

Navy to Station Missile Boats In Key West

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1 Apr 80

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — The Navy will station fast hydrofoil missile patrol boats in Key West in a further show of U.S. strength in the Caribbean, it was announced Monday.

The first of the speedy ships to be placed in service, the USS Pegasus, will be transferred Aug. 1 to the Naval station at Trumbo Point in Key West. Others will join the Pegasus after they are built.

The action is based on the decision to increase the use of Navy facilities at Key West in keeping with the United States' continued interest in the waters around Cuba, the Navy said. It is also part of President Carter's response to the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

The 132-foot Pegasus has a 21-man crew, is armed with eight Harpoon anti-ship missiles, is capable of traveling 55 miles per hour and has a range of 600 to 1,200 miles.

The vessel earned high marks recently in its first assignment with other Atlantic Fleet ships, officials said.

The hydrofoils were designed for high-speed missile attacks against enemy surface ships.

'Sissy' Image Hurts Citizenship Fight

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Ma Neuf (F) 4D 2 Apr 80

Ruben Lorenzo Prats is a salesman who speaks with a lisp and wants to be a U.S. citizen.

But the government says he shouldn't become a citizen because he didn't tell naturalization officers he was a homosexual when he came to this country 27 years ago. Immigration officials say they discovered from Army records that Prats was a "sexual deviant."

Prats, a native of Cuba who holds legal residency in the United States, has gone to federal court to force the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to grant him citizenship. U.S. District Judge William Hoever is expected to rule on Prats' request within 10 days.

THE MIAMI resident denies ever being a homosexual, federal court records show.

Prats, 46, once worked hiring showgirls for jobs in Havana nightclubs. Now he earns commissions from lighting and auto parts companies for introducing their wares to local businesses. He is not challenging rules that restrict the entry of immigrants lacking "good moral character."

His attorney, Louis Sabatino, said Prats is being mistaken for a homosexual. "He's kind of roly-poly, has a little lisp — the kind of fellow kids in school call a sissy," Sabatino said. "He's not a homosexual. He pays his taxes. He should be allowed to live like everybody else."

INS lawyer Ronald Sonom said that Prats would not necessarily have been barred from citizenship if he had said he was a homosexual when he applied for naturalization. Nor is he in danger of being deported.

"We would have to look at whether he had been arrested . . . things like that," Sonom said.

THE INS challenged Prats' permanent resident status in 1962, 10 years after he had first entered the United States. Inspectors questioned him about an "undesirable" discharge from the U.S. Army he received in 1956.

Court records show Prats was discharged from the Army because he was a "sexual deviate, homosexual overt, chronic, severe." The evaluation by Army doctors stemmed from an incident during basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C.

"He signed [the undesirable discharge] so as

not to discuss homosexuality, not because of it," said Sabatino, who was a military prosecutor and judge in Italy during World War II.

BUT THE INS said that, in three interviews, Prats discussed his homosexual feelings and activities. Prats said transcripts of those interviews are incorrect.

INS officials interviewed Prats in 1962 after he returned from spending the Christmas holidays with his wife in Mexico City. They were divorced in 1966 after nine years of marriage.

The INS took away Prats' permanent resident status in 1962. He was not deported, however, because the United States would not send him back to Cuba because of its communist regime.

In 1972, Sabatino argued successfully that Prats should regain his resident status because his short trip to Mexico did not represent an "important" break in his residency. However, when Prats petitioned for citizenship three years ago, the INS delayed action. Sabatino presented a motion last year in federal court to speed a decision.

Ma Neuf (F) 4D 5A 2 Apr 80
Latin activist selected

The founder of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination and an outspoken promoter of Latin culture has been selected as aide to new school board member Paul Cejas. Javier Bray, 52, holds bachelor's and master's degrees in political science and Latin American studies from the University of Michigan. He worked with Cejas on several projects, including researching the dropout rate of Latin students in Dade schools. The school board will vote on the appointment at its next meeting April 9.

Ma Neuf (F) 4D 1 4D
Octavio Cuevas, 80
Pawley Associate

Octavio Cuevas, 80, wife was associated with the late William D.

Pawley for 50 years in Cuba and Florida, died Sunday in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Cuevas, who was a native of Ponce, Puerto Rico, returned to the island in 1979 after retiring as vice president and treasurer of the Tallman Sugar Corp.

He was former secretary and treasurer of the Flying Tigers, founded by Pawley to fight the Japanese from China before World War II.

He also was general manager and vice president of the old Miami Transit and the Miami Beach Railway Co. before it was sold to Metro in 1962. He helped Pawley introduce buses to Cuba in the early 1950s.

Mr. Cuevas is survived by his wife, Mildred; sons, Charles and John; and six grandchildren.

Friends may call at the Philbrick and Son Funeral Chapel from 5 to 9 p.m. today. Services will be at 10

a.m. Thursday in the chapel.

U.S. Changing Refugee Policies

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Ten thousand Soviet Jews and 7,000 Cubans will be admitted into the United States during the next six months if Congress approves State Department proposals for implementing the Refugee Act of 1980, which became effective Tuesday.

These refugees will be among some 113,000 refugees from all over the world to be admitted under the new policy, which takes away from the U.S. Attorney General the broad discretionary power that office has had in granting special entry rights to large groups of refugees.

Although billed as a major change in U.S. policy toward refugees, the act may make little immediate difference in the actual number of refugees admitted. What is new is that their numbers will be decided upon in advance, instead of by administrative discretion.

The most significant effect of the act may be its new definition of "refugee" — including in that term for the first time persons who flee oppression under right-wing regimes. Previous Immigration and Naturalization policy limited the definition to persons fleeing Communist regimes or Mideast nations.

However, excluding Cubans, the proposal calls for only 1,000 refugees to be admitted in the next six months from all of Latin America and only 1,500 from Africa, numbers not substantially different from the past.

When asked if the new law will affect the number of refugees coming to the U.S. from non-Communist countries, one State Department official said: "At least not right away. The bill is not going to change the countries where people come from. We hope for the long run it will do so."

State department sources said the act will

not affect the status of Nicaraguan and Haitian refugees, who have come to South Florida by the thousands, many of them illegally.

The act includes only those persons seeking U.S. residency from outside the country.

The new act does provide federal assistance to local governments for the care of Haitians and Nicaraguans who requested political asylum before last November.

In the case of refugees from Cuba, officials said priority will be given to former political prisoners released from jail before Aug. 1, 1978, who were excluded from a program designed by former Attorney General Griffin Bell to facilitate their entry to the United States.

Government officials estimate there may be 30,000 such Cubans, including their relatives. At the proposed rate, it will take more than two years for all of them to be admitted.

Miami Herald (PH) OR 1
6 Cubans seeking asylum are shot
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Associated Press

LIMA, Peru — Six persons in a bus and seeking asylum crashed into the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the Cuban Foreign Ministry reported.

A spokesman said police opened fire, wounding three of the bus's occupants in the incident yesterday. He said he did not know how serious their wounds were, but apparently they did not require hospitalization.

A total of 24 Cubans have taken asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in an attempt to leave their communist-ruled homeland. An official mission from Lima is in Havana trying to negotiate their departure.

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5 Cuban refugees rescued from raft

Miami Herald (PH) 2 APR 80

Five Cuban refugees who spent six days at sea aboard a tiny wooden raft were brought into Miami Beach today.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the five men — all 30 to 40 years old — were picked up by the USS Maumee early today, about 20 miles southeast of Miami, on an eight-by-10 foot wooden platform supported by inner tubes.

All the Cubans were suffering from overexposure when they were picked up by the 620-foot Navy fleet oiler enroute from Texas City, Texas, to Norfolk, Va.

Lawyer Details High Cost

AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

A former Miami attorney described for the first time Wednesday the high cost of stealing \$8.7 million from the government of Cuba in a coffee swindle.

A rented Lear jet cost the swindlers nearly \$100,000, former attorney Peter F. Paul testified.

A freighter registered in Cyprus was purchased by the gang for nearly \$500,000, he said. Nearly \$300,000 was budgeted for bribing officials in the Dominican Republic, Paul said.

The international swindle involved money from the Cuban gov-

ernment, coffee warehouse records from the Dominican Republic, banks in Toronto and Panama, two corporations in the Netherlands West Indies and the purchase of the freighter in Germany, said Paul.

Paul, who is serving prison sentences on fraud and drug charges, was testifying at a Canadian court hearing that is being held in Miami.

Two men, Karl F. Fessler, a German, and Gilbert L. McDonald of Coconut Grove are charged in Toronto with stealing the \$8.7 million from Cuba.

PAUL HAS PLEADED guilty to a similar charge in U.S. District Court

in Miami. He was sentenced to a three-year prison term. He was not charged in Canada.

Paul is one of the Canadian government's star witnesses. But Paul won't appear before a Canadian jury.

Because he is serving two federal prison sentences in the United States, Canadian prosecutors won permission to take his testimony in Miami. The testimony will be read at the trial of McDonald and Fessler in Toronto.

Paul, who is now in the U.S. witness-protection program, began testifying Tuesday before Toronto Judge Harold Rice. The hearing

Thursday, April 3, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

9-C

of Stealing Millions

Tuesday was held in a room in the offices of U.S. Attorney Atee Wampler III. The hearing was moved Wednesday to a courtroom in the federal courthouse.

"We're certainly not trying to be secret, but we are certainly not broadcasting the fact we are here," said Canadian prosecutor Michael Ann MacDonald.

MACDONALD ASKED Rice to close Paul's testimony to reporters Wednesday, but Rice refused.

Paul, once a key backer of plans to create a world trade center in Miami, provided his detailed version of the coffee scheme Wednesday.

Fessler arranged for the sale of 3,000 tons of coffee in Curacao, Paul said. Fessler's business, the Tanvest Corp., offered to sell the coffee to Hava-Cu Enterprises, an import-export firm controlled by the Cuban government.

Tanvest was to ship the coffee by freighter from the Dominican Republic. Hava-Cu had \$8.7 million in a Toronto bank, which was to release the funds when the coffee was shipped.

The coffee never existed, according to the fraud charges.

Using fake documents that were bought from officials in the Dominican Republic and proof that there

was a ship to carry the coffee, the gang persuaded the Toronto bank to release the \$8.7 million, according to the charges.

PAUL TESTIFIED Wednesday that he lost \$200,000 in the swindle.

The profits were divided four ways, according to Paul.

Tanvest received \$3.2 million, but also paid for the bribery and purchase of the freighter.

A firm controlled by Larry Turnbull, an alleged gang member who has not been arrested, received \$2.4 million.

A firm in Panama that was controlled by a man known only as Carlos Valdes received about \$2.2 million.

And, about \$400,000 was deposited in a Panama bank.

"It was intended that I get a little bit of that," Paul said. "That didn't happen."

"Under duress, under extreme duress," Paul said he gave nearly \$100,000 in cash to a former Miami policeman, Robert Gayle, and a convicted swindler, Sheldon (Dutch) Turner. Gayle and Turner collected the money for Fessler and McDonald, Paul said.

Gayle also obtained another \$400,000 to \$500,000 of the coffee funds from the Panama bank, Paul said.

Gayle and Turner were not charged, but were identified as conspirators in U. S. District Court in Miami at a hearing in January 1979.

Lie and Luck Got

Murder (F) call 1A 3 Apr 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The men on the inner-tube raft told the Soviet sailors that they were five Puerto Ricans from Hialeah who had, bet friends they could paddle out to the Gulf Stream.

That was a lie.

The Russians said that since the five were adrift at sea, they would radio from their Soviet freighter for help.

That, too, apparently was a lie.

The five were Cuban refugees who had left Havana six days ago on a small makeshift paddleboat — the first Cuban raft people to reach the United States this year.

They were rescued 15 miles east of Miami Beach by the Coast Guard Tuesday morning, two days after the Soviet ship had passed the men. Sailors on an American freighter had spotted the raft and called the Coast Guard. No help came as a result of any call from the Soviet ship.

5 Cubans to Safety

COAST GUARDSMEN said the raft was made of five inner-tubes with a board strapped on top. Bicycle pedals turned a paddle below to propel the craft, which was steadied by a rudder. On the prow was a small copper figure of Our Lady of Charity, the patron saint of Cuba.

Four of the five refugees walked ashore at the Coast Guard Station on Miami Beach. A fifth was carried on a stretcher. All suffered from exposure and exhaustion and were

taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital for treatment. They were expected to be released from the hospital today.

"We escaped from hell," said Enrique Serafin Torres, 36, who was carried from the Coast Guard boat.

"Thousands of youths are trying to leave the island," said Jose Mario Campos, 28. The

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Mia New (F) coll. 1A 30 Apr 80

— ALBERT COYA / Miami He

New Refugees, From Left, Are Adrian Regueira, Campos, Delgado, Emerio Regueira, Torres

(10/3)

Intelligence Agencies' Use of News Media Opposed

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Media representatives have voiced strong opposition to proposals that would allow U.S. intelligence agencies to use news organizations as covers for secret operations and to recruit news personnel.

Such practices should be specifically prohibited in any new charter adopted for the intelligence agencies, the Senate select subcommittee on intelligence was told.

"If the people of this country and the world are to have faith in a free and independent press, they must know that CIA agents are prohibited from masquerading as journalists in undercover operations," said Joseph Sterne, editor of The Baltimore Sun and member of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Robert Lewis, of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, said, "It is imperative for the survival of an independent press to maintain an arm's length relation between government and the press. Anything that blurs that distinction should be avoided for the good of both."

Lewis said to allow the CIA to use journalists as informants "taints all American correspondents working overseas."

But Accuracy in Media Inc. warned against such restrictions.

"Just as we would be foolish to hobble our armed services and risk losing lives and indeed our freedom, so we would be foolish to place crippling restrictions on our intelligence services without very carefully weighing the costs of those restrictions in human lives against the possible benefits," said Reed Irvine,

the Accuracy in Media chairman.

Lewis and Sterne also opposed

proposals to exempt the CIA from the Freedom of Information Act.

Had to Lie to Soviets While at Sea, Cubans Say

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three other refugees were Adrian Regueira, 19, his father, Emerio, 46, and Roberto Delgado, 27.

"Is it true they've come?" said Tania Regueira, an aunt of Adrian's who lives in Hialeah. "My husband has taken a boat to Key West to try to find them."

TANIA REGUEIRA saw the raft in the patio of her nephew's house when she visited Cuba recently. After she returned to Miami, she called the Coast Guard to watch for their arrival.

"We get several calls a week from relatives of people who have left Cuba," said Coast Guard spokesman Hathaway Cornelius. "We stay on the lookout along with our regular duties."

Last year, 374 Cubans arrived in the United States by sea. Many came by skiff, rowboat, dinghies — and seven rafts. One group of 22 hijacked a dredging barge in October. So far this year, 155 have come by boat, including 67 who hijacked a dredger in January.

Some don't make it. Last fall, a raft washed ashore in South Florida with its remaining occupant drowned, tangled by the rope that held the inner-tubes together.

The Cuban government has been stung by the exodus. In a throw-back to the mid-1960s when thousands fled Cuba yearly, Fidel Castro

has threatened to open a Cuban port to all refugees who want to leave. Castro knows that a larger flood of refugees would strain the U.S. government's and South Florida's capacity to accommodate them.

THE SUNBURNED men who came on the latest raft are from Havana. One of them, Campos, said they had worked secretly for a year to build the craft and plan their escape.

For a moment in the Florida Straits, they were afraid the Soviet ship would ruin everything by taking them back to Cuba, he said.

"We would not board the Soviet ship," said Campos. "They said they would take us to Canada, but we were afraid. They apparently believed the story about the bet and didn't try to pick us up."

From the ambulance taking the refugees to Jackson, Torres called to a Coast Guardsman, "We will remember you — *siempre* — always. Yes, true."

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Mia News (FH) 2A col 1 4 Apr 80
Cuba flight launches Soviet airport

An Aeroflot airline jet bound for Havana was the first passenger aircraft to take off from Moscow's new airport, Sheremetyevo-2, the government newspaper Izvestia reported. The Soviets paid \$94 million for West German help in building the new international airport in time for this summer's Moscow Olympics.

*Mia News (F) 21A col 4
4 Apr 80*
**Cuban Guard Dies
Of Gunfire Wounds**

HAVANA — A Cuban police guard died from a bullet wound received when six Cubans sought political asylum in the Peruvian Em-

bassy Tuesday, bringing the number of refugees there to 24, an informed source.

The source said police guard Pedro Ortiz died in a Havana hospital after being struck by a ricocheting bullet fired by other police at a bus that crashed its way into the embassy grounds.

The bus, carrying the six men, swerved off a main road, narrowly missed police guards on the sidewalk and burst through a mesh wire fence onto the lawn of the embassy.

Did the DEA Plot to Kill Gen. Torrijos?

By JACK ANDERSON

GEN. OMAR TORRIJOS, now in the center of a controversy involving the shah of Iran, was the intended victim of an alleged assassination plot in 1973. In December 1977, I reported "shadowy rumors" that Watergate plotters had marked Torrijos for assassination.

Now, a long-buried Justice Department document discloses that high officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration were investigated for possible involvement in the Watergate-era plot to assassinate Torrijos.

Those suspected of involvement have either made emphatic denials or refused comment, and no prosecutions ever resulted from the investigation. Yet the Justice Department has refused to turn the potentially explosive document over to Congress.

The report was submitted by Michael Defeo, head of a three-man Justice Department team assigned by then-Attorney General Edward Levi in 1975 to "investigate allegations of fraud, irregularity, and misconduct" in the DEA during the Nixon Administration. The Defeo report was, in effect, a confidential briefing for Justice Department officials in handling congressional inquiries about DEA.

THE ALLEGED assassination plot supposedly aborted in 1973 after Congress began looking into the Watergate scandals.

The Defeo report notes that the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations "inquired into reports that Phillip Smith and Wil-

liam Durkin participated in discussions within DEA regarding a proposal to assassinate the president of Panama, who was suspected of being involved in drug trafficking."

From the careful wording of the report, it is not clear whether the DEA discussions concerned an agency proposal to kill Torrijos or was someone else's plot. In fact, the report notes that "Smith stated that he had not participated in any such discussion but had developed information of a plot to kill General Torrijos." Defeo added that Smith said his information was "quickly transmitted to the CIA for transmittal to the Republic of Panama," and that the plot "had been verified and neutralized."

HOWEVER, the Defeo Report goes on to say: "It was alleged that a discussion concerning assassination involved the possibility of killing Mr. Norlyago, the principal assistant to the president of Panama, and that Smith and William Durkin actually proposed that he be killed."

When contacted, Smith referred all questions to the Justice Department. Durkin denied any participation in a plot to kill Torrijos, and said he wasn't even a member of the Special Operations branch of DEA, which was the target of the Defeo investigation.

What's interesting is that the DEA, which did not figure in the assassination stories at the time, had

recently become a repository for CIA alumni. Lucian Conein, a colorful ex-CIA operative, was named by the White House in 1972 as head of DEA's Special Operations. He promptly recruited 14 CIA colleagues for his 19-member undercover team at the drug agency, according to the Defeo Report.

Besides the reference to assassination, the Defeo report listed more than 20 allegations of misconduct at DEA. They include a covert intelligence project in the Caribbean, use of "certain nonconventional investigative techniques" in Panama, improper involvement with gambling interests in La Vegas, and a questionable relationship between DEA personnel and INTERTEL, a private security firm.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D., Ariz.) has tried to investigate the charges listed in the suppressed report, which Justice has refused to give him. DeConcini is concerned at the lack of evidence that anyone at DEA was ever disciplined, and is not convinced that the misconduct has been cleaned up.

THE Defeo Report was a closely guarded secret from the start. A secret memo dated March 26, 1976, notes that at a meeting of Levi and his top aides, it was "decided that we should continue to resist disclosing to Congress any portion of the Defeo report being reviewed for possible criminal or administrative action." No such action was ever taken, however.

Meanwhile, Conein has risen even higher in the DEA hierarchy, and is now in charge of "strategic intelligence." Durkin is retired. Smith left the DEA to work for INTERTEL, and is now setting up a surveillance system for the Great Bay Casino in Atlantic City.

Another of the DEA spooks was not so fortunate. Santo Bario, who was involved in DEA's "Operation Croupier" penetration of gambling interests, recently died under disputed circumstances. A congressional source, who demanded anonymity, said, "Bario was the man who knew too much."

Footnote: Asked about a possible DEA assassination plot against Torrijos, Conein laughed uproariously. "That's not my watch," he said. "I know nothing about it. That's fantastic. I don't know what you're talking about."

United Feature Syndicate

Embassy-Crashing Asylum Tries Stir Get-Tough Policy by Cuba

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — The Cuban government announced Friday that it would no longer grant safe conduct out of the country to anyone who "penetrates by force into a foreign embassy."

The announcement, published in the official daily newspaper Granma, also said the government was withdrawing its armed guards from outside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

There have been several recent incidents in which vehicles with Cubans seeking asylum sped past police guards and broke through fences into the grounds of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies.

Last Tuesday, police fired on a vehicle in which six persons crashed their way into the Peruvian compound. Granma reported that one Cuban guard was killed. The six Cubans succeeded in taking refuge in the embassy but two were reported wounded.

Friday's government statement said Cuba did not oppose the emigration of Cubans to Peru and Venezuela by normal, legal channels, "no matter what their criminal record." But it accused the two nations of refusing entry visas to Cuban emigrants.

The statement said that by granting diplomatic immunity in cases of forced entry, Peru and Venezuela "encourage acts of violence" against foreign embassies in Havana.

Miami News (FH) col 1 2A 5 Apr 80 Cuba withdraws embassy guards

The Cuban government will no longer keep armed guards outside the Peruvian Embassy to try to prevent Cubans who wish to leave from seeking refuge there. Some 50 Cubans trying to leave the country, entered the Peruvian Embassy compound yesterday following the withdrawal of the guards.

Cuban Activist Arrested by FBI

Dr. Carlos F. Dominicus, the dentist suspected of associating with Cuban exile terrorists, was arrested by FBI agents Friday morning at the Newark, N.J., airport.

Dominicus, who already faces a second-degree murder charge, was arrested with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and unlawful possession of a firearm.

The 55-year old dentist had been free on a \$25,000 bond while awaiting trial in the murder case of Mario Benitez of Miami.

Dominicus, a New Jersey resident, has blamed the

Benitez shooting on his "friend" Mario Tauler. Tauler is described by police as Dominicus' bodyguard.

Without mentioning Dominicus' name, Miami FBI chief Arthur Nehrbass implied at a recent press conference that the dentist was being watched in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Dr. Bernardo Benes, a prominent Miami banker who initiated Cuban exile talks with the Castro government.

Dominicus' attorney, Gino Negretti of Miami, could not be reached for comment on his client's latest arrest.

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Munster (F) Col
23 Cubans Land

3B
On Miami Beach

6 Apr 80
Twenty-three Cuban refugees waded ashore near Fifth Street and the MacArthur Causeway Saturday night and asked for political asylum after being picked up by Miami Beach police.

The Cubans — 10 women, seven men and six children — say their trip from Cuba took them to Costa Rica, to the Bahamas and to Bimini, where they found a boat to take them to Miami.

They say their boat started sinking a few hours out of Bimini and they were picked up by another boat that took them to Miami.

According to U.S. Immigration officials, several of the refugees say they have relatives in Miami.

1,500 Cubans

Munster (F) Col 6 Apr 80 AA

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — Hundreds of Cubans seeking political asylum rushed to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on Saturday, and the Cuban government told them they are free to leave the country.

As many as 1,500 Cubans were believed to be on the grounds of the Peruvian mission. Most swarmed to the embassy Saturday when they heard that the Cuban guards there had been removed.

The Foreign Ministry's announcement that the Cubans could leave the island was an unexpected twist in President Fidel Cas-

tro's dispute with Peru and Venezuela over Cubans seeking asylum in their embassies here.

Until now, authorization to leave Cuba was limited to beneficiaries of the amnesty accorded last year by Castro to 3,600 political prisoners as well as the parents or children of Cuban emigres.

Many of those prisoners and their families have gone to the United States — the Miami area, specifically — and it is expected that many of those at the Peruvian Embassy will do the same, if they indeed are allowed to leave the country.

Flee Into Embassy

Saturday's statement said the would-be refugees are authorized to go to Peru, Venezuela or "any other country that will give them visas," which appears to open the door for them to go to the United States.

Crowds of asylum-seekers, camped under the mango trees of the Peruvian Embassy garden to escape a broiling sun, cheered the Foreign Ministry's announcement that was read through loudspeakers mounted on a government-owned truck. The statement promised there would be no reprisals against the refugees or any others who joined them.

The announcement also said they were free to come and go as they liked.

For the swelling crowds, that meant they could go outside the diplomatic sanctuary to seek food. Most had not eaten since they entered the embassy.

One of the refugees, Francisco Alfonso Torres, said that Peruvian diplomats had given them physical protection but no food.

Some refugees said they handed two messages to Peruvian diplomats appealing for help to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Pope John Paul II.

The message to the U.N. commission said the refugees were being persecuted politically by the Castro government.

The refugees included children, pregnant women and old people. Most were packed into the 1,600-square-yard garden alongside the official residence.

The Castro government's decision to let the Cubans leave the country was a marked turnaround from the day before. On Friday, the government had described the Cubans at the Peruvian and Venezuelan em-

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10/2

1,500 Rush MUNU (F) 4/1 To Embassy

20A For Refuge 6/1/50

Castro Says They

May Leave Cuba

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embassies as "common criminals, bums and anti-social elements."

It also said at that time it would not grant safe-conduct passes to Cubans to leave the country. (The government continued to insist on Saturday that those who used force to get past Cuban guards into the embassies will not be allowed to leave the country under diplomatic protection.)

It was not clear Saturday how many Cubans were at the Venezuelan Embassy, but it was nowhere near the masses at Peru's mission.

UNTIL LAST Tuesday, Cuba mounted guards outside the foreign missions in the elegant Miramar section of Havana.

Their withdrawal came as the result of a series of incidents in which Cubans seeking asylum have crashed cars through fences into the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies.

The latest episode occurred Tuesday, when Cuban police fired on a vehicle in which six persons crashed their way into the Peruvian Embassy grounds. The Cuban Communist Party newspaper Granma reported that one Cuban guard was killed.

In a communique late Thursday, Cuba accused the two countries of encouraging the dissidents by giving them asylum, an accusation both vigorously rejected in official statements Saturday.

IN LIMA, the Peruvian government criticized Cuba for withdrawing security from its embassy in Havana and accused the Cuban government of "violating the principles that rule normal coexistence between nations."

Venezuela's Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, said it categorically rejects "the implications and references to Venezuela" contained in the Cuban communique.

In a sharply worded statement, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said it would hold the Cuban government responsible for any incident resulting from the security pullout.

It protested "in the most energetic form" that no government can forfeit its "elemental responsibility" of providing security guarantees for another country's diplomatic personnel.

As a result of the security withdrawal, said the Peruvian statement, the Peruvian Embassy in Havana "finds itself besieged by a multitude of persons, many of whom have declared their desire to receive protection from our embassy."

Cuba offers medical aid

Associated Press

The Cuban government has taken steps to reduce the crowd of 10,000 Cubans seeking asylum at the Peruvian embassy in Havana, and offered medical assistance to the desperate thousands who are encamped there, Havana radio said today.

The government broadcast, in an editorial monitored here, said most of those who mobbed the embassy in hopes of escaping President Fidel Castro's communist rule were "common delinquents, anti-socials, vagrants and bums."

The Peruvian government called the massive plea for asylum "an unprecedented human tragedy." Peru has said it cannot take all of the Cubans who want to escape Fidel Castro's communist rule, but many are expected to seek asylum in the United States.

According to the broadcast by Havana radio, 1,730

of the Cubans have requested and been given permission to go home temporarily. They were told they could return to the embassy safely, the government said.

"Now we have to see what the government of Peru will do with its illustrious guests. If the government of Peru wishes to receive in their country all the anti-socials and bums, we will be glad to authorize them to leave our country and also those who are ideologically in disagreement with the revolution and socialism.

"We do not want and we do not need takeovers of embassies. We are not willing, if unfortunately it could happen, to surrender to any exigence," Havana radio said.

"That's why we adopted rigorously the proper measures of protection. That's why we keep custody at the embassies."

Angry pro-Castro Cubans gathered outside the teeming embassy compound on Easter Sunday and

to throng at embassy

hurling sticks and stones at those clustered inside, injuring a number of them, the Peruvian foreign ministry said in Lima.

"You can hardly walk inside" the embassy grounds, Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia told a news conference in the Peruvian capital.

Some of the Cubans climbed trees in the crowded embassy garden, while others perched on the roof of the two-story mansion, a foreign ministry communique said. It reported cases of dehydration, sunstroke, gastroenteritis and trauma in the crowd.

The foreign ministry said approximately 800 people left the embassy yesterday after being granted safe-conduct passes permitting them to return.

Garcia appealed to the international community for help and asked the Red Cross to feed the crowds. He said there were only five Peruvians on the embassy staff and they left to spend the night elsewhere.

"Peru cannot take charge of 10,000 refugees, no

country can do that individually," Garcia said. "This is an unprecedented human tragedy."

Hundreds of Cubans began pouring into the compound in Havana's Miramar residential district on Friday after Cuba removed its police guard outside the embassy. The government said it removed the guards because one of them was killed in a gunfight last Tuesday when six Cubans rammed a bus through the embassy gate to seek asylum.

Two dozen Cubans had sought refuge in the embassy since Jan. 1. The Cuban government accused Peru of giving refuge to "common criminals and anti-social elements."

"From now on the officials of that embassy will be responsible for anything that happens there," the Castro regime said.

"I don't believe the Cuban government expected this response," Garcia said. It was a "veritable invasion," he said, and he blamed the Castro regime for creating the situation.

Mia News (FH) Col 1 1A *7 Apr 80*

Exiles cry: Let our people go! Ferre: Cubans welcome here

Thousands rally, shut businesses

Mia News (FH) Col 2

• Peru seeks help for Cubans jamming embassy, 4A

7 Apr 80
HEATHER DEWAR
and MARILYN A. MOORE *1A*
Miami News Reporters

Traffic was snarled, businesses were closing and police were working overtime today as thousands of flag-waving, horn-honking Cuban exiles formed a caravan down Calle Ocho to Bayfront Park for a massive demonstration in support of the 10,000 Cubans seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

"After 20 years, let our people go," shouted a young woman waving the Cuban flag at the intersection of Calle Ocho and SW 27th Avenue.

The mood in Miami's Cuban exile community was frantic, rumors were rampant and events were developing in rapid-fire order:

✓ Many businesses were forced to close for the day when Cuban employees took the day off to join



The Miami News - BOB MAC

RIP: Demonstrators in Bayfront Park today tear mock Soviet flag

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demonstrators on Calle Ocho and at Bayfront Park. Luis Sabines, president of the Latin Chamber of Commerce, said most Cuban-owned businesses would close for the day this afternoon.

✓ Dozens of City of Miami police officers were pulled from their normal beats and pressed into overtime duty at the demonstration sites. No violence was reported, but shouting, horn-blowing and flag-waving began last night and continued throughout the morning.

✓ Nine trucks and a moving van filled with food and medicine and about \$15,000 in cash was delivered to Miami radio station WQBA and was being sorted by a team of volunteers. The goods were due to be delivered today to a northwest Miami warehouse pending shipment. "It's been hectic . . . It's been beautiful," said a volunteer.

✓ The local office of a Peruvian airline agreed to donate an airplane to carry the goods to Havana and is awaiting approval to land in Cuba. Luis Noya, general manager of Faucet Peruvian Airlines, said his air cargo firm would donate a DC-8.

✓ White House spokesman Jim Purks said from Washington that "numerous calls from Spanish-speaking people" in Miami were coming in non-stop.

✓ Miami Mayor Maurice Ferré said today he'd welcome all potential refugees to Miami, even though a large influx would be "a burden on the community. Ferré called a special meeting of the Miami City Commission to discuss plans.

The call to the streets came at 5 p.m. yesterday from radio station WQBA. The response was immedi-



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

See CUBANS, 4A

WAVE: Miamians rally last night to support Cubans at embassy

CUBANS, from 1A

ate and heavy.

"Everything has just clicked," said Julio Enrique Mendez, director of operations at WQBA. "We still don't know how big this is going to be."

About 1,000 Cubans marched on Calle Ocho chanting "Guerra! Guerra!" (War! War!) shortly after the initial broadcast.

"We're going to keep marching until Cuba is free, until the people at the Peruvian embassy are free," said Pedro Gomez, 27, a bank employe. "What you see here is the beginning of a new revolution."

The marchers, most of them young, streamed down SW 8th Street this morning from 27th Avenue to 12th Avenue, carrying banners vowing their support for the refugees at the Peruvian embassy. They were followed by a caravan of cars, horns honking, many with Cuban flags tied to their antennas.

Despite the rain, as many as 6,000 demonstrators had converged on Bayfront Park by 11 a.m., creating a severe traffic jam.

Chanters were singing slogans such as "Cuba si, Russia no," and "Castro has a revolution on his hands."

Earlier, about 300 demonstrators blocked the intersection of Calle Ocho and 27th Avenue at 2 a.m. to rally around a young woman waving the Cuban flag. Her flowing green skirt and white peasant blouse billowed in the wind and her cheeks flushed as she led the crowd in shouts of "Guerra!"

The march began at about 9:30 p.m., after the Spanish-language radio station issued an appeal for donations of food and clothing to be sent to the embassy refugees.

The station broadcast an interview with Esther Martinez, a Miami resident who said a relative in Havana called to tell her that she had been unable to join her son and his family at the embassy because the police had set up barricades around the building. Martinez said her relative told her the embassy refugees have had no food since Friday.

Telephones at the radio station began ringing incessantly, said WQBA news director Jorge Luis Hernandez. By 1 a.m., he said, the station had collected three large semi-tractor-trailers full of food and clothing and about \$14,000 in cash. A crowd of about 7,000 at its high point appeared at the station, he said.

Among those who appeared were representatives of Brigade 2506, the Bay of Pigs veterans organization, the anti-Castro youth group Abdala, Alpha 66 and various Cuban professional associations. Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona, 71, Cuban prime minister from 1947-1950, was chosen leader of the impromptu committee, Hernandez said.

He said de Varona was to meet today with the Peruvian consul in Miami, and to begin consulting with the State Department's Cuban affairs desk in Washington for clearance to fly the donated relief supplies into Havana.

A Peruvian official in Washington who requested anonymity said today the situation at the embassy in Havana "is in a complete state of flux . . . It looks almost like an invasion."

Asked if the Cubans at the em-

bassy would get out of Cuba, he said "probably" but did not want to speculate on where they would go.

He said Peru has not yet sought any assistance from the United States.

The spokesman was asked if Peru can take all the refugees. "We are not in the best economic situation for taking refugees nowadays," he said.

A spokesman for the Cuban affairs desk at the State Department today called the Miami relief efforts premature. "They're putting the cart before the horse," he said, advising the volunteers to collect money, not food and to deal with the Red Cross and the Peruvian Embassy in Washington, rather than to try to fly down themselves.

"Trying to send a plane down with all that stuff is really not very helpful and can be a frustrating event," he said. "The best thing they can do is wait until the Peruvian government makes a statement."

A private owner has donated a World War II twin-engine transport plane now standing on the runway at Miami International Airport, Hernandez said, and tentative offers of other planes have been made. A group of volunteers planned to meet at the airport today to load the medicine, food and clothing if clearance to fly the supplies to Havana was obtained.

The committee's organizers have appealed to the Red Cross for aid in distributing the supplies.

At about 1 a.m., Hernandez asked

WQBA listeners to stop bringing in relief goods to the station until morning, but the station's six telephones continued to ring all night.

"If the world is going to help the Cuban people, the Cubans in Miami have got to be the first," Hernandez said. "This (mob at the embassy) is an act of human misery of astounding proportions. We have got to respond."

Miami's Cubans did respond last night. "We came here to show our people in Cuba that we really care about what happens to them," said Hector Enrique, 34. "We are not going to let them starve. It was not for this that my father fought Batista."

The march took on a carnival atmosphere early today as rumors floated through the crowd. A plump, balding man stood on the hood of a beat-up jeep in the center of Calle Ocho, telling the crowd that the people of Havana had taken to the streets, that workers in Santa Marta province had revolted and were marching on Havana.

"Did you hear that Castro is dead?" shouted Henrietta Fera, repeating an oft-heard and unsubstantiated rumor. The tales took on a life of their own as the marchers tried to persuade themselves the Castro regime had fallen or was about to fall.

Reporters Lesley Valdes, Jack Knarr, Ana Veciana and Ken Sanes also contributed to this story.

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The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Banner at Bayfront Park urges support for anti-Castro brethren in Havana

Calls to Cuba are restricted

Telephone calls to Cuba this morning were more than Southern Bell circuits could handle. A spokesman for Ma Bell said more than 580 callers asked to place calls to Cuba between 6 and 7 a.m. Usually about 20 calls can be placed in an hour and it takes five hours to get through.

Now Cuban international operators are saying there's an indefinite delay and they are not taking requests for calls unless it's from a funeral home or a hospital.

'I feel like the Statue of Liberty'

7 Apr 80

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, saying "I feel like the Statue of Liberty," said today that he would welcome any Cuban refugees seeking to escape their homeland and come to the United States.

As 10,000 freedom-seeking Cubans jammed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Ferre said any new influx of refugees would be a "burden to the community," but he welcomed them all and called an emergency meeting of the City Commission to give moral support to exiles demonstrating in Miami.

"I don't think we have any choice," the mayor said. "I welcome anybody — I feel like the Statue of Liberty. And that goes for Haitians as well as Cubans.

"I think it's a major, major step forward when 10,000 people of any country go look for asylum. It shows that country is desperate. I think (that) from a psychological point of view, the impact they will have on this country will be tremendous."

Meanwhile, Cuban exiles in Miami who want to help the 10,000 Cubans would be better off to work through the International Red Cross and the Peruvian Embassy in Washington instead of collecting supplies here.

That's the word from State Department officials on the Cuban desk in Washington who say exiles in Miami should collect money — not food.

Excited volunteers here would do better not to try any spur-of-the-moment flights to Havana on their own, even if permission is granted to land in Cuba.

"They have no idea what is needed down there," said an official who asked not to be named. "What they should do is call the Peruvian Embassy in Washington to find out what is needed.

"I want to stress one thing: this is not a U.S. problem yet. This is a problem between Peru and Cuba. These people have gone to the Peruvian Embassy, theoretically to go to Peru... I would imagine what the Peruvians and the Cubans will work out is some kind of method of getting those people to Peru."

But Cuban Refugee Program officials are bracing themselves for the influx if the U.S. government decides to let some or all of those who have asked for asylum into this country.

"At this point I really don't know what's going to happen and I haven't heard from any government officials," said Manolo Rodriguez Fleitas, director of the center. "If they do accept some or all of these refugees, our entire program will

See FERRE, 4A

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have to be restructured. Again, I don't know how this will be done, but we will immediately ask for extra aid."

The Cuban Refugee Program is already giving emergency assistance to about 5,000 Cuban refugees. This is supposed to be temporary help — two to three months' worth — until the Cubans are able to get on their feet financially.

One State Department official said that if the Cubans want to come to the United States they will probably have to apply for a visa through the U.S. Embassy in Peru.

"Once they're in Peru if they want to come to the States, they can then go to our embassy in Peru and apply for a visa there," the official said.

Wire service reports say that the Peruvian government has been in touch with the International Red Cross and the United Nations refugee committee — "Those are experienced organizations that know

how to handle situations like this," the official said.

"What they should be doing if they want to contribute, is to get in touch with those organizations ...

"If they want to collect money and have it ready in a fund — that's the most useful thing they can do. Then once the Peruvian government and Cuban government make some statement as to what is needed, then they can see how they could fit it in. But trying to send a plane down really isn't going to be very helpful and might turn out to be very, very frustrating for them."

Asked about the possibility that the would-be exiles might be allowed to flee to the United States, the official said:

"We have no information that they want to come into the United States. Look, we've had an interest section down there that's taking applications from people to come in to the States, and it's been operating like that for almost two years.

Analysis

Exodus can hurt Castro image

London Telegraph

LONDON — The would-be exodus from Havana by thousands of Cubans is a devastating indictment of more than 20 years of Fidel Castro's brand of communism and could be a damaging blow to his image.

Castro, who seized power in 1959 and has since been propped up by the Soviet Union, is believed to have been at the center of a power struggle last year involving his closest aides.

The outcome was a major reshuffle of security posts and a reorganization of the administration.

His nation of fewer than nine million people faces serious economic problems arising from sugar catastrophies, particularly tobacco and sugar, and stultifying bureaucracy.

Rising unemployment would also have played a part in encouraging Cubans to try and leave the country with the help of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies.

Exiles Back

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Compatriots

7 Apr 80

With March

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Thousands of Cuban exiles gathered in the rain in Miami Sunday night to offer food and moral support to compatriots in Cuba seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Local officials, meanwhile, looked ahead to a possible big influx of refugees — and federal aid to ease the economic impact on a housing-poor South Florida.

For several blocks down 27th Avenue Sunday night, car horns blared while passengers waved Cuban flags and shouted, "Cuba, si; Russia, no." Cuban exile groups also planned another march for today in support of the 8,000 to 10,000 Cubans at the embassy.

Police said about 2,500 exiles gathered about 9:30 p.m. at SW 27th Avenue and Eighth Street to cheer anyone who brought food into the studios of WQBA radio. The Spanish-language station requested food on behalf of the anti-Castro Cuban National Coordinating Assembly; the supplies were to be flown to Cuba for the would-be refugees.

"We are planning to charter a plane to take the goods to Cuba," said Antonio Varona, president of the coordinating assembly. Varona said he had not yet obtained permission for the food to be flown to Cuba.

"It's up to Castro to reject it," he said. A spokesman for the exiles said that enough canned and boxed goods had been collected to fill a large airplane.

Peruvian officials are trying to supply food to the refugees through the Red Cross and the United Nations. In a communique, the Peruvian government said it needed "help for the multitudes of persons that suffer as a consequence of lack of food and basic services."

As testimony to the need for food, the station broadcast remarks by Miami resident Esther Martínez. Martínez said she had seven cousins and their families camped within or outside the Peruvian embassy, along with several other relatives.

"I don't know if my uncles could get into the embassy with their wives," she said. "One cousin is inside, his mother outside. They've been wanting to leave Cuba since the beginning of the revolution.

"They are all on the grounds of the embassy. Some are sick. The children have no food," she said. Martínez operates a halfway house for released Cuban political prisoners in Miami who have yet to find jobs and housing.

Martínez added that she hoped her relatives would be able to join her in Miami, as had a brother and uncle who arrived recently.

That desire is probably shared by many of those at the Peruvian Embassy.

"South Florida is where they want to come. They

Most Refugees From Cuba *Mia New (F) copy 20A 7 APR 80* Eventually Resettle in U.S.

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
Herald Staff Writer

Even though Peru has not asked the U.S. government for help in providing assistance to the 8,000 to 10,000 Cubans at its embassy in Havana, history shows that sooner or later most Cuban refugees come to the United States.

This is what has consistently happened in the 21 years that Cuba has been ruled by Fidel Castro.

And this is what local and federal government officials feel is likely to happen again with the Cubans who have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Close to 1 million Cubans — about a tenth of the island's population — have fled into exile. And almost all have settled in the United States — about half a million in South Florida.



