of their release—at this moment I can't even recall when they were actually released. I have the responsibility for—in this repatriation field—dealing with the Red Cross aspects of getting food and clothing to the prisoners.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, has the policy of the State Department changed since you have been there with respect to the matter of defending Americans charged with crime in a foreign nation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know what the policy was previously, and I am afraid I am a bit ignorant of what the policy is today. This is not a question that has as yet come to me, as I recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that handled through the Division of Consular Services in your Bureau?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That would be handled by the Division of Consular Services, and I now have a recollection, which I would have to refresh, of a case, now that you mention it, that was brought to my attention perhaps 2 weeks ago by Mr. Donaldson of someone in Mexico, I believe, who is charged with a crime. I don't know that it involved defense, but my recollection now is that that was the first matter brought to me that did involve the charging of some American citizen abroad with a crime. I will have to check and refresh my memory on that. It is not one of those things that comes to me very often. This is the one I do recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. When an American citizen abroad is charged with a crime in a foreign land, does the United States furnish him with counsel or hire counsel for his defense?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. When an American citizen is charged with a crime, I would assume, one, that our first effort is to get to him, and secondly, to assist him. My assumption is that if he does not have means of his own and is unable to handle the matter on his own, that the U.S. Government would lend every assistance it could.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was there ever a time when consular officials defended Americans charged with crime in foreign lands?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check into that, Mr. Sourwine. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the State Department employ foreign counsel, that is, native to the land involved, in such cases?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check into that, sir, because as I say, I have not run into those cases directly.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, specifically in the case of Cuba, was Cuban counsel employed to defend Americans charged by the Castro regime with offenses of one kind or another?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no knowledge of that. I recall the press—those trials that took place. I have no knowledge whether the State

Department would have, through the Swiss, obtained counsel for these people. I could check into that, too.

Mr. SOURWINE. The committee is informed that, since October 1962, there has been no action by the State Department in an effort to protect the property rights of U.S. citizens in Cuba. If true, that would represent a shift in policy. Can you tell us whether it is true?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I cannot tell you whether that is true, Mr. Sourwine. I will have to check into that because I am quite positive that the total question of protection of property would be something within—that would be principally handled by the Legal Adviser's Office, by Mr. Ball, and I will have to look into this entire area.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, isn't it true that this matter of protecting the property rights of the U.S. citizens in Cuba was formerly handled by the Division of Special Consular Services but that, after you came in you took it over, took it away from the Division of Special Consular Services and have had whole control over it in your office since then?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sourwine, that I do not believe is an accurate statement. I have not dealt with the matter of the—that I have spoken of before, of requests to the Swiss Government on the status of property or any of these matters. The normal functions of the Office of Special Consular Services has gone on. The broad question that you raise of efforts made with the Castro government for compensation, and so forth, are questions which would not be within my direct responsibility. It would be much broader and much higher than my position.

These would be policy matters on the level certainly of Mr. Ball or the Secretary and certainly in consultation with Mr. Martin. I think that I would be informed or have some knowledge of it if such negotiations or efforts were being made. I have no knowledge of this. I will be glad to inquire but I think it is not accurate or correct to say that I have taken functions from the Office of Special Consular Services relating to such matters as the protection or compensation of American property.

I do not believe—I could be wrong—that the Office of Special Consular Services would ever have negotiated with the Cuban Government through the Swiss Government on specific compensation for property.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you attempting to convey to the committee the intelligence that, with regard to Cuba, the functions of the Division of Consular Services respecting the protection of American property rights are just the same now as they were before you came in?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sourwine, I cannot recall that with the protection of American property other than the matter of dealing with the American Embassy which I dealt with personally, with the Secretary and with the Swiss Ambassador in Washington, and with the Swiss Ambassador who was in Cuba who came to Washington to discuss this matter, that the normal functions of the Office of Special Consular Services have changed. If there is anything specific—

Mr. SOURWINE. If you have taken it over and are now dealing with it personally, then there has been a change; hasn't there?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have tried to make clear that a matter such as the decree under which Mr. Castro seized or attempted to seize the

American Embassy in Havana, was a matter not handled by the Office of Special Consular Services. This was a matter that was on the Secretary's level and the Office of Special Consular Services was not involved to any appreciable extent as far as I recall.

Such matters as that, if they would previously have been handled by the Office of Special Consular Services, then I can say that on a point of that sort, that that was taken from them and handled by me and others.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you taken from the Bureau of Special Consular Services and brought into your office or caused to be brought into your office any of the functions and responsibilities that they formerly discharged?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I cannot recall any specific function other than the instance I gave. There may be others that involved high policy matters that were handled by them previously.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say other than the instance you gave. What was the instance you had in mind?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I gave the instance of a seizure of the American property, the American Embassy in—the decree of Mr. Castro taking over, seizing, confiscating the American Embassy in Havana.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. And you say except for that.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall—

Mr. SOURWINE. You are not aware of anything that has been taken over and brought into your office.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall that there are any. There may be. A lot of things happen in a year. If you have something specific in mind, I would like to know what it is. But I do not recall taking from the Office of Special Consular Services any normal functions. They still deal with the question of the death abroad of American citizens and they still answer all the correspondence, the normal correspondence.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't have to tell us what they do do.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am trying to refresh my own memory here. If you have something specific in mind, I would like to know.

Mr. SOURWINE. I thought I had made that clear. I had specifically in mind the matter of efforts to protect American property rights formerly handled through the Division of Special Consular Services, which, according to our information, was taken over by your office subject to your direction after you came into the Department.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall that I have taken away those normal functions. I would be glad to check and see. Perhaps you have reference to something which I do not recall now.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, do you remember telling us about the security check—your phrase—and the full investigation—your phrase again—which you said preceded the granting of a visa waiver for a Cuban national to come into the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do recall something along that line.

Mr. SOURWINE. Isn't it a fact that the so-called security checks are only name checks?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Security checks to my knowledge, Mr. Sourwine, consist of careful examination of what I am told is called the Havana files. Apparently we had in Cuba at the Embassy and were able to

save when the Embassy was closed, we were able to save and get out extensive files relating to Cubans, security files. I believe there are two sets, one in Miami and one in Washington.

I do know that the Havana files are referred to as basic in the security check field of Cubans. In addition, I do know that the checks were made with the FBI. I will take this occasion to say that, when it came to my attention that the most extensive available FBI check was not being used in the case of Cubans applying for visas outside of Cuba, I ordered that the same checks be made by the FBI on a Cuban, to the extent possible, as were being made concerning any person coming from a Soviet-dominated area or a Soviet country.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are telling us that the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice maintains files on nationals of other countries?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I can tell you, Mr. Sourwine, that I get reports often on the activities of Cubans. I have seen the reports—

Mr. SOURWINE. In this country or in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In this country.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Now I am talking about bringing Cubans into this country and checking on their backgrounds in Cuba.

The Bureau can't do that; can it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would not want to speak for the Bureau. I do know that—where they get their information, what their sources are, I don't know, but I do know what the Bureau now, at least at my request, makes the type of investigations—to the extent that they can—as would be made on someone coming from a bloc country.

Mr. SOURWINE. What check does the Bureau make on someone coming from a bloc country?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, I think the Bureau gets—I hesitate to speak for the Bureau. I assume that they get information from various sources.

Mr. SOURWINE. The Bureau doesn't maintain files on foreign nationals in foreign countries; do they?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not think so. However—

Mr. SOURWINE. That is the function of CIA.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think the Bureau has its channels through other agencies, but I would complete my statement by saying that we have not only the Bureau but the CIA reports.

Now, there are three checks on Cubans: The Havana files, the CIA, and the FBI.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you speak of a full investigation, you are only talking about a check of name against those files; isn't that right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I said as full as they are able to do.

Mr. SOURWINE. I understand.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. But I do not know, I must say that I could not speak for the Bureau. I do not know what and how the Bureau operates.

The CHAIRMAN. But in your judgment that is it; isn't it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. What did you say?

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment that is what it is, a check of the name against what they have got in their files.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Plus any other information that—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Well, we will recess now.

Mr. SOURWINE. They can't conduct—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute. Let's recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the committee recessed to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., the same day.)

* * * * *

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, right after the noon adjournment you and I were discussing a matter off the record. It is my understanding you had a statement that you wanted to make when we came back. If I am in error about that, I won't push it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Could you hold that just a minute so I could speak off the record?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed on the record.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sourwine had indicated to me that some member or members of this committee had the impression that two automobiles which were purchased by the State Department for the use of the Swiss Embassy in Washington, in connection—

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean the Swiss Embassy in Havana?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry—the Swiss Embassy in Havana, in connection with their representation of U.S. interests, that those automobiles had been confiscated or seized by the Castro government.

I would like to inform the committee that I have no such information. We are aware—I am aware of the purchase of two automobiles—I believe station wagons—by the State Department at the request of the Swiss, which were sent, shipped to Havana on one of the Red Cross vessels which went down there.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was this past spring?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; some months ago—I think the past spring. It may, I think, have been on the last Red Cross vessel to go in. As far as we know, they are in use by the Swiss Embassy in Havana. There has been no seizure of this property.

Mr. SOURWINE. I understood you to say that you thought that none of the Embassy property had, in fact, come under Castro's control.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Our latest information is that while Castro had a decree out seizing or confiscating the U.S. Embassy, it has not been implemented. The Swiss Ambassador still occupies that Embassy with the full staff that he has at his disposal. There has been no physical seizure of the property.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. I think we had concluded on the question of the security checks or full investigations which had been earlier discussed in the case of Cuban nationals seeking waivers to come into the United States. We had agreed, as I understand it, that these checks were name checks, with whatever files were available to the intelligence agencies of the United States here. That these did include substantial information in some instances, and in the case of many individuals

would include none. And that in fact there was nothing like a full field investigation or a background investigation of any of these people in Cuba, because that could not be done—we have no facilities for doing it. Am I correct?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would like to perhaps amplify that to some extent.

Since I speak from secondhand knowledge of how the FBI and the CIA operate, I do not know their means and methods of operation, I would have to reserve some portion of that comment so far as their having access solely on a name-check basis.

I would respectfully request or suggest that the definitive information on what they have and how they get it is something that I think they could furnish directly to you. I don't have that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, it is your clear understanding, however, is it not, that the security check or investigation, whatever you want to call it, of these Cubans who seek waivers, is a check against available information. It does not include any new investigation of the individual.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Now, on that, for instance, I recall that new information does become available from, let us say, other Cubans in the Miami area. There may be a file that is 6 months old.

I might ask for a check on Mr. X, who has been here for a year. It may be that the file has additional information which one of our agencies would have gotten and developed perhaps from Cubans who may have arrived. So I cannot definitely say that, or agree with that statement in that form.

I want to be careful that I don't imply or indicate that I know all that the FBI does. I do know they have constant checks with other refugees.

Mr. SOURWINE. I did not mean to try to put words in your mouth.

But I think what you have just said accords completely with the situation as I attempted to explain it.

We check the files of available information as of any given time—whenever you have a check you check with the information available. And if new information has come in since the last check on an individual you check with that. But you don't conduct a new investigation in the sense of being able to go out and check into the man's background and activities, because that background and activities would be in Cuba, and you would have no way to do it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Since I don't do these checks, I would say again on the background and activities I am not familiar with the techniques of either of the intelligence agencies. The background activities, I would assume, principally come from Havana files, as you talked about earlier.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Mr. Schwartz, you testified on your previous appearance here on June 20 respecting what you said was your development of a "Clearcert" during the Cuban crisis. Are you aware of this?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have a recollection of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Wasn't a similar procedure already available?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, repeat that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir. I don't believe you sat, Senator, during the testimony about the Clearcert. Perhaps it would be helpful if the witness would state briefly now what the Clearcert is.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I recall now, this was a procedure which I was asked to participate in or develop during the quarantine which was imposed in October 1962, quarantine on shipping—quarantine around Cuba.

This was a method which was developed to permit certain vessels to clear the quarantine area without being stopped in transit through the quarantine area.

My recollection is the quarantine area was 500 miles radius, some such area, and there would be ships proceeding through that area, which would not be going to Cuba, but to another point, let us say in Latin America, and the problem was to develop a method whereby ship X—it would be known that ship X, which was hitting the quarantine area, was not headed for Cuba, but was headed for a point outside of Cuba. That procedure was given the name of Clearcert—a clear certification—it was an advance method of knowing that that ship need not be stopped by our patrols or other facilities that we had.

Mr. SOURWINE. If I understood your previous testimony in June correctly, you did tell us you had developed this.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I was charged with that responsibility and developed it with, of course, a great deal of participation by others.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. I am asking, wasn't a similar procedure already available? In other words, this was nothing new. It may have been a new name. But wasn't there a similar procedure already available and in use?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to my recollection. This was new with the quarantine. I don't know of any similar situation we had.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am not talking about the similarity of situations but the similarity of the procedure.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't recall. If you could refresh my memory if there was one. But I don't recall.

This was October that I worked on it, in 1962.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar with the ship reporting service as it was operated by the State Department for many years?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Under that name, it does not ring a bell.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware that the ship reporting service was covered in a memorandum to Mr. Ball before you acted with respect to the Clearcert?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. At the moment, I do not recall that. It could be a part of the file and the general study that was made in this connection on this. But I do not recall that memorandum.

Mr. SOURWINE. Didn't you ever see such a memorandum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not to my recollection.

Mr. SOURWINE. I am talking about a memorandum from Mr. Donaldson. I presume it would have gone through your office.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If I knew the date of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. It did precede the Clearcert.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. You see, I was—it was only a few weeks when I got onto this Clearcert. I came in the 5th of October, and this quarantine was the 23d. Now, if there was a memorandum earlier than that, it could well be that in connection with this—there are many people involved in developing this—that that was part of that study and development.

But I do not have a specific recollection of such.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir.

Have you heard any complaints or had any complaints that the method you adopted, that is the Clearcert, embarrassed some of our allies?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. None whatsoever. As a matter of fact, I think if we had anything it was to the opposite effect, it worked most effectively.

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:35 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, Senator Olin D. Johnston presiding.

Present: Senators Johnston, Everett McKinley Dirksen, and Hugh Scott.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Senator JOHNSTON. The subcommittee will come to order.

The attorney will proceed with the questions.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, I show you a letter under date of July 10, 1963, addressed to the vice chairman of this committee by Mr. Dutton. A carbon copy of the same letter is attached, as it was on the letter which reached the committee.

Are you familiar with that letter? Have you seen it before, sir?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, I recall this.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you, sir, have anything to do with the preparation of this letter?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly conferred with Mr. Dutton. If I may look at it again.

As I recall—I would have to check our files. I don't recall drafting this letter. I would not normally draft the letter. I would clear it. Our file copy would show, undoubtedly, my clearance or drafting of it.

I do not recall actually drafting it.

I would have to check the files. This information was in my office.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you, sir, participate in any discussions with Mr. Dutton or anyone else respecting what information could or should be given to the committee in response to its request?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There undoubtedly were, I am quite sure, discussions with Mr. Dutton, and with someone from the Legal Adviser's office, particularly, because the Department of Justice was involved in this. Whether that would have been a meeting with everyone present, or whether it was individually, I don't know.

But I do know it involved the Department of Justice. I do know, in recalling this, that I, myself, spoke to Mr. Yeagley. I think the letter refers to Mr. Yeagley saying he would be willing to furnish directly anything he could, or something of that nature. And I do recall my phoning Mr. Yeagley on this matter; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, could you tell us why the State Department felt bound—with respect to information at its disposal—by what the Department of Justice had furnished to the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Oh, I am sorry, sir. The problem with Justice was with respect to the information which had not been furnished.

I called Mr. Yeagley to find out, as I recall, whether anything in addition to what he had furnished to that committee, of which I found we had a copy, could be updated. This is as I recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. The letter does not say that. The letter clearly implies—I won't assert that it states, although it may—but it clearly implies, I think, that there is additional information, but that it cannot be made available at this time, because the Justice Department had only made so much available to the House committee.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Which is all that we would have.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, are you telling us that you had no information beyond what the House committee had already been given by the Justice Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do know that we had a copy of material which Mr. Yeagley sent to the House committee. Material beyond that I would assume—I would have to check—but I would assume that material found in the reports that come from the FBI concerning persons who may have violated the travel restriction would also be available in the Department. That information, sir, if it came from the FBI, could not be made available without FBI consent. We have no direct source of such information except the Swiss, which we could readily make available. Any other information we had about someone who may have gone to Cuba would be, as far as I know, from the FBI, the Department of Justice.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, you must have looked into the question of what information you did have.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SOURWINE. And are you telling us now that you found that you had no information except what came from the Department of Justice, including the FBI?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We would have Department of Justice—FBI—reports. We would have reports from the Swiss Government, if someone applied at the Embassy in Havana and the Swiss learned that he was there without a validation—proper validation for travel—as has happened. When some persons' passports expire, they go around to the Swiss Embassy there and then the Swiss find out.

We would have the information from the Swiss, the FBI, perhaps CIA, also.

So that our direct information, if we call it direct information, would be Swiss information.

The other is indirect—that is, from another agency, meaning CIA or FBI.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is all?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As far as I know.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are telling us that you had no additional information other than from the sources you have indicated?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As far as I recall. Perhaps we had newspaper reports, for instance, which we would then check with FBI. I don't

recall any. There could be such a thing as someone writing a letter saying we heard so and so was there.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are speculating now?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. You do not recall any such instance?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No. The major sources of our information are FBI, CIA, and the Swiss.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, doesn't the State Department have the names of additional Americans who made the trip to Cuba, names which were not furnished to the committee?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We would have FBI reports or names of persons who may have traveled in violation, which the Department of Justice has not authorized us to release. Therefore, the Department of Justice said it would be glad to be in direct touch with this committee or any committee. Since they are the source of that information, they are the ones that have to release it.

Mr. SOURWINE. In other words, the Department of Justice controls the information?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir, they control their information. We could not release—as I understand it, sir—FBI reports to anyone without going to the FBI or Justice and saying "May we make this available?"

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, may this letter with the attached enclosures as received by the committee go in the record at this point?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I believe it is known as the third agency rule, that if we get something from another Government agency—particularly I know this in relation to security matters, or FBI reports—that we have to ask them whether they object to our releasing it.

(The following letter with enclosures was received on July 10 by the subcommittee vice chairman, Senator Dodd, in response to the inquiries as to "persons who apparently traveled to Cuba without proper passport facilities":)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1963.

HON. THOMAS E. DODD,
Vice Chairman, Subcommittee on Internal Security,
Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. VICE CHAIRMAN: At the hearing held by your subcommittee on June 20 you requested Mr. Abba P. Schwartz, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, to furnish the names of persons who have traveled to Cuba without validation of their passports and in apparent violation of our regulations and the law.

Mr. Schwartz indicated in his testimony that the information which the Department has regarding persons who traveled to Cuba unlawfully was obtained from Department of Justice sources and, therefore, permission of that Department would have to be obtained to release the information. Mr. Schwartz also informed your committee that the Department of Justice had furnished the House Un-American Activities Committee, with a copy to the Department of State, with information relative to certain American citizens who traveled to Cuba and who may have traveled without proper authorization; and that he would make available to your committee a copy of that communication. There is enclosed a copy of Justice's letter of April 19, 1963, to the House Un-American Activities Committee to which is attached a list of names, addresses, date and place of birth and time of travel of 84 persons who apparently traveled to Cuba without proper passport facilities.

In order to comply with your request as fully as possible, Mr. Schwartz has inquired of the Department of Justice whether it can update the enclosed April 19 list with any additional names and information. Assistant Attorney

General Yeagley has agreed that if additional names and information can be made available, he will be pleased to furnish it directly to your committee. Mr. Yeagley also requested that you be informed of the desire of the Department of Justice to cooperate directly with your committee in this matter.

Mr. Schwartz has had the Department's files reviewed and has found that information regarding 15 individuals who apparently traveled to Cuba in violation of U.S. travel restrictions was furnished to the Government by the Swiss Embassy in Havana. Enclosed is a list of these 15 individuals with pertinent data.

With respect to your inquiry at the June 20 hearing for information received by the Department of State from the Mexican Government regarding U.S. citizens who traveled via Mexico to Cuba without proper authorization, the Department wishes to reconfirm to you that the Department of State does not receive any information from the Mexican Government.

The additional information which you requested during the course of the hearing of June 20 is being prepared and will be made available to you with the least possible delay.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON.

[Enclosure 1]

APRIL 19, 1963.

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
*Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further reference to your telegram of March 21, 1963, to the Attorney General requesting that the Department furnish your committee with information relative to American citizens traveling to Cuba. In my letter of April 12, 1963, I advised you that we were examining our files to determine what material we have that would fall within the area of your request and what can be produced.

As a result of that review I am enclosing for your information a list of individuals who it appears traveled to Cuba without proper passport facilities. In each case where the information is available to us we have indicated the person's last known address, date, and place of birth, as well as the time of his travel. It is believed that many of these people may still be in Cuba.

This list does not include the names of all persons who we think may have traveled to Cuba without authorization. The others are either under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or are otherwise still under consideration within the Department. In some the information regarding the individual's travel is of such a nature as to possibly identify confidential sources. I hope the enclosed information will be useful to you.

We are carefully examining all cases of unauthorized travel to Cuba and in any instance where we have available to us sufficient evidence to sustain a prosecution such action will, of course, be taken.

Sincerely,

J. WALTER YEAGLEY,
Assistant Attorney General.

1. Hilda Molinet Alanso:
Date and place of birth: April 4, 1927, Tampa, Fla.
2. Alberto Almirall, also known as Alberto Felipe Almirall Lescano.
Last known address: 21 North 3607 La Sierra, Marianao, Cuba.
Date and place of birth: April 11, 1918, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
Time of travel: January 1961.
3. Leonisa Amat:
Last known address: 3504 15th Street, Tampa, Fla.
Date and place of birth: September 12, 1909, Tampa, Fla.
Time of travel: December 1961.
4. Rodolfo Aybar, also known as Rodolfo Aquiles Aybar Garcia.
Last know address: 439 West 126th Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth: November 7, 1933, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.
Time of travel: June 1961.
5. Theodore Betancourt:
Last known address: 543 Union Avenue, Apartment 4F, Bronx, N.Y.
Date and place of birth: October 19, 1927, Cuba.
Time of Travel: September 1962.

6. Miguel Blancard :
Date and place of birth : July 2, 1900, Cuba.
7. Francisco Guillermo Blanco y Altman :
Last known address : 1910 11th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
Date and place of birth : October 10, 1937, Cuba.
Time of travel : December 1961.
8. Norberto Borges :
Last known address : 64 West 93d Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth : January 18, 1907, Cuba.
Time of Travel : March 1962.
9. Emilia Carbo Cabanas :
Last known address : 611 Fleming Street, Key West, Fla.
Date and place of birth : December 30, 1922, Havana, Cuba.
10. Julia Josephine Cabanas :
Last known address : 611 Fleming Street, Key West, Fla.
Date and place of birth : January 28, 1940, Cuba.
Time of travel : May 1961.
11. Julio Cabanas, Jr. :
Last known address : 611 Fleming Street, Key West, Fla.
Date and place of birth : August 15, 1917, Key West, Fla.
12. Aleida Milagres Rosalia Cabrera y Hernandez :
Last known address : 3100 Northwest 27th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : September 4, 1941, Cuba.
Time of travel : July 1962.
13. Gabriela Canteli :
Last known address : 7615 Walnut Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date and place of birth : February 26, 1917, Cuba.
Time of travel : May 1961.
14. Jorge Heriberto Caraballo :
Last known address : 2200 Northwest 7th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : March 16, 1906, Havana, Cuba.
15. Carlos Carbonell, also known as Carlos Carbonell Valdez :
Last known address : 3406 15th Street, Tampa, Fla.
Date and place of birth : September 23, 1896, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : November 1961.
16. Still pending in Department of Justice.
17. Remon Collada :
Date and place of birth : November 23, 1916, Cuba.
Time of travel : July 1961.
18. Jose Diaz :
Last known address : Key West, Fla.
Date and place of birth : August 27, 1922, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1961.
19. Maria Eulalia Diaz-Roca :
Last known address : 2475 Northwest 35th Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : June 24, 1895, Puerto Rico.
20. Efrem Dominguez :
Last known address : Chicago, Ill.
Date and place of birth : July 20, 1926, Cuba.
Time of travel : January 1962.
21. Agnes Farley :
Last known address : 405 East 83d Street, New York, N.Y.
Date and place of birth : December 22, 1937, New York.
Time of travel : July 1962.
22. Lois Ferguson :
Last known address : 418 4th Street, North, Texas City, Tex.
Date and place of birth : 1937, in the United States.
Time of travel : June 1962.
23. Ralph Anthony Ferguson, also known as Rafael Anthony Fernandez :
Last known address : 418 4th Street, North, Texas City, Tex.
Date and place of birth : 1930, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1962.
24. Torro-Jesus Fernandez :
Last known address : 1800 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date and place of birth : January 5, 1928, Ponce, P.R.

25. Onedia Christina Garcia :
Last known address : 3115 La Salle Street, Tampa, Fla.
Date and place of birth : September 20, 1930, Tampa, Fla.
26. George Berastegui Garcia :
Last known address : 5121 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Date and place of birth : December 13, 1929, Cuba.
Time of travel : October 1961.
27. Jose E. Garcia :
Last known address : 1963 South 72d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Date and place of birth : April 8, 1916, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1961.
28. Joseph J. Garcia :
Last known address : 567 Miranda, Oakland, Calif.
Date and place of birth : August 19, 1928, Littleton, Colo.
Time of travel : 1961.
29. Judith H. Garcia :
Last known address : 567 Miranda, Oakland, Calif.
Time of travel : 1961.
30. Engracia Gonzalez :
Last known address : 620 Northwest 28th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : December 29, 1938, in the United States.
Time of travel : April 1961.
31. Manuel Gonzalez :
Last known address : 620 Northeast 20th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : March 19, 1896, Tampa, Fla.
Time of travel : April 1962.
32. Maria Gonzales y Lesada :
Last known address : 4717 Park Avenue, Union City, N.J.
Date and place of birth : October 10, 1921, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1961.
33. Ruben Gonzalez :
Last known address : 208 Second Street, Hoboken, N.J.
Date and place of birth : March 1, 1925, San Marino, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1961.
34. Jesus Cupertine Gonzalez y Hernandez :
Last known address : 4717 Park Avenue, Union City, N.J.
Date and place of birth : October 15, 1916, Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961.
35. Marie Hassall :
Last known address : 336 Genesee Street, Trenton, N.J.
Date and place of birth : October 5, 1918, Cuba.
Time of travel : July 1961.
36. Arthur Garfield Hassall :
Last known address : 396 Genesee Street, Trenton, N.J.
Date and place of birth : November 25, 1910, Trenton, N.J.
Time of travel : July 1961.
37. Carlos Hernandez :
Last known address : 220 Northwest 32d Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : September 3, 1930, Cuba.
Time of travel : May 1962.
38. Emelina Hernandez :
Last known address : 220 Northwest 32d Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : April 7, 1914, Cuba.
Time of travel : May 1962.
39. Julieta Menendez Hernandez :
Last known address : 4422 Willowbrook Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date and place of birth : May 17, 1911, Matansar, Cuba.
Time of travel : February 1962.
40. Marcos Armando de Santiago Hernandez :
Last known address : 20 Northeast 16th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : May 19, 1939, Santiago de Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961.
41. Justo Vicente Espinosa Iglesias :
Last known address : 2510 Northwest 11th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : July 19, 1916, Cuba.
Time of travel : July 1961.

42. Lenna Schweitzer Jones :
Last known address : 309 West 99th Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth : April 13, 1935, Pasadena, Calif.
Time of travel : Summer of 1961.
43. Louis Henry Jones :
Last known address : 309 West 99th Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth : March 17, 1934, Arlington Heights, Ohio.
Time of travel : Summer of 1961.
44. Luis Ruiz Luga :
Last known address : 7191 Northwest 21st Street, West Hollywood, Fla.
Date and place of birth : September 23, 1932, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : October 1961.
45. Jose Antonio Lima :
Date and place of birth : April 10, 1889, Cuba.
46. Jose Antonio Lima, Jr. :
Date and place of birth : March 30, 1937, Cuba.
47. Luisa Antonia Guillermina Lima :
Date and place of birth : April 6, 1918, Cuba.
48. Joaquin Llerena :
Last known address : 611 West 158th Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth : August 18, 1936, Havana, Cuba.
49. Segundo Sebastian Magraner :
Last known address : 602 West 137th Street, New York.
Date and place of birth : June 1, 1912, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : September 1961.
50. Franco Moises Manganelle-Santana :
Last known address : 481 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N.J.
Date and place of birth : September 4, 1933, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : January 1962.
51. Betty Colleen Michael :
Last known address : 1618 Milvia Street, Berkeley, Calif.
Date and place of birth : January 9, 1933, Billings, Mont.
52. David William Michael :
Last known address : 1618 Milvia Street, Berkeley, Calif.
Date and place of birth : January 10, 1932, Tacoma, Wash.
53. Alajandro Milan :
Last known address : 1011 Walnut Street, Linden, N.J.
Date and place of birth : February 2, 1910, Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961.
54. Concepcion N. Milan :
Last known address : 1011 Walnut Street, Linden, N.J.
Date and place of birth : May 8, 1914, Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961.
55. Cesor Micao, Jr. :
Last known address : 605 West 177th Street, New York, N.Y.
Date and place of birth : November 1, 1938, New York City.
Time of travel : June 1961.
56. Mirta Del Rosario Mora y Delgado De Torres :
Last known address : 830 Northwest 43d Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : October 7, 1937, Cuba.
Time of travel : December 1961.
57. Patricia Ann Hora :
Last known address : Springfield, Ill.
Date and place of birth : January 23, 1938, New York City, N.Y.
58. Pearl Maria Negrette :
Last known address : 4422 Willowbrook Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date and place of birth : November 15, 1930, New York City.
Time of travel : February 1962.
59. Jorge Antonio Rodriguez Orihuela :
Last known address : 547 West 142d Street, Apartment 10, New York City.
Date and place of birth : May 30, 1915, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : October 1961.
60. Rosario Orreo, also known as Maria R. Scialdone :
Last known address : 4911 Northwest 10th Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : July 17, 1906, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : 1961.

61. Delia Isabel Perez :
Last known address : 605 West 177th Street, New York City.
Date and place of birth : May 5, 1914, Puerto Rico.
62. Henry Augustin Perez :
Last known address : 4306 Northwest Fifth Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : July 29, 1943, New York City.
Time of travel : January 1962.
63. Jose Perez :
Last known address : 901 East Second Avenue, Hialeah, Fla.
Date and place of birth : October 15, 1932, Cuba.
64. Amado Balogio Pena Ramirez :
Date and place of birth : October 27, 1921, Puerto Rico.
Time of travel : Spring of 1961.
65. Olga Antonio Rios :
Last known address : 146 Bayt Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Date and place of birth : November 15, 1927, Cuba.
Time of travel : May 1961.
66. Mary Rivera :
Date and place of birth : May 30, 1939, Puerto Rico.
Time of travel : June 1961.
67. Albert Rodriguez :
Last known address : 38 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City.
Date and place of birth : November 9, 1923, Mayori Oriente, Cuba.
Time of travel : March 1962.
68. William Perez Rodriguez :
Last known address : 20 Northeast 16th Street, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : January 28, 1919, Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961.
69. Regolio Roca-Quillot, also known as Regolio Roca :
Last known address : 115 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Date and place of birth : April 12, 1921, Cuba.
Time of travel : November 1961.
70. David Gabriel Ruiz Rodriguez :
Last known address : 2339 North Miami Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : March 12, 1939, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : July 1961.
71. Rinaldo Boque :
Last known address : 8026½ Spruce Street, New Orleans, La.
Date and place of birth : January 22, 1940, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : April 1961.
72. Ramon Segredo :
Last known address : 4801 Northwest First Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : 1904, Cuba.
Time of travel : March or April 1961.
73. Estela Pedron de Segrado :
Last known address : 4201 Northwest First Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : 1918, Cuba.
Time of travel : March or April 1961.
74. Joseph Abram Shapiro :
Last known address : 123 Scenic Road, Fairfax, Calif.
Date and place of birth : October 29, 1942, San Francisco, Calif.
Time of travel : September 1961.
75. Edward Walter Shaw :
Last known address : Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, N.J.
Date and place of birth : July 13, 1923, Denton, Ill.
76. Edward Solares :
Last known address : 374 Hialeah, Fla.
Date and place of birth : January 30, 1932, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : April 1961.
77. Iris Solares :
Last known address : 374 Hialeah, Fla.
Date and place of birth : July 1, 1934, Puerto Rico.
Time of travel : April 1961.
78. Manuel Enrique Pereira Soler, also known as Manuel Enrique Pereira :
Last known address : 120 Northwest 11th Avenue, Miami, Fla.
Date and place of birth : May 7, 1926, Guantanamo, Cuba.

79. Oscar Somoza :
Date and place of birth : December 8, 1925, New York, N.Y.
80. Orlando Marcelino Tamarago :
Last known address : 2361 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Date and place of birth : 1922, Havana, Cuba.
81. Meroelo Mario Triana y Page also known as Mario Triana :
Last known address : 2125 St. Conrad Street, Tampa, Fla.
Date and place of birth : June 2, 1926, San Antonio de los Banos, Havana, Cuba.
82. Eusebia Mario Adrian Vera-Mendoza :
Last known address : 6820 Northwest 32d Street, West Hollywood, Fla.
Date and place of birth : April 5, 1907, Cuba.
83. Jovita Lopez Weichinger :
Last known address : 622½ North Chandler Avenue, Monterey Park, Calif.
Date and place of birth : 1935, San Antonio, Tex.
Time of travel : December 1961.
84. Karl Vladimar Weichinger :
Last known address : 622½ North Chandler Avenue, Monterey Park, Calif.
Date and place of birth : March 25, 1932, Cleveland, Ohio.
Time of travel : December 1961.
85. Robert F. Williams :
Last known address : Monroe, N.C.
Date and place of birth : February 26, 1925, Monroe, N.C.

[Enclosure 2]

NAMES AND OTHER DATA OF U.S. CITIZENS AS REPORTED BY THE SWISS EMBASSY, HAVANA, WHO, THE STATE DEPARTMENT BELIEVES, TRAVELED TO CUBA WITHOUT PROPER PASSPORT VALIDATIONS :

1. Theodore Betancourt :
Date and place of birth : October 19, 1927, Havana, Cuba.
Last known address : Calle 140 #4902e 51y49, Marianao, Havana, Cuba.
(Permanent residence : 543 Union Ave., Apt. 4F, Bronx, N.Y.)
Time of travel : October 1962 ; issued protection passport February 13, 1963 ; returned United States April 29, 1963.
2. Miguel Blancard :
Date and place of birth : July 2, 1900, Santiago de Cuba.
Last known address : Ave. de Colon y Factor, Apto. 26, Plaza Civica, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : 1961 ; issued protection passport June 13, 1962, valid for 6 months.
3. Hector Carbonell :
Date and place of birth : March 28, 1932, Havana, Cuba.
Last known address : Bruzon #217, Havana, Cuba. (Permanent residence : 1409 27th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.)
Time of travel : July 1962 ; issued protection passport October 25, 1962 ; returned United States January 13, 1963.
4. Anthony Daza :
Date and place of birth : July 9, 1920, Regla, Cuba.
Last known address : Daza No. 101 Rept. Ortis, Regla, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : August 1961 ; issued protection passport March 16, 1962 ; returned United States January 18, 1963.
5. Efren Dominquez :
Date and place of birth : July 20, 1926, Jiquani, Oriente, Cuba.
Last known address : Jiquani, Oriente, Cuba. (Permanent resident : #2103 West Division Chicago 2, Ill.)
Time of travel : January 1962 ; issued protection passport October 9, 1962, valid for 1 year ; returned United States July 1, 1963.
6. Jose Antonio Lima :
Date and place of birth : April 10, 1889, Santiago de Cuba.
Last known address : S. Lazaro No. 1060, Apt. No. 54, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel : June 1961 ; issued protection passport November 14, 1962, valid for 1 year ; returned United States January 13, 1963.

