



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs  
51 S.W. 1st Avenue - Room 927  
Miami, Florida - 33130

April 17, 1967

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CH  
Honorable Alfred Fischli  
Ambassador of Switzerland  
Havana, Cuba.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I refer to your communication of March 2, 1967 (reference: USA B-34 CH:br), in which you ask whether additions may be made to AmCIT nucleos AM-150 and AM-152. The following comments are made after consultation with the Department of State in Washington (Office of Cuban Coordination, and the Bureau of Consular Affairs) and with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In summary, the repatriation program for American citizens resident in Cuba was extended to encompass non-citizen immediate family members in order to keep family units together. This policy envisaged the departure of these families for the United States as integral units. The repatriation program is thus for the prime purpose of bringing out United States citizens and cannot be used as a method of bringing Cubans to the United States outside the normal immigration or refugee airlift procedures except to the extent that such persons are part of the household of a United States citizen who has been residing in Cuba. Therefore, we regret that additions to AmCIT nucleos may not be made in those cases where the American citizens within the nucleo are no longer in Cuba. Such persons, of course, can be included in the refugee airlift or can enter the United States with immigration visas via other countries.

FRANCO BRIDAT  
Rita  
In the case of AM-152, all members of the original nucleo left Cuba on December 28, 1966. In the case of AM-150, the American citizen, Catalina Quesada, is now dead, and five family members of this nucleo have departed from Cuba. Additional inclusions of Cuban nationals in these two nucleos therefore cannot be accepted nor can even those non-United States citizens members originally included in nucleo AM-150 be considered eligible for "repatriation".

Apart from these two cases, a review of the 'Special Lists 1 through 9 for the Repatriation of the U.S. Community' shows that in a number of instances the American citizens of a nucleo have arrived in the United States, but that Cuban members of their respective nucleos are still in Cuba. A list of such nucleos is enclosed. As the



Honorable Alfred Fischli

-2-

April 17, 1967

American citizens involved have returned to this country, the remaining persons who are not United States citizens are no longer eligible for the AmCIT repatriation program.

We realize that this may create a difficult situation for those affected and, in order to be as helpful as possible, we are prepared to include their names on a Supplementary Master List in an effort to facilitate their inclusion in the refugee airlift to Miami. This can be done immediately since the people involved have already been cleared for entry into this country.

Please be sure, Mr. Ambassador, that we sympathize with people who, through circumstances beyond their control, have been deprived of the opportunity of entering the United States as part of a United States citizen's family. On the other hand, I am sure you will understand that the special provisions relating to repatriation of our own citizens cannot be extended to non-citizens merely because they formerly had a citizens family member in Cuba. Not only does any repatriation movement involve special financial arrangements which legally cannot be extended to non-citizens, but even the basis for admission to the United States is different. Normally an immigrant entering the United States outside the airlift requires an immigration visa. In the case of non-citizen family members accompanying a United States citizen, it was agreed as a special provision to document these people with a pre-parole document (Form I-512) issued by your Embassy. However, there is no basis for admitting with this status a Cuban who is not accompanying a United States citizen relative. Apart from anything else, if this were to be done, we could not justify this in comparison to the many other Cubans who travel to the United States via third countries and who have American citizen relatives in the United States but who must obtain immigration visas.

If United States citizens are allowed to leave Cuba by commercial air services, such as via Cubana to Mexico, and if in that event the United States citizen leaves on one flight but because of shortage of seats or other reasons one or more of his family members cannot go on the same plane but leave shortly thereafter, it would be feasible to admit the latter to the United States with the Form I-512. If there are any cases of this type or any others involving special considerations which you wish to draw to our attention, please do so. However, the cases which I have been discussing above relate to Cubans whose United States citizen relatives are either dead or left Cuba some time ago. In addition, some of these persons are not even close relatives of the United States citizen.

I would appreciate learning of any errors on the enclosed list, and if

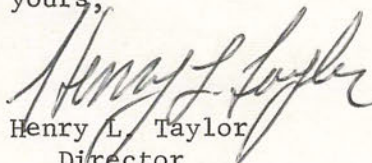
Honorable Alfred Fischli

-3-

April 17, 1967

there should be further questions about this matter, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,



Henry L. Taylor  
Director

Miami Office of the  
Coordinator of Cuban Affairs

Enclosure:

List