Miami Exile Community Gathers Food, Support

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have relatives here," said Msgr. Bryan Walsh, director of the Catholic Service Bureau. "We cannot stand by indifferently to something like this."

Dade County is suffering from a housing shortage. Less than 1 per cent of apartments are vacant. In addition, several garment factories have laid off hundreds of workers, perhaps a preview of a long-awaited recession.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said that should large numbers of refugees be admitted, they should initially be dispersed to other parts of the country. "I don't think the burden should be placed on the people of Miami," he said. "The federal government has been responsive in the past. I assume it will be again."

In Hialeah, Mayor Dale Bennett said "a refugee influx would have a major impact. We have no social services. We'd have to look for immediate aid."

Herald Staff Writers Guillermo Martinez, Ivan A. Castro and David Hume also contributed to this story.

The exodus began almost immediately after Castro came to power in 1959.

It peaked from 1966 to 1973 when close to 250,000 came over on Freedom Flights sponsored by the U.S. government.

And even though in the last couple of years the influx has been limited mainly to former political prisoners and their families, there are still plans to bring in another 20,000 refugees from Cuba in the next two or three years.

At present, Peru has requested assistance for the refugees only from the diplomatic missions in Havana, from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees.

Diplomatic sources in Washington say that in this day and age — when thousands of refugees are moved from one part of the world to another every month — providing assistance to the Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana should not be a very difficult task, providing Cuba allows international cooperation.

Having this group of refugees come to the United States would be more difficult.

The Refugee Act of 1980, which went into effect April 1, limits the number of refugees that can come into this country in any given year.

In the event of an emergency, the new law says the president must consult Congress before opening up the doors of the United States to any new group of refugees.

This was not the law in 1965 when President Lyndon Johnson, in response to a similar action by Castro, declared from the steps of the Statue of Liberty that the doors of America were open to all Cuban refugees who wanted to come.

Present U.S. policy has changed much since the Johnson era. The years of unlimited migration of Cuban refugees to the United States ended in 1977.

The present policy calls for a limited and orderly flow of refugees from Cuba.

But even since 1977, the United States has been the only country in the hemisphere to accept a significant number of Cuban refugees.

In 1979, about 10,000 Cuban refugees came to this country, most of them former political refugees and their relatives. About 12,000 were expected this year.

But that was before the weekend events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

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8,000 Seeking Freedom Jam Embassy in Havana

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans — some taking refuge in a huge mango tree — crowded into the Peruvian Embassy grounds in Havana Easter Sunday after the Cuban government said they could leave the island if any nation would take them.

"There are thousands of people here," one of the refugees inside the Peruvian Embassy said in a telephone interview Sunday. "The women and children are inside the embassy building; the men outside."

The refugee, who explained he was answer-

ing the phone because all Peruvian diplomatic officials were at meetings with Cuban officials trying to work out a solution, said he could not speak any further because the phones were needed to solve problems locally.

The problems were many.

Outside the embassy, a group of Cuban government sympathizers threw sticks and stones at those who had sought diplomatic refuge. (Agence France Presse reported from Havana that nine persons in the diplomatic compound were injured by the sticks and stones thrown at them, and one had a bullet wound.)

Inside the embassy, conditions were not much

better.

An official Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique issued in Lima said some of the Cubans inside the embassy compound were suffering from dehydration, sunstroke and gastroenteritis.

"Peru cannot feed the refugees at the embassy because in Cuba food is purchased with ration cards," Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said in a late Sunday press conference in Lima. "We cannot take care of all the refugees."

He added that Peru alone could not allow all of them into the country and was asking four

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— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Exiles in Miami Shout Support for Thousands in Embassy: 'Cuba, Si; Russia, No'

Thousands Ask Asylum In Havana

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other Andean nations — Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia — to help.

Garcia blamed the Cuban government for the events because it had removed its guards from around the embassy compound, and because Cuban radio stations had encouraged dissidents to seek asylum at the unguarded embassy.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister also asked for international assistance to try to solve the plight of the thousands of refugees at the embassy.

"There are people in the branches of the trees, on top of the destroyed iron grating and even on the roof of the embassy," said Jorge Gordillo, the press officer for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in Lima.

"We have been told that there's virtually not enough room for a single other person in our embassy," he added. "And the situation is getting worse and worse."

Peru has asked the diplomatic community in Havana, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross for help.

Cuba's weekend decision to allow a new exodus was reminiscent of the move of Cuban President Fidel Castro in 1965 when he opened up the northern port of Camarioca to those who wanted to leave.

About 5,000 left in the ensuing weeks as South Florida exiles begged, borrowed and stole boats to go pick up their relatives in Cuba. Eventually, the boat exodus gave way to the daily freedom flights from Havana that saw close to a quarter-million Cubans emigrate to the United States.

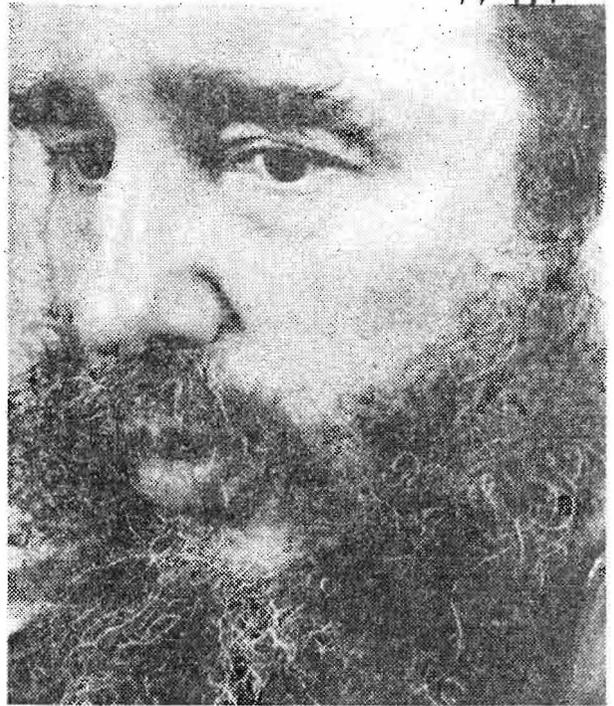


— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

Exiles in Miami Gather to Offer Food
... for Cubans taking refuge in Peruvian Embassy

3044

P. 1A



President Fidel Castro

... will let dissidents leave

In 1965, Castro was reacting to the almost weekly boat escapes from the island and the hero's welcome the Cuban boat people were receiving in the United States.

Now he is reacting to the recent rash of incidents in which Cubans have shot and crashed their way past armed guards into the Havana embassies of Peru and Venezuela to seek political asylum.

In the last 11 months, 10 groups of Cubans have crashed their trucks and buses into the gates of the two embassies in an effort to obtain political asylum.

Castro maintains that Cubans who crash embassies are common criminals and says he would never give them permission to leave the island. Peru and Venezuela say they are political refugees.

The Cuban president has said recently that there are legal avenues open to Cubans who want to leave the island, and that there was no need to crash embassy gates or hijack small boats to flee to Florida.

In a speech four weeks ago, Castro said "the struggle for socialism is voluntary. ... In the past, Cuba was forced to open the port of Camarioca. We hope we are not forced to do so again in the future."

In Miami, exiles are already referring to this weekend's events as Castro's "diplomatic Camarioca."

After an incident last Tuesday in which 24 Cubans shot their way into the Peruvian Embassy and killed one of Castro's guards, the Cuban government abruptly withdrew its security forces Friday from around the embassy compound.

By Friday evening, hundreds of Cubans had drifted into the embassy grounds, a city block in the plush residential section of Miramar. There were 1,500 there Saturday evening when a Cuban government van with a loudspeaker came to the street in front of the embassy. Spokesmen said the Foreign Ministry would give exit permission to all Cubans who had entered the Peruvian or Venezuelan embassies after last Tuesday.

The line was clearly drawn. Those who walked into the embassy this weekend would be allowed to leave. Those who had crashed the embassy Tuesday would not.

The crowd in the garden of the Peruvian Embassy cheered, some from their seats on the limbs of the mango tree.

Then their ranks started to grow.

A spokesman for the U.S. Interest Section in Havana said by telephone Sunday that the U.S. government was trying to get a reading on the seriousness of the situation. By then, the Cuban government again surrounded the embassy compound and prevented more people from seeking diplomatic shelter.

The American official in Havana confirmed that most estimates placed the number of refugees at the Peruvian Embassy at between 8,000 and 10,000, and said he knew of none who had sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy this weekend.

However, the Venezuelan ambassador in Lima, Ildegar Segnini, said 20 Cubans had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy.

Robert Jordan, the American cultural attache in Havana, said no one had brought up the issue of whether these new refugees would be allowed to travel to the United States.

"Right now, it's an issue between the Cubans and the Peruvians. If Peru wants to accept them, they are free to go," Jordan said.

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Two dead, 3 wounded *col*
in Hialeah shootout *SA (FH)*

Two men were dead and three others were wounded in a wild shootout in a Hialeah bar today. Police believe the shooting occurred because an attempted robbery "went sour, somebody panicked and — the man with the shotgun cut loose." Arriving on the scene of the shooting shortly after midnight at the Sayonara Bar, 4994 W. 12th Ave., officer Dave Petrie found a 23-year-old Colombian man shot to death and four others injured with a 9 mm. automatic and a sawed-off shotgun. One of the injured, Jairo Alberto Mendoza, 22, died several hours after the shooting at Hialeah Hospital. Detective Jim Pratt was interviewing witnesses today and police now believe one of the robbers may have been shot as well. "We think he's trying not to go to a hospital," one officer said, "but we hope he gets bad enough that he has to come in."

Two murder cases probed

One man was found alone in his room, dead in bed with a single stab wound of the chest. Another was found bleeding profusely, shot several times, dead on the floor of a bar. Miami detectives identified the knifing victim as William Riddick, 36, of 418 NE 22nd Ter. Police knew of no motive. Concerned neighbors found him knifed in his bed at 11:30 p.m. last night. The shooting victim was identified as Sergio Castro, 32, of 936 SW 5th Ct. Castro was said to have gotten into an argument with a woman and her girlfriend, Margarita Valero, 32, at Norma's Bar, 1725 SW 1st St. last night. The women left, but police said Valero returned two hours later at 11:15 p.m.

Mia News (FH) SA 7 Apr 80
Husband held in shooting

Ramon Rivera, 50, has been arrested in the shooting death of his wife, Olga, and the wounding of his 14-year-old son Saturday night as his 6-year-old daughter, Claudia, watched. She told police that the shootings took place during a fight over a fan. The temperature was 89 degrees and the family's small three-bedroom home has no air conditioning. Claudia's brother, Francisco Saldana, was treated at Jackson Memorial Hospital for a gunshot wound in his back. He and his sister were taken in by family members. Their father was charged with first-degree murder, attempted murder, aggravated assault and using a gun to commit a crime. He had already telephoned authorities when he was picked up. Claudia told police that just before the shooting her brother had fixed a bicycle and was on the back porch trying to repair a broken fan, while her mother was doing some laundry. Rivera shouted at the children and when his wife tried to intervene, police said, he stalked out of the house. When he returned, he shot his wife and son.

Mia News (F) col HB 7 Apr 80
**Puerto Ricans Tied
To Campaign Raid**

EVANSTON, Ill. — Eleven men and women held in lieu of \$2 million bail each on weapons charges sang Puerto Rican support songs in Spanish in their jail cells Sunday, defiantly refusing to tell police their names.

One of the 11 arrested Friday, Carlos Torres, 27, was identified by fingerprints as the No. 1 man on the FBI's most-wanted list — a suspect in bombings by the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN. Four others were also matched to fingerprint records, and authorities said they were FALN members or associates.

A sixth suspect was identified by the FBI on Sunday as Freddie Mendez. A spokesman for the bureau,

who asked not to be identified, said he had no other information about Mendez.

Officials were working to identify the other five, and police said they were also seeking two persons garbed in jogging suits who apparently saw their friends being arrested and ran off.

Mendez and two of the other suspects were picked out of a police lineup held Saturday as participants in last month's raid on President Carter's Chicago campaign headquarters, authorities said Sunday.

Associate Circuit Court Judge James Quinlan Jr. set bond on Saturday at a total of \$22 million for the five women and six men. All 11 were charged with possession of stolen property and weapons violations.

Each could be released only by posting 10 per cent cash bond, or \$200,000. None had made bond by Sunday.

Besides Torres and Mendez, police had identified Torres' wife, Marie Haydee Torres, 24; Ida Luz Rodriguez, 29; Dylcia Pagan, 33; and Elizam Escobar, 31.

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Peru asks for allies to help find asylum for Cubans at embassy

Combined Miami News Services

Peru has turned to its Latin American allies in the Andean Pact for help in finding asylum for the estimated 10,000 Cubans jamming its embassy in Havana in a desperate attempt to escape Communist rule.

U.S. State Department officials say they will consider applications for admission to the United States from those Cubans who can get to the Peruvian capital, Lima. But the Peruvians want assurances from other countries as well before they act.

"Peru cannot take charge of 10,000 refugees. No country can do that individually," Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said.

He and the foreign ministers of the other four Andean Pact nations — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela — are to meet in Lima tomorrow to review the situation and discuss what might be done. Meanwhile, Colombia and Uruguay, as allies of Peru, were preparing for possible onslaughts on their Havana embassies by would-be Cuban refugees.

In the past, people who managed to get into friendly embassies were eventually allowed to leave the country. But when 25 Cubans earlier succeeded in getting past the guarded gates into the Peruvian embassy,

Cuba would not allow them to depart. Instead, it withdrew its guards from the embassy, virtually inviting other would-be refugees to flock there.

Thousands did, with Castro assuring them of eventual permission to leave the country. In doing so, he would be getting rid of malcontents and a sizable portion of the unemployed. Havana radio described the throng that descended on the Peruvian Embassy last weekend as "vagrants and bums" and said they were welcome to leave the country.

Peru's foreign minister said the five members of the embassy staff couldn't cope with the crowd and asked the International Red Cross to provide food.

Castro's government said 24 of the refugees could not leave the country because they were criminals, but the rest could go. Six of the 24 were in a bus that crashed into the compound gate last month, killing a policeman. The 18 others have been inside the embassy since Jan. 1 trying to leave the country. Another 16 Cubans have been at the Venezuelan Embassy for months.

The Cuban youth newspaper Juventud Rebelde said the government had told 2,470 people they could return to their homes and apply for exit visas. Havana radio said 1,730 had been given passes to go home and return to the embassy later.

Exiles plead for

Mia News (FH) col 1 1A

Views of a joyous demonstration, 6C

JACK KNARR, DARY MATERA and ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporters

8 Apr 80

Leaders of Miami's Cuban exile community delivered a point-blank message to State Department officials

in Washington, D.C. today: The United States isn't doing enough to assist Cubans seeking freedom in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Meanwhile, Cuban embassy officials in Berne, Switzerland, said today that the Cuban Red Cross was providing food and water to the Cubans who have sought asylum at the embassy and will not accept help from other countries because "we do not need it."

action by U.S.

A spokesman in Berne said that reports of 10,000 people crowded into the one-square block compound were "exaggerated." He said the number was closer to 3,000.

In Washington, Jorge Mas Canosas, a Miami businessman and activist in the exile community, said, "The United States should provide the means of transportation and the resources to bring most of the refugees up to this country."

"This is a hemispheric problem, and the United States is a part of this hemisphere," he said as he left a meeting at 10:20 a.m. with Myles Frechette, director of the State Department's Cuba desk.

See CUBANS, 6A

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CUBANS

6A
from 1A

~~Miami News (PH)~~ col 1

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Former Cuban political prisoners Huber Matos and Tony Cuesta of Miami agreed. "The U.S. has a very grave moral duty in regard to the current Cuban crisis," said Matos.

Cuesta, asked if Uncle Sam was doing enough, said flatly, "No, absolutely no." But he added, "We feel hopeful" the United States will do more.

Frank Calzon, head of the Office of Human Rights, a D.C.-based group focusing on Cuban political prisoners, said of the meeting with Frechette: "The main thrust of this meeting is to try to call upon the President to do what he can to help in this matter.

"We assume," he added, "that President Carter will show his concern."

Frechette "wanted to hear what we had to say," Calzon said. "We did not expect Mr. Frechette to make any commitments."

He didn't. And spokesmen for the President said Carter has been swamped with the problem in Iran and has made no comment. The only comment came yesterday from another spokesman, Hodding Carter, who said the United States will not get involved in the Cuba-Peru refugee problem until it is asked.

The Miami delegation was told that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met early this morning with William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to discuss the refugee gathering at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. There was no word from the State Department on whether any decisions were made.

The Miami delegation was on its way to meet with Latin-American liaison Robert Pastor of the National Security Council and later with Pat Darien, undersecretary of state for human rights.

In Berne, Luis Garcia, press spokesman for the Cuban Embassy, said, "The Cuban Red Cross is providing medical assistance and food and water. Why should we ask the Peruvian Red Cross or the International Red Cross for help? We can handle it."

Asked how long he expects the refugees to stay in the Peruvian Embassy, Garcia said, "That's not our problem. Ask the Peruvians that."

Meanwhile, Cuban exile leaders in Miami, recovering from an exhausting day that saw one of the biggest series of rallies and motorcades in 21 years of exile, were meeting to plan strategy for support of the refugees.

They are also asking the exile community, which collected 200 tons of food and medicine and close to \$100,000, according to radio station WQBA, to be patient for the next 48 hours.

"This is the hardest time for us now because we have our hands tied," said Andres Nasario Sargen, leader of the anti-Castro organization Alpha 66. "There is not much we can do but wait until we see what Peruvian and international authorities will decide in the next 24 to 48 hours. But for now we are not planning any more demonstrations."

But if in the next couple of days international authorities are still dragging their feet, the exile leaders are threatening to paralyze all Cuban activities in Dade County and in other areas with a high concentration of Cubans.

"This is not just a Peruvian or Cuban problem. This is a problem of mankind," said Fico Rojas, press secretary for the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association. "Authorities must decide quickly what is to be done or else it will cost many lives."

Despite the indications to the contrary, exile leaders hope they can airlift food and medicine to their compatriots.

An official of Faucett Airlines, a Peruvian air cargo firm that donated a plane for use by the exiles, said he is still awaiting word from company officials in Lima and from the Peruvian government.

"All we were told is to wait for news," said Luis Noya, general manager of the Miami office.

Despite requests for aid from the Peruvian government and the Red Cross organizations of Peru and the United States, it is unlikely the International Red Cross will come to the aid of the Cubans in the Peruvian embassy, said Roland Hammer, a spokesman for the organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.

"This is not one of the areas of usual intervention because there is not armed conflict or a situation where nobody else would be able to come to their aid, like the Cuban Red Cross or the authorities involved themselves," Hammer said. "We would only step in if there is a demand from all parties concerned."

Hammer said International Red Cross officials have discussed the matter with authorities of the Cuban mission in Geneva.

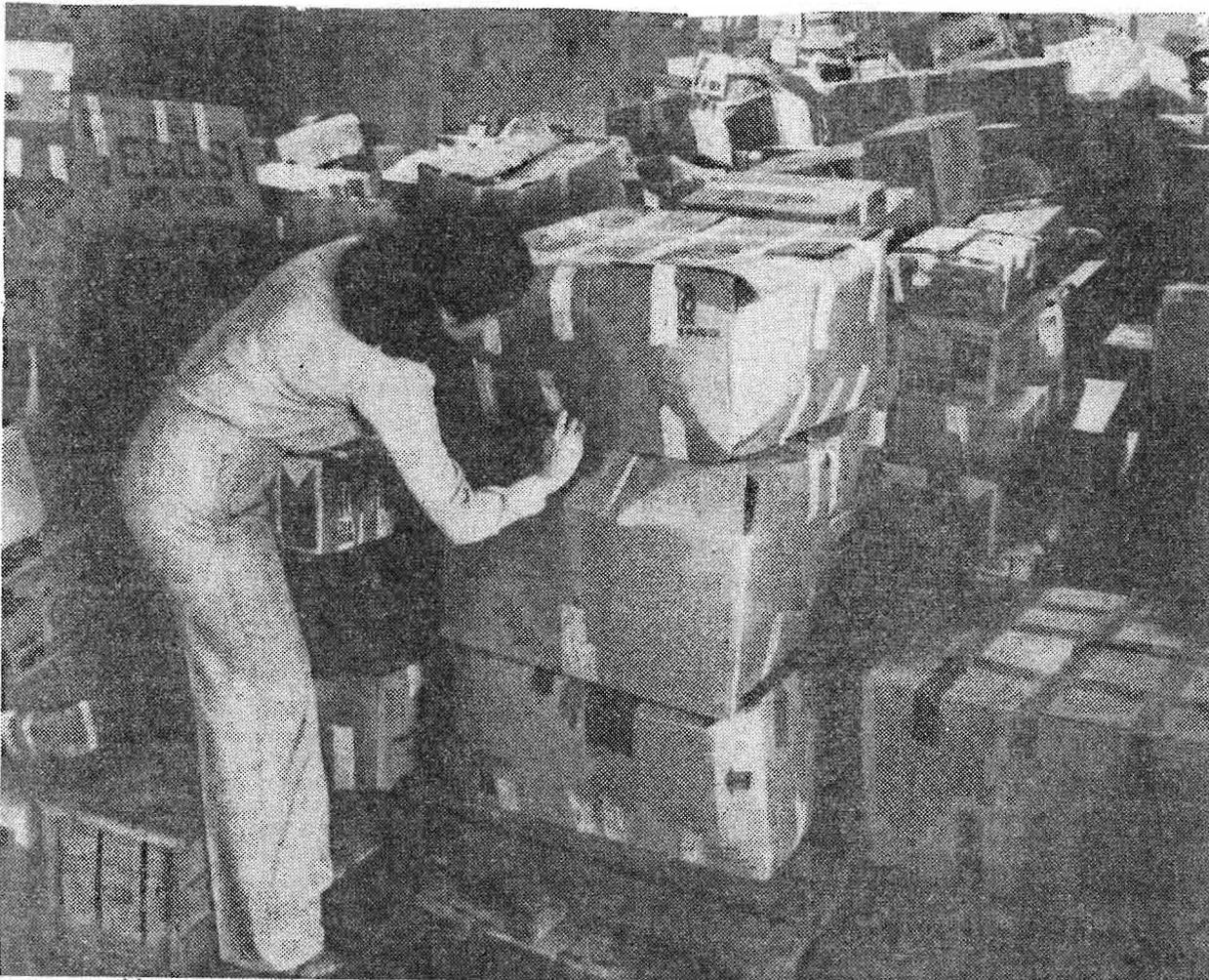
"Their position is they do not consider these people to be seeking asylum because they can leave the embassy whenever they wish," Hammer said. "They are also authorized to leave the country if they have an entry visa to another country."

Yesterday's rallies in Miami centered on Bayfront Park, the Central Shopping Center at NW 7th Street and 37th Ave., and most of SW 8th Street. They took on a festive atmosphere as more than 15,000 soaking wet but joyful Cubans, delighted with Castro's present predicament, cursed the dictator in vulgar, rhyming chants and paraded in the rain shouting "Viva Cuba Libre" (Long Live Free Cuba).

In some areas of the county businesses closed in observance of the day.

In Tampa, a flag-waving crowd of 9,000 exiles demonstrated their support in a park. Sen. Richard

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The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Miami News 6A 8 April 50
Conchita Diaz checks cartons of goods donated for Cubans at Peruvian Embassy in Havana

Stone (D-Fla.) was there and told the crowd in Spanish, "The 10,000 will live. The 10,000 will be able to leave."

In Cuba, officials scoffed at reports of a "new revolution," branding the 10,000 at the Peruvian embassy anti-social delinquents, homosexuals, dope addicts and gamblers who are free to go to any country that will have them.

"That's a lie," said Jose Pellao, a local painter. "Castro thinks all who left Cuba are homosexuals, dope addicts and gamblers. Tell him we'll gladly take our brothers and sisters here."

"We are all brothers," added former political prisoner Victor Rodriguez, 81. "We are doing this so there's an understanding of what the communist system is and what the democratic system is."

Traffic was backed up for miles in downtown Miami, SW 8th Street and the surrounding areas including the Central Shopping Plaza during much of yesterday, especially during the evening rush hour. Miami Police said a convoy of cars 15,000 strong started out from the shopping plaza at 5 p.m. and headed down SW 8th Street toward Bayfront Park.

Police then diverted most of the convoy back up Flagler Street at Biscayne Boulevard when the Bayfront Park crowd began to swell into the streets shortly before 7 p.m.

The drenched mob stayed on until the thunderstorm intensified around 7:30 p.m., finally drenching them into submission.

Despite the size of the mobs and what one officer

termed a "lot of beer drinking," there were no reports of violence and no arrests.

The "Free Cuba" spirit was felt in virtually all areas of Dade.

Although most of the rallies had a festive spirit, there were somber notes. At Bayfront Park, where more than 10,000 Cubans massed, young men took to the street shouting "War! War! We Want War."

"This is it for Castro," yelled Miami Dade Community College student Victor Garcia. "He's sold his people out long enough."

One reason the demonstrations were so emotional is that many Cubans feel the action by the 10,000 is the beginning of a revolution against Castro's 21-year rule. Throughout the day young Cubans promised to "go and fight," to help free their countrymen.

"Castro has got a revolution on his hands," said demonstrator Olga Paredes, a day care worker. "All the trips that Cubans have taken to see their families have opened their eyes. Castro tells them exiles have nothing, but they are finding out that's not true: They are finding out that they have nothing in Cuba to live for. We want the liberty of Cuba."

Despite all the commotion, there was little that Miami's Cubans could do yesterday to directly affect those in Havana.

Juan Delcerro, director of the Latin Chamber of Commerce, said despite massive collections of food and money and availability of planes to fly them to Cuba, his group and others have been unable to get anything

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out.

"What seems to be the situation is the Cuban government has not allowed any type of assistance to reach the people. Imagine 10,000 in an area much smaller than a football field."

Radio station WQBA closed its collection drive at 3 p.m. yesterday because officials said they couldn't handle the hordes of people offering help. Station officials said they have collected almost \$100,000 and have enough food for six or seven plane loads.

The food was taken to a warehouse at 7277 NW 32nd St., and stored there until transportation can be arranged, according to Julio Enrique Mendez, director of operations at WQBA.

The station is not working directly with the Cuban government "because it started at the Peruvian embassy," Mendez said, adding that the station has contacted the Peruvian government, which is negotiating with the Castro regime for permission to deliver the food.

"We are ready to move on this as soon as the Castro government or Peruvian government allows the food to go out, either to Cuba or to Peru. We are taking a wait-and-see-attitude," Delcerro said.

Eastern Airlines was one of the first commercial carriers to offer its jets.

"We said that if we are asked, we are willing to provide the use of a 747 to take a load of supplies down there. Of course it takes permission from both governments," said spokesman Tom Myers.

Castro's apparent willingness to let the people go did not surprise Miami-area Cubans.

"He can't feed them. He can't clothe them. He can't shelter them. That's why he says he'll let them go. From what I heard, people from all over Cuba are trying to flock to Havana to get to embassies. The repression has become that bad," Delcerro said.

Communist Cuba "is a dying country," said Gonzalez Bonbillo, a Bay of Pigs veteran, who wore an Army jungle uniform to area demonstrations.

Denise Guarde, a tour guide on the Spirit of Miami, said the demonstrations are just as important for non-Cuban Americans as for Cubans.

"I want Americans to take a stand to help Cuba because this is not just a movement against Castro, it's a movement against communism and we are all against communism."

Last night's activities capped a day of rapid action concerning the situation in Havana.

In the afternoon, more than 3,000 Cuban exiles waited outside Miami City Hall as the City Commission passed a host of resolutions including:

✓ Urging the Carter administration to send food and medicine to the Cubans at the embassy.

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"If there was a bridge from Cuba, 10 million Cubans would cross over it to the United States," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, a Puerto Rican native, and one of three Latins on the City Commission.

"I don't know what Castro is going to do," Ferre said. "I'd be worried if I were him."

Ferre said he has gotten some indications from White House aides that there may be nothing that can be done to bring the Cubans to Miami, as exiles here wish.

But Ferre, who planned to go to Washington today in hopes of meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the throng at City Hall they must work to change that.

"We have got to convince them they are wrong," said Ferre. "We are going to fight to bring them here. They have a right to come here."

City Commissioner Armando Lacasa said the embassy situation in Havana is "explosive" and shows the lack of support for Castro.

While Cubans spent most of the days at rallies, many area business shut down. Some sanitation workers in Hialeah, one of Dade's largest Latin communities, took the day off to join the demonstrations causing a work stoppage. The city's publicity office said 15-20 of the 50 sanitation workers stayed out to participate in the rallies.

Hialeah Mayor Dale Bennett says he will not punish them providing they pick up the garbage today and Wednesday, which is normally their day off.

The impact of the demonstrations on the local economy was said to be "large" though no one was able to put an exact figure on it because of the unorganized and spontaneous closings. Miami, Hialeah, and Latin Chamber of Commerce officials said an increase in buying over the next few days, caused by people buying goods they were unable to buy today and yesterday, will generally even things out.

However some local businesses said they will probably be hurt.

"We closed the factory at 9 a.m. and sent them all home," said John Alongi, general manager of Miami Footwear Corporation.

Edwardo Hernandez, owner of Futura Furniture at 4030 NW 32nd Ave., closed his store and used company trucks to help bring food to the airport.

"I'm very happy to be helping Cubans in Cuba," he said.

*Mia News
Sept 80
6A*

(Hof 5)

The sound of Miami: 'Viva

DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

Proclaiming a new revolution, Miami's huge Cuban community jammed traffic, honked horns from banner-covered cars and trucks, waved flags, chanted insults against Fidal Castro and endured a pounding rain to show support for their 10,000 freedom-seeking countrymen jamming Havana's Peruvian Embassy.

The rallies, centered around Miami's Bayfront Park, the Central Shopping Center at NW 7th Street and 37th Ave, and most of SW 8th Street, took on a festive atmosphere yesterday as more than 15,000 soaked but joyful Cubans, delighted with Castro's present predicament, cursed the dictator in vulgar, rhyming chants and paraded in the rain shouting "Viva Cuba Libre (Long Live Free Cuba)."

In some areas of the county businesses closed in observance of the day of joy.

In Tampa, a flag-waving crowd of 9,000 exiles demonstrated their support in an area park. U.S. Sen. Richard Stone was there and told the crowd in Spanish, "The 10,000 will live. The 10,000 will be able to leave."

However in Cuba, officials scoffed at reports of a "new revolution," branding the 10,000 at the Peruvian embassy as anti-social delinquents, homosexuals, dope addicts and gamblers who are free to go to any country that would have them.

"That's a lie," said Jose Pellao, a local painter.

People Line

Should we open doors to Cuban refugees?

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said yesterday that the 10,000 Cubans jamming the Peruvian embassy in Havana are welcome to come live in Miami. Do you agree? Should we mount a campaign to encourage Peru and Cuba to resettle the 10,000 here? Call our special People Line number, 352-2230, by noon Wednesday and tell us what you think. We'll publish responses Thursday.

Cuba Libre!

"Castro thinks all who left Cuba are homosexuals, dope addicts and gamblers. Tell him we'll gladly take our brothers and sisters here."

"We are all brothers," added former political prisoner Victor Rodriguez, 81. "We are doing this so there's an understanding of what the communist system is and what the democratic system is."

While Castro seems to be trying to quiet the situation in Havana, there's been little quiet in Miami since the freedom seekers stormed the embassy Saturday. Traffic was backed up for miles in downtown Miami, SW 8th Street and the surrounding areas including the Central Shopping Plaza during much of yesterday, especially during the evening rush hour. Miami Police said a convoy of cars 15,000 strong started out at from the shopping plaza at 5 p.m. and headed down SW 8th Street toward Bayfront Park.

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*Mia News
(Metro)
1A col 2
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See RALLY, 6A

10/24



Miami News (Metro) 1A col 2 8 apr 80

The Miami News - BOB MACK

Miami Cubans gather at Bayfront Park to hear speakers and express support for Cubans at Peruvian Embassy

RALLY, *Mia News GA col* *from 1A (MIA) 8 Apr 80*

The drenched mob stayed on until the thunderstorm intensified around 7:30 p.m., finally pounding them into submission.

Despite the size of the mobs and what one officer termed a "lot of beer drinking," there were no reports of violence and no arrests.

There was a brief tense moment when Bayfront Park demonstrators pasted a Cuban flag on a Metro bus. The bus driver stopped the bus and ripped the flag off. Before getting back in the bus, he was hit in the back by an angry demonstrator. The demonstrator was pulled away by friends and the bus driver returned to the bus.

The "Free Cuba" spirit was felt in virtually all areas of Dade.

Although most of the rallies had a festive spirit, there were somber notes. At Bayfront Park, where more than 10,000 Cubans massed, young men took to the street shouting "War! War! We Want War."

"This is it for Castro," yelled Miami Dade Community College student Victor Garcia. "He's sold his people out long enough."

One reason the demonstrations were so emotional is that many Cubans feel the action by the 10,000 is the beginning of a major revolution against Castro's 21-year rule. Young Cubans throughout the day promised to "go and fight," to help free their countrymen.

"Castro has got a revolution on his hands," said demonstrator Olga Paredes, a day care worker. "All the trips that Cubans have taken to see their families have opened their eyes. Castro tells them exiles have nothing, but they are finding out that's not true. They are finding out that they have nothing in Cuba to live for. We want the liberty of Cuba."

Despite all the commotion, there was little Miami's Cubans could do yesterday to directly affect those in Havana.

Juan Delcerro, director of the Latin Chamber of Commerce, said despite massive collections of food and money and availability of planes to fly them to Cuba, his group and others have been unable to get anything out.

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While Cubans spent most of the days at rallies, many area business shut down. Sanitation workers in Hialeah, one of Dade's largest Latin communities, took the day off to join the demonstrations causing a work stoppage. The city's publicity office said 15-20 of the 50 sanitation workers stayed out to participate in the rallies.

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Mia News (Metro) Sept 80 6A

The Miami News - MARIE BETANCOURT

Cubans dressed in military uniforms march to Miami City Hall as part of day of rallies

probably be hurt.

"We closed the factory at 9 a.m. and sent them all home," said John Along, general manager of Miami Footwear Corporation.

"A bunch of people representative of each department came in to speak with the owners and we decided the lesser of two evils was to let them go home even though we are behind in production. In the long run, it would create a long range problem for us. We sympathize with their solidarity and we are 90 per cent Cuban here, so there is no sense getting them upset."

Edwardo Hernandez, owner of Futura Furniture at 4030 NW 32nd Ave., closed his store and used company trucks to help bring food to the airport.

"I'm very happy to be helping Cubans in Cuba," he said.

State Department and International Red Cross officials in Washington continue to take a wait and see attitude about the whole situation.

Concerning the money and goods collected, an official at the State Department's Cuba Desk said "Well, it's a little premature. We have no indication that anything is needed or that anything will be allowed in. No requests has been made for U.S. involvement. The Red Cross has not been in touch with us."

Wire service reports out of Havana said the Peruvi-

an government had requested help from the International Red Cross in feeding and caring for the crowd at the embassy, but Red Cross official Bob Martin in Washington D. C. said the Cubans were overreacting.

Many residents, mostly Anglos, were not pleased with the way the Cubans demonstrated. The news media and area police departments received numerous complaints from people who said they were caught in traffic jams and were generally prevented from going about their business because of the massive demonstration.

A huge convoy of horn-blowing trucks headed south down LeJeune Road and then turned east down Calle Ocho at 1 p.m. yesterday, clogging up traffic for miles. However, nearly all those in the Little Havana area of the route cheered the convoy.

Communist Cuba "is a dying country," said Gonzalez Bonbillo, a Bay of Pigs veteran, who wore an Army jungle-type uniform to area demonstrations.

Reporters Bill Gjebre, Marilyn A. Moore and Ken Sanes contributed to this story.

• Views of a joyous demonstration, 6C

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Mia Nel (1st Ed) Col 1 8A 8 Apr 80
Crowd at Bayfront Park Shows Support for Cubans at Peruvian Embassy in Havana

—BOB EAST, Miami Herald Staff

Is Castro's reign over their Cuba about to end?

6C 80p 80
ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporter

They were exuberant, the Cuban exiles on Calle Ocho, on Flagler and on NW 7th Street. At the little cafes sipping hot *cafe cubano*, in the streets drenched with rain, at the factories as they listened to the radio, they told each other that the day, the much-awaited day of deliverance, was just around the corner. This was the beginning of the end of Fidel Castro's 21-year reign over their Cuba, they said.

The news that 10,000 Cubans had swarmed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana seeking political asylum sparked a series of day-long rallies here in Miami and in Tampa, San Juan and the New York-New Jersey area. Yesterday afternoon's March of Solidarity was considered to be the biggest demonstration of Cuban exiles ever and one of the biggest demonstrations in the city's history.

Spanish language-radio stations WQBA and WOCN started the whole thing Sunday night when they asked exiles to help their compatriots. The next day, WRHC joined in and 24 hours later, exiles had donated close to \$100,000 and enough food and medicine to fill at least six cargo planes.

They await only landing clearance from Havana.

How could three radio stations mobilize a community of more than 500,000 so quickly and so effectively?

"You have to realize that the Cuban situation is a barrel of gunpowder," explained Diego Medina, press secretary for the militant anti-Castro Alpha 66. "The slightest spark, the slightest urging will get the fire going. For 21 years, Cubans here and in the island have been waiting for a moment like this. There are mothers whose sons have died before firing squads or spent half their lives in jail."

Medina calls the 10,000 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy "the 10,000 heroes" and says they are one more symptom of a government falling apart at the seams.

"If after 21 years, 10,000 people ask for political asylum in an embassy, what does this say about the revolution?" asked a local Cuban radio station in an editorial.

People are echoing this statement in the streets as they wave flags and hope this isn't just another dent the Castro regime will be able to patch up.

Some exiles believe Castro did not realize the possible consequences of his actions last Friday when, in a dispute with Peruvian and Venezuelan officials, he withdrew mounted guards outside the foreign missions in the elegant Miramar section of Havana. Perhaps he thought that 200 or maybe 300 Cubans would ask for political asylum, but he probably never expected 10,000.

"This is an embarrassment for Castro," Medina said. "I'm sure he wasn't thinking in terms of 10,000."

Medina, who sought political asylum in the Ecuadorian Embassy in 1962, said a similar incident occurred in the early '60s when Cubans began invading foreign countries' embassies by the hundreds.

At that time, as he did last week, Castro declared the Cuban government would no longer grant safe conduct to those in the embassies. In 1962, this put a temporary halt to embassy crashing.

But by 1980, people began to resort to that tactic again. A week ago, Cuban police fired on a vehicle as six persons crashed their way into the Peruvian compound. The official daily newspaper Granma reported one guard was killed. Castro wanted the six and others who had sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy to be handed over to Cuban authorities. Peru and Venezuela refused and that's when Castro removed the armed guards.

Opening the embassies again, Medina said, is the second costly mistake Castro has made. The first one was opening the island to visits from gift-laden exiles in 1978. Both mistakes, Cuban exile leaders hope, could be the start of an avalanche of events that will help topple the Castro regime.

Other exiles, however, believe this is wishful thinking. They say this is a Castro plot. What better way to get rid of the dissidents than by dumping them on another country?

The 10,000 refugees will probably stay at the embassy until they are taken to another country, despite efforts by the Cuban government to assure them that they can go home for food and shelter and return to the

compound later.

The Peruvian government has appealed to the United Nations, the International Red Cross and the four other nations in the Andean pact — Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia — for help. But even if help is forthcoming, a decision won't be made until tomorrow at the earliest. And two days can mean illness and possibly death to the elderly, the children and the pregnant women crowded into the square-block area without food, drink, shelter or bathroom facilities.

"We are hoping to call a meeting of the Andean nations in 48 hours," said Jorge Gordillo, a spokesman for the Peruvian Foreign ministry in Lima last night. "We hope they will take some of the load because we cannot accept all 10,000. We are also asking the United Nations and the (International) Red Cross. This is an international crisis, not just something that is Peruvian."

While the Peruvian Red Cross was planning to send 20 tons of canned milk and meat and medicine to Cuba, International Red Cross officials in Geneva, Switzerland, said they have been approached by Peruvian authorities.

UN press officials said they had not been informed of any decision taken by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The United States is playing a hands-off game, they said.

"This is a Peruvian-Cuban problem," said Myles Frechette of the U.S. State Department's Cuba Desk. "Peru has not even officially asked us for help."

Delayed response from the government and international authorities is what exiles seem to fear most. As the beauracrats fumble their way to a decision, Cubans here fear the 10,000 heroes may turn into 10,000 martyrs. Castro, they say, may decide to bring in soldiers to kill or jail the refugees. International disapproval or shock, they say, has never stopped Castro from doing anything.

This is why posters in Little Havana are painted in red: Warning: We don't want another Hungary in Cuba.