7. Jose Antonio Lima, Jr. :
Date and place of birth: March 30, 1937, Cuba.
Last known address: S. Lazaro No. 1060, Apt. No. 54, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: June 1961; issued protection passport November 14, 1962, valid for 1 year; returned United States January 13, 1963.
8. Luisa Antonio Guillermina Lima :
Date and place of birth: April 6, 1918, Cuba.
Last known address: S. Lazaro No. 1060, Apt. No. 54, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: June 1961; issued protection passport November 14, 1962, valid for 1 year; returned United States January 13, 1963.
9. Joaquin Llerena :
Date and place of birth: August 18, 1936, Havana, Cuba.
Last known address: Ave. 3ra. A #402, Apa. 7, Miramar, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: July 1961; returned to United States February 1, 1963.
10. Raul Ocampo :
Date and place of birth: February 22, 1919, Havana, Cuba.
Last known address: 2762 N.W. 32d St., Miami, Fla.
Time of Travel: May 18, 1961; returned United States December 20, 1961.
11. Anibal Perez-Gonzalez :
Date and place of birth: June 14, 1926, Puerto Rico.
Last known address: Victor Gonzalez No. 31, Tapaste, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: March 1961; issued protection passport on July 5, 1962, valid for 6 months.
12. Mariana Badillo Ramos :
Date and place of birth: September 26, 1902, Puerto Rico.
Last known address: Independencia No. 586, Cotorro, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: August, 1961; issued protection passport September 13, 1962, valid for 6 months.
13. Sigwin Baltazar Raska :
Date and place of birth: February 9, 1908, Czechoslovakia.
Late known address: Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: September 1961; returned to United States May 27, 1963.
14. Olga Antonia Rios :
Date and place of bith: November 15, 1927, Cuba.
Last known address: Guayos Las Villas, Cuba.
Time of travel: June 1961; returned United States January 13, 1963.
15. Oscar Somoza :
Date and place of birth: December 8, 1925, New York, N.Y.
Last known address: Vista Alegre 365, Vibora, Havana, Cuba.
Time of travel: May 1961; issued protection passport July 25, 1962, valid for 6 months; returned United States January 18, 1963.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are saying, Mr. Schwartz, are you, that the State Department had no information that was not furnished to the committee, which it had received from a source other than a so-called third agency in the Government of the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct, sir. And as I think about it, I would like to add this, I don't know whether this letter—I will look at it again—says that we had no information from the Mexican Government.

There was a belief that we had information from the Mexican Government.

If I may look at the letter, I think we refer to that fact.

It says:

With respect to your inquiry at the June 20 hearing, for information received by the Department of State from the Mexican Government regarding U.S. citizens who traveled via Mexico to Cuba without proper authorization, the Department wishes to reconfirm to you that the Department of State does not receive any information from the Mexican Government.

I recall I testified that was my understanding on June 20.*

I then went back and checked at every conceivable place. One, I checked with Mr. Edwin Martin, who is Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs. I would assume if anybody knew, he would.

I then checked with Mr. Tom Hughes' office, he is the [Department's] Director of Intelligence, to see whether we get information from the Mexican Government through diplomatic channels. I had never seen any, myself. Those gentlemen confirmed to me that they had no information from the Mexican Government.

I did check with those two.

I don't know what other checks were made, but to my knowledge there has been no information on travel to Cuba which it receives from the Mexican Government.

Mr. SOURWINE. Didn't you have arrangements with any other Latin American governments to furnish information respecting the travel of U.S. nationals to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sourwine, if there are such arrangements I am unaware of them. Mr. Martin or the coordinator would be aware of that.

Mr. SOURWINE. You consulted Mr. Martin?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I consulted Mr. Ed Martin personally. I recall this very well. And I told him that the question was put to me; so could there be information he gets that I don't see. I said I testified that I did not have any such information and knew of none. I said: "Do you know of any? Do you get any information from the Mexican Government?" His response was "No."

Mr. SOURWINE. How about other Latin American countries?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I did not ask him about other Latin American countries. I would be glad to ask him. The question, as I recall, as put to me, was about Mexico. I do know that there have been meetings with the Latin American countries on the question of travel control. There was a meeting in Managua, I believe, which Mr. Martin himself may have attended.

There is a forthcoming meeting; it may be taking place right now or very soon, which Mr. Katzenbach of the Department of Justice is to attend.

It is my understanding—I am not directly involved in it—that it is, among other things, concerned with the question of unauthorized travel to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what was agreed at the Managua meeting?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. At one point I knew. I read the Managua text or press release some time ago, a few months ago. I do not have a current recollection of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would it surprise you to know that Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States all agreed at the Managua meeting, April 3 and 4 of this year, that among other things, they would provide each other with the names of their respective nationals which might appear on the passenger list of any airplane or ship going to or coming from Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; that would not surprise me, Mr. Sourwine. I remember reading that in the release, or something to that effect.

*See Schwartz testimony of June 20, 1963, at p. 46, pt. 1 of this series.

Mr. SOURWINE. Wasn't such information furnished?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The U.S. Government, I would assume, does carry that out. I have only testified to and have only knowledge of the Department of State. Who gets that information of the manifests and so forth, I do not know.

I am informed that the State Department does not have it.

Mr. SOURWINE. In other words, these various Latin American countries who were signatory to this agreement do not furnish the information to the Department of State?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To the best of my knowledge, it doesn't go to the Department of State. I could be mistaken.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know whether this agreement has been extended since last April to any other Latin American countries?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know that offhand. There may be additional signatories to that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you inform the committee?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I could certainly check whether others have.

(The following information was supplied by Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton:)

No countries, other than the original seven, have signed the Managua agreement to furnish to each other the names of their respective nationals which might appear on the passenger list of any airplane or ship going to or coming from Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record, from the State Department Bulletin, volume 58, No. 1245, May 6, 1963, the statement of the resolution, and I think perhaps the full text should be included, beginning on page 719, under the heading, "Ministers of Seven Governments Meet in Nicaragua," and ending in the middle of the second column on page 721.

Senator JOHNSTON. This may become a part of the record.

(The document referred to reads as follows:)

MINISTERS OF SEVEN GOVERNMENTS MEET IN NICARAGUA

The Ministers of Government, Interior, and Security of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States met at Managua, Nicaragua, April 3 and 4. The U.S. delegation was headed by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. Following is the text of the final act adopted at the close of the meeting.

RESOLUTION I

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America¹ signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments that they adopt, within the limitations of their respective constitutional provisions, measures to be put into effect immediately, to prohibit, restrict, and discourage the movement of their nationals to and from Cuba. To this end, they propose the adoption of the following measures:

1) Provide, as a general rule, that every passport or other travel document which may be issued carry a stamp which indicates that said passport is not valid for travel to Cuba.

¹ For text, See Bulletin of Apr. 8, 1963, p. 515.

- 2) Declare officially that nationals who are permitted to travel to Cuba should have the permission duly inscribed in their official travel document.
- 3) Promulgate regulations restricting the granting of visas to foreigners who have travelled to Cuba within a stipulated period of time.
- 4) Notify travel agencies and transport companies of these measures for due compliance; and inform the governments of other countries through the most appropriate means.
- 5) Request the Governments of the Hemisphere:
 - a) not to allow the nationals of signatory countries to travel to Cuba unless they possess a valid passport or other document issued by their country of origin valid for such travel;
 - b) not to accept visas, tourist cards, or other documents issued to their nationals for travel to Cuba which do not form an integral (nondetachable) part of their passports or other travel documents;
 - c) to observe the limitations placed in the passports or other travel documents of the nationals of signatory governments and not allow them to depart for Cuba;
 - d) to inform the signatory countries through appropriate channels of refusals to allow one of their nationals to depart for Cuba; and
 - e) to provide the signatory governments the names of their nationals which may appear on the passenger list of any airplane or ship going to or coming from Cuba.

RESOLUTION II

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments that they enlist the cooperation of financial institutions to report on the transfer of funds which persons or groups catalogued as Communist subversive elements make, within their respective countries, for subversive purposes; and to establish surveillance of Communist-controlled businesses and other activities to identify the transfer of funds through such establishments for subversive purposes or activities; and impound such funds, or take preventive measures, compatible with each country's legislation, so that they may not be used for purposes that would tend to destroy democratic governments.

RESOLUTION III

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend that their Governments take action to impede the clandestine movement of arms into the Isthmian countries, including specific instructions to border control forces to intensify port, airfield, and border inspection of incoming and outgoing cargo in order to prevent contraband traffic in arms; and establish strict security and accountability with respect to arms and ammunition issued to their armed forces and law enforcement agencies.

RESOLUTION IV

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments action to prevent the introduction of subversive Communist propaganda materials into the Isthmian countries from abroad, adopting laws as necessary to provide severe penalties for persons knowingly engaged in the introduction or dissemination of such propaganda; and

report to the diplomatic missions of the signatory countries the identity of any person discovered introducing or disseminating such propaganda material in the country.

RESOLUTION V

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments that they adopt as soon as possible for immediate implementation effective measures to prevent subversive activities that may be instigated by Castro-communist propaganda or agents in each of the Central American countries and Panama.

RESOLUTION VI

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments that in order to impede the clandestine movement of persons, propaganda materials and arms for subversive purposes a cooperative system be established involving:

- a. surveillance by each country of its own coastal area, and interception of suspicious craft within its territorial waters; and
- b. cooperation of the Central American States, Panama and the United States to carry out such surveillance and interception, upon the request of any of the governments concerned.

RESOLUTION VII

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

To recommend to the Governments of Central America and Panama the establishment, as soon as possible, of an organization in each State, with the sole purpose of counteracting Communist subversion in the Central America-Panama area. This organization will be staffed by specialized personnel to whom privileges will be extended for travel in the above-mentioned area. These organizations will be primarily responsible for:

- (a) detecting, controlling and counteracting actions and objectives of the members, instrumentalities, sympathizers and collaborators of the Communist Party; and
- (b) lending mutual support to each other and constantly exchanging information regarding movements of persons or groups, propaganda, funds and arms for Communist subversive purposes.

RESOLUTION VIII

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San José, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963

AGREES

1. To recommend that their Governments:

- (a) hold periodic meetings of representatives of Isthmian countries and the United States to review progress made and problems remaining in the control of movements of persons, arms, funds and propaganda, for subversive Communist purposes;
- (b) hold bilateral discussions among the signatory countries regarding requirements for technical, materiel assistance and training support; and

(c) furnish information on a continuing basis to the Council of the Organization of American States on Communist subversive activities in their respective countries.

2. To inform the Organization of American States of the agreements taken at the present meeting requesting of that Organization and the Member Governments the indispensable backing and support required to achieve their effective implementation, thereby strengthening the inter-American system.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, if I might just say, on the question of information of this sort, and where it goes in the Government, there are people who, I am sure, are expert and qualified to inform this committee just who does get that information and through what channels. I can only testify that to the best of my knowledge the Department of State does not get it. Other agencies may well get it.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know who does get it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have never talked about this with Mr. Katzenbach?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have not; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are going to inform the committee whether there have been any other signatories to this?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. I may add this—there was someone from the State Department who accompanied Mr. Katzenbach.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who that was?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall. I could find out.

(The Department of State supplied the following information in reply to the above question:)

The U.S. delegation to the Managua Conference, which was headed by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, included the following State Department officials:

1. Sterling J. Cottrell, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs;
2. V. Lansing Collins, Director, Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs;
3. William G. Bowdler, Deputy Coordinator of Cuban Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you also find out and inform us for the record, Mr. Schwartz, whether the signatories to this agreement have been furnishing information pursuant to it and, if so, to whom, to what agency of the Government they have been furnishing it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, whether I would be authorized to convey that, I would like respectfully to make a suggestion, that these various points and information, if it could be included in the letter to the Secretary. If there is anything that is in my office that I can quickly make available, I will be glad to. This will certainly require consultation with others to find out who gets what and where.

(The State Department, in response to the above question supplied the following answer:)

Yes, the signatories to the Managua agreement have been furnishing a limited amount of information to our intelligence agencies.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, negotiations with foreign nations are State Department business, are they not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And this is in the area of your particular competence and authority.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would say that the actual negotiations and the representation are handled primarily by Mr. Martin, the Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs. In any case, I would respectfully request that requests for these various items be included in the letter which we referred to, so that we don't miss anything. The Secretary has requested he be made aware of the various items requested. But I will be more than glad to begin immediately to inquire into these matters so that there will be no delay in the response.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, to turn to another matter, do you recall that, at your appearance before this committee on June 20, during your testimony you told us you did not recall anything about helping Quakers get out of Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir; I do. I remember saying that I recalled something about Jehovah's Witnesses, but Quakers did not ring a bell.

Mr. SOURWINE. You told us, also, that you did not recall having told Mr. Feighan during your appearance before the House Subcommittee on Immigration that you were trying to help certain Quakers get out of Cuba.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do recall saying that. And I don't recall that testimony. I have not seen it, as a matter of fact, since June.

Mr. SOURWINE. You told us that you had no recollection of discussing getting any Quakers out of Cuba, right?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is right. As I recall, my recollection was it was the opposite; the Quakers were coming to me to go into Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I should like, with the permission of the Chair, to read into the record a paragraph from the hearings before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1, on Wednesday, May 22, 1963, appearing at page 78 of their rough transcript.

Senator JOHNSTON. Proceed.

Mr. SOURWINE. That was approximately 1 month before Mr. Schwartz testified about the matter here.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As to the Cuban situation, I will say there that I am slightly familiar with that. I know something of the Cuban program. A great many people are leaving because they cannot practice religious beliefs. Right now I have the question of Quakers who have found their institutions are taken over and whom we are trying to assist to get out.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry that that is incorrect—not to "get out." The institutions were being taken over. We had been visited by Quakers who wanted to get down to see what happened to them.

That should be "get in."

Now, I don't have my transcripts here. I have no recollection of assisting Quakers getting out.

Mr. SOURWINE. I will assure you and state to the committee that this is an accurate quotation from the record of the House committee.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Then I will have to refresh my memory, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are telling us that you did not—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no recollection at the time I testified here about Quakers, other than that they had just been in my office to try to

get in to take a look to see what happened. I remember very well their telling me they thought there were 800 Quakers in the Miami area. I remember asking how many more were there. They said they did not know, they had never checked. They appealed to us to let them go in. We did not grant the permission at that time.

I will have to check my file, but I do not have any recollection of an effort to assist Quakers to come out.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Then are you telling us that this House transcript is in error, and that what you really told the House was, "We are trying to assist them to get in"?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am telling you that at the time I testified here, my clear recollection was of the Quakers who came in to see me, asking help to validate their passports to go in, to see what happened to the Quakers there.

Mr. SOURWINE. You didn't tell us about that at that time.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sure that I—well, then, it must be in another transcript. I have testified now before three or four committees. But the Quakers came to see me. I am pretty sure in the June 20 testimony—I don't have that transcript—I must have mentioned that the Quakers came in to see me.

In any case, I have no recollection—I certainly had none here, when I testified on June 20—of helping Quakers get out of Cuba. I will have to check to see what the testimony says—I don't have that transcript either—or check our records to see if we did have appeals at the time that I testified there about Quakers.

I certainly did not recollect at the time that I testified here that we were doing anything to get Quakers out of Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. But at the time you testified here June 20 you say you did recollect that you had been trying to get some in?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I remember saying here—when you said Quakers, I said perhaps Jehovah's Witnesses.

Mr. SOURWINE. You told us you had no recollection of discussing getting any Quakers out of Cuba.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. But you did not say anything about any application of Quakers to go into Cuba.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I must have said that here or in the Feighan testimony.

(Editor's note.—Mr. Sourwine was in error here. The pertinent testimony on June 20 was as follows:)

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how many Cuban Quakers are in Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. How many Cuban Quakers in Cuba?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I was visited by the Quakers about 3 weeks ago, a delegation which desired to go to Cuba. They indicated to me that they thought there were about 700 or 800 Quakers in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. These would be Cubans?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Cuban; yes. This is their report. I have no knowledge on that.

Mr. SOURWINE. You told Mr. Feighan on the House side that you would try to help certain Quakers get out of Cuba. Were you talking about American nationals or Cuban Quakers?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry: help Quakers get out of Cuba?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Quakers?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes; there might be an error about—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; we had a problem of Jehovah's Witnesses missionaries who were arrested.

Mr. SOURWINE. But nothing about Quakers?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. About Quakers, I don't recall that at all. We had a request, we have a pending request of Quakers in the United States to make a trip to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. That would be the American Friends Service Committee?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; at the moment, permission has not been granted. But I have no recollection of discussing any Quakers out of Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, the Feighan testimony indicates what you said was—and this was a statement volunteered by you:

Right now I have the question of Quakers who have found their institutions are taken over and whom we are trying to assist to get out.

Now, are you telling us you did not say that before Mr. Feighan's committee?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not have that transcript. I do not recall even seeing that transcript after the hearing.

Mr. SOURWINE. Wasn't it given to you for correction?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will have to check and see.

Now, there is part of these transcripts that I have not seen. If I testified at the Feighan committee that we were trying to get Quakers out at that time, then my recollection was faulty when I testified here. I today do not recollect testifying that we were trying to get them out, but I recall I was burdened with a Mr. Hoover—not this gentleman with me here today, but a Quaker in Washington who had pressed us very hard to let the Quakers go in to see what happened to the Quaker property in Havana.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Now, I regret if there appears to be a difference between what I said on the 20th of June here—what was the date of my testimony there—I do not recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. May 22. It does clearly appear that there is a discrepancy, and I am trying to straighten it out.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would be delighted to straighten it out.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, if you did correct this testimony that you gave before the Feighan committee, would you have changed this statement in correcting it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If at that time I noticed that it was incorrect, I would have changed it.

I did not recall then—and I don't recall it today, that I had any communications from the Quakers about coming out.

Mr. SOURWINE. If this testimony came to you for correction, you would have read this statement?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would normally have gone through it.

Mr. SOURWINE. And if it appeared to you as incorrect, you would have changed it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If I noticed it appeared incorrect, I would have changed it.

Mr. SOURWINE. If it had appeared to you doubtful, you would have checked up on the facts, and either let it stand or corrected it according to the facts?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you remember what you did?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall the correction of that testimony.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I am not informed whether the testimony was corrected. But I would like to ask that alongside of what I read in, or at this point in the record might be better, there be a note to indicate what correction, if any, was made in that transcript before the House committee, whether it was given to the witness to correct, and if he corrected how he corrected it.

May that be ordered?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. This will be put in with that understanding.¹

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1963

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you familiar, Mr. Schwartz, with the policy of the State Department respecting the granting of asylum in the U.S. Embassy and consulates?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would not consider myself extremely well informed on that.

Mr. SOURWINE. It comes under your office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It does, Mr. Sourwine, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Or your Bureau, doesn't it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It does. It is not one of those things that I recall has come to my attention. I do not recall any such case coming to me. Most of what I have learned about things of such a nature and details are things that have arisen from my having been faced with

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE.—The printed record of the hearing by the House committee on May 22, 1963, quotes the testimony as read by Mr. Sourwine from the "rough" transcript but adds the following footnote to the witness' reference to Quakers:

"Mr. Schwartz requested, in a letter dated Dec. 19, 1963, that his testimony in this instance be changed, substituting 'Jehovah's Witnesses' for 'Quakers.' Since this matter is under consideration by another committee of Congress, the testimony as given must stand."

In a letter, dated Mar. 13, 1964, to Senator Eastland, as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton submitted the following statement which, he said, Mr. Schwartz desired to have included at this point in the record:

"In the preceding discussion the question was raised regarding my testimony before the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1, House of Representatives, on May 22, 1963, as to whether I testified before that committee as having assisted either 'Quaker' or 'Jehovah's Witnesses' to leave Cuba. I have reviewed that testimony and found that I had inadvertently referred to 'Quaker' instead of 'Jehovah's Witnesses' in discussing the flight of Cuban refugees for lack of religious freedom.

"My attention having been brought to this error, I requested, before the testimony was printed, by letter of Dec. 19, 1963, to Chairman Feighan that my inadvertent reference to 'Quakers' be corrected to read 'Jehovah's Witnesses.'

"Reference to this request is made in report of the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1, House of Representatives, 'Study of Population and Immigration Problems,' on p. 133, footnote 7."

the problems. I do not recall that this question has arisen directly with me, and I don't know that I can testify on that with any expertise.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are aware, are you not, that, in certain cases, persons who sought asylum in U.S. embassies or consulates have been turned away?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sometimes actually turned over to the authorities of the government from which they were seeking asylum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. As a matter of fact, you refreshed my memory. One matter I did learn of after the fact was that some persons, I think, came to the American Embassy in Moscow seeking asylum. I do not recall whether they were Russian citizens or not. I think they were.

Senator DODD. The Old Believers?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, Senator, they were a different sect.

Senator DODD. Some sect.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Some sect. And I recall that they were turned away by the Ambassador. I did not have any participation in that. I do recall seeing the messages of what the Ambassador had done. I am really not familiar with the details but you have reminded me by the question that this did occur. I remember reading the messages, but I did not participate in that decision. That was done on the spot, to my recollection, by the Ambassador. I don't believe the Department in Washington was involved.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't think the Department has even laid down an overall policy rule with regard to the matter of giving asylum in our embassies and consulates?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I wouldn't say that I don't think that. I would be very pleased to check into that. I imagine there is a rule which guided the Ambassador, Ambassador Kohler. I am not familiar with that rule. The rule may be to give asylum if a person's life is in immediate danger or something of that sort, but I would like to check what the rule is. I know that he must have been guided by a tradition or a rule of the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. You know, do you not, that for many years we did grant asylum in our consulates and embassies to those who sought it, where it was a political asylum case.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, I know, of course, we have—

Senator DODD. Mindszenty?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mindszenty, yes, who has been there for many, many years.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is he still there?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To my knowledge he is still there, yes. I have heard that there was some talk of negotiation for his release, but I am aware that we have given asylum. But the exact rule or the conditions under which I would have to check into.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't know, really, whether there has been a change in what was the rule for many years, where it is granted, to a situation where we do not now grant?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not. I don't believe, and this is just from my general knowledge, that what Ambassador Kohler did deviated from what the general rule is, but I will be pleased to check that.

Senator DODD. I recall, too—I believe it was reported in the press—that a person who, I think, was a relative of Diem in Vietnam sought asylum in our Embassy there and was refused, fairly recently.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would like to check.

Senator DODD. I think there is a lot of talk about this. I hear Senators talk about it. At one place asylum is granted and in another it is refused. It seems to be rather strange that this takes place. Maybe it is the policy.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would be glad to look into that and confer with the people who will know. I am interested myself in that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Will you supply a statement at this point for the record?

Senator DODD. Yes, if there is a policy, what it is.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will be very glad to.

Senator DODD. If the policy provides that the Ambassador decides that is a policy, but I think it would be helpful if we knew.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you think there could have been a substantial change in policy in this regard, without your knowledge?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't think so, no. I don't think so.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton supplied the following information as an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee dated April 13, 1964:)

The Department's regulation 2, Foreign Affairs Manual 225.2, contains a statement concerning requests for asylum. Section 225.2 has been in the regulations for many years and reads as follows:

"Restrictions on extending asylum.—As a rule, a diplomatic or consular officer shall not extend asylum to persons outside of his official or personal household. Refuge may be afforded to uninvited fugitives whose lives are in imminent danger from mob violence but only for the period during which active danger continues. Refuge shall be refused to persons fleeing from legitimate agents of the local government. In case such persons have been admitted to the diplomatic or consular premises, they must be surrendered or dismissed from such mission or consular office."

An amendment to this regulation is presently under consideration so that it may reflect more clearly the practice which this Government has followed as a result of the many varied and different situations which have arisen and may arise in the future.

The proposed amendment would make it clear that imminent danger of mob violence is one example rather than the only instance where refuge may be granted to a person who is in imminent danger of physical harm. Further, the proposed amendment would not require refusal of refuge to persons fleeing from legitimate agents of local governments. It would, however, require that those persons who are afforded refuge be released on satisfactory assurances from the local government as to their personal safety and as to their being accorded due process of law.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are, of course, familiar with the passport and visa security procedure?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I—

Senator DODD. Let me interrupt. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will certainly get a full statement on that from the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, of course, is familiar with the passport and visa security procedures. You have testified about them at some length.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Senator DODD. You might bear in mind also that I have heard that, in Vietnam, asylum was granted to the Buddhist monks, one of whom, I am told, was a known Communist, but it was denied to this associate or relative of Diem, who was a known anti-Communist. I think these are things that are causing concern.

Mr. SOURWINE. Perhaps Mr. Schwartz would care to make a separate statement on that particular case.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would like to make a note of that. Yes, I also recall now that you mention this, that I read over the weekend, just in the press—I don't know the accuracy of this—that asylum had been offered by Ambassador Lodge to Diem and his brother. I don't know the accuracy of that at all, now that you mention that.

Mr. SOURWINE. At a time when they were in a position to take advantage of it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, several times. This was only, I think, a New York Times story, but I would have to check back on that. I recall that.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. You will recall, sir, you gave some testimony earlier about the number of passengers who were American nationals, and the number who were aliens on the Russian trips to Cuba by the SS *Surveyor* and SS *Morninglight*.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, I have testified on those. I don't have the figures available, but I testified.

Mr. SOURWINE. The committee has an allegation that only about 10 percent of those who came in on the two return trips from Cuba by the SS *Surveyor*, the one return by the *Morninglight* were actually American nationals, all the rest being aliens. Do you know if that was true?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think I have already said I will give you the definitive report, which I believe Senator McClellan's Appropriations Committee already received. I do not know those percentages off-hand. I can say this to you, though, just to clarify or give some light on it, that American citizens had many dependents who were not citizens.

Some of their children or immediate dependents were not citizens, so that the percentage—I do not know the percentage—but it is quite possible that it is relatively low in relation to the total. One could have a Cuban wife and an American husband, or in other situations they would have five or six children, some of whom were Americans, and some weren't, or the grandmother wasn't or uncle wasn't, and they came as a family unit. But I will be glad to furnish this complete report. I don't know that I have given it here yet. It was probably in another committee.

Mr. SOURWINE. There was a report from Bern on that subject, wasn't there, forwarded through the Swiss?

Senator DODD. I didn't hear you.

Mr. SOURWINE. I asked if there wasn't a report from Bern, Switzerland, forwarded through the Swiss?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Our figures would be taken from the information we had before they left, and from the INS, which interviewed every-

one when they arrived. From Bern, we would have gotten the passenger lists. We would have gotten the list of people, and they probably did indicate who they thought were and who they thought weren't citizens.

But INS officers went to Cuba itself, and checked them off, and then the definitive, the absolutely definitive information on this was received after they returned, and the INS interviewed them. So our figures, which I would have to supply, would be those that we know are accurate from the INS.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. The committee's information, so that you may have it, was that, on those 3 trips, approximately 2,100 persons came into the United States, that only about 210 of them were American citizens, the others being all Cubans or other aliens, and if your statement could show what the facts are, and could also show where there were persons who were noncitizens but who were attributed to a family group, that they did belong in that category, it would be helpful.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We have exactly that, Mr. Sourwine.

Senator DODD. Many of them I think were relatives, weren't they?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Oh, yes. We have that exactly. Mr. X came in and he had so many dependents and relatives; yes. We have that completely.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you furnish that information also with respect to those who returned on the SS *Maximus*.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Of those who came from Cuba on the SS *Maximus*?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sure we have it, if that is one of the Red Cross ships, then I have that; yes. And I can do that, Senator, without waiting for the letter to the Secretary, because this is a document practically published. We have given it all over, and I am sure I have it.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had testified before about the arrangement that had to be made for half and half.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. And this allegation that it was 9 and 10—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, it can turn out that way. The agreement was for 50 percent so-called, but you can have the figures very quickly.

(The information regarding nationality of the passengers on the three ships, as supplied by Assistant Secretary Dutton as an enclosure to a letter to the subcommittee dated April 13, 1964, is as follows:)

During the period December 1962 to July 1963, American Red Cross ships and planes carried a total of 7,847 persons from Cuba to Miami. This group was comprised of:

U.S. nationals.....	773
Cuban relatives of U.S. nationals.....	1,082
Cuban parents of children in United States.....	947
Relatives of Cubans in United States.....	4,011
Humanitarian cases.....	109
Other ¹	925
Total.....	7,847

¹ Includes relatives but not immediate members of family of U.S. citizens and aliens residing in the United States, etc.

Following are tables giving a detailed breakdown for each American Red Cross ship and plane by category.

Persons admitted to the United States from Cuba

Ships	U.S. nationals	Cuban relatives of U.S. nationals	Cuban parents of children in United States	Relatives of Cubans in United States ¹	Humanitarian cases ¹	Others ^{1 2}
<i>African Pilot</i>	1			877		37
<i>Shirley Lykes</i>				1,020		169
<i>Santo Cerro</i>				584		179
<i>Surreyor I</i>	81	158	91	242		105
<i>Surreyor II</i>	43	134	154	307		119
<i>Morning Light</i>	8	15	301	311		120
<i>Maximus</i>	23	82	356	589	3	153
Total.....	156	389	902	3,930	3	882
ARC flights Jan. 1, 1963, to July 1, 1963 (see following table).....	617	693	45	81	106	43
Total, ships and flights.....	773	1,082	947	4,011	109	925

¹ The records of the Department do not indicate the nationality of these individuals. The majority of these persons were Cuban nationals.

² Includes relatives but not immediate members of family of U.S. citizens and aliens residing in the United States, etc.

Persons admitted to the United States from Cuba, ARC flights, Jan. 13, 1963, to July 1, 1963

Date	U.S. nationals	Cuban relatives of U.S. nationals	Cuban parents of children in United States	Relatives of Cubans in United States	Humanitarian cases	Others
Jan. 13, 1963.....	64	17		6		1
Jan. 18, 1963.....	37	50				2
Jan. 23, 1963.....	36	55		7		2
Jan. 25, 1963.....	42	59				4
Feb. 1, 1963.....	37	68		3		
Feb. 8, 1963.....	44	67				
Do.....	10	13			3	1
Feb. 27, 1963.....		1			5	2
Mar. 5, 1963.....	43	40	1	4	7	3
Mar. 8, 1963.....	41	45		8	11	
Mar. 15, 1963.....	33	30	1	7	25	
Mar. 22, 1963.....	32	33		2	29	2
Mar. 27, 1963.....	39	34				
Mar. 29, 1963.....	25	40			26	8
Apr. 22, 1963.....	21					
Apr. 27, 1963.....	31	57		13		2
May 16, 1963.....	27	42	1			10
May 22, 1963.....	11	11	36	19		1
July 1, 1963.....	44	31	6	12		5
Total.....	617	693	45	81	106	43

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1963.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: Reference is made to my previous correspondence regarding the repatriation of American nationals from Cuba.

On Monday, July 1, 1963, a repatriation flight carrying 42 American nationals arrived at Miami from Havana (list A). On Wednesday, July 3, 1963, the vessel SS *Maximus* arrived at Port Everglades from Havana carrying 23 American nationals (list B).

The American Red Cross has informed the Department that the SS *Maximus*, which returned to the United States from Havana July 3, has carried the final shipment of supplies to Cuba in fulfillment of the agreement between the Cuban Families Committee and the Cuban regime. The Department is further informed that no further trips to Cuba by the American Red Cross are anticipated at this time.

Sincerely yours,

FREDRICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

LIST A

The following is a list of American citizens on repatriation flight of July 1, 1963, Havana to Miami:

Cuan, Dolores	Gonzalez, Jeanette
Nunez Soa, Rolando	Oetjen, Victoria
Oetjen, Alicia K.	Duffield, Harry Walter
Clise, Bruton	Fe Mitter, Carmen
Morales, Liborio	Morales, Maria Eugenia
Lopez, Maria Enriqueta	Pitaluga, Alexander
Gonzalez, Celestino	Bacle, Daniela
Pilar Dib, Susana	Montejo, Jose Miguel
Gutierrez, Marisel	Salazar, Carmen
Alvarez, Lidia Carmen	Lopez, Julia
De Antonio, Matilde Augusta	Yannuzzi, Dulce Maria
Frias, Maria Isabel	Alseno Stores, Cora
Stewart, James Manuel	Stewart, Bonnie Maria
Stewart, William Richard	Morill, Euclide Alphonse
Bonetti, Charles	Bonetti, Natalia
Bonetti del Valle, Eduardo	Strong, Crystopher
Strong, Ross Montgomery	Strong, Lilian Luz
Strong, Raymond Lee	Perez Pia, Felicia
Suarez, Linda Teresa	Negretti Ysela, Elizabeth
Garcia Calero, Maria Ysela	Castello, Carlos Alberto
Dominguey, Efrén	De Jeneki Davies, Alvin

LIST B

The following is a list of American citizens who were repatriated aboard the SS *Maximus* which arrived from Havana July 3, 1963:

Alvarez, Susan Rose	Perez Garcia, Felicia M.
Arrojo Arrojo, Joseph	Perez, Juan Francisco
Carrillo, Bernadina	Perez, Maria Esperanza
Ezban, Selim	Perez, Nanete
Fernandez (nee Bouza), Gloria	Someillan de Leon, Gloria
Gonzalez, Jose Luis	Valdes, Celia
Hernandez, Eladio	Valdes, Edward
Kerrigan, Lucille E.	Valdes, Joanne
Lopez-Vaz, Xiomara	Valdes Hernandez, Yousi
Mata, George	Villoch, Jose
Miller, Ruby	Saap (Saab), Martha
Famada (nee Greer), Zoila	

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, of all the individuals who returned to this country from Cuba under the classification of U.S. citizen, do you know of any who had U.S. nationality challenged by the Passport Office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not. I can check that. Each one of these was checked out. I do not have any recollection of any that were challenged; if they were, I would assume that INS would not have let them aboard, because they had a definitive list which we checked out before the INS went down, but if some error was made, I don't know of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know if any of these persons who came in had their passports canceled?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir; I do not, but I can check it, sir.

(The information requested was supplied by Assistant Secretary Dutton by letter dated April 13, 1964, and reads as follows:)

A. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has informed the Department that three persons claiming U.S. citizenship on their arrival in Miami from Cuba aboard American Red Cross ships and chartered flights had their nationality challenged by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Of these three, in one case it was ruled that the individual had expatriated himself under section 352(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

B. None of the U.S. citizens who returned from Cuba aboard American Red Cross ships or chartered planes had their passports canceled.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was there any issue over—

Senator DODD. This will be a cancellation prior to the return?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. Was there any issue over any case of this nature into which you injected yourself or into which you were injected?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall that. These were very hectic days during that time, and as I think I testified before, we had hundreds of calls and inquiries, but I will be glad to check if there is any such case that came to my attention that I was involved in.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you change or override any specific ruling of the Passport Office in this connection?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I had no recollection of that. I will check it, sir.

(The information requested was supplied by Assistant Secretary Dutton by letter dated April 13, 1964, and reads as follows:)

From a review of the records and based on Mr. Schwartz' recollection, there were no cases of contested nationality of persons returning from Cuba on which Mr. Schwartz became personally involved or in which he overrode a specific ruling of the Passport Office.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is your wish with regard to time, Mr. Chairman?

Senator DODD. I can't sit later than 12:30 today. I have got to be at a meeting on a bill.

Mr. SOURWINE. We have arrived at a very good stopping place. I might say to the chairman and to the witness that if we can continue at the rate at which we are making progress now, that we can get finished in two more good sessions.

Senator DODD. I will cooperate and I assure you that the witness will. What is your wish?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If you have this other person tomorrow, I would be grateful to be able to keep two appointments, but I want to cooperate as best I can.

Senator DODD. That is all right. We will recess until Thursday at 9:30.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, you had a hand in drafting the bill to amend the passport laws, which has been submitted to Congress by the Department of State?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am confused on that, Mr. Sourwine. Could you give me some specifics? I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Let me start with this question. Are you aware of transmittal to Congress by the Department of State of proposed amendments to the laws relating to passports?

Senator DODD. When was this submitted approximately?

Mr. SOURWINE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am not aware of that, Mr. Chairman. I have not, to my recollection, seen any amendments to the passport law.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you prepared any amendments to the passport law?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do know that, in my office and in the Legal Adviser's office, there have been extensive discussions and drafts, but I have not seen any finished product. It would normally pass through me for transmittal, and certainly I think it would have been discussed with me. I have no recollection of any such.

Senator DODD. Has such a memorandum actually been submitted to the Congress or to somebody in the Congress?

Mr. SOURWINE. I think we can clear that up with another question, sir. You are aware of the transmittal of a proposed new immigration bill, immigration law?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Immigration law, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does this have anything in it referring to passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The President's immigration bill, to the best of my recollection, I worked on it very closely, does not touch on passports.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am trying to refresh my memory.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you any plans for amending existing passport legislation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There are, within my office and the Legal Adviser's office, drafts. I have asked—this has not been looked at for many years in depth, as I understand it. I do hope that we can do something with these laws, which go back to the Executive Order of 1938. I think there are gaps in the Executive order and other areas, and this is a subject which Mr. Lyerly and Mr. Chayes' office and Justice is looking at in an effort to bring it up to date, but I have nothing beyond that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Aren't the present passport regulations based on the Internal Security Act provisions with regard to passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry, Mr. Sourwine, I thought you said the passport laws. Sections of the regulations today are based upon section 6—the Senate Internal Security Act; ¹ yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is subsequent to 1938.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is there a 1938 order still in effect?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir, Executive Order of the President.

Mr. SOURWINE. You don't think that has been superseded by either the laws or the regulations?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It may have been in certain regards. I know it still is binding in certain particulars.

¹ The Internal Security Act of 1950; Public Law 831; 50 U.S.C. 781 et seq.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you sought amendments of the existing passport legislation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have not sought amendment.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you satisfied with those regulations?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Are you speaking of the total regulations?

Mr. SOURWINE. On passports, yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. On passports, yes. I have had discussions. I think there are areas in which these regulations can be perfected, and I have had discussions, not to the point where there is a draft of changes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you tell the committee where you think there is need for amendment or clarification of the existing passport regulations of the Department.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Without the benefit of the text in front of me, I would mention, offhand, that I recall one area which we have been struggling with right now in connection with the students whose passports we tentatively denied, the students who had gone to Cuba. The regulations are unclear as to the 30-day period for appeal on that tentative denial. They are unclear, in my view, as to the time at which a determination can be made final. I think in drafting—and we have been struggling with that in this connection—that is one area that I have asked my office to look at and to clarify. That is the only one that comes to my mind initially, because it is very active right now. There may be some others on which, upon review, we would feel the changes would be desirable.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you recently sent letters to individuals who made the trip to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did those letters deal with the invalidation of their passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you furnish the committee with a copy of those letters? I presume they are all the same.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Some varied, but I should say about 49 or 50 are the same, and perhaps 5 or 7 are different, but we have those available.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could they be supplied for the committee?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that be the request, Mr. Chairman?

Senator DODD. Oh, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Those letters comport, do they, with the existing regulations of the Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir, on the advice of the Legal Adviser of the interpretation of those, those letters comport with those regulations.

(The letters above referred to and an introductory statement by the witness were included as enclosures to a letter to the subcommittee from Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton dated April 13, 1964. They read as follows:)

Attached are copies of two sample letters. The first sample letter dated December 7, marked "(a)" was mailed or hand delivered to 30 of the individuals who traveled to Cuba. The second letter dated December 7, marked "(b)" was sent to 11 of the individuals who traveled to Cuba. Subsequent to December 7 an additional 13 letters, similar in substance, were sent to other members of the group upon verification of their whereabouts.

Also attached are sample copies of statements entitled "Decision of the Passport Office" which were placed in the passport files of the addressees of these

letters. The statements served as the bases for the letters and are identified "(a)" and "(b)" to correspond to sample letters "(a)" and "(b)."

The enclosures to the December 7 letters consisted of an envelope addressed to the Department of State for use in returning the passport and a copy of the reprint from the "Federal Register" containing the regulations governing the right to appeal the decision to withdraw the passport. This reprint is reproduced at page 1362.

(a)

DECEMBER 7, 1963.

Registered Mail.
Return Receipt Requested.

DEAR -----

You were notified by letter under date of July 18, 1963, that your United States passport No. -----, issued to you on -----, had been tentatively withdrawn except for immediate return to the United States. A copy of this letter was handed to you on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York. Having failed to request a hearing before a Hearing Officer in the Passport Office within a reasonable time after receipt of this notice, you are hereby informed that the tentative withdrawal of your passport has become final.

This determination, made under 22 Code of Federal Regulations section 51.136, was based on information that you had recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179 published in the Federal Register, Vol. 24, No. 12.

Your passport is now invalid. Demand is hereby made for its immediate return for physical cancellation. Please return the passport to the Department of State in the enclosed envelope immediately.

In the event you wish to secure a review of the final withdrawal of your passport, you are hereby advised of your right to appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals, Department of State, within thirty (30) days after the receipt of this letter. The text of the regulations governing this review is set out in the enclosure hereto.

Sincerely,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ.

Enclosures.

(b)

DECEMBER 7, 1963.

Registered mail.
Return receipt requested.

DEAR -----

You were notified by letter under date of July 18, 1963, that your United States passport No. ----- issued to you on -----, has been tentatively withdrawn except for immediate return to the United States. This letter (which was returned unopened to the Department of State) was handed to you on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York. Having failed to request a hearing before a Hearing Officer in the Passport Office within a reasonable time after receipt of this notice, you are hereby informed that the tentative withdrawal of your passport as become final.

This determination made under 22 Code of Federal Regulations section 51.136, was based on information that you had recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179 published in the Federal Register, Vol. 24, No. 12.

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Sincerely,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ.

Enclosures.

(a)

DECISION OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE

In view of the failure of _____ to request a hearing within a reasonable time after receiving the notification of passport withdrawal contained in the letter sent to him on July 18, 1963, by Mr. Abba Schwartz, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, a copy of which letter was handled to him on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York, a determination has been made that the tentative withdrawal of his/her passport No. _____ is now final.

This determination, made under Section 51.136 of the Passport Regulations, is based on information that _____ recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the Federal Register Vol. 26, No. 12.

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,
Director.

DECEMBER 6, 1963.

(b)

DECISION OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE

In view of the failure of _____ to request a hearing within a reasonable time after receiving the notification of passport withdrawal contained in the letter sent to him on July 18, 1963, by Mr. Abba Schwartz, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, which letter (after being returned unopened to the Department) was handed to him on August 29, 1963, at Idlewild Airport, New York City, New York, a determination has been made that the tentative withdrawal of his/her passport No. _____ is now final.

This determination, made under Section 51.136 of the Passport Regulations, is based on information that _____ recently traveled to Cuba with knowledge that such travel was in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the Federal Register, Vol. 26, No. 12.

FRANCES G. KNIGHT,
Director.

DECEMBER 6, 1963.

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Mr. SOURWINE. Did you, Mr. Schwartz, request assignment of an attorney from the Office of Legal Counsel for the purpose of working on a draft to liberalize what you consider the restrictive terms of the present passport regulation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Legal Adviser's Office, Mr. Chairman, furnishes us with assistance in drafting, and so forth. I certainly would have requested their assistance in the drafting of the President's immigration bill, yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is not exactly the question. I want to know specifically if you requested assignment of an attorney from the office of legal counsel for the purpose of working on a draft bill to liberalize the terms of the present passport legislation.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have requested the Legal Adviser to make someone available to assist us with the President's immigration legislation.

Mr. SOURWINE. But you have already said the President's immigration legislation had nothing in it about passports. This question is about passport legislation.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry. Would you just give me the last sentence of that, to liberalize—

Mr. SOURWINE. I asked you whether you had requested that an attorney be assigned from the Legal Counsel's office for the purpose of

working on a draft bill to liberalize what you consider to be the restrictive terms of the present passport legislation.

Senator DODD. It might be that the terms "liberalize" and "restrictive" are causing him trouble. Couldn't you change the form of the question?

Mr. SOURWINE. Surely.

Have you requested assignment of an attorney from the office of Legal Counsel for the purpose of working on a draft bill to amend the present passport law?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have requested an assignment—well, assignment causes me difficulty, Senator. I request all the time, not anyone in particular. I request assistance from the Legal Adviser's office; yes, I do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was anyone in particular assigned for the purpose of working on such a draft bill?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Several people come around from time to time. There is Mr. Lowenfeld, there is Mr. Ehrlich, who have been in and out on this problem of looking at these regulations. I don't know that the Legal Adviser has appointed Mr. X to do just that.

Mr. SOURWINE. No one then has been assigned to your office by the Legal Adviser's Office for this purpose?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly not to my office, no, I have no one assigned in my office.

Mr. SOURWINE. No one has been designated to you by the Legal Counsel's office as the man assigned to work on a draft of passport regulation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No one has been designated. It is obvious by the fact that Mr. Chayes is sending Mr. (Thomas L.) Ehrlich around more than anyone else, that Mr. Ehrlich seems to be the fellow who Mr. Chayes is using for this, but I couldn't say that that was a designation by Mr. Chayes.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Moving to another subject, Mr. Schwartz. What is being done now about people who want to travel to restricted areas, Cuba, China, and so forth?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Most of the applications which have come in since I have been in the Department, for Cuba, have related, as far as I can recall, to people who want to go as news people. The balance would consist of people who want to go for compassionate reasons. There were a few who wanted to go who were students. I don't mean this group that went there illegally, but a few who might be considered legitimate scholars who have applied to go.

Now, in taking those categories, I think I explained the other day that the applications come up to my office or sometimes they go directly to Mr. Manning. Mr. Manning gets quite a few letters directly from news people.

As I explained the other day, he determines the bona fides of a news person or of a publication. As for the person, if Mr. Manning says he is a legitimate newsman, we send an OK to the Passport Office. These letters from newsmen are often answered by Mr. Manning, since they know him and not me. The Passport Office is then instructed to validate.

In connection with compassionate cases, there have been very few in the last months. Soon after the refugees came out, resulting in many separations of families, there were cases of persons who were in the United States, who had dying relatives in Cuba, or very ill relatives, or other compassionate reasons, including separated mothers and children. Every compassionate case was checked out through the American Red Cross. That was done by my office with the American Red Cross. That has broken off because the Cuban Red Cross is no longer in contact with the American Red Cross. The compassionate cases were carefully checked out that way, so the American Red Cross was involved.

A third group, students, maybe one or two, have applied. Some of their letters, I believe, have gone to other areas of the Department. Some applications may have come to me from legitimate scholars. I think there is one at Georgetown who is anxious to go for scholarly reasons. They are checked out very carefully, particularly with Mr. Martin's office.

We have not permitted any of them to go. We have not broken the ban, which excepts newsmen, and compassionate cases, principally. Others would be checked out with Mr. Martin, Ed Martin in the Latin American Affairs Bureau. If a letter had been addressed to me, it probably would be replied to by me.

That generally is the setup as to applications for travel to Cuba. I would say that they have been very, very few in the last 3, 4, or 5 months.

Mr. SOURWINE. Remembering that we are talking about travel to any of the restricted areas, Cuba or Red China or any other—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I had better cover the others then, yes. If we take another area travel to which is similarly restricted, validation is limited to newsmen. As to China, it is normally a relatively simple matter. Going some years back, I think Mr. Dulles—and the rule still stands—established that I believe it is 32—I could be wrong—accredited news agencies would be permitted to put on a list in the Department persons who could travel to China as newsmen, if they obtained visas. There are other elements in the criteria.

From time to time there are some additions to that list, but there are very few. We do get some applications. Another restricted area I can think of is North Vietnam. The only applications I have heard of are those from newsmen. To the best of my knowledge no one has been permitted into North Vietnam, so we have covered Cuba, Red China, and North Vietnam. As to North Korea, similarly there are applications from newsmen. I don't believe anyone has gotten in there.

And there is one other area—Albania. I mentioned Vietnam, Communist-controlled area of Vietnam. I think that covers it. These areas are principally involved, other than Cuba, as far as I know. I will add this: That in connection with China, we are getting requests outside of the news field—the exception is presently restricted to newsmen—we are getting requests from scholars and from medical people.

I understand there was a request from Dr. White, the heart surgeon. But to the best of my knowledge, at the moment the validations have been restricted to news people.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the responsibility of a passport office in this area?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The responsibility of the Passport Office would be to determine whether the person is a citizen and has the right to a passport, and that there are no prohibitions against his getting a passport.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the Passport Office make either decisions or recommendations in the case of applications for visas to travel to restricted areas?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Applications for validation to travel to restricted areas?

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; those recommendations are made in the news field by Mr. Manning; in the student field, which has been turned down, by Mr. Martin for Latin America; in the scholars' field for China, by Mr. Hilsman, or previously by Mr. Harriman. I want to be accurate and indicate there may be—that Mr. Harriman had recommended that a few scholars' passports be validated. I don't know that that has been done, but it is possible that it was done at some point, though no one to my knowledge, no scholar has gotten into China.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, have there been any changes in policy in this regard since you took over? I mean with regard to the function of the Passport Office in making either decisions or recommendations in this area?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do know that I have restricted the validations for Cuba, for instance, very tightly. If a newsman is going to Cuba, and says he expects to be there 2 weeks, 3 weeks, or a week, his passport is now restricted to that period of time.

Prior to that, if one were a newsman, he received validation for 6 months, or I think some of them were for an indefinite stay. I felt, with the changing situation, and not knowing from day to day or month to month what was happening, that we had to have much tighter hold, so that the newsmen are restricted to the period which they indicate is what they need. They do not get what we might call either an open-end or a 6-month validation.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have the changes in policy which have been brought about since you have been Administrator been publicly announced?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; I don't think they have been publicly announced. No sir. When a person comes in for his passport, for his validation, we require the details, the period of time, and so forth. Each one is handled on an individual basis. The press certainly knows that they no longer can get validations which are for many months. That sort of business is brought down to pretty close timing, taking into account the difficulty of obtaining a transit visa out of Mexico.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have all the changes in policy with respect to validations been set forth in writing where they have been available to travel agencies, Members of Congress, and others?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Travel agencies? I don't know of any case where travel agencies have ever been involved in the question of these restrictions on travel to Cuba. There have been no changes, as I say, on

travel to China. It is still, as far as I can recall, restricted to newsmen, and I don't think this is a matter that concerns the travel agencies. The newsmen—I have never heard of one going through a travel agent nor a compassionate case using a travel agent. The compassionate cases often come by telephone to anyone whom the interested person can reach. So I have not had any experience of any application coming in through a travel agent.

Mr. SOURWINE. The question was whether the changes in policy had been set forth in writing, whether they would be available to Members of Congress and travel agencies.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To the best of my recollection, they have not been set forth in writing. There may be an internal memo. We certainly would be glad to furnish the committee with the statement of how—this is a very fluid situation, particularly relating to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. If the policies have changed as you indicate they have, and if the changes have not been set forth in writing as you indicate is the fact, how is the Department's hard-won reputation for nondiscrimination going to be maintained?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't think we run into the problem of discrimination here. The newsmen are people who are either daily in the State Department in Mr. Manning's office, or have their representatives here. They are fully apprised of this.

Mr. SOURWINE. In writing?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, they are apprised because they send an application or they call Mr. Manning and he says this is the situation, how long do you want to be there, and so forth. There hasn't been an occasion to issue a public statement. I don't think there has been any element of discrimination.

Mr. SOURWINE. What I am trying to get at is this, sir, if there has been a change in policy and there has been no written statement of that policy applicable to all in a particular class, for instance, to all newsmen, then it must appear to all applicants and to the public that the cases are being handled on an ad hoc basis, each case being decided on its own bottom.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Only in relation to time, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Whereas, if there had been a written statement of the policy applicable to all, then all would know what the policy was and could see whether they met it and whether it was being equitably applied.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no doubt that had such a statement been put out, it could not have done any harm, but Mr. Manning, with the press there for daily briefings, I am sure has taken occasion to tell the press. I have had no complaints on that, and I believe we saw no occasion. Mr. Manning didn't suggest that we put something out. He may have, I don't know, but I don't think any problem has arisen on that score.

Mr. SOURWINE. Anyway it hasn't been done.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To my knowledge I have not put out a public statement, and Mr. Manning in his contacts with the press may have mentioned it to them, but the problem has never come to me.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware that there have been some congressional cases involving applications for validation to go to restricted areas which have been long delayed or have been the subject of long delay?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir; I know of no—do you mean Congressmen?

Mr. SOURWINE. Members of Congress.

Senator DODD. Who wanted to travel themselves?

Mr. SOURWINE. No; in behalf of particular individuals, cases which came up through Congress. That is what I mean by congressional cases.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall any. I will be glad to check and see who they are.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you recall the case of Willis Butler?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir. The name does not ring a bell. I am sorry.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir.

Senator DODD. If you want to check it, shouldn't you further identify, or do you want to?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Is that the Congressman or the individual?

Mr. SOURWINE. Senator, I will attempt to get the permission of the Member of Congress who was involved, and put this correspondence in the record, but if Mr. Schwartz can't testify to it, I can't get at it without the permission of the Member.

Senator DODD. All right.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have it now only in confidence.

Senator DODD. I see.

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TESTIMONY OF THOMAS FRANCIS VALENZA, CHIEF, SECURITY BRANCH, VISA OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1964

Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and Frank W. Schroeder, chief investigator.

(Mr. Valenza was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Valenza, are you familiar with the screening procedure in connection with incoming refugees, especially those from Cuba?

Mr. VALENZA. I have had nothing to do with the so-called Cuban visa waiver program. We had a special office within the Visa Office that worked very closely with Mr. Schwartz' office on this Cuban waiver, visa waiver program. We were involved in my office, as I recall, until April of last year—when some of my recommendations to Mr. Auerbach were finally put into effect—over those Cubans who were going directly from Cuba to Miami, to Florida, under the waiver program, where they were getting a check of whatever the Immigration Service had in Miami plus a check of the Havana visa files which

are housed in the Visa Office. We made no check of the national agencies. They were the only checks made before the visa waiver was approved or disapproved.

I had been recommending to Mr. Auerbach that we bring those cases into the so-called name-check procedure, which is given to aliens of countries under Communist control; that is, in addition to our files and the Immigration Service records we check with the FBI and the CIA.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say that you have, for a year or so, been recommending that this be done?

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. But it has not been done?

Mr. VALENZA. It was not done until April 1963. The Administrator and our director finally approved the issuance of a special instruction to all posts advising that, from then on, that if Cubans are—well, applying in Mexico City, the consular office in Mexico City should check with the Department and all of the records physically available within the Embassy, and that would be the Visa Office look-out book, our agency representative—do you want me to identify those?

Mr. SOURWINE. No, that is not necessary. What I am trying to get at specifically is with regard to Cubans. You do know, don't you, that there are 100,000 or more who have come in?

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. With regard to these people, actually there is no way to link, make a full review on them, is there?

Mr. VALENZA. None at their home base because, unless we have offices there that I know nothing about, we have no way of checking within Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. All that you could make is an agency check here in addition to what you are doing?

Mr. VALENZA. That is right, plus personal interview with the alien.

Mr. SOURWINE. So anyone who says that there is a field investigation of these people is simply misstating the facts, isn't he?

Mr. VALENZA. They are making the checks as best they can and—

Mr. SOURWINE. But they are not making a field investigation, they cannot?

Mr. VALENZA. No, not within their home country.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, that is what a field investigation is, isn't it?

Mr. VALENZA. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. We have no access to Cuba and no sources within Cuba for such a review?

Mr. VALENZA. We have the Havana visa files which of course, have lain dormant since we closed the office in 1961.

Mr. SOURWINE. As a matter of fact, Mr. Valenza, if an alien seeks to come in from Cuba and he says that he is Juan Rodrigues and he has a clearance or he is seeking one, you don't even know if he is Juan Rodrigues, do you?

Mr. VALENZA. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have no way to check that?

Mr. VALENZA. Only hoping that what we have available to us and what we can get available to us might seem to show that he is the one that you hope he is, Juan Rodrigues.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. What recommendations have you made with respect to security procedures in the last 2 years?

Mr. VALENZA. Well, getting back again to the facilitation program and the situation that we find where, subsequent to a visa issuance, when full returns come in on name checks abroad or here, the counsel discovers that derogatory information has come to light, we find it all so frustrating—based on reciprocity many of our visitors' visas, the ordinary business visa or the visa for pleasure, now can be issued for a period of 48 months' validity. When we get one of those cases where the visa is issued and then there is found some derogatory information which indicates that the alien was ineligible at the time that he applied for the visa, we find that that visa was issued and it is issued for a period of 48 months.

I recommended when these reports began to come in at an alarming rate, as far as I was concerned, I recognize the public relations aspects of the Visa Office—and I am all for it and I do not feel that I am an obstructionist, but I also am concerned with the internal security of the United States, and so my recommendation was, in view of what has been happening—and, of course, that is a matter that some people may argue on, that it is such a small percentage that it would not be worthwhile—well, I feel that if we turn up 1 sour apple after checking 1,000 that is worthwhile and it should be done—my recommendation was that where an applicant is applying for a visa for the first time and he is not known well and favorably in the community or to the consular office, my recommendation was that he be issued an initial visa valid for one application for admission and we could explain to the applicant that, "Well, if you want your visa now, there is a certain procedure that we have to follow, we will give you that visa for one entry so that you can catch your plane for the U.S. port of entry, but on the next go-round you may come in and then we can give you a visa that is valid for 4 years."

That would give us time to complete a full check other than a check of only the immediate records of the consular office.

Mr. SOURWINE. What happened to your recommendation?

Mr. VALENZA. That was another case that I submitted where I got no acknowledgment whatsoever from it until about 3 weeks ago, I was informed that it is now being given serious consideration, that is the recommendation that the first time the visa applicant, rather than being given a visa valid for 4 years, that his visa be valid for a single entry. Well, that is the first acknowledgment that I have had of any recommendations.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long ago did you make your recommendation, sir?

Mr. VALENZA. Oh, that particular one, I would say about 3 months ago. But I did the same thing, I would say a year or so ago with no results, there again getting the distinct impression that I was considered a stumbling block in the way of the facilitation program.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the case of the Cuban refugees, they were only interested in one admission; isn't that right?

Mr. VALENZA. Many of the Cuban refugees are applying for immigrant visas, so there we are doing the complete check abroad here and—

Mr. SOURWINE. You are doing it now since April?

Mr. VALENZA. That is right, April 1963, and we do try to expedite them as much as possible. We are not deliberately holding up their cases, but we feel it is a procedure that we should follow.

Mr. SOURWINE. There are many thousands of waivers outstanding which have been issued without this procedure inaugurated in April, isn't that true?

Mr. VALENZA. You mean the visa letter that the Cubans got?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes.

Mr. VALENZA. I would say there must be thousands of waiver letters which have not been used, where the procedure should have been used—and I assume that the Immigration Service—of course, I don't speak for them, I assume they are checking those people in the States, too.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Valenza, do you consider security procedures with respect to the visa program to be adequate at the present time?

Mr. VALENZA. They are constantly under review—we are not political officers in Visa Office, but we are certainly alert to political changes around the world. For example, over in this new country on the East Coast of Africa—what is the name—they have started playing around with the Communists, certain countries are Communist or Communist controlled, such as the U.S.S.R., Poland, and now Cuba—we are studying this new African country for visa purposes. If it does become controlled, Communist controlled or oriented, we would make such a designation for visa purposes which would mean then that we would set up a procedure for the nationals of that country, for their visa cases to be submitted to the Department for full national agency checks.

Mr. SOURWINE. Your testimony right there is not completely clear, I am sorry to say, as far as I am concerned. First of all, what country are you referring to?

Mr. VALENZA. You are asking me about whether the security procedures are adequate, are you not?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, but you mentioned and started going into a new African country. What country?

Mr. VALENZA. It is—oh, yes, Zanzibar.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Now, are you saying that there is still some doubt as to whether Zanzibar is Communist dominated?

Mr. VALENZA. We have not had a chance to get together with our research people and to get the information that we need in the Visa Office for an official finding based on a policy decision.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you moved toward such a finding?

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir; we are getting in touch with—we have a list of countries that we have designated, such as Cuba, as a Communist-controlled country, and I think that was in December 1960 and since then Cuba has been considered a Communist country for our visa purposes.

However, as I have said earlier, I believe that it took a year or two before our recommendations for security screening of Cuban nationals, as we do with Polish or Soviet citizens, were put into effect.

Mr. SOURWINE. To get back to my question, it was whether you consider the security procedures in the Visa Office at the present time to be adequate. Do you?

Mr. VALENZA. I would say that those that are in the books now, and they are under constant review—where we feel we can relax them, we do, within reason, and where we feel that they should be tightened up, we tighten up—are adequate. There are many recommendations on paper now which have not been acted on, for one reason or another but I am not qualified to say why because I am not high enough up on the policy level and that would be getting into the area of the Administrator's office, but those procedures that are in the books now, if followed reasonably, are adequate.

Mr. SOURWINE. I gathered from what you have said in the last few minutes that you had a feeling that it was going to be a long time and certainly too long before adequate security procedures were put into effect with respect to, for instance, Zanzibar. Was I in error in that regard?

Mr. VALENZA. Well, of course, the wheels of government turn pretty slowly and administratively we have certain channels that we have to go through but, as I say, with recommendations made on my level, if they are examined or studied at a higher level—well, that is something I don't know about until the word comes down to me to take action on a certain recommendation, with refinements in it and comments from the Administrator.

Mr. SOURWINE. Again, let me ask you. Is it true that recommendations which you have made and which you considered desirable and in the interest of the security of the country have not yet been approved or put into effect?

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir; I would have to say that is so.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Valenza, were you briefed with regard to your appearance here today before you came here?

Mr. VALENZA. Only in that I was asked to go up to our Legal Adviser's office yesterday morning at 11 and it consisted of strictly a procedural briefing, I would say: what to expect when I came here, whom I might see and might not see, and that was it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who gave you that briefing?

Mr. VALENZA. Mr. Hoover.

Mr. SOURWINE. In Mr. Chayes' office?

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he give you any instructions with regard to your appearance here?

Mr. VALENZA. Only to, of course, tell the truth—well, he didn't have to tell me that—and if I were asked technical questions I think I could answer, to answer them and, if I was asked for the content of security reports, I would have to invoke the third agency rule that applies, I would have to get such permission from my Secretary.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you told to avoid or refuse answering any questions or categories of questions?

Mr. VALENZA. Well, it was suggested to me that if we get involved in personalities or procedures where I may have felt that I had been banging my head against a wall trying to get through certain recommendations or suggestions, that I was not to say, "Well, I have not

been able to get anywhere with certain people," or that "certain people have stood in the way of my recommendations," and so on and so forth.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you told not to express views about Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. VALENZA. As I recall, I was—it was mentioned to me I might be asked how I felt about Mr. Schwartz and that I should not get involved in personalities.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was it explained to you why you would not be permitted to express an opinion on Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. VALENZA. No, sir, that was an example they gave me of something I should try to avoid.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is, you were not categorically told you might not do it, simply that you should try to avoid it?

Mr. VALENZA. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you told not to give information about security recommendations you have made?

Mr. VALENZA. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you told to try to avoid giving any such information?

Mr. VALENZA. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, then, the obvious question now and conclusion is: will you tell the committee for the record what your impressions are of Mr. Schwartz?

Mr. VALENZA. Will this be on the record or off the record?

Mr. SOURWINE. On the record and however you have been trying to avoid it, you are now directly faced with it, and you have said that you would not be restricted, that you should refuse to answer, although you should avoid that—that is right, isn't it?

Mr. VALENZA. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Then, now, the direct question: What are your impressions of Mr. Schwartz or your views about Mr. Schwartz and his administration as head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs?

Mr. VALENZA. My original comment, I think, about Mr. Schwartz, that he had never visited the Visa Office—of course, I cannot say too much about Mr. Schwartz as a person, I don't know him, but from experience—

Mr. SOURWINE. I don't mean for you to descend to personalities.

Mr. VALENZA. Yes, sir. But from experience, as I have explained, I think the lack of communication from the top down to us, from our Director and our Deputy Director down the line—well, the absence of acknowledgement of recommendations from the bottom on up, whether they were stalled on the Director level or whether they were stalled in the Administrator's office, I don't know, and that has affected my morale, I feel that we are just considered by the Administrator as robots and people that he has no need of whatsoever unless there is some task he feels we can do for him.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, it is true, is it not, that a good deal of the work that used to be done in your division is now done directly in Mr. Schwartz' office?

Mr. VALENZA. Well, a lot of it has and—

Mr. SOURWINE. And necessarily he has put into his office personnel to handle that work, isn't that right?

Mr. VALENZA. Well, I don't know that he has taken anybody from the Visa Office in an officer capacity. He has taken a couple of our secretarial help because they are experienced but, of course, that is his prerogative.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, but there is somebody in Mr. Schwartz' office, some person or persons handling the work that was formerly handled in the Visa Office?

Mr. VALENZA. Obviously there must be.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you have people handling that type of work.

Mr. VALENZA. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. So there is a duplication of effort, isn't there?

Mr. VALENZA. I would say so. But I certainly want to make it clear that he does have the authority to handle that in any way he sees fit. But, of course, the previous Administrators have always sought advice and I feel, if I may make this remark gratuitously and this is strictly my own personal observation, other Administrators—I don't say they were perfect, but they were concerned with good administration and like all good Administrators they valued the advice and counsel of Frank Auerbach who, in my opinion, is one of the foremost authorities on the Immigration Act anywhere in the world, and in my experience it is my observation, our Administrator has not used Mr. Auerbach the way the previous Administrators have.

Mr. Schwartz does not use him that way—and I don't want it understood that I am putting in a plug for Mr. Auerbach, but this is my own observation and he is not giving the guidance—the intelligent guidance that he was formerly giving is not being sought.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Valenza, are you familiar with the so-called cultural exchange program?

Mr. VALENZA. Mr. Counsel, are you speaking of the Soviet or the Fulbright, sir?

Mr. SOURWINE. I am speaking specifically of the cultural exchange program with the Soviet Union.

Mr. VALENZA. The Soviet and Eastern European exchange program. Yes, sir, the visa actions in those cases are handled in my branch and, of course, we find that 99 out of 100 of those people are considered to be ineligible, at least on Communist ground and they require prior waiver of the Attorney General before a visa may be issued. This work is done in the security branch—

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you turning down a higher percentage of applicants under that program?

Mr. VALENZA. Under that program, I would say that strictly on security grounds, and I am not speaking of technical grounds; that is, that a person said to be one may not be a real doctor of philosophy, but on security grounds, we are turning down very, very few—I don't know the figures. I was not prepared for this question.

Mr. SOURWINE. And nearly everybody who is nominated by the other side to come in under the cultural exchange program is permitted to come, is that right?

Mr. VALENZA. I would say so.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what VOKS is?

Mr. VALENZA. I have heard the word, but I swear I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware that the so-called cultural exchangers in Moscow were in fact men of the Comintern, headed by the Comintern

Far Eastern Chief Loitenski during the period of the ascendancy of the Institute of Pacific Relations?

Mr. VALENZA. No, sir; I do know that in many of those cases that have come to our attention, our information indicated there was no doubt about their Communist leanings—and possibly more than that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know anything about Potekhin, so-called Professor Potekhin?

Mr. VALENZA. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. He is in fact the counterpart in the area of African revolution—didn't you know that?

Mr. VALENZA. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. But he has come to this country as a cultural exchanger, so to speak.

Mr. VALENZA. When was that, Mr. Sourwine?

Mr. SOURWINE. You are not aware of it?

Mr. VALENZA. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I don't want to testify here, I am just trying to find out what you know.

Mr. VALENZA. This part of the visa function was brought into the security branch about a year ago and prior to that time I did not see those cases, we had a special branch which was since combined with the Security Board.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Senator HRUSKA. If that is all the witness is excused and the committee will stand in recess subject to call of the Chair.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 10:59 a.m., the subcommittee was in recess, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.)

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1964

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the Department maintain complete files on visa waiver cases?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Certainly, we have complete files on all the visa cases in which there are waivers.

Mr. SOURWINE. The file comes to your office before the case is brought to you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry.

Mr. SOURWINE. The file in a visa waiver case comes up with the case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is that, or a copy, retained after the case is decided?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, that goes back.

Mr. SOURWINE. Then you do not maintain complete files?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. You mean in my personal office?

Mr. SOURWINE. Anywhere in the State Department.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, the Visa Office has a complete file.

Mr. SOURWINE. A complete file at all times?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Visa Office should have a complete file of every visa case in which the Department acted—but I misunderstood you, that does not remain in my office.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any waivers of normal visa procedures granted to alien Communists that would facilitate or did facilitate their admission to the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Waiver of normal visa procedures?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Could I have the rest of the question?

Mr. SOURWINE. Granted to alien Communists that would facilitate or did facilitate their admission to the United States.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't know whether this would be directly responsive. There is in some cases a system of postcheck of some officials, some important persons from Communist bloc countries who come to the United States in certain instances, where there is not time for a complete check, but there is a continuous postcheck, I think—

Mr. SOURWINE. In what class of cases does that situation prevail?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is my recollection it is in the class of cases where the persons may be coming on an exchange program. For instance, they are official or semiofficial and there is a time element involved and it is my understanding that waivers may be granted subject to continuous postcheck.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any paroles of Communists in the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't know of any paroles of Communists, no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, are you familiar with any case in which a substantial number of persons, nationals of Cuba—having obtained Cuban nationality after going to Cuba from Spain—who came into the United States as Cuban refugees?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I want to get that clear. I am sorry. The word "nationality" there—

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, I am talking about people who are Cuban nationals.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Naturalized citizens of Cuba?

Mr. SOURWINE. After going to Cuba from Spain.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And thereafter came into the United States as Cuban refugees.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I believe I supplied to the committee a list of naturalized Cubans who had come into the United States in previous testimony—

Mr. SOURWINE. I am trying to find out your recollection of any particular group of these people as a group from Spain.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, when you asked me previously I was unaware of that, and we did prepare a compilation which we got principally from INS. Whether they were naturalized or not I don't recall those figures or any particular group.

Mr. SOURWINE. You never worked with any group, or aided any group as a group?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I never did. You brought this to our attention and we supplied the data.

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TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1964

Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

For the Department: Richard G. Frank, observer.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, were you asked, at a previous session before this committee, about the case of the vessel *Bahia de Nipe*?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't recall it.

Mr. SOURWINE. You will recall, this is a Cuban vessel whose crew brought her into the United States, into a U.S. port, at least, seeking asylum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall having discussed that or being aware of that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know about that case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It does not ring a bell at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had nothing to do with it as far as you can recall?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware of international law in such a case, where a vessel under the registry of a foreign nation is, by its crew, brought into a U.S. port seeking asylum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I'm sorry, I would not be qualified in that particular area. I have not studied that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Again in the interest of saving time, Mr. Chairman, may I ask that we request the State Department to furnish a statement, as brief as possible, in order to answer the question—which will cover the question I just asked Mr. Schwartz—about the international law controlling such a case? Specifically, the points are: What is the controlling law; what is the customary practice of the State Department in such a case; and whether the vessel, in such circumstance, traditionally or by precedent has sovereign immunity—assuming it is not a war vessel but a commercial vessel—and explaining how, if at all, the handling of the *Bahia de Nipe* case departed from the established custom and precedent?

Senator HRUSKA. That request will be made, pursuant to counsel's description, of the State Department.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We shall be glad to furnish that.

Mr. FRANK. We'll put that in a letter, sir.

(In a letter to the subcommittee dated March 12, 1965, Assistant Secretary Douglas MacArthur II, supplied the following information:)

In relation to your questions concerning the *Bahia de Nipe* case, to the extent there is a "controlling law" regarding immunity from suit of foreign vessels coming within the jurisdiction of the United States, that law is to the effect that courts will accept, without further inquiry, as binding on them a certificate by the Department of State that a vessel is entitled to immunity (*Ex Parte Peru*, 318 U.S. 578). This controlling principle was most recently reaffirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in *Rich v. Naviera Vacuba S.A.* (the *Bahia de Nipe*) (295 F. 2d 24 (Sept. 7, 1961)). That decision, as well as the district court decision in that case (197 F. Supp. 710 (Aug. 29, 1961)), contained a full statement of the law, as well as of relevant State Department practice in sovereign immunity cases. In addition to the issue of sovereign immunity, an attempt was made in the *Bahia de Nipe* case to obtain release of the vessel under title 50, United States Code, section 191, on the grounds that such release would avoid further disturbance to the international relations of the United States. However, this attempt was not sustained by the district court, and was not pressed on appeal. On September 14, 1961, the Chief Justice denied an application for stay of the order of the court of appeals.

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 Mr. SOURWINE. Off the record, please.
 (Discussion off the record.)

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TESTIMONY OF FRANCES G. KNIGHT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1964

Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Miss Knight was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Miss Knight, the committee had certain testimony respecting an order by Mr. Schwartz that all passports carry a statement to the effect that they are not good for travel to Cuba.

I will state for the record that this appears to be a rather silly order, in view of the fact that no passports are valid for travel to Cuba unless specifically endorsed as being valid for such travel, and the obvious fact is that the most efficient and economical way to separate one group into two classes is to mark the items which belong to the smaller class of the two. What can you tell us about this matter? Just go ahead and state in your own words what was done, what was involved, what part you had in it, if any, and what your opinion is with respect to the action taken, if you have an opinion.

Miss KNIGHT. March 30, 1963, Mr. Schwartz instructed me that the following day, April 1, 1963, all passports processed by the Passport Office and its field agencies shall have stamped into them a restrictive endorsement on travel to Cuba. He ordered that the word "Cuba" be stamped or typed in each passport.

We learned later that Mr. Schwartz had also instructed the over-sea posts.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was the word "Cuba" so placed that it became an additional area for travel to which the passport was stated to be invalid?

Miss KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go on.

Miss KNIGHT. As I recall, the Cuban crisis occurred in October 1962, and I had asked prior to the close of the year whether such a

move was being contemplated and no one seemed sure as to what was going on. By the end of March, the Passport Office and its agencies had moved into the busy season and we handled well over 5,000 passports a day—hitting close to 8,000 a day towards the end of May.

There was no consultation or advance notice given to the Passport Office. This was virtually an overnight order. We had over 500,000 passports on hand in Washington and 100,000 passports on hand in the field. It took 310 man-days to stamp these passports, at a cost of \$5,436.84. I point this out in view of the fact that there are over 3 million valid passports in the hands of U.S. citizens without the restriction. In the interest of good management and economy, I believe other methods could have been used until such time as our supply of 600,000 passports had been exhausted.