A faint Sabitano Alvarez, 78, fanned at rally

*Mia News
6C 8 apr 80*

20/5

Viva liberty

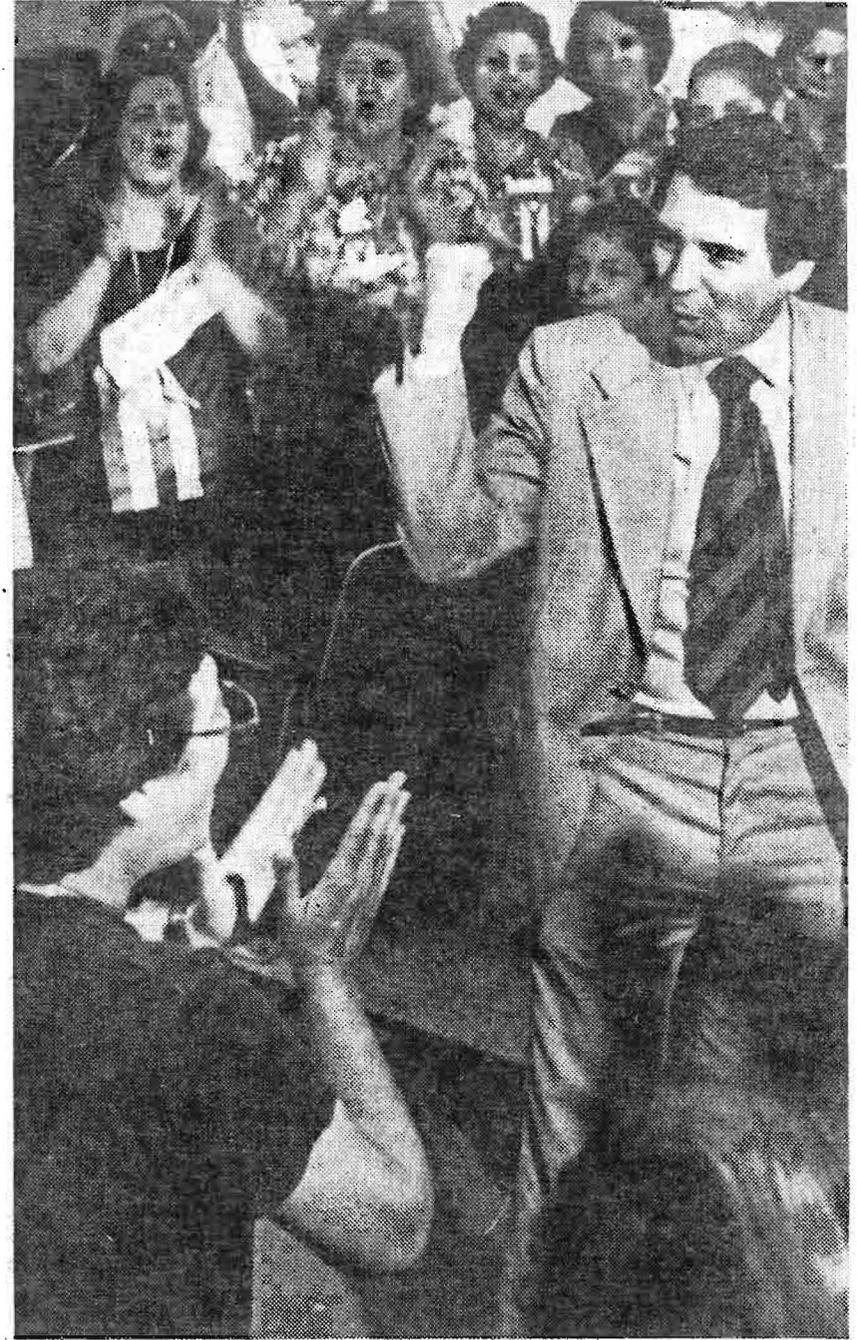
Mia News (FH) Col 1 6C



Standard-bearer Ramon Rosa of North Miami *Sept 80*

2015

Mia News (FH) Sept 80 6C Col 1



Miami Vice Mayor Armando Lacasa joins rally-goers in song

Analysis



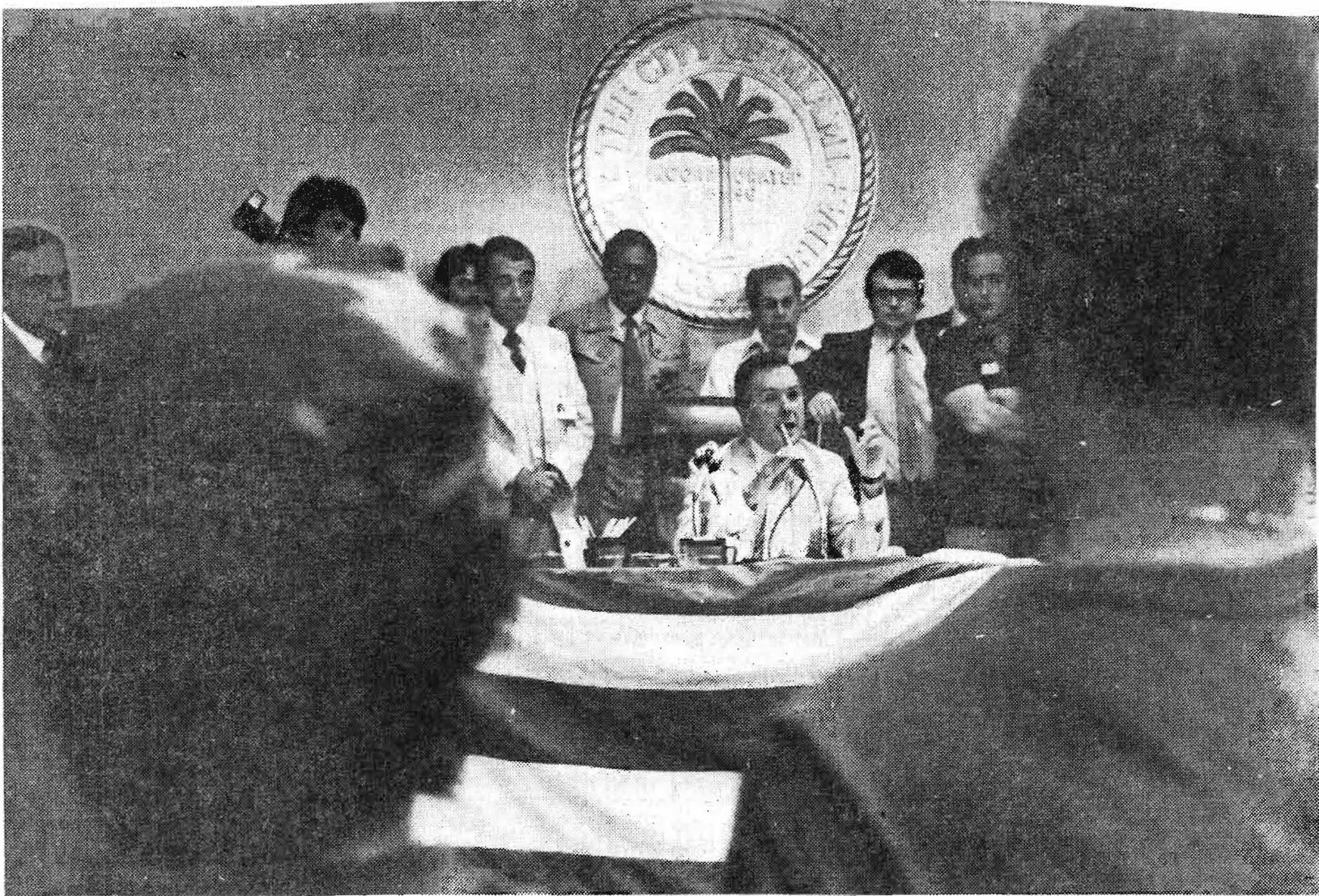
Excited enthusiasts wave and cheer support of Cubans seeking to leave the island

A joyful demonstration

Latin Miami broke out in song and solidarity yesterday at several locations around the city. Rallies at Bayfront Park, the Central Shopping District and most of SW 8th Street — Little Havana — drew an estimated 15,000 people and the day's tropically-heavy rains failed to quell the crowd's enthusiasm. Chants of "Viva

Cuba Libre" (Long Live Free Cuba) filled the air as the city's Latin politicians proclaimed their support of the thousands who have just stormed the Peruvian embassy in Cuba, seeking the freedom that Fidel Castro has said they can have.

4 of 5



Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre addresses crowds of Cuba supporters inside City Hall

Mia News 8 Apr 80 6C

Miami News Photos

by

MARIE BETANCOURT

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Cuban Throng Awaits a Home

*Mia New (F) col 4 1A
8 Apr 80*

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And ARNOLD MARKOWITZ
Herald Staff Writers

Thousands of Cubans seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana waited Monday for a country to offer them a home. There were no indications that the wait would be brief.

Peru said it will help them in any way it can but was not issuing airline tickets to Lima. The U.S. government said they can apply for visas but will have to wait in line behind 30,000 other Cubans — former political prisoners and their families who previously applied. Chile, not mentioning numbers, said it would willingly accept some after careful screening to avoid Communist infiltration.

Cuban government pronouncements suggested that the throng milling about the embassy grounds and sitting on tree limbs in the mango gardens contains no Communists — only anti-social delinquents, homosexuals, dope addicts and gamblers who are welcome to leave if any country will have them.

That was Cuba's official position, announced Monday via Havana radio and the national newspaper, *Granma*. President Fidel Castro went to the embassy himself to assure the people they could leave Cuba.

Peru said it could not take all the refugees. It did not say how many it could take. "If those people are ready to live in the subhuman condition in which they are in the embassy, it must be because their wish to leave Cuba is very vehement," Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said in Lima. "The Peruvian government will do everything in its power to give them satisfaction." Exactly what that meant was not made clear.

"The embassy residence is now a hospital for children. The first 25 refugees [those who first crashed a bus past Cuban guards into the embassy] are housed at the chancery building," said Jorge Gordillo, press spokesman for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in Lima.

"The rest are in the patio and gardens of the embassy compound," Gordillo said that the refugees had no shelter from the tropical sun and rain.

He said there was no way Peru, with only one diplomatic officer and three guards in Cuba, could feed or care for the refugees.

"Inasmuch as this was a problem created by the Cubans, they should solve it," Gordillo said when told the Cuban government had announced it was feeding the refugee children and providing medical and sani-



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

Flora Santana, 4, With Father, Jose
... they waited to march on NW 7th Street

Turn to Page 9A Col. 1

1096



Miami Her (F) 8/24/80 COPY 1A — DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff
Weary But Determined Crowd Shows Support at Dinner Key Gathering
... woman uses one hand to wave Cuban flag, the other to hold forehead

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Mia Her (F) col 1 9A 8 Apr 80

Cubans Face Long Wait for New Home

FROM PAGE 1A

tary facilities because Peru had not done so.

Peru's Foreign Ministry staff met late in the day, but no new developments were reported. Peru made no promises except to collect food and medical supplies to send eventually to the crowd at its embassy.

Peru asked its South American neighbors, the United Nations and the International Red Cross for help in dealing with the refugees, but without a specific request that any country accept them as refugees.

THE U.S. government, for its part, appeared reluctant to offer a haven while there seemed any hope that others would take on the burden. In Miami's Bayfront Park on Monday morning, about 3,000 exiles shouted for the United States to do so. So far, the highest-ranking U.S. official to support their entry is Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

"We're prepared to take a certain number, but in a controlled manner. Let's find out who we're looking at," a U.S. State Department source said late Monday afternoon. He said the U.S. Interests Section on Havana's scenic oceanfront Malecon highway is "open for business" to take applications.

The Refugee Act of 1980, in effect since April 1, limits the number of refugees from any one country who are eligible for immigration. Of 13,000 vacancies proposed this fiscal year for Cubans, only about 7,000 remain. An estimated 30,000 Cubans, former political prisoners,

were waiting in line for those when additional thousands swarmed into Peru's Havana headquarters after a hijacked bus crashed the gates. It might take years for the Refugee Act of 1980 to accommodate the rest.

MEANWHILE in Miami, thousands of Cubans — still uncertain about what really was happening in Havana — left their jobs to parade through the rain-soaked streets of Little Havana, downtown, Hialeah and other sections. They were waving Cuban flags, honking auto horns, cheering and hollering "War! War!"

The rush to the Peruvian Embassy, following recent news of agricultural and economic hardship in Cuba, appeared in Miami to be the first serious enthusiasm in some time for the forced ouster of Fidel Castro, who has ruled Cuba since 1959.

Donations of food, medical sup-

"If those people are ready to live in the subhuman condition in which they are in the embassy, it must be because their wish to leave Cuba is very vehement. The Peruvian government will do everything in its power to give them satisfaction."

— Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia

plies and cash to sustain the thousands camped on the Peruvian Embassy grounds piled up at Spanish-language radio station WQBA. The station had broadcast appeals through the weekend and into Monday afternoon before realizing that, at least for the time being, it might be stuck with the goods.

Jorge Hernandez, station news director, said by 3 p.m. enough donated food was in a warehouse to fill six cargo airplanes and more

than \$50,000 in cash had been collected and banked. By early evening, an exile committee headed by former Cuban Prime Minister Manuel Antonio de Varona reported donations had reached \$80,000.

The Miami City Commission added its encouragement by promising to make the Orange Bowl available as a depot for relief supplies. Eastern Airlines offered two airplanes to take supplies to Havana.

THERE WERE as yet no assurances from Havana that the International Red Cross or any other agency would be allowed to transport those goods to Cuba or to distribute them while the U.S. and Peruvian governments decided whether to accept the new flood of refugees. A U.S. State Department spokesman said he "understood" that a supply effort would be permitted but knew no details.

From Lima, the capital of Peru, Foreign Minister Garcia asked for international cooperation in caring for the refugees. The governments of Peru and Venezuela, whose Havana embassy had taken in 15 refugees, asked for a meeting of the five nations in the Andean pact — themselves, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. Their foreign ministers sched-

uled a session Wednesday in Lima.

A Cuban government communique, accusing Peru and Venezuela of giving aid to common criminals, was denounced Monday by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

He called the message "an unjustified aggression," describing its language as "violent and unacceptable." Leftist elements of the Venezuelan congress expressed concern that diplomatic relations between their country and Cuba might be broken as a result of Cuba's attitude.

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MEANWHILE, Peruvian government and private agencies, including the Red Cross, were preparing to help the refugees with relief supplies.

The Peru Red Cross said it would send 20 tons of canned milk, medicine and canned meat on the first available flight to Havana.

Although the Cuban government announced it would not interfere with citizens seeking refuge at the Peruvian embassy, and access to it appeared open, one contradiction was reported in Miami. Esther Martinez, a local exile, said relatives in Cuba told her by telephone that a police cordon had been placed around the surrounding neighborhood, preventing approaches from beyond.

Estimates of the numbers on the grounds ranged from a Cuban government report of 3,000 to as many as 10,000. No one was sure. The embassy grounds, on Fifth Avenue at the corner of 72nd Street in what was the most exclusive prerevolution neighborhood of the wealthy Miramar district, cover more than a square block of territory.

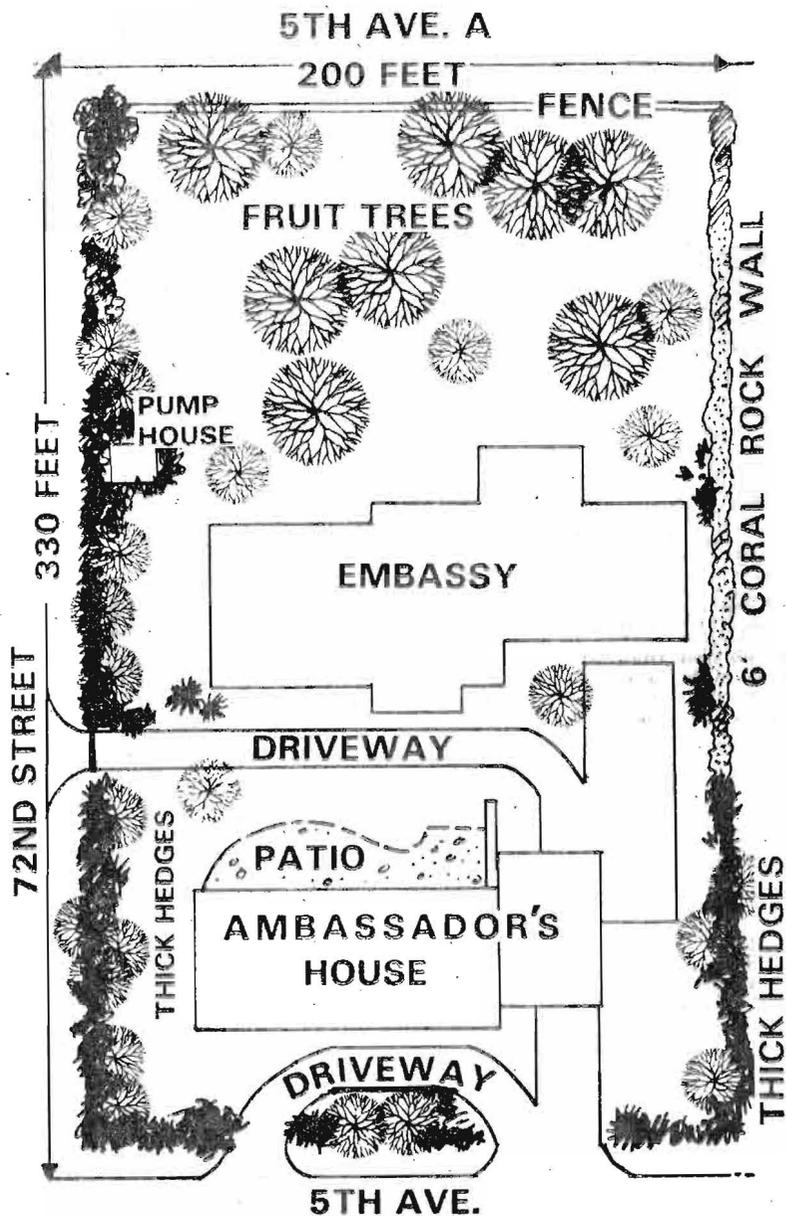
A Radio Havana editorial commentary, heard in Miami, said Cuba had established "provisional controls" around the Peruvian Embassy to hold down the crowd, provide sanitary and medical services and serve milk to children.

It said people could move freely, with passes, between the embassy and their homes, but the Reuters news service reported that not many people accepted the passes for fear that police would not let them return to the embassy. Police guards, withdrawn from the embassy on Friday, were back on Monday and truckloads of soldiers stood by on the streets.

THE RADIO HAVANA broadcast described most of those on the embassy grounds as "common delinquents, anti-socials, vagrants and bums."

Granma on Monday published an editorial using similar terminology:

"Hundreds of elements made up

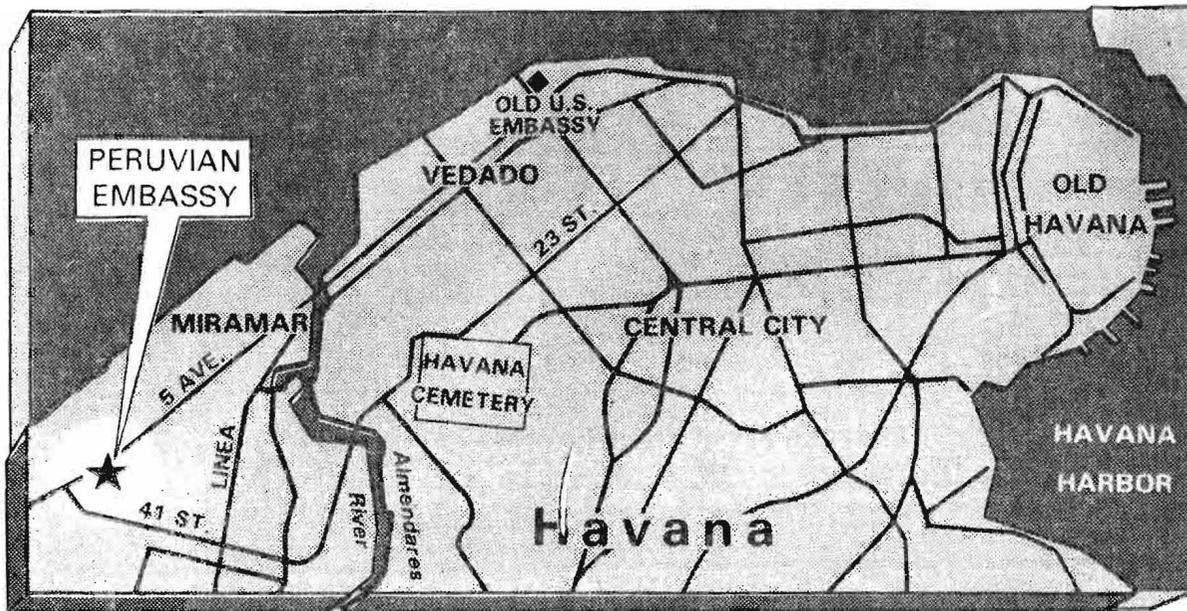


— KENT BARTON / Miami Herald Staff

THIS IS an artist's rendering of the Peruvian Embassy compound in Havana from a description offered by Elodia de Cardenas, who used to live there until 1961 with her husband, Victor G. Mendoza. According to Peruvian government officials, there are 10,000 refugees in the gardens and patios that surround the two-house compound. The building where Elodia and Victor lived is now the Peruvian chancery. Twenty-five refugees who crashed into the embassy last week now live there. The house where Elodia's parents lived until 1973 is the residence of the Peruvian Ambassador. It is now a hospital for sick refugee children. Elodia remembers the houses well. She remembers when the mango trees were planted in 1957. "I'm happy to think that the house that I lost is now being used to shelter needy Cubans," Elodia said.

Mia Hill
9A
8 Apr 80

ADG



— GEORGE ONDRICEK / Miami Herald Staff

Peruvian Embassy Is in the Miramar District of Havana ... estimates of number on grounds range from 3,000 to 10,000

of delinquents, anti-socials, low-class people and parasites met at the patio of the Peruvian Embassy. In 48 hours there were more than 3,000 of them ... Among those who housed themselves in the patio were homosexuals as well as people with propensities to gambling and drugs, who do not find in Cuba the facilities for their vices."

They were not victims of political persecution and did not need asylum, the editorial claimed.

Its publication, more significantly, confirmed officially the government policy announced by loud-speaker outside the Peruvian Embassy during the weekend: That if the people inside wanted to leave Cuba, they could go wherever they might be welcomed. The only exceptions were those who started the rush by crashing a bus through the embassy gates, killing a police guard.

Without citing evidence, *Granma* also reported that "gangsters" were planning to kidnap Spain's ambassador to Cuba and to break into and occupy the U.S. interests section.

THE OFFICIAL announcement that the refugees would be allowed to leave Cuba also confirmed a previous promise of safe conduct passes to those who preferred to wait at home instead of at the mobbed embassy. The radio broadcast and the *Granma* editorial said 1,730 such

passes had been granted as of Sunday.

Three Miami exile leaders on Monday were in Washington, where Sen. Richard Stone's staff arranged for them to meet at 9 this morning with William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and at 10:30 a.m. with the National Security Council's Latin American affairs expert, Robert Pastor.

The exiles are Tony Cuesta, a longtime Cuban political prisoner; Huber Matos, a former Cuban military leader who was imprisoned for 20 years after breaking with Castro, and Jorge Mas, an activist in several organizations.

They had meetings Monday with staff officials at the Washington embassies of Peru and Venezuela. The three exiles asked the deputy chief of the Peruvian mission, Jose Torres Muga, to convey their concern about the safety of the Cubans on the embassy property.

An embassy spokesman said they urged Peru to "remain firm in the right of asylum" and not to trust Cuba. They also warned that the Cuban government might use some subterfuge to enter the Peruvian compound to arrest some of the people.

THE EMBASSY spokesman said Cuesta, Matos and Mas represented themselves, without official capaci-

ty, but that their concerns would be forwarded to Lima. There was no report on results of their meeting at the Venezuelan Embassy.

The State Department appears to be deferring to Peru. Spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters that the disposition of the refugees is "entirely up to the Peruvian government," and added, "We have not yet been asked to provide any assistance to them on this matter."

Carter said, however, that Cubans who are allowed to go to Peru can later apply for entry to the United States, but still would fall within the provisions of the Refugee Act.

The State Department said it stands ready to "entertain favorably" any requests from the Peruvian government to provide supplies to the refugees at the embassy. No formal request had been received Monday afternoon.

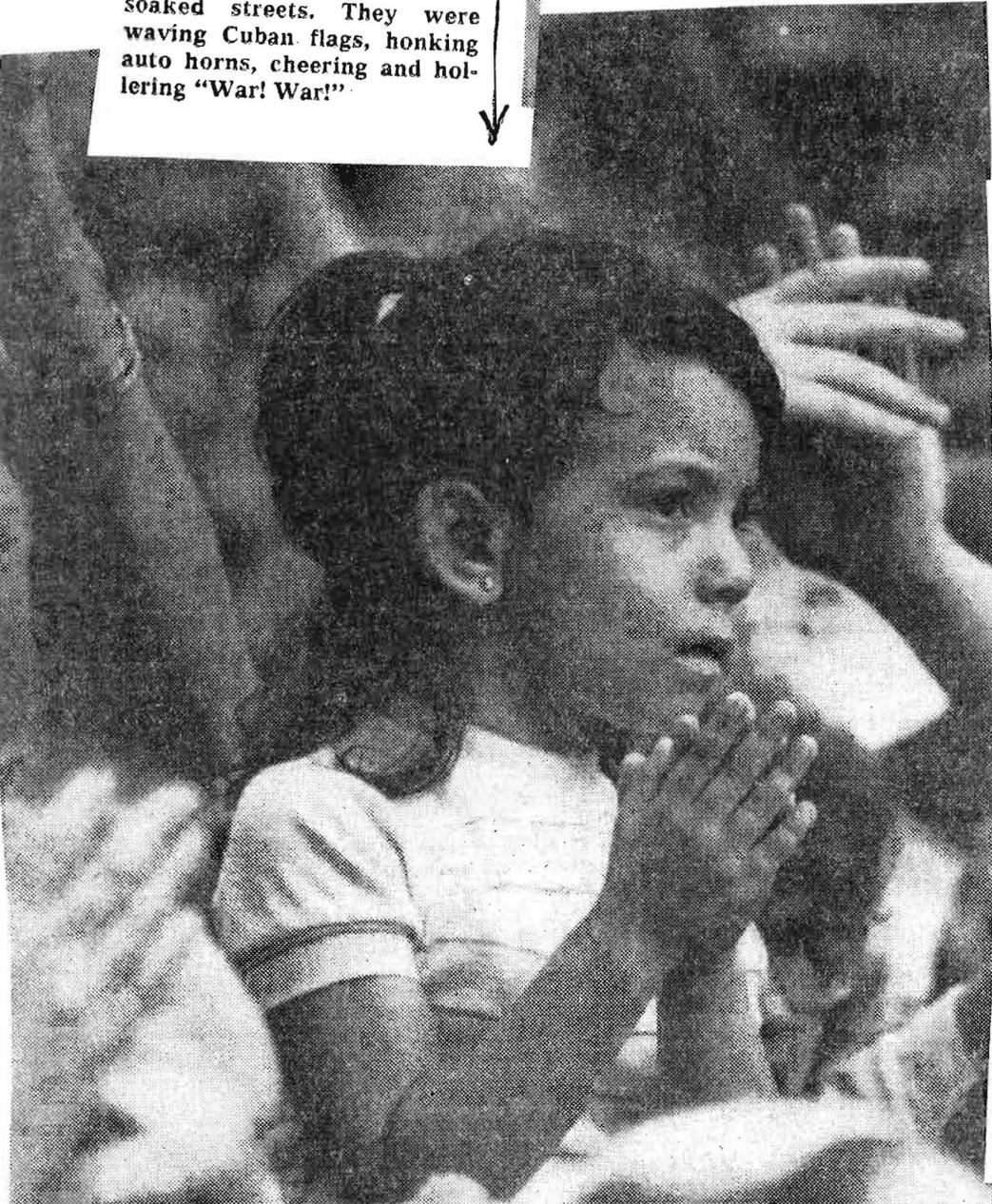
Stone sent President Carter a telegram asking that "all assistance and support" be given to Peru's efforts to help the embassy refugees. He did not ask that an emergency be declared to take advantage of flexibility in the Refugee Act. For that to happen, the President would have to ask Congress for an emergency override of the law.

Later in the evening, Stone — speaking in Spanish — told a crowd of 9,000 flag-waving exiles in Tampa that "the 10,000 [refugees] will live. The 10,000 will be able to leave."

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CUBAN EXILES of all ages turned out Monday to show compassion and support for their compatriots in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. This young lady joins in the cheering and clapping that filled Bayfront Park. Thousands of Cubans — still uncertain about what really was happening in Havana — left their jobs to parade through the rain-soaked streets. They were waving Cuban flags, honking auto horns, cheering and hollering "War! War!"



THE U.N. High Commission for Refugees said the people at the Peruvian Embassy are not technically refugees because they remain in their own country. However, according to Klaus Feldmann, an official of the agency, it can offer "good auspices" to U.N. member nations willing to accept the Cubans.

When Castro threatened, early last month, to open a Northern Cuban port for the departure of all dissidents, a Cuban official in Washington said such a move would put pressure on "those people and governments" speaking out for human rights. "Let's find out what they would do if Cuba would allow the free migration of these dissidents," the official said.

Monday's excitement was viewed in Miami as a product of Cuban economic problems, focused on destruction of 20 per cent of the island's mainstay sugar crop by a fungus and the loss of at least 50 per cent of its prized tobacco to a mold. Last month, 20,000 cigar industry workers were laid off, a shocking event in a country of 10 million whose policy is that everyone works.

Exiles in the U.S. also were impressed by the March publication of details from a December speech in which Castro complained that Cuba is plagued by street crime, worker absenteeism, high unemployment, stealing and symptoms of corruption.

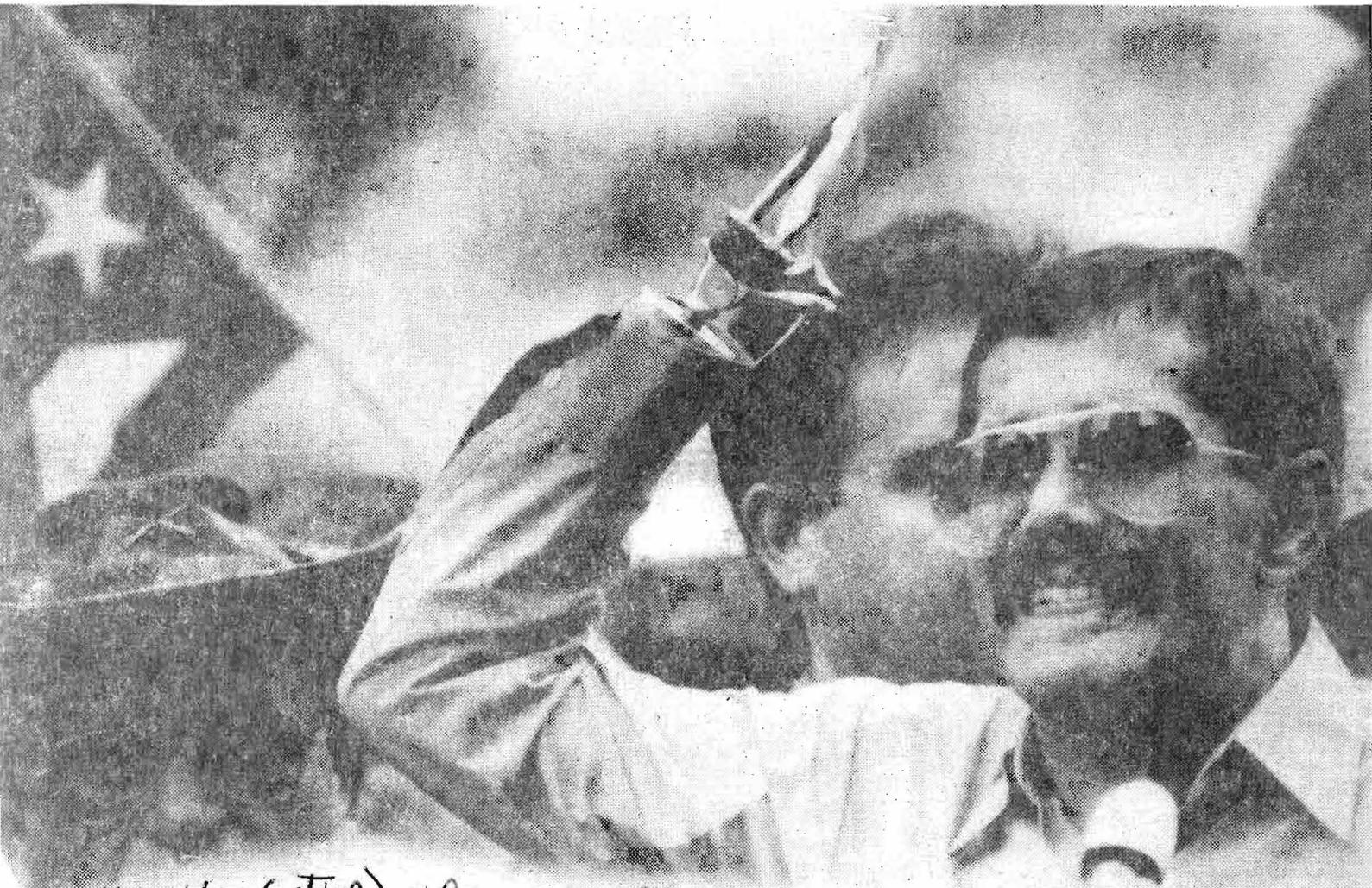
The overwhelming rush on the Peruvian Embassy by Cubans once Cuban police guards were withdrawn from it appeared to suggest to Miami's exile community that the time for a renewal of widespread and active counterrevolutionary fervor is ripe.

Not for years in that politically divided spectrum had rally organizers been able to arouse such excitement as was demonstrated here in the rain on Sunday night and Monday. Even in the most pleasant weather, it had been hard to gather more than a few dozen people — and then for just long enough to wave placards and perfunctorily shout "Cuba si, Russia no," before going to the beach or back to work.

Also contributing to this report was Tom Fiedler of The Herald's Washington Bureau.

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Mia Her (1st ed) col 2 8 apr 80 1A

— BATTLE VAUGHAN / Miami Herald Sta

Luis Crespo, an Exile Leader, Waves His Notes While Addressing Rally in Bayfront Park

... the speaker had lost his hand when a homemade bomb he was working on exploded

Peru wants allies to provide

Mia News (Metro) IA col 2 8 Apr 60

Combined Miami News Services

The Peruvian government has turned to its Latin American allies in the Andean Pact for help in finding asylum for the estimated 10,000 Cubans jamming its embassy in Havana in a desperate attempt to escape communist rule.

U.S. State Department officials say they will consider applications for admission to the United States from those Cubans who can get to the Peruvian capital, Lima. But the Peruvians want assurances from other countries as well before they act.

"Peru cannot take charge of 10,000 refugees. No country can do that individually," Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said.

He and the foreign ministers of the other four Andean Pact nations — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and

Venezuela — are to meet in Lima tomorrow to review the situation and discuss what might be done. Meanwhile, Colombia and Uruguay, as allies of Peru, were preparing for possible onslaughts on their Havana embassies by would-be Cuban refugees.

In the past, people who managed to get into friendly embassies were eventually allowed to leave the country. But when 25 Cubans earlier succeeded in getting past the guarded gates into the Peruvian embassy, Cuba would not allow them to depart. Instead, it withdrew its guards from the embassy, virtually inviting other would-be refugees to flock there.

Thousands did, with Castro assuring them of eventual permission to leave the country. In doing so, he would be getting rid of malcontents and a sizable portion of the unemployed. Havana Radio described the throng that descended on the Peruvian Embassy last

asylum for Cubans

weekend as "vagrants and bums" and said they were welcome to leave the country.

Peru's foreign minister said the five members of the embassy staff couldn't cope with the crowd and asked the International Red Cross to provide food.

Castro's government said 24 of the refugees could not leave the country because they were criminals, but the rest could go. Six of the 24 were in a bus that crashed into the compound gate last month, killing a policeman. The 18 others have been inside the embassy since Jan. 1 trying to leave the country. Another 16 Cubans have been at the Venezuelan Embassy for months.

The Cuban youth newspaper Juventud Rebelde said the government had told 2,470 people they could return to their homes and apply for exit visas. Havana Radio said 1,730 had been given passes to go home and return to the embassy later.

The exodus: It's a matter of money

Ma News (AM) CPH
Le A 8 Apr 80 (Metro)
Associated Press

While their relatives' children gulp down quarter-pounds daily in Miami hamburger joints, families in Cuba carefully nurse a quarter-pound of meat for more than a week.

While their exile relatives run thriving shops and restaurants or climb the rungs of success in U.S. businesses, workers in Cuba find their jobs dull and frustrating, with few incentives or prospects for bettering themselves.

During interviews yesterday, refugees said desperation cultivated by a worsening economy and a new awareness of the better life in the United States erupted last weekend when Cubans learned that President Fidel Castro had removed his guards from the Peruvian embassy in Havana. They also expressed suspicions that Castro wants to purge his troubled country of malcontents.

"The people there are so desperate to leave, they will do anything. This was the opportunity they have been waiting for," said Benjamin Valdés Perez, referring to the estimated 7,000-to-10,000 Cubans jammed into the Peruvian compound in hopes of obtaining freedom.

He carried a list of Miami exiles he was asked to contact by their relatives in Cuba. He said guards have stopped the flow of people into the embassy, but rumors are rampant that Castro will open a port for all those wishing to leave.

Perez, who spent 10 years in jail for treason, arrived yesterday on a flight carrying other political prisoners released under a program begun two years ago.

Some 8,000 former prisoners have emigrated to the United States under a 1978 Castro-State Department agreement. The prisoners helped fan discontent in Cuba after their release, observers say.

More important, observers say, was a program begun in 1978 that has allowed thousands of exiles (there are about one million in the United States) to visit their relatives in Cuba.

The glowing portrait of life in America presented by the visiting exiles differed with the Castro government's version — that Cuban-Americans lived in ghettos and in disgrace.

"When they talk to their families, they learn how much worse the Cuban economy is, and they then want to live in Miami," said Dr. Diego Medina, a leader in the Miami exile community.

"For 20 years (since Castro took over), the people have lived in hunger, and they can't take it any more. Thousands — millions — want to leave," said Abelardo Zamora, 35, who served five years in prison for alleged sabotage.

Desperation to leave is especially keen among youths who don't have the sentimental attachment to Cuba of their parents, new refugees say. "Thousands of the young people are trying to leave the island. There is nothing for them there," said Jose Mario Campos, 28, who arrived here Thursday with four others after a daring escape aboard an inner-tube raft.

A frank state-of-the-union address by Castro in December may also have contributed to the rush to leave.

"The Cuban people are convinced that they are living a critical present and will have an even worse future. That belief was reaffirmed by Castro himself, who recently admitted the absolute failure of his economy," said Dr. Salvador Lew, president of the Spanish-language Miami radio station WRHC.

Some observers say Castro believes that allowing malcontents to leave will purge the country of some of those problems. Said Harvard University professor Jorge Dominguez, "I think that the events are playing more or less as Castro wanted them to play."

ASYLUM, from 1A

Mia News (FH) (6A Col) 8 Apr 80

the number of refugees to be admitted. The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to hold a hearing April 17, when the Carter administration will make its suggestions on refugee quotas.

Carpenter said it is impossible to predict how many refugees from Cuba will be allowed into this country annually. In the past couple of years, most of the refugees from Cuba have been political prisoners and their families freed by Fidel Castro, she said.

She said if the Cubans now packing the Peruvian Embassy grounds in Havana do make their way to Peru or some other country, they are all free to apply for

refugee status in this country, but not until then. But she said applying "does not guarantee them the right to enter."

"They can all apply, but there will be no final action until the numbers are set," she said.

However, she said, "If the government wants to move quickly on them, there may be some special procedures . . . There is a special provision in the Refugee Act for emergency admission procedures."

Peruvian officials have said they cannot take all the Cubans currently crammed into their Havana embassy and have expressed the hope that other nations will

share the burden.

In addition to broadening the definition of the word "refugee," the new law will nearly triple the number of refugees allowed into the United States each year — from 17,400 to 50,000. It also raises the number of both refugees and immigrants admitted to the U.S. from 290,000 to 320,000 a year.

The old definition of refugee referred to persons from communist or Middle East countries. The new definition permits for the first time refugees to come from non-communist or right-wing countries.

A refugee is someone out of his country who is un-

willing or unable to return to his homeland. An immigrant is someone who leaves his country voluntarily.

An amendment to the act by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) requires the federal government to reimburse states for the cost of aiding those seeking asylum in the United States who have neither been granted asylum nor been deported, such as the thousands of Haitian refugees in South Florida.

The bill also allows the attorney general to issue work permits to people awaiting approval of their asylum requests, such as the Haitians.

Miami (F) Col 6A 8 Apr 80

International Focus on Havana

WHILE diplomats around the world fear for their lives as a result of the rise in international terrorism, diplomats stationed in Havana need fear only the Cuban government's unpredictable behavior.

The weekend chaos at Peru's embassy in Havana, where up to 10,000 Cubans seeking asylum have swamped the embassy grounds, is a product of the Cuban government. Fidel Castro first created the tension between Cuba and Peru and Venezuela by denying customary political asylum to several dozen Cubans who had forced their way into those embassies during the past months.

Last week, when another busload

rammed their way into the Peruvian legation, Castro violated all canons of international law and diplomacy by removing the normal police protection and having his radio stations broadcast "invitations" to seek asylum at that embassy.

As might be expected, thousands of Cubans, repressed by more than 21 years of Castro's Communist rule and desperate for a chance to live in freedom, went to the embassy, creating an unprecedented international incident.

More responsible and humanitarian governments in this hemisphere will respond to Castro's disregard for the most basic of civilized concerns. Already negotiations are under way among Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, the United States, and Mexico. They will try to ensure survival for the thousands at the Peruvian embassy.

In Miami, the huge Cuban exile community has responded to the crisis with an outpouring of support for their compatriots. During the first few hours of street rallies in Little Havana Sunday night, several thousand dollars and several tons of food were collected. Unfortunately, there is no way to know whether the funds and food will ever make it to the Peruvian embassy.

These relief efforts are admirable. Ultimately, however, the International Rescue Committee and the International Red Cross, with the support of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, are best equipped to handle the contributions and the channeling of aid and relief to the refugees.



MIA New (F) col 3 b7A 8/2/80

Cuba Problems Worsen But Castro Is in Control

Mueller (A) 8/29/80

By ROBERTO FABRICIO
Editor of El Miami Herald

8A
Cap I

Cuba President Fidel Castro has succeeded in establishing an impressive military and political apparatus whose influence is felt from South Yemen to Nicaragua, where thousands of Cubans are spreading "Fidel's doctrine." But ironically, in Cuba, Castro's own influence appears to be growing weaker.

That assessment is backed by informed Cuba-watchers who say the Cuban government is beset with growing political problems as a result of disastrous economic problems.

Those problems, in turn, have made many Cubans lose faith in the ability of the regime, and of Fidel Castro himself, to make the revolution fulfill its promises. That, and 21 years of repressed political dissent apparently erupted this week when as many as 10,000 Cubans rushed the Peruvian embassy, desperate to leave the country.

But it doesn't mean Castro is not in control. "I think that the events are playing more or less as Castro wanted them to play in this incident," said Harvard University Professor Jorge Dominguez, author of several books on Cuba.

Dominguez suggested Castro wanted both to provide an escape valve for dissidents and to pressure the Peruvians and other Latin American governments that have criticized his asylum policy.

"Instead of putting his foot down, he is turning things around and saying to the Latin embassies that they should take all his dissidents," Dominguez said.

The one aspect of the Peruvian embassy incident that appears to have escaped Castro's usually careful political planning is the size of the crowd that rushed the embassy.

Castro probably estimated that only a few hundred might seek asylum at the embassy, proving an inconvenience to the Peruvians and providing him with a slight embarrassment, Dominguez said.

Instead, Castro sustained "international political damage . . . and internal damage from such a large crowd gathering in a matter of a few hours . . ." said Dominguez.

Castro would be motivated to inconvenience the Peruvians because for the past five months he has had a running controversy with their diplomatic personnel in Havana, as well as with the Venezuelans, on the right of asylum.

Latin American countries have followed for more than a century a liberal policy on political asylum. But Cuba has challenged that, saying that most of those who have sought asylum in Cuba are common criminals, not political dissidents.

There are precedents both for Castro's unpredictable behavior in this incident and in the near collapse of the Cuban economy.

Currently the economy is beset by mismanagement and disease in the vital sugar and tobacco crops. The sugar production alone is expected to fall nearly 25 per cent lower than last year, which was a low yield period.

The tobacco crop has been hit ever worse. An estimated 90 per cent of the crop has been lost to disease. Most of the country's 26,000 cigarmakers were laid off in March.

In a December speech, Castro blamed the economic problems on the Cubans' "selfish indiscipline."

This dismal economic picture, however, is not the worst Castro has faced. By 1965, Cuba's economy was at its lowest level. U.S. observers and Dominguez agree it was even worse than now. Dissent and repression were running at an all-time high.

At that time, Castro said dissident Cubans could "take a boat and go to Miami." Thousands took him up and rushed to Camarioca, a port in Cuba's northern coast where their Miami relatives went to pick them up. Castro challenged the U.S. to take his dissidents. President Lyndon Johnson, standing at the Statue of Liberty in New York, accepted. The Freedom Flights were born. They lasted through 1973 and helped 270,000 Cubans come to the United States.

By 1978, seemingly solidly in control, Castro invited the exiles who had left to return to visit their relatives, and most important from his point of view, to bring back their dollars. He didn't realize, however, the effect that the return of the exiles and their tales of affluence under capitalism would have on his own impoverished people.

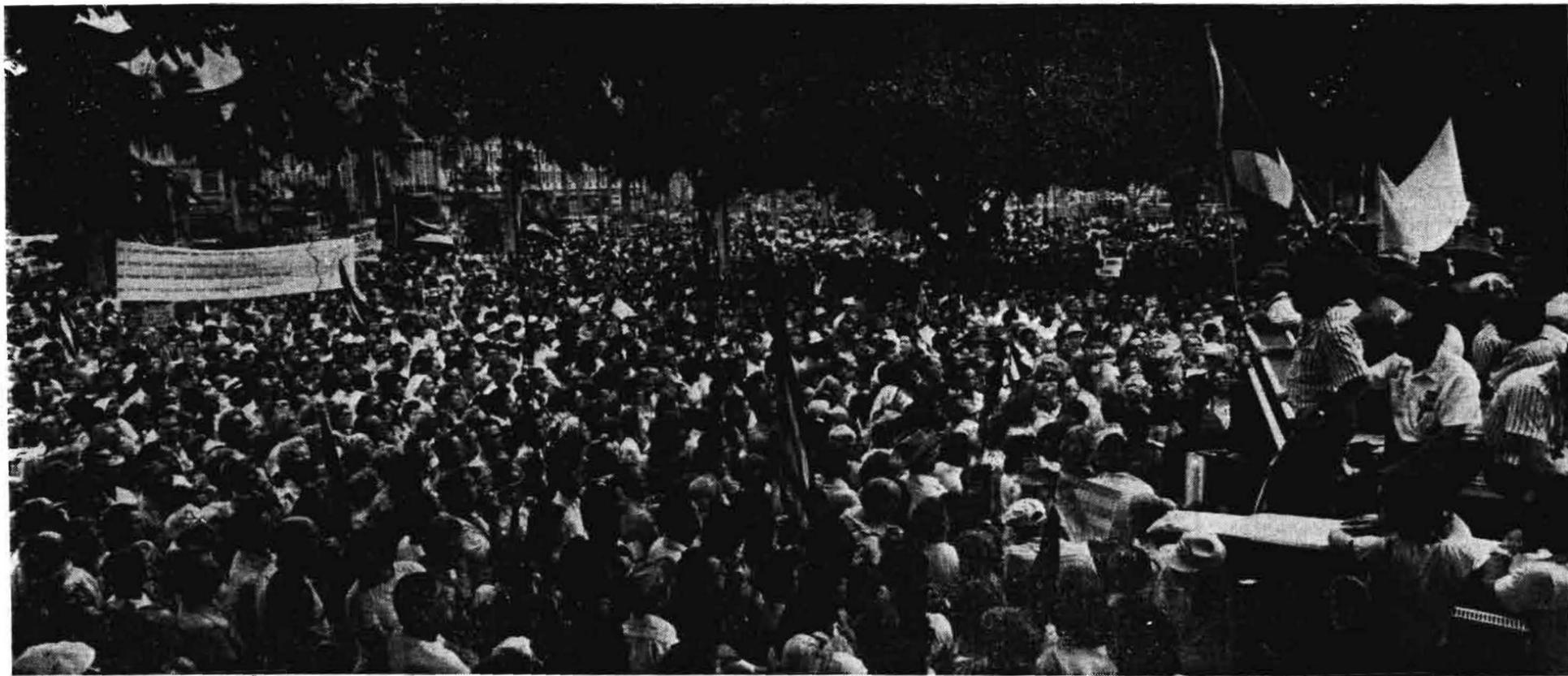
Suddenly, by the middle of last year, Cubans began fleeing the island again in boats, much like in the early years of the revolution. Some began hijacking boats and ships, incidents which appeared to have rattled Castro badly. Others rammed the embassies seeking asylum.

The collapsing economy, the growing dissidence, the vociferous ex-political prisoners and the apparent willingness of thousands to risk the government's disfavor by jumping the embassy fence are ominous signs for Castro. There are also growing indications that there is a large and sophisticated network of dissent.

However, most observers of the Cuban situation warn against interpretations of an end soon to the Castro era.

"Castro has pulled out of much worse problems before, and while his government is debilitating and he himself now doubts that his ideology will survive his lifetime, there is no apparent danger that a popular insurrection is about to take place," one informed source said.





Cubans from throughout Miami rally at downtown's Bayfront Park to show solidarity with Cubans at Peruvian Embassy in Havana

The Miami News - BOB MAC

Radio Stations Had Conflicting Word on Rally

Matter (F) col
Sapiro
SA

Depending on what radio station they depended on for information, Cuban demonstrators rallied in different parts of Miami Monday.

Sunday night radio stations WQBA and WOCN broadcast different rally information. WQBA, Miami's largest Latin radio station, promoted a demonstration at NW 37th Avenue and Seventh Street. WOCN said a rally would be at Bayfront Park.

One Latin station said it did not support a rally. Station Manager Hector Viera of WCMQ said, "We tried to calm people." He said other stations harangued listeners, soliciting food and asking listeners to leave their jobs to attend rallies.

"We did not harangue people," said Carlos Benito Fernandez, WOCN station manager. "We told about Cubans taking refuge at the Peruvian embassy and asked them to rally in Bayfront Park to petition the authorities."

At first, said WQBA station manager Herb Levin, no one made specific suggestions for rallies or donations. "We did interviews on the air, then people started bringing food and money. We decided to cooperate, to play it by ear . . ."

— DAVID HUME



— BATTLE VAUGHAN / MIRROR

Matter Sapiro col
SA
Thousands of Exiles Gathered at Miami's Bayfront Park to Wave Signs and Flags



— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Volunteer Raul Marti Takes Donations for Refugees From a Passerby

... scene was at SW 7th Street and 27th Avenue as contributions poured in

Cubans in Miami Offer Refugees *8 Sep 80 Col 4 SA Mia Her (F)* Money, Food, Massive Support

By **MIKE CLARY**
 Herald Staff Writer

The Cuban community in Miami was advised to wait. Collect money, perhaps, but be patient. Wait.

But exiles here find it difficult to do nothing.

The news that as many as 10,000 Cubans had fled into the Peruvian embassy in Havana seeking asylum spawned a massive show of support in Miami Monday.

Thousands of persons jammed Bayfront Park. Motorists drove through thundershowers along Biscayne Boulevard, waving Cuban flags from the windows.

AT 3 P.M., Cuban radio station WQBA called off its pleas for money and food for the embassy refugees when volunteers could no longer handle the crush of visitors to the station, at 701 SW 27th Ave.

News director Jorge Luis Hernandez said enough food to fill six

cargo planes had been stacked in a nearby warehouse, and more than \$80,000 was deposited in Republic National Bank. Donations continued to pour into the collection center at SW 27th Avenue and Eighth Street throughout Monday evening.

"We have enough for emergency aid," said Hernandez. "Now the pressure is on the Cuban government to let the International Red Cross deliver the supplies."

Hernandez said that offers of cargo planes had come from several companies and airlines, including Eastern Airlines and Faucett Airlines-Peru.

WQBA station manager Herb Levin said the money was in control of Antonio de Varona, president of the Cuban National Coordinating Committee; Gustavo Marin, head of the anti-Castro youth group Abdala, and a priest from the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami, Pablo Nickse.

PHONE CALLS to Cuba could not

be put through when as many as 600 requests an hour were made to Southern Bell's overseas operators.

Company official Georgianna Bland said most of the callers wanted to be connected with the Peruvian Embassy. But the lines were busy.

Julio Balbuena, Peru's consul general in Miami, said his staff was so busy handling calls from people seeking information on the situation in Cuba that "we cannot conduct any other business."

"We understand [the callers' interest] perfectly well, but we can't help," said Balbuena.

Balbuena said he has heard rumors that private airplanes and a flotilla of boats would be sent to Cuba to pick up the embassy refugees. "We would like to stop for the moment this kind of initiative," he said. "This is a very delicate situation."

Commissioners Join

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

Cheered by more than 3,000 Cuban exiles, Miami city commissioners called on President Carter Monday to allow the estimated 10,000 Cubans taking refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to come to the United States.

With a Cuban flag draped across the front of their meeting room, commissioners also voted to make the city's Orange Bowl stadium a center for receiving food and clothing for the Cuban refugees.

"The liberty of the Cuban people is a concern for the whole free world," Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said.

"How can we admit 150,000 Hungarian

freedom fighters and 150,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians and not admit the 10,000 Cubans? Either we admit them or we take down the Statue of Liberty," Ferre said.

It took the mayor and two commissioners present at an emergency commission meeting barely 10 minutes to unanimously urge the admission of the Cubans.

Then, the hundreds of Cubans inside the commission chamber surged outside to join a crowd estimated by police at between 3,000 and 4,000 to listen to Ferre, City Commissioner Armondo Lacasa and several Cuban activists speak from the city hall balcony.

Hundreds in the crowd waved small Cuban flags. Others bore placards saying

Cry for U.S. to Accept Cubans

"Help Us Seek Cubans' Freedom" and "Russia Out of Cuba." Militants clad in green army fatigues raised their fists.

At the urging of one faction in the crowd, Ferre invited Luis Crespo on to the balcony. Crespo, a Cuban, is a convicted bombmaker who lost a hand in 1974 when a bomb he was making exploded on him.

Crespo said the migration to the Peruvian Embassy was a sign that the Cuban people are ready to revolt.

Earlier Monday, Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio went on radio station WQBA and said he hoped the rush to the embassy would inspire people in Cuba to take up arms against the Castro government.

"This could be the moment we've all

been waiting for, the spark to ignite the revolution against Castro," said Odio.

Also addressing the crowd at city hall was former Cuban premier Manuel Antonio Varona, who said, "The people inside Cuba are ready to fight against Castro in the middle of the street or in the mountains."

Along with urging President Carter to admit the 10,000 Cubans and making the Orange Bowl a storehouse to aid them, the commission also passed a resolution urging the Organization of American States and the United Nations to assure the security of the Cubans in the embassy.

Commissioner J.L. Plummer joined with Lacasa and Ferre in passing the resolu-

tions. Commissioner Joe Carollo, who was out of town, called to say that he supported the move as well. Commissioner Theodore Gibson was absent from the meeting.

Ferre said he had spoken to Robert Pastor, a Latin American specialist on the staff of the U.S. National Security Council, to urge admission of the refugees. And the mayor said he plans to go to Washington today to meet with either Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or Warren Christopher, Vance's deputy.

Ferre said the government could relocate the refugees throughout the United States. But practically speaking, he added, "They will ultimately end up in Miami."

Mia News (FH) 14A
**New Cuban refugees
signal Castro woes**

col 1 8 Apr 80

The dramatic story of this hour is told by numbers, and numbers alone: Some 10,000 Cubans gathered at the Peruvian embassy in Havana over the weekend, seeking a chance to leave their island home. But the causes and effects of that influx suggest even more startling possibilities.

This has been a cruel year for Fidel Castro and the revolution he presides over, and Castro himself has admitted that in a variety of ways. Plagued by a worsening economic crisis, Castro reorganized his government at the beginning of the year and took direct control of four high-level ministries. The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Castro's obligatory but muted support of it have cost Cuba hard-earned stature within the Third World and a seat on the UN Security Council as well.

And as Castro pointed out, in a surprising speech to the Cuban Assembly last December, Cuba's ties to the Soviet bloc can be more of an economic hindrance than an advantage. The lack of raw materials and of manufactured goods dominated Castro's state-of-the-revolution talk, and he made repeated references to Russia's failure to supply the items Cuba cannot produce.

The unprecedented numbers of refugees leaving Cuba in the past two years are another symptom of the stalled revolutionary economy. It is obvious that Castro needs more help than the Communist bloc is willing or able to provide, equally obvious that Cuba with her two-crop economy can never be totally independent but will always require extensive trade agreements with outside nations. Such acknowledgements that the Russo-Cuban alliance is less than successful is a great propaganda defeat for the Soviet bloc.

While the wholesale granting of permission to leave Cuba last week was a result of the problems being encountered by Castro's revolution, the effect will be felt locally. It is likely that at least half the Cubans who sought asylum over the weekend will end up in Miami sooner rather than later. Many of them have relatives or other ties here and would naturally wish to live in South Florida.

And in this sense, too, the dramatic events in Havana provide the catalyst for a long overdue policy change. Miami and Dade County have become, by accident of geography, the traditional goal of nearly every economic and political refugee in the Caribbean basin. And while the influx of Cubans, Haitians, Puerto Ricans, Jamaicans and Nicaraguans has made this community a pluralistic society and a cultural mélange, the local medical, social and educational resources have been severely strained for some time.

It is obvious that this area needs more and better federal aid, ongoing programs to help the city absorb the refugee waves, economic grants to provide a buffer against cultural conflicts. With proper help, the tensions in this community can be eased and new ones avoided.

Mia News (col 2) (FH) 2A 8 Apr 80
Terrorist suspects transferred

Eleven suspected Puerto Rican terrorists have been transferred from Evanston, Ill., to jail in Chicago after a tumultuous hearing on weapons charges in which they had to be pushed or carried into a heavily guarded courtroom yesterday. The six men and five women arrested last week are thought to be associates or members of the FALN, a group that has taken responsibility for more than 100 bombings in six years. One was identified as Carlos Alberto Torres, 27, who topped the FBI's list of most-wanted criminals.

*Mia News (F) col 6
8 Apr 80 ID*
**Smuggler Given
4-Year Jail Term**

In two unrelated cases, one man was sentenced and another indicted Monday for smuggling Haitians into the United States.

After a five-day trial, U.S. District Court Judge C. Clyde Atkins found Alfred Daniel Hanna guilty of piloting a boat loaded with about 150 Haitians to Miami Dec. 29.

Hanna was sentenced to four years in prison.

In a separate case, Juan Feliciano-Masa, 40, of Miami, was indicted by a federal grand jury on six counts of smuggling illegal aliens, and faces up to 30 years in prison if convicted.

Feliciano-Masa allegedly was the captain of rickety vessel that picked up 15 Haitian refugees from Bimini. At least three persons drowned when the boat capsized and sank Feb. 18 some 20 miles from Fort Lauderdale, authorities charge.

As many as four others may have drowned, but their bodies were never recovered despite extensive Coast Guard searches.

Lawyer Testifies:

Agents Didn't Try To Stop Swindle

*Mia Au (F) 4D Col 5
8 Apr 80*

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

Federal agents knew months in advance of a scheme to steal \$8.7 million from Cuba but did nothing to stop the coffee swindle, a former Miami lawyer testified Monday.

Peter F. Paul, the former lawyer, said a Miami Beach police informant told the FBI of the coffee ripoff in September 1978.

A Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) informant, Edith Schoor, secretly tape recorded a conversation about the coffee scheme Oct. 13, 1978, according to a transcript and Paul's testimony.

"We had the representation by Edith Schoor that the government of the United States had no interest in the matter," Paul said Monday.

"We knew about the ripoff," said Strike Force Attorney Martin Raskin. "We didn't know when, we didn't know who and we didn't know what government was involved. We didn't have any details."

RASKIN said that the DEA did not share a tape recording about the swindlers' plans with the FBI.

Paul joked about the informants and the swindlers' problems in obtaining the \$8.7 million. "It was like the gang who couldn't shoot straight," he said.

Although the DEA, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the FBI monitored the scheme, the Cuban gov-

ernment was not warned and paid the \$8.7 million through a Toronto bank in November 1978.

Cuba received no coffee and has filed several civil suits to recover the \$8.7 million.

Paul pleaded guilty last year to fraud charges in U.S. District Court. He was sentenced to a three-year prison term.

Paul also pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of nearly 15 pounds of cocaine and was sentenced to an eight-year prison term.

PAUL WAS testifying Monday, for the fourth day, as a witness for a Canadian prosecutors.

The hearing is being held in Miami.

Two men, Karl F. Fessler, a German, and Gilbert L. McDonald of Coconut Grove are charged in Toronto with stealing the \$8.7 million from Cuba. Paul's testimony from the hearing in Miami is expected to be read at Fessler and McDonald's trial in Canada.

"The joke was on Fidel Castro because there was never going to be any coffee," said Paul.

Paul refused to provide details of his alleged drug dealing Monday.

"I am not going to get into issues not related to coffee," he told Fessler's attorney, Clay Powell.

Paul's testimony is expected to continue today.

Enthusiastic Exiles Flood Streets

*Mia Au (F) Col 5
1A 8 Apr 80*
By DAN WILLIAMS
And IVAN A. CASTRO
Herald Staff Writers

Blaring horns competed with the thunder. Anti-Castro chants blotted out the sound of the dripping rain.

Thousands of Cuban exiles splashed through the streets of Miami and Hialeah to demonstrate support of their compatriots trying to flee Cuba, and to donate tons of food and thousands of dollars to their relief.

For the most part, problems were minor. But at least one fire rescue unit rushing to assist a heart-attack victim was delayed by a rally

blocking an intersection. The female victim died before rescue units arrived.

And one small businessman reported that he had been threatened because he did not close his shop in support of the rallies.

But hundreds of shops did close as police allowed thousands of Cu-

Today's Chuckle

Beware of those who fall at your feet. They may be reaching for a corner of the rug.

bans to stage street demonstrations without permits.

"We were aware of the traffic disruptions and inconveniences but we attempted to facilitate a very real need in the community, that a problem was being faced by a majority of Latinos in the community," said Miami police chief Kenneth Harms.

The demonstrations on foot and by car, truck and van were encouraged by Spanish-speaking radio appeals and by a fervor not seen among exiles since the exodus of

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Exiles ^{col} Flood ^{Miami (F)} Streets ^{SA 800180} in

FROM PAGE 1A

Cubans in the mid 60s.

Police say 15,000 Cubans marched and drove through the streets of Miami Monday afternoon. Monday morning, another 3,000 gathered at Miami's Bayfront Park to wave flags and chant, "War, war" and "Thanks, Peru."

MORE THAN \$80,000 was collected to donate to the refugees camped at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The exiles also donated enough food to fill at least six planes — if the Cuban government gives permission for the food to be sent.

"This is the first time in 20 years I have attended one of these demonstrations," said Maria Alvarez, 49. "But something is happening in Cuba and we should show our support."

Alvarez was seated in the back of

a pickup truck at NW 37th Avenue and Seventh Street under an umbrella and a late-afternoon drizzle. Stickers saying "Russia out of Cuba" decorated the truck. Ahead, an effigy of Castro hung from a white van. A "For Sale" sign was stuck on the effigy's chest. Cuban and American flags were waving down the length of NW Seventh Avenue.

Monday's exile activity followed about a three-year period of quiet in Cuba and in Miami's exile community. In September 1978, Fidel Castro boasted that "the revolution is irreversible" and "consolidated."

He confidently opened the island to exile travel and freed 3,900 political prisoners. But ferment set in. The returning exiles carried tales of the good life in the United States. Cubans began to flee again by sea — and by crashing through gates at foreign embassies in Havana. Reports of dissent and sabotage fil-

tered from the island.

THE RUMBLES began to agitate Miami's exile community. Anti-Castro groups began recruiting new members. Some preached violence. Bombs burst at the Cuban diplomatic mission in New York; militants protested an October visit of Castro to New York. Two supporters of talks with the Cuban government were assassinated.

But the attempt of 10,000 Cubans to seek asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana touched the mass of Miami's exile community.

"In 20 years of exile, you have not seen 10,000 Cubans going into an embassy in defiance of the police," explained Manuel Antonio de Varona, president of the Cuban Patriotic Board, the group that initiated the Monday afternoon rally. De Varona said that the embassy incident had reawakened a dormant exile fervor.

"We're waiting for the uprising

Support of Cuban Refugees

and we are offering help from exile," he said.

MIAMI fireman Duff Daily charged that exile demonstrators blocked the intersection of SW 27th Avenue and Eighth Street and refused to clear a path for rescue vehicles. The vehicles were on the way to assist an unidentified heart-attack victim at 902 SW 11th Avenue.

"This really got to me for some reason. I don't see why they had to block an intersection," Daily said. "It's really frustrating because there was a chance we maybe could have helped her."

Daily said he and other firemen on the truck saw Miami police arrive eight minutes later than they should have. The victim was already dead.

Scott Windmiller, owner of a small manufacturing firm in north-west Dade, said his business was threatened with bombing if he did

not close it in support of the refugees.

"One of the employees took the call," he said. "A woman said she was representing groups that were organizing the rallies. She said 'Close up or suffer the consequences.'"

Windmiller said that when asked what the consequences were, she replied, "We'll bomb you." The businessman said he let 50 of his employees off to attend the rally. Windmiller reported the incident to Metro police and kept his factory open Monday.

MANY EXILES skipped work to demonstrate.

"There might be no Coca-Cola in town tomorrow because there'll be none delivered today," said Coke truck driver Alberto Miralles. Miralles, a 43-year-old former political prisoner, said all 52 truck drivers from the Coca-Cola plant at NW

29th Street and Third Avenue attended the rally.

Stores along SW Eighth Street in the heart of Little Havana were closed most of the day. Hialeah sanitation workers struck for a day in sympathy with the Cubans seeking asylum. They said garbage would be picked up Wednesday, normally a day off.

Miami police chief Harms hopes there will be no more spontaneous mass rallies. "It is in fact disruptive to the South Florida community in general," he said.

Cuban exiles, in one sense, hope this is the last of a 20-year series of rallies. "I believe this is the end of Fidel Castro," said Francisco Campello, 53, who marched down NW Seventh Avenue.

"Nobody can stop a human avalanche once it gets started," he said.

Also contributing to this report was Herald Staff Writer John Arnold.

20/2

Suspected FALN Terrorists *Mia Nu(F) Col 3 8 year 80 2A* Are Carried Into Courtroom

EVANSTON, Ill. — (AP) — Sheriff's deputies pushed and carried 11 suspected members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN into a heavily guarded courtroom Monday for a preliminary hearing on theft and weapons charges.

The suspects shouted slogans and demanded to be treated as prisoners of war as about 30 demonstrators paraded and chanted outside the courthouse.

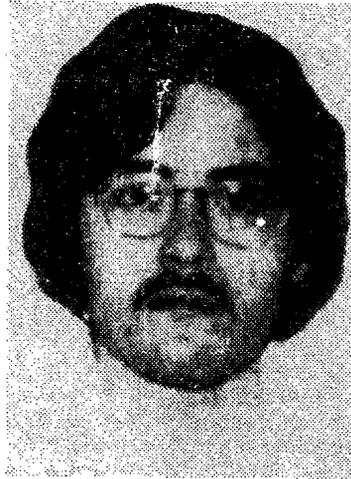
"I am a freedom fighter," the demonstrators chanted. "I am a prisoner of war. Grand jury, FBI, U.S. justice is a lie."

Circuit Court Judge William A. Kelly, who presided over the hearing, ordered the 11 transferred to the Chicago Criminal Courts division for a hearing April 15. No pleas were entered Monday.

Armed robbery, theft and weapons charges were brought against the five women and six men following their arrest by Evanston police Friday in this northern lakeside suburb of Chicago.

THREE OF the suspects were identified by the FBI as participants in the March 15 raid on President Carter's campaign headquarters in Chicago.

Carlos Torres, No. 1 on the FBI's most-wanted list until Friday, had to be pushed into the courtroom, where he told the judge: "I protest



Carlos Torres

... 'this is illegal'

this hearing. I am a prisoner of war. This is illegal.

"I do not want to be here. Turn me over to a prisoner-of-war camp, or let me free, unconditionally."

An attorney, Michael Deutsch, identified himself as a "consultant" to the 11 suspects, saying he would advise them on matters of international law because the suspects consider themselves "prisoners of war."

"They are not going to participate in or legitimize the proceed-

ings against them," Deutsch told the judge.

Assistant State's Attorney Dennis Wolter, however, said the charges against the suspects were for violating Illinois law, not international law.

An FBI spokesman said Sunday the suspects will be tried first on the local charges stemming from Friday's arrest. He said the federal government then will pursue its case against those who have federal charges pending against them.

ON SUNDAY, Chicago Police Sgt. Carl Merritt said several Carter campaign workers viewed suspects during a police lineup Saturday night in Evanston and picked out three as having been among those who invaded the President's reelection headquarters.

One of the three was identified as Freddie Mendez, an FBI spokesman said, but the identities of the other two had not been established.

The invaders ransacked campaign offices and scrawled slogans promoting Puerto Rican independence before the aides escaped. There were no injuries.

Torres, 27, was sought as a suspect in numerous FALN bombings. Other suspects were identified by the FBI as Torres' wife, Marie Haydee Torres, 24; Ida Luz Rodriguez, 29; Dylcia Pagan, 33, and Elizam Escobar, 31.

Cubans Demand Carter Action

Miami (F) 1B 9ap/80

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

*'If the United States
won't help us, we'll do it
ourselves!'* — Alberto Camas

It began with suggestions of a trek to Washington. To demonstrate. But emotions ran hot and soon Washington was forgotten and young men were talking of going to Cuba. To war.

"We want the United States government to do something to help the embassy refugees," Young Alberto Camas fairly shouted to the throng of gathered in a shopping center parking lot at NW Seventh Street and Douglas Road Tuesday night. "If the United States won't help us, we'll do it ourselves!"

A roar of approval came from the crowd, estimated by Miami Police Capt. Mike Mahoney at 400 people.

Camas, perched atop a van roof, looked ready for battle in his military fatigues. So did Rene Iturrey, another member of the Young Cubans of Miami, a new group organized in support of Cuba's embassy refugees. Iturrey asked the crowd for money to send demonstrators to Washington, where they could parade in front of the White House and demand that President Carter take stringent steps toward freeing the 10,000 crowded onto the grounds of the Peruvian embassy in Havana.

But soon the talk turned tougher. Clenched fists were raised aloft. Dr. Ceferino Martina said it was time to go to war with Cuba. "Give us the

rifles and to defend the country that saw us born," he asked.

Camas started a long yellow legal pad circulating in the crowd to take names of volunteers to man such an invading army. "We need bombs and we need guns," he shouted. "We're going to Cuba now to fight."

Samuel O. Aguilas fought his way through the crowd. Looking twice the age of the young men leading the rally, he fixed his name to the paper. He was garbed in the old tan uniform he had worn when he last fought Fidel Castro, before his capture and his imprisonment for 21 years.

The crowd was mixed, but mostly young. Many waved Cuban flags. Some carried hand-fashioned signs: "Fidel is the whore of Russia," or "The youth of Cuba stand together." They sang the old Cuban anthem. They chanted "To hell with Fidel. To hell with Fidel. To hell with Fidel."

An older man climbed onto the van to calm

the crowd. "We must behave civilly," he warned them. He said he had learned that there were pro-Castro agents in the crowd who sought to create a disturbance and cause the community to turn against the anti-Castro cause.

But the only problem was early in the 8 p.m. rally, when a few demonstrators balked at the police request to move away from the sidewalk and avoid disrupting traffic. But they soon moved away. "They're well behaved," Capt. Mahoney said.

After a series of ever-more fiery speeches, about 100 marched across SW Seventh Street and across Douglas Road. Behind them was a blocks-long horn-blasting motorcade. It was impossible to determine where the demonstration ended and the traffic jam began. They moved to SW Eighth Street and the crowd grew. Police upped their estimate to 1,500 people.

Despite the seriousness of the talk and the plight of those now trapped in the Peruvian embassy, the horn-blowing and the throng of amused children gave it an aura somehow similar to a pep rally.

But then a woman like red-haired Marta Martina would march by. Angry, determined and loud even above the honking horns, she shouted. "We must stay together! We must stay together! We must free Cuba!

"Now!" she added.



Mrs. Nel (F) Colz 1B 9 Apr 80
Demonstrators Surround 2 Policemen at Central Shopping Plaza Rally

-KEITH GRAHAM/Miami Herald Staff

The Miami Metropolis

Martin Ralbovsky

Girls tell us only the right stuff

Mia News (FA) COLZ 1A 9 Apr 80

The entire escapade seemed to revolve around those little darlings who surface every so often from the Loch Ness of lovesickness to threaten the national peace and security. Teenage girls.

Teenage girls in tight blue jeans, teenage girls in tight blue jeans hanging out of windows of shiny Cougars and Mustangs and Corvettes as if it was the afternoon after the prom and time to let off steam. Teenage girls in tight blue jeans waving Cuban flags and tooting their car horns and screaming rhetorical slogans at pedestrians about freeing Cuba, overthrowing Castro and making Miami safe for all of those free spirits who were camping out on the lawn of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana like so much fresh meat in search of a melting pot.

The teenage girls in their tight blue jeans and their shiny cars turned downtown Miami into a Manhattan rush hour the other afternoon, and a lot of people in three-piece suits and Mark IV Continentals were going to be late for their dinners out in Kendall because of them. These guys were smoldering in their idling cars, glowering at all of the commotion going on around them, and you just *knew* they didn't have the presence of mind left to fully understand that if Fidel Castro's



Ralbovsky

Communist government ever falls in Cuba, it will be the teenage Cuban-American girls who got him.

If you talked with the teenage girls in downtown Miami the other afternoon, peering into their stalled cars and dodging their waving flags, you probably would have had a difficult time getting all of their giddy, rat-a-tat-tat Spanglish down straight. But if you listened closely, you would realize that they have figured out what is going on inside Cuba better than the embassy officials and the international diplomats and the exiles here who always seem to give you Byzantine hocus-pocus when it all boils down to blue jeans.

Castro is going to be overthrown by Sasson jeans, the teenage girls predicted. The worst mistake Castro ever made, they said, was allowing those American girls into Cuba last year to visit their long-lost relatives. The American girls showed up in their form-fitting Sassons, offset by flashy gold bracelets and chains, wearing suede boots and stylish makeup. The Cuban women, in their washerwoman's wear, and the Cuban men, in their sugar cane coveralls, took one look at these little darlings and their wiggling Sasson labels and that was it.

Now, some teenage girls were saying in a car on Flagler Street the other afternoon, all of their long-lost relatives want to come to America so they can get jobs and make money to buy their own Sasson jeans and

can free Cuba

look as good as us. It's that simple, they said, as simple as why they were out in the streets in the first place, tying up traffic and carrying on. A Cuban radio station, they said, had put a jackhammer to their nerve systems with bulletins and talk shows about all of the poor stranded refugees on the Peruvian Embassy building's lawn and the hysteria just spreading among them like a California brush fire.

Ah, teenage girls. Older Cuban men, waiting for buses at the next street corner, just shook their heads in disbelief when the Gidgets drove by them, waving their flags, and screaming about freedom. These older Cuban men said they knew all about freedom, and they said they knew that freedom to Cuban refugees is going to mean washing dishes 14 hours a day in some hotel in Miami Beach, and they said they knew all about this because they went the freedom route themselves long before the teenage girls tying up the traffic downtown were even born.

But the teenage girls didn't seem to care much about what the old Cuban men thought about them. It started to rain, the traffic was still locked up on the downtown streets, and they got out of their cars and started running in their Sasson jeans through the downpour, waving their flags and screaming about freedom. A few bystanders ducked for cover and figured that Fidel Castro had better do the same.

Peru, Venezuela promise safe

Mia News (FAD) 1A

• Exiles here reach out with aid, 6A

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

Page 80

A Cuban exile leader said today that he received two firm promises in Washington from Peruvian and Venezuelan officials:

✓ Peru will not allow the thousands of Cubans jammed into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to be slain by the Castro government.

✓ The two countries will spare no effort to save the lives of the freedom-seekers and get them out of Cuba.

"Venezuelan officials were very vocal in defense of the refugees and against Castro," said Jorge Mas Canossas, a Miami businessman and activist.

"Venezuela is very determined to see that the Cubans leave Cuba alive, and it was our impression that Venezuela would move into some type of reprisal if this does not happen. We were assured that Venezuela was going to use all of its influence and power to help the Cubans and to insure their physical well-being," Mas said.

While Mas was in Washington yesterday, demon-

strators marched outside the United Nations Building in New York City and in Miami and Los Angeles.

Mas was in Washington with Cuban exile leaders Huber Matos and Tony Cuesta, former political prisoners in Cuba, and Humberto Medrano, all of Miami. They spent the day meeting with State Department representatives and Peru and Venezuela embassy officials.

Alfonso Rivero, counselor for political affairs at the Peruvian Embassy in Washington, today said Peru has not asked the United States to assist in flying the people out but that the Peruvian ambassador went to the State Department yesterday seeking U.S. support for assistance from the International Red Cross and the UN High Commission on Refugees.

"We asked the U.S. government for its support through these two bodies," he said. "The answer ... was affirmative and positive."

Mas said that U.S. officials told them that the United States was "fully conscious" of the situation in Havana and was "seriously considering" allowing emergency entry of Cubans into the States.

"It was our impression that President Carter is just

exit for Cubans

waiting to be asked," Mas said — "that the United States is telling the Andean Pact nations (Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia) in the new spirit of cooperation, that 'That's your baby.'"

Mas said diplomats from those nations are attending an emergency meeting in Lima, Peru, today to decide whether to spread the refugees among the countries.

"They might decide to direct a request to the United States," he said. "I think the U.S. will take a leading role. We were assured that the United States would consider as favorably as possible whatever request comes after the Andean Pact nations meet."

He said he was told that two plane loads of food and medicine were flown from Lima Monday night. He did not know whether they had been permitted to land in Havana. Neither did Rivero.

Mas said Miami exiles might have to "funnel our collections through Peru" to get them into Havana if permission is granted to the two Peruvian air force planes to land.

Exiles here have collected several plane loads of food and about \$100,000 to aid the refugees.

Cubans Compete With Many Others Seeking U.S. Entry

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

"I declare to the people of Cuba that those who seek refuge here will find it. The dedication of America to our tradition as an asylum for the oppressed will be upheld."

— Lyndon B. Johnson, Oct. 3, 1965.

With those words, in a speech at the foot of the Statue of Liberty as he signed a new United States immigration law, President Johnson opened the door for hundreds of thousands of Cuban refugees to enter the United States.

Fifteen years later, this country has a new policy for admission of refugees — the Refugee Act of 1980, which became law April 1.

Under the guidelines for the new law proposed by President Carter's Administration, Cubans may still enter the country, but their numbers will be limited and those who enter will be very closely scrutinized.

The Johnson-era of unrestricted and limitless entry of Cubans into the United States is over.

It is over because conditions have changed.

In the mid 1960s, Cubans were the only group with unlimited entry as refugees to the United States.

Now Cubans who seek entry to the United States are among the 10 million world-wide refugees under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As far as the United States is concerned, Cubans must now compete with 168,000 Vietnamese boat people allowed to enter the United States on a yearly basis; with 15,000 Soviet Jews; with thousands of refugees from Eastern Europe. And for the first time, they have to compete with refugees from Africa and other Latin American nations.

EVEN IN MIAMI, Cubans are no longer the only group of refugees arriving. Every week there are boatloads of Haitians arriving on South Florida's shores. There may be as many as 20,000 Haitians in the area who want political asylum. And there are 10,000 to 12,000 Nicaraguans seeking the same status.

The large bulk of Cubans who came to the United States came

under the auspices of Johnson's policy.

They came on boats across the Florida Straits. They came on Freedom Flights; twice a day, five days a week.

The flights started Dec. 1, 1965, and ended April 6, 1973, when Castro said nobody else wanted to leave the island. In those 7½ years, 260,561 Cubans made the journey to the United States on 3,048 flights.

American authorities say that when it was over, in spite of Castro's claim that nobody was left who wanted to leave the island, 100,000 Cubans had U.S. documents giving them to right to travel to the United States.

Some Cubans still guard those documents dearly, thinking that they are still a safe passage to the United States. They are not. They have not been valid since 1977.

U.S. government officials say there are Cubans still coming to the United States now.

THE GOVERNMENT is in the last stages of a program to bring to this country the 3,600 political prisoners released by Castro after Aug. 1, 1978. About 10,000 have come over under the parole program set up for them by then-Attorney General Griffin Bell.

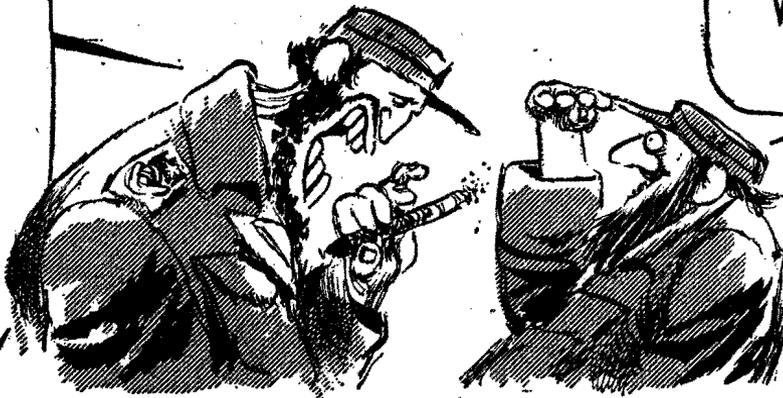
Under the new Refugee Act of 1980, there are plans to bring over in the next six months another 7,000 former political prisoners and their relatives not covered by Bell's program. Government officials say there may be as many as 30,000 people who want to come to this country in this group, and they stress that these people will be given top priority.

Reports from Washington say that the issue of whether the 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana can come to the United States is being discussed at high levels in the administration.

It would take a decision similar to the one made by President Johnson in 1965 before this latest group of refugees from Cuba might have a chance to come to the United States.

And the choices on refugees that President Carter has in 1980 are much harder than those President Johnson had in 1965.

IS THE REVOLUTION A
SUCCESS?!! OF COURSE
THE REVOLUTION IS A
SUCCESS!! THERE IS
ONLY **ONE** THING
CUBA REALLY
LACKS!!



SI, COMANDANTE!
WHAT IS THAT?

CUBANS.



Mia News (FH) col2 14A 9 Oct 80

©1980

**Should we
welcome
more Cubans?**

↳ Nobody should be made to stay in a country where they are starving and they have no clothes on their backs . . . I think we should allow them in Miami ¶

Dade community leaders

Mia News (FH) col 1 1A
HEATHER DEWAR and ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporters



10 apr 80
People Line

Some community leaders call it "the gangplank syndrome."

That's how Msgr. Bryan Walsh of the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami describes the feelings of some Miami News People Line callers: "Now that we're here, pull up the gangplank and keep the rest out."

Others trace the People Line's overwhelmingly negative reaction to the possibility of 10,000 new Cuban settlers here to fear of economic hard times and, in the

words of Dade School Board Chairman Phyllis Miller, "concern that (the new residents) would be taking the dollar out of (our) pocket."

Only one of the dozen local leaders polled by The Miami News yesterday was surprised by the 3-1 vote against welcoming the refugees. The ratio was tallied from more than 225 responses. The other leaders

↳ I have worked in Miami, I have lived in Miami and I think we have absorbed too many Cubans. We have enough unemployment. We should take care of our own people first ¶

**Responses
to People
Line on 6A, 7A**

explain negative reaction

agreed that, despite generally good relations between Latins and non-Latins here, there is an unspoken undercurrent of resentment and reserve on both sides.

The People Line is an informal and unscientific poll of callers to the Miami News, intended to give readers a chance to sound off about pressing local issues. The question was: "Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said Monday that the 10,000 Cubans jamming the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are welcome to come live in Miami. Do you agree? Should we mount a campaign to encourage Peru and Cuba to resettle the 10,000 here?"

Social scientists say that telephone call-in polls, like

presidential primaries, tend to reflect only the feelings of those who have strong opinions about an issue — and not of the whole community.

There was another invitation to bias in our readers' responses. The recorded message a caller hears was given only in English.

"If a caller couldn't speak English, then his point of view was not registered," said Miami News manag-

See REACT, 7A

10/25

REACT, from 1A

10 apr 80
MA call Mia Alvarado (FA)

ing editor Gloria Brown Anderson.

The responses to the People Line "don't necessarily represent the viewpoint of the community as a whole," Anderson said. "But they must represent the viewpoint of a fairly sizable portion of the community that cared enough to call and register its feelings."

They are feelings that have surfaced before, Walsh said.

"Every time there has been talk of a new influx this reaction has occurred. It was apparent in '61, it was very bad in '65, it reappeared to some extent last year when the question of admitting the (Cuban) political prisoners came up."

Sociologist Gordon Foster, director of the University of Miami's Desegregation Assistance Center, agreed. "There was a backlash a while ago when the public sort of got fed up with the whole bilingual business. But I think we passed through that fairly well.

"These things tend to go in cycles in every multi-ethnic community. I think every community sort of reaches its limit of ethnic stress and strain periodically. But Miami has been fairly elastic about it."

A backlash against accepting the asylum seekers is "caused by the numbers involved," said Lester Freeman, executive vice president of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce. "If there were 100 people at the Peruvian Embassy, the problem wouldn't have arisen. (But) you can make a very sensible, sensitive, intelligent argument that any community reaches a point where it can no longer absorb massive numbers of new refugees. Our community is not equipped to take any kind of immigration in numbers like this. It wouldn't



Miller



Jones



Freeman

matter if they were coming from Alabama. It would still be a problem.

"These are realistic questions. I don't think the economic problem created would be so bad. We could probably use some of those Cubans in our basic labor force. But certainly it would have a tremendous effect on the educational system, the welfare system, the housing supply.

"There's a sentiment out there that says, if the U.S. is going to accept these refugees, then the U.S. should help us to welcome them. The federal government should give us some support. Miami as a community has been asked to carry more than its fair share of the load."

Freeman is right — that sentiment is out there. Virtually all of the community leaders polled stressed the need for more federal help with Miami's refugees.

Said Paul Cejas, the newest member of the Dade County School Board, "I understand the concerns of the local community about absorbing more refugees

and putting more strain on our resources. I think the feelings would be different if we had more (financial) help from other sources."

Said Dade Public Safety Director Bobby Jones, "They're concerned about the resources available. Local government has a problem trying to provide for these people out of local resources. It's a national problem, and it calls for a national response."

The fear that a major recession may be on the way has added fuel to the fire, many believe.

"I think this type of reaction is mostly fear of losing economic and political power," said Cuban civic leader Leslie Pantin. "With a recession just around the corner, many people feel 10,000 or more Cubans will hurt the community more."

The reaction may be as much a class conflict as an ethnic one, said Miami-Dade Community College sociologist Juan Clark. "This is not something that has cropped up overnight. It's been with us and will be with us for a while. The type of person who reacts that way, though, is from a lower socio-economic level of society. He is the type who feels most threatened by an influx of new refugees.

"The growing feeling that Americans themselves are being discriminated against in favor of minorities plays a big part in this," Clark added. "Anglos feel they have more to lose if more Cubans come. They're losing jobs to bilinguals, and they're losing political power."

The fear that non-Latins will lose jobs to new refugees is not justified, some Cuban leaders said, because newcomers would create new jobs, not take away old ones.

Business leaders, like Freeman and Knight-Ridder Newspapers president Alvah Chapman Jr., said most

non-Latins are not aware of the economic benefits the Latin influx has brought Miami.

"The recent influx of Cubans has helped us achieve this international city," Chapman said, "which has brought a considerable measure of prosperity to all of us. They (non-Latins) need to see that. And they need to remember we were all refugees from somewhere at some time.

"On the other hand, the Cubans here have to recognize that they have a responsibility to mix and mingle, not to be clannish and not to insist on speaking only Spanish. They need to recognize that the existing culture has just as much right to prevail as theirs does. There's got to be a lot of give-and-take from them too."