The whole exercise became academic in view of the subsequent handling of cases of persons requesting permission to travel to Cuba or those who traveled to Cuba in violation of the restriction.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean by that phrase "subsequent handling" the failure to take effective action against those who went to Cuba, contrary to the law and the Department's regulations, and the relative ease with which certain applicants for permission to go to Cuba got their applications approved and, perhaps, the Supreme Court decision in the *Jackson* case?

Miss KNIGHT. I had reference to the whole range of events in this area.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are requests for validation of passports for travel to Cuba or other restricted areas handled promptly?

Miss KNIGHT. Yes, sir, I have seen some of these requests handled very promptly.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you ever seen any, or do you know of any, which have not been handled promptly?

Miss KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Tell us about those.

Miss KNIGHT. I had a memorandum early this year which listed 25 or 30 cases which had been then pending in the office of the Administrator for over 6 months.

Mr. SOURWINE. I should like to see a copy of this memorandum.

Senator HRUSKA. So should I. Let the record show the State Department is requested to supply it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Before we leave the subject of travel to Cuba, I should like to offer for the record a copy of a letter circulated by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, which shows that public notice was given at least as early as February 14 of this year respecting the plans of this group for a visit to Cuba in violation of State Department regulations.

Senator HRUSKA. It may go in.

(The following is an answer to a letter received by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba from a reporter on the staff of the student newspapers of San Francisco State College, the Golden Gator:)

THE STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA,
New York, N.Y., February 14, 1964.

DEAR MR. LINK: Thank you for your letter and your comprehensive list of questions. I debated with myself as to how to most usefully answer them and I decided to set up your questions and my answers in the form of an interview.

It logically followed from your intelligent and succinct questions. You, on the other hand, may be bound to make an article out of it, and that is your own and your paper's affair. But I think that the following interview would be good copy as is, or with whatever informational prose you would add as the reporter who has covered our story.

Q. When and how are you going?

A. The departure for Cuba will be in early July. Precisely how, that is, by what route, through what ports, and in what transport, I cannot answer. Even if I did know, I would not now publicly disclose that information. The facts are: our trip last summer was no frivolous outing; the State Department knew it and thus attempted to stop it and will intensify their efforts toward that end. For my part the point was and is that the trip happened. I think I speak for the others in our group when I say that that concern overrode the diverse queries about what route, what countries, what accommodations, and so on.

Q. Who is in charge?

A. The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba consists of the majority of the students who made the trip last summer. We discuss our problems and are in touch with each other toward the settling of our policies and procedures. There is a five-member executive board which articulates our decisions.

Q. How many people are going? Are they all students?

A. An invitation for 500 people has been issued by the Federation of University Students (FEU) of Cuba. I consider that figure improbable. Halve it and you still have a rather generous estimate. But I think the group will be larger than ours (59). Most of them will be students.

Q. What is the cost? Who is paying for it?

A. The cost for each person is \$100, including a mandatory \$10 application deposit. The travelers and the FEU.

Q. Why are you going and what do you hope to accomplish?

A. The fundamental purpose is to see what revolutionary Cuba is about, with one's own eyes and in terms of the sensibility which interprets that sight. "For to see Cuba today is to have your eyes peeled," as one of us put it. In terms of a travel ban which serves the State Department's own interests while trampling on the interests of those whose honesty and courage directs them to use their freedom to travel, the trip itself is an accomplishment, by definition. So is the resulting consciousness in many cases.

Q. What positive and/or negative effects do you believe the first trip had?

A. I think the effects of the first trip are mostly positive. I did, in fact, have my eyes peeled. Primarily, we were witness to a revolution whose efforts and accomplishments have been almost thoroughly distorted by a mass media whose versions we now actively challenge. We have, by our deed and word, brought this to public attention in this country, as well as opinion and information of what is happening in Cuba. That no North American Negro would ever be the same after seeing how Afro-Cubans live or that a Cuban worker's rent is 10 percent of his monthly wages is opinion and information I consider badly needed here. Revolution is a worldwide reality however much our Government plays ostrich, and Cuba is the revolutionary vanguard of our continent. More people are willing to consider and investigate this than before our trip. We have also brought to that awakening attention the fact that you can't go to Cuba because the State Department says you can't. Not many people seemed to know, or care. In my own speaking engagements as well as in conversations I've found that response follows contact, or exposure. To know for example that there is a travel ban is to ask why; to meet a person who's been in Cuba is to ask what's it like, and so forth. About negative results I say this: I think a large sector of normally straight thinking people have been abused of us because we have consistently taken a radical, active stand. Many who would speak up for free travel or even for the integrity of the revolution itself feel that we are either too naive or too guileful, in any event, too outspoken, and thus they put us down. Mostly, it is a matter of fear regarding the real issues, moral and political. But to freeze at that point is a sad and static conclusion.

Q. Why do you believe a second trip will be more effective in accomplishing your goals?

A. Because it follows that all the issues involved will intensify from it. Personal experience, and nothing but personal experience, is the most legitimate and ultimate source of human responsibility. In this instance, many more people with diverse interests and capabilities will perhaps fuse into a wider movement including travel to Cuba, and political consciousness here.

Q. Do you anticipate any interference by the State Department or any other public or private group? If so, what kind?

A. We consider the forthcoming trip, as was the last one, to be a demonstration of determination to exercise our rights. The right to travel is a basic one and is guaranteed by our highest court. The State Department has ignored the Court's ruling in the past and arrogantly interfered with this right. Through public notices, regulations, threats, and indictments it has created an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. Only guts and resolute action on our part will destroy that fear. Thus, if the State Department or any other Government agency attempts once more to interfere with our travel, they can be assured of a hard fight, one they will ultimately lose. A public opinion aroused by the example and courage of these trips to Cuba, insures a final outcome in our favor.

Q. How will members for the new trip be selected? Is this method any different from the first trip?

A. On the basis of their completed applications and an interview with a member of SCTC. No.

Q. Who will do the selecting? What are the criteria?

A. The members of SCTC. The main criterion is a personal honesty of purpose. The subsequent ones consist largely of the validity and intensity of a person's specific interests or areas of study and work.

Q. How did the SCTC originate?

A. As it now stands it originated after the trip. All but a few of us who went on the trip to Cuba formed it from the ad hoc SCTC which organized the trip. We felt our common experience merited the continuing effort we are now engaged in.

Q. Were all the travelers' passports revoked?

A. All the passports have been withdrawn and are officially invalid pending a court ruling. Recently the State Department requested us to surrender our passports, although we sat in upon our return and maintained possession of them, refusing to permit the State Department to stamp them invalid. Thus we have our passports and they are physically valid. Use of them, however, would constitute a criminal act. There is obviously another case to test here, in that we consider our trip legal and our passports valid.

Q. How and why did the State Department take this action?

A. By registered letters to the students from Mr. Abba Schwartz of the Passport Bureau. Because we violated that area of their foreign policy which holds that Cuba must be isolated and eventually destroyed so that democracy as we know it may be returned to power. Already we see the folly of their trade embargo as France and Great Britain decline the bullying tactics of the State Department. But the travel ban forces that policy on the American people, like it or not.

Q. What are you doing about it? Do you think you will get the passports back?

A. Most of us have filed appeals against the invalidation. The American Civil Liberties Union will argue our case to the Supreme Court if necessary. A statement of support for our criminally indicted members as well as for our passport case has been issued and signed by many prominent lawyers, professors, doctors, artists, and concerned citizens, among whom are James Baldwin, Norman Redlich, Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, Alexander Meikeljohn, and Dr. Benjamin Spock.

About our most pressing legal problems: the most drastic action taken against us by the State Department is the three criminal indictments against Levi Laub, Phil Luce, and Steve Martinot for conspiracy to violate travel regulations and sections of the McCarran-Walter Act, covering exit and entry into the United States with (out) a valid passport. These charges include many counts and hold a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison and/or \$15,000 each.

Do I think we'll get our passports back? I'm a romantic. Yes.

If there is other relevant information you want, let me know.

ROGER TAUS.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you say whether the current handling of travel restrictions, or at least of requests for travel documents with respect to contemplated travel in restricted or prohibited areas is in accord with previous policies and instructions with respect to this general subject?

Miss KNIGHT. In this respect, I would like to state that virtually all of my files regarding former policies, instructions and explanations on former restrictions, guidelines from the geographic area, et cetera, were taken out of my office on January 11, 1963. They were all held by Mr. Schwartz until April 6, 1964, when some of them were returned to my office by Mr. Lyerly, the Deputy.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are we to understand it is your testimony you have been given no guidance at all with respect to policy in this area?

Miss KNIGHT. Well, travel to or in Albania is a good example of the type of "guidance" I receive on "policy." The Department has had a longstanding ban on travel to or in Albania (1952), but there have been exceptions under certain circumstances.

Prior to being relieved of this function, decisions were made on a case-by-case basis with commonsense applied. In cooperation with the regional bureau, we validated passports on a restricted basis for individuals who were on cruise ships, transiting territorial waters of Albania, or for persons requesting permission to visit sick or dying relatives.

When Mr. Schwartz took over the handling of all such requests, he did not follow a consistent policy, even in the case of transiting territorial waters. The results were complaints—I remember one very irate reaction from a Member of Congress. After much telephoning and letterwriting back and forth, Mr. Schwartz changed his decision, but the entire episode was unnecessary and stemmed from a lack of communication and consultation with the Passport Office. On March 19, 1963, I was informed by memorandum from Mr. Schwartz that a complete revision of all travel restrictions was pending and expected to be completed in the near future. This is the last I heard on the subject.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. I finally have this question, which is somewhat out of context but I do not believe we should pass the point.

We have considerable testimony in our record dealing with travel to Cuba by U.S. nationals. We have statistics in our record from different sources, or at least figures—whether they are statistics or not—which do not always jibe with each other.

I do not want to put words in your mouth, so do not assent on this unless you are sure you are right about the answer. The committee has information that during the period between January 16, 1961, and March 31, 1963, which is a little over 16 months ago, the total number of American nationals traveling to Cuba was 223.

Do you know whether that figure is accurate?

Miss KNIGHT. I could not say offhand whether that is accurate.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you verify that or give the correct figure when you are correcting the transcript?

Miss KNIGHT. I am sure we can. Our information reflects that there were 1,746 American citizens who traveled to Cuba between January 16, 1961 (the date the travel restriction became effective), and March 31, 1963. We arrived at this figure by combining the number of validations granted for travel to Cuba (1,520) with the number of known violations of the restriction (226).*

*Footnoted figures are confirmed by Department of State in a letter of Mar. 12, 1965, from Assistant Secretary MacArthur to the chairman.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is, of course, a tremendous reduction from the thousands of Americans who used to travel to Cuba every year. The figure we are more interested in, however, is that according to our information only 68, or 69, or 70—it is not precise which of the three numbers is accurate—of these 223 persons who did travel to Cuba between the dates mentioned had passports that were not validated for travel. Now I say “only,” and perhaps I should not have, because if you look at it the other way: nearly a third of all the people that went to Cuba were traveling without valid travel documents and were thus traveling in violation of the laws and regulations of the U.S. Government regarding such travel.

It should imply that during this period or with respect to travel during this period the State Department has referred 68, or 69, or 70 cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution. Do you know whether this has been done?

Miss KNIGHT. I seem to recall that there were over 200 cases referred to the Department of Justice, but again I would have to check those figures.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you do this and supply the correct figure when you correct the record?

Miss KNIGHT. I will be glad to.

During the period from January 16, 1961 (the date the restriction on travel to Cuba became effective), to March 31, 1963, the Passport Office referred 226 cases to the Department of Justice for consideration of prosecution under the travel control law.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, is it true that out of all the cases referred to the Justice Department involving travel between the two dates mentioned—namely, June 16, 1961, and March 31, 1963—only one was prosecuted? That one being Mr. Worthy?

Miss KNIGHT. I believe that is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Finally, can you supply figures comparable to those I have given and inquired about with respect to the period from March 31, 1963, to the present date, or at least from the end of March 1963 to the most recent date for which such statistics are available?

Miss KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. That again, I presume, will require clearance through the Department.

Miss KNIGHT. I believe all these will require clearance.

Mr. SOURWINE. We will then, with the permission of the Chair, include that as a request of the committee when you are notifying the Secretary of State regarding unanswered questions.

Senator HRUSKA. That may be done.

(The following answers were supplied by Assistant Secretary MacArthur in his letter of March 12, 1965 to the chairman:)

According to the Department's records, 593 American citizens traveled to Cuba during the period from March 31, 1963, and December 31, 1964.

According to the Department's records, 294 American citizens traveled to Cuba without passports validated for such travel between March 31, 1963 and December 31, 1964.

Senator HRUSKA. Will that conclude your questioning, Mr. Sourwine?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes; it does.

I think Miss Knight has been a very patient and very cooperative witness.

Senator HRUSKA. She has, indeed. We thank her for coming, in the name of the subcommittee.

She is excused.

Miss KNIGHT. Thank you, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. The subcommittee will now stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Miss Knight, can you furnish the committee with a list of the passports validated since October 1, 1962, for travel to any restricted area outside of the United States?

Miss KNIGHT. I think we could supply such a list. It would take quite a bit of time and research.

Mr. SOURWINE. I did not expect you to give an answer from memory today.

May the request be that the Department of State be asked to supply such a list or to authorize Miss Knight to supply it to the committee?

Senator HRUSKA. It is so ordered.

(The following lists were provided by Assistant Secretary MacArthur, in a letter dated March 12, 1965, addressed to the chairman:)

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Navarro, Xiomara	Oct. 3, 1962.
Bates, Walter Cleveland	Do.
Martinez, Cayetana	Do.
Perez, Priscilla	Do.
Hopewell, James Franklin	Oct. 5, 1962.
Perez, Mario	Oct. 9, 1962.
Howatt, David	Do.
Belette, Carlos	Do.
Torroella, Carole	Do.
Lallave, Jorge Luis	Do.
Perez, Olga Christina Arias	Do.
Ramos, Trino	Do.
Gonzalez, Elizabeth	Oct. 10, 1962.
Lopez, Isabel Eduvigis	Do.
Cortes, Nora	Oct. 11, 1962.
Sanchez, Lourdes	Do.
Gonzalez, Eva	Oct. 17, 1962.
Oiz, Silvia	Do.
Saavedra, Ramon	Do.
Dominguez, Maria De Los Angeles	Oct. 25, 1962.
Howatt, David	Do.
Breen, Niel Peter	Oct. 30, 1962.
Brewer, San Pope	Do.
Finore, James J.	Do.
Hamilton, Thomas, Jr.	Do.
Hrusousky, John	Do.
Perez, Rena Suzanne	Nov. 1, 1962.
Areces, Feliz Jorge	Dec. 11, 1962.
Armenteros, Carlos M.	Dec. 20, 1962.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Prettyman, Elijah Barrett, Jr.....	Dec. 22, 1962.
Harris, W. Donald.....	Dec. 27, 1962.
Valdes, Celia.....	Do.
Hawkins, James De Loss.....	Dec. 28, 1962.
Hawkins, Linda Lynn.....	Do.
Dibrell, Wendell Daniel.....	Do.
Mitchell, Ralph James.....	Do.
Shea, Robert Francis.....	Jan. 2, 1963.
Edson, Robert Clay.....	Do.
Hyde, Henry Van Zile.....	Jan. 3, 1963.
Gonzalez, Elsa M.....	Jan. 2, 1963.
Gonzalez, Elizabeth.....	Jan. 3, 1963.
Bighinatti, Enso Victor.....	Do.
Saenz, William, Jr.....	Jan. 7, 1963
Griffenhagen, George Gernard.....	Do.
Gaeffe, Wilton George.....	Do.
Lunt, Lawrence Kirby, Jr.....	Jan. 9, 1963.
Fink, Milford Ransom.....	Do.
Norris, Ralph Franklin.....	Do.
Rabinowitz, Victor.....	Do.
Matos, Ruben.....	Jan. 10, 1963.
Ham, Kathleen S.....	Do.
Hockman, William Earl.....	Jan. 11, 1963.
Walden, Harry Ludwig.....	Do.
Moore, Horace Whitty.....	Do.
Rabson, Mortimer Lester.....	Do.
Elliman, Virginia.....	Do.
Cranch, Gene S.....	Do.
Howard, William Clyde.....	Jan. 14, 1963.
Cole, Elizabeth Ester.....	Jan. 15, 1963.
LaBenten, Juanita Marie.....	Do.
Montemurro, Emile Ralph.....	Jan. 16, 1963.
Nichols, Jere Alexander.....	Do.
Seber, Carole Grace.....	Do.
Zavaldriga, Louise.....	Do.
Huey, Betty Ann.....	Jan. 17, 1963.
Lary, Banning Gary.....	Do.
Faulkner, Stanley.....	Jan. 21, 1963.
Meyer, Mathis.....	Do.
Luik, Edith Christine.....	Jan. 22, 1963.
Magarino, Ezequiel.....	Jan. 27, 1963.
Donovan, James Britt.....	Jan. 29, 1963.
Del Rio, Caridad.....	Do.
Peterson, George Gregory.....	Jan. 21, 1963.
Carmichael, Lynn Paul.....	Feb. 2, 1963.
Tunstall, Margarita.....	Feb. 4, 1963.
Baron, Alfred Louis.....	Feb. 6, 1963.
Popkin, Royal S.....	Feb. 7, 1963.
Belette, Carlos.....	Do.
Pena, Walter Svevo Amado.....	Feb. 27, 1963.
Rodriguez, Oscar.....	Feb. 7, 1963.
Lewis, Edith.....	Feb. 8, 1963.
Barlow, Charles Ralph.....	Feb. 11, 1963.
Ross, William Clyde.....	Do.
Fagan, Rosemary Louise.....	Feb. 12, 1963.
Mann, John Thomas.....	Do.
Lucey, William C.....	Feb. 14, 1963.
Winestine, Henry.....	Do.
Torres, Rosa De Lima.....	Feb. 15, 1963.
Del Sol, Mario Jose.....	Do.
Pierpont, Robert Mellor.....	Feb. 18, 1963.
Desmond, Thomas F.....	Do.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Winters, William Patterson	Feb. 18, 1963.
Mitchell, Ellen Jones	Feb. 20, 1963.
Doming, Maria De Los Angeles	Mar. 12, 1963.
Suarez, Hermene Gildo Santiago	Mar. 14, 1963.
Rodriguez, Antonio Borges	Mar. 19, 1963.
Fitzpatrick, John Joseph	Mar. 20, 1963.
Walsh, Bryan Oliver James	Do.
Bray, Aurora	Mar. 21, 1963.
Moskowitz, Idalia Rosa	Mar. 22, 1963.
Donovan, John Britt	Mar. 27, 1963.
Le Mieux, Charles P.	Do.
Ledesma, Tamara	Mar. 28, 1963.
Tapanes, Efrain Santiago	Do.
Derby, Marian Leola	Mar. 29, 1963.
Stockwell, Eugene L.	Do.
Warren, Linn	Do.
Crespo, Manuel Martinal	Apr. 5, 1963.
Williamson, Sheldon	Do.
Crum, Benjamin Cleveland	Apr. 8, 1963.
De La Uz, Mardonio	Apr. 9, 1963.
Bischoff, Donald Brian	Apr. 11, 1963.
Garcia, Josephine	Apr. 12, 1963.
Dabney, William H. S.	Apr. 15, 1963.
Rae, Carleton	Do.
Wick, Robert G.	Do.
Popkin, Royal S.	Do.
Elliman, Virginia B.	Do.
Amdahl, Muriel	Apr. 16, 1963.
Irving, Thomas Walter	Apr. 18, 1963.
McGrath, Christopher Columbus	Do.
Izquierdo, Emma Scott	Do.
Vetter, Mack Rudolph	Apr. 19, 1963.
Standard, Michael	Apr. 22, 1963.
Lawrence, Dorothy Belle	Do.
Lynch, John P.	Apr. 23, 1963.
Cornish, Donald Lane	Apr. 29, 1963.
Essman, Robert Lee	Apr. 30, 1963.
Dibrell, Wendell Daniel	Do.
Summers, Lillian	May 2, 1963.
Uncles, Ellen C.	Do.
Maule, Helen L.	May 3, 1963.
Irving, Thomas Walter	Do.
Galub, S. Gaile	Do.
Check, Francis Joseph	Do.
Spangler, Robert Kenneth	Do.
Schaeffler, William Abegg	May 6, 1963.
Bruce, Mary Elizabeth	Do.
Nalback, Alfred Mathias	May 7, 1963.
Schweitzer, William O.	May 9, 1963.
Guerrero, Olga	May 10, 1963.
Garcia, Fausto	Do.
Madera, Victor M.	Do.
Harry, Robert Lee	Do.
Oberschmidt, Ervin	Do.
Cohen, Dolores Keith	Do.
Dun, Helen Jeanne	Do.
Motherway, Francis Carlton	May 12, 1963.
Miller, Albert	May 13, 1963.
Anderson, Benjamin	Do.
Flick, Bette Monroe	May 14, 1963.
Bruner, Keith Joseph	Do.
Schacher, Maria Josephine	Do.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Thornton, Betty Delores	May 14, 1963.
Kiernan, Ann Cicile	Do.
McKinnon, Lillian	Do.
Alvarado, Angela Juanita	May 15, 1963.
Richardson, Rita Isabel	Do.
Primanzon, Andrea	Do.
Kriston, Barbara	May 16, 1963.
Murphy, Peter Joseph	Do.
Portella, Amelia Rodriguez	Do.
Sigerist, Alfred George	May 17, 1963.
Gaunt, Marjory Elizabeth	Do.
McGhee, Bernice Caroline	Do.
Uncles, Ellen C	Do.
DiNatale, Anna Marie	Do.
Cody, Ruth Iris	Do.
Saint Mary, Edward William	May 20, 1963.
Lopez, Georgia	Do.
Rojas, Edilta	Do.
Arteaga, Antonio	Do.
Northrop, Mary Ruth	Do.
Mullock, John Daniel	Do.
Smith, Marjorie	Do.
Kramer, Kenneth Lee	Do.
Lanzara, Mary Ann	May 21, 1963.
Matairese, Ann Marie	Do.
Baker, Harold	May 23, 1963.
Luik, Christine	May 25, 1963.
Bell, Ruth I	May 29, 1963.
Abrahantes, Ramon	June 3, 1963.
Madera, Victor M	June 7, 1963.
Jackson, Paul D	Do.
Sinclair, John H	June 13, 1963.
Blasena, Catherine	Do.
Denis, Sarah Rosario	June 17, 1963.
Oberschmidt, Ervin	June 18, 1963.
Popkin, Royal S	June 21, 1963.
Elliman, Virginia	Do.
Wold, Albert Woodrow	Do.
Huey, Betty Ann	June 26, 1963.
Boudin, Lenard B	June 27, 1963.
Bighinatti, Enso Victor	Do.
Moore, Paul Melvin	Do.
Border, Clinton Lang, Jr	June 28, 1963.
McCammon, Jeanette Ann	Do.
McConnell, Melisse Elizabeth	Do.
Rabins, Sylvia Goldberg	Do.
Vaitonis, Marjorie Peterson	Do.
Webbon, Muriel Anderson	Do.
Winters, William P	Do.
Henley, James W	Do.
Chis, Yolanda	July 3, 1963.
Martinez, James Richard	Do.
Rodriguez, Manuela	July 5, 1963.
Iribarren, Elsie May	July 15, 1963.
Rivera, Luis H	July 18, 1963.
Sanchez, Modesta	July 22, 1963.
Kovitz, Philip	July 25, 1963.
New, Ricey S	Aug. 6, 1963.
Gres, Cielo Alba De Game	Aug. 14, 1963.
Rabinowitz, Joseph	Aug. 26, 1963.
Lopez, Georgia	Aug ?7, 1963.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Mackay, John A.....	Sept. 19, 1963.
Lorenzo, Manuel.....	Sept. 27, 1963.
Simi, Irene Sera.....	Oct. 2, 1963.
Harris, William Donald.....	Oct. 4, 1963.
Picado, Teodoro.....	Oct. 11, 1963.
Alvarez, Manuel.....	Oct. 14, 1963.
Valdez-Blain, Hilda.....	Oct. 15, 1963.
Cubillas, Vivian.....	Oct. 22, 1963.
Harris, William Donald.....	Oct. 24, 1963.
Donnellon, James P.....	Oct. 25, 1963.
Doerr, Robert E.....	Do.
Hilty, Hiram Horace.....	Oct. 29, 1963.
Perera, George Alfred.....	Do.
Hunt, Francis Joseph.....	Do.
Hoover, John Page.....	Do.
Neigh, Kenneth Glenn.....	Nov. 1, 1963.
Rabinowitz, Victor.....	Nov. 14, 1963.
Castillo, Antonia.....	Nov. 22, 1963.
Arrate, Ana Maria.....	Dec. 13, 1963.
Pimentel, Armando.....	Jan. 22, 1964.
Stockwell, Eugene Loudon.....	Do.
Derby, Marian Leola.....	Jan. 23, 1964.
Henley, James Walton.....	Do.
Castillo, Antonia.....	Jan. 29, 1964.
Perez, Eugenio.....	Do.
Rivera, Luis H.....	Feb. 20, 1964.
Hidalgo, Sahara.....	Do.
Griffin, John Donald.....	Do.
Griffin, Charles Henry.....	Do.
Estevez, Fernando.....	Feb. 25, 1964.
Boudin, Leonard.....	Mar. 13, 1964.
Lunt, Lawrence Kirby.....	Do.
Pimental, Marcia.....	Mar. 20, 1964.
Siegel, Seymour.....	Mar. 26, 1964.
Esquenazi, Rebecca.....	Apr. 16, 1964.
Emmerich, John Oliver.....	Apr. 20, 1964.
Alvarez, Manuel.....	Apr. 28, 1964.
Abrahantes, Ramon.....	May 12, 1964.
Fleitas, Anthony.....	May 14, 1964.
Grillo, Juana.....	May 19, 1964.
Alvarez, Trinidad.....	May 22, 1964.
Parra, Dania.....	May 26, 1964.
Henley, James.....	June 12, 1964.
Sawyer, Juanita.....	June 15, 1964.
Aguirre, Ernest Manzon.....	Do.
Fleitas, Anthony.....	Do.
Gonzalez, Cesarina Lazara.....	June 19, 1964.
Gonzalez, Maria Nina.....	Do.
Harris, William Donald.....	June 26, 1964.
Mora, Rafael A.....	June 30, 1964.
Ramage, David.....	Do.
Harnish, James Lester.....	July 9, 1964.
Larson, Wilbur.....	Do.
Godinez, Tara.....	July 13, 1964.
Martinez, Juan Emilio.....	July 14, 1964.
DeMoenck, Hazel McClure.....	July 15, 1964.
Perez, Eugenio.....	July 21, 1964.
Mesa, Juan Jose.....	July 22, 1964.
Candill, Herbert.....	July 24, 1964.
Caudill, Margorie.....	Do.
Crespo, Manuel Martial.....	July 28, 1964.
Rosenkrantz, Gayle Nin.....	Do.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

Name	NEWSMEN	Date validated
Suydam, Henry		Oct. 1, 1962.
Rickerby, Arthur Burroughs		Oct. 2, 1962.
Stapleton, William Bernard		Oct. 4, 1962.
Jones, Vernon Kennedy		Oct. 9, 1962.
De La Haba, Louis Edward		Oct. 10, 1962.
Henriques, Robert		Do.
Moyer, Larry		Do.
Silverstein, Sheldon Allan		Oct. 16, 1962.
Ganty, Anthony		Oct. 22, 1962.
Hlavacek, John M		Do.
Hlavacek, Margaret Lyons		Oct. 30, 1962.
Beyers, Marge		Do.
Gruin, Fred		Do.
Lee, Adrian Iselin		Do.
Weiner, Max		Nov. 19, 1962.
Maxwell, Neil Asquith		Do.
McConnell, Ben Harrison		Dec. 18, 1962.
Bentlye, Helen Delich		Do.
Gorry, Charles William P		Do.
Harvey, Wilfred George		Do.
Fellows, Robert Julian		Dec. 19, 1962.
Halstead, Dirch Storm		Do.
Schwartz, Herbert		Do.
Scott, David W		Dec. 20, 1962.
Ward-Steinman, Irving		Do.
Estabrook, Ted		Dec. 21, 1962.
Fisher, Raymond David		Do.
Murphy, Michael Joseph		Dec. 22, 1962.
Clark, Robert Denning		Dec. 27, 1962.
McGowan, Joseph Anthony		Jan. 10, 1963.
White, William Lindsay		Jan. 15, 1963.
Boal, Stanley Alan		Do.
Reingold, Edwin Muller		Jan. 23, 1963.
McConnell, Ben Harrison		Jan. 28, 1963.
Belli, Melvin		Jan. 30, 1963.
Wender, Susan		Feb. 4, 1963.
Agronsky, Martin		Feb. 6, 1963.
O'Connor, James		Feb. 7, 1963.
Munroe, Pat		Feb. 8, 1963.
Lohmiller, William John		Do.
Wilson, James Shuber		Feb. 12, 1963
Stevens, Nina Andreyevna		Do.
Stevens, Edmund William		Feb. 21, 1963.
Colgan, Thomas E		Do.
Wilson, James		Mar. 14, 1963.
Blumenthal, Fred		Mar. 29, 1963.
Danes, Spencer Eads		Apr. 4, 1963.
Tames, George		Apr. 9, 1963.
Marks, Wesley		Apr. 12, 1963.
Smith, Morgan		Do.
Weston, William R		Apr. 17, 1963.
Doane, Mary Goodfellow		June 12, 1963.
Mallin, Jay		June 14, 1963.
McGowan, Felix J		June 27, 1963.
Grant, Donald Smith		July 5, 1963.
Buscher, Jessie Stearns		July 12, 1963.
Howard, Charles P		Do.
Robinson, Patricia M		Do.
Silverberg, Eli		July 15, 1963.
Hilton, Ronald		July 17, 1963.
Nelson, Truman		July 18, 1963.
Haynes, Evelyn Cunningham		Do.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

Name	NEWSMEN—continued	Date validated
Lomax, Louis Emanuel	-----	July 18, 1963.
Hagan, Mary Francis	-----	Do.
Good, Paul Joseph, Jr.	-----	July 20, 1963.
Mohammud, Herbert	-----	July 22, 1963.
Killens, John Oliver	-----	July 23, 1963.
Polumbaum, Theodore S.	-----	July 24, 1963.
Ward, Edmund J. E.	-----	Do.
Cohen, Robert	-----	July 25, 1963.
Derounian, Avedis Arthur	-----	July 30, 1963.
Hoover, John P.	-----	Aug. 2, 1963.
Cohen, Helen Anne Kondare	-----	Aug. 12, 1963.
Gres, Cielo Alba De Gamez	-----	Aug. 14, 1963.
Perez, Richard Henry	-----	Aug. 26, 1963.
Matthews, Edith Cross	-----	Oct 10, 1963.
Matthews, Herbert L.	-----	Do.
Silverberg, Eli	-----	Oct. 14, 1963.
Joftes, Saul Eugene	-----	Oct. 15, 1963.
McGowan, Joseph Anthony	-----	Do.
Valentine, Harold Leroy	-----	Do.
Rosset, Hannelore	-----	Oct. 28, 1963.
Siegel, Marvin	-----	Nov. 13, 1963.
Culhane, Eugene K.	-----	Nov. 27, 1963.
Wolpin, Miles David	-----	Dec. 11, 1963.
Gall, Norman	-----	Dec. 13, 1963.
Johnson, Dale Leonard	-----	Dec. 23, 1963.
Erwitt, Elliott Romano	-----	Jan. 4, 1964
Roberts, Frank	-----	Jan. 8, 1964.
Roberts, David White	-----	Do.
Howard, Lisa	-----	Jan. 29, 1964.
Fletcher, John Watson, Jr.	-----	Feb. 11, 1964.
Rubin, Morris Harold	-----	Do.
Gres, Alba De Gamez	-----	Feb. 14, 1964.
Wolpin, Miles David	-----	Mar. 13, 1964.
Read, William Brooks	-----	Mar. 23, 1964.
Scott, Marvin Harvey	-----	Apr. 7, 1964.
Murphy, John Parsons	-----	Do.
Aronson, Allen Jones	-----	Apr. 29, 1964.
McManus, Kathryn	-----	Do.
Shaul, Richard	-----	May 1, 1964.
Pearson, John	-----	May 4, 1964
Eder, Richard	-----	May 5, 1964.
Shaul, Richard	-----	May 12, 1964.
Gall, Norman	-----	May 22, 1964.
Howard, Lisa	-----	June 2, 1964.
Hilton, Ronald	-----	June 12, 1964.
Do	-----	June 19, 1964.
Childs, John A.	-----	Do.
Tolliver, Kenneth R.	-----	Do.
Gerassi, John	-----	July 10, 1964.
Goodsell, James Nelson	-----	July 13, 1964.
Hudson, Richard	-----	July 14, 1964.
Goulden, Joseph	-----	Do.
Winfrey, Marion Lee	-----	Do.
Wolfson, Lewis William	-----	Do.
Stuart, Lyle	-----	Do.
Hoppe, Arthur	-----	Do.
Boom, William Wiscott	-----	Do.
Porterfield, Waldon R.	-----	Do.
Frey, William	-----	July 15, 1964.
Kuzman, Daniel H.	-----	July 16, 1964.
Koshollek, George Par Dee	-----	Do.
Collier, Barnard Law	-----	Do.

Passports validated for individuals and newsmen for travel to Cuba from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964—Continued

NEWSMEN—continued	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Martin, Benjamin Rush	July 16, 1964.
Lerner, Max	Do.
Hamilton, Thomas J.	July 17, 1964.
Barrett, Laurence Irwin	Do.
Solarez, Stephen Joshua	Do.
Cohen, Robert	Do.
Cohen, Helen	Do.
Manschot, William George	Do.
Ringle, William McKinley, Jr.	July 20, 1964.
Geyelin, Philip Laussat	Do.
Burt, Alvin Victor, Jr.	Do.
Romer, Samuel	Do.
Dunsire, Charles John	Do.
Considine, Robert Bernard	July 21, 1964.
Lockwood, Lee	July 22, 1964.

(The following lists were supplied by Assistant Secretary MacArthur in a letter to the chairman dated March 12, 1965:)

Travel to Communist China from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Sherrod, Robert Lee	Nov. 15, 1962.
Axilbank, Albert	Dec. 11, 1962.
Do.	Aug. 16, 1963.
McCabe, Robert K.	Jan. 17, 1963.
Meagher, Edward F.	Feb. 1, 1963.
Durdin, Frank Tillman	Mar. 7, 1963.
Shaplen, Robert	Aug. 27, 1963.
Smith, Charles Richard	Sept. 3, 1963.
Starnes, Richard Talbot	Sept. 6, 1963.
Sochurek, Howard James	Oct. 24, 1963.
Parrish, Wayne W.	Nov. 6, 1963.
Hoffenberg, Shelley	Jan. 20, 1964.
McCallum, Patricia F.	Feb. 6, 1964.
Friedenberg, Walter D.	Feb. 7, 1964.
Chaplin, George	May 7, 1964.
Meiland, Edward	Do.
Cousins, Norman	June 4, 1964.
Karnow, Stanley Abram	June 9, 1964.

Passports validated for travel to Albania from Oct. 1, 1962, through Aug. 13, 1964

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Nasoff, Mary	June 4, 1963.
Muzekari, Vangelia	Do.
James, Seit Chaush	Do.
Stillman, Edmund Owen	June 10, 1963.
Mydans, Carl Mayer	Do.
Andon, Louis	June 13, 1963.
Mitro, Charles	Do.
Stoer, George	Do.
Zoto, Minella Lazar	June 25, 1963.
Phillip, Peter	Do.
Dhosi, Olympia	Do.
Ibrahim, Shaban	Do.
Zoto, Julianna Minella	June 27, 1963.
Zoto, Jeannette M.	Do.
Zoto, Urisidha	Do.
Pappas, Christos Kosto	June 28, 1963.
Christo, Mina	July 3, 1963.
Jacques, Edwin Everett	Do.