Walsh added that it is not realistic to expect ethnic tensions to disappear, because "every people in the world, from the most primitive Amazon tribe, has this fear of strangers.

"I remember the reactions of my mother in Ireland to the Hungarians who were living in a refugee camp near our home back in 1956. It was the same. I remember the Spanish taxicab driver in Madrid who drove me past a neighborhood of high-rises that was in effect an American ghetto. As far as he was concerned, that was a no-go area of juvenile delinquents and violence and depravity, sort of like Chicago in the 1930s.

"It's hard even to describe it as bigotry. It's a natural reaction we all have," Walsh said.

"People may express these kinds of feelings at first," said Miller, "but I'd like to think that when we are put to the test, we will accept people in need. Americans are a magnanimous people, and we are a country with open hearts."

2/2

Raid Ties FALN to Robbery, Bombing

Mia New (F) col 1 3A 9 Apr 80

By JOHN O'BRIEN
Chicago Tribune Service

Chicago.

FBI agents say that, when they raided the Milwaukee house late Monday, they believe they narrowly missed capturing Oscar Lopez-Rivera, one of the top three FALN leaders in the nation.

Lopez-Rivera's power within FALN, spokesmen said, is matched only by that of Carlos Albert Torres, who was among the 11 persons captured in the Chicago suburb of Evanston on Friday, and William Morales, a FALN explosives expert still at large.

The extent of the evidence FBI agents found in the Milwaukee house came to light Tuesday, when agents returned after the first raid for a thorough search.

Among the items found were:

- Mail carrier garments similar to those worn by the Milwaukee armored car robbers.

- Two typewriters believed to have been used to type threatening letters to Carter-Mondale delegates, the names of whom were obtained by the gang during the campaign headquarters invasion in Chicago.

- Copies of a letter planted in a telephone booth by FALN after the County Building bombing. Authorities were directed to the telephone booth by a caller who claimed FALN responsibility for the bombing. The letter demanded independence for Puerto Rico.

Other evidence indicated that Lopez-Rivera was in the Milwaukee home only hours before the raid Monday. Why he took the chance of being in the house after the arrests of the 11 remains a mystery, but investigators theorized that he may have taken the risk in order to destroy or carry off even more damaging materials than what was found.

Among the 11 who were arrested in Evanston was Ida Luz Rodriguez, Lopez-Rivera's common-law wife. She was found with a driver's license listing the Milwaukee house as her address. That was the tip that led agents there.

According to authorities, real estate records indicate that the Milwaukee house was purchased in January 1979 by a man using the

name of Alexander Gonzales. Authorities say Gonzales was actually Lopez-Rivera.

Also found in the house were disguises, including false mustaches and beards, and a makeup kit.

CHICAGO — Federal agents, acting on evidence seized with the arrests of 11 persons believed to be Puerto Rican terrorists, narrowly missed capturing one of the gang's top leaders, but they discovered a Milwaukee hideout, containing what they called a veritable gold mine of information.

Spokesmen for the FBI Tuesday said items found in the two-story house, on Milwaukee's near north side, links the gang, believed to be composed of FALN members, to the following acts of terrorism:

- The robbery of an armored car in Milwaukee on Christmas Eve, during which \$25,000 was taken by five Puerto Ricans dressed as mail carriers.

- The March 15 invasion of Carter-Mondale campaign headquarters in Chicago, during which campaign workers were tied up, and the office ransacked and vandalized by several Puerto Ricans.

- The bombing last April 17 of a washroom in the County building in

Hijacker: take jet to Cuba

*Mia News (FA) col 1
1A
9 Apr 80*

Associated Press

ONTARIO, Calif. — A hijacker armed with an automatic pistol seized an American Airlines jetliner with only the crew aboard this morning and demanded to be flown to Cuba, authorities said.

Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Dick Hallen said the Chicago-bound Boeing 727 was seized at Ontario Airport around 11 a.m. Miami time.

"It's an American Airlines Boeing 727. There's only the crew aboard plus the hijacker. He's demanding to go to Cuba," Hallen said. "They're presently taxiing out, and I'm sure they'll attempt to comply with any of his demands," Hallen added.

There were seven crew members, he said.

Airport spokesman Dick Watson said the unidentified hijacker was armed with a .45-caliber automatic pistol.

The FBI is handling the investigation, Watson said.

Embassy Cubans are welcome

BUD NEWMAN
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FA) col 1
1A 9 Apr 80*

WASHINGTON — Gov. Bob Graham said today that the Cubans who are holed up at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are welcomed in Florida.

Graham said he's been in contact with the White House "to indicate our interest on this issue."

"Of course they would be welcome in Florida," Graham said. "Florida has demonstrated a history

of support and hospitality (for Cuban refugees) and that tradition will be maintained."

Graham predicted that most of the Cubans at the embassy ground will want to come to Florida if they get out of Cuba.

Graham added that he is not aware of any U.S. plan that is imminent.

The governor, in Washington to attend an organizational meeting of a new Latin American action group which he chairs, noted that resettlement

in Florida, Graham says

costs attendant to a large influx of Cuban refugees could put a severe financial strain on state and local governments.

"We may be facing a very major need to readjust the federal government's level of support to a more real basis," Graham said. "We need to begin anticipating the impact of this."

Graham said that the Cubans jamming the Peruvian Embassy grounds in Havana may signal "another surge of Cubans leaving the island. It could be

significant."

Asked whether he thinks President Carter should implement the emergency humanitarian provision of the new Refugee Act of 1980, which would allow the Cubans at the embassy quick entry into this country, Graham said, "I would defer a comment on that."

He said that issue "was not raised" in his discussions with the Carter administration.

Exiles here try to aid compatriots at embassy

ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporter

Miami Cuban exiles acting as diplomats met in various corners of the world today as efforts to aid the 10,000 Cubans packed into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana moved behind closed doors.

One group of exiles was expected to meet with Peruvian and other South American officials today in Lima, trying to get more than 200 tons of relief supplies stored here in Miami to the embassy-bound Cubans.

Meanwhile, other exile leaders took their request for help to the Organization of American States and to U.S. officials in Washington. Various groups were meeting in Miami today to map support plans for the thousands seeking to leave Cuba.

The Lima delegation was due to meet with officials from Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. The group is led by Antonio de Varona, former prime minister of Cuba and currently president of the Cuban Patriotic Board, a coalition of anti-Castro exile groups.

De Varona was accompanied by Jorge Luis Hernandez, director of Miami's Spanish-language radio station WQBA. They arrived in Lima last night aboard a chartered flight.

They planned to discuss potential methods of getting the medicine, food, clothing and nearly \$100,000 in cash to the Cubans. The goods remained in a warehouse after the Cuban government said they weren't needed and that the 10,000 Cubans at the embassy were now Peru's responsibility.

Hernandez said they hoped Peru would agree to transport the supplies to the embassy, but he didn't discount the possibility that the goods could be sent to Peru to await the arrival of the Cubans.

Although news reports say 10,000 people have sought refuge at the embassy, the Cuban government puts the number at 3,000. Observers inside Cuba have estimated the crowd at around 7,000.

The closed-door negotiations included these developments:

✓ A four-member mission of Cuban exiles — former political prisoners Huber Matos and Tony Cuesta, civic leader Jorge Mas Canosas and journalist Humberto Medrano — asked State Department officials to assist Cubans seeking refuge in the Peruvian embassy.

Sources close to the mission said the results of the meeting were not encouraging. Apparently the exiles' visit was overshadowed by the most recent Iranian crisis, and the State Department was apparently sticking to its policy of declaring the 10,000 Cubans to be Peru's problem.

"This is an opportunity for other countries to rise to the occasion to take refugees," a State Department spokesman said yesterday — an indication of White House reluctance to accept all 10,000 Cubans.

The four men scheduled a press conference for later today at Miami International Airport when they returned from Washington.

✓ A group of Cuban exiles met with delegates of

the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Claudio Benedi, a Cuban exile leader in Washington, said he was satisfied with the response he got from OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and the commission's leader, Dr. Luis Demterio Pinoco.

"Mr. Orfila was very encouraging," Benedi said. "We told him that legally and morally the Latin American countries were bound to intervene in this situation. He said he would consult with other countries to see what could be done."

✓ Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.), who arranged the meeting between Miami's Cuban exile group and the State Department officials, said he had discussed the issue of where the refugees would go with State Department officials. Stone said they advised him it was

premature to decide anything because the refugees had not yet applied for visas.

✓ The UN high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling, met with Peruvian authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, to help Peru cope with the 10,000 refugees. UN spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said Hartling had been asked by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "to take all necessary steps to alleviate the problem." Stajduhar said Waldheim "is very much concerned over the situation."

✓ Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre met with a senior member of the National Security Council and with the U.S. undersecretary for political affairs. He was hoping to meet with President Carter later today, Ferre's secretary said.

✓ The Cuban Patriotic Board met today to plan

strategy for support of its compatriots. The board asked that churches declare today an official day of prayer for the refugees in the embassy and hold special services.

✓ The Rev. Manuel Espinosa, the controversial Hialeah minister who has spent recent weeks "unmasking" people he calls Castro agents, said he and a group of exiles have been invited by the leaders of two Latin American countries to talk about the Peruvian embassy situation. He would not say which two countries they were. He said his group would leave Miami tomorrow for the meetings.

Luis Garcia, a press spokesman for the Cuban Embassy in Berne, Switzerland, said the Cuban government was supplying the refugees with food and water. He said soup kitchens and sanitary facilities were installed in and around the embassy yesterday morning.

10/2

Rumors were flying through Miami's exile community about conditions at the embassy. One exile leader had a third-hand report that 2,000 Cuban guards were surrounding the embassy and beating people who were trying to get in. One Spanish-language radio station said some guards had left their posts and taken refuge in the embassy, too.

"We don't know what to believe anymore," said Miguel Isa, a leader of the Cuban Municipalities in Exile. "We are trying to keep in close contact with the Peruvian government and the Peruvian consul here. We want to know what's happening and to encourage Peruvians to stand up to Castro."

Meanwhile, in Miami, about 1,000 flag-waving Cubans, shouting anti-Castro chants and blowing horns, gathered in the parking lot of the Central Shopping Plaza at SW 37th Avenue and 7th Street. The rally lasted about two hours, with the Cubans marching around the parking lot and listening to speeches.

One speaker claimed that a child had died in the embassy.

The crowd carried signs saying "Fidel is Russia's whore" and "Free Cuba."

A woman collected money in a baseball cap to send people to Washington to plead for help.

The Peruvian embassy incident is the latest headache for the Castro government, which has been battling a suffering economy and quiet but growing internal dissent. Aside from the 10,000 at the embassy, some U.S. Immigration officials think there are another 30,000 Cubans eager to get out of Cuba.

"Everybody wants to leave," said Dr. Diego Medina, press secretary for the militant anti-Castro Alpha 66. "They're tired of going hungry, of not having clothes, of having to stand in line for everything. There comes a time when people say, 'No more!'"

The current crisis was ignited when a policeman was killed in the crossfire between police and six Cubans who crashed their bus into the embassy grounds, seeking asylum. Castro wanted Peru to turn the six refugees over to the Cuban police. Peru refused. Then Castro removed the armed guards from the compound, and the thousands of Cubans swarmed into the embassy.

Cuban exiles in Los Angeles rallied last night to support those seeking refuge in the embassy
Mrs. News
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AP
Associated Press



25



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

**Anti-Castro
Miami News (F) Col 1
'Junta' Figured
1/8
In Rallies Here
9 Apr 80**

The outpouring of support by Miami Cubans for their compatriots exiled in the Peruvian embassy in Havana, tinged with a heavy dose of anti-Castro feelings, has been spectacular.

Various forces were pulling in the background. Some, ironically, were the result of the recent "dialogue" between exiles and Cuban officials. There were others, like the creation of an anti-Castro "junta" — coincidentally being formed last weekend — and they all jelled to galvanize a large segment of the Cuban community into action.

The fact that the junta members were all together on Sunday was probably the single most important factor in pulling the forces together.

The *Junta Nacional Patriótica Cubana* (National Patriotic National junta) had agreed months ago to meet on Sunday. It was formed by a 458 delegates representing 159 Cuban exile political organizations. It marks the first time since the post-Bay of Pigs period that divergent Cuban exile groups had agreed to form an umbrella group.

SOME LESS tangible forces have been running through the Cuban exile community as long ago as the fall of 1978.

That was when the dialogue started. It became a symbol of something close at hand — unlike the Cuban government itself — for hardline anti-Castro groups to oppose.

There were developments that sprung out of the dialogue itself that reinforced the hardline anti-Castro forces. The trips of exiles to Cuba, which ironically the hardliners oppose, have increased dissatisfaction and dissidence inside Cuba. And they have also had a noticeable impact in Miami.

The majority of the 100,000

exiles who have traveled to Cuba have returned with horror tales of the lifestyle they have seen in their country. They have reinforced anti-Castro feelings.

The 8,000 former political prisoners and their relatives who have arrived in the United States have become a symbol of resistance. The more prestigious and well known of them, including Tony Cuesta and Huber Matos, have denounced Castro harshly.

"WE ARE going to try to capitalize on a noticeable rebirth in the sentiments and desires of the Cubans in exile to see Cuba rid of Castro," the president of the new junta, former Prime Minister Manuel Antonio de Varona, told me several weeks ago.

All these factors were present Saturday at the Miami Municipal Auditorium on Bayfront Park when the junta was formed. But even Saturday afternoon the meeting was droning on routinely amid traditional speeches heavy on oratory about overthrowing Castro and short on action.

Herald reporter Ivan Castro, who covered the meeting Saturday, asked a few of the leaders of the new junta if they had heard about the several hundred Cubans who had rushed the Peruvian embassy in Havana. It was the first news the junta members had of the incident.

After the large Sunday morning headlines and radio news bulletins of the escalating crisis in the Peruvian embassy, the junta meeting took on new life.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON the leaders descended *en masse* on Radio Station WQBA, where Varona and other leaders, including Gustavo Marin of Abdala, Alberto Martinez Echenique of the Bay of Pigs Brigade and also leaders of the Cuban Municipalities Association began haranguing the captive audience, which was tuned in to get the latest news from Havana.

Throughout the night Sunday and early morning throngs rushed to the SW 27th Avenue and Eighth Street building, where the radio station is housed, in a frantic desire to do something. Demonstrating and contributing food and money was a way to take some action. And many did.

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FALN associates' hideout found

Weapons and bomb-making materials were found in a Milwaukee dwelling that authorities say was a hideout for associates of the FALN, the Puerto Rican terrorist group. FBI spokesmen said agents searched the house yesterday and found disguises, propaganda, weapons, wiring and other bomb-making items, although they did not regard the house as a bomb factory. The homeowner, Oscar Lopez-Rivera, 34, wanted since 1977 on charges dealing with explosives, was not found.

Now Free, He Fasts for 10,000 Countrymen

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Mia New (F) col 20A Page 80

Armando Ruiz was an actor in Cuba. He usually played roles in classic Spanish plays. But last year he played the role of a bus passenger while his father pretended to be a bus driver on the streets of Havana.

Their prop: a stolen municipal bus. The pair, along with 10 friends and relatives, used it to crash through the gates of the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana last May.

Their role as regular passengers was fake, but the escape was real — the first of a string of violent escapes that has culminated in the attempt of 10,000 Cubans to seek asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in the Cuban capital.

Ruiz spent more than 100 days in the Venezuelan Embassy waiting to leave Cuba. Now in Miami and unemployed, he is going on a hunger strike in support of the would-be refugees.

"We know how hard it was for a

dozen to get the courage to flee," Ruiz said. "Imagine 10,000."

Ruiz, 31, his brother Carlos, 36, and friends Elio Garcia, 26, and Eduardo Cortinas, 31, are all veterans of the bus escape. Tuesday, the four sat at the corner of SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue to begin their strike — a remnant of the big demonstrations that paralyzed parts of Miami Monday. They said they would drink only water until the 10,000 leave Cuba.

For several months after they crashed through the Venezuelan Embassy walls, several other groups of Cubans tried to storm the Venezuelan Embassy by bus and auto, risking gunfire from Cuban guards stationed at the embassy.

The Venezuelans consistently offered asylum to the refugees, but also reinforced the walls of the compound in the Country Club sec-

tion of Havana. Concrete blocks and steel barriers discouraged vehicles.

The Peruvian Embassy had no such protection last week when six Cubans crashed onto the grounds in a bus. Cuban guards fired on the bus. One Cuban sentry was killed. Cuban President Fidel Castro subsequently withdrew the guards and announced that Cubans who wanted to leave peacefully could.

Ruiz said his group chose the Venezuelan Embassy for escape "because Venezuela had historically always granted asylum."

"They never surrendered anyone back to the government," he said.

He said at first his group slept on the floor. Later they were given cots and beds, and were joined by five other gate-crashers. He said they were fed three times a day.

"The biggest discomfort was the psychological war. One day, the

Cuban government would say we could go, the next day, no," he said.

Finally, the government said yes, and meant it.

After they arrived in Caracas more than three months later, they asked to come to the United States. "It was always our desire to come here," he said.

Ruiz said that during three months of planning the escape, his father studied the habits of bus drivers. His father noticed that the drivers would leave their buses unattended during lunch hour.

"He jumped in, drove, and picked us up on the way like we were passengers. The embassy was two kilometers away."

Ruiz said that after the problem of the 10,000 is resolved, they will not go on another hunger strike. "Someone else will pick up the cause of future refugees," he said.

Five Nations Would Accept Cubans

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

Mia New (F) col 1 Page 80 1A

Miami's Cubans Demonstrate 1B

Peru announced Tuesday night that a coalition of five Latin American nations and two international refugee organizations will help evacuate the thousands of Cubans mobbing the Peruvian Embassy in Havana if Fidel Castro lets them go.

Cuba did not respond immediately to Peru's announcement.

In Lima, Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia told newsmen that the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations had agreed to aid Peru and the Andean nations in preparing an evacuation plan for the 10,000 refugees, by Peruvian estimates, camped without shelter on the embassy grounds.

Garcia said the Cuban dissidents who jammed the Peruvian Embassy over the

weekend would be taken to Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela and to some European countries he did not name.

Garcia did not say these countries would give permanent homes to the refugees, and he hinted that offers from other nations to take in the Cubans would be welcomed. There was no mention of the United States.

In Washington, the U.S. government was considering "at the highest levels" — a phrase usually interpreted as meaning the presidency — several ways in which it might become involved, none of them immediate because no request for American assistance had been received.

In Havana, Cuban Government radio Tuesday evening broadcast a report that the embassy Cubans had written to President Carter asking him to bring them to

Turn to Page 20A Col. 1

(2)

U.S. Considering Help for Refugees

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

the United States.

"The delinquents, anti-social vagrants and parasites who broke into the Peruvian Embassy in our capital over the weekend asked for admission to the United States," the radio report said. "In a letter to President James Carter, full of spelling mistakes, these elements begged the American chief executive for a quick reply."

A U.S. State Department official in Washington said the administration had received no such request.

Cuba, fearing violent reaction by Peruvians, kept its embassy in Lima closed for the second day.

The Peruvian Red Cross asked International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva to intervene in what it called "the desperate situation of 10,000 refugees ... because of a lack of water, food and medicine."

However, word came back, through Washington, that the Cuban government had refused the Red Cross offer to help.

Instead, according to diplomatic reports from Havana, Cuba was providing food, portable toilets and other supplies to the crowd of refugees.

In Miami, with the Red Cross unable to help, tons of food and medical supplies contributed by local Cuban exiles, and thousands of dollars with which to buy more, piled up.

South Florida's Cuban exiles who had walked off their jobs to attend rallies Monday returned to work Tuesday. Still, evening rallies took place in both Dade and Broward counties.

A caravan of about 150 horn-blowing cars converged on Fort Lauderdale City Hall about 5 p.m. Tuesday, after convening at a shopping mall. Real estate agent Eduardo Cardounel, a Cuban exile, said he

has turned his realty office into a collection center for food and money for the refugees. He said about 1,000 tons of food and \$3,000 had been collected by Tuesday night.

In Miami, about 400 persons, most of them young, rallied in a shopping center parking lot for a series of speeches calling on Carter to provide them with arms for an invasion of Cuba. Then, about 100 of them, followed by a horn-blowing brigade of automobiles, paraded 24 blocks through Little Havana to SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue, where their number grew to more than 2,000.

A delegation of exiles headed by former Cuban prime minister Manuel Antonio de Varona were to board a 1 a.m. flight to Lima today hoping to meet with officials of the five Andean Pact countries. The exiles will ask those officials to take 200 tons of food and more than \$83,000 collected in Miami.

"We would like that when the Cubans arrive in the Andean nations, their first aid come from the exiles," said Jorge Luis Hernandez, WQBA-radio news director and a member of the exile delegation.

Officially, the U.S. government took the view that the situation is a problem between Peru and Cuba. Unlike Latin American nations which observe a tradition of embassy sanctuary, the United States does not officially consider its embassies to be political havens. To offer aid to the Havana crowd while it remains on Peruvian grounds in Havana would conflict with that policy.

The French news agency, Agence France-Presse, reported from Havana that embassies of Great Britain, Canada, France, Switzerland and an unnamed Scandinavian country had been flooded by telephone requests for asylum. None follows the Latin American custom



Miami Herald 9 April 80 20A Associated Press
MIAMI'S rally in behalf of the 10,000 Cubans crowded into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is echoed in New York City. The demonstrators, assembling across the street from the United Nations, shouted slogans and paraded with posters calling on Cuba to issue exit visas to their compatriots inside the embassy grounds.

of providing political sanctuary in embassies.

Colombia's embassy was among those receiving the most telephone asylum requests. Colombia said it will accept only those refugees who crash their way into its embassy.

It was just such an event that began the action at Peru's embassy. A busload of people banged through the gates, reportedly amid gunfire

one Cuban guard was killed, Cuban police were withdrawn from guard duty and, within hours last weekend, the place was mobbed.

No actual count of the Cuban occupants is known to have been made. A round figure of 10,000 has been institutionalized by repetition. Tuesday, Peru sent five more officials to augment its six-man staff in Havana and count the refugees.

By 3-1, callers would have Cubans stay away

● Cubans, 10,000 of them, mass in the garden at the Peruvian embassy in Havana and Miami responds. Should we take them in? According to the latest Miami News People Line query, the answer is 'No'. The response by about 225 readers (a number limited by technology — the tape ran out) was 3-to-1 against welcoming the refugees. Here are some of your comments:

I have nothing against the Cubans and I think they are very much repressed, and I think they should have the opportunity to free their communistic country . . . However, I feel that we have enough refugees in this country . . . I find the Cubans very arrogant and very, very obnoxious . . . because they want to have things done their way, they do not want to learn our language or go along with our customs.

WILLIAM E. MASONIC, Miami

No. We can only take as many people as the quota system says about the refugee situation.

MARTIN POWERS, Miami

No, definitely not.

JOE ORTIZ, Miami

My answer to the Cuban refugee question is Miami, no — the United States, yes.

ED KALIN, Miami

I am in favor of allowing the Cubans to seek political asylum in Miami.

FRANK YANES, Miami

I'd like to . . . protest any more immigration regardless of whether they're Cubans, Haitian, Jewish, Irish . . . I think we have too much unemployment in America — 400,000 people laid off now. We should take the Statue of Liberty and return it to France . . . and let the French or some other nation take some of these poor people. I have no malice toward the Cubans; in fact, I think they have done Miami a great deal of good. But enough is enough.

RICHARD L. ANDERSON, Miami

Nobody should be made to stay in a country where they are starving and they have no clothes on their backs and they have nothing. Nobody, no matter what nationality, should be left under those conditions, and I think we should allow them in Miami.

CARLOS VIEITES, Hialeah

America is a country free to all countries, but at present the U.S. has an overabundance of Cuban refugees. I feel that we should give other countries an opportunity to come to the land of the free. To refresh people's memories, the immigrants from Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc., were the people who came to this country and really made this country what it is today.

ANN SPRINGER, Hialeah

I think that too many Cubans are here already, and we are turning the county bilingual too quickly.

DANIEL COTTER, Miami

I have worked in Miami, I have lived in Miami and now I think we have absorbed too many Cubans. We have enough unemployment. We should take care of our own people first. They are just pushing us right out the door, and I am dead set against it.

ANN BAKER, Miami

Let them in. We have four dump trucks, and if they ever let those Cubans come in, they wouldn't be a burden to anybody.

LYNN MARTINEZ, Miami

Only on the condition that Hatians are allowed in on equal numbers.

ANN GEBHARDET, Miami

No, I don't think they should. 10,000 American jobs go down.

LIBBY LITTELL, Miami

With the faltering South Florida economy we can ill-afford 10,000 non-English speaking jobless residents. We should urge our Latin American neighbors to admit those Cubans seeking to escape a communistic society in which they do not benefit. And if possible offer those countries additional aid to feed and house those Cubans until they can assimilate themselves into the job market of those countries that accept them.

EDWARD ESTEES, Miami

The Cubans have been a great asset to our community; however, I think we have reached our saturation point, and I don't believe that we should allow any more until some of the other countries do a little bit to help them.

DALE SARK, Miami

I don't think so many Cubans, even if they do need this aid, should be coming into Florida, seeing that we are going into a recession and our people need jobs. I also think that we should see what kind of people they are before they come in . . . if there are any thieves or murderers, and these people should not by any means come into our country.

E. BARBER, Miami

I suggest we get those 50 hostages home from Iran before we consider the 10,000 Cubans who are free to do as they please at the present time.

JOE KOZAN, Miami

No. Miami is now Little Havana completely and we must have some Anglos mixed in. 10,000 more Cubans would just upset the whole apple cart. I think we worry about enough of the world . . . I think we should start taking care of what we have right now.

JOY FISHER, North Miami Beach

10/9

We should not accept any more Cubans into the United States or, if they must come, they (should) be resettled out of the South Dade area. It seems to me to be a Western Hemisphere problem, and all of the states and countries in the Western Hemisphere should share in (it), not totally South Florida.

RUFUS YARBROUGH, Miami

I want to go on record as being against bringing all those Cubans here on the basis that we have plenty here as it is, and we don't need any more.

W.K. GORDON, Miami

We have saturated South Florida with Cubans . . . Right now we have approximately 600,000 of them. No matter how you look at it, 10,000 more Cubans will cost us more for housing, food stamps, auto insurance, and so on. I think some other country should at least have a chance to take those Cubans, instead of us jumping in and saying, "send them here again."

ED LAMBERT, Hialeah

Fine, have them come here, with one exception: Is Uncle Sam willing to give us the money to build the housing to take care of the 10,000 Cuban refugees? I certainly would like to see them come, if we have the money to take care of the conditions.

MAX GOLDSTEIN, Miami Beach

No, don't bring them over, let them stay where they are.

MARGARET RILEY, Hialeah

I don't want 10,000 more Cubans over here. My name is Spanish, but I'm not Spanish. No country will take 10,000 Americans. . . We need the houses, we need the food, and we need the jobs.

MARIE GONZALEZ, Miami

I am not in accord with allowing more Cubans because there is nothing to indicate that it would be limited to just the present 10,000 but it could amount to another 100,000 and this area simply cannot accomodate an unlimited amount of new refugees.

CARL KOCHANEK, Miami

I don't think we should. I think they should be put in some of the other countries. Let them share part of the load.

L.L. MACKELVOY, Miami

I feel that the State of Florida and Dade County have already done more than we should have done. I also know that I was recently out of work and found it was extremely difficult to get a job. I think we've done enough for the Cubans and we should do no more.

ELLIS ROBERTS, Miami

Leave them the hell down there. We don't need any more.

MARK EDGAR, Miami

I was born in the United States of Cuban parents. My answer is yes, of course, and whoever should say no, well, they've got other problems to take care of. It's only a human thing to do. These people are living in a place where only 500 people can live and there's 10,000 who want to be out of a country where they can't even live in peace or have any kind of preference. The answer is yes.

MANNY SEVADRA, Miami

Yes, I believe we should allow them to come, when you're allowing the other kind of refugee to enter the U.S. and into Miami, to be precise. And the Cubans have always proven to be for the better. Miami was nothing before they came. I am Cuban myself. Our custom is not living off welfare; we prefer to do things ourselves.

GISELLA MORALES, Miami

I was born here in Miami 58 years ago and before we got all the Cubans here it was a great place to live. The way I feel right now we've got enough Cubans here and I don't want to see any more Cubans come. In fact, I can't wait to retire so I can get out of Miami.

HERBERT D. LITTLE, Miami

I do not believe so. It would be difficult for us to assimilate any more into our area in such magnitude. Secondly, if we continue to take those who are disgruntled with Castro out of Cuba, they will never overthrow him.

PHIL JUSTICE, Miami

I'm against the influx of Cubans. I think we've opened our doors wide enough and we have the Haitians to contend with and we don't need more Cubans.

BLAIR CAHILL, Miami

I agree with the mayor of Miami, Maurice Ferre, that those people in Cuba in the Peruvian embassy are welcome to come to this country. So I'm in favor of it and they are welcome in the United States.

JOHN SMITH, North Miami Beach

No!

JERRY DERBISH, Miami

I am not in favor of the Cubans coming in. The area has been saturated while the entire country may have absorbed the 700,000 that have arrived. . . I believe most of the residents who lived here before the influx are opposed to such a massive (move) into this area.

KENNETH R. SIMPSON, Miami Beach

I go back to World War II and I ask myself if Hitler had asked the world to take the Jews as refugees. What if the world had turned its back on their requests because they thought it was a burden, they didn't want to bother? The way I look at it, that's precisely what the world did. They took a nonchalant position and not-to-bother position. We all know the results of what happened. With the 10,000 people. . . I feel that we may be at a crucial point. We don't know if next week those 10,000 people might be dead and by then it may be too late for us to say "Oh, my gosh, we should have done something about it." I don't think it will be a burden for the Miami citizenship. I think that most of them will be housed with relatives because they don't speak English. Probably most of them will be working in Little Havana and will not be taking jobs away from English-speaking laborers. So, my answer is yes, let's take them in.

ARTURO FIGERA, Miami

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Callers missed News, settled for Moore

Evelyn Moore of Orlando couldn't believe all the long-distance calls she was getting from Miami — or why so many people wanted to tell her their thoughts about Cuban refugees.

The callers were all victims of a typographical error in Tuesday's Metropolitan Edition of The Miami News. A People Line invitation for comment on the Cubans trying to leave Havana included a number for Martin-Marietta Aerospace Corp., where Moore works.

"Evidently that number really got around," Moore said. "As soon as we'd hang up there'd be another call. We even got one from Detroit." A few were still phoning yesterday, even though the long-distance call costs \$1.21 for two minutes.

How many? "Oh, it was quite a few," Moore said.

Some unfortunates even got a double wrong number. The folks at Martin-Marietta, being helpful sorts, phoned Miami for the correct People Line number, which is 350-2230. Instead, an operator gave out The Miami Herald's Action Line number.

"It's not unusual for someone to call us with an opinion," said Action Line writer Anne Baumgartner, "but when there were four in a row I wondered what was going on. Then one caller just said, 'No, no, no' and I thought WHAT?"

The News thanks the Herald for taking those 31 messages.

The answer is no, when a person born and raised in this country cannot get help from the state of Florida to locate a job, cannot get extension on unemployment, cannot get welfare, cannot get anything for the simple reason they were born and raised American citizens, not Cuban. Send them back . . . we don't need them . . . we don't want them.

ANN G. MOORE, Miami

I think we should open the doors to the Cuban refugees, even if we can't put them in Miami. We can put them some place else in the U.S. where they can be free to work and reach for their goals like everybody else. They love to be in this country.

SONIA CORREDERA, Miami

The answer is no. . . never. The present batch of Cubans who are in this country are not American. . . very few of them seem to be. Most of them are still Cubans and have no intention of becoming anything else except Cubans. Until that situation changes, the answer is . . . don't let any more into this country for any reason whatsoever. Consider some other oppressed people from elsewhere.

CARL NELSON, Key Biscayne

I see no reason for jumping over people from other countries to bring the Cubans in here. If the Cubans need help to overthrow Castro, I think the whole community. . . would donate cash for arms and whatever if the Cubans are really desirous about overthrowing the Castro government. But it's hard for me to believe that this is true. Anyway I think we have enough Cubans in the area already.

CHARLES FEDGAR, Miami

I disagree with Miami Mayor Ferre. We have plenty here in the United States and the State of Florida taking our jobs, taking our homes, actually causing many people to leave the state who can't put up with this type of thing. I think any more people imported from the country of Cuba is really outrageous.

LOUISE HINTON, Miami

We have half a million now; too many, we don't need any more.

AUSTIN KRUGLER, Miramar

It's a humanitarian act bringing them to the United States, but we must not allow them to stay in Miami. . . We've already practically become a Spanish city and we do not need to add any more great numbers of people to depress our economy any longer. . . I'd like to give everyone a fair chance.

ANNETTE ELLIOTT, Miami Springs

I don't think it's right to have all these Cubans influxing in one area — in the Miami area. We have a problem as it is finding jobs, feeding people here. Let some of the other countries take them in.

RICKY BAKER, Miami

I think we should slow down taking these people into our own economy and put our own minorities to work. I'm very much against bringing more of these people into our country.

J. PATTERSON, Miami Springs

Just for once the American people are going to have to turn somebody away for our own good.

JACOB M. TECKER, North Miami Beach

By all means, get the Cubans to come to Miami. You may call me at work if you like for verification.

ELEANOR ROLLINS, Miami

Mayor Ferre is a mixed-up man. If he wants to be the Statue of Liberty let him stay in Biscayne Bay, take all these people and put them on his estate. . . I'm tired of paying taxes for this sort of nonsense.

CHARLES WHITMAN, North Miami

I'm against the coming of the 10,000 Cubans; they should be processed just like anybody else.

JOSEPH CITCIACCI, Coral Gables

I don't think Maurice Ferre had any right to tell all the Cubans that they would be allowed to enter Miami. Miami is so crowded. . . we have no living space. I think they should have to settle elsewhere for a while.

JASPER S. CROMER, Miami

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I'm against inviting the Cubans in...let's give somebody else a chance. Let the ones who are here send whatever help they can, do whatever they can, but there are other people who need our help. They aren't going to change us into a Cuban community or a Latin American community. This is America, after all, and I think the Americans are entitled to keep it that way. I respect their culture and I think they should have it, but I think they should also become Americanized.

ANNE RIESS, Miami

Yes, I do agree in getting the Cubans here. We have proven over 20 years that we can take care of ourselves. You might help us for a couple of months, but we will or they will make it. Most of them have families here that would take care of them, and I do agree that I want to do everything possible to have them come to this country.

MARY FERNANDEZ, Miami

There are six voting members in this house who say no to the Cuban refugees. We are going to have to go back to the old immigratin laws — they have made poor citizens, they rank very high in crime. My people were sent back if they didn't live by the American standard. Why don't they fly the American flag instead of the Cuban flag?

ARDYCE HAGLUND, Homestead

I think they should be allowed to come here, because they are having some bad times over there with a communist, Fidel Castro, and they want to get away.

SANTIAGO RIVAS, Miami

I think since the United States is trying to cut taxes, we have enough charity here. We should give to our own people. This also means we would also have to find them jobs. They would go on welfare, and that would knock 10,000 people off welfare. If Maurice Ferre thinks we should bring them here, why doesn't he go stay there?

DAN BAKER, North Miami

I don't think we should let the Cuban refugees in. I think their irresponsible action in their demonstration downtown in defiance of our laws and police shows we have enough of that kind of people here. It looks like it's not the things that were done to them in Cuba that they object to, but the fact that it was done to them instead of them doing it. I think that we are saturated. . . I don't think we need any more of any people, Haitians or any other people in Dade County. We are saturated to the gills.

NEWELL TURNHAM, Miami

Yes, we should open the doors of Miami to the Cuban people in the Peruvian embassy and do it now. Whenever a group of people are desperate enough to leave all that they have, and put themselves in a very dangerous situation such as these people have in their quest for freedom, we must morally help. For many it may be their only hope for freedom. There is a worry about Miami's economy, but the Cuban influx has proven to be an economic benefit to South Florida, helping bring about enormous changes in growth in the past 20 years. Miami has also profited internationally by being known as bilingual, and thus profiting from Latin American investments and businesses.

MARIA HAFNER, Hialeah Gardens

I believe that if the American policy is truly freedom, then the Americans should accept the Cuban people as part of the American society and prove that the United States is truly involved in the world freedom and peace.

SUSY PRIDE, Miami

Yes.

CARMEN GONZALEZ, Hialeah

The Cubans in Miami should appeal to all Latin countries to share the refugees equally with the U.S.

HARRY MILLAR, Miami

Yes, the Cubans should be allowed to come to Miami.

JOSE MORENA, Hialeah

I respond positive. We should. This is where their people are and where they're going to get help. If they go anywhere else, they're not going to get help.

M. BENITEZ, Miami

I definitely do not want to see any more Cubans infiltrate Dade County, Fla., whatsoever. I believe that we should send out 10,000 instead of receive 10,000. That is my honest opinion and I think that the rest of Dade County will go along with that.

CHARLES VAN WHITE, Miami

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The Miami News - MARIE BETANCOURT

Some of the estimated 15,000 who participated in Monday's rally at Bayfront Park



People Line

The United Nations should initiate distribution of Cuban refugees among the nations of the world.

LAURA JASON, Miami

I've lived in this town for 50 years, and my way of living has been changed considerably by the Cuban refugees. I don't think we need any more Cuban refugees to be brought into this town to change all of the old-timers who've lived in this beautiful town all of our lives. Our way of life is no more and will never be the same on account of the Cuban refugees, so please don't bring any more into this town.

DORIS TOLER, Miami

I think we should help them. They are in need of us and I think we should let them in.

LIBIA AVIOA, Miami

I just wanted to say that I really think that all the 10,000 Cubans are needing your help at the moment and I really think we should help them out. Let's see what we can do.

YOLANDA CASTILLO, Hialeah

I say no, no, a thousand times no, to any more Cuban refugees in this city. They have done nothing but leech on us for years, and having them here would create complete chaos.

C. KATE, North Miami

The members and directors of this organization respectfully solicit the assistance of the United States of America on behalf of the 10,000 Cuban dissidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. The living conditions and personal frustrations that motivated these courageous people to take risks of such magnitude must be so desperate that to free people like us they are almost unbelievable. As this incident ranks unprecedented in modern history, we believe that the United States should take an immediate strong stance in condemnation of the Cuban political system which breeds these actions by suffering people.

FERNANDO AMANDI, Miami, president of the New World Bi-Cultural Generation

I think we should help them.

ESTHER FAURA, Miami

Am I living in Cuba or in America? I am tired of hearing these horns since last night at 7 o'clock and its 3 o'clock and they're still going.

EMILY NICHOLS, Miami

The Cubans are all up in arms calling for a war. Well, let them all go back to Cuba and have one. As far as any sympathy for them if I ever had any I lost it today after being tied into a crummy demonstration.

JOSEPH DONOVAN, Miami Beach

Let Mayor Ferre talk for himself. He sure ain't talking for me or anybody I know. We've got too damn many Cubans here already.

TALLEY LUISI, Miami

Isn't this the land of opportunity? Then let's give our 10,000 brothers and sisters the opportunity they deserve... Yes, we want the 10,000 people here.

LARRY SUAREZ, Miami

Come on all of you politicians and other officials. Get off the local bandwagon of "loving your Latin brothers" and start thinking in terms of national bandwagon which should be to "love your fellow Americans."

SKEE HARRIS, Miami

I believe that the Cubans have done a lot for this community and love this community just as much as the Americans and they're entitled to freedom. I don't think anyone deserves to live under the circumstances and the situations that those people (in Havana) live under.

MARIA ZACHARIAS, Miami

I say no.

JOANN FISHER, Miami

I don't feel that Dade County should be burdened with an additional 10,000 Cubans or more... Our schools are overcrowded and the people are overtaxed and everything is going up to where it's absolutely impossible for the average person on a small salary to get by... We still have Americans who are hungry who don't have enough clothes who are too cold in winter.

EDNA FINE, Miami

I can't imagine why anybody would want to have more rude inconsiderate and ungrateful people and more people in Miami by having more Cubans here. They are the most inconsiderate, selfish and ungrateful bunch of people I have ever seen. They want everything for nothing and they're never satisfied with what we give them.

BOB YANCEY, Hialeah

I say no. We have more than enough now.

MARY L. GROSS, Coral Gables

I would not be against their coming to the United States, but even if we resettle them in other areas they always come back to Miami and we just can't handle any more refugees in my opinion.

MARY STANLEY, Miami

When on earth are we going to take care of the poor white elderly people in our country first and stop giving our good earned middle-class taxpayer dollars to Cubans, Haitians and anybody who is destitute? I am for charity but I am not for the United States paying and taking on the whole load.

JANE BAIRD, Miami Springs

No to the 10,000 Cubans in the Peruvian embassy. We have too many Cubans in South Florida as is and not enough Americans. Now that may sound bigoted. It's not meant to be... The only reason the Latins and Cubans in South Florida are going for the United States citizenship are for the benefits involved not because they want to actually become U.S. citizens.

EDWARD SCOTT, North Miami Beach

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I feel that we've got enough problems with refugees in this country the way it is now. By no means should we allow 10,000 more to enter this country.

RICKEY STREET, Goulds

I disagree with the mayor of Miami because since the birth of our country, oppressed people have been welcome to our shore under the quota system, including my ancestors and yours. They all came and they all contributed. Immigrants were not a burden to their adopted country. They had to learn a common language which was English. They had to obey existing laws. They had to learn new customs and they became productive Americans. America did not revise its complete school system for refugees. American citizens were not required to learn a foreign language in order to get a job. The government did not provide welfare programs and food stamps to able-bodied immigrants of yesterday and the newcomers were willing to resettle all over the United States instead of in one locality.

ROBERT MAY, Miami

I sympathize with my Cuban neighbors but I'm hesitant to sanction thousands more people coming to this area. Miami is a city already filled beyond the capacity with people ... Yes, we should accept anyone who wishes to share our beautiful and free lifestyle but in this instance I feel that the bulk of these persons should be relocated elsewhere.

JIM HUCHINGSON, North Miami Beach

We should let the Cubans come, but Miami shouldn't exactly be expected to absorb all of them. I think the rest of the country should absorb some with them possibly, resettling here later. What's very interesting, though, about this whole thing is that we're willing to accept the 10,090 Cubans while we're not willing to accept the Haitians. We seem to be going to great trouble to deport the black Haitians while on the other hand we seem to be going to great trouble to bring in the Anglos of the white community. But I do think we should accept the Cubans and we should accept the Haitians.

LOUIS SELLERS JR., Coral Gables

No more refugees — Haitians or Cubans.

MARK ISENBERG, Miami

No, I do not believe we should welcome the Cubans into Miami for one reason and one reason only: There is not enough room for those of us who are already here. There are no jobs. There are no homes. People can not find rentals as it is. We must first take care of the people that live here, are citizens here, and then when we have ample room, space and money we can open our arms to other countries to come into this area.

LOIS JONES, Miami

I really don't feel that those people are political prisoners. Castro took power 20 years ago. Those people are just the same as the Haitians or any other foreigner who wants to come to the United States and share in the wealth of this country, and that's the only reason they're making the steps they have. The Cubans that have preceded them into this country have almost refused to become American citizens. They want to be known as Cubans. They want to change South Florida into Cuba.