*Passports validated for travel to Albania from Oct. 1, 1962, through
Aug. 13, 1964—Continued*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Jacques, Dorothy Miller	July 3, 1963.
Kove, Todo	Do.
Naska, Herby	July 9, 1963.
Naska, Maria	Do.
Nezir, Hasim	July 11, 1963.
Zekoli, Riza Harif	Do.
Yacho, Alush	July 12, 1963.
John, Sophie	July 17, 1963.
Chaus, Banush	Do.
Christy, Pandi	July 19, 1963.
Christy, Sotir	Do.
Miller, Paul	July 31, 1963.
Hexhip, Harry	Aug. 1, 1963.
Pavlov, Theodore	Aug. 2, 1963
Halit, Lytli	Aug. 5, 1963.
Giata, Vangel	Do.
Christy, Dhoxey	Aug. 8, 1963.
Kaltas, George Harry	Aug. 13, 1963.
Tasselari, George	Aug. 16, 1963.
Gogan, Christos	Sept. 25, 1963.
Rappo, Pandi Peter	Sept. 12, 1963.
Kusi, Hysen	Sept 13, 1963
Anastas, Elia	Do.
Sulari, John	Do.
Pellious, Costas T	Sept. 25, 1963.
Giotis, George	Do.
Pappas, James	Oct. 8, 1963.
Boyd, Robert Skinner	Oct. 21, 1963.
Santos, Lillian	Oct. 28, 1963.
Zuppas, Eftalia Nicholas	Do.
Caramello, Nicholas S	Nov. 15, 1963.
Leles, Veronica	Dec. 5, 1963.
Leles, Thomas	Do.
Gogonis, Nicholas Dimitrois	Dec. 18, 1963.
Giotis, George Spiros	Dec. 19, 1963.
Naum, Thelma	Dec. 27, 1963.
Caleshu, Elia	Jan. 15, 1964.
Caramello, Nicholas S	Feb. 4, 1964
Douris, Theodore	Feb. 5, 1964.
Douris, Pauline	Do.
Gino, Athena	Do.
Naum, Thomas	Do.
Nashi, Nicholas Stavro	Feb. 11, 1964.
Christ, Spiro	Feb. 14, 1964.
Bubuchi, Peter	Do.
Santos, Lillian	Feb. 20, 1964.
Sotir, Perikli	Mar. 3, 1964.
Emin, Osman	Do.
Zuppas, Eftalia Nicholas	Mar. 4, 1964.
Santos, Lillian	Mar. 6, 1964.
Gogonis, Nicholas Dimitrios	Mar. 25, 1964.
Spiro, Louis	Mar. 26, 1964.
Tsouros, Anthony	Mar. 27, 1964.
Sheurtis, Minas Gregor	Do.
Triantafylidis, Charles	Apr. 1, 1964.
Grosman, Bernard	Apr. 3, 1964.
Ali-Orhan, Arzie Mynever	Do.
Karras, George Christ	Apr. 7, 1964.
Phillips, Louis Vassil	Apr. 13, 1964.
Vassiliou, Spiridon Michael	Apr. 17, 1964.
Pelios, Sophia	Do.
Zahar, Tommy	Apr. 20, 1964.
Argjir, Zissi	Do.

*Passports validated for travel to Albania from Oct. 1, 1962, through
Aug. 13, 1964—Continued*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Pando, Sotir	Apr. 22, 1964.
Duro, Mina Quriako (KA)	Do.
Douros, Michael Stefan	
Phillips, Louis Vassil	Apr. 27, 1964.
Leles, Veronica	Apr. 28, 1964.
Leles, Thomas	Do.
Koti, Joseph George	Apr. 29, 1964.
Christie, Eustace	Do.
Burdumi, Andigoni	Do.
Mukas, Haralambos, N	May 1, 1964.
Cosma, Katerini	Do.
Treska, Nerenxo Spyro	Do.
Bitsoli, Peter	May 6, 1964.
Christ, Spiro	May 8, 1964.
Poulas, Christos	Do.
Tchiamis, Christos Nicholas	Do.
Paze, Aspasia	May 11, 1964.
Pando, Sotir	Do.
Michael, Eftin	May 13, 1964.
Beqir, Myftian	Do.
Robo, Theofarria	Do.
Millona, Pandi Kosta	May 15, 1964.
Treska, Nerenxo Spyro	Do.
Argjir, Zissi	May 21, 1964.
Kiros, Magdalini	June 3, 1964.
Kosma, Katerini	Do.
Vishnja, Pauline	June 4, 1964.
Litos, George Nickolaos	Do.
Rakip, Zalo	June 5, 1964.
Demir, Musa	Do.
Donn, Michael	Do.
Liebig, Ikbalie	Do.
Argjir, Zissi	June 19, 1964.
Soulis, Constantine	June 30, 1964.
Loucas, Michail	Do.
Bogache, Sandra	July 2, 1964.
Bogache, Spiro Pepe	Do.
Margarit, Perika George	July 6, 1964.
Phillips, Philip John	July 10, 1964.
Cuga, Walter	July 13, 1964.
Bellos, Spiros Gregorie	July 16, 1964.
Suleyman, Zigir	Do.
Millios, Harry Spiros	Do.
Pappas, Vasil	Do.
Nicolaou, Elias	July 20, 1964.
Adams, Andrew John	Do.
Theodos, Vangjel	Do.
Thomas, Theodore	Do.
Simaku, Dhona	Do.
Ali, Emin	July 21, 1964.
Simaku, Mike Nikola	Do.
Ligor, Christine	Do.
Ligor, Peter	July 24, 1964.
Kaltsas, James H	Do.
Manika, Christ	July 27, 1964.
Manika, Krisanthe	Do.
Dhimos, Athanas	July 28, 1964.
Boziaris, William N	Do.
Panghnika, Lefter	Do.
Halit, Lato	July 29, 1964.
Fotos, Demetrios	Do.
Iteliari, Filip	July 30, 1964.
Theodos, Vangjel	Do.
Zoto, Nicholas Gregory	Aug. 3, 1964.
Dolani, Nazhi Sinan	Do.

*Passports validated for travel to Albania from Oct. 1, 1962, through
Aug. 13, 1964—Continued*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date validated</i>
Choutsis, Efrosini.....	Aug. 10, 1964.
Boria, Zoitsa Misto.....	Aug. 12, 1964.
Laske, Anesti.....	Do.

Mr. SOURWINE. If you supply or are permitted to supply such a list, or if the Department supplies it, Miss Knight, would you be willing to indicate on that list those individuals whom you have or had reason to believe were members of the Communist Party of the United States of America?

Miss KNIGHT. I think we could do this, though here again we run into a period of time prior to the effective date of section 6 of the Internal Security Act. Is that not so? This would take considerable research in our files to develop whether or not we have reason to believe these people are Communists.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, I am not sure I follow you—although I have no doubt the record will be clear when it is read, because I know you are a precise person.

I had inquired in the context of a list of passports validated since October 1, 1962, for travel—

Miss KNIGHT. 1962—I am sorry; I thought 1961.

Mr. SOURWINE (continuing). —to restricted areas outside the United States. I am a little at a loss to see how the requests that you indicate on a list of such passports, those passports held by persons whom you had reason to believe were members of the Communist Party of the United States of America, poses any serious problem.

Miss KNIGHT. I think we could get this list for you but the information may be based on classified data.

Mr. SOURWINE. This again, I suppose, would be subject to permission from the Secretary?

Miss KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. May the order be that the Secretary be asked to indicate these particular names on a list or to authorize Miss Knight to do so?

Senator HRUSKA. It is so ordered.

Miss KNIGHT. We have found that the information requested would be contained in the reports of another agency of Government which are classified. Under these circumstances, the third agency rule would apply.

(As supplied by the Department the list showed no indication with respect to Communist Party membership.)

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1964

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. What is being done about people who want to travel to restricted areas? (Cuba, China, etc.)

Mr. SCHWARTZ. People who want to travel to restricted areas must apply to the Department to have their passports specially validated for such travel.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who makes decisions in this area? What is the responsibility of the Passport Office in this area? Does the Passport Office make either decisions or recommendations? On what basis are decisions made?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This matter was discussed in my testimony of November 19 and December 9, 1963.¹

Mr. SOURWINE. Have there been any changes in policy in this regard since you took over?

Have these changes in policy been publicly announced?

Have they been set forth in writing where they are available to travel agencies, Members of Congress, and others?

If not, how is the Department's hard-won reputation for nondiscrimination going to be maintained?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This matter was discussed during my testimony of December 9, 1963.²

Mr. SOURWINE. How many such applications come in, how are they handled, and how long does it take to make a decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The number of applications coming in varies from week to week. It normally takes not more than 2 to 3 days to reach a decision unless there is a particular problem. The applications are handled by the Office of the Administrator.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many cases are now pending for validation of passports for travel to Cuba?

To other restricted areas?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This information was supplied in answer to an earlier question.³

Mr. SOURWINE. Does your office handle all such requests?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you personally act on such requests?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. On infrequent occasions.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is the advice or recommendation of the Passport Office sought with respect to such requests?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long does it take to act on one such request?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I previously stated, these cases are usually acted on within 2 to 3 days.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the longest time such a request has been pending in your office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. What is the longest any such request has been held without action?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have any such requests been held up for as long as 3 months? 4 months? 5 months? 6 months? longer?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is possible, particularly when we have to go back to the applicant for more information, where he has submitted an incomplete application.

¹ This reply can only be understood as Mr. Schwartz' indication of a belief that his statements of November and December 1963 provide adequate answers as of August 1965.

² See footnote to previous question and Schwartz' testimony starting on p. 1417.

³ See Schwartz' testimony or pp. 1429-1430 and list on p. 1483.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is each application in such a case investigated before action is taken?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Passport Office examines these applications to determine citizenship and eligibility for a passport. Before action is taken consultations are held with the country desk officer, the Bureau of Public Affairs, and/or any other interested office of the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who does the investigating? What is included in the investigation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As previously stated, each of the offices in the Department mentioned investigates its area of responsibility.

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the State Department have a list of the so-called students who made a trip to Cuba this summer in violation of State Department regulations?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Has this list been furnished to anyone outside the State Department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can this list or copy of it be furnished to this committee for its record?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

(The list follows as submitted:)

THE 1964 STUDENTS TO CUBA

1. Abts, Robert John.
2. Agee, Joel.
3. Allen, Ernest Anthony, Jr.
4. Allgire, Martha Louise.
5. Baker, General Gordon, Jr.
6. Beagarie, Max Thomas.
7. Bedford, Roland Frank.
8. Berrard, Clarence Charles, Jr.
9. Bond, Yvonne Marie.
10. Cargen, Ruth Bowden.
11. Chastain, Willard Leaford.
12. Chesman, Judith Ellen.
13. Chval, Rudolph Daniel.
14. Clark, Edward Hughes, Jr.
15. Clark, Pieter Romayn.
16. Cohen, Arlene.
17. Collier, Robert Steele.
18. Colon, Manuel.
19. Colon-Ortiz, Jose Carlos.
20. d'Phrepaulezz, Francine Virginia.
21. Epstein, Richard Arthur.
22. Faulkner, Hubert.
23. Foreman, Hugh Quin.
24. Fulton, Sarah Fay.
25. Geismar, Elizabeth.
26. Goldfrank, Catherine Merrill.
27. Goldstein, Jeffrey.
28. Hargreaves, Carl Edwin.
29. Jasper, Paul.
30. Jasper, Nancy Lane.
31. Johnson, Charles.
32. Kerr, John Wilemen.
33. Kerr, Mary Lennox.
34. Kramer, Anne Gladstone.
35. Krebs, Allen Martin and Sharon Louise A.
36. Krebs, Thorsten Louis.
37. Lemansky, Edward.
38. Lenz, Peter Andrew.

THE 1964 STUDENTS TO CUBA—Continued

39. Long, Gerald William.
40. Lowe, Alan Finch.
41. Lustig, Richard Jeffrey.
42. Lynch, Vincent Bartholemew.
43. Machover, Robert Karl.
44. MacLeod, Frances.
45. Maher, Mary Miller.
46. Mates, Robert David.
47. Matsoukas, Avra Matsoukas.
48. McFadden, Carolyn.
49. Moorse, Tania Hope.
50. Murad, Anthony.
51. Newman, Steven Solomon.
52. Perelson, Ira Alan.
53. Pina, Carole.
54. Rosenfeld, Edward Jerry.
55. Rotolo, Susan Justine.
56. Rubalcava, Robert.
57. Rubin, Jerry Clyde.
58. Sacks, William Michael and Karen Helen Brodtkin.
59. Schutz, Eric.
60. Sears, Frances Ann.
61. Seigle, Larry.
62. Seigle, Stacey Joslin.
63. Seltzer, Lawrence Steven.
64. Simmons, Charles Edward III.
65. Slater, Morton Bruce.
66. Spanfelner, Albert John.
67. Spanfelner, Charlotte Maxine.
68. Spinney, Ralph William.
69. Stanford, Maxwell Curtis.
70. Stehr, Marcia Gayle.
71. Stoute, Shirley Enid.
72. Summer, William Lippincott.
73. Torres, Efrain Parrilla.
74. Tripp, Luke Samuel.
75. Uhse, Stefan.
76. Valdez, Louis Miguel.
77. Warden, Judith Ann.
78. Weinberg, Jerome Harold.
79. Wilson, James Roy.
80. Wilson, Scott.
81. Wittman, Jane.
82. Yost, Donald Steepleton.

(See also Crockett testimony of August 19, 1964, at p. 1483.)

Mr. SOURWINE. Has this list been analyzed?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is the State Department knowledgeable with respect to the Communist affiliations or associations, if any, of any of these individuals? With respect to any other subversive connections or activities of these persons or any of them?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; the Department has available to it all pertinent information, including reports from intelligence agencies, on all of these so-called students.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many journalists and businessmen have received passports valid for travel to Cuba? How many others?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Since May 18, 1963, all requests for validation of passports for travel to restricted areas have been decided by the office of the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Prior to that date, the decisions were made by the Passport Office, which has not completed compiling the numbers of journalists, busi-

nessmen, and others whose passports were validated for travel to Cuba prior to May 18, 1963. Between that date and August 15, 1964, 89 newspapermen and journalists and 8 businessmen had their passports validated for travel to Cuba. In addition, in 96 cases, passports have been validated for travel to Cuba for humanitarian reasons.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who passes on these cases?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Concerning newsmen, I answered this question during my testimony of November 19 and December 9, 1963.

With respect to businessmen and persons traveling for humanitarian reasons, my office passes on these cases in consultation with the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you furnish the committee a list of names of all those individuals who have been given passports valid for travel to Cuba, showing the classification in each case?

(In answer to the above request, Mr. Schwartz supplied the following list of American citizens whose passports have been validated for travel to Cuba since May 18, 1963:)

JOURNALISTS

Acoca, Miguel	Kurzman, Daniel
Aronson, Allan James	Lerner, Max
Barrett, Laurence	Lockwood, Lee Jonathan
Broom, William W.	Loengard, John Borg
Burt, Al	Lomax, Louis Emanuel
Buscher, Jessie Stearns	Manning, Jack
Childs, John A.	Manschot, William George, Jr.
Cohen, Helen	Martin, Benjamin Rush
Cohen, Robert Carl	Matthews, Edith Crosse
Colgan, Thomas E.	Mathews, Herbert L.
Collier, Barnard L.	McGowan, Father Felix J.
Considine, Robert	McGowan, Joseph Anthony, Jr.
Culhane, Father Eugene K.	McLendon, Donald C.
Daw, Richard Wayne	Migdail, Carl J.
De Gamez, Cielo Alba	Muhamud, Herbert
Deming, Barbara	Murphy, Jack
Derounian, Avedis Arthur	Nelson, Truman John
Doane, Mary Goodfellow	Pearson, John Edward
Dunshire, Charles	Perez, Richard Henry
Eder, Richard Gray	Perry, Wesley, Jr.
Emmerich, John Oliver, Jr.	Polumbaum, Theodore Samuel
Eppridge, William Alfred Edward	Porterfield, Waldon R.
Erwitt, Elliot	Read, William Brooks
Fletcher, John Watson, Jr.	Reston, Richard
Frye, William R.	Ringle, William M., Jr.
Gall, Norman	Roberts, Frank
Gerassi, John	Roberts, David White
Geyelin, Philip	Robinson, Patricia Murphy
Good, Paul Joseph	Romer, Samuel
Goodsell, James Nelson	Rosenberg, Morris
Goulden, Joseph C.	Rosset, Hannelore
Grant, Donald Smith	Rubin, Morris H.
Hagan, Mary Frances	Scott, Marvin
Haynes, Evelyn Cunningham	Silverberg, Eli
Hamilton, Thomas J.	Solarz, Stephen
Hoover, John	Stokes, Dr. Joseph
Hoppe, Arthur	Stuart, Lyle
Howard, Charles P.	Tolliver, Kenneth R.
Howard, Lisa	Valentine, Harold Leroy
Hudson, Richard M.	Ward, James Edwick
Johnson, Dale Leonhard	Wheeler, Herbert Keith
Killens, John Oliver	Winfrey, Lee
Koshollek, George P., Jr.	Wolfson, Lewis William
Krouser, James Caryl	Wolpin, Miles David
Kuralt, Charles	

BUSINESSMEN

Boudin, Leonard B.
 Donovan, James B.
 Griffin, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Griffin, John Donald

Kovitz, Philip M.
 Lunt, Lawrence K., Jr.
 New, Racey
 Rabinowitz, Victor

HUMANITARIAN

Aquirre, Ernest Monzan
 Alvarez, Manuel
 Alvarez, Maria Teresa Corrales
 Alvarez, Trinidad (Mrs.)
 Arrate, Ana Maria
 Baker, Harold
 Bell, Ruth T.
 Benedict, Nathan
 Blain, Alberto Valdes
 Blasena, Catherine
 Castillo, Antonia
 Castillo, Sabino
 Caudill, Rev. Herbert
 Caudill, Mrs. Marjorie
 Chis, Yolanda
 Crespo, Manuel M.
 Cubillas, Vivian
 Denis, Sara Rosario
 Derby, Marian Leola
 Doerr, Robert Edward
 Donnellon, Father James P.
 Elliman, Virginia
 Estevez, Fernandina
 Estevez, Martina Fernandina
 Estevez, Micaela
 Estevez, Fernando Anacleto
 Fernandez, Elio Mario
 Fiol, Clemente
 Fleitas, Alda
 Fleitas, Anthony
 Gandia, Enriqueta
 Garcia, Jo Ann
 Garcia, Josephine
 Garcia, Louise
 Godinez, Fara
 Gonzales, Cesarina
 Gonzales, Maria
 Harnish, J. Lester
 Harris, W. Donald
 Henley, James W.
 Hidalgo, Sahara
 Hilty, Hiram
 Hunt, Francis T.
 Iribarren, Elsie May
 Jackson, Paul D.
 Jaftes, Saul
 Larson, Wilbur

Lopez, Georgia
 Lorenzo, Manuel
 Mackay, John A.
 Madera, Victor M.
 Mesa, Juan
 Martinez, James R.
 Martinez, Juan Emilio
 Montesino, Edith
 Moenck, Hazel Dell
 Mora, Rafael
 Morin, Bertha
 Moskowitz, Idalia Rosa
 Neigh, Kenneth Glen
 Nin, Charles Thorvald
 Oberschmidt, Ervin R.
 Parra, Darlene
 Parra, Deborah
 Parra, Denis
 Pereda, Anthony
 Pereda, George
 Perera, George
 Perez, Eugenio
 Picado, Susan Ellen Moir
 Pimental, Armando, Jr.
 Pimental, Marcia
 Popkin, Roy
 Portela, Amelia Rodriguez
 Ramage, David, Jr.
 Read, William Brooks
 Rivera, Luis H.
 Rodriguez, Manuela
 Rojas, Edilta
 Rosenkrantz, Gayle
 Sanchez, Modesta
 Sanchez, Roberta
 Sawyer, Juanita
 Shaul, Richard
 Siegel, Seymour
 Simi, Irene Sera
 Sinclair, John H.
 Stockwell, Eugene Loudon
 Suarez, Jeannette
 Valdes-Blain, Hilda
 Von Mayer, Marta Catalina
 Watson, Catharine Ann C.
 (and three children)
 Wold, Albert W.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you recall, Mr. Schwartz, whether you had anything to do with the granting Miss Lisa Howard travel authority to go to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall that I had any personal participation in that validation. I know the name. I know that she is a—TV, I think—reporter, correspondent, who interviewed Castro.

Mr. SOURWINE. Miss Howard applied for validation as a staff member of the American Broadcasting Co.?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; I personally did not—to my recollection—handle that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you aware that Miss Howard had said that Castro was driven to take the position of communism?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; I am unaware, and I never saw her interview. I missed seeing it. And I am unaware of her views.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, may we offer for the record at this time a letter from Mr. Allan Schneider, of New York, addressed to the research director of the subcommittee dealing with this subject matter, and a story clipped from the New York Daily News of February 4 referring to Miss Howard, and ask that they go in the record, and may any comment that Mr. Schwartz wishes to make also go in at the same time.

Senator DODD. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Department files indicate that Miss Howard qualified for travel to Cuba as an accredited TV reporter on specific assignment from ABC-TV, New York, and that her passport was validated for travel to Cuba.

(The material referred to follows:)

NEW YORK, N.Y., February 4, 1964.

Mr. BENJAMIN MANDEL,
Research Director, Senate Internal Security Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MANDEL: I enjoyed meeting you last January 25 at the home of J. B. Matthews. At that time you indicated that if anything came up which I felt might be of interest to you, that I should get in touch with you. Something of this nature has arisen, and after having discussed this with Mrs. Matthews (who agreed with me that what I have to say would warrant your attention), I am taking the liberty of writing this letter.

I am enclosing an article from the New York Daily News, February 4, 1964, edition, entitled "ABC Eyes Castro's Cuba." The interesting thing about this article, written by George Maksian, is the fact that ABC is sending down to Cuba a Canadian producer, Canadian cameramen, with an American interviewer, Lisa Howard.

Since our visa policies regarding Cuba are so strict at the present time, how was Miss Howard able to get to Cuba? Prior to this trip, all Americans who went to Cuba against the wishes of the United States found themselves in a great deal of trouble with the Government. How has Miss Howard escaped this "trouble." The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has investigated cases similar to this one in the past, so why not this one.

Once again, it was a privilege meeting you, and I hope to talk to you again, soon.

Sincerely,

ALLAN SCHNEIDER.

P.S.—Miss Howard has been known to take the position that Castro was driven to communism, ignoring the fact that he was a Communist to begin with.

[From the Daily News, New York City, Feb. 4, 1964]

ABC EYES CASTRO'S CUBA

(By George Maksian)

A documentary on Cuba, featuring interviews with Premier Fidel Castro and his brother, Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, is being prepared by ABC-TV for showing sometime next month on its Thursday night "News Report" series.

Correspondent Lisa Howard, who interviewed the Cuban dictator for the network on two previous occasions (May 10, 1963, and Jan. 1, 1964), has arrived on the island to set up the programs. She also expects to tape an interview with Economics Minister Che Guevara.

The telecast, "A Look at Cuba Today," will show scenes of Havana and other parts of the country, including the Sierra Maestra Mountains, where Castro forces originally launched their revolution. Harry Rasky, a Canadian, is producing the program, which may run an hour. Cameramen are also from Canada.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, I show you a news story from the New York Times of February 13, 1964, referring to an application by Dr. Linus Pauling for permission to go to Cuba.

I should like, Mr. Chairman, to offer this for the record, and then to ask Mr. Schwartz two questions with regard to the case.

Senator DODD. All right.

(The article referred to follows:)

[From the New York Times, Feb. 13, 1964]

PAULING ASKS PERMIT TO TRAVEL TO CUBA

Dr. Linus C. Pauling, winner of the Nobel Peace and Chemistry Prizes, has asked the State Department for permission to go to Cuba to study the needs and distribution of relief supplies for hurricane victims.

Dr. Pauling's request was made known yesterday by Sidney J. Gluck, chairman of the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba. Mr. Gluck, a textile designer, said his group had already made 12 shipments worth \$25,000 in medicines and medical equipment since November 1 and had \$10,000 available for more.

The current requests, filed by mail Tuesday, seek permission for travel by a group including Dr. Pauling and his wife, Mr. Gluck, the author Carleton Beals and Basil Pollitt, counsel for the committee.

Mr. Gluck said a public rally would be held February 26 at 8 p.m. in the Riverside Plaza Hotel at 253 West 73d Street, to raise funds for a planeload of antibiotics and powdered milk for Hospital Nacional in Havana.

The 5-day hurricane last October cost 1,000 lives and no more than \$500 million damage in Oriente and Camagüey Provinces, according to a report of the Cuban Foreign Office quoted by Mr. Gluck.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, do you know whether Linus Pauling has had his passport validated for travel to Cuba, and if so whether the validation of Mrs. Pauling's passport was approved about the same time?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To the best of my recollection, subject to checking the files, the application of Dr. Pauling was refused.

Mr. SOURWINE. Actually not pending, but has been declined?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Declined, to the best of my recollection.

Mr. SOURWINE. That eliminates my second question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Schwartz, do you recall telling us about some members of the Jehovah's Witness sect who wanted to come out of Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; I remember that we did discuss that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know how many were involved?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That there was some confusion—I forget now which group wanted to come out. No; I do not, but I would be glad to check our records on that.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

(Mr. Schwartz later supplied the following information:)

Our files indicate that three members of the Jehovah's Witness sect were involved.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who brought the matter to your attention?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Embassy of Switzerland at Havana.

Mr. SOURWINE. With whom have you dealt concerning it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Embassy of Switzerland at Havana, which represents U.S. interests in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. What decision has been reached, if any?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They were repatriated to the United States on March 27, 1963.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have any been brought out?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; three were brought out.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is this still a live case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of all the Cuban nationals designated by the Cuban Government to come to the United States on returning relief ships or aircraft, have any individuals been returned from this country to Cuba?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To my knowledge none of these individuals has been returned to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who ordered this?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not believe anyone was sent back to Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did you have to do with it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Nothing.

Mr. SOURWINE. Of all the individuals who returned to this country from Cuba under the classification of U.S. citizens, have any had U.S. nationality challenged by the Passport Office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. None has been challenged by the Passport Office since a determination of citizenship of a person in the United States is a function of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and not the Department of State which, by statute, is charged only with the determination of citizenship of persons abroad. As indicated in Mr. Dutton's letter of April 13, 1964, to Chairman Eastland, the Immigration and Naturalization Service challenged the nationality of some individuals upon their arrival.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have any had their passports canceled? If so, why?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, as the committee was previously informed in Mr. Dutton's letter of April 13, 1964, to Chairman Eastland.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was there any issue over any case of this nature into which you injected yourself or were injected?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Not that I recall.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you change or override any ruling of the Passport Office in this connection?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no recollection of this. As previously indicated, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and not the Passport Office, has jurisdiction to determine the nationality of a person within the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. It has been reported to the committee that a number of the individuals who sought to enter the United States as Cuban refugees were detained for security reasons, and that 13 of them were allowed to migrate to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Is this report secret? Is this the first you ever heard about this report?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. During the course of testimony before another congressional committee in July 1963, it was brought to my attention that 13 Cuban refugees, inadmissible to the United States for security reasons, arrived in the United States, were detained by the Immigration Service, and permitted by the Immigration Service to migrate

to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. That was the first time I heard about this report.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you agree that, if true, this is a very dangerous situation from a security standpoint?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Don't you think a Communist subversive or Castro agent who is not desired in the United States for security reasons would be equally dangerous if allowed to enter any of our sister republics in this hemisphere?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you looked into this matter of the 13 alleged Cuban refugees? Is everything you found covered in your answer earlier today?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Subsequent to this matter being brought to my attention, I inquired of the Immigration Service and was informed that representatives of the Immigration Service testified on this subject before the House Subcommittee No. 1, Committee on the Judiciary. That testimony was subsequently published and indicates that it was given on July 17, 1963.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since the above answer by Mr. Schwartz could only be considered responsive on the assumption that Mr. Schwartz intended to adopt the testimony before the House subcommittee, to which he referred, applicable portions of that testimony were ordered included in this record.)

(Following is an excerpt from hearings on July 17, 1963, before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, Congressman Michael A. Feighan presiding. The witness is Mario T. Noto, Associate Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Commission.)

Question. * * * to what extent have you found that Communist agents have been attempting to enter the United States under the guise of being refugees from Cuba's communism?

Answer. To this extent, Mr. Chairman: I must preface it by saying I cannot describe them as agents but I would rather describe them as having leanings along subversive lines without necessarily being engaged in espionage activities or the type of activities an undercover agent would have been engaged in. Since the inception of the Cuban refugee program we have located and actually have had depart from the United States a total of 20 Cuban refugees who either had manifested subversive leanings or would have had a potential for such leanings.

Question. That figure is not the sum total of those in the Tampa detention area?

Answer. That figure of 20 represents 12 from the Tampa detention facility and 8 from Opa-locka.

Question. What is the total number in the Tampa detention facility?

Answer. At the moment, I do not believe we have anyone in the Tampa facility. At one time it had reached approximately between 50 to 60 persons.

There was a movement in and out. They would be released and others would be sent to Tampa.

When the investigation would be complete, and in some instances it required as long as a year or a year and a half to satisfy ourselves that the person should be accorded refugee status, so the population at Tampa would fluctuate normally between 50 and 60 at a given time.

* * * * *

Question. So that makes approximately 20 out of 152,000 that have been excluded?

Answer. On strict subversive grounds. * * *

Question. Where did they go?

Answer. Of all the departures of the subversives—1 returned to Cuba of the 14; 1 of the 14 went to Cuba, and the other 13 went to various countries in Central and South America, to a variety of them.

Question. May I ask this: With reference to those so-called Cuban refugees who are excluded from the United States for security reasons and have migrated to countries other than Cuba, what steps, if any, have been taken by the U.S. Government to inform the receiving country about the background of such individuals?

Answer. I think I may hazard a guess on that. I do not know specifically, but I have a recollection that at Tampa, when we were endeavoring to induce these Cubans to leave the United States, we were encouraging them to make application to other countries who would be willing to accept them because they were unwilling to return to Cuba.

However, in our anxiety to have them leave, we would take them to the various consulates of these other countries, and at that time it was made known to the various consulates why we were trying to have them leave and why we were trying to induce them to make application to these other countries. So that I am quite sure that the consulate in this country was made aware of the background or of the reasons that the Service was pressing for their removal to these other countries.

Question. You may proceed.

Answer. I am trying to pick up where we left off before the questions.

Question. You had finished framing up the steps of separation into Opa-locka and had gone into an explanation of the Tampa operation, and from there we had stopped.

Answer. Another period that is pertinent to the processing began on October 22 or 23, 1962, when the United States placed a quarantine around the island of Cuba. At that time the flights from Havana to Miami were discontinued.

Since that date there have been no flights to the United States or movement of refugees from Cuba to the United States other than those that were placed on vessels or planes under the sponsorship of the American Red Cross.

* * * * *

Question. Would you go into detail as to the manner in which we checked those. I assume you are building to that point.

Answer. Yes, sir. The processing of those refugees arriving on Red Cross vessels and on Red Cross planes has been substantially the same, to the extent that the names of the persons arriving were furnished to the American Government via the Swiss Embassy in Havana, at least not less than 1 week prior to the embarkation from Havana to the United States.

Upon receipt from the Swiss Embassy of the list of persons, the State Department furnishes them directly to the Service at Miami and again the names of the applicants are checked through the Service index, through the Immigration and Naturalization Service lookout system, and they are checked or furnished to the FBI, CIA, and other pertinent agencies for any information which those agencies may have concerning the proposed refugee.

When the list has been checked and is returned by the State Department to the Swiss Embassy, at that point the Swiss Embassy is furnished with a list of those persons who are authorized for embarkation in Havana to Miami or wherever the ship may be destined.

Arrangements have been made whereby U.S. immigration inspectors go to Havana and examine the refugees prior to embarkation. They check the refugee as against the list that had previously been furnished by the State Department through the Swiss Embassy in Havana as having been approved for embarkation. If the identity of the person is satisfactorily established as being the same, the person is permitted to embark.

* * * * *

Question. Was there any nonconcurrence in that particular area so that I may follow Mr. Poff's thinking as he developed it?

Answer. I am almost certain that there were rejects, but I do not have the number.

* * * * *

*** Upon arrival of the ship or aircraft in the United States, each applicant has been again rechecked against the Caribbean index, against the Service lookout, and certain information extracted from them by the Service and by other agencies of the Government, the FBI, CIA, and in turn examined further in order to ascertain whether or not there is any background information that would be of interest to our Government either from an intelligence viewpoint or

from a viewpoint of assisting the Government to determine whether or not these people were properly granted their status of refugees.

* * * * *

Question. Are these people coming from Cuba fingerprinted?

Answer. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Each person is fingerprinted and photographed.

* * * * *

Question. I think you told us how many persons were detained by the Service since the flow of Cuban refugees began because of exclusion for security reasons. It was about 20; was it?

Answer. Twenty for subversive reasons. I may add just for the committee's information, Mr. Chairman, to round out the picture, there have been other subversives that we have held who were involuntary arrivals to the United States. These were people who were either forced to come to the United States on a small vessel or on a plane and who were pro-Castroites and desired to return, and we detained them until arrangements were made to satisfactorily return them back to Cuba.

Question. How many of those entering under the so-called exchange program have been detained by the Service for security reasons?

Answer. A total of 20 have been detained and were deported from the United States. I do not have the exact number of persons who were detained on suspicion. There have been, as I said previously, a number of people who have been held at Tampa for varying periods for further investigation for subversive reasons, but which eventually were clarified and they were released from Tampa and permitted to be given refugee status. I do not have that number.

* * * * *

Question. I wanted specifically to know how many were detained for subversive reasons among the exchange groups.

Answer. I do not have that data available * * *. I will furnish that to the committee.

* * * * *

Question. Would that information include the total number that came in since October 22 and total number excluded for any reason since October 22, and specifically for subversive reasons?

Answer. I can furnish now a portion of that answer as to the number of Cuban refugees who have arrived since the quarantine. As of July 11, 1963, 6,051 had arrived via Red Cross ships and 2,044 of which 1,102 were Bay of Pigs prisoners or Cuban refugees who arrived by Red Cross planes; that would be a grand total of 8,095 Cuban refugees who arrived.

(The information supplied follows:)

"The number of Cuban refugees arriving in the United States since October 22, 1962, who have been detained, is as follows: 9 for subversive reasons, and 42 for other than subversive reasons.

"The disposition, or present status, of the nine who have been detained for subversive reasons, follows: four returned to Cuba; three excluded and paroled pending completion of full investigation, which is now in progress; one released from detention and paroled upon completion of interrogation and inquiry; and one presently in detention.

"The 42 others were detained following their return to the United States after having participated in raids on Cuba. All have been released from detention and paroled."

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you recall, sir, being asked about furnishing the committee with a list of persons born elsewhere than in Cuba who entered the United States as Cuban refugees?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, I do recall that. If my recollection is correct, I think we furnished whatever we had, but I could check that again.

Mr. SOURWINE. Your recollection is that you did furnish a list of these people?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, my recollection is that that was something we had to get from the INS—Immigration and Naturalization Service. I do not recall what material we got.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I have here such a list, and a letter of transmittal furnishing it, in response to a letter from the chairman, a copy of which is also here.

The material was transmitted by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and it does show the names and country of birth and date of birth of the individuals who came to this country from Cuba as Cuban refugees, who were born in other countries.

May this go in the record at this point?

Senator DODD. Yes.

(The material referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1963.

Mr. RAYMOND F. FARRELL,
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: Do your records indicate that any of the Cuban nationals entering the United States this year had countries of origin (birth) other than Cuba? If so, how many? Would it be possible to obtain a list of these?

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1963.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee,
Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of July 17, 1963, regarding Cuban nationals.

Records have been located relating to 268 Cuban nationals, born in countries other than Cuba, who entered the United States this year, from Cuba. A list, furnishing their names and showing country and date of birth, is attached.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND F. FARRELL, Commissioner.

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth
Acosta Torres, Julia	Key West, Fla.	Oct. 6, 1917
Alonso Gancedo, Argellina	Spain	Oct. 11, 1905
Alonso Perez, Carmen	do	June 12, 1914
Alonso Boves, Jose	do	Jan. 1, 1884
Alonso San Miguel, Jose R.	do	Dec. 24, 1905
Aliute Seco, Mario	do	Aug. 25, 1917
Arrendondo del Corral, Mercedes	United States	Sept. 24, 1898
Artime Garcia, Juan	Spain	Nov. 24, 1895
Beusison Farhi, Berta	Turkey	Feb. 8, 1894
Boverizo Pico, Aurelia	Spain	Feb. 11, 1899
Cabanelas Fernandez, Asuncion	do	June 24, 1883
Carbonell Pages, Rosendo	do	July 7, 1906
Company Ferret, Mercedes	do	Apr. 27, 1913
Franco Tacuni, Israel	Turkey	Feb. 8, 1894
Garcia Gonzalez, Jose	Spain	June 4, 1904
Garcia Pena, Manuela	do	Jan. 25, 1908
Gonzalez Ruiz, Fernando	do	Aug. 22, 1901
Gonzalez Suarez, Maria	do	Mar. 6, 1909
Gonzalez Gonzalez, Sixto	do	Mar. 27, 1894
Goser Graemberg, Berta	Russia	July 8, 1914
Guitian Rouco, Angela	Spain	May 5, 1888
Israelit Ruchalter, Jacobo	Poland	Jan. 6, 1907
Banga-Rodriguez, Bernardino	Spain	May 20, 1899
Soriano-Gil, Maria	do	July 7, 1892
Velazuela-Perez, Manuel	do	Nov. 7, 1907
Beltran-Bustamante, Clara Luz	Costa Rica	Sept. 15, 1939
Martinez-Rodriguez, Antonio	Spain	Nov. 18, 1895

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth
Alba-Perez, Teresa	Spain	Dec. 10, 1897
Bustamante-Mata, Rosa	Costa Rica	Mar. 16, 1913
Jimenez-Jimenez, Ruperto	Spain	Mar. 27, 1906
Garcia-Sanchez, Maria Josefa	do	Feb. 16, 1904
Canales y Pellon, Sofia	do	Sept. 30, 1897
Seage-Rodriguez, Benigno	do	July 1, 1888
Carballo y Corral, Domingo	do	Dec. 12, 1899
Block, Benjamin	Poland	Dec. 3, 1894
Duran-Perez, Jose Maria	Spain	Mar. 4, 1903
Bender, Sara	Poland	Aug. 29, 1904
Garcia, Antonino	Spain	July 6, 1903
Veyn-Prohens, Antonio	do	Mar. 13, 1902
Acebo-Prado, Maria Sagaria	do	Sept. 5, 1903
Moreira-Blanco, Domingo	do	Oct. 2, 1879
Maza-Garcia, Caridad	do	Apr. 24, 1890
Litovich-Perlmuther, David	Lithuania	Apr. 12, 1924
Peremulter-Peremulter, Sara	do	Aug. 2, 1898
Leorza Juzgado, Luis M.	Spain	Jan. 16, 1909
Lopez Miranda, Garcia, Louisiana	United States	May 4, 1928
Mendez Freeman, Elaine	do	May 9, 1915
Montoliu Garcia, Consueloa	Spain	Sept. 5, 1879
Munoz Ordenez, Rosa	Colombia	Oct. 19, 1909
Pena Lopez, Serafin	Spain	Apr. 23, 1906
Percal Reitkop, Mana	Poland	Apr. 9, 1909
Pozo del Villar, Enriqueta F	Colombia	Oct. 14, 1891
Pou Iglesias, Consuelo	Spain	Feb. 22, 1884
Puente Matalobas, Herminia	do	Sept. 8, 1904
Rex Rodriguez, Arturo Augusto	Mexico	Nov. 6, 1903
Rodriguez Martin, Manuela	Spain	May 10, 1909
Rodriguez Ponce de Leon, Stella	United States	July 4, 1898
Sanchez Conde, Jose	Spain	Nov. 5, 1878
Serna de la Flor, Antonio	do	Mar. 30, 1902
Si Chi, Pedro	China	June 12, 1919
Sureda Oliver, Antonio	Spain	May 22, 1914
Veiga Carrera, Isabel	do	Feb. 26, 1904
Rodriguez-Vazquez, Victoria	do	Sept. 30, 1893
Wasersztejn, Szmil	Poland	Dec. 11, 1922
Goldwasser-Turnowaska, Rachele	do	Apr. 27, 1931
Dick Aizen, Shifra	do	Dec. 28, 1924
Suarez-Garcia, Jose	Spain	Aug. 17, 1905
Lopez-Pardo, Obdulia	do	Sept. 8, 1902
Brana-Casero, Francisco	do	Oct. 4, 1902
Prado-Aladro, Francisco	do	June 4, 1901
Wyss-Billeter, Wolfgang Hans	Switzerland	Jan. 25, 1901
Valdes-Suarez, Maria J	Spain	Aug. 30, 1875
Perez Corrales, Luis	do	Aug. 19, 1902
Castellanos Santana, Carmen	do	Oct. 24, 1916
Barcela Lopez, Manuel	do	July 16, 1911
Torres Posada, Ynigo	do	Mar. 28, 1930
Kesep Curi, Elias	Lebanon	Aug. 15, 1915
Hong (Jong) Wong, Rolando	China	Jan. 19, 1930
Mah Chong, Carlos	do	Feb. 15, 1900
Yi, Alfredo aka Yi Ham	do	Sept. 10, 1901
Vicente Hernandez, Belisario	Spain	Aug. 28, 1910
Werda, Abraham	Poland	Sept. 8, 1907
Yu Shu Pak	China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 1, 1900
Zalacain Llano, Fernando	Spain	May 30, 1905
Moran y Flores, Irma	Peru	May 28, 1928
Achong Jam, Rafael	China	Oct. 23, 1911
Battle Canas, Jose	Spain	Aug. 25, 1892
Bech Albert, Maria	do	July 11, 1908
Farah Amed, Antonio	Bahamas	Feb. 2, 1904
Figuero Antonez, Fernando	Key West, Fla	Oct. 24, 1882
Fernandez Perez, Juan A	Spain	Nov. 14, 1910
Fuentes Silveira, Jose	Canary Islands	Jan. 28, 1918
Garcia De Paz, Vicente	do	Oct. 27, 1881
Gomez y Brito, Antonio	Canary Islands	June 13, 1874
Gaute Diaz, Obdulia	Spain	Sept. 13, 1909
Garrido Alvarez, Armando	do	Jan. 1, 1906
Kerr Simon, Walter	Denmark	Nov. 19, 1892
Lippal, Emery	Hungary	Feb. 22, 1906
Lopez Rodriguez, Pedro	Spain	Jan. 1, 1892
Loth Leclerc, Susana	France	Aug. 6, 1898
Montes Del, Anibal	Spain	Oct. 9, 1902
Monzon Benitez, Francisco	do	do
Mata Lopez, Manuel	do	Oct. 30, 1891
Sanchez Garcia, Marcos	do	Sept. 6, 1914
Shu Kam Fuk	China (Hong Kong)	June 1, 1937
Villa-Giro, Carlos E	United States	Oct. 25, 1913
Acra Yanez, Vicente	Spain	Jan. 29, 1911
Aladro Gallinar, Ana	do	Apr. 13, 1908
Arduara Corral, Arturo	do	Jan. 18, 1900
Arguelles Felguereso, Olvida	do	Oct. 25, 1914

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth
Arias Fernandez, Jose Luis	Spain	Jan. 11, 1908
Alvarez Esledo, Maria	United States	July 16, 1886
Choy Leon, Jose	China	Oct. 14, 1918
Diaz Garcia, Alvaro	Spain	Jan. 05, 1911
Esquenaz Machoro, Venecia	Turkey	Sept. 15, 1906
Fernandez Villar, Jose	Spain	Apr. 29, 1903
Fernandez Fernandez, Maria	do	Aug. 15, 1903
Fernandez Rodriguez, Maria	do	Jan. 07, 1902
Garcia Fernandez, Aurelio	do	Jan. 01, 1906
Gomez Pelayo, Maria	do	Mar. 15, 1883
Gonzalez Fernandez, Francisco	do	Aug. 14, 1908
Gonzalez Alonso, Blas	do	Jan. 04, 1903
Gonzalez Rodriguez, Maria del Pino	do	Jan. 11, 1910
Gonzalez Alvarez, Teofilo	Argentina	Nov. 03, 1913
Hong Pou, Louk	China	Jan. 04, 1934
Lopez Martinez, Antonio	Spain	Apr. 12, 1891
Martin Garcia, Francisco	do	Dec. 08, 1913
Mayub Dayub, Amado	Syria	Apr. 12, 1908
Mendez Diaz, Jose	Spain	July 22, 1908
Navia Rodriguez, Jose	do	Feb. 4, 1885
Tero Pierret, Carmen	United States	Aug. 11, 1918
Otero Gonzalez, Maria	Spain	May 10, 1916
Obrador Pujol, Andres	do	Feb. 12, 1900
Pinto Grumberg, Moises	Turkey	June 14, 1916
Perez Castano, Ermitas	Spain	Apr. 24, 1895
Rodriguez Barrio, Serafin	do	Oct. 23, 1912
San Emeterio Boudet, Francisco	do	Feb. 6, 1898
San Emeterio Setien, Froilan	do	July 25, 1911
San Emeterio Setien, Arsenio	do	May 4, 1917
San Emeterio Setien, Fermin	do	Nov. 6, 1912
Sem Mfanad, Abelardo Elias	Syria	July 27, 1906
Suarez Fernandez, Francisco	Spain	July 1, 1890
Vidal Cubellier, Nieves	do	July 16, 1890
Yapur Abigantus, Faride	Lebanon	May 10, 1888
Ydo Amo, Yuda	Turkey	Jan. 5, 1901
Yu, Yeck—Aka Yu, Jorge	China	June 5, 1918
Zamorano Bloy, Alberto	Argentina	May 18, 1914
Dib Nagest, Miguel	Syria	Jan. 8, 1903
Harrigan Batista, Andrea	Santo Domingo	Oct. 18, 1921
Yannuzzi Simurro, Vincenzo	Italy	Jan. 1, 1915
Fuentes Planas, Jos. R	United States	Dec. 4, 1934
Cueva Escalada, Nieves	Spain	Aug. 5, 1908
Estrada Corripio, Maria M	do	Mar. 29, 1929
Farina Fernandez, Manuela	do	May 12, 1907
Lopez Arias, Nicasio	do	Nov. 16, 1904
Montero Marin, Julia	do	Mar. 8, 1918
Shris Lumeras, Andres	do	Feb. 11, 1917
Formoso Pita, Jose Maria	do	Feb. 15, 1904
Mayor Deb, Jorge	Lebanon	May 14, 1901
Martinez Moya, Isabel Francisca	United States	Oct. 11, 1869
Daboul Deb, Hanna	Lebanon	Sept. 22, 1903
Monzon Aguirre Perez, Juanita	United States	Aug. 24, 1877
Korensztein Herz, Leib	Poland	May 23, 1912
Szocherman, Ryuka	do	Dec. 6, 1916
Arias, Hechevarria, Antonio	Spain	Mar. 2, 1902
Higuera-Haedo, Manuel	do	Mar. 9, 1909
Hamra Levy, Habibe	Syria	June 30, 1913
Jrade Jade, Sion	do	July 15, 1902
Rea-Villazon, Basilio	Spain	July 3, 1900
Fernandez-Santiero, Jose	do	Aug. 28, 1912
Rodriguez-Morales, Guillermo	do	June 26, 1911
Alvarez de La Riva, Margarita	do	June 7, 1899
Alonso-Alonso, Pedro	do	May 20, 1893
Vidal y Serra, Manuela	do	July 14, 1882
Garcia-Pardo, Carmen	do	Nov. 19, 1900
Sanz-Sanchez-Escribano, Fernando	do	Aug. 26, 1913
Soto-Junco, Lorenzo	do	Apr. 17, 1903
Monestina Del Valle, Palmira	do	June 9, 1900
Garcia y Rivero, Delfina	do	July 7, 1895
Panlago-Rosas, Dionisio	do	May 27, 1908
Carballo-Ferrero, Victoriano	do	May 5, 1927
Martinez-De Campos-Santos, Fernando	do	July 5, 1903
Garcia-Rodriguez, Francisco	do	Sept. 30, 1881
Gonzales-Alvarez, Sara	do	Mar. 7, 1897
Boros-Pena, Dulce	do	Mar. 22, 1922
Penarroya-Barbera, Auerora	do	Mar. 5, 1906
Vazquez-Suarez, Encarnacion	do	Oct. 18, 1915
Martinez-Rujan, Juan	do	Sept. 15, 1897
Lage-Cantos, Maria	do	Mar. 31, 1988
Munne y Garcia de Andrina, Maria	do	May 16, 1895
Lorigado, Emerita	do	Sept. 24, 1917
Fontal y Mourelo, Carmen	do	Oct. 10, 1915
Valero-Asensio, Maria	do	Feb. 21, 1913
Vallalta-Llompart, Luis	do	Aug. 21, 1902

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth
Rachman, Isaac	Lithuania	Oct. 16, 1904
Mandel y Te-Jafe, Resia	do	Dec. 1, 1904
Havio-Levy, Victoria	Turkey	Sept. 27, 1889
Revuelta-Rubio, Jose	Spain	Oct. 13, 1901
Tamargo-Lopez, Angel	do	Sept. 24, 1902
Carballo-Romero, Celestino	do	Feb. 7, 1907
Cenal-Vasquez, Antonia	do	May 26, 1890
Mosquera-Sanchez, Francisco	do	Sept. 3, 1890
Blanco-Fernandez, Jesusa	do	June 4, 1904
Celaya-Cendoya, Gracian	do	Sept. 5, 1886
Otero-Yanez, Maria	do	Apr. 11, 1911
Teichmuller, Otto	Germany	Jan. 22, 1904
Mendez-Mendez, Avelino	Spain	Jan. 12, 1916
Lorenzo-Rivera, Francisca	do	June 9, 1927
Azicri-Behar, Calo	Turkey	Apr. 2, 1901
Millares-Pensado, Joaquina	Spain	Oct. 1, 1906
Alonso-Garcia, Manuel	do	Oct. 1, 1903
Garcia-Cuervo, Fernando	do	Apr. 15, 1881
Gonzalez-Fernandez, Faustino	do	Oct. 3, 1912
Gonzalez y Diaz, Juliana	do	Feb. 17, 1888
Perez-Diego, Sergio	do	July 11, 1930
Hernandez-Garcia, Baldemero	do	Dec. 8, 1905
Videira-de los Santos, Candido A.	Portugal	Oct. 4, 1904
Priede-Martinez, Robustiano	Spain	Oct. 3, 1898
Diaz-Rodriguez, Manuel	do	Mar. 19, 1913
Gonzales-Gutierrez, Manuel	do	Sept. 4, 1899
Fong Wong, Manuel	China	Oct. 8, 1906
Chang Fong, Della	do	Sept. 25, 1931
Michlan Behar, Bienvenida	Turkey	May 20, 1906
Calvo y Prado, Victoria	Spain	Mar. 7, 1932
Cosme-Miguel, Isabel Margarita	do	July 26, 1926
Busto-Lema, Jose Maria Celestino	do	June 24, 1902
Guedes, Carolina Antonia	Portugal	Aug. 25, 1901
Leivas-Gonzalez, Jose Antonio	Spain	Feb. 14, 1900
Beushausen, Auguste	Germany	Feb. 2, 1902
Wintels-Beushausen, Gerda Luisa	do	May 26, 1935
Marquez-Garcia, Manuel	Spain	Nov. 7, 1905
Garcia-Blanco, Eugenio	do	June 23, 1915
Castellanos-Rosales, Eloisa	do	July 31, 1910
Benitez y Rosada, Aide	United States	June 19, 1907
Garcia-Rubinos, Dolores	Spain	Sept. 30, 1904
Besil-Saab, Felicia	Syria	Dec. 10, 1892
Besil-Saab, Esteban	Lebanon	Nov. 27, 1889
Gonzalez-Ciansa, Cecilia	Spain	Mar. 29, 1934
Ido-Amon, Ida	Turkey	Sept. 20, 1903
Lauer-Lipovich, Perla	Poland	Feb. 24, 1919
Esquenazi-Fiz, Samuel	Turkey	Jan. 1, 1906
Salto-Levis, Sarah	do	May 20, 1905
Esquenazi-Fintz, Abraham	do	Nov. 27, 1902
Vera-Amaro, Cesarea	Spain (Canary Islands)	Aug. 31, 1914
Rodriguez, Juan Alonso	do	May 29, 1895
Pujol-Guillaumes, Dolores	Spain	Mar. 22, 1907
Soler-Rovira, Jose	do	Dec. 19, 1902
Sanchez-Garcia, Salvador	do	Jan. 6, 1908
Perez-Secades, Plas	do	Sept. 23, 1906
Marino-Rodriguez, Manuel	do	Oct. 30, 1912
Gomez-Murillo, Blas	do	Nov. 1, 1890
Echaso-Valero, Teresa	do	Oct. 8, 1913
Rivas-Sierra, Felipe	do	Sept. 9, 1894
Bouza-Fraga, Cesareo	do	Feb. 25, 1906
Alvarez-Demestre, Maria	do	Jan. 10, 1893
Gonzalez-Garcia, Luis	Spain (Canary Islands)	Aug. 19, 1903
Rodriguez-Perez, Antonia	Spain	July 14, 1896
Garcia-Gomez, Angel	do	Dec. 4, 1922
Gonzalez-Felius, Alfredo	do	Mar. 10, 1905
Pallares-Brun, Maria	do	Dec. 26, 1912
Rodriguez-Garcia, Ramon	do	Aug. 19, 1908
Theber-Rosenblatt, Moises	Poland	Nov. 10, 1905
Gibes, Matla	do	Nov. 8, 1915
Vazquez-Ferro, Camilo Pedro	Spain	July 8, 1907
Fernandez-Diaz, Daniel	do	Dec. 5, 1905
Alvarez-Cernuda, Maria R.	do	Oct. 3, 1911
Peraza-Avila, Felipa	do	Sept. 13, 1904
Perez-Blanco, Ramon	do	Feb. 7, 1887

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, the committee secured from Government records the dates and places of arrival of these persons of non-Cuban birth who came to the United States as Cuban refugees.

I should like to offer for the record, Mr. Chairman, a rearrangement of this list which shows the port and date of arrivals of these aliens.

Senator DODD. It may go in.

(The list, rearranged as ordered, is as follows:)

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth	Place and date of arrival
Acosta Torres, Julia	Key West, Fla.	Oct. 6, 1917	Port Everglades, Fla., May 18, 1963.
Alonso Gancedo, Argentina	Spain	Oct. 11, 1905	Do.
Alonso Perez, Carmen	do.	Jun. 12, 1914	Do.
Alonso Boves, Jose	do.	Jan. 1, 1884	Do.
Alonso San Miguel, Jose R.	do.	Dec. 24, 1905	Do.
Allute Seco, Mario	do.	Aug. 25, 1917	Do.
Arredondo del Corral, Mercedes	United States	Sept. 24, 1898	Do.
Artime Garcia, Juan	Spain	Nov. 24, 1895	Do.
Beusion Farhi, Berta	Turkey	Feb. 8, 1894	Do.
Boverizo Pico, Aurelia	Spain	Feb. 11, 1899	Do.
Cabanelas Fernandez, Asuncion	do.	June 24, 1883	Do.
Carbonell Pages, Rosendo	do.	July 7, 1906	Do.
Company Ferret, Mercedes	do.	Apr. 27, 1913	Do.
Franco Tacuni, Israel	Turkey	Feb. 8, 1894	Do.
Garcia Gonzalez, Jose	Spain	June 4, 1904	Do.
Garcia Pena, Manuela	do.	Jan. 25, 1908	Do.
Gonzalez Ruiz, Fernando	do.	Aug. 22, 1901	Do.
Gonzalez Suarez, Maria	do.	Mar. 6, 1909	Do.
Gonzalez Gonzalez, Sixto	do.	Mar. 27, 1894	Do.
Goser Greenberg, Berta	Russia	July 8, 1914	Do.
Guitian Rouco, Angela	Spain	May 5, 1888	Do.
Israelit Ruchalter, Jacobo	Poland	Jan. 6, 1907	Do.
Banga-Rodriguez, Bernardino	Spain	May 20, 1899	Port Everglades, Fla., Feb. 14, 1963.
Soriano-Gil, Maria	do.	July 7, 1892	Do.
Velguela-Perez, Mannel	do.	Nov. 7, 1907	Do.
Beltran-Bustamente, Clara Luz	Costa Rica	Sept. 15, 1939	Do.
Martinez-Rodriguez, Antonio	Spain	Nov. 18, 1895	Do.
Alba-Perez, Teresa	do.	Dec. 10, 1897	Do.
Bustamante-Mata, Rosa	Costa Rica	Mar. 16, 1913	Do.
Jimenez-Jimenez, Ruperto	Spain	Mar. 27, 1906	Do.
Garcia-Sanchez, Maria Josefa	do.	Feb. 16, 1904	Do.
Canales y Pellon, Sofia	do.	Sept. 30, 1897	Do.
Seage-Rodriguez, Benigno	do.	July 1, 1888	Do.
Carballo y Corral, Domingo	do.	Dec. 12, 1899	Do.
Block, Benjamin	Poland	Dec. 3, 1894	Do.
Duran-Perez, Jose Maria	Spain	Mar. 4, 1903	Do.
Bender, Sara	Poland	Aug. 29, 1904	Do.
Garcia, Antonio	Spain	July 6, 1903	Do.
Veyn-Prohens, Antonio	do.	Mar. 13, 1902	Do.
Acebo-Prado, Maria Sagaria	do.	Sept. 5, 1903	Do.
Moreira-Bianco, Domingo	do.	Oct. 2, 1879	Do.
Maza-Garcia, Caridad	do.	Apr. 24, 1890	Do.
Litovich-Perlmuther, David	Lithuania	Apr. 12, 1924	Do.
Peremulter-Peremulter, Sara	do.	Aug. 2, 1898	Do.
Leorza Juzgado, Luis M.	Spain	Jan. 16, 1909	Port Everglades, Fla., May 18, 1963.
Lopez Miranda, Garcia, Louisiana	United States	May 4, 1928	Do.
Mendez Freeman, Elaine	do.	May 9, 1915	Do.
Montolin Garcia, Consuelo	Spain	Sept. 5, 1879	Do.
Munoz Ordonez, Rosa	Colombia	Oct. 19, 1909	Do.
Fena Lopez, Sorafin	Spain	Apr. 23, 1906	Do.
Peral Reikop, Mana	Poland	Apr. 9, 1909	Do.
Pozo del Villar, Enriqueta F.	Colombia	Oct. 14, 1891	Do.
Pou Iglesias, Consuelo	Spain	Feb. 22, 1884	Do.
Puente Matalobas, Herminia	do.	Sept. 8, 1904	Do.
Rex Rodriguez, Arturo Augusto	Mexico	Nov. 6, 1903	Do.
Rodriguez Martin, Manuela	Spain	May 10, 1899	Do.
Rodriguez Ponce de Leon, Stella	United States	July 4, 1898	Do.
Sanchez Conde, Jose	Spain	Nov. 5, 1878	Do.
Serna de la Flor, Antonio	do.	Mar. 30, 1902	Do.
Si Chi, Pedro	China	June 12, 1919	Do.
Sureda Oliver, Antonio	Spain	May 22, 1914	Do.
Veiga Carrera, Isabel	do.	Feb. 26, 1904	Do.
Rodriguez-Vazquez, Victoria	do.	Sept. 30, 1893	Do.
Wassersztejn, Szmil	Poland	Dec. 11, 1922	Port Everglades, Fla., Jan. 25, 1963.
Goldwasser-Turnowaska, Rachele	do.	Apr. 27, 1931	Do.
Dick Aizen, Shifra	do.	Dec. 28, 1924	Port Everglades, Fla., Feb. 14, 1963.
Suarez-Garcia, Jose	Spain	Aug. 17, 1905	Do.
Lopez-Pardo, Obdulia	do.	Sept. 8, 1902	Do.
Brana-Casero, Francisco	do.	Oct. 4, 1902	Do.
Prado-Aladro, Francisco	do.	June 4, 1901	Do.
Wyss-Billetter, Wolfgang Hans	Switzerland	Jan. 25, 1901	Do.
Valdes-Suarez, Maria J.	Spain	Aug. 30, 1875	Do.

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth	Place and date of arrival
Perez Corrales, Luis	Spain	Aug. 19, 1902	Miami, Fla.
Castellanos Santana, Carmen	do	Oct. 24, 1916	San Juan, Feb. 24, 1963.
Barcela Lopez, Manuel	do	July 16, 1911	Miami, Fla., Mar. 10, 1963.
Torres Posada, Ynigo	do	Mar. 28, 1930	Do.
Kesep Curi, Elias	Lebanon	Aug. 15, 1915	Miami, Fla., May 14, 1963.
Hong (Jong) Wong, Rolando	China	Jan. 19, 1930	Key West, Fla., June 2, 1963.
Mah Chong, Carlos	do	Feb. 15, 1900	Key West, Fla., May 31, 1963.
Yi, Alfredo, aka Yi, Ham	do	Sept. 10, 1901	Key West, Fla., June 2, 1963.
Vicente Hernandez, Belisario	Spain	Aug. 28, 1910	Port Everglades, Fla., Apr. 29, 1963.
Werda, Abraham	Poland	Sept. 8, 1907	Do.
Yu Shu Pak	China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 1, 1900	Do.
Zalacain Llano, Fernando	Spain	May 30, 1905	Do.
Moran y Flores, Irma	Peru	May 28, 1928	Port Everglades, Fla., Apr. 29, 1963.
Achong Jam, Rafael	China	Oct. 23, 1911	Do.
Battle Canas, Jose	Spain	Aug. 25, 1892	Do.
Bech Albert, Maria	do	July 11, 1908	Do.
Farah Amed, Antonio	Bahamas	Feb. 2, 1904	Do.
Figuero Antonez, Fernando	Key West, Fla.	Oct. 2, 1882	Do.
Fernandez Perez, Juan A	Spain	Nov. 14, 1910	Do.
Fuentes Silveira, Jose	Canary Islands	Jan. 28, 1918	Do.
Garcia De Paz, Vicente	do	Oct. 27, 1881	Do.
Comez y Brito, Antonio	do	June 13, 1874	Do.
Caute Diaz, Obdulia	Spain	Sept. 13, 1909	Do.
Garrido Alvarez, Armando	do	Jan. 1, 1906	Do.
Kerr Simon, Walter	Denmark	Nov. 19, 1892	Do.
Lippai, Emery	Hungary	Feb. 22, 1906	Do.
Lopez, Rodriguez, Pedro	Spain	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Loth Leclero, Susana	France	Aug. 6, 1898	Do.
Montes Del, Anibal	Spain	Oct. 9, 1902	Do.
Monzon Benitez, Francisco	do	do	Do.
Mata Lopez, Manuel	do	Oct. 30, 1891	Do.
Sanchez Garcia, Marcos	do	Sept. 6, 1914	Do.
Shu Kam Fuk	China (Hong Kong)	June 1, 1937	Do.
Villa-Giro, Carlos E.	United States	Oct. 25, 1913	Do.
Agras Yanez, Vicente	Spain	Jan. 29, 1911	Port Everglades, Fla., May 24, 1963.
Aladro Gallinar, Ana	do	Apr. 13, 1908	Do.
Ardura Corral, Arturo	do	Jan. 18, 1900	Do.
Arguelles Felgueroso, Olvida	do	Oct. 25, 1914	Do.
Arias Fernandez, Jose Luis	do	Jan. 11, 1908	Do.
Alvarez Esledo, Maria	United States	July 16, 1886	Do.
Choy Leon, Jose	China	Oct. 14, 1918	Do.
Diaz Garcia, Alvaro	Spain	Jan. 5, 1911	Do.
Esquenaz Machoro, Venecia	Turkey	Sep. 15, 1906	Do.
Fernandez Villar, Jose	Spain	Apr. 29, 1903	Do.
Fernandez Fernandez, Maria	do	Aug. 15, 1903	Do.
Fernandez Rodriguez, Maria	do	Jan. 7, 1902	Do.
Garcia Fernandez, Aurelio	do	Jan. 1, 1906	Do.
Gomez Pelayo, Maria	do	Mar. 15, 1883	Do.
Gonzalez Fernandez, Francisco	do	Aug. 14, 1908	Do.
Gonzalez Alonso, Blas	do	Jan. 4, 1903	Do.
Gonzalez Rodriguez, Maria del Pino	do	Jan. 11, 1910	Do.
Gonzalez Alvarez, Teofilo	Argentina	Nov. 3, 1913	Do.
Hong Pou, Louk	China	Jan. 4, 1934	Do.
Lopez Martinez, Antonio	Spain	Apr. 12, 1891	Do.
Martin Garcia, Francisco	do	Dec. 8, 1913	Do.
Mayub Dayub, Amado	Syria	Apr. 12, 1908	Do.
Mendez Diaz, Jose	Spain	July 22, 1908	Do.
Navia Rodriguez, Jose	do	Feb. 4, 1885	Do.
Tero Pierret, Carmen	United States	Aug. 11, 1918	Do.
Otero Gonzalez, Maria	Spain	May 10, 1916	Do.
Obrador Pujol, Andres	do	Feb. 12, 1900	Do.
Pinto Grumberg, Moises	Turkey	June 14, 1916	Do.
Perez Castano, Ermitas	Spain	Apr. 24, 1895	Do.
Rodriguez Barrio, Serafin	do	Oct. 23, 1912	Do.
San Emeterio Bondet, Francisco	do	Feb. 6, 1898	Do.
San Emeterio Setien, Froilan	do	July 25, 1911	Do.
San Emeterio Setien, Arsenio	do	May 4, 1917	Do.
San Emeterio Setien, Fermin	do	Nov. 6, 1912	Do.
Sem Mfanad, Abelardo Elias	Syria	July 27, 1906	Do.
Smarez Fernandez, Francisco	Spain	July 1, 1890	Do.
Vidal Cubelier, Nieves	do	July 16, 1890	Do.
Yapur Abigantus, Faride	Lebanon	May 10, 1888	Do.
Ydo Amo, Yuda	Turkey	Jan. 5, 1901	Do.
Yu, Yeck-Aka Yu, Jorge	China	June 5, 1918	Do.
Zamorano Bloy, Alberto	Argentina	May 18, 1914	Do.
Dib Nagest, Miguel	Syria	Jan. 8, 1903	Miami, July 1, 1963.
Harrigan Batista, Andrea	Santo Domingo	Oct. 18, 1921	Do.
Yannuzzi Simurro, Vicenzo	Italy	Jan. 1, 1915	Do.
Fuentes Planas, Jos. R.	United States	Dec. 4, 1934	Miami, June 17, 1963.

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth	Place and date of arrival
Cueva Escalada, Nieves	Spain	Aug. 5, 1908	Miami, May 22, 1963.
Estrada Corripio, Maria M.	do	Mar. 29, 1929	Do.
Farina Fernandez, Manuela	do	May 12, 1907	Do.
Lopez Arias, Nicasio	do	Nov. 16, 1904	Do.
Montero Marin, Julia	do	Mar. 8, 1918	Do.
Shris Lumaras, Andres	do	Feb. 11, 1917	Do.
Formoso Pita, Jose Maria	do	Feb. 15, 1904	Miami, Apr. 27, 1963.
Mayor Deb, Jorge	Lebanon	May 14, 1901	Do.
Martinez Moya, Isabel Francisca	United States	Oct. 11, 1899	Miami, Mar. 15, 1963.
Daboul Deb, Hanna	Lebanon	Sept. 22, 1903	Miami, Mar. 22, 1963.
Monzon Aguirre Perez, Juanita	United States	Aug. 24, 1877	Do.
Korenzstein Herz, Leib	Poland	May 23, 1912	Do.
Szochezman, Ryuka	do	Dec. 6, 1916	Do.
Arias, Hechevarria, Antonio	Spain	Mar. 2, 1902	Miami, Mar. 8, 1963.
Higuera-Haedo, Manuel	do	Mar. 9, 1909	Miami, Mar. 5, 1963.
Hammra Levy, Habibe	Syria	June 30, 1913	Miami, Feb. 27, 1963.
Jrade Jade, Sion	do	Apr. 15, 1902	Do.
Rea-Villazon, Basilio	Spain	July 3, 1900	Port Everglades, Fla., Jan. 25, 1963.
Fernandez-Santiero, Jose	do	Aug. 28, 1912	Do.
Rodriguez-Morales, Guillermo	do	June 26, 1911	Do.
Alvarez de La Riva, Margarita	do	June 7, 1899	Do.
Alonso-Alonso, Pedro	do	May 20, 1893	Do.
Vidal y Serra, Manuela	do	July 14, 1882	Do.
Garcia-Pardo, Carmen	do	Nov. 19, 1900	Do.
Sanz-Sanchez-Escribano, Fernando	do	Aug. 26, 1913	Do.
Soto-Junco, Lorenzo	do	Apr. 17, 1903	Do.
Monestina Del Valle, Palmira	do	June 9, 1900	Do.
Garcia y Rivero, Delfina	do	July 7, 1895	Do.
Paniego-Rosas, Dionisio	do	May 27, 1908	Do.
Carballo-Ferrero, Victoriano	do	May 5, 1927	Do.
Martinez-De Campos-Santos, Fernando	do	July 5, 1903	Do.
Garcia-Rodriguez, Francisco	do	Sept. 30, 1881	Do.
Gonzalez-Alvarez, Sara	do	Mar. 7, 1897	Do.
Bores-Pena, Dulce	do	Mar. 22, 1922	Do.
Penarroja-Barbera, Auerora	do	Mar. 5, 1906	Do.
Vazquez-Suarez, Encarnacion	do	Oct. 18, 1915	Do.
Martinez-Rujan, Juan	do	Sept. 15, 1897	Do.
Lage-Cantos, Maria	do	Mar. 31, 1888	Do.
Munne y Garcia de Andrina, Maria	do	May 16, 1895	Do.
Lorigado, Emerita	do	Sept. 24, 1917	Do.
Fontal y Mourelo, Carmen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1915	Do.
Valero-Asensio, Maria	do	Feb. 21, 1913	Do.
Vallalta-Llompert, Luis	do	Aug. 21, 1902	Do.
Rachman, Isaac	Lithuania	Oct. 16, 1904	Do.
Mandel y Te-Jafe, Resia	do	Dec. 1, 1904	Do.
Havio-Levy, Victoria	Turkey	Sept. 27, 1889	Do.
Revuelta-Rubio, Jose	Spain	Oct. 13, 1901	Do.
Tamargo-Lopez, Angel	do	Sept. 24, 1902	Do.
Carballo-Romero, Celestino	do	Feb. 7, 1907	Do.
Cenal-Vasquez, Antonia	do	May 26, 1890	Do.
Mosquera-Sanchez, Francisco	do	Sept. 3, 1890	Do.
Blanco-Fernandez, Jesusa	do	June 4, 1894	Do.
Celaya-Cendoya, Gracian	do	Sept. 5, 1886	Do.
Otero-Yanez, Maria	do	Apr. 11, 1911	Do.
Teichmuller, Otto	Germany	Jan. 22, 1904	Do.
Mendez-Mendez, Avelino	Spain	Jan. 12, 1916	Do.
Lorenzo-Rivera, Francisca	do	June 9, 1927	Do.
Azicri-Behar, Calo	Turkey	Apr. 2, 1901	Do.
Millares-Pensado, Joaquina	Spain	Oct. 1, 1906	Do.
Alonso-Garcia, Manuel	do	Oct. 1, 1903	Do.
Garcia-Cuervo, Fernando	do	Apr. 15, 1881	Do.
Gonzalez-Fernandez, Faustino	do	Oct. 3, 1912	Do.
Gonzalez y Diaz, Juliana	do	Feb. 17, 1888	Do.
Perez-Diego, Sergio	do	July 11, 1930	Do.
Hernandez-Garcia, Baldemoro	Spain	Dec. 8, 1905	Port Everglades, July 3, 1963.
Videira-de los Santos, Candido A.	Portugal	Oct. 4, 1904	Do.
Priede-Martinez, Robustiano	Spain	Oct. 3, 1998	Do.
Diaz-Rodriguez, Manuel	do	Mar. 19, 1913	Do.
Gonzales-Gutierrez, Manuel	do	Sept. 4, 1899	Do.
Fong Wong, Manuel	China	Oct. 8, 1906	Do.
Chang Fong, Delia	do	Sept. 25, 1931	Do.
Michulan Behar, Bienvenida	Turkey	May 20, 1906	Do.
Calvo y Prado, Victoria	Spain	Mar. 7, 1932	Do.
Cosme-Miguel, Isabel Margarita	do	July 26, 1926	Do.
Busto-Lema, Jose Maria Celestino	do	June 24, 1902	Do.
Guedes, Carolina Antonia	Portugal	Aug. 25, 1901	Do.
Leivas-Gonzales, Jose Antonio	Spain	Feb. 14, 1900	Do.
Reushausen, Augusto	Germany	Feb. 2, 1902	Do.
Wintels-Reushausen, Gerda Luisa	do	May 26, 1935	Do.
Marquez-Garca, Manuel	Spain	Nov. 7, 1905	Do.
Garcia-Blanco, Eugenio	do	June 23, 1915	Do.