GEORGE M. BAKER, Miami

I think they should go to a country where they speak their language and they can enjoy themselves better since I find the majority of them think they don't need to learn English, the language of our country, and I'd be much more impressed with them coming over here if they were waving American flags at the rally instead of the Communist Cuban flag. I think they should think a little bit about the country they're in now instead of the one they came from.

JAMES TURNHAM, Miami

I think Cubans should be allowed to stay here in the United States and to come from Cuba. Because if we are going to all work together I don't see any reason why we should leave them out.

MARIA CRUZ, Miami

Why should the Miami area accept 10,000 more Cubans when we are already hurting from lack of housing, employment problems, overloaded welfare rolls, schools and language problems? Why not send them to Peru, Mexico, Argentina or Spain?

JAY WALTER, Miami

I'm against allowing more Cubans into the U.S. They seem to feel that whatever they do is OK. If blacks were gathering and blocking traffic they'd be arrested, but since the Cubans are doing it, it seems to be OK. What if ambulances or fire trucks have to go through those areas where its blocked off with unruly people?

TOM HALEY, Opa-locka

I don't wish to have any more Spanish people coming in. I think its making it very unequal in this part of the country.

DORA SIMMONS, Miami

I believe that we have enough refugees in this time and that people that live here, Americans, have had enough for right now. The refugees should go elsewhere.

ANITA MCCLASKEY, Miami

No. The ones we have here now — many of them are rude to the Americans. They show their disinterest in our country by refusing to learn our language.

GRACE L. MITCHELL, Miami

Basically yes, but it is like putting a quantity of people in a four-seater. You can go up to six seven or even eight people but if you try to put 30 people in it, it would ruin the car and ruin everybody else. The same thing's true with 20,000 additional Cuban natives. They've lived there for 18 years and now to let them in here and cause us this much expense and the problem is beyond real. It's beyond everything that it would be fair and equitable to the people who live here.

JACK ABBOTT, Miami

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I don't want 10,000 Cubans over here. They could stay there and do whatever they want to do there. We don't have jobs, we don't have houses for them here. They should fight for their country over there and not come over here and make more problems.

ELVIRA FUERIDA, Miami Beach

I think what the Cubans did here yesterday is a disgrace to the community, to the American citizens that live here in the southwest section and wasn't able to drive through the southwest area yesterday because of the silly demonstration...this is absolutely ridiculous and for Maurice Ferre to say that we have room for 10,000 more Cuban refugees is absolutely ridiculous.

SOL SCHWITZ, North Bay Village

I don't think they should be allowed to because there are not enough jobs here in the first place, and in the second place, not enough of them learn to speak English, and in the third place, they don't have any housing facilities for them.

MARION WEEDALL, Miami

I'm against bringing the Cubans to Miami or the United States until we take care of our own people.

ROY KNOX, Miami

I'm against any refugees being brought into this country over and above what we already have.

BOB HIGGINS, Hialeah

No, I don't want any more Cubans brought into this country.

IRENE PEARCE, North Miami

We have enough Cuban trash here without Castro emptying his jails to allow more here.

CARL IVISTRUM, Miami

I think they should allow all 10,000 or so that are in the Peruvian Embassy into Miami or into the United States. They've allowed many others in so why shouldn't they allow them?

ARTHUR COSTA, Hialeah Gardens

I think we should admit all the Cubans that want to come to the United States that are in the embassy in Cuba. We want them to come to Miami.

JUANA HERNANDEZ, Miami

No I don't think that they should allow the additional 10,000 Cubans in here. We have too many of them now.

CHARLES ESHER, Miami

I think America can afford to absorb the 10,000... without any problems whatever. Having had my family here for 300 years in America, I'm not... worried about another few hundred coming in.

WESLEY WILSON, North Miami

Absolutely not. My thoughts are reflecting on the Quebec situation with the French where they took Montreal, which was an English-speaking city at one time, and turned it into totally French and took away the rights of the English. I wouldn't like to see this happen again.

LEONARD SANDOW, Miami

Yes, I think they should be allowed to come to the United States. Americans have forgotten that this great country was made by immigrants. That variety of nationalities is what makes us the greatest nation on earth. I will hate to think what will happen when they completely forget it. Also may I remind everyone that not all Cubans will be staying in Miami. They will probably be relocated to where their families are.

BARBARA VILAMILL, Miami

They've done a lot for the community and they're very fine people but enough is enough. We've got too much unemployment, too many blacks out of work, too much dichotomy.

S. JACKSON, Miami

I'm an American and I feel like I live in a foreign country in Miami. I do not think we should let any more refugees in. I don't think they have any right to come here and I think the South American countries should take them since they speak Spanish. These people are not under any threat by Castro.

SUSAN CALDWELL, Miami

No we should not take them in. I feel very sorry for any soul that is caught up in the communist cesspool but by the same token, enough is enough. How much can we do? The other countries should take some of the brunt of it. We've taken in 600,000 Cubans already. Twenty thousand Haitians that we know about. Now the Colombians. Where do we stop?

MARIAN MILLER, Miami

For the last 10 years, I've supported these Cubans all the way. After seeing the TV shows last night where thousands of them were down in Miami on Biscayne Boulevard saying "We are Cubans," I say send them all back. We don't need any more here in the U.S. If they are Cubans, they are not Americans, and I don't want them here.

RUSSELL A. WILLIAMS, Miami

I totally disagree with bringing in more refugees, particularly of this type, since the problem is mostly economic and this country has become more of a welfare state... and all you're doing is increasing the number of parasitical elements...

STEVE HILL, Miami

I think that we have opened our arms to enough at this time.

GLADYS HIGGINS, Miami

I believe at this time our main concern should be our own hostages in Iran... Think of America first.

LOUISE DIPIRRO, Miami

... An unequivocal no... A campaign towards staying would suit me and many others just fine. This country's economic and social problems are large enough now without any further influx... at the moment.

ROBERT ALGER, Miami

*Mia News
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(8/19)

Yes the Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy should be allowed to enter the U.S. but first the Carter administration should grant political asylum to all of the Haitian refugees who have come here at the risk of their lives. The racist double standard that has allowed the U.S. government to welcome predominantly white Cubans while persecuting and deporting black Haitians has to be ended now. Living conditions in Cuba are far better than in Haiti and the repression in Haiti is incomparable.

JACK LIEBERMAN, Miami

No, we shouldn't have any more Cubans coming here to settle, especially 10,000 of them.

DALE STRANG, Miami

Absolutely, let all the Cubans in. I'm moving back where they speak English.

RICKY HEINIG, Miami

We don't need those Cubans coming in here.

ELOISE MITCHELL, Miami

We have enough Cuban people. Let some of the other Latin American countries start sharing the load.

BILL VIAR, Miami

I'm for the refugees to be settled here in Miami.

MARIA LENA SEVERA, Miami

Do not allow any more Cuban refugees here. Let other countries do their share now.

DOROTHY FLUGRATH, Miami

I don't think the Cubans should settle over here. They've done nothing to deserve it.

HAZEL CHAFIN, Fort Lauderdale

I believe the Cubans should be allowed to settle in our area.

MARIA SNYDER, Miami

I don't think they should let the Cubans in.

HILDEGARD DENHAM, Miami

Bring the 10,000 Cubans to the U.S.

GLORIA ROSCELLO, Miami

Open the doors to Cuban refugees.

CARMEN RUIZ, Miami

I don't think we should admit any more refugees. We've done our share.

JUNE CORVETT, Miami

I am against letting any more Cubans into this country.

ROSEMARY SIMMS, Miramar

Yes, this is immigration that has brought prosperity to our community. I am not a Cuban. However, I feel that these people deserve the same rights that all Americans have had through the years. The only American people actually are the Indians and our system is based on the chances that our system of government provides to people that are seeking freedom. These people have, in my opinion, increased the economic occupation of this city both in professional, business and community. I believe that this poll will not be very accurate because most of the people that receive your fantastic and well-written newspaper are of English speaking nature. I am both, bilingual. I am an American citizen. I was born in this country but I was raised somewhere else. I feel that they should have open doors to this country.

HECTOR LAURENCIO, Miami

We certainly do not believe that our gates should be opened to the refugees from Cuba at this point, and we should not be rushed into any hysterical movement because of the hysteria of the Cuban population here. We have enough problems now, and much more pressing problems that we should take care of immediately.

C.R. MATTHEWS, Miami Lakes

Yes, 100 per cent yes. I feel we should reach out to help any one who is controlled by any type of communist control, but at the same time we should form the same help for people that cannot accept the change such as a tremendous amount of native Miamians moving to North Florida because of the social values that some of the Latins have and the change. I feel that we should get some form of help from the federal government to make this change because the government looks at us as just a people, but we're people with different values. I was raised in a different standard of life and I feel that Latins are individuals — are good people, but they're pushing social change that cannot be accepted by a lot of people like myself and people that grew up here.

JIM GUNN, Miami

Yes, they should be welcomed here. Also the Haitians and how about some of the 65 million Mexicans right across our border? Why don't we let them in? That should be some fun — across the Rio Grande. At least Mexicans have some much needed oil!

CARLOS J. CRUZ, Miami

I come from German descent and my husband comes from French and our families learned the language as we were asked ... How they can have the nerve to come over here and protest when they, with all their protesting and other things, why didn't they protest in Havana against Castro? This is ridiculous that my tax money has to go to support these people.

SHARON OVERLY, Miami

I really believe in doing for other people. However, I really feel that we have done our part and I believe that maybe some of the people in other parts of the world should do their part to opening their country to these refugees.

MRS. WENDELL G. SELLERS, Miami Springs

I do not think the Cubans should come to Miami. We do not have adequate employment for Americans. I think we have been more than generous. Enough is enough.

MARY ABBOTT, Miami

*Mia News
10/2/80
7A*

90/9

New Baby And Song In Cuba

Atmosphere Calm Around Embassy

Hijacked to Cuba.....2A

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writers

Under a hot Caribbean sun Wednesday, thousands of Cubans occupying the Peruvian embassy sang to pass the time. A baby was born. The crowd spilled over into the gardens of neighboring homes.

Cuban guards blocking the streets near the embassy fired shots at a man driving a Chevrolet who tried to join the throng seeking asylum. His fate was not known, but three refugees at the compound were wounded.

"As a result of the shots, two of the wounded are being cared for in a hospital accompanied by a Peruvian official," said Armando Lecaros, Peruvian charge d'affaires at the embassy in Havana. "The other is being attended to in the embassy."

LECAROS SAID that, despite the morning violence, "in general I can say the atmosphere is calm." He and other witnesses were interviewed by Telex and telephone Wednesday night.

Cuban troops and police cordoned off the neighborhood around the embassy for distances of two to four blocks, preventing anyone from crossing in either direction without official passes.

The Cuban government is feeding the refugees yellow rice, croquettes, potatoes, beans and milk, and has placed sanitary facilities around the embassy compound.

Lecaros said some Cubans were refusing to use the portable toilets for fear they would not be allowed to return to the embassy. Sanitary conditions inside were described as "terrible" by foreign newsmen who had been in the compound.

Some of the refugees, returning temporarily to their homes with safe-conduct passes, were attacked by fellow Cubans while they were away from the embassy, stocking



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Denise Guarda, of Miami's Cuban Youth Association
Mia Her

— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

1093

... Dade Cuban exiles staged support march Wednesday

Government Is Feeding Refugees

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

up on food, drink or tobacco. Police stepped in to protect them.

LECAROS SAID the Cuban government stopped giving safe-conduct passes Wednesday.

The official newspaper Granma continued a barrage of insults against the refugees, calling them homosexuals, vagrants and thieves. Granma called for nationwide demonstrations by Cubans against their countrymen on the embassy grounds.

A diplomatic source in Havana disagreed with Granma's description of the refugees: "There's a mixture of people. There's also some doctors and some very decent people in there."

The French news service Agence France-Presse reported that the crowd contains a vast mixture of people: "Eyewitness reports ... concur in establishing the extraordinary diversity of backgrounds among the whites, blacks and mulattos ...

"Thus humble working class families were reported to have arrived with their grandparents and babies, joining bus drivers but also doctors, architects and lawyers and even military men, generally of low rank.

"When members of the armed forces were first seen advancing toward the compound, there apparently was a palpable measure of apprehension in the crowd ... sensing the mistrust, and so there would be no misunderstanding, the soldiers shed their jackets and threw away their official identification cards before coming in."

WOMEN AND children are being sheltered in the residence of the ambassador, while the rest are



— Associated Press

Protesters Gather Outside Cuban Mission
... they picketed against Castro in Washington

2013

crowded in the gardens, said Lecaros. "There's no room to spread out, due to the tight space in which they're subsisting," he said.

Rumors were rampant in the capital. Few could be confirmed. One report, which diplomatic sources said they had heard but not verified, had large numbers of Cubans trying to reach Havana from the provinces, but being headed off by roadblocks.

Intelligence sources reported hearing of large numbers of people moving toward Havana, adding "it could be assumed" that political asylum was their goal.

However, Myles Frechette of the U.S. State Department's Cuba Desk said he had not heard such reports and considers them untrue.

The reports coincided with Granma's call for anti-refugee demonstrations.

AT 3:30 P.M. in Lima, the capital of Peru, a conference began among foreign ministers of the five-member Andean Pact: Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia. Interviews with arriving delegates revealed virtually nothing of what may come of the meeting, except that Col. Julio Londono Paredes, vice minister of foreign affairs, said:

"Colombia is facing a very special, very delicate and very complex situation" which makes it impossible to receive any of the refugees. The Dominican Republic embassy in Colombia's capital, Bogota, has been held by leftist guerillas for more than six weeks. Paredes said his government might be able to offer other types of aid to Peru. The foreign ministers conference continued late Wednesday night.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Immigration Committee for Europe said it was prepared to cooperate with Peruvian requests for help. Tons of food and medical supplies, contributed last weekend by Cuban exiles in response to Miami radio appeals, were waiting to be flown to the refugees.

MORE FOOD and medicine were ready to be flown to Havana from Lima, and about \$80,000 in cash contributions to buy more goods were banked in Miami. Those relief efforts were stalled by Cuban government refusal to let the International Red Cross carry them out.

President Carter told a group of businessmen at a reception in Washington, "We see the hunger of people on that island to escape. Our hearts go out to the 10,000 freedom-loving Cubans who took the opportunity to enter an open gate."

Sources in Washington indicated a change in the formal U.S. position, which has been that the controversy is strictly between Cuba and Peru.

"We believe this is a hemispheric problem," said an official monitoring the events in Havana. "We will cooperate fully with the Andean nations and with others in the hemisphere to work out a solution We're hoping for a request for help from the Andean nations. We will help."

No description of what form such help might take was given, but since Monday U.S. officials have been planning what to do in case they should become directly involved.

IN HAVANA, Lecaros said that he expected a census of the refugees to be completed today. He estimated, however, that about 8,000 had taken refuge on the grounds of the embassy in the formerly plush neighborhood of Miramar.

Domingo Nieto, first secretary of the embassy, said by Telex that "one boy was born in the embassy and he is in satisfactory condition. We do not know his name."

He added that there are some sick and wounded. "In this multitude, it is difficult to know the precise number," he said, "but those who are receiving medical attention have been moved to an emergency medical post installed in front of the embassy."

Lecaros is a senior Peruvian diplomat. He flew to Havana from Lima to take over as charge d'affaires when the embassy's tiny staff was doubled from five members to 10. He addressed the refugees from a balcony Wednesday and asked them to remain calm and patient.

The refugees had made some preliminary attempts of their own at organizing. A leadership committee, apparently one of several, was reported composed of a convicted car thief, a furloughed jail inmate, a surgeon, a third-year law student and a Seventh-Day Adventist.

Meanwhile, in Miami, about 75 people, mostly women, marched 14 blocks from SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue — scene of a hunger strike by a half-dozen Cubans — to the Bay of Pigs Monument in a show of support.

Nearly 1,000 Cuban exiles in Washington marched past the Cuban diplomatic mission shouting "Castro, no; Cuba, si." The mission was heavily guarded by city and federal police and no violence was reported.

About 6 p.m. another rally began at SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue, which attracted upwards of 5,000 demonstrators by mid-evening. Police, concerned about the safety of pedestrians, kept cars from entering five-block area near the demonstration. By 11 p.m. the crowd had dwindled to about 1,500, police estimated.

*Mia Her
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U.S. to stage war games in Caribbean next month

Mia News (FH) col 4 10 apr 80 ZA
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. naval, air and ground forces totaling more than 20,000 men and women, 42 ships and about 350 planes will stage three weeks of war games in the Caribbean and Atlantic next month in a demonstration of U.S. military power in that area.

Although the announcement did not link the exercise, called Solid Shield 80, with U.S. concern about instability in the Caribbean region, it was noted that the operation will be under the direction of a special contingency task force created by President Carter last fall as part of the U.S. response to a Soviet military combat presence in Cuba and turbulence in Central American countries.

It follows a Carter administration accusation that Cuba has had a hand in violence in El Salvador, sending arms to forces attempting to oust the U.S.-backed government there.

In the past, the Solid Shield exercises have usually been limited to the southeastern United States, but this year most of the major drills will be held outside the

continental U.S., including the Caribbean and at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

The Defense Department said the Cuban government has been notified of the impending exercise "through normal diplomatic channels." Although the United States does not have an ambassador in Havana, it maintains informal diplomatic contacts with the Cuban government as needed.

The exercise, which will start May 8, will include a Marine amphibious landing at Guantanamo Bay by a 2,000-man battalion, similar to the much-publicized war games at that U.S. base in eastern Cuba last October.

A 1,200-man U.S. Army unit also will be flown into Guantanamo.

B-52 bombers will conduct ocean surveillance and aerial mine-laying operations in waters off Charleston, S.C., officials said. In recent years, the big eight-jet strategic bombers have been given this additional assignment and recently have flown missions over the Indian Ocean to demonstrate U.S. ability to project power into that key region.

Latin nations to

Mia News (FH) col 1 1A 10 apr 80
Combined Miami News Services

In a dramatic breakthrough of the political stalemate surrounding thousands of freedom-seeking Cubans jammed into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Peru announced today that five South American countries have agreed to take in the refugees and that Peru itself will accept 1,000 exiles.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia said the exodus would begin "as soon possible" and the other four members of the Andean Group common market — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela — would announce their own quotas.

Garcia said that other countries had indicated interest in receiving Cuban exiles, but he would not reveal which ones. "Each country will make its own announcement," he said.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials said Costa Rica and Canada had already agreed to take some of the refugees.

In Miami, Pedro Buitron, the vice consul of the Peruvian consulate, said he had been told that Spain has also agreed to accept 1,000 of the refugees. He said a Spanish representative sat in on the meeting of the council in Lima.

The decision was taken during an all-night meeting

accept exiles

of the Andean Council, a political arm of the common market.

"If we get the agreement of the Cuban government, I expect that these people will be able to leave Cuba very rapidly and very smoothly," Garcia said in Lima.

The UN High Commission for refugees and the Inter-Government Committee for European Immigration have offered to handle the massive evacuation, Garcia said.

Cuban President Fidel Castro already had said he would allow the 10,000 Cubans to leave the country. The only exceptions, Castro said, are the 18 who forced their way into the compound before last weekend and

six others who crashed the gates of the embassy last week, reportedly killing a Cuban guard.

The Andean Council said in a joint statement that Cuba was responsible for the massive invasion last week of the Peruvian embassy by Cubans anxious to leave the country, but that "international solidarity" was needed to help the refugees.

The council said it was committed to promoting "international actions of solidarity to realize in the most expeditious form the exit of Cuban nationals to

See CUBA, 4A

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CUBA, from 1A *Mia News (FA) col 1 4A Page 80*

those countries, who, being members of the Andean Group or not, agree to receive them."

"The governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela ... express their ample and profound solidarity with the Peruvian government, which is displaying great efforts to find a dignified and responsible solution to the dramatic situation," the statement said.

It was reported that the Andean nations "censured" Cuba and reiterated the right of every person to seek political asylum.

State Department officials in Washington have said they would consider applications from refugees who managed to reach Lima, the probable first stop after evacuation.

President Carter said Wednesday he sympathized with the Cubans' desire to flee Fidel Castro's Communist regime, but made no commitment on accepting refugees.

There are already about 30,000 Cubans who have officially applied for entry into the United States from Cuba, according to the U.S. Immigration Service.

Even as the five ministers from Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia discussed the refugee situation, Cuban troops fired shots at a man who tried to crash his car into the Peruvian embassy grounds in Havana, Peruvian Foreign Ministry sources said.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said a bullet grazed the hand of a child inside the embassy. A clinic said the wound was not serious. The sources said the unidentified man smashed his car into the iron fence surrounding the embassy grounds but did not succeed in getting through.

The troops opened fire, the sources said, and the car crashed into another vehicle parked outside the embassy. The man was seized and taken away by Cuban troops, the sources said.

It was also reported that a baby boy was born in the embassy and that he was in satisfactory condition.

Peru has doubled the size of its usual five-person staff at the embassy, sending three more diplomats and two policemen to the 20-acre compound.

Sources at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said embassy personnel had begun registering the Cubans seeking help in leaving the communist-ruled Caribbean island. They said embassy personnel were taking names, backgrounds and reasons for wanting to leave the country.

The New York Times reported that a commission was formed by the refugees in the embassy compound to take a census of those inside. According to the commission, the crowd numbers 7,020 and is made up of 3,000 men, 2,700 children, and 1,320 women.

There are said to be more than 40 infants less than 45 days old and more than 50 people older than 60 years. The group includes 150 who have documents to support their claim that they are former political prisoners.

In Washington last night, President Carter had

harsh words for Cuba and its alleged threat to its Caribbean neighbors. "We tend to misunderstand the threat of Cuba," he told members of Caribbean-Central American Action, headed by Florida Gov. Bob Graham. "They claim to offer a model to be emulated by people who are dissatisfied with their own lives or who are struggling to change things for the better.

"Cuba's promise, as you all know, is an empty one, just as Cuba's claim of independence is a myth."

U.S. officials who spoke in Washington to a four-member mission of Cuban exiles from Miami two days ago also said they would help, according to Jorge Mas, one of the four exiles.

"They told us that if the Andean countries asked for their help, they are willing to help," Mas said at a press conference yesterday. This seemed to be a change in the formal U.S. policy which maintained that the refugees were Peru's or Cuba's problem.

In Tampa, U.S. Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) urged the Carter administration to support an airlift or other requests for aid from Latin nations who admit Cuban refugees.

"It's clearly in our best interest" to have the refugees settle in Latin and South America so they can tell people of those nations their experiences under Communist rule, Stone said.

Antonio de Varona, leader of the Cuban Patriotic Board, was meeting with Peruvian government officials to discuss methods of sending the 200 tons of food and medicine and \$83,000 collected in Miami to the countries that take in the Cubans.

"We have ways of getting supplies to wherever it's needed," de Varona said last night. "We've also had offers to help evacuate the Cubans from the embassy by plane and ships."

A spokesman for the U.S. Interest section at the Swiss Embassy in Havana reported that the Cuban government was providing food and health care for the thousands jammed into embassy grounds, and has allowed some 2,500 to return to their homes temporarily with safe-conduct passes.

In the meantime, exiles in Miami continued their demonstrations and rallies. Hundreds waved banners and Cuban flags at SW 27th Avenue and 8th Street in an around-the-clock demonstration.

In Washington, about 1,000 demonstrators marched outside the Cuban Interests Section, and Claudio Benedi, a Cuban exile leader there, reported several youths were on a hunger strike.

Exile leaders also were preparing an ecumenical mass tonight at 8 p.m. at Bayfront Park to pray for the 10,000 refugees. Other spontaneous demonstrations are expected throughout the county.

Miami News Reporter Ana Veciana and Bud Newman of the Cox Washington Bureau also contributed to this story.

2012



Freedom is common link at embassy

JO THOMAS
The New York Times News Service

HAVANA — The Cubans packing the Peruvian Embassy here have one thing in common: They want freedom.

They include former political prisoners, the driver of a truck who was taking water to the refugees and decided to stay, the driver of an ambulance that was called to the embassy who made the same decision, and a man who drove a group of reporters to the scene and then jumped over the fence himself.

The group also includes Mike Porcel, a singer, several performers from the Tropicana nightclub, and a composer.

Huddled miserably together in a Havana hotel yesterday were three who had brought their families on the 22-hour journey by train from Oriente Province and had gone to the embassy in Miramar to see whether they could get in.

"My husband was a political prisoner," said one, a slight, dark woman. "When he got out, we married. We have two children. He was arrested again and he spent 10 years in prison. He got out in 1975. He was a construction worker, and he made 81 pesos a month. We are five, and I did washing and ironing.

"I have twins 15 and another

Saving their strength

Mrs News (FH) col 2 1A 10 Apr 80

The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Some of the 34 persons taking part in a hunger strike in sympathy with the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian embassy in Havana rest quietly at SW 27th Avenue and 8th Street (Calle Ocho) in Miami's Little Havana area today. Many of those taking part in the demonstration of solidarity, now in its fourth day, wear T-shirts that read, in Spanish, 'We back the 10,000 Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba.' Story, 4A

See EMBASSY, 4A

1980



Associated Press

Protesters outside Cuban mission in Washington opposing Castro régime

EMBASSY, from 1A

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child who is 3."

She said she and her husband had sought unsuccessfully to enter the United States on the "parole" program, which before now has excluded political prisoners released before Aug. 1, 1978.

"We got here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning," she said, "and borrowed a car to see what chances there were at the embassy. Several blocks away they stopped us, put us in two police cars and took us to the

station.

"My husband was taken prisoner. I went today to ask about him; and the officer said he couldn't say. He said there were 4,000 being taken to Combinado del Este (a prison outside Havana) by train."

(Handwritten initials)

Mia Nu (A) col 6A 10 Apr 50

Human Rights the Issue in Havana

FUNNY thing how fast the shoe has changed feet. For the past 21 years, Cuban dictator Fidel Castro has harassed his Latin American neighbors by exporting subversion — which included sending Che Guevara to Bolivia and weapons to Venezuela at one point. Now, his Latin neighbors seem to be paying him back with a subtle weapon: support for human rights.



Castro

The decision by Peru and its Andean Pact neighbors to grant asylum to the 10,000 Cubans who have sought refuge at the Peruvian embassy in Havana is heartwarming. With the possible exception of oil-rich Venezuela, the other Andean countries — including Peru itself, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia — are facing serious economic and political problems at home.

Yet they have not hesitated to offer asylum to the desperate Cubans seeking a way out of a homeland they have seen become a trap. The Peruvian example should inspire other countries in the free

world to follow suit and open their doors to the refugees. Certainly with assistance from the United Nations Commission on Refugees, an expedient international effort to get the refugees out appears likely.

The United States should offer any possible assistance that Peru and the other Andean Pact nations — which jointly formulate their foreign policy — might request.

Certainly, the survival of 10,000 persons crowded into an embassy compound of 2,200 square yards is a human-rights issue for all the world's nations.

The solidarity and compassion shown by Cuban exiles in South Florida towards their compatriots at the Peruvian embassy has been impressive and highly emotional. In the course of showing this support, however, some demonstrators have tied up traffic, forced businesses to close, and inconvenienced a number of non-Cuban Miamians by the fervor of the demonstrations.

Now that it appears relief and eventual freedom will be provided for the embassy's massed seekers of a better life, a welcome, and relieved, calm can return to Greater Miami.

Mia Nu (A) col 10 Apr 50

Signs Tell Neighbors: 'Gone to the Embassy'

By IVAN A. CASTRO
Herald Staff Writer

In a middle-class neighborhood of Havana called California, some newly empty houses bear signs that say, "We have gone to the Peruvian embassy." The doors are open, an invitation for neighbors to take what they want from the abandoned homes.

"They did it with the idea of letting the houses be sacked, to prevent the government from getting their belongings," Cuban exile Margarita Fuentes said in an interview. She said she did not see any of the houses being sacked.

Fuentes saw the empty houses and the signs this week while she was visiting Cuba. She returned to her Hialeah home Tuesday. Fifteen of her relatives were among thousands of other Cubans who swarmed into the Peruvian embassy compound in Havana.

"I don't know what to do, where to go to get help. I'm so worried about them it is making me sick. It's like an obsession," she said Wednesday at home in Hialeah.

"There is the risk of gastroenteritis breaking out, of other sicknesses, since there are no sanitary facilities. And who knows what the

Cuban government might do?" she said.

While she was in Cuba, she recalled, residents of the California neighborhood left their homes in the middle of the night without saying goodby. They walked away in small groups to avoid attracting the attention of the security forces.

Among the the neighbor-relatives were Ramon and Encarnacion Carrandi, who took along their 2-year-old daughter Leonor.

At the embassy, Fuentes said, "They had to jump over the fence to get in. From what I heard, there were so many people at the door of the mission that those who wanted to get in had to jump the fence."

According to Fuentes, she tried to deliver a bag of food to her relatives at the embassy on Saturday, but she said the police have established a cordon through which no one and nothing can pass.

Fuentes said that all through the weekend she could see small groups of people walking toward the Peruvian and other diplomatic missions in Havana. She talked to some of the groups. "The idea was not to draw attention to themselves, so they walked in groups of three or four at the most," Fuentes said.

Reagan Calls for Rescue Mission *MIA Bu (F) copy IRA 10 Apr 80* 'Akin to Berlin Airlift' in Cuba

By **DAVID HOFFMAN**
Herald Washington Bureau

LUBBOCK, Tex. — Ronald Reagan called Wednesday for a "massive and swift" American rescue mission "akin to the Berlin airlift" to evacuate 10,000 Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Campaigning in West Texas, the former California governor said the United States should work with other nations in resettling the refugees in Latin America and, if necessary, in the United States.

In a statement read at a press conference, Reagan also suggested that the United States offer emergency aid in the form of food, shelter and medical supplies to "Cuba's newest refugees."

Reagan said he was relying on earlier statements by Cuban President Fidel Castro that the 10,000 refugees who have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy would be allowed to leave the country.

Asked whether such a rescue mission could work if Castro threatened the Cubans with reprisal, Reagan said: "I don't know ... certainly Cuba should be and would be exposed to the world for its inhumanity."

"This spontaneous break for freedom has not been equaled since the days before the Communist government of East Germany built the wall of shame in August 1961 to prevent its people from escaping to freedom," Reagan said in a reference to the Berlin Wall.

The leading candidate for the

U.S. Sets Caribbean Exercise

By **TOM FIEDLER**
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — American air, naval and land forces will conduct a major training exercise in the Caribbean and South Atlantic next month as part of President Carter's pledge to counter the Soviet and Cuban presence.

The \$10-million exercise, announced Wednesday, will be the first in which the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force at Key West will play a role.

The Task Force headquarters was created last fall by Carter as the cornerstone of the U.S. response to the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. Carter also pledged that the United States would assume a higher military visibility in that region.

The joint command exercise will take place at bases throughout the Southeastern United States, in the waters off the lower Atlantic coast, in the Caribbean and at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It will be held between May 8 and May 20.

The exercise will be the largest military operation involving Guantanamo since Carter took office. Although Carter ordered a U.S. Marine exercise to take place there last fall, it was limited to a simulated defense.

The planned exercise, called Solid Shield, will include about 20,000 Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force personnel.

A focal point of the exercise will be a simulated attack at Guantanamo to test the ability of the joint forces to react quickly to a crisis, Pentagon spokesmen said.

That attack will include an airborne assault by Army and Marine Corps paratroops and a simultaneous landing of Marine amphibious troops backed by a Naval assault force.

1980 GOP presidential nomination said the United States must get involved in evacuating the Cubans because Peru "simply does not have the means" to transport and resettle the refugees.

"These 10,000 Cubans are telling the world what they really think of Communist dictatorship," Reagan said. "They despise it and they are willing to risk their lives to escape

to freedom."

Asked whether the refugees could be resettled in the United States if they are rejected by other nations, Reagan said: "We could [accept them] on a temporary basis." He said some of the refugees could be spread throughout the United States as were the Southeast Asian refugees who fled Indochina after the Vietnam war.

Jet's Crew Safe in Miami After Hijacking to Havana

Miami (F) CALY 10 Apr 80 2A

From Herald Wire and Staff Reports

An American Airlines jetliner that was hijacked from a California airport to Havana by an armed man arrived in Miami Wednesday night with all seven crew members unharmed, officials said.

"Everybody is safe," said Vincent Modugno, an American Airlines spokesman at Miami International Airport.

No determination had been made by late Wednesday whether the flight crew would stay in Miami overnight or be flown to their home bases.

"We're not giving out any information [on the crew] for security reasons," Modugno said. "The particular reason is that the hijacker has not been identified.... We'd like to protect our own people. They've been through an ordeal. They're safe now."

The plane touched down in Havana at 5:23 p.m. and in Miami at 9:27 p.m. Departure from Havana was delayed by storm-related power failures at Jose Marti Airport, Modugno said.

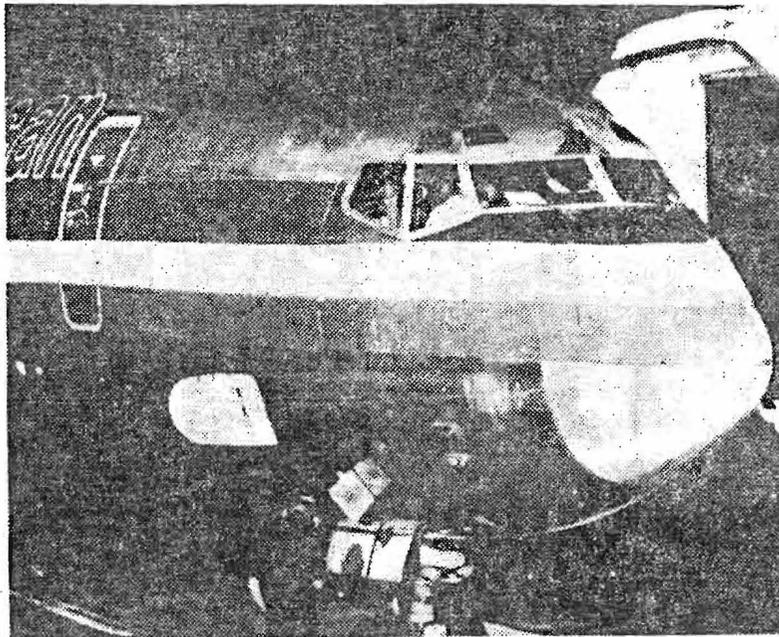
The hijacker, armed with an automatic pistol, scaled a wall at the Ontario International Airport 35 miles from Los Angeles and commandeered the Boeing 727 waiting to take on passengers for a flight to Chicago.

THE PLANE with only the hijacker and the seven crew members aboard, first flew to Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport in Texas, landing at 2 p.m. (Miami time). It refueled and took off 44 minutes later for the 2½-hour flight to Havana.

Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Dick Hailen said the plane was seized at Ontario Airport at 10:58 a.m. It had been scheduled to depart at 11:15 a.m. for Chicago with 74 passengers.

The passengers were waiting to board the plane when the hijacking occurred, Ontario airport spokeswoman Bille Bickmore said.

Another airport spokesman, Dennis Watson, said the hijacker was armed with a .45-caliber automatic pistol.



— United Press International

Jet Taxes Into Miami Wednesday Night

... Boeing 727 hijacked earlier in California

The incident was the second hijacking by a man demanding to go to the Caribbean island this year. There have been more than 150 hijackings of U.S. planes since 1961.

AT A MIAMI airport press conference late Wednesday, Arthur Nehrass, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, said the hijacker, a muscular black American man in his 30s, commandeered the plane by holding a large-caliber automatic pistol to the head of one of the stewardesses.

Nehrass said that when the plane arrived in Cuba, the hijacker handed the gun to Cuban authorities. Someone dropped the gun and a clip of ammunition fell out of it, Nehrass said.

He added that another round of ammunition was discovered in the chamber. "He was not fooling around," Nehrass said.

"We do not at this point know who this man is," Nehrass said.

THE HIJACKER'S clothes were "grease and grime covered," Nehrass said. "He did not indicate why he wanted to go to Cuba." The seven crew members did not know if the hijacker spoke Spanish, he said.

At one point, the hijacker, otherwise calm throughout the episode, threatened to shoot a stewardess in the leg, Nehrass said.

An airline spokesman said the armed man scaled a six-foot-high masonry wall into the airport boarding area at the airport in Southern California. The airport is surrounded by a chain-link fence ranging from four to eight feet high.

The Los Angeles Department of Airports said it planned an investigation of security at Ontario airport. Department spokesman Jack E. Francois said investigators "will be trying to find out how this happened and to close any gaps there may be."

Lawyer: 'Cowboy' Laundered Swindle Cash

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

A cocaine cowboy who was killed in a Miami shootout helped launder millions of dollars that were stolen from the Cuban government in a coffee swindle, according to testimony in a Miami courtroom.

Emilio Quinones Diaz, 31, was one of three men who moved nearly \$2 million of the coffee money from a bank in Panama, former Miami attorney Peter Paul testified at a hearing Wednesday.

The money was transferred from Panama to Puerto Rico in late 1978 after Cuba paid nearly \$8.7 million to a gang of swindlers for a shipment of coffee that never existed.

Less than four months after the transfer, Diaz was dead.

Diaz, 31, and another man, were killed gangland-style March 17 near an Interstate-95 entrance ramp in Miami. The two were driving a 1976 Cadillac that they purchased the day before for \$8,000 cash. Scraps of paper cryptically describing cocaine deals were found in Diaz's apartment on Brickell Avenue.

PAUL RELUCTANTLY provided a sketchy description of Valdes. "He 6-foot-4. He's Latin. He had a wart on his face. On occasion he lived in the Charter Club. He speaks Spanish. He had numerous business contacts. He's a big boy."

The double killing is unsolved.

The motive for the murders is not known.

But, Miami police received an anonymous telephone tip that the shootings were linked to the Cuban coffee swindle.

Diaz worked for Carlos Valdes according to law enforcement sources.

Valdes received nearly \$2.2 million of the coffee money, Paul has testified. Paul said he turned to Valdes in December 1978 for aid in moving the coffee money from a bank in Panama.

"I'd known him for some time and I trusted him," said Paul. The former Miami attorney said he paid Valdes \$175,000 to "move the funds from one account to other accounts without leaving a paper trail."

Valdes sent three men — Diaz, a Puerto Rican attorney and a bodyguard — to Panama to transfer the cash.

PAUL SAID he never received the money. The former attorney said he lost \$200,000 in the swindle, instead of receiving \$1.5 million in profits.

Valdes kept the \$2.2 million, ac-

ording to Paul.

Paul was testifying Wednesday, for the sixth day, before a Canadian judge in a Miami federal courtroom.

Two men, Karl F. Fessler, a German, and Gilbert L. McDonald of Coconut Grove are charged in Toronto with stealing the \$8.7 million from Cuba. The coffee money was transferred by Cuba to the swindlers through a Toronto bank.

Paul has pleaded guilty in Miami to a wire fraud charge involving the coffee swindle. He also has pleaded guilty to a possession of cocaine charge and is serving an eight-year prison sentence. He is testifying as a witness for Canadian prosecutors because he cannot appear at the coffee fraud trial in Canada.

During cross examination Wednesday, Paul was accused of masterminding the coffee scheme with Valdes.

"This other chap [Valdes] was up to his eyeballs" in the swindle, attorney Bob Carter told Judge Harold Rice.

"He [Paul] is a liar. He's got the money. He knows perfectly well that he's got it," said Carter, who represents McDonald.

Answer

Miami (F) call 9c 10 Apr 80



— United Press International

Cubans at Peruvian Embassy Gather Around Containers of Food

... majority in the compound 'young, although there are Cubans of all ages'

Miafter (Col 3 1A 11/2/80)

Peru Will Accept 1,000 Cubans

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
And **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writers

Peru promised Thursday to accept 1,000 of the 10,000 Cuban refugees jamming its Havana embassy. Other Latin American nations said they would take the rest, at least temporarily. The United States said it would accept its "fair share."

But none said when evacuations would begin. That was up to Cuba.

Cuba kept silent, except to reject an offer from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help evacuate the refugees.

Cuba's only public comment came in the official government newspaper, *Granma*, which reiterated its charges that the refugees are disreputable, and it called for Cubans to rally in support of the government.

One journalist working for a Canadian radio network said Thursday that he saw students demonstrate near the embassy. He said they shouted, "Up with the workers; down with the delinquents" and "Let them go to Peru."

The government newspaper editorialized: "There is no absence of heart here. But will you find it out there?"

Is anybody out there going to take you?"

Inside the compound, foreign journalists were greeted with a chant: "*La salida, la salida!*" (the exit, the exit!). "How long will it be? Do you think this will all be settled tomorrow or the next day?" a woman asked.

Cuba has promised the refugees they can leave for any country willing to take them. The first Peruvian plane bound for Havana is still waiting for Cuban authorization to come get the refugees, Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said in Lima.

In the midst of the international diplomatic vagueness, a few foreign journalists managed to get into the compound to observe conditions there.

One, Lionel Martin, an American journalist living in Havana, said, "When one enters [the compound], the first impression is the stench of urine. The people ... have few sanitary facilities. For days they had only two toilets.

"Children are sprawled on the floors. Many of them are naked and they lay in their own excrement, although there is an effort to keep the place clean," Mar-

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U.S. Joins In Aid Offer To Refugees

FROM PAGE 7A

lin said.

"A young girl gave birth to a baby inside the embassy Sunday. An older woman has died."

The offers of asylum extended to those in the embassy came after an all-night meeting of the Andean Pact nations — Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador. Peru announced the agreement but would not say how many refugees would go to each nation.

"Each country will make its own announcement," the Peruvian foreign minister said after the meeting ended Thursday morning in Lima.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre returned from a series of talks in Washington and said officials he had spoken with, including President Carter, made no specific commitments but indicated the U.S. would overcome legal barriers limiting the number of refugees eligible to immigrate this year.

Ferre said he asked the President to let all the refugees enter the U.S. Puerto Rican Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo said that if U.S. policy permits it, Puerto Rico would welcome all the refugees.

Peruvian officials took a census to learn the number of Cubans at the embassy but refused to release figures. A commission of the refugees had taken one, however, and said the crowd numbers 7,020 persons.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials said that by the time they finished their count, the actual number of refugees would be closer to 10,000 and all would be granted asylum.

The refugee group that surveyed the crowd inside the embassy reported 3,000 men, 1,320 women and 2,700 children. According to that count, more than 40 of the children are fewer than 45 days old and more than 50 adults are older than 60.



— United Press International

Cubans Await Word on Their Fate
col 1 Miami News (F) IBA 11 Apr 80 at entrance of Peruvian Embassy

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Several Tropicana nightclub chorus girls were there, brought in by composer Mike Porcel, author of the music for a 1978 international socialist youth festival in Havana. He reportedly stayed in the compound.

Martin said that outside the embassy compound, the Cubans have installed "a water pipe with faucets every 15 feet." On the side street, "there is a row of wooden out-house-style toilets . . . and just behind the toilets is a row of tables manned by uniformed policemen and civilians who give out the safe-conduct passes."

But Martin and foreign diplomats in Havana say the majority of the people inside the compound has refused to accept the safe-conduct passes.

"They are defiant. They believe that by going home they are simply cooperating with the Cuban government in order to defuse a difficult situation or weakening their bargaining position," Martin said.

Martin also said some of the refugees who had gone back home for food and clothing said they were "physically or verbally abused by their neighbors."

Granma has characterized the refugees as vagrants, homosexuals and anti-social elements.

A Peruvian Foreign Minister spokesman in Lima said: "The embassy appears very satisfied with the quality of the people who have taken refuge. There are technicians and professionals. According to what we have been told, they are not homosexuals and criminals."

Martin disagreed with both views.

He said he saw two doctors, a university English professor, a black third-year medical student, a second-year engineering student and many other professionals. He added, however, that the majority "appeared not to be highly educated." He said most of the people in the compound "are young, although there are Cubans of all ages."

Cuba's rejection Thursday of the U.N. refugee commission was the second rebuff in two days to offers of aid by international humanitarian groups.

Previously, Cuba had refused the International Red Cross permission to distribute food, medical supplies and clothing to the refugees. Huge quantities of goods were stockpiled for that purpose in Miami and Lima.

Cash contributions of \$83,000 in Miami and \$27,000 in Tampa, raised for the purchase of more supplies, are unused.

To augment the aid for the refugees already collected in Miami, city commissioners voted Thursday to set up collection stations for canned food and other nonperishable items at the city's fire houses.

In Miami, a high ranking Venezuelan official said his government would accept a "large number" of refugees from the Peruvian embassy. "We have a long history of solidarity with the Cuban people," said Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, chairman of the Venezuelan advisory committee on foreign affairs.

Since the beginning of the mass influx of refugees to the embassy last week, foreign journalists have not been granted permission to enter Cuba. Those reporting from Cuba had been on the island before the incident began.

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16A coll

U.S. Will Take Only

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration on Thursday virtually ruled out any unilateral U.S. action to help the 10,000 Cubans packed onto the Peruvian Embassy grounds in Havana or to bring them into the United States.

Privately, administration officials sharply criticized the Latin American countries involved — primarily Peru and Venezuela — for what the United States believes is a slow response to the plight of the Cubans.

State Department spokesman David Passage indicated Thursday that while the United States is "concerned about the safety and welfare" of the Cubans, it hasn't changed its view that the situation is primarily one involving Peru and Cuba. Those countries, therefore, must bear the responsibility of resolving it, Passage said.

WHEN HE WAS asked if the administration is considering a special program, in

addition to normal immigration quotas, to allow the refugees to come to the United States, Passage replied:

"We have said that we are prepared to take a fair share of the refugees and to pay a fair share of the resettlement costs."

But he declined to say how many of the refugees would constitute a "fair share," and said the U.S. role would be only in support of actions taken by Peru and the other four Andean Pact nations.

Officials of those countries met in Lima to discuss a solution to the embassy situation.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, at the end of that session Thursday, said his country had agreed to accept 1,000 of the refugees, with the remainder to be accepted by Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and other, unnamed countries.

IT WASN'T CLEAR in Garcia's announcement, however, whether the United

'Fair Share' of Refugees

States had agreed to take away any of the refugees. Nor did he say whether the refugees would be taken into the Latin American countries permanently or only temporarily.

But Passage's carefully phrased statement that the United States would accept only its "fair share" of the refugees reflected a hardening feeling within the State Department that the Latin American countries directly involved should assume a larger share of the burden.

This attitude includes the belief that these countries are expecting the United States to bail them out of a situation created by their own strained relations with Cuba over access to their embassies in Havana.

The situation arose last weekend when Cuban President Fidel Castro reacted angrily to Peru's policy of granting sanctuary to any Cuban who made it into the embassy and seeking safe passage for him out of the country.

A CUBAN GUARD outside the Peruvian Embassy was killed when a group of Cubans crashed a stolen bus through the embassy gates to take advantage of the policy. Castro ordered the guards removed and said any Cuban who went to the embassy could leave the island.

In two days, about 10,000 persons responded to that invitation, packing the grounds and creating a humanitarian crisis for Peru and an international embarrassment for Castro.

Despite pressure on the State Department from Cuban-Americans to step in and accept the refugees, the administration has reacted cautiously, repeatedly saying that Peru and other Latin American countries must accept the lead responsibility.

It became increasingly clear Thursday that the State Department believes those countries haven't done enough to resolve the crisis.

"THIS IS A very real problem . . . that the world community just isn't facing up

to," a high ranking State Department official said.

"These are Latin American people in a Latin American country's embassy in the Latin American hemisphere," the official said with impatience. "Why aren't the nations of this hemisphere doing something about it?"

" . . . Uncle Sam cannot be the only solution to the world's refugee problems," the official said.

State Department sources have also noted that the Organization of American States, which includes all of the hemisphere's Spanish-speaking countries except Cuba, had been silent on the situation.

"Is it only the English-speaking countries that are expected to respond?" one exasperated official asked.

The developments appeared to support speculation that the administration would reject requests for emergency measures to let the Cuban refugees come quickly to the United States.

U.S. to take 'fair share' of refugees at embassy

HEATHER DEWAR
Miami News Reporter

Miami News (FH) cl 1 6A
11/21/80

The Rev. Vincente Concepcion looked out on the small crowd sitting in darkness on rain-soaked benches at the Bayfront Park bandshell. "We are here to pray for our brothers and sisters at the Peruvian embassy," he told the group of about 125 Miami Cubans, many waving Cuban flags or wearing black crepe armbands. "Our people need a miracle. We hope to make that miracle."

Concepcion, who organized the impromptu prayer meeting last night, said a sister in Havana had called him two days ago to tell him that her 13-year-old son and 15-year-old daughter were among the estimated 10,000 Cubans mobbing the Peruvian Embassy. He hopes his niece and nephew may eventually make their way to Miami via Lima.

There is a chance Concepcion may get his wish. The Carter administration yesterday softened its previously hard-line position on allowing large numbers of the refugees into this country.

"We are prepared to take a fair share of the refugees and to pay a fair share of the resettlement costs," State Department spokesman David Passage told reporters in Washington yesterday.

Until yesterday, officials had refused to say whether the United States would accept substantial numbers of the refugees. Spokesmen had said the State Department would consider visa applications from individual refugees who reached Lima. The visa application process can take up to six months.

Peruvian embassy employes had "registered" 6,300 of the estimated 10,000 Cuban refugees by this morning, but it was not known if it was an informal survey or the procedure needed to apply for visas to the United States and other nations.

Peruvian officials said a child inside the compound was wounded Wednesday when a Cuban soldier fired at the car of a would-be refugee trying to drive into the embassy compound.

Meanwhile, new offers to take refugees continued trickling in to the Peruvian Embassy in Washington. Canada and Puerto Rico tendered official offers, although neither specified how many they would take. Ecuadorian foreign minister Alfredo Paraja, president of the Andean Council, had said representatives of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela agreed to take in some of the refugees after an all-night emergency meeting in Lima yesterday.

Peruvian foreign minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia said Peru was prepared to receive 1,000 people. He also said offers of asylum had been made by countries outside the Andean Council, but he would not elaborate. The council said in a statement that Cuba was responsible for what had happened, but the rest of the world has an obligation to help the refugees.

One U.S. diplomat said administration officials were pleased by the Andean Council's decision. "Our offer (to accept some of the refugees) is intended to reassure the Andean Pact nations that we support their hemispheric efforts and we will help them solve this problem," the official said.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials said Costa Rica and Canada had offered to accept some exiles. In Ottawa, however, Canadian officials said the government has not yet made a decision.

Garcia said the Andean Group was working out details of the rescue effort with the UN high commissioner for refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

State Department officials said the refugees could be airlifted to Peru or some other Andean Council nation and housed temporarily in hotels or military bases

there. The U.S. and other nations would then help provide food, shelter and transportation, they said. If the Cuban government cooperates, the airlift could begin in a matter of days, one official said.

Meanwhile, South Florida Cubans continued to raise money for the rescue efforts. In Tampa, a fund-raising drive sponsored by WYOU, a Spanish-language radio station, collected \$27,000. WYOU news director Mario Quevedo said retirees on Social Security, children toting piggy banks and factory workers have donated amounts ranging from 50 cents to \$1,000.

The station launched the drive Tuesday to collect \$17,000 to pay for a full-page ad in the New York Times publicizing the plight of the masses seeking asylum at the embassy, Quevedo said. Within 24 hours, an estimated 14,000 people had donated \$18,000.

The station broadcast an appeal to stop the donations, but the money kept coming in. The extra cash will be used to help pay for getting the refugees out of Cuba or relocating them, Quevedo said.

Miami's Cuban community donated more than \$85,000 and 200 tons of food, clothes and medicine in a three-day relief drive sponsored by the Spanish-language station WQBA. A spokesman for the station said news director Jorge Hernandez flew to Lima yesterday to arrange to turn over the donations to relief organizers.

The Miami City Commission yesterday voted to open the city's fire stations as collection centers for donations. The commission praised the Miami Police Department for its restraint in handling the large crowds demonstrating in support of the embassy refugees. The commissioners said police showed great sensitivity in controlling the demonstrations without incident.

The local Cuban community was quiet yesterday, after four days of rallies, motorcades and demonstrations. At the sparsely attended Bayfront Park prayer meeting, anti-Castro activist Tony Cuesta was greeted with cheers as he stepped onto the platform to join the eight ministers. Cuesta, who lost a hand in 1966 when a bomb he was making exploded in his basement, responded with a wave of his arms.

Last night police reported the first act of anti-Castro violence since the chain of events in Havana began last weekend. Two men drove past the Caribe Travel Agency, 3238 NW 7th St., between 10 and 11 p.m. and tossed two "molotov cocktails" at the agency's front door, police said. One bottle shattered on the front steps and the other smashed the front door, starting a small fire inside. Damage to the agency which specializes in booking travelers to Cuba, was slight, said a son of owner Carlos Estrada.

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The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Julio Guzman and his three-year-old daughter, Karina, at Bayfront Park prayer service

(20/2)

Hesitation on refugees hit by Ferre, 2 city aides

*Mia News (FH) copy 6A
11 Apr 80*
BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and two other Latin city commissioners said they are disappointed with the Carter administration's hesitation in deciding how many of the 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana will be allowed to come to the United States.

The State Department says the United States will accept a "fair share" of the Cubans — but no decision has been made on how many eventually will be allowed to come here.

Ferre, who returned yesterday from Washington, where he met with President Carter and other administration officials, said "fair share" means "they are struggling with it . . . with the numbers."

He said he was disappointed the administration had not decided exactly what it is prepared to do. If the administration acts by today, Ferre said, he will be satisfied.

City Commissioner Armando Lacasa, who was in Washington with Ferre, and Commissioner Joe Carollo echoed the mayor's view.

"Time is of the essence," Lacasa said. The administration should have moved by now, he added.

He said the Carter administration lacked sensitivity for the plight of the Cubans at the embassy. Lacasa said he is disappointed because the administration had indicated a commitment to "human rights," but failed to live up to that — so far — in this situation.

"The administration should have moved by now," said Carollo, who added that he feared the administration might "bungle it."

Corollo was as critical of the President as he was of the Kennedy administration, which he said failed to give Cubans exiles proper support during the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

The situation at the embassy "amounts to a tragedy," Ferre said. Accounts out of Havana indicate that the masses are living in cramped and unsanitary conditions.

Ferre said, "How can we turn our backs on people in that kind of need?"

"The administration should have made a decision by today," Ferre said when he returned from Washington shortly before noon yesterday. "It is time now for . . . a firmer position."

Ferre said he understands that Carter also is grappling with the question of granting asylum to many Haitians in the United States. But that, he said, shouldn't prevent the administration from acting quickly to help the asylum-seekers. The mayor has said that Haitians who are already here should be allowed to stay.

In response to comments that the would-be refugees would strain the Miami community, Carollo said that they, like the hundreds of thousands of other Cubans in Miami and elsewhere, "will carry their own weight."

"The Cubans have proven they are not a burden," said Ferre.

He said the presence and accomplishments of Miami Cubans help account for the increase in import-exports, South American visitors and the accompanying boost in the economy.

Ferre said, however, that he is sure Carter's government will "not turn its back" on the Cubans at the embassy and will make a firm commitment to help them.

Peru has said it will accept 1,000 of the refugees. Four other Andean Pact nations — Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador — have said they will accept some. But the number was not known.

'Whatever I can do,' they

LESLEY VALDES
Miami News Reporter

Room 420 of the Ingraham Building is quiet as two employes of the Peruvian consulate talk in hushed tones.

One sound stands out against the quiet: ringing telephones. Two lines ring incessantly, almost nervously. It has been like this since Monday, when the siege began.

Vice consul Pedro Buitron brushes the jet-black hair from his forehead and lifts the receiver.

"Consular de Peru, buenas dias."

The calls are from Cubans. Most are thank-yous for aiding the 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian embassy in Havana. Some offer food. Some offer money.

"Lo que pueda hacer," they say — "Whatever I can do."

Many calls are emotional: women crying, men crying.

One man sobbed, "I have \$500 in the bank. Please take it to help them."

Over and over, Buitron explains that he can't take



Buitron

money, and assures the callers that everyone is being fed and cared for.

When he gets a free moment, which is rare, Buitron calls the Peruvian embassy in Washington. The consulate here has no Telex machine (similar to a teletype), so Buitron and Consul General Julio Balbuena stay in touch with Lima through the embassy in Washington.

Yesterday they were trying to keep tabs on the meeting in Lima of the foreign ministers from the five Andean Pact nations who were attempting to work out the details of the Cubans' impending exodus.

Buitron chooses his words cautiously — he must first speak to Balbuena, his boss, who is still out.

"Officially," Buitron says, "we know Peru will take 1,000 and Spain 1,000."

And he says it's "almost sure the United States will take some too."

Unofficially, he says, Germany, Italy and Argentina are expected to open their ports to the Cubans. Buitron does not want to comment on

this situation since the embassy in Washington must first "prepare a press release."



Balbuena

say at Peru consulate here

"Consular de Peru, buenas dias..." Still the phones ring. Now the calls are from Cubans who say they have U.S. visas ready for their relatives in Cuba. Can the consulate get these permits to Havana?

No, his office cannot get the visas to the Cubans now, but "you are very lucky to have these permits," Buitron says, returning to his native Spanish. "Thousands would like to have them."

Outside Buitron's office a few more people have entered to renew their U.S. registrations and apply for visas. Speaking softly, one Peruvian woman, who has lived in the States 14 years, says she is proud her country is helping the Cubans. "I am glad to be a Peruvian now," she says in halting English.

Another Peruvian woman in her 20s says: "Peru has too much trouble to take them."

Balbuena does not agree with that sentiment. "We have been giving problems to the world," he says, striding into his consulate at noon.

"It's time to shoulder some of the burden," says Balbuena, shedding his yellow jacket. His face shows the strain of another long session with few results.

He has come from a meeting with Luis Noya of Faucett Airlines. They are trying to airlift supplies to Cuba through the private Peruvian line. Having suc-

ceeded in getting a Peruvian entry permit, the two cannot yet wangle Cuba's approval for the plane to land.

"I was going to leave on Tuesday," Balbuena says.

Were it not for this emergency situation, he'd be comfortably surveying his new home — an Italian villa on the Plaza de la Vittoria in Genoa.

Sunday, suitcases packed, airline reservations for Wednesday in a safe place, Balbuena, the newly appointed chief of Peruvian Consulate Services in Genoa, joined his wife and some Cuban friends at the Casablanca Restaurant on Calle Ocho.

In fact, says the consul general, "I was eating croquetas on Sunday afternoon when 600 Cubans came in screaming the news. I spent the afternoon drinking and speculating with them, then went over to Cubanissima (radio station WQBA).

"We Latins tend to exaggerate things, you know, and I wanted to see for myself." Convinced, Balbuena went home to Key Biscayne and called his longtime friend Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

"Maurice, this thing is really serious," Balbuena told Ferre at 10 p.m.

Monday the charge d'affaires in Lima told Balbuena what he already knew. He wasn't going to Italy in two days, after all.



Cuban memorial march

*Mia Newb (FH)
Col 2 1A 11 Apr 80*

The Miami News - MAXINE USDAN

Walking between American and Cuban flags, a woman participates in a silent march down SW 8th Street in support of the refugees crowded into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The march yesterday capped days of rallies and demonstrations. As the United States eased its stance on accepting refugees, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre denounced Carter's hesitation. Other Cubans met to pray in Bayfront Park. Stories, 6A.

County task force to plan aid in case Cuban refugees come

Mia News (FH) 4A
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

11 Apr 80

County Manager Merrett Stierheim today set up a 12-member task force to figure out what Dade County should do if the estimated 10,000 Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana come here.

Stierheim also said it is vital that the federal government establish an over-all refugee policy.

"We continue to have refugee crises and the federal government has got to address this problem and needs to be much more clear on what it will do to absorb refugees," Stierheim said. "There has got to be a national policy."

The task force will be headed by one of his assistants, Tony Ojeda. Another member is Aida Levitan, director of Metro's office of Latin Affairs. She said the task force will work to answer these questions:

- ✓ Where do we house 3,000 to 10,000 refugees if they come here?
- ✓ How do we take care of their health needs?
- ✓ Where do they get employment?

Levitan said Metro will have to rely on federal financial help at least to take care of any medical needs the refugees might have.

⚡ **We continue to have refugee crises and the federal government has got to address this problem and needs to be much more clear on what it will do to absorb refugees . . . There has got to be a national policy**

Following up Stierheim's remarks, Assistant County Manager Dewey Knight said that this community has been responsive to receiving refugees. But Dade County, he said, is in a difficult position to try to meet the needs of new waves of refugees.

He said there is both a need for money and for planning before the refugees get here.

Stierheim hopes the task force will have some vital answers compiled prior to the County Commission meeting scheduled Tuesday. He'll ask the commission to establish some policy guidelines then.

Ferre calls opinion sampling on

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Mia News (FH) 6A
11 Apr 80

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre has criticized The Miami News for its People Line sampling in which readers were asked whether 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana should be welcomed to the United States. The callers were 3-1 against having the Cubans come here.

"Obviously, this is nothing more than an incitement to hate," said Ferre. "Now this is irresponsible journalism . . ."

"Who are the people that call up complaining about anything when there is an emotional issue? Obviously, it is the people who are affected or the people who are threatened," said Ferre in a 30-minute monologue at the city commission meeting yesterday.

"Now if The Miami News were acting responsibly,

I would understand that they would have a research firm go out and make a research or a poll, a scientific poll of public opinion. That I would not be happy with, but I would accept that because it would be scientific. But to open up a newspaper to hate emotions . . ."

" . . . When the Civil Rights Act came up, if you put it to the vote, I guarantee you the majority of this country would have probably voted it down."

In presenting the results of the survey, it was explained that The People Line is an informal and unscientific poll of callers to The Miami News, intended to give readers a chance to sound off about pressing local issues. Social scientists say that telephone phone-in polls, like presidential primaries, tend to reflect only the feelings of those who have strong opinions about an issue and not the whole community.

Ferre, who read portions of editorials that appeared

Cuban refugees irresponsible

in the Washington Post and Washington Star on the refugees at the embassy, also criticized editorials in both The Miami News and The Miami Herald, saying, "The local editorials yesterday and today . . . talk about the inconvenience of tied up traffic."

Ferre said, "I would hope as this thing develops over the next few days that this community will search its soul and ask itself a hard question: 'Has Miami benefited with the arrival of 500,000 Cuban refugees, economically, socially, culturally?'"

The answer, said Ferre: "In every sense of the word."

" . . . Political fear? What political fear? The Cuban community outside of this city, Hialeah and Sweetwater hasn't elected one person (Cuban). No one to the Legislature, to the school board, to the county commission, to anything."

Ferre likened the concern Miami's Cubans have over the amnesty-seekers to the same outpouring of sentiment Americans have shown for the 50 people being held hostage in Iran.

And some of the Cubans at the embassy in Havana "have been in jail for 20 years without due process, without going to court, strictly because they happen to have a different political philosophy," Ferre added.

He said the resurgence of Miami as a business center is largely due to the Cuban influx.

"There are 140,000 people that are today, in this community, working in the export and foreign commerce business that were not working in that business 10 or 15 years ago," Ferre said. "And that is due to the influx of Cubans and other refugees, if you will. That's what has made Miami a major center for international commerce."

Salvador Consul Involved In Gun Smuggling Case

Mue Her (F) 695 1B 11 Apr 80

armed

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

The Miami-based consul general for El Salvador tried to smuggle weapons into his embattled homeland but avoided arrest when a question of diplomatic immunity arose, a U.S. Customs agent said Thursday.

Two other El Salvador nationals — one an Army major, the other a director of the nation's telephone system — were arrested. Ramon Martinez, a career diplomat who has been consul general in Miami for about a year, went free, though he did not leave the United States.

The three allegedly tried to ship 50 riot shotguns, 43 rifles, 15,800 rounds of ammunition and such "military items" as bulletproof vests to the Central American country without an export license.

"We couldn't arrest Martinez because there was a question of diplomatic immunity," said special Customs agent Edward Mederos, who trailed the three from the Tamiami Gun Shop to Miami International Airport.

Mederos said it has since been determined that Martinez has no immunity. Foreign consuls must apply to the State Department for diplomatic immunity and are not automatically granted it, he said.

"What happens to him now is up to the State Department. The investigation is continuing," Mederos said. A State Department spokesman in Washington declined comment, saying he had been provided only with "second-hand information about a problem with the El

Salvador consul."

Mederos said Martinez, Luis Mendez and Dionisio Machuca were spotted loading "several heavy boxes" into a truck outside the gun shop Wednesday.

At the airport, they tried to check the boxes through as baggage on a Taca Airlines flight to El Salvador, he said. They told ticket agents the boxes contained auto parts, he said.

WHEN questioned by Customs agents, "Machuca stated that there were firearms and ammunition contained in the boxes," Mederos said. "He also replied that they did not have a U.S. State Department license for export."

This week it was revealed that El Salvador authorities were trying to crack down on gun law violations in an effort to control political violence. Leftists are trying to establish a Marxist government and are under attack by members of the right. Both groups are heavily armed.

An archbishop was assassinated in the country two weeks ago.

In federal court Thursday, U.S. Magistrate Herbert Shaprio set \$50,000 bond on each of the two men.

"The court would like a cable coming from your government to our government stating that the government in El Salvador will vouch for the appearance of each of the defendants in U.S. courts," Shapiro said. He ordered Mendez and Machuca held until the cable arrived.

Mue Her (F) 2B Census Needs col 6 11 Apr 80 Hispanics as Enumerators

The Census Bureau in South Florida needs more Hispanics to work as enumerators next week, when census-takers go knocking on the doors of households that have not returned their forms.

Forms in English for the 1980 census were mailed at the end of March to all known households. In neighborhoods where Spanish is spoken, a high proportion of the forms are not being filled out and returned, census supervisors said Thursday.

Persons in households that do not return a form by Monday must be counted by enumerators, workers hired temporarily to help with the census.

"We need enumerators desperately," said Peter Kouchalakos, head of the bureau's southern regional office, 701 SW 27th Ave. It will need up to 300 more by next week, Kouchalakos said.

At the central office, 6112 NW Seventh Ave., up to 400 census-takers will be needed, deputy director Willy Gort said. Joe Amstell, director of the northern office at 7880 Biscayne Blvd., said he will need up to 200.

"We guarantee we will give people a job within four hours if they pass the test," Amstell said. The test consists of 54 questions, of which at least 20 must be answered correctly. The job pays a minimum of \$4 an hour.

Cuba May Let U.S. Hijacker Go to a Moslem Country

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

HAVANA — The man who hijacked an American Airlines jet to Cuba said Thursday he acted to escape racial and religious persecution in the United States, the official Cuban news agency reported.

A Cuban government broadcast said the hijacker expressed a desire to leave Cuba for a Moslem country, and that he would be allowed to do so.

The news agency, Prensa Latina identified the gunman as Gerald Leland Merity, 35, originally of Minneapolis, and said he dropped out of dental school at the University of San Francisco last year.

The University of San Francisco has no dental school, but the University of California-San Francisco confirmed that a man by that name attended the university from the fall of 1977 until January 1980, when he dropped out.

Prensa Latina said Merity was a converted Moslem who uses the name Muhammad Jalal Deen Akbar.

IF HE is permitted to leave the island and go wherever he wants, it would mark the first time since hijackings to Cuba began more than a decade ago that Cuba hasn't prosecuted the hijacker, the State Department said in Washington.

However, State Department officials said late Thursday they had received assurances from Havana that the hijacker would be prosecuted.

Michael Kozak, a legal affairs specialist for the State Department, noted that an executive agreement between the United States and Cuba requiring each country to prosecute hijackers lapsed in April 1977 at the Cuban government's request.

Nevertheless, the Cubans have continued to abide by its terms, Kozak said, although their motive in doing so may be less to cooperate with the United States than to discourage air piracy.

"Cuba didn't want to become a haven for crazies," Kozak said.

STATE DEPARTMENT sources said that if this latest hijacker is released, it could be seen as an attempt by Cuba to "tweak us."



THE OFFICIAL Cuban newspaper published this photo of the alleged hijacker and identified him as Gerald Merity, an American.

Cuban President Fidel Castro has been complaining for years that it appears unfair that he prosecutes hijackers while the United States has never been able to successfully prosecute a Cuban boat hijacker.

"But in this case," one State Department official said, "it could just be his way of showing to the world that there are people who want to come into Cuba just as much as there are people who want to get out."

Prensa Latina quoted Merity as saying, "In the United States, slavery formally ended a little more

than 100 years ago, but it continues informally. Until a short time ago, we blacks had to struggle against the Ku Klux Klan, but now we have to do it against the police that accost us, and against the Nazi Party."

An FBI source in Miami said that,

aboard the Boeing 727 during the 10-hour hijacking from Ontario, Calif., to Havana on Wednesday, the grimy-clad gunman "behaved more like a criminal fugitive than a political fugitive."

"Political terrorists generally are verbose and spend the time telling their hostages of their resentment and their reasons for their action," the source said. "This man said nothing at all."

The FBI prepared composite sketches of the hijacker in an effort to identify him.

THE GUNMAN leaped a fence at Ontario International Airport near Los Angeles on Wednesday morning. He entered the door of the plane being readied for a flight to Chicago, held a .45-caliber pistol to the head of a flight attendant and demanded to be taken to Havana.

The plane and its crew of seven made a refueling stop at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport and then flew directly to Havana's Jose Marti Airport. The plane was allowed to return to Miami Wednesday night.

It was the second hijacking to Cuba this year. On Jan. 25, a Delta Airlines plane from Atlanta was forced to fly to Havana by a man later identified as Samuel Alden Ingram. Ingram remains in Cuba.

This article was compiled from reports by Tom Fiedler of The Herald's Washington bureau and by United Press International.

Matos nephew a refugee at embassy

11 Apr 80
Col 4. 1A

Mia News (FH)

- Miami task force to plan for new Cubans, 4A
- U.S. eases stance on refugees, 6A

ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporter

Of the 10,000 Cuban refugees holed up at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, only one name is known with certainty — Jorge Narciso Matos, nephew of Huber Matos, the famed Cuban exile who came to Miami last November after serving 20 years in a Cuban prison.

"We found out when another cousin of ours called to let us know Jorge had rushed to the embassy," said Matos' daughter, Carmela. "We've been very worried because we don't have any information on how he's doing."

Jorge Matos, 28, was scheduled to leave for Costa Rica from Cuba last October when Huber Matos was freed after serving a term for "treason." Huber Matos once was second in command in Castro's rebel army. Two other nephews and a brother of Huber Matos also were told they would be allowed to leave last year, but they still are awaiting their exit visas.

"The day I was released, the Cuban government promised me that all my family — my three nephews and my brother Rogelio and his family — would be allowed to leave for Costa Rica as soon as their passports

See MATOS, 4A

Mia News (FH) Col 2. 2A 11 Apr 80
Convention bomb plot indicated

Diagrams of Madison Square Garden, the site of this summer's Democratic National Convention, were reported found in a Jersey City apartment where reputed Puerto Rican terrorist leader Carlos Torres is believed to have lived. An federal official said investigators also found bomb components. FBI agents in New Jersey declined comment, but agents in Chicago said the FALN terrorists may have been plotting to bomb the Democratic convention in August and perhaps the Republican convention in Detroit in July.

MATOS, from 1A Mia News (FH) Col 3 4A 11 Apr 80

were ready," Huber Matos said today. "Now we're still waiting."

Matos said the family thinks Jorge Matos made a dash for the embassy because "life in Cuba was getting impossible for him." He was being harassed by Cuban government officials, he said, because he was a Matos and because he was leaving the country.

The younger Matos was imprisoned twice during his service in the Cuban army "to bother the family," Huber Matos said.

Jorge Matos' family lives in Elizabeth, N.J. "I'm sure that he thought they would never permit him to leave the country and come here; this was probably his only chance," Matos said.

Matos said his concern is not only for his nephew, but also for the thousands of other Cuban refugees jamming the embassy.

"Each of those 10,000 people has a right to freedom and to life," he said.

However, when the Cuban government veered towards Communism, the former school teacher sent Castro a letter resigning from his post. Castro flew to Camaguey province and sent troops to arrest Huber Matos. He accused Matos of inciting a rebellion against the new revolution. Matos' mock trial became a cause celebre as Castro, who was both prosecutor and witness, harangued the audience for eight hours, denying that his new government was a Communist regime.

Although Castro sought the death penalty, the court sentenced Matos to 20 years.

Matos served that sentence — to the hour — and was released last October 21. After spending several days in Costa Rica with his son Huber Jr., he flew into Miami Nov. 4 to a hero's welcome.

Sharing the refugee load

Mia News (FH) col 107 11 Apr 80
The humanitarian decision by Peru and several other Andean nations to accept thousands of dissident Cubans now jammed in the Peruvian embassy in Havana provides a welcome reprieve for South Florida, which already hosts tens of thousands of the Caribbean's political and economic refugees — Haitian and Nicaraguan as well as Cuban.

Had the Andean nations rejected the fervent cry for freedom, most of the 10,000 Cubans probably would have wound up in Miami immediately. As it is, many no doubt will come to Dade County eventually because they have families here.

When considering the turbulent history of many Caribbean nations — some economically destitute, others with repressive governments — it is important to recognize that refugees spawned by poverty and oppression bear a decided similarity to earlier American immigrants. Both groups have refused to succumb to numbing, hopeless oppression.

Earlier immigrants, however, came to a nation. The Caribbean's refugees, for the most part, come to a county — Dade. And today's Cuban, Haitian and Nicaraguan refugees tomorrow easily could be joined by others — maybe from the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, El Salvador, Jamaica . . .

There are limits to how many refugees South Florida can sustain — how many children the school system can educate; how much pressure a fragile environment can tolerate; how many hungry mouths taxpayers can feed; how many jobs even a healthy economy can provide.

Certainly Dade County should remain a port of entry for the Caribbean's tempest-tossed, but it cannot be a permanent berth.

It has been a federal decision to accept refugees from the south — and Dade County has borne the burden admirably, even with pride. It is time now, however, for Washington to accept additional responsibility — and that necessitates more job-training, housing and welfare funds — even a relocation plan.

Neither this community nor any American community should be allowed to become the Hong Kong of the Occident.

Use of Journalists *Mia Her (F) col 17D* OK When Vital, *11 Apr 80* CIA's Turner Says

From Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — CIA Director Stansfield Turner said Thursday that the agency will use American journalists — as well as academics and members of religious orders — in covert operations “when it is vitally important to the nation.”

During an appearance before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Turner said he fails to understand why the U.S. press labors “under the assumption that if you accept an assignment from me for your country, you have somehow lost your freedom.”

“If you slant the news because you are on our payroll, that's bad . . . but it is your choice whether a relationship with us, providing information to us, somehow profanes your work,” he said.

“I am sorry, but I don't understand the connection you make between serving your country and being free. You can do both,” Turner told the editors.

Eugene Patterson, editor of The St. Petersburg Times, responded, “With due respect, I observe a failure of perception either on the part of you or on the part of us. I, for one, will attempt to elaborate on

this in the pages of the St. Petersburg Times.”

PATTERSON, New York Times executive editor Abe Rosenthal and others complained that even the remote possibility of CIA connections makes it difficult for American foreign correspondents to operate overseas.

Turner stressed the need for independence by journalists, academics and clerics.

He said he nevertheless acted three years ago to change the rule set by former CIA Director George Bush forbidding use of members of those three communities for covert operations.

“We recognize . . . there may be unusual circumstances in which an individual who is also a member of one of those professions may be uniquely placed to serve his country in a very difficult circumstance,” Turner said.

“Therefore we have established a firm rule that there will be no covert use of members of those professions without a specific exception by the director of central intelligence — myself.”

“In short,” Turner added, “we have taken very firm steps to preserve the separation between those professions and ours, and yet we have let the country and you have the opportunity — when it is vitally important to this nation — to use your professions” for intelligence operations.



TURNER

Freedom's Mia Her (F) call Not Won By War

11 Apr 80

HOMETOWN BLUES: I woke up the other morning with the definite and depressing feeling that I don't understand Miami as well as I thought I did. In the years I've lived here, there haven't been any demonstrations like the ones that happened earlier this week. And I had assumed, wrongly, as it turns out, that there wouldn't be any in which thousands of people paraded down the streets chanting, "War, War!"

If I were forced to flee from my homeland, I would never forget it nor forgive those who had made me go. But I don't like warmongering in any form. I wouldn't like it if it were thousands of upstanding, God-fearing Anglos from Kendall marching down South Dixie Highway, and I don't like it when it's thousands of upstanding, God-fearing Cubans marching down Calle Ocho. I say that as one who marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., on several occasions against the Vietnam War. I say that as a reporter who covered the guerrilla-style attempt by hardcore anti-war activists to shut down D.C. back in '71. I thought about that Washington fiasco, which snarled traffic and disrupted the life of the city for a day, when a lawyer friend of mine here called from his Flagler Street office late Monday afternoon and held his phone receiver to the window so that I could hear the din. He said the honking had been going on for hours. What, he wondered, were they trying to prove?

There are thousands — no, millions — of Americans who support the attempt of those beleaguered Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy to flee, of course. I do, too, and if they ever get to Miami, which seems a likely destination, I'll contribute a few dollars, some food and blankets. But their plight won't be helped by anyone running up and down the streets of Miami screaming for war. The Statue of Liberty holds a lamp, not an M16 rifle.

2-B

THE MIAMI HERALD Friday, April 11, 1980

Ex-Cop Played Middle

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

A former Miami policeman described Thursday in a Miami courtroom his role as a money middleman in an \$8.7-million Cuban coffee swindle.

Robert Erwin Gayle said he was hired by two men who are facing fraud charges in Canada to collect \$800,000 of the coffee money from former Miami attorney Peter F. Paul.

Gayle said he was hired by Karl F. Fessler, a 35-year-old German national who lived in Miami, and Gilbert L. McDonald of Coconut Grove. Fessler and McDonald are in jail in Canada awaiting trial on fraud charges.

MCDONALD and Fessler claimed that Paul owed them \$800,000 from the coffee swindle, Gayle said.

Gayle was testifying as a Canadian prosecution witness Thursday at a hearing in Miami. Gayle has refused to testify in Canada. His testimony will be read to a jury at the trial of Fessler and McDonald.

The two men are charged with collecting the \$8.7 million from Cuba, through a Toronto bank. A Cuban government export firm never received the coffee.

Paul has pleaded guilty in federal court in Miami to a wire fraud charge and has testified about his role in the scheme.

Gayle said he met several times with Paul about the \$800,000 and that Paul promised money from a bank

man in Coffee Swindle

account in Panama. Paul claimed the debt was \$700,000, not \$800,000, Gayle said.

In late 1978, Gayle said he was handed a \$500,000 cashier's check by former Miami police officer Art Castro.

CASTRO WAS working as a bodyguard for Paul. The check was payable to "Bob Gale."

Gayle said he refused to endorse the check for Fessler and McDonald. "I was a police officer," Gayle said. "I thought that might be kind of hard to explain."

Gayle later resigned from the Miami Police Department after FBI agents asked to question him about the coffee swindle.

Gayle said he traveled to Panama with Castro to

cash the check. The former policeman said the money — a \$400,000 check and \$100,000 in cash — was passed to a business associate of Fessler and McDonald in a rented car outside a bank in Panama.

Paul has testified that Gayle took \$600,000 from the Panama bank and that the former policeman kept \$100,000.

"I definitely wouldn't agree with that," Gayle said Thursday. Gayle said he received \$1,000 to \$1,500 for the trip to Panama plus a \$5,000 finder's fee.

Gayle revealed, for the first time, that a federal grand jury investigated the coffee scheme in January 1979. The grand jury returned no coffee swindle indictments.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mia Her (F) col 3 12 Apr 80 6A

Cubans and the Embassy Affair

To The Editor:

It was a very moving experience for me, as a human being and as a Cuban-born United States citizen, to observe the moral and material support expressed by our community for the Cuban refugees in Havana.

The actual rush on the Peruvian Embassy by those seeking a sanctuary shows, in very dramatic terms, the oppression and frustration of the Cuban populace. These people, who have been indoctrinated into fearing the Communist regime, are risking their lives for the possibility of freedom. This should convince us, who view the situation from the outside, that the conditions and human-rights violations are unbearable — and that Castro's calculated propaganda of a unified republic is a farce.

The response of the Miami community (which eats regularly, reads uncensored press, and takes both for granted) shows, if nothing else, that there is still much human concern for those who are not as fortunate. It would have been very easy to sit back and watch.

JOSE SIRVEN
Miami

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

At some point, a miracle will happen. We will have a clear-thinking and courageous politician who will say "Enough" to all refugees from whatever country.

He will put the welfare of his constituents first, and he will get the votes of a vast group of silent Americans who have had it up to here with noisy demonstrators who didn't have the guts to stay in their own country and defy their government.

M. DAVIS
Miami

★ ★

down our streets, wasting gas during this energy crunch and driving law-abiding citizens to distraction with their relentless display of outright idiocy.

How much longer are we

★ ★

To The Editor:

We stand in sympathy with the 10,000 Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and extend our hands in whatever fashion we can to help these would-be escapees from the realm of the Soviet puppet Castro.

Vive liberte.

BOB PICKARD
Commander,
Post 243

Jewish War Veterans

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

As an Anglo native of Miami, who had concerns about the mass exodus of Cuban exiles to this community, I'm angry and dismayed at the behavior of our Latin citizens during the past few days.

Behaving as if they were still in Havana, Cubans blocked exit ramps, stopped traffic, and generally harassed people trying to continue on their business. This display of incredible power, if it gets out of hand, could bode ill for the Anglos in Dade County.

LYNN MORRIS
Key Biscayne

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

Fidel Castro sold his soul to the devil. He realizes now that the price was too high. He must have been trying to tell the world something by withdrawing his guards from the Peruvian embassy.

SAMUEL BRINEN
Plantation

★ ★

going to allow this childish, meaningless type of protest to degrade our city and give it a reputation it really doesn't deserve? The city fathers should put a lid on any further protest

of this sort and even go so far as to recommend an "anti-horn" ordinance for all of our "Magic City." And the sooner, the better.

R.J. WYCE
Miami

★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

Is the sudden surge of Cubans being allowed visas to leave Cuba a sign that the Russians are coming? Does Cuba want the undesirables (anti-Communists) out to make room for the Russian military, engineers, etc., to set up a strong military base in the Caribbean?

MRS. N. TRON
Miami Beach

To The Editor:

The embassy takeover in Cuba is a good example to the entire world of how desperate people are under a Communist regime that they are willing to die seeking freedom from 21 years of oppression.

President Carter is a big preacher of human rights. To accept some of these people would be the most humanistic thing anyone can do.

ANA L. TAPIA
Miami

★ ★

To The Editor:

Never in the 35 years I have lived here in the beautiful city of Miami has our quiet, peaceful, and relaxed atmosphere been subjected to such a disgusting, distasteful, and degrading insult as the protesting Cubans unleashed on it April 7.

Beginning early in the morning, the city was overwhelmed by a constant din of auto horns, blown by people obviously inconsiderate of those who need the quiet, restful aura of our lovely residential areas. Stupid drivers, politically motivated, rode up and

To The Editor:

I was awakened from a sound sleep at 4 a.m. April 7 by what seemed to be a million Cubans honking their horns and yelling like banshees for what was supposed to be a cause.

When they act like they own the world, I can only regret the day this country ever allowed the Cubans to enter. Why weren't they arrested for disturbing the peace, as any other resident would have been?

K. COLOMBO
Miami

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

Cuban government pronouncements have variously described the Cubans who sought asylum in Havana's Peruvian Embassy as delinquents, anti-socials, homosexuals, dope addicts, vagrants, and bums.

Whom do they think they're kidding?

Anyone in his right mind could tell that the asylum seekers simply must be "insane." Why else would they want to leave Castro's island paradise? After all, one only need look to Siberian "mental institutions" for any number of examples of insanity as manifested by dissent against the paradise of Castro's Soviet partners.

DAVID GOLDMAN
North Miami

★ ★ ★

EDITORIALS

Mac Hu (F) col)

'Havana 10,000' Open Door To Hemispheric Cooperation

IN MIAMI, the big question about the Havana 10,000 is whether they can or should be brought to the United States and in particular to South Florida. Because that's such an emotional subject for local discussion, it obscures the implications of the refugees at the Peruvian embassy being accepted by Peru and the other Andean Pact nations — Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Until the crisis at the Peruvian embassy, it had seemed that the entire hemisphere was tilting toward Fidel Castro's brand of "nonalignment." In stark contrast, the United States seemed to be increasingly isolated from its neighbors.

Suddenly, a countercurrent is running. The Andean Pact nations have been quite cordial to Castro and have cooperated with his efforts to break the U.S. economic boycott of Cuba. For those nations now to embarrass Havana by embracing the refugees is a significant development. The stampede to the embassy and the sympathetic reaction it stirred among Peru and its neighbors could become a major breakthrough in hemispheric relations for the United States.

The Carter Administration, by emphasizing human rights and getting out of the dictator-protection business in Nicaragua and elsewhere, has sent clear signals to the Caribbean and South America. The message is that the United States welcomes needed social change, but will not ignore the human-rights violations of the Communist regime in Cuba.

Now it seems that some Latin American nations are listening to conscience instead of historic resentments. Free to assert their own independence from the United States and develop their own po-

litical structures without interference from the north, they also can reject Castro's leadership when human decency demands such rejection. That's a very pleasing development for anyone in the United States who wants this country to be accepted as an influential partner — not an intrusive exploiter — among its neighbors.

This seems to be a perfect setting in which the United States can act *in concert* with its hemispheric neighbors to help relocate the embassy refugees. The Organization of American States should be goaded out of its timid silence on the issue, and the U.N. Commission on Refugees should be encouraged to intensify its efforts to break the human logjam.

Certainly alleviating the increasingly dangerous conditions at the mobbed Peruvian embassy must be the top priority. But it would be a mistake for Washington arrogantly to act as though it had a monopoly on humanitarian concern among the capitals of this hemisphere. Peru and its sister nations are acting responsibly — in contrast to the Castro actions that precipitated the crisis.

Every nation, and every multilateral organization in the hemisphere should be leaning on Castro to accept the offer of the U.N. Commission on Refugees to help evacuate the Havana 10,000 to the various countries that have agreed to accept them.

Some of the Havana 10,000 would be welcome in Miami after appropriate processing. But even more welcome is the emergence of a multinational sense of responsibility for the refugees and the implicit recognition it carries of the failure of Castro's revolution.

How many?