Name	Country of birth	Date of birth	Place and date of arrival
Castellanos-Rosales, Eloisa	Spain	July 31, 1910	Port Everglades, July 3, 1963.
Benitez y Rosada, Aide	United States	June 19, 1907	Do.
Garcia-Rubinos, Dolores	Spain	Sept. 30, 1904	Do.
Besli-Saab, Felicia	Syria	Dec. 10, 1892	Do.
Besli-Saab, Esteban	Labanon	Nov. 27, 1889	Do.
Gonzalez-Ciansa, Cecilia	Spain	Mar. 29, 1934	Do.
Ido-Amon, Ida	Turkey	Sept. 20, 1903	Do.
Lauffer-Lapovitch, Perla	Poland	Feb. 24, 1919	Do.
Esquenazi-Elz, Samuel	Turkey	Jan. 1, 1906	Do.
Salto-Levis, Sarah	do	May 20, 1905	Do.
Esquenazi-Fintz, Abraham	do	Nov. 27, 1902	Do.
Vera-Amaro, Cesarea	Spain (Canary Islands)	Aug. 31, 1914	Do.
Rodriguez, Juan Alonso	do	May 29, 1895	Do.
Pujol-Guillaumes, Dolores	Spain	Mar. 22, 1907	Do.
Soler-Rovira, Jose	do	Dec. 19, 1902	Do.
Sanchez-Garcia, Salvador	do	Jan. 6, 1908	Do.
Perez-Secades, Plas	do	Sept. 23, 1906	Do.
Marino-Rodriguez, Manuel	do	Oct. 30, 1912	Do.
Gomez-Murillo, Blas	do	Nov. 1, 1890	Do.
Echaso-Valero, Teresa	do	Oct. 8, 1913	Do.
Rivas-Sierra, Felipe	do	Sept. 9, 1884	Do.
Bouza-Fraga, Cesareo	do	Feb. 25, 1906	Do.
Alvarez-Demestre, Maria	do	Jan. 10, 1893	Do.
Gonzalez-Garcia, Luis	Spain (Canary Islands)	Aug. 19, 1903	Do.
Rodriguez-Perez, Antonia	Spain	July 14, 1896	Do.
Garcia-Gomez, Angel	do	Dec. 4, 1922	Do.
Gonzalez-Felius, Alfredo	do	Mar. 10, 1905	Do.
Pallares-Brun, Maria	do	Dec. 26, 1912	Do.
Rodriguez-Garcia, Ramon	do	Aug. 19, 1908	Do.
Theber-Rosenblatt, Moises	Poland	Nov. 10, 1905	Do.
Gybes, Matla	do	Nov. 8, 1915	Do.
Vazquez-Ferro, Camilo Pedro	Spain	July 8, 1907	Do.
Fernandez-Diaz, Daniel	do	Dec. 5, 1905	Do.
Alvarez-Cernuda, Maria R	do	Oct. 3, 1911	Do.
Peraza-Avila, Felipa	do	Sept. 13, 1904	Do.
Perez-Blanco, Ramon	do	Feb. 7, 1887	Do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I have examined the list which just went into the record and from it have compiled a summary showing the number of persons who arrived at a particular port on a particular date. That is, the number of persons of non-Cuban birth who entered the United States as Cuban refugees on particular dates at specified ports of entry.

I should like to offer this for the record.

Senator DOWN. All right.

(The material referred to follows:)

Persons of non-Cuban birth entering United States as Cuban refugees

Number of persons	Date of arrival	Place of arrival
50	Jan. 25, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.
1		Miami, Fla.
29	Feb. 14, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.
1	Feb. 24, 1963	San Juan, P. R.
2	Feb. 27, 1963	Miami, Fla.
1	Mar. 5, 1963	Do.
1	Mar. 8, 1963	Do.
2	Mar. 10, 1963	Do.
1	Mar. 15, 1963	Do.
4	Mar. 22, 1963	Do.
2	Apr. 27, 1963	Do.
26	Apr. 29, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.
1	May 14, 1963	Miami, Fla.
40	May 18, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.
6	May 22, 1963	Miami, Fla.
41	May 24, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.
1	May 31, 1963	Key West, Fla.
2	June 2, 1963	Do.
1	June 17, 1963	Miami, Fla.
3	July 1, 1963	Do.
53	July 3, 1963	Port Everglades, Fla.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, Mr. Schwartz, will you look at this list? You will notice that 50 of these Cuban refugees of non-Cuban birth came in at Port Everglades, Fla., on January 25, 1963.

On February 14, 1963, a group of 29 came in at Port Everglades.

Other groups came through the same port of entry on April 29, 1963, when there were 26 in the group; on May 18, 1963, when there were 40 in the group, and on May 24, 1963, when there were 41 in the group; and on July 3, 1963, when there were 53 in the group.

It may well be that the other entries listed, even the entry of six persons in this category at Miami, Fla., on May 22, 1963, had no connection with each other. However, it would appear that the entry of these larger groups, all at one port on the same day, is at least indicative that the individuals in the group were traveling as a group and did not just happen to all be aboard the same vessel for the same trip.

Would you comment on that, please?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. During the period from January through July 1963, transportation was available on American Red Cross ships and all possible efforts were made to repatriate American citizens and, as a secondary priority, relatives of American citizens and of legal resident aliens of the United States so that families could be reunited. Parents of children already admitted to the United States were given as high a priority as possible on these ships. The dates given are the dates on which the American Red Cross ships arrived in the United States with large numbers of these people.

Mr. SOURWINE. These people had other things in common besides arrival at the same port of entry on the same day. For instance, they were all Spanish citizens or Spanish nationals who had gone to Cuba and acquired Cuban citizenship and had then come to the United States.

Do you know of any other way in which these individuals were associated?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you or did your office ever deal with these groups of individuals as groups, either directly or through intermediaries?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would it be possible to check the records with respect to one of these groups? To make it as easy as possible, take the group of 26 which entered Port Everglades, Fla., April 29, 1963, and, from the records in the Department, ascertain the place of birth of each individual, the town of birth, if possible, not the country, and also the date the individual went to Cuba and the date the individual acquired Cuban nationality?

If you are permitted to do this, by the Secretary of State, will you provide for the record at this point a statement showing these facts?

Mr. Chairman, may that be the request?

Senator DODD. Yes.¹

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The records of the Department do not show the town of birth of these individuals, how long each one was resident in Cuba, the date they arrived in Cuba, or the dates they acquired Cuban nationality. Our records show that all persons on the list were rela-

¹ The Department did not make available the information requested. The statement by Mr. Schwartz which follows at this point was supplied in writing when he corrected his testimony.

tives of American citizens or of Cuban refugees already admitted into the United States, except for one on whom we do not have a record concerning sponsorship. This list points up the fulfillment of our objective to reunite families of American citizens and resident aliens during the time that space was available on returning Red Cross supply vessels.

Mr. SOURWINE. I show you this list, Mr. Schwartz. Can you tell us how it happened that there were such large groups of these people?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully request that I be able to answer that question in detail. However, in thumbing through this list I see many pages here of persons who are Spanish born, whose birth dates go back to 1893, and so forth, and it would seem to me that these are people who must have emigrated from Spain to Cuba many years ago. But I would have to look at it much more carefully. They seem mostly to be persons born in Spain.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is a very good point.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think it is understandable that there were Spaniards that have gone to Cuba during their lifetime, and have remained in Cuba.

But if there is any fuller explanation I could give, I would be glad to.

Mr. SOURWINE. This is a very good question that Mr. Schwartz raises. With the permission of the Chair, I will have a number of questions about it.¹

Isn't it true that, in the case of certain of these persons, they had actually come to Cuba after the Castro takeover, had acquired Cuban nationality under the Castro regime; and then come into the United States as refugees? Didn't you know this when they were admitted?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I have no evidence whatsoever that this is a fact. Our efforts, as I have stated, were to repatriate American citizens and reunite the families of American citizens and resident aliens.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were these persons who could not have come to the United States directly?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Those persons born in areas having an oversubscribed immigration quota would have had to await their turns to receive quota immigration visas.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can a person come to the United States directly from Spain under quota?

What is the status of the Spanish quota, open or oversubscribed?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, if a quota number is available. The Spanish quota is oversubscribed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were any of these persons, or any group of these persons, to your knowledge, aided or sponsored or vouched for in any way by any organizations in the United States? If so, give details.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. During this period there was a concerted effort by religious groups, individual American citizens, resident aliens, Members of Congress, and other citizens at large, to secure spaces on the Red Cross supply ships for individuals whom they desired to have admitted into the United States. It was only possible to secure space for a small fraction of the number for which the Department had received urgent and repeated requests for assistance.

Mr. SOURWINE. What else did the Spanish nationals in this group have in common besides their birth in Spain?

¹ Mr. Schwartz' answers from this point to the line of asterisks on p. 1482 were supplied in writing when he corrected his testimony.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Relatives in the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did they have a common religion? If so, what was it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not know. There is no religious test for admission to the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have any correspondence about any of these people, or any groups of them, prior to their entry into the United States?

Did you have any other knowledge than through official channels?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Since all persons who traveled to the United States on the American Red Cross supply ships had to have visa waiver letters issued by the Department of State, it is apparent that there had been correspondence relating to each of them. As far as I am aware, these were among the many thousands handled in the routine manner by my Visa Office. I have had no correspondence other than official correspondence relating to any person under the Cuban visa waiver program.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the case of the individuals or groups of individuals who came in from Cuba as refugees, please tell us who filed the applications necessary to secure waiver of visas. Was it in each case a relative or a friend in the United States, or an organization, and who or what organization?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Requests for waiver of the visa requirements on behalf of individuals from Cuba were submitted by relatives or by persons and organizations who submitted the requests for the relatives in the United States. Organizations which submitted requests were:

- The Catholic Welfare Bureau
- The Catholic Center for Refugees
- National Catholic Welfare Conference
- Church World Service
- United HIAS
- Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief
- International Rescue Committee
- Inter-American Affairs Committee

As an example: Of the persons on the list of those born outside Cuba who entered the United States on April 29, 1963, the requests for visa waivers came from relatives or friends except for the following which came through organizations: four from the Inter-American Affairs Committee, three each from the International Rescue Committee and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and two from the Catholic Welfare Bureau.

Mr. SOURWINE. In a speech at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., on April 3, 1964, you quoted certain statistics about expenditures of U.S. Government funds for moving and resettling displaced persons, refugees, and migrants. You included in your totals "other expenditures in assistance to refugees, including grants of our surplus foods to various areas throughout the world."

With these inclusions, you stated the total U.S. contribution from the end of World War II up to the present time, for such purposes, was over \$1.3 billion. You then said: "Such assistance is continuing currently at the rate of approximately \$15 million annually." How much of that \$15 million of annual expenditure of U.S. Government funds is for travel and resettlement of refugees and escapees?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In calendar year 1963, \$2,190,570 in U.S. Government funds were spent for the travel and resettlement of refugees and escapees.

Mr. SOURWINE. How much for travel and resettlement of other aliens?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In calendar year 1963, \$1,447,881 in U.S. Government funds were spent for the travel and resettlement of other aliens.

Mr. SOURWINE. How much for travel of such aliens to the United States and resettlement in the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In calendar year 1963, \$53,062.50 in U.S. Government funds were spent for travel of such aliens to the United States through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. No U.S. Government funds were used for resettlement in the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. How are these expenditures of funds authorized?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. These funds are authorized by Public Law 87-510 and consequent annual appropriations.

Mr. SOURWINE. From what appropriations does the money come?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The funds come from the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act under the authorization of Public Law 87-510.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who controls the expenditure?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Bureau of the Budget apportions appropriated funds to the Department of State, which in turn controls expenditures.

Mr. SOURWINE. How much of it do you control?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, I have initial responsibility for programing and administering refugee and migration activities. I do not control any expenditures unilaterally since all expenditures recommended by me must be approved and/or documented by other offices of the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you handled any of it directly?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I have just stated, expenditures are made only with the approval and/or documentation of other offices of the Department.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you handled any of it since you have been Administrator of SCA?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. See answers to immediate preceding questions.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you handled any of it since the beginning of the current year?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. See answers to immediate preceding questions.

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you, sir, tell us how many cases are now pending in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of applicants for validation of their passports for travel to restricted areas?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I could not, without referring back to the office. Those are held currently, or handled currently, and I could certainly give you the figure as of any one date.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you give us a list of names by countries for which validation has been sought by these applicants and are now pending in your office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that be requested, Mr. Chairman?
Senator DODD. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If you fix the date, I think it may be easier, since they probably change from day to day.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, as of today.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Fine.

(The information referred to follows:)

On August 11, 1964, there were pending in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs the applications of the following persons for validation of their passports for travel to the restricted area indicated:

Cuba, 15 applications as follows:

Denis, Sara
 Dubois, Jules
 Evans, Larry
 Fagan, Richard
 Fiol, Clemente
 Foreman, Dr. Clark Howell
 Gandia, Enriqueta
 Garcia, Josephine
 Grillo, Juana
 Hart, James
 Lavelle, Lina
 McConahy, Malcolm
 Redondo, Zoila
 Robaina, Berta Lourdes de la Caridad
 Stephens, Theofana

China, three applications as follows:

Hoo, Sing Hour
 Schultz, Patricia
 Schuster, Alex

Albania, eight applications as follows:

Bochi, Beshir Shaban
 Demetre, Madaline
 Dilogica, Arthur
 Dondero, Philip William
 Hairo, Musa Bessim
 Lazar, Olga
 Sofi, Paul T.
 Vasslides, Dimitrios

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. CROCKETT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1964

Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Crockett was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Does the State Department have a list of the so-called students who made a trip to Cuba this summer in violation of the Department regulations and just got back?

Mr. CROCKETT. I'm sure we do. Not to my personal knowledge, but I'm sure we do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know if this list has been furnished to anyone outside the State Department?

Mr. CROCKETT. Again, not of my personal knowledge, but I have been told that the list has been furnished to all the airlines and all

the common carriers that are involved in international travel, stating that their passports have been withdrawn.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can this list or a copy of it be furnished to the committee?

Mr. CROCKETT. I see no reason why not.

Mr. SOURWINE. If there was a form letter to the airlines, or to any other travel agency—

Mr. CROCKETT. Well, there is a form to the individuals, too, that you might like to have.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. Could we have both of those?

Mr. CROCKETT. Sure.

Mr. SOURWINE. Thank you for that suggestion.

My understanding is that the passports of all of these individuals, some 84 of them, I think, have been tentatively revoked under the Department's regulations?

Mr. CROCKETT. That's right. Theoretically, or at least under the regulations, they are given an opportunity to appeal.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, sir; or protest, at least.

Mr. CROCKETT. Protest; that is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, has the list of these individuals who made the illegal trip to Cuba been analyzed by the Department, do you know?

Mr. CROCKETT. I don't know. In what sense?

Mr. SOURWINE. I'm trying to find out if the Department is knowledgeable with respect to the Communist affiliations or associations, if any, of any of these individuals.

Mr. CROCKETT. I don't know, Mr. Sourwine, but I think it is a very interesting question, one we ought to take a look at.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could we have an answer to that when you correct the record?

Mr. CROCKETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And if the Department does know which of these individuals have Communist affiliations and associations, can that be indicated and can the available information be supplied to the committee under whatever classification the Department deems proper?

Mr. CROCKETT. I see no reason why we cannot look into this. This may involve a third agency problem.

Mr. SOURWINE. May all that be admitted?

Senator HRUSKA. It will be inserted into the record on being supplied.

(Under date of March 17, 1965, Assistant Secretary MacArthur replied to the question above as follows: "* * * enclosed is a list of the so-called students who traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1964 in violation of the Department's regulations, including the ages of these persons, and also a copy of the form letter delivered or sent to each of them following his trip. The list of students follows:)

1964 students to Cuba

	<i>Date of birth</i>
Abt, Robert John-----	July 10, 1941.
Agee, Joel-----	Mar. 20, 1940.
Allen, Ernest Anthony, Jr-----	Oct. 9, 1942.
Allgire, Martha Louise-----	Sept. 24, 1942.
Baker, General Gordon, Jr-----	Sept. 8, 1941.
Beagarie, Max Thomas-----	May 24, 1945.
Bedford, Roland Frank-----	Feb. 8, 1938.

1964 students to Cuba—Continued

	<i>Date of birth</i>
Berrard, Clarence Charles, Jr.....	Feb. 12, 1940.
Bond, Yvonne Marie.....	Oct. 10, 1940.
Chastain, Willard Leaford.....	Apr. 17, 1933.
Chesman, Judith Ellen.....	Feb. 1, 1941.
Chval, Rudolph Daniel.....	Apr. 2, 1940.
Clark, Edward Hughes, Jr.....	Mar. 1, 1942.
Clark, Pictet Romayn.....	Dec. 29, 1939.
Cohen, Arlene.....	Oct. 1, 1940.
Collier, Robert Steele.....	Jan. 27, 1937.
Colon, Manuel.....	Apr. 27, 1931.
Colon-Ortiz, Jose Carlos.....	Apr. 18, 1945.
D'Phrepaulezz, Francine Virginia.....	July 31, 1942.
Epstein, Richard Arthur.....	Oct. 30, 1941.
Faulkner, Hubert.....	Aug. 2, 1946.
Fulton, Sarah Fay.....	July 22, 1942.
Foreman, Hugh Quin.....	May 29, 1941.
Geismar, Elizabeth.....	Apr. 28, 1942.
Goldfrank, Catherine Merrill.....	Apr. 25, 1943.
Golstein, Jeffrey.....	Aug. 29, 1941.
Hargreaves, Carl Edwin.....	Dec. 15, 1940.
Jasper, Paul.....	June 5, 1944.
Jasper, Nancy Lane.....	Feb. 10, 1943.
Johnson, Charles.....	Aug. 13, 1941.
Kerr, John Wilemen.....	Mar. 2, 1941.
Kerr, Mary Lennox.....	June 5, 1944.
Kramer, Anne Gladstone.....	May 8, 1942.
Krebs, Allen Martin.....	Feb. 3, 1934.
Krebs, Sharon Louise A.....	Oct. 13, 1937.
Krebs, Thorsten Louis.....	Oct. 29, 1958.
Lemansky, Edward.....	July 10, 1940.
Lenz, Peter Andrew.....	Dec. 16, 1937.
Lenz, Ruth Bowden Cargen.....	Dec. 2, 1941.
Long, Gerald William.....	Sept. 22, 1936.
Lowe, Alan Finch.....	Aug. 5, 1937.
Lustig, Richard Jeffrey.....	May 6, 1943.
Lynch, Vincent Batholemew.....	Mar. 4, 1925.
Machover, Robert Earl.....	May 13, 1937.
MacLeod, Frances.....	Oct. 3, 1942.
Maher, Mary Miller.....	Jan. 17, 1945.
Mates, Robert David.....	Mar. 31, 1939.
Matsoukas, Avra.....	May 11, 1944.
McFadden, Carolyn.....	June 3, 1945.
Moorse, Tania Hope.....	Apr. 25, 1938.
Murad, Anthony.....	Aug. 12, 1942.
Newman, Steven Solomon.....	July 22, 1935.
Perelson, Ira Alan.....	Apr. 18, 1946.
Pima, Carole.....	Aug. 21, 1946.
Rosenfield, Edward Jerry.....	Aug. 24, 1936.
Rotolo, Susan Justine.....	Nov. 20, 1943.
Rubalcava, Robert.....	Sept. 28, 1936.
Rubin, Jerry Clyde.....	July 14, 1938.
Sacks, Karen Helen Brodtkin.....	Nov. 11, 1941.
Sacks, William Michael.....	Jan. 6, 1937.
Schutz, Eric.....	Dec. 15, 1944.
Sears, Frances Ann.....	Aug. 29, 1938.
Seigle, Larry.....	Mar. 20, 1945.
Seigle, Stacey Joslin.....	Oct. 7, 1943.
Simmons, Charles Edward, III.....	Dec. 20, 1941.
Seltzer, Lawrence Steven.....	June 20, 1930.
Slater, Morton Bruce.....	Apr. 3, 1943.
Spanfelner, Albert John.....	Nov. 30, 1963.
Spanfelner, Charlotte Maxine.....	Nov. 18, 1940.
Spinney, Ralph William.....	July 14, 1941.
Stanford, Maxwell Curtis.....	July 31, 1941.

1964 students to Cuba—Continued

	<i>Date of birth</i>
Stehr, Marcia Gayle.....	Sept. 28, 1938.
Stoute, Shirley.....	Aug. 26, 1941.
Summer, William Lippincott.....	Nov. 13, 1940.
Torres, Efrain Parrilla.....	Mar. 11, 1946.
Tripp, Luke Samuel.....	Feb. 6, 1941.
Uhse, Stefan.....	May 7, 1946.
Valdez, Louis Mignel.....	June 26, 1940.
Warden, Judith Ann.....	Dec. 24, 1943.
Weinberg, Jerome Harold.....	Mar. 26, 1939.
Weinberg, Virginia Aileen.....	Feb. 24, 1939.
Wilson, James Roy.....	Nov. 10, 1943.
Wilson, Scott.....	Jan. 25, 1948.
Wittman, Jane.....	Aug. 25, 1941.
Yost, Donald Steepleton.....	Oct. 31, 1942.

(The form letter to individuals who violated the Department's ban on travel to Cuba reads as follows; as supplied by Assistant Secretary MacArthur in his letter of March 17, 1965:)

You are hereby informed that your U.S. passport No. _____ issued _____ and renewed _____ is, by direction of the Secretary of State, tentatively withdrawn. This action is based upon information that you recently traveled to Cuba in violation of the restrictions contained in Public Notice 179, published in the January 19, 1961, Federal Register, volume 26, No. 12.

You may either turn your passport over to the immigration and naturalization officer handing you this letter or mail it to the Passport Office, Department of States, in the enclosed franked envelope.

In the event you wish to secure a review of this action, you are hereby advised of your rights in accordance with the Passport Regulations of the Department of State (title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, sec. 51.136-51.170). The text of these regulations is set out in the enclosure.

Sincerely,

ABBA P. SCHWARTZ.

Mr. SOURWINE. May we go off the record?

Senator HRUSKA. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HRUSKA. Back on the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Crockett, would the Department be able to furnish us, from passport records or other records, with the classification of these individuals by age groups? What I'm trying to get at is: They have been referred to in the press as "students" or as "kids," and there is some indication that some of them are a good deal past the "kid" or the "student" age, except, of course, as a man of any age may study or attend an institution. If they could be broken down by fairly small age groups so we could get a picture of that, it would be helpful.

Mr. CROCKETT. I'll certainly try. I have no knowledge of it, but I would think the Passport Office would be able to supply that.

Mr. SOURWINE. May this be the order, Mr. Chairman?

Senator HRUSKA. It will be so ordered.

(The list subsequently supplied by the Department and printed at p. 1484 carries the birth date of each person as reflected by the passport record.)

Mr. SOURWINE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HRUSKA. Back on the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. In the interest of saving time, Mr. Chairman, if it would not be considered presumptuous, may we have an understanding, solely for the purposes of this hearing with Mr. Crockett, that if counsel asks for a paper and Mr. Crockett raises no objection, or indicates that it might be available or is willing to take the request to the Department, unless the Chair indicates to the contrary, that may stand as the request of the committee?

Senator HRUSKA. That is agreeable to the witness as well as to the acting chairman.

Mr. SOURWINE. Thank you very much.

Could the State Department cancel the passports of these persons who traveled illegally to Cuba? I mean not a tentative cancellation. Could they just cancel them or order them picked up?

Mr. CROCKETT. We went into this, Mr. Sourwine. There is—we got a legal opinion from the Department of Justice that we have no authority to “physically pick up” the passports. My inclination had been that we should physically take the passports upon the entry of these people. The Department of Justice and other legal people, those versed in the law much better than I, suggested that you don’t need a passport to come into the United States; therefore, you have no legal reason for detaining people simply because they haven’t given you the passport. There is not even any law or decision as to who the passport actually belongs to, whether it belongs to us or it belongs to the individuals.

So all the legal advice was that, with all these questions, the best thing to do was to give them the letters stating that their passports were revoked.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, would it be possible to furnish the committee with a copy of this opinion from the Department of Justice?

Mr. CROCKETT. The opinion is not in writing, it is an oral opinion. We asked for the opinion in writing. They told us that they preferred not to give it to us in writing, because there might be other circumstances, other conditions when there might be a desire for a different method of handling it. But I’ll certainly be glad to give you in writing, or give you our understanding of the oral opinion.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes. Was this opinion authoritative; that is, was it the personal opinion of some attorney in the Department or was it the Department’s opinion?

Mr. CROCKETT. It is the Department’s opinion.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you indicate, when you give your understanding of it, from what source in the Department of Justice it came?

Mr. CROCKETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Ordinarily, a legal opinion which isn’t reduced to writing isn’t of much value. I don’t mean it may not be right, but as a protection or a guide to action—

Mr. CROCKETT. This was the feeling of Mr. Ball. I was in Ball’s office when he ordered our legal people to get the opinion in writing, and I was also there when they came back and said the Department of Justice had declined.

Mr. SOURWINE. I had a law professor once who said an oral opinion must always be presumed to be on horseback.

Mr. CROCKETT. I think there is something to this.

(The information requested had not been provided at the time this section of the testimony went to press. In a letter to the chairman dated March 17, 1965, Assistant Secretary MacArthur stated:)

The Department is unable to provide the other items listed in the letter since they are either internal Department memorandums or originated with another executive agency.

Mr. SOURWINE. Sir, before the new passport regulations went into effect, would it have been possible for the Department to have canceled these passports outright and picked them up?

Mr. CROCKETT. I honestly don't know, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know whether this factor entered into the Department of Justice's opinion?

Mr. CROCKETT. I don't know this. I can find that out.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you cover that point when you tell us the understanding with regard to the opinion?

Mr. CROCKETT. Right.

(Assistant Secretary MacArthur, replying to the above question in a letter to the chairman dated March 17, 1965, stated:)

The Department is not aware of any "new passport regulations" which would affect the cancellation or picking up of the passports of the so-called students after their trips to Cuba.

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. CROCKETT

SEPTEMBER 16, 1964

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Crockett was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, also in connection with the testimony of Mr. [Abba] Schwartz, I ask that there may be inserted in the record of that testimony, at the appropriate place or places, a column by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott which was printed June 5, 1964, dealing with the refugee relocation operations of the Department of State, and a document headed "Itemized Response," prepared by the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, relevant to an Allen-Scott report of June 9, 1964, as it affects the Department of State.

Although there is a discrepancy in dates here, Mr. Chairman, the context makes it completely clear that the article offered for insertion is the same article referred to in the Department's "Itemized Response," and quite possibly, the column was printed on different dates in different newspapers.

Senator DODD. They may go in.

(The Allen-Scott column, referred to above, is as follows, from one of the papers using the syndicated column:)

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, June 6, 1964]

ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT: UNITED STATES SECRETLY FINANCES MASS EXODUS FROM CHINA

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—The State Department is secretly engaged in one of the most astounding "refugee relocation" operations on record.

Involved in this extraordinary affair are thousands of Russians whom Red China mysteriously is permitting to "flee" from their long-time settlements in the Harbin area in northeastern Manchuria.

Already more than 10,000 have reached Hong Kong, several thousand miles from Harbin, and other "refugees" are arriving at the rate of several hundred a month.

Aim of the State Department is to resettle these unscreened Russians, who have lived for years under Communist Chinese rule, in various countries, among them Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Latin America, and the United States—if congressional authorization can be wangled.

Anticipated cost of this huge operation is \$25 million—to be borne entirely by the United States.

Various agencies are being tapped for these funds, including foreign aid.

All this is being done with the full knowledge and approval of President Johnson. The necessary backstage directives have been handled by Secretary Dean Rusk.

In immediate charge is Abba Schwartz, controversial head of the Bureau of Consular and Security Affairs, who has been in Hong Kong for several weeks setting up the resettlement machinery.

In this unpublicized project, Schwartz is encountering two embarrassing difficulties:

One is the sinister record of several thousand of these Russian "refugees" resettled in 1960; with U.S. assistance, in Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, and Mexico. In all of these countries, a number have been expelled or jailed on grounds of espionage, violence, and joining local Communists in attempts to overthrow the Government.

The other problem is the vehement opposition of United States and British authorities in Hong Kong, who are bombarding Washington and London with blunt warnings against the operation.

UNDER CONGRESSIONAL SCRUTINY

Edward E. Rice, U.S. consul general in Hong Kong, has been particularly outspoken in his protests.

In numerous cables, carefully stamped "Top Secret" by the State Department, Rice has sought to ascertain who initiated this explosive "refugee" resettlement program without consulting him and other on-the-ground officials. So far, Rice has gotten no answers to his pointed questions.

He and equally critical British authorities first got wind of this extraordinary operation when Hong Kong bankers informed them of the deposit of \$25 million to finance it.

United States and British intelligence officials are especially alarmed because of their virtual certainty that numerous Red agents are among the "refugees."

The record of what happened in Brazil and the other Latin American countries is cited as irrefutable evidence of this. It is being pointed out that the resettlement plans call for no effective screening of these thousands of Russians who for years have lived under direct Communist rule and propagandizing.

Two congressional committees have been apprised of this astounding affair and are preparing to investigate.

A House Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Representative Michael Feighan, Democrat, of Ohio, is digging into it preliminary to summoning top State Department officials for thorough grilling.

Similarly, Representative Otto Passman, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in charge of foreign aid and a longtime

vigorous foe of large-scale spending for this purpose, plans to conduct a sharp airing. Like Feighan, Passman wants to know who instigated this operation and why; also why foreign aid funds are being used for it.

Passman will bear down heavily on that because of Defense Secretary McNamara's loudly proclaimed contention that foreign aid funds are insufficient to vigorously prosecute the faltering anti-Communist conflict in South Vietnam.

"On one hand we are told by Secretary McNamara that Congress is to blame for not voting enough to foreign aid funds," declared Passman. "But at the same time, foreign aid money is being used for a purpose never authorized by Congress. This 'refugees' project is entirely outside the realm of foreign aid spending, and we want to get at the bottom of it."

Representative Feighan, who is opening hearings shortly on the administration bill to extensively revise the immigration laws, intends to interrogate Schwartz and Richard Brown, State Department emergency relocation officer who is playing a leading role in the Russian "refugee" operation.

Secretary Rusk and CIA Director John McCone also are slated for questioning.

In Representative Passman's probe, he will dig into backstage reports that when the Senate considers the foreign aid bill an effort will be made to tack the administration's immigration measure onto it.

According to these accounts, President Johnson reputedly told Democratic congressional leaders that he wants the immigration bill, which would end the long existing quota system, enacted before the convening of the Republican National Convention around the middle of July.

Both Passman and Feighan have received this information, and they want to know what there is to it.

(The State Department's response to the Allen-Scott column is as follows, as contained in material submitted to the subcommittee:)

(Itemized response, prepared by the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, relevant to an Allen-Scott report of June 9, 1964 (as it affects the Department of State):

"The State Department is secretly engaged in one of the most astounding 'refugee relocation' operations on record."

Answer. The State Department is positively not engaged—secret or otherwise—in such an "operation."

"Involved in this extraordinary affair are thousands of Russians whom Red China mysteriously is permitting to 'flee' from their longtime settlements in the Harbin area in northeastern Manchuria."

Answer. We have no information that "thousands of Russians" are fleeing from the Harbin area. Our best available information is that 600 remain in Manchuria (Harbin area).

"Already more than 10,000 have reached Hong Kong, several thousand miles from Harbin, and other 'refugees' are arriving at the rate of several hundred a month."

Answer. Our best available information is that an average of only 30 such refugees arrive in Hong Kong per month (based on calendar year 1963). Since 1952 to date, 18,625 European refugees have reached Hong Kong from mainland China and most of those who arrived before 1964 were from Harbin and Shanghai.

"Aim of the State Department is to resettle these unscreened Russians, who have lived for years under Communist Chinese rule, in various countries, among them Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Latin America and the United States—if congressional authorization can be wangled."

Answer. The State Department has no such "aim" since this is a wholly fictional project to resettle "unscreened Russians"; therefore, no "congressional authorization could be wangled." The U.S. Government is not involved in any such program of refugee relocation and has no intention of becoming involved.

Prior to 3 years ago, the United States did make financial contributions to an international organization (ICEM), along with other governments of the free world, to assist in the resettlement from Hong Kong of European refugees who arrived from mainland China. These persons were, however, screened according to standards acceptable to the U.S. Government. Again: the U.S. Government is not and has never been involved in the resettlement of unscreened refugees.

"Anticipated cost of this huge and so far carefully unannounced operation is \$25 million—to be borne entirely by the United States."

Answer. This is so baseless—so without fact—that it doesn't deserve the dignity of a reply. However, for the record: there is no such "operation" in being or contemplated and the figure of "\$25 million" is just as ridiculous as is the report itself.

"Various agencies are being tapped for these funds, including foreign aid."

Answer. It is not conceivable that any agency of the Government could be "tapped" for funds—including foreign aid—since there is no "operation" to which funds could be allocated.

"All this is being done with the approval of President Johnson. The necessary backstage directives have been handled by Secretary of State Dean Rusk."

Answer. Here again, it is inconceivable that the President could approve—or the Secretary of State handle—a "project" that simply does not exist.

"In immediate charge is Abba Schwartz, controversial head of the Bureau of Consular and Security Affairs, who has been in Hong Kong for several weeks setting up the resettlement machinery."

Answer. As Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Mr. Schwartz is not in "immediate charge," has not been, and does not contemplate being in charge of any such "operation." Mr. Schwartz was in Hong Kong recently for less than a week—not "several"—with respect to the Far East program on behalf of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. By no stretch of the imagination, could he set up "resettlement machinery" for a wholly imaginary project such as concocted by Scott-Allen.

"In this unpublicized project, Schwartz is encountering two embarrassing difficulties: One is the sinister record of several thousand of these Russian 'refugees' resettled in 1960, with U.S. assistance, in Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, and Mexico, in all of these countries, a number have been expelled or jailed on grounds of espionage, violence and joining local Communists in attempts to overthrow the Government."

Answer. Inasmuch as no such program exists, Mr. Schwartz is having no such difficulty.

"The other problem is the vehement opposition of United States and British authorities in Hong Kong, who are bombarding Washington and London with blunt warnings against the operation."

Answer. Mr. Schwartz cannot be—and is not—embarrassed on this point either. Washington is not being bombarded—and as far as can be determined, neither is London—by warnings from either United States or British authorities in Hong Kong regarding this nonexistent "operation."

"Edward E. Rice, U.S. consul general in Hong Kong has been particularly outspoken in his protests.

"In numerous cables, carefully stamped 'Top Secret' by the State Department, Rice has sought to ascertain who initiated this explosive 'refugee' resettlement program without consulting him and other on-the-ground officials. So far, Rice has gotten no answers to his pointed questions."

Answer. There are no such cables extant from Consul General Rice.

"He and equally critical British authorities first got wind of this extraordinary operation when Hong Kong bankers informed them of the deposit of \$25 million to finance it."

Answer. There are no State Department funds in the amount of \$25 million or any sum on deposit in Hong Kong for this alleged "operation."

"United States and British intelligence officials are especially alarmed because of their virtual certainty that numerous Red agents are among the 'refugees.'"

Answer. There are no reports or indications from either United States or British intelligence to support this allegation.

"The record of what happened in Brazil and the other Latin American countries is cited as irrefutable evidence of this. It is being pointed out that the resettlement plans call for no effective screening of these thousands of Russians who for years have lived under direct Communist rule and propagandizing."

Answer. Again, the "record" of what happened in Brazil and other Latin American countries is pure fiction.

[June 18, 1964.]

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Senator James O. Eastland, chairman, presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, let me move on to the visa function, if I may.

Did you send a memorandum to Allen Moreland forbidding personnel of the Visa Office to attend meetings outside SCA without special permission?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. A memorandum to Mr. Moreland—

Mr. SOURWINE. Forbidding personnel of the Visa Office to attend meetings outside the Bureau without special permission?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I do not recall such a memorandum.

Mr. SOURWINE. The committee is informed that you did send such a memorandum, and that it is still in effect.¹

You say this is not true?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Would you repeat that? Maybe we are speaking about that memorandum we talked about this morning.

Mr. SOURWINE. No. This is a separate matter.

This is a memorandum to Mr. Moreland forbidding Visa personnel, Visa Office personnel, to attend meetings outside the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs without special permission in each separate instance.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check my files. I remember discussing with Mr. Moreland to the effect that it was essential that he, his office, and I, through him, knew what meetings personnel attend. This is a general rule I have. This may have come up in connection with the attendance of the Visa Office personnel at meetings of the volunteer groups in New York. They attend, I know, many meetings of the voluntary agencies' technical committees, and so forth. It could have been in that connection.

If there is a memorandum, I will be glad to dig it out and see the background of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. If that memorandum can be supplied, may it go in the record at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton, in an attachment to a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, stated: "The Department has no knowledge of any memorandum on this subject.")

Mr. SOURWINE. Might that have been, Mr. Schwartz, in connection with your discovery that Visa Office people were having meetings with more or less of an irregular regularity with Immigration and Naturalization Service people?

¹ See paraphrase of report of an intelligence agency under testimony of William J. Crockett of Sept. 16, 1964, which is presented hereafter in this volume.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir. My Visa Office is really the channel for the day-to-day liaison with the appropriate—with INS and the committees.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is right.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They meet constantly with various subcommittees on private bills and so forth. Any memorandum I would have had would have been for the purpose of being kept informed on major items, such as attendance at meetings of voluntary agencies. I like to know when my people are discussing immigration matters with voluntary agencies in New York, where most of these meetings are held. But I would be glad to look at the memorandum, if I can find it, and see what the background is.

My Visa Office is the channel for the day-to-day liaison. They are constantly in touch with INS and the appropriate committees of Congress on various matters.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, if you can find the memorandum, it will be supplied?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir.

Now, what part do you play in the issuance of visas? Do you handle all visa cases through your office, see all visa cases, or only some of them, or none of them? What is the picture there?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We issue, Mr. Chairman, I believe, close to 1,200,000 visas a year. The statistics are just now being compiled for the last fiscal year and will be available in a matter of days.

I obviously do not see all visa issuances. Most issuances are done abroad without referral to Washington. There is an area in which I personally participate and take an active interest in, and that is the area of cases in which the applicant for a nonimmigrant visa—for a visitor's visa, that is—is excludable under one or more of the provisions of the law.

Mr. SOURWINE. And, therefore, cannot receive a visa unless there is a special waiver?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct. Those provisions are 212(a) (27) and (28) and (29), and perhaps some others.

Mr. SOURWINE. Those cases all come to you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In each one of these cases, particularly 212(a) (28), I issued an order to all embassies throughout the world that any request for a waiver which requires, automatically, the recommendation of the State Department to the Attorney General was to be addressed first, by priority cable to the Department, to my personal attention; that those requests were to set forth the basic facts with identification of the individuals requesting the waivers. Definitive and detailed information would come later with the embassy reports, normally by pouch.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you mean to say, Mr. Schwartz, that a visitor's visa requires action by the Attorney General?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. A waiver case—a case requiring a waiver, the Department of State recommends the waiver to the Attorney General.

Mr. SOURWINE. Even for a visitor's visa?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir, we do not issue the waiver.

Mr. SOURWINE. It is always issued by him on your recommendation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The waiver, that is correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. The decision whether to get a waiver is really yours, although he issues it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We make a recommendation which the Attorney General's office may or may not agree with.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you ever known them not to grant one?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I know of several which we recommended in which there was serious consideration and constant consultation and so forth.

As to whether there is one which they did not grant, I could check that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you aware that Professor—

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If I could just finish explaining this procedure, because it might clear the record—if the Senator is interested on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The embassies then cable in to my personal attention—Mr. So and So, with some identification, who is ineligible under such and such a section of the law, has requested a waiver.

Immediately we begin the security investigation.

Now, the reason for this procedure is that the security investigations by the necessary agencies have normally taken a very long time, because the agencies are very much occupied with many other security matters. And in order that we can start the security investigation, get the full facts in that area about these individuals, the advance cable from the embassies has served a very useful purpose.

So, upon receipt of that, we immediately start the security investigations.

In some cases, shortly thereafter the full report of the embassy's recommendation comes in.

By the time that comes in normally we have the security reports back.

That is the procedural action.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say this procedure was set up by your office?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I set that up myself. I would say it is 3, 4, or 5 months ago.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was the effect of that order establishing the new procedure to make it impossible for the consular officer anywhere in the world to refuse a visa to any of these excludable cases, requiring him instead to refer all of them to you?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, sir. The cases that come to me, to the Department, are those in which the consular officer or the Ambassador has some doubt or has a reason why he wishes to refer it.

There are innumerable cases under, let's say, section 212(a)(28) which we never see in Washington.

My recollection is that—well, perhaps I could give one example:

There may be a local official, as in a small village in Italy, who is the head of the Communist Party there, and there is no compassionate or public-interest reason for him to come.

The consular officer or the Ambassador—in Rome or wherever it may be—would most likely refuse a visitor's visa, and we would not hear about it in Washington. We do have the statistics of the numbers—I believe we have—of those which are refused in the field which never reach Washington.

I would also have those from the period of October last year until October now—I have asked for those figures—of how many have come to Washington and how many have been refused.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think that would be a very useful figure. May it go in the record at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is in publication right now. I saw the proof just the other day.

Mr. SOURWINE. You can furnish us the figures.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes.

(Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton, in a letter to the subcommittee dated March 5, 1964, supplied the following information:)

During the period November 1, 1962, through October 31, 1963, consular officers abroad submitted to Washington 763 requests for waivers of ineligibility. Of these 763 cases submitted to Washington, 48 were denied.

Mr. SOURWINE. You misspoke slightly, and I am sure unintentionally, when you said you instructed that all visa applications where the applicant was found to be excludable and, therefore, ineligible without a waiver, were to be sent to you.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am sorry. I believe I said those referred to Washington are to be sent to my personal attention so we can get the security business going without undue delay.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, did you say to the consular officers around the world: "You may never grant one of these. If you consider granting one you must send it to me. If you want to refuse it, you can go ahead and do it."

Is that the effect of your order?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to look at the order specifically. The order was for the purpose of expediting the action here on those that came here.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could we get a copy of that order?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It did not affect, as far as I know, the standing procedure on the power—the exclusionary power of the consul.

Mr. SOURWINE. I didn't understand that, initially. I think it would be helpful if we could get a copy of that notice or order or instruction or memo you sent to consular officers about this.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Fine.

Mr. SOURWINE. May that go in the record at this point, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. If you get it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will see what we have there. And I hope that we can include all of these many things in the letter that we referred to.

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes; we will do so.

(The following is a paraphrase, supplied by Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton, of instructions sent to all visa issuing offices abroad at the beginning of September 1963, at the request of Abba P. Schwartz, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs:)

Foreign Service posts were requested to submit by telegram, for the attention of Abba P. Schwartz, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, all recommendations for waivers of ineligibility under section 212(a)(28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for applicants who are public figures or when policy considerations or public relations factors appeared to be present. The posts were also instructed to furnish certain identifying information with respect to relatives or friends whom the visa applicant requiring a waiver planned to visit in the United States and an indication of contemplated time of the visit.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, are you aware that Prof. Kaoru Yasui, of Japan,² very recently was granted a visa to come to this country?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do with that case?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, I did.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you order the issuance of that visa?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have been the officer to order the issuance of the visa.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would be a lot better if you just answer the question "Yes" or "No."

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

I think—some of these cases, Senator, I do—

The CHAIRMAN. You said you would have been the officer. Then you said you were the officer.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This was a case that went all the way to the Secretary, and I want to be exact—whether he is the one who actually signed off on that cable or whether I did.

Normally I do. And I think in this one I actually signed off on that cable.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you sign in your own name, or would you sign in the Secretary's name, if you did send such a cable?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. If the Secretary said to me, "That is OK, send that," that would then go out, and it may show on the clearance as the Secretary's."

Mr. SOURWINE. If you just made the decision yourself, would it go over your name?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The actual cable from my office will say, "Drafted by" or "Originated by Abba P. Schwartz." It would show—let's say the Far East, Mr. Hilsman was in on this, it would show Mr. Hils-

² Extensive testimony about the Yasui case was printed in pt. 3 of this series, beginning at p. 1239.

man, the Secretary, Mr. Ball, or whoever was involved in that decision, usually would be revealed on the original cable that goes to the code office.

The clearances, in other words, would show who participated in this decision, and I don't mean to be evasive at all, but some of these the Secretary—some of them actually go out of his office perhaps, or Mr. Ball's.

This one went out of my office.

Mr. SOURWINE. You mean you can look at the file and tell whether you were instructed by the Secretary or whether you acted without instructions?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I certainly can.

Mr. SOURWINE. Can you inform us with respect to that matter?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I could tell you who participated—

The CHAIRMAN. Now we are asking about this one case. He said he was the man that did it.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I did it; yes, I issued this.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record an editorial from the New York Times of November 16, which praises the grant of this visa.

I assume you have no objection to that?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No, I am just looking at it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, if I thought it was anything possibly objectionable, I would have offered it to you first.

(The article referred to reads as follows:)

[From the New York Times, Nov. 16, 1963]

A VISA FOR PROFESSOR YASUI

The State and Justice Departments deserve credit for waiving the restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Act and issuing a visitor's visa to Prof. Kaoru Yasui.

The Hosei University law dean has won Communist favor for his leftwing and ban-the-bomb activities as head of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. But that is no reason why Americans who wish to hear his views—such as the American Friends Service Committee and a group of Yale Law School students—should be denied that opportunity.

Willingness to grant a hearing to ideas of all varieties is the essence of the democratic system. Exclusion of controversial visitors does injury to the fabric of our society. It undermines confidence abroad in our talk of liberty when such visas are delayed, even when they subsequently are granted.

The Yasui case is a good augury for expeditious action—despite pressure to the contrary—as the norm in all such visa matters.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you know, at the time that you approved of this visa, that Yasui was a leader of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, that he was supported by Matsushima, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir; I had the full security file on Mr. Yasui, plus all information from Mr. Edwin O. Reischauer, the Ambassador in Japan.

Mr. SOURWINE. You knew he was a winner of the Lenin Peace Prize?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You knew he had declared publicly that if the United States conducts nuclear tests in the Pacific it would be violating the principles of free fishing and free navigation?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That latter point may be in the file. I don't recall that.

Mr. SOURWINE. You knew he had been in personal correspondence with Khrushchev?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am unaware of that without looking at the file.

Mr. SOURWINE. You knew he had been a winner of the Stalin Peace Prize?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I recall distinctly the file showing he had peace prizes from, whether it is Stalin, Lenin or Khrushchev, I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you know he attended the Eighth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and that that conference had attacked the United States-Japanese Security Treaty as "a military pact of the most dangerous kind?"

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I don't know of those exact words. If that is in our security file, I would have seen it.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was the basis of your judgment that Yasui was a desirable visitor to the United States?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The basis of my judgment was that there was a public interest in hearing the views of Professor Yasui, who, in addition to other things, is the dean of the Law School of the—I believe it is the University of Tokyo—I don't know the exact name. He was sponsored by various organizations, including the American Friends Service Committee, and the Yale Law School forum, I believe, and several other organizations.

The decision had to be made whether or not it was in the public interest to have him express his views before these forums, whether they were entitled to hear what this fellow's views were. The decision was made that the security of the United States would not be impaired by this professor's expressing his views.

In addition, the Governor of Hawaii and other Hawaiian officials had arranged a reception, we were so informed, for this Japanese professor.

Taking into account the sponsorship, some of which I have mentioned, taking into account the fact that the Secretary and I and others felt that the expression of his views would not impair our security, that there were respectable people who wished to hear his views, that it would be in order to grant an exception—to recommend an exception to the Attorney General.

I can further state—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you said first it was your decision. Now it is the Secretary's decision.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is my decision, sir. It is also the Secretary's decision.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not criticizing your decision.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is the difficulty. In this case the Secretary himself was informed. Mr. Sourwine asked whether it is my decision. Yes; it is my decision. It is also the Secretary's decision.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was a recommendation to the Attorney General?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To the Attorney General.

And I can add from my own knowledge that the Attorney General himself personally acted on the granting of this waiver by the Department of Justice.

(The following background sketch of Mr. Yasui was later ordered into the record at this point:)

KAORU YASUI

Leader of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Supported by Matsushima, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party. (Peking broadcast, July 28, 1963.)

Received the Lenin Peace Prize for his work as Director General of the World Congress Against Nuclear Bombs. (Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1963, p. A-8.)

Stated on radio: "If the United States conducts nuclear tests (in the Pacific) it would be violating the principles of free fishing and free navigation. The livelihood of the fishermen would be menaced." (Peking broadcast, Mar. 3, 1962.)

Engaged in personal correspondence with Khrushchev. (Moscow Tass broadcast, Oct. 12, 1961.)

Received the Stalin Peace Prize. (New York Times, Aug. 4, 1961, p. 4.)

Attended Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and there attacked United States-Japan Security Treaty as "a military pact of the most dangerous kind." (This Conference was greeted by messages from Khrushchev, Chou En-lai, and Ho Chi Minh.) (Washington Star, Aug. 2, 1960, p. A-3 and New York Times, Aug. 4, 1960, p. 3.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Sourwine, do you have any urgent questions right now? We are supposed to vote around 3:30. I would rather there be another Senator present.

Mr. SOURWINE. Very good, Senator. This is just a case of plodding along.

May I go off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

(Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1964

Senator Roman L. Hruska presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

For the Department: Richard A. Frank, observer.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you remember being asked about sending a memorandum to the head of the Visa Office forbidding Visa Office personnel to attend any meetings outside the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs without special permission?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I recall that question, Mr. Sourwine. I recall our looking into it. I recall my having testified, I believe, that my only recollection was that I had asked that I be kept informed on Visa

Office personnel who go to meetings with outside voluntary groups. I do recall that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you remember that you promised to check on whether you had written a memorandum such as I have described?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I recall, I had said so, and I think we had checked and I think there must have been a reply to that. I don't believe that any such memorandum was sent.

Mr. SOURWINE. You did not find such a memorandum?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We did not find such a memorandum.

Mr. SOURWINE. I would be willing to state from my own recollection that as far as I know the committee has never received such a memorandum.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. I don't recall a reply.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I recall that both Mr. Mace and Mr. Moreland reviewed that, and my recollection was that they found no such memorandum, and that they, too, recalled about my wanting to know what happened with meetings with voluntary groups. That is the extent of it.³

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, I have in my files, but not here, a memorandum with respect to this matter. I would like to ask permission that it may be inserted in the record subject to this same agreement.

Senator HRUSKA. Very well. It is so ordered.

(The document referred to will be found several paragraphs below.)

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. CROCKETT

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1964

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Crockett was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. Further in this connection, Mr. Chairman, I have here a report of an intelligence agency of the Government which we have authority to use if paraphrased, subject to the condition that we do not name the agency.

I ask that the instruction be that counsel prepare an accurate paraphrase of this report—that is, accurate as to substance—and that this paraphrase, after it has been compared by the chairman or vice chairman with the original report to be sure of its accuracy, may then go into the record and be cross-referenced at the appropriate place in Mr. Schwartz' testimony.

Senator DODD. That will be satisfactory.

(The paraphrase, prepared for publication as directed, is as follows:)

³ See Moreland testimony (at p. 1019, pt. 4) that he received such a memorandum.

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief counsel.
 From: Director of research.
 Subject: Paraphrase of intelligence report.

The paraphrase:

During the second week of October 1962, the Director (Allen Moreland) of the Visa Office received a memorandum from the Administrator of Security and Consular Affairs (Abba Schwartz) which demanded an explanation of alleged attendance by the Deputy Director of the Visa Office at a meeting held at the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Schwartz memorandum not only asked Moreland to explain how his deputy could leave the State Department building to attend a meeting with another agency "without authority," but went on to direct specifically that no employee of the Visa Office should contact any other agency of Government without the express personal approval of Mr. Schwartz.

Upon receipt of this memorandum Mr. Moreland went immediately to the Administrator's Office and told Schwartz that "I won't be pushed around." Moreland further stated that he was scheduled a hernia operation and that his hospital appointment had been fixed, so that he would be away from his office for some days. If, upon his return, he found in force any such instructions as carried in Schwartz' memorandum, Moreland declared, he would refuse to serve longer as head of the Visa Office.

Thereafter, personnel in Mr. Schwartz' office (presumably with Mr. Schwartz' approval if not at his actual direction) apologized to Mr. Moreland and tore up the Schwartz memorandum. Whether the file copies of the memorandum in the Administrator's office also were destroyed, Mr. Moreland does not know.

TESTIMONY OF ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1963

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

For the Department: Lawrence H. Hoover, Jr., observer.

(Mr. Schwartz was previously sworn.)

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would like to offer for the record a memorandum dated December 9 from the Secretary of State to Mr. Crockett, which was just delivered to me a few moments ago.⁴

Mr. SOURWINE. May this go in the record?

Senator DODD. Yes.

(The document referred to reads as follows:)

DECEMBER 9, 1963.

Memorandum for: William J. Crockett.

Mr. Schwartz has reported to me that he was questioned concerning certain activities of the Central Intelligence Agency when he appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. You should instruct him, in accordance with the Department's standard practices, not to answer any question asked by the subcommittee pertaining to the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency nor to disclose whether he has or has not personal knowledge of any such activities. Should any such question be asked, he should respectfully tell the subcommittee that he has been instructed not to answer such questions and that the subcommittee should refer the question to that Agency.

This directive is issued by me with the full knowledge and approval of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

DEAN RUSK.

⁴ See Schwartz testimony on p. 804 of pt. 3.

Senator DODD. After all, the CIA is a public agency. The people pay for it, and I don't think it is that sacrosanct that a question can't even be asked about it, particularly one the answer to which is common knowledge.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Schwartz, you will recall that, at an earlier session, we had some discussion of the case of Willy Gallacher, the 81-year-old British Communist and former Member of Parliament.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you were asked what you had to do if anything with the Gallacher visa, and what Miss Frances Knight had to do with it, who approved it and who countermanded it, and it was our understanding you were going to check into this. Have you had time to do so?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. As I recall, Mr. Sourwine—I could be wrong—I testified at great length on the Gallacher case. I don't think there were any unanswered questions.

Mr. SOURWINE. Nothing left to be supplied?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think I have that down to the last point.

Mr. SOURWINE. This may be so. I just wanted to be sure there was nothing left there.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is my recollection—I think there was one point, Mr. Sourwine. That was about when the original waiver was granted or recommended without my knowledge, I said I would check to see who was involved in that; that I have not had a chance to do.

Mr. SOURWINE. I had in mind there was something hanging there.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. You are right. There was that one unanswered question.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—More extensive testimony about the Gallacher case has been printed in pt. 3 of this series, on pp. 716 and 722 and in pt. 4 on pp. 1205-1214.)

If I might say so, Mr. Chairman, at the end of the last meeting there were several questions. One involved Mr. Yingling's role in section 6 cases, and a few other items which we took from our notes. I did attempt yesterday to get an answer to some of these, thinking I could perhaps clarify this rather difficult area here, and I have just this morning tried to dictate what the sequence was, and so forth. If you would like to have it, it was at the very end, I believe, of the last session.⁵

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have a prepared statement on it?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes. I guess I could call it that, a prepared statement. I just dictated it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could we save time by offering this for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator DODD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. If there are any further questions, we can ask them at another session.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Fine. It has a few scribbled notes. I hope you can read them.

Senator DODD. If the reporter has any trouble he can get in touch with Mr. Schwartz.

(The document referred to follows:)

⁵ Extensive testimony in "sec. 6" cases is printed in pt. 3 of this series.

It was indicated at the close of the last session that I should clear up any misunderstandings concerning certain aspects of the procedure for review and decision in section 6 cases. I have now gone over the matter carefully, and reviewed some of the files, so that I think I can briefly clear up any misunderstandings that may have arisen.

First, as to the role of Mr. Yingling. He has stated that he has taken no part in the handling of section 6 cases since the ruling in the *Communist Party* case became final in the fall of 1961. My understanding is that his regular participation in the review of passport cases occurred a number of years ago. It related both to the loss of nationality cases coming up from the Passport Office's Board of Review, and to cases arising under the earlier regulations pertaining to communism.

Second, as to the procedure I instituted in cases coming up from the Passport Office under section 6, I made no change in the policy, which I am informed was instituted at Miss Knight's request, that the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration pass on the issuance of a passport in cases where confidential information was the only kind of information which might have supported denial of a passport. However, I discovered that Miss Knight declined to accept the opinion of the Justice Department, which had been adopted by the Secretary of State, concerning the meaning of the words "reason to believe" found in the statute.

Since the papers to the Deputy Under Secretary had to go up under my name, it was essential that they contain no incorrect interruption of the law. Miss Knight had prepared papers in two cases stating that she had reason to believe that the applicant was a member of the Communist Party, although there was no information other than confidential information to support such a belief, and thus there was no "reason to believe" under the statute. Accordingly, I sent up to the Deputy Under Secretary my own memorandum, based on my own office's review of the file, as well as the Passport Office's summary of the facts, after I reconfirmed the fact that the FBI was not prepared to release any of the confidential information in the file. I recommended, with the concurrence of the Legal Adviser, that the passport be granted. In each case I included Miss Knight's memorandum in the applicant's file which accompanied my memorandum. My memorandum, however, made no reference to any "reason to believe," because this legal conclusion was not possible under the regulations.

Third, I believe the committee asked whether the procedure I followed differed from that followed previously. The answer is it did in two respects from the section 6 cases of Duimovich which were concluded before I came to the Department: (1) in Duimovich the Passport Office communicated directly with the Deputy Under Secretary, without going through SCA. I, of course, re-established the rule that formal communications to my superiors emanate from me as head of the Bureau, as is the practice in the Department; (2) In Duimovich, the passport file itself was not sent up to the Deputy Under Secretary. The Legal Adviser's office reviewed the file, satisfied itself that Miss Knight's summary of the facts in the file had been accurate, and then just sent Miss Knight's summary to the Deputy Under Secretary with a covering memorandum from the Legal Adviser. That memorandum, which I am told has been furnished to the committee and was published in the record of the 1962 hearings, stated that there was insufficient information with respect to the applicants that could be made part of the public record to support a finding of ineligibility under section 6, and accordingly recommended that the Deputy Under Secretary direct issuance of the passport.

Thus, what I changed was that the covering memorandum which embodied the recommendations came from me, and not from the Legal Adviser; and the complete file accompanied the covering memorandum.

Incidentally, Miss Knight's memorandum in Duimovich case did not use the expression "reason to believe."

Fourth, the question was raised whether the Passport Office was instructed not to make recommendations in section 6 cases. I have not been able to find any such instruction. In fact, I have found that the Passport Office had not made recommendations in such cases prior to my coming to the Department—for instance in Duimovich. I have not, however, had an opportunity to ask Miss Knight whether or from whom she received such instructions.

I hope I have answered the committee's questions.

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. CROCKETT

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1965

Senator Thomas J. Dodd presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel.

(Mr. Crockett was previously sworn.)

* * * * *

Mr. SOURWINE. I offer for the record a news story of the Chicago Daily News with the byline of Gerry Robichaud, which appeared on March 27, 1963, the headline being: "Cuba Travel Spotlighted by Mexico."

May that go into the record?

Senator DODD. Yes.

(The article referred to read as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. CR-21

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 27, 1963, p. 14]

CUBA TRAVEL SPOTLIGHTED BY MEXICO

(By Gerry Robichaud, Chicago Daily News Service)

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—"You can't do this to me!" screamed the high-ranking, leftwing Chilean politician, but the Mexican police agents went ahead and did it anyway.

What they did was to mug him—full face and profile shots—before he was permitted to board one of the two weekly flights that operate between Mexico City and Havana.

They recorded his name, passport number and checked to make sure that his Cuban visa was entered properly on one of the pages of the passport.

When they decided that everything was in order, he was given clearance to board the Cubana Airline plane.

This recent scene involved Socialist Sen. Salvador Corvalan Gonzalez, one of the campaign managers of the Communist-backed Chilean presidential candidate, Sen. Salvador Allende. Allende is a warm admirer of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

PROTESTS DO NO GOOD

Before he finally calmed down, Corvalan protested loudly that the police were overlooking his temporary diplomatic status as a traveling Chilean government official. It did him no good.

The mugging and the passport and visa checks are standard operating procedure for everybody going through the Mexican gateway to Cuba by the only commercial planes carrying passengers to Havana.

No one is immune. Protests are frequent but unavailing.

Any country wishing the pictures and names of its nationals going from Mexico to Cuba may obtain them from the Mexican government. Such information is said to be supplied automatically to some countries asking for this type of service.

The present system of keeping careful records of all travelers to Cuba was started about a year and a half ago, without explanation, by the Mexican government. The program is under the direction of the federal judicial police, a branch of the Attorney General's office.

STATEMENTS PUZZLING

Mexican and foreign observers were somewhat puzzled by recent statements in Washington, attributed to Central Intelligence Agency Director John A. McCone, that Latin American disciples of Castro were able to slip through Mexico to Cuba without their governments being the wiser.

One report had McCone telling a House subcommittee that the Castroites, upon leaving their countries, give their destination as Mexico. Once here, the report

added, they go to the Cuban Embassy and are given slips of paper that serve as visas. These are not attached to the passport, and can be thrown away after having been used.

Thus, said the report, there would be nothing in the traveler's passport to show he had been in Cuba.

Mexico is the only country in Latin America out of which passenger planes regularly fly to Cuba, and so Latin Americans must come here to make the connection.

But none is slipping through undetected. The identities of all are known to the Mexican government and, if their passports are examined upon their return home, to their own governments.

Forged passports would be the only way of beating the system.

Moreover, all persons coming to Mexico from Havana are subjected to a thorough baggage and, sometimes, personal search. Customs authorities confiscate anything they consider Cuban or Communist propaganda, including Cuban newspapers, magazines and phonograph records.

Only travelers in transit are spared such searches.

Commenting on the remarks attributed to McCone, one Mexican official said: "If that information did indeed come from the CIA, it's probably time for another shakeup in the high command."

Mr. SOURWINE. Is it true, as reported here, that the Mexican Government takes pictures and checks the papers of all non-Cubans traveling from Mexico to Cuba?

Mr. CROCKETT. I would have to check the record on this, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Could you supply that information?

Mr. CROCKETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you supply a statement respecting whether it is true, as this story states, that any country which wishes the pictures and names of its nationals going from Mexico to Cuba may obtain them upon request of the Mexican Government?

Mr. CROCKETT. I will check; yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Also, has the United States asked for this information?

Mr. CROCKETT. I will have to check that, too.

Mr. SOURWINE. If not, do you think it would be a good idea if we had it?

Mr. CROCKETT. Let me supply the answer.

Mr. SOURWINE. And if there is a list of these individuals with available identification, can it be furnished to the subcommittee? I know you will have to take that under advisement.

Mr. CROCKETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Off the record.

(Discussion was had outside the record.)

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, you will recall you asked me to prepare an analysis of the correspondence with the State Department with regard to unanswered questions, documents requested, and so forth?

Senator DODD. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. I must apologize for the condition of this. It is in rough draft. And there are still three or four items of information to be added to it. But I want to show you it is here. And I should like to ask permission, when it is completed, which will be within the next couple of days, that it may go in the record at this point.

Senator DODD. Yes.

(The material referred to is as follows:)

Correspondence between Internal Security Subcommittee and Department of State, January 1963-April 1965

	Requests		Acknowledgments				Time required for acknowledgment or reply
	Date of letter; signer; enclosures, if any	Number of enclosures in letter	Date of acknowledgment; signer	Number of questions answered	Number of questions unanswered		
January 1963	No letters						
February 1963	do						
March 1963	1. Mar. 22, 1963, Sourwine-Schwartz (re Knight). 2. Mar. 22, 1963, Sourwine-Knight (re Knight).	5 16	Mar. 28, 1963, Dutton-Eastland. May 1, 1963, Dutton-Eastland.	5 12	0 3 (1 was answered in Mar. 28 letter; questions were answered, but material was not furnished.	5 days. 40 days.	
	3.		June 19, 1963, Dutton-Eastland.	3	Answers the 3 unanswered questions above.	88 days.	
	4.		Mar. 20, 1963, Dutton-Eastland (re Otepka).	2		No answer required.	
	5. Mar. 28, 1963, Sourwine-Otepka.	2 documents requested.	Mar. 28, 1963, Dutton-Eastland.	2 documents furnished.	0	1 day.	
Apr. 1963	6. April 2, 1963 (sent Apr. 5, 1963), Eastland-Schwartz. 7. Apr. 17, 1963, Sourwine-Chayes.	6 1	Apr. 11, 1963.	Acknowledged only.	0	3 days.	
	8. Apr. 22, 1963, Sourwine-Johnson (re Johnson; see letter No. 27).	49	June 4, 1963, Dutton-Eastland. June 19, 1963, Dutton-Eastland. Aug. 21, 1963, Dutton-Eastland. Aug. 11, 1963, Johnson-Sourwine.	2 documents enclosed. 3 documents enclosed. 28 Copies of efficiency rating enclosed.	21	18 days. 33 days. 120 days.	
May 1963	No letters						
June 1963	9. June 11, 1963, Sourwine-Knight (re Knight). 10. Information requested from June 20 hearings from Abba P. Schwartz. 11. July 16, 1963, Sourwine-Reilly (re Reilly).	Requested efficiency ratings. 64	June 20, 1963, Knight-Sourwine. July 10, 1963, Dutton-Dodd	Enclosed efficiency ratings for Apr. 14, 1953, to Oct. 1962. 2	0 2	9 days. 20 days.	
July 1963						16 months; no answer yet.	

Correspondence between Internal Security Subcommittee and Department of State, January 1963-April 1965—Continued

	Requests			Acknowledgments			Time required for acknowledgment or reply
	Date of letter; signer; enclosures, if any	Number of enclosures in letter	Date of acknowledgment; signer	Number of questions answered	Number of questions unanswered		
March 1964.....	26. Mar. 2, 1964, Sourwine-Rusk (re Schwartz).	8.....	Apr. 13, 1964, Dutton-Eastland.	8.....	0.....	42 days.	
	27. Mar. 6, 1964, Sourwine-Rusk (enclosing letter to R. D. Johnson of Apr. 22, 1963—6 pages long).	40 (including 28 already answered in letter of Aug. 21, 1963).			21.....	14 months; no answer.	
	28. Mar. 17, 1964, Sourwine-Rusk (Dikeos-Huston).	5.....	May 21, 1964, Dutton-Eastland.	1.....	4.....	65 days.	
	29. Mar. 19, 1964, Sourwine-Dutton.	1.....	Mar. 26, 1964, Dutton-Eastland.	None.....	1.....	7 days.	
	30. Mar. 23, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Norpel-Boswell).	Requested 2 documents.					
April 1964.....	31. Apr. 2, 1964, Eastland-Dutton.	Requested 2 letters of Lee Harvey Oswald.	Apr. 8, 1964, Dutton-Eastland.	2 letters enclosed.		13 months; no answer.	
	32. Apr. 14, 1964, Eastland-Rusk.	2.....	Apr. 30, 1964, Dutton-Eastland.	2.....	0.....	6 days.	
May 1964.....	No letters.	9.....	July 17, 1946, Lee-Eastland;	0.....	9.....	16 days.	
June 1964.....	33. June 17, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Johnson; see also letters 27 and 28).		July 22, 1964, Lee-Eastland;			30 days.	
	34. June 30, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Reilly) (follow-up sent Feb. 12, 1965; see letter No. 66).	51.....	Aug. 19, 1964, Lee-Eastland.				
	35. July 2, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re sec. 6 cases).		July 16, 1964, acknowledged, Lee-Eastland, answered Feb. 18, 1965, Lee-Eastland.	26.....	26.....	17 days.	
July 1964.....	36. July 2, 1964, Eastland-Schwartz.	4.....	Aug. 12, 1964, Lee-Eastland.	All.....	0.....	40 days.	
	37. July 2, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Schwartz).	do.....do.....	0.....	Do.	
	38. July 2, 1964, Eastland-Schwartz (followup letter sent July 10).		Acknowledged July 13, 1964, Schwartz-Eastland.	2.....	0.....	10 months; no answer.	
			Answered July 19, 1964, Lee-Eastland.	0.....	0.....	11 days.	
						9 days.	

	List of information re sec. 6 cases.	July 28, 1964, Yeagley- Eastland.	List enclosed	0	7 days.
August 1964	39. July 21, 1964, Eastland-Yeagley.			0	277 days; no answer.
	40. July 23, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Schwartz).			0	118 days.
	41. Aug. 13, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Schwartz).	Dec. 9, 1964, Lee-Eastland	9	0	17 days.
	42. Aug. 17, 1964, Eastland-Gentile (Office of Security).	Sept. 3, 1964, Lee-Eastland	6	0	22 days.
	43. Aug. 17, 1964, Eastland-Lee (re Bellisle).	Sept. 8, 1964, Lee-Eastland	13	0	259 days; no answer.
	44. Aug. 18, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Moreland-Schwartz).		2	0	256 days; no answer.
	45. Aug. 21, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Colonel French).		6	1	46 days.
	46. Aug. 22, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Phillips, Bellisle, Loughton; followup letter written Jan. 29, No. 64).	Oct. 7, 1964, Lee-Eastland	10	0	37 days.
	47. Aug. 31, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (sec. 6 cases; Knight, Chayes, Dikeos, Huston, and Hill).	.do.	10	0	96 days.
September 1964	48. Sept. 4, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (list attached re Berry, Frank, and Auerbach).	Dec. 10, 1964, Lee-Eastland	7	0	55 days.
	49. Sept. 10, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Yntema and French).	Nov. 4, 1964, Lee-Eastland	15	0	157 days.
	50. Sept. 15, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Loughton and Auerbach).	Feb. 19, 1965, Lee-Eastland	24	0	194 days.
	51. Sept. 18, 1964, Eastland-Rusk.	.do.	20	0	214 days.
	52. Sept. 24, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (list of 2 pages attached re Mace and Cockett).	Mar. 17, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland.	104	0	20 days.
	53. Sept. 24, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re French).	Mar. 15, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland	0	0	
	54. Sept. 30, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Rosen, Forrer, and Pollack).	Nov. 2, 1964, Lee-Eastland	0	0	

Correspondence between Internal Security Subcommittee and Department of State, January 1963-April 1965—Continued

		Requests		Acknowledgments			Time required for acknowledgment or reply
		Date of letter; signer; enclosures, if any	Number of enclosures in letter	Date of acknowledgment; signer	Number of questions answered	Number of questions unanswered	
October	1964	55. Oct. 9, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (list 8 pages re Crayes, Grignon, and Knight), 13, 1964, Eastland-Rusk. 56. Oct. 21, 1964, Eastland-Lee (re Otepka).	57 Enclosed questionnaires 4	Acknowledged Oct. 29, 1964, Lee-Rusk (re Otepka), answered Mar. 12, 1964, MacArthur-Eastland. Acknowledged Mar. 2, 1966, White-Eastland. Acknowledged Nov. 6, 1964, Lee-Eastland. Answered Nov. 24, 1964, Lee-Eastland.	0	0	20 days. 140 days.
November	1964	57. Oct. 21, 1964, Eastland-Rusk. 58. Oct. 28, 1964, Eastland-Rusk. 59. Nov. 17, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (list enclosed re Schwartz and Whiting).	Statement requested 1	Feb. 18, 1965, Lee-Eastland. Nov. 9, 1964, White-Eastland. Acknowledged Feb. 19, 1965, Lee-Eastland.	0 0	0	17 days. 34 days. 120 days.
December	1964	60. Dec. 3, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Laugel, enclosing interrogatory for Laugel). 61. Dec. 14, 1964, Eastland-Rusk (re Schwartz).	0	Answered Mar. 12, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland. Mar. 2, 1965, White-Eastland. do	17 Enclosed completed interrogatory from Laugel. States all questions answered in letters of Dec. 7, 1964, and Feb. 25, 1964.	0	90 days. 78 days.
January	1965	62. Dec. 29, 1964, Eastland-Lee (followup to letter No. 55, Oct. 9, 1964). 63. Jan. 25, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Otepka; list enclosed). 64. Jan. 26, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Otepka).	7	Mar. 12, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland. Mar. 12, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland.	10	0	73 days. 43 days.

February 1965	65. Jan. 28, 1965, Eastland-Rusk. 66. Jan. 29, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Phillips, Bolesle, Loughton; followup to Aug. 22, 1964, letter re Otepka and Berry, see letter No. 40). 67. Feb. 12, 1965, Eastland-Lee (re Yncema and French). 68. Feb. 21, 1965, Eastland-Lee (followup to letter of acknowledgment of July 16, 1964, to letter of June 30, 1964, No. 5). 69. Feb. 12, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (on cover, see letter No. 12 in A, see 12, 1964 letter). 70. Feb. 24, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (refers to letter of Aug. 21, 1964, re waivers; see letter No. 57). 71. Mar. 2, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Schwartz). 72. Mar. 2, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Norpel). 73. Mar. 2, 1965, Eastland-Rusk. 74. Mar. 4, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (followup to No. 55a re questionnaires). 75. Mar. 31, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (re Norpel, Shea). 76. Mar. 4, 1965, Eastland-Rusk (followup to letter of Oct. 13, 1964, No. 55a). 77. Apr. 29, 1965, Eastland-Rusk.	do	Feb. 24, 1965, Lee-Eastland.	States that these questions were answered in letter of Nov. 4, 1964.	12 days.
March 1965	Requests names 3. Answered Mar. 12, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland. List requested Requests list re Division of Evaluations of Office of Security. 1. Answered Mar. 26, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland. 2. List sent.	Feb. 23, 1965, Lee-Eastland.	Stated that letter of Dec. 31, 1964, answered these questions.	11 days.	
April 1965	Requests information on questionnaires. 1. Answered May 27, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland.	Apr. 23, 1965, MacArthur-Eastland.	2.	23 days.	
			1.	28 days.	

Senator DODD. It seems to me that you should submit an additional copy to the witness to see that it is accurate.

Mr. CROCKETT. If we can bring anything up to date, we will.

Mr. SOURWINE. The record will be ready tomorrow morning, and we will send it to Mr. Crockett immediately. But, if this chart may follow by a day or so?

Senator DODD. Very well; and indicating the page where it goes in. If you have any correction to make, please feel free to make it.

Mr. CROCKETT. Thank you very much.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Up to the time of printing this record, no corrections had been suggested by the Department.)

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