(FH) col 3

Cubans here ask feds what refugee quota will be

ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporter

A Cuban exile group is threatening to paralyze all Cuban business activities tonight at midnight if the U.S. State Department hasn't made a firm decision on how many Cubans to accept from among the 10,000 jamming the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

This, however, may not be necessary. A State Department official told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the White House may decide to admit as many as 3,500 Cubans. Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) said the U.S. is thinking in terms of 2,000 to 5,000.

"We've already had several numbers thrown around, nothing concrete, but they're numbers we're considering," a State Department source said.

Stone said he had been in touch with State Department officials "who have assured me that no less than 2,000 and up to 5,000 Cubans will probably be accepted." This, he said, would be in addition to more than 7,000 former political prisoners and relatives who are scheduled to arrive within this year.

Stone said these numbers were not official but probably indicated a future White House decision. This is the latest change in the U.S. policy that last weekend said the Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana were a Peruvian-Cuban problem.

Humberto Lopez Sr., of a Cuban exile group called the Committee to Aid Cuban Political Prisoners, said he hopes to avoid declaring Miami "a dead city," asking all Cuban exiles to stop working or doing business.

"We are grateful to the United States," Lopez said. "But if the U.S. government has not made a statement on the number of refugees they plan to take by midnight, we will declare Miami a dead city. We will close down the Cuban community. Despair cannot wait."

Cuban exiles here continued marches and masses yesterday in support of the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy. They rallied around SW 8th Street and 27th Avenue, where 35 Cuban youths were on a hunger strike, and at the parking lot of Westland Mall in Hialeah.

Another march, called "An Appointment of Honor," is being planned by former Cuban political prisoners for today at 4 p.m. starting at Calle Ocho.

Thousands of Hispanics around the country were sending the White House telegrams that said: "Dignity for America demands saving the 10,000 Cubans in search of liberty." The mailgram campaign was initiated by SIN, the Spanish-language television network which has 42 stations throughout the country, including Channel 23 in Dade.

"The response is heavy, quite heavy," said White House press spokesman Jim Purks in reference to the mailgrams.

Peru appeared to be still waiting for a response from the Castro government about evacuating the Cubans. The Cuban government, which has turned down UN help in relocating thousands of Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, said yesterday that for the time being "the problem is a bilateral one" with Peru.

Diplomatic sources said no evacuation was possible until Peru and Cuba agreed on the

means of carrying it out. One of the questions being discussed is whether the refugees will be free to travel directly to any country that accepts them or if they must go to Peru first.

Cuba has demonstrated its reluctance to let other countries or international organizations get involved. It first rejected help from the Red Cross and then Thursday turned down an offer from the UN High Commissioner on Refugees to help resettle the Cubans in other countries.

The Andean Council, which has been meeting since Wednesday, said it would help organize the evacuation. Peru offered to take 1,000 refugees and said the other members of the council, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, would make individual announcements on their participation.

None of the countries that signed the statement at the Andean Council meeting has formally offered asylum. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said several countries have said they will accept refugees, but that the only formal offer came from Spain, which said it could take 500.

West Germany is prepared to accept refugees, the Bonn Foreign Ministry said yesterday, but it was not clear whether a formal offer had been made.

In the meantime, individual citizens from the Cuban exile community are still appealing for help from foreign leaders. Three Miami exiles — Eduardo Paz, Sixto Arce and Mario Perdomo — left for Washington yesterday to visit the embassies of third-world countries in an effort "to generate support for an armed struggle against Castro."

Let's Put Out Welcome Mat

Mrs. Her (F) Col 1 1B 12 Jan 80

It was bound to happen. With Miami the second-largest Cuban city anywhere in terms of population, the issue of the thousands crowded into the Peruvian embassy in Havana was bound to become a local issue.

I am not referring to the feeling expressed by Cubans in Miami during the impassioned demonstrations. I mean that the issue of what's happening in Havana has touched all segments of the community — Cuban, black and Anglo.

What has surfaced is a mixed bag, to be sure. Love, prejudice, understanding, hatred, empathy, ignorance and, most of all, confusion have been expressed from all sides.

THE UNDERCURRENT of thought among some non-Cubans is

what the Cubans should understand what Miami has done enough for them, that it has taken in half a million and that's enough.

These feelings are not a consensus by any means. And they are by no means new. In 1960, when I first arrived in Miami with one suitcase and \$5, this town was full of the 'that's enough' attitude.

"My God, what are we going to do with all of these destitute Cubans, and they don't even speak English" went the arguments back then. Yes, life changes a great deal, and, then again, it changes not at all.

Whatever feelings one has about this — and tolerance, open-mindedness and deep-down common sense have a great deal to do with it — I



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

think this community has had a passionate love affair with its Cubans for the past 20 years.

I know it gets tense at times, but who cares for a dull affair anyway? You don't understand what Cubans say half the time? Well, in love, like in life, words are not everything.

MIAMI HAS done a lot for its Cuban community, and the city has

for New Refugees

at the same time flourished with the international exuberance and hopes for the future that no one would have dared predict in 1960. This has to mean something at a moment like this.

That is why I think this community has a moral and historical obligation to put out its welcome mat.

Because those thousands of Cuban families — including men, women, even newborn babies — have risked their lives in a desperate pursuit for freedom that earlier exiles found on these shores.

The link that stretches over the Florida Straits from *Calle Ocho* in Little Havana to Fifth Avenue in Miramar, Cuba — which this week erupted from love and compassion felt by Miami exiles — is a bond as

strong as the one other peoples have experienced in their own exodus from their homelands.

Whatever role South Florida eventually plays in this drama, it need not fear that a tidal wave of destitute people will swamp the housing market, overrun the public schools and panhandle on Flagler Street. It hasn't happened with half a million and will not happen with 10,000.

Many could and would want to resettle elsewhere throughout the United States. But we could absorb many. What we cannot afford to do is to turn our backs on them.

It would be cruel and mean. And this is a city built on hope and dreams.

Miami's Cubans carry refugee fight to Peru

Miami News (FH) col 2 1A 12/22/80

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

LIMA, Peru — Miami's Cubans carried their message to Castro's Cubans here last night, but wound up telling it to the Peruvian cops instead.

As a Miami News reporter and photographer watched, two Miami Cuban exile leaders pounded on the doors of the Cuban Embassy here and rang the intercom demanding to talk with persons inside.

"We are your friends. We want to talk to you," yelled Manuel Antonio de Varona, leader of a coalition of Cuban exile groups. "Do you know there are 10,000 of your brothers inside the (Peruvian) embassy in Havana?"

Varona and Jorge Luis Hernandez, news director of Miami radio station WQBA, pressed their efforts over the protests of a Peruvian security guard.

From inside the building, a reply finally came, barely audible over the barking of watchdogs. "Yes," a voice said. "But we don't know anything. Go away."

A few minutes later, six Peruvian police officers arrived, and detained the two exile leaders and the Miami News team for about a half-hour of questioning.

The officers said that for security reasons since the crisis in Cuba, the Peruvian government has prohibited the public from approaching the Cuban Embassy here.

They demanded the film that Miami News chief photographer Charles Trainor had been shooting of Varona and Hernandez, and the Peruvian security guard, at the embassy doors. Trainor handed the officers a roll of film.

A short time later the policemen seemed satisfied, and told the four detainees they could leave. And they gave Trainor back the roll of film. It was a blank roll, anyway, not the one he had been using.

"You see how terribly scared they are," Varona said of the people inside the embassy.

The incident followed two days of talks involving Varona, other exile leaders and Peruvian authorities.

Varona said that according to his private talks with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, no one knows when or

See LIMA, 7A

LIMA, from 1A *col 3*

Mla News (FN) 12 apr 80 TA

how the 10,800 Cubans seeking asylum may be allowed to leave. But he said he believes the first to be released will be the 1,000 that Peru has promised to accept. He and other Cuban exile leaders have been trying to lay the groundwork for helping the Cubans when they arrive in Lima.

"The government of Peru said yesterday that they and the governments of the Andean Pact nations have decided that the International Commission for European Migration should be the group to evacuate those at the embassy. That is now a decision for Castro," Varona said.

He and Dr. Enrique Huertas, president of the Miami-based Cuban Medical Association, late last night concluded negotiations with a Peruvian group to insure that Miami's help will get to the Cubans evacuated to Lima. The Peruvian Federation of Doctors, which represents 65 per cent of Peruvian physicians, will look after Miami's interests in distributing a share of the \$138,000 and 220 tons of food collected in Miami so far.

"They are our guarantee that our money and our aid will be correctly distributed," Huertas said. "I'm very happy with our choice, not just because this is a prestigious and respectable group, but because we prefer to focus on humanitarian channels. The first thing they will need is consideration of their health."

Other members of the Junta Patriótica Cubana in Miami will negotiate similar agreements with professional or civic groups in the other countries that accept Cuban exiles.

"We estimate that 40 per cent will need medical help for at least one week, particularly the children, the ill, and those with problems like diabetes," said Huertas. "The longer they stay, the more critical the situation will be."

Doctors believe a substantial number of those inside the Peruvian Embassy are suffering from dehydration, malnutrition, vitamin deficiencies, circulatory ailments and high blood pressure. Six Cuban doctors who went to the embassy seeking asylum are treating the ill, Huertas said. There are at least seven pregnant women in the group, he said.

"Peruvian diplomatic officials in the embassy in Havana have concluded the number of Cubans there is about 10,800, predominantly young," said Peruvian foreign minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia. He said most are professionals, skilled

We estimate that 40 per cent will need medical help for at least one week, particularly the children. . .

workers, students, women and children.

Spirits inside the embassy are "bordering on hysteria" and an outbreak of violence is feared, according to a report by Agence France Presse which was published in Lima yesterday. Castro supporters are rumored to have infiltrated the embassy and "any spark of panic will ignite a stampede," the French news agency reported.

The Cuban government's offer of safe conduct from the embassy to the refugees' homes and back was ignored by all but 3,000, the agency reported, because most of the embassy occupants were afraid the safe-conduct would not be honored. Many were afraid they would end up in jail if they left the embassy grounds, according to the story from Havana.

Some Cubans inside the embassy have reportedly rejected boxes of food because they feel they should not accept anything from Castro's government. Only milk provided by the Cuban authorities for the children in the compound has been accepted with goodwill.

Peruvian officials refused yesterday to say when the airlift of the embassy refugees might begin or where the thousands of asylum-seekers might be taken.

Argentine officials have decided that "lamentably" their country will not send food or medicine to Havana because Castro will not accept it, according to a brief statement released yesterday by Jorge Morelly Pando, the Peruvian ambassador to Argentina.

Pando met yesterday with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor. He said the foreign minister told him the Argentine government will study other ways of helping. Pando did not say whether the Argentines have agreed to resettling any of the refugees in their country.

Cuban papers note Navy's 'war' plans

The New York Times News Service

HAVANA — With banner headlines and a front-page article outlined in red, the Cuban government took note yesterday of the coincidence of stepped-up military action by the United States in the Caribbean and the developments at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies here.

The Cubans took note of Solid Shield-80, an operation of more than 20,000 men, 42 ships and 350 airplanes that is to be directed in the coming month by President Carter's emergency task force in Key West.

The maneuvers, the Cubans said, will begin May 8 and will include the landing of 2,000 Marines at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba and the air transport of 1,200 troops to that base.

"These maneuvers," the government paper said, "coincide with the provocations against Cuba at the embassies of Peru and Venezuela and with the tortuous meeting of the Andean Pact, which has just been held in Lima, where unquestionably a secretary of foreign relations from Spain was present, without anyone's explaining what a representative from the 'mother country' was doing there when for some time there have been no Spanish viceroys in this hemisphere. Yankee viceroys, yes."

"There is an unquestionable intent to intimidate the revolutionary movement of El Salvador with the idea of a military intervention," the article went on. "There, surely, the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela is cooperating with Yankee genocide against the brother people of El Salvador."

"It is also a shameless provocation against Cuba and a threat. What right do the Yankees have to use the occupied territory of Guantanamo for aerial and naval landings? These are exercises behind which lies the idea of a possible actual attack on Cuba."

U.S. May Admit 3,500 From Cuba

Mra Her (F) Col 1A 12 Apr 80

By TOM FIEDLER
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

The Carter Administration will ask Congress to let into the United States as many as 3,500 of the refugees crowding Peru's embassy in Havana, the State Department told the Senate Judiciary Committee Friday.

The notice came almost simultaneously with a Peruvian announcement that its refugee census was complete — having tallied some 10,800 Cuban men, women and children on the embassy grounds, 800 more than the highest previous estimate.

Also Friday, State Department sources said discussions among the United States, Peru and other Latin

condition."

Until Friday, it was expected that the refugees would be taken to Lima. But perhaps 75 plane trips would be required to evacuate the refugees, and Lima is six hours by air from Havana. Evacuation could be carried out more rapidly if the distance could be shortened.

Cuba, however, has yet to agree to any evacuation plan.

The U.S. quota of 3,500 would be admitted in addition to 7,000 former political prisoners and relatives already scheduled to come to the United States in the next six months.

Under current U.S. law, refugee immigration is limited. The admin-

Turn to Page 10A Col. 1

American countries had shifted toward how to get all the Cuban refugees out of Havana to a staging area

in an unspecified country closer to Cuba than is Peru.

While declining to say which

country is being considered, the source ruled out the United States as the staging area.

"We have to get them out of there fast," a State Department official said. "They are in a desperate



— United Press International

Havana Police Watch as Cuban Schoolchildren Hold a Demonstration
... they supported Castro's handling of Peruvian embassy crisis

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Ma Her (F) CR 10A
17 Apr 80

Staging Site Sought for Refugees

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

istration is required to seek congressional approval to override the rules in an emergency.

A Senate Judiciary Committee staff member said a formal written proposal is expected early next week, with hearings on the request scheduled for Thursday.

Transporting the Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy to a "staging area" other than Lima, and other than the United States, was broached for the first time Friday. Such a move would come before fulfillment of Peru's promise to accept 1,000 of the refugees, or its acceptance by any of the four other Andean Pact countries, which so far have not made public commitments.

Discussions are taking place at what State Department sources called "the highest levels of the administration" — a phrase generally interpreted as meaning the White House — and with Congress and Peruvian officials.

Publicly, the State Department said only that it is discussing with Congress the emergency admission to the United States of a fair share of the crowd waiting in squalid conditions on the grounds of the embassy in Havana.

PERUVIAN officials in Havana have said most of the refugees want to go to the United States. In Paris on Friday, Cuba's ambassador to France said only about 4,000 people were on the embassy grounds in Havana. The ambassador, Gegorio Ortegahe, said in a French television interview that the crowd stormed the embassy only because other countries had refused to give them visas.

But Ortegahe's assertions were disputed by the count conducted by Peruvian officials at the Embassy in Havana and released late Friday by the government in Lima.

"The number of persons counted is approximately 10,800," a Peruvian press officer in Lima said. He explained that the number could not be precise because an unknown number of people had left the compound since the counting began. Some were taken to hospitals, some went home on government-issued safe-conduct passes.

State Department spokesman David Passage said the number of refugees accepted here would depend partly upon how many are given asylum by other countries.

The latest available tally from an official Peruvian census of the crowd was 6,300 and still counting. An earlier survey by a refugee committee totaled 7,020.

The tone of official statements in Washington continued indicating

that the government hopes Latin American countries will volunteer to absorb most of the crowd that poured into the Peruvian embassy compound last weekend. If those hopes were to be met, it was not happening quickly.

The Associated Press, in a dispatch from Lima, Peru, reported that diplomatic sources were saying no evacuation can take place until Cuba and Peru agree on how to do it.

On Thursday morning, after an all-night meeting at Lima, the Andean Pact nations declared through Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia that they would accept responsibility for the refugees and seek outside help in resettling them.

Garcia said then that Peru could accept 1,000 refugees. Later the same day, the Spanish and Costa Rican promises were received. By late Friday afternoon, however, not one of Peru's partners in the Andean group — Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia — had made a public commitment.

IN PANAMA, newspaper and television reports said Peru's ambassador had asked the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accept some refugees. There was no immediate response. Last year, scores of Cubans were allowed to go to Panama temporarily before moving to the United States.

From Bonn, West Germany's foreign ministry said it is prepared to accept refugees, but there was no word of a formal offer.

Peru said evacuation details are being coordinated with the office of

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, not a U.N. group.

The Cuban government on Thursday declined "with gratitude" the U.N. agency's offer of active assistance. "The Cuban authorities have informed us that for the time being the problem is a bilateral one and must be solved in this context," said a regional representative in Lima.

NO ONE could say how soon evacuation might begin or how long it might take.

"It can't be done in five minutes, but we are trying to do it as quickly and efficiently as possible," said Alfredo Pareja, Ecuador's foreign minister and president of the Andean Pact Council, political arm of the Peru-Bolivia-Ecuador-Venezuela-Colombia alliance.

The Cuban government's news and propaganda apparatus continued a barrage of criticism against the refugees and against Peru, which it blamed for creating the crisis. The government news agency Prensa Latina called Peru a land of disease and unemployment and wondered why any Cuban would want to go there. Government broadcasts and publications have described the refugees as social and sexual deviates and criminals.

In Miami, hundreds of Cubans gathered at the Our Lady of Charity shrine to pray at a special mass for their brothers and sisters at the Peruvian embassy compound.

Also contributing to this story were staff writers Arnie Markowitz and Dan Williams.



3 Refugees Rescued in Gulf Stream

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cuban men arrived in Miami Friday after a freighter crew rescued them from an inner-tube raft in the Gulf Stream.

It was the second group of Cubans to arrive in Miami after fleeing Cuba by raft this year.

Carlos Borrero Velasquez, 22, said he and his companions Sabino Velasco, 26, and Jose Luis Valdes, 25, heard that thousands of their countrymen were fleeing to the Peruvian embassy Sunday. "But we didn't believe they

would be let out of the country," Borrero said.

So they built a vessel of truck inner-tubes and four wooden boards. They took bread, a tin of sardines and water.

A Dutch freighter transferred them to a Coast Guard vessel Friday afternoon, weak and sunburned after five days at sea. Valdes was taken ashore by stretcher. Friday night, all were in good condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Alberto Velasquez, an uncle from Miami,

said Borrero had wanted to leave Cuba a year ago.

"I told him I could do nothing," Velasquez said. "I'm not a citizen."

Borrero decided to come on his own. "It was a spur-of-the-moment thing. We built the raft the same day we left," he said Friday. He was wearing white overalls given him by the crew of the Dutch ship.

"Ten thousand [sic] at the embassy? I hadn't heard that figure," he said. "But I'm not surprised."



Sabino Velasco Yanes walks off Coast Guard vessel

Tropical Park probably will be staging area

Mia News 12 Apr 80
MORTON LUCOFF
 Miami News Reporter *7A col 1*

Tropical Park is again expected to be the staging area if any of the 10,000 Cubans stranded at the Peruvian Embassy compound in Havana come to Dade County.

A task force told by County Manager Merrett Stierheim to make plans for handling the refugees after they are processed by immigration officials decided yesterday that Tropical Park still is the best place for them to meet relatives or friends, and to arrange to meet any immediate emergency needs.

Opa-locka Airport, which has an unused blimp hangar, could be used as a backup facility. The task force also will arrange for tents if needed.

Task force chairman Tony Ojeda noted, "We have no information on when, if and how the refugees will get here. The most we can do is get ready."

Ojeda, a special assistant to the county manager, added that it does not look now as if all 10,000 Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy will be coming here. He said the county has received no word from the federal government on how many of those refugees will be admitted to this country.

Aida Levitan, director of Metro's Office of Latin Affairs, said that as of yesterday, people have offered to donate about 175 units of housing for the new refugees. Her office will coordinate such offers.

Jean Russell, communications director for Metro's Housing and Urban Development Department, was assigned to seek hotel and motel space. Federal reimbursement of hotels and motels is expected.

The task force decided it also will work with other Dade agencies, public and private, to provide for the immediate needs of the refugees. Ojeda said it is expected the refugees will be receiving federal financial assistance and health care for up to two years.

Levitan said the task force "will need all the volunteers we can get. We should take advantage of the high emotional mood now in the Cuban community. We should get volunteers to Tropical Park, as many as possible, and to help in providing clothing, food and medicine."

The task force said it would try to meet with groups in the Cuban community that already have raised about \$85,000 and gotten donations of tons of food. Levitan said the other groups have to be assured that this is no county takeover.

3 refugee rafters reach safety in U.S.

Mia News (FA) col 1
7A 12 Apr 80
MANNY MENDOZA
 Miami News Reporter

Their sunburned faces peeling from a five-day ordeal in the Florida Straits, three Cuban refugees winced in pain as they were helped into an ambulance. One of them had to be carried by stretcher.

The three, taken to the Miami Beach Coast Guard base late yesterday, are in good condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital suffering from exposure, a hospital spokesman said.

They have asked for political asylum and will be processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service after they are released.

The wooden raft carrying Jose Luis Valdes DeSoto, Carlos Borrego Velazquez and Sabino Velasco Yanes, all of Havana, was first sighted 44 miles south of Miami by a Dutch freighter at 3:15 p.m. yesterday, the Coast Guard said.

The freighter Amsteleuburcht picked them up and a Coast Guard

vessel made rendezvous with the freighter later. A spokesman said the men pointed to Guard officials and then clutched their hearts. "They were happy to see us," the spokesman said.

Reaching Miami at 6 p.m., the three, dressed in all-white jumpsuits provided by their Dutch rescuers, limped off the 41-foot patrol boat visibly in pain.

DeSoto had to be carried from there by stretcher to a waiting ambulance. As Yanes walked to the ambulance, he said they had been at sea for five days. He said one of the men was his brother-in-law and the other was a friend. He also said he had relatives in Miami.

Alberto Velazquez, of 3143 NW 30th St., said that Carlos Velazquez was his nephew and that Yanes was married to Velazquez's sister.

He said they had told him they were going to build a raft to leave Cuba when he visited the island a year ago. "They told me they'd get here anyway they could."

Briefly

Mia News (FA) col 6

Consul Faces

Arms Charge

1B 12 Apr 80

Ramon Martinez, Miami-based consul general for El Salvador, saved from arrest Wednesday when a question of diplomatic immunity arose, surrendered himself to federal marshals Friday on attempted gun smuggling charges. Martinez, Luis Mendez and Dionisi Machuca are accused of trying to smuggle weapons into the embattled Central American country. Martinez, a career diplomat who has been consul general in Miami for about a year, has no diplomatic immunity from felony charges, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven Hartz. Martinez was released on \$50,000 personal surety bond.

Democrats to Raise Guard Against Terrorists

Mia News (F) col 1 20A 12 apr 80
CHICAGO — (UPI) — The FBI and Secret Service will increase security for the Democratic National Convention in New York this summer to guard against disruptions planned by Puerto Rican terrorists, the FBI said Friday.

An FBI spokesman said maps and other materials indicating the group planned to plant bombs at the convention sites were found by agents gathering evidence against 11 suspected top figures in the FALN, a Puerto Rican nationalist group.

The 11 suspects, one of whom headed the FBI's most wanted list, were arrested April 4.

James O. Ingram, Chicago chief of the FBI, said during a taping of a local television program that documents captured in a raid of an FALN bomb factory in New Jersey indicated the group planned to disrupt or possibly bomb the Democratic convention in New York in August.

Ingram and other FBI spokesmen declined to

discuss the nature of the information gathered about FALN plans.

He said the New Jersey evidence and the raids on the Chicago campaign headquarters of President Carter and the New York campaign offices of George Bush last month caused "a lot of consternation over what could happen at the conventions."

Ingram, said to be one of the FBI's foremost authorities on the Puerto Rican terrorist group, said the agency still has no real indication of why the 11 terrorists arrested last Friday were in Evanston, Ill.

"I wish we could shed light on why the people were in Evanston, why they were so heavily armed, why they had so many vehicles, why they were in jogging clothes with their street clothing underneath," he said.

But Ingram said the arrests, which included suspected FALN leader Carlos Alberto Torres

and his wife, probably would not cripple the group.

"Their ranks will fill in," he said. "We had a grand jury in New York city that lasted for several months and we were rather surprised and shocked at the amount of support that they had in New York and again in Chicago."

FBI agents are still searching Chicago for an FALN bomb factory. Federal agents Thursday uncovered a supply of blasting caps in a North Side garage believed to have been used by the terrorist group as a storage area for explosives.

The garage was one of several storage and living quarters rented by one of the 11 suspects arrested in Evanston April 4.

The search for Oscar Lopez-Rivera, 34, a suspected FALN leader, and William Morales, severely injured in an explosion in New York in February 1979, is continuing. The search has spread nationwide but officials suspect the two are in the Chicago area.

Sabotage suspected in major blackout in Puerto Rico

Mia News (FH) col 3 7A 12 apr 80
Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The governor of Puerto Rico said saboteurs apparently arranged the island-wide blackout that plunged 3 million into darkness. The saboteurs may have been involved in the brief kidnaping of a power plant official.

The exact cause of the blackout, which began at 7:30 p.m. last night, has not been determined, but police have reason to suspect sabotage, Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo said. "I assume it was sabotage," he added.

He did not say who might be responsible, but there was speculation the action might have

been carried out by separatists demanding independence for this U.S. commonwealth in the Caribbean.

Romero Barcelo declared a state of emergency, activated an island-wide contingency plan and put the national guard on alert.

The governor said the chief of operations of San Juan's main generating plant had been kidnaped by masked men shortly before the blackout and there was speculation the abduction might be related to the outage.

Romero Barcelo said the engineer, Manuel Vasquez Santiago, was nabbed as he left the power plant, but managed to escape from his captors several hours later in the eastern town

of Yabucoa. Vasquez Santiago was being questioned by police, the governor said.

Off-duty police and firemen were called in and police patrols were increased at banks and prisons, authorities said.

Shooting was heard in the darkened streets of San Juan, but there were no immediate reports of casualties and it was no known who was doing the firing.

Officials of the state-run Electric Energy Administration said they had begun restoring power early today to towns on the western end of the island. They said they did not know how long it would take to restore the entire power grid. Unconfirmed reports said the outage could last at least 10 to 12 hours.

Refugee Machine Can

By FREDRIC TASKER
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

Miami's Cuban refugee resettlement machine — nearly mothballed over the past few years because the great exodus was apparently over — probably will creak back into action now.

It will be busy if Congress approves the Carter Administration's proposal to take as many as 3,500 of the refugees crowding Peru's embassy in Havana.

If they come, they will be in addition to the 7,000 Cuban refugees the U.S. already had agreed to resettle over the next six months.

And if the pattern continues, more than 60 per cent of the 10,500 eventually will

live in Miami, even if they're settled someplace else first.

Can Miami handle it? It did before. Some federal help should ensure that it does again.

"We were horrified at first, when we thought 10,000 refugees might be airlifted here in one day," said Tony Ojeda, head of a 12-member task force appointed by Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim to coordinate relief efforts.

"But if it's 3,500, and if they're staggered, they can be processed smoothly."

At that rate, the resettlement machine would be running at only one-third the rate of a decade ago.

Then Freedom Flights took off from Cuba's Varadero Beach airport twice a day,

Roll If Congress Approves

April 6, 1973, bringing 260,561 Cubans to Miami.

The old plans will go back into action now, with some new ones added. Metro buses will meet the planes as they arrive at Miami International Airport or one of the military airfields in Dade County.

The processing center, formerly at the downtown Freedom Tower, will be at Tropical Park.

Voluntary agencies — from the International Rescue Committee to the Catholic Services Bureau — will bring clothing, food and other supplies.

Metro's Office of Latin Affairs has set up a telephone (579-5270) and asked families to volunteer to house the refugees temporarily.

Nearly 150 families already have made offers, some to take as many as 20 refugees for a few days or weeks.

"The refugees will not become a burden on the local property taxpayer," Ojeda said. "They'll be covered under the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program."

The county and the state will be reimbursed by the federal government for almost every expense incurred — from food stamps to police overtime to the salaries of the bus drivers.

The biggest problem, all the officials agree, will be housing. The rental-apartment vacancy rate in Dade County is one-half of 1 per cent. The list for public housing has 45,000 people on it, waiting an av-

erage of four years.

"It's virtually impossible already," said Msgr. Bryan Walsh of the Miami Archdiocese Catholic Services Bureau. "We have people combing the streets."

"It will be difficult," said Angel Alvarez of the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program. "But we can do it, I think."

Refugee Program officials will crank up their Special Family Services division, which maintains an informal network of landlords who call when they have a vacant apartment, and often rent to refugees at cut-rate prices for a limited time.

The Refugee Program also will seek jobs for the new refugees who stay in Miami. In the past it found jobs for refugees in an average of three months, Alvarez said.

Asylum Tradition

Sunday, April 13, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD ○○○○

15-A

Began in Churches

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — When John Ford was a young foreign service officer departing on his first Latin American assignment, he was given a special briefing on diplomatic asylum.

"There were so many darn changes of government down there in those days," recalls Ford, now a senior official at the Organization of American States, "that we were told to expect people coming into the embassy asking for asylum."

More often than not, those people who did ask were members of a just-toppled regime desperate for a way to get out of the country alive.

Unfortunately for them, however, Ford's instructions were to reject the pleas unless their lives were in imminent danger. It undoubtedly came as a rude shock to some.

The U.S. policy on diplomatic asylum was — and is — out of step with the practice of virtually all the Spanish-speaking nations of the hemisphere. The Latin tradition demands that other countries extend asylum and, ultimately, *salvo conducto* (safe passage) across the border.

THAT WAS in accord with a centuries-old practice that is rooted in Roman Catholic beliefs and made a tradition through political upheaval. Diplomatic asylum now is considered one of the most sacred of all Latin American political rights.

This tradition is the fundamental reason behind the decision by some 10,000 Cubans to seek political freedom elsewhere by gaining entry into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

And, conversely, it is because the United States strongly disagrees with this tradition that — as sympathetic as it might be to the 10,000

persons — it has refused to take unilateral action to bring them into the United States.

"We just don't think that [providing refuge] is the function of an embassy," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III.

THE EXPLANATION for this difference in traditions between Latin nations and the United States can be traced to their different historical roots, several diplomats said in interviews.

The Latin tradition of providing diplomatic sanctuary and safe passage emanated from a medieval custom in which a person fleeing civil authority could avoid arrest by going into a church.

When Spain, Portugal and Italy — which were then Roman Catholic monarchies — began settling the Latin American continent, diplomatic missions were often intertwined with church missions.

"The missions were seen as extensions of churches, and therefore of sanctuaries," said the State Department's asylum officer, Lawrence Arthur.

BUT THIS practice might not have taken such firm hold had Latin America's political climate enjoyed the stability of that in the United States, Arthur added.

As OAS official Ford discovered, coup d'etats occurred so frequently throughout the hemisphere that almost every government official routinely planned an escape route to another country.

The quickest way to get to this

haven would often be to go to that country's embassy and ask for diplomatic asylum.

"They always granted it because it seemed to turn out that the people who asked for asylum eventually became the political leaders of the country they next went to," said an OAS official.

Although the tradition was informally honored through most of the 1800s, it was first codified in Havana in 1928. Since then, it has been reaffirmed and refined in diplomatic agreements worked out in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933 and Caracas, Venezuela, in 1954.

NOW, SAID FORD, the traditional Latin view is that asylum is a

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THE SITUATION inside the Peruvian Embassy was ignited last week when Castro ordered his guards removed after one was shot by a person seeking asylum.

This prompted a near stampede because the Cubans believed they would be given safe passage out of the country in accordance with the time-honored tradition.

Although officials at the U.S. Interest Section and the British, French and Swiss embassies reported telephoned inquiries from other Cubans about asylum in those missions, no Cubans actually sought refuge there.

The reason, according to U.S. officials, is that the Cubans are aware that none of these countries share the Latin concept of asylum.

A RECENT State Department policy paper noted that the United States usually prohibits the use of its missions as places of asylum.

The only exceptions have been "in a few cases where the objective was to preserve human life in circumstances of clear and present danger," the paper said.

Arthur, the department's asylum officer, said in these cases of "temporary refuge," the individual is usually asked to leave the embassy as soon as there is no longer a threat of death.

The major exception to this policy came in 1956, during the Hungarian revolt, when Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, fled into the U.S. Embassy in Budapest to avoid capture by the Soviet troops who crushed

the rebellion.

THE ROMAN Catholic cleric lived in an embassy apartment until 1971 when, by agreement between Hungary and the Vatican, he was allowed to leave the country. His presence in the U.S. Embassy was regarded privately by the State Department as an embarrassment.

State Department historian David Trask said that the reasons for the U.S. policy against allowing diplomatic asylum are pragmatic and historical.

First, he said, the State Department believes it would be "awkward" and "unworkable" to have people living in an embassy while the government tried to negotiate safe passage out of the country.

Also, Trask noted, the United States has had such a stable form of government that its leaders have never given thought to the need of arranging an escape route.

STATE DEPARTMENT officials have admitted privately that this policy is a major factor in the administration's refusal to take direct action to help the Cubans inside the Peruvian Embassy.

Instead, the administration has insisted that Peru and its Latin allies play the lead role in resolving the situation with Castro.

State Department sources explain that if the United States intervened directly to accept the Cuban refugees, it might be seen as a tacit endorsement of diplomatic asylum.

"sacred right that cannot be tampered with by any country."

Although pre-revolutionary Cuba was a party to these agreements, President Fidel Castro has discouraged Cubans from taking advantage of the custom by placing guards around the Latin American embassies.

Those few Cubans who have made it inside the embassies' walls and claimed refuge often had to crash buses, trucks or cars past the Cuban guards, sometimes at the price of injury and death.

Such attempts, however, became more common in recent months, apparently reflecting the worsening economic and political situation on the island.



'We just don't think that [providing refuge] is the function of an embassy.'

— Hodding Carter

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2012

'Nobody's in Charge'

Mia Her (F) Col 1B 1304180

As Calle Ocho Throbs

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

"Nobody's in charge. We have no control," a Miami cop yelled into his walkie-talkie Saturday night.

Near the policeman, about 1,000 Cuban exiles were milling about. They jammed the intersection of SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue, where 30 of their compatriots were engaged in a hunger strike.

Traffic on 27th Avenue, rerouted from the intersection, was backed up for miles in both the north and southbound lanes. Horns honked without letup.

Miami's Little Havana had become an open city for thousands of demonstrators. Each night for a week, several of Miami's thoroughfares have been open to the marchers.

The marching and some of the honking was in support of 10,800 Cubans who have taken refuge at the Peruvian embassy in Havana. Some of the honking was just to speed a trip home from work.

"I honked my horn to get things moving and someone slapped a Cuban flag on my windshield," said Thomas Bain of West Miami.

No parade permits have been issued for any of the gatherings. The demonstrations have been mainly peaceful. No one group is responsible for them, although the original processions last Sunday were spur-

red by Spanish-language radio broadcasts by members of the Cuban Patriotic Board, an amalgam of anti-Castro groups.

Saturday, young men wearing store-bought Army fatigues blocked streets and guided traffic in parts of the city. They had no official authority. They said they were just there to help.

In downtown Miami, one violent incident was reported at an afternoon rally.

A CROWD at Bayfront Park slapped and punched a man who tried to mount a platform where Huber Matos, a prominent former political prisoner of Fidel Castro, was to speak, police said. Miami policewoman Verdyce Clarke was also injured trying to pull the man away from the crowd.

The man, whose last name was given as Orta, was bruised but in good condition; Clarke was "punched" but not seriously hurt, police said.

"The crowd apparently thought Orta was a communist agent," said Miami policeman Oscar Perez. No arrests were made nor were charges filed, he said.

Matos said the man was going to try to stop him from speaking. "It was a minor incident. Unfortunately, some of the crowd hit him," he said.

He added that a companion of another ex-political



— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Civilians in Store-Bought Army Gear Direct Traffic in Little Havana

... constant honking of cars horns was driving neighbors nuts

prisoner, Tony Cuesta, pulled a gun "to intimidate the man."

Near SW Eighth Street, the noise and the traffic were driving some nearby residents crazy.

"It goes on to 2 a.m. every night. I'll be batty in a few days," said Marie Bond, who lives on SW Ninth Street. Miami police had rerouted traffic from 27th Av-

enue down Ninth. Bond was carrying linens to her mother's home nearby — a block away and a little quieter.

"We call the police and they say there's nothing they can do," said her husband, Gary. "I don't see how

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Violence Erupts at Protest

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

they can just take over the streets."

Marie Bond's mother was more emphatic. "Mayor Ferre is a stinko," she said. She did not want to be named.

"HOW'D HE like to sleep with all this honking going on?" she asked.

Nearby Latin neighbors were losing sleep, too, but took the inconvenience lightly.

"I think it is correct to demonstrate; the noise doesn't bother me," said Maria Bacallao, who lives at 911 SW 25th Street. She was rocking on a chair on the front porch. Cars decked with Cuban and American flags passed by and honked.

"I mean, when the Dolphins win, we have to put up with Cuban and American alike beep-beeping," she said.

Next door neighbor Carlos Rosales agreed. "They are doing nothing different from what the Americans have done for their hostages in Iran," he said.

But over at on Ninth Street and a block from 27th Avenue, Lee Hornick had turned up her air condition to

block out the noise from the street.

"I have guests. They came for a quiet weekend in Miami," said the 42 year resident.

"What really bothers me is driving home from work. It used to take 15 minutes. Now it takes an hour and a half. Think of all the wasted gas," she said. "They should have some respect for the working people."

AT EIGHTH and 27th, three apparently real soldiers had shown up to help control the crowd. But no one had sent them.

"We want to be involved," said Francisco Perez. Perez, who was wearing U.S. Army fatigues and combat boots, said he belonged to the National Guard. He said he was attached to the 124th Combat Support Unit.

"We're Cuban. We care," he said.

Nearby, the crowd watched doctors take blood pressure readings from some of the hunger strikers. The fasters were living on top of mattresses and under makeshift tents. Across the street, the Ayestaran Restaurant reported business was up 30 per cent from feeding the spectators.



— Associated Press

...as Matos, left, watches scuffle that broke out in Bayfront Park

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 Body Guard of Ex-Political Prisoner Huber Matos Waves Gun
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20/2

Can Dade Absorb Wave of Refugees?

Mia Herl (F) col 1 1A

Little Havana Throbs1B

'Welcome Refugees'1E

By FREDRIC TASKER
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

13 Apr 80

The issue dominates Miami talk shows. It prompts letters to editors. It worries government leaders and touches off horn-honking rallies of thousands of Cubans in the streets and shopping malls of South Florida.

Can Dade County afford to absorb as many as 3,500 of the 10,800 Cuban refugees huddled at Peru's embassy in Havana?

It is a crucial question, particularly because the Cubans aren't the only ones trying to get to South

Florida. Refugees from Haiti, Nicaragua and Indochina have helped swell Miami's population by 25,000 this year.

No one doubts that the burden on the community grows with the expanding number. But, to people like Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, the

long-term benefits outweigh the costs.

"Has Miami benefited with the arrival of 500,000 Cuban refugees?"

Ferre asks. "Economically, politically, culturally and in every sense of the word," he answers himself.

Others do not find it so simple.

"It's fine for Maurice Ferre to say he welcomes all of the 10,000 refugees," says County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "But if they get here, Dade County [not the city of Miami] will care for them."

The first trickle of Cuban exiles fleeing Fidel Castro arrived in 1959. It became a torrent when some 260,000 landed on the Cuban Freedom Flights from 1966 to 1973. Now, the waves of refugees from the world's trouble spots — Indochina, Nicaragua, Haiti — are flowing to Miami again.

Miami's immigrants come from:

- Cuba, where Castro in 1978 relaxed his emigration policies to

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A Crucial Issue: Can Dade Take Flood of Exiles?

Mia Nke (F) cap 14A
13 Jan 80

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permit former political prisoners and their families to leave, a program that is likely to result in 40,000 U.S. immigrants over four years. In the past, more than 60 per cent of such U.S. immigrants resettled in Miami, even if they settle elsewhere at first.

- Nicaragua, where the 1979 fall of Anastasio Somoza caused as many as 12,000 of his supporters to flee, mostly to Miami.

- Haiti, where poverty and the repressive regime of Claude Duvalier have caused about 25,000 Haitians to flee to Miami.

- The Soviet Union, where a religious repression has caused thousands of Soviet Jews to leave. About 1,100 have come to Miami.

- Indochina, where Vietnamese treatment of its and other people has caused hundreds of thousands of so-called boat people to flee. About 1,200 have come to in Miami.

The immigrants are a local burden in different degrees.

Most Cubans, Soviet Jews and Indochinese are recognized by the U.S. government as legal refugees. Federal money picks up most of their burden — from food stamps to medical care.

The Cuban Refugee Assistance Program had been phasing out, from its peak of \$144 million in 1973 to \$56 million last year. But the new Refugee Act of 1980, if fully funded by Congress, will permit the government to pick up the local burden again.

THE GOVERNMENT has been slower to confer such legality on most Haitians and Nicaraguans. And for that reason, it has left much more of their financial burden to local agencies.

Every Monday, when school begins and the doors open at Edison Park Elementary, five or six new Haitian students wait to register. The U.S. does not recognize most of them, as legal refugees, so Dade County gets no financial help for their schooling. Property taxes pay.

At Jackson Memorial Hospital, two Haitians, two Nicaraguans and one Jamaican come three times a week for kidney dialysis treatment. Property taxes pay.

"The influx of refugees is costing us between \$3.1 million and \$3.4 million," said assistant county manager Dewey Knight. "In hidden costs we may be spending \$10 million to \$12 million."

At the Dade County School Board the situation is similar. One school study indicated the system needs \$5 million more in federal aid to break even on the refugee children it educates.

Part of that will be relieved. An amendment to the Refugee Act of 1980 sponsored by Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.) will have the United States repay local governments for costs of serving Haitian and Nicaraguan immigrants who arrived and requested asylum before November 1979.

This covers about half the refugees from those two countries.

BUT THE IMMIGRANTS are also a boon.

At the center of the resurgence of downtown Miami is a small core of Cuban Jews of Polish descent — with names like Rok or Dubrowski — who fled the Muralla district of Havana after Castro came to power, bought downtown Miami stores almost nobody else wanted, and brought the area to life.

In 20 years, immigrants have

wrought radical and fundamental change to Dade County.

In 1960, Dade was a fairly traditional American city. Its population of 935,000 was 80 per cent non-Latin white, 14.6 per cent black and 5.4 per cent Latin.

Today Dade is a booming, cosmopolitan, officially bilingual megalopolis of 1.6 million. Its non-Latin white population is 46.9 per cent; Latin is 37.5 per cent; black 15.6 per cent.

Such change has created resentment. Dade's non-Latin white population actually dropped by nearly 32,000 between 1970 and 1980. Some who left said they did it to escape the change.

"Cultural differences are deep, and there have been difficulties," said Msgr. Bryan Walsh of the archdiocese of Miami. "But it has been an extraordinarily calm development. The people of Dade County have reacted in a magnificent way."

NEVERTHELESS, some county leaders reacted with alarm last week when Ferre invited all 10,000 of the Cubans at Peru's Havana embassy to come to Miami.

"If the federal government is going to admit the refugees," said Aida Levitan, director of Metro's Office of Latin Affairs, "they have to be aware that we need assistance immediately."

Friday, Stierheim appointed a 12-member task force to prepare standby plans for an influx.

The biggest problem would be housing. "Many of the current refugees are in a crisis situation finding decent housing," Levitan said, "or any housing at all."

Jobs for new refugees so far have not been a major problem in Dade's still-healthy economy. But there could be problems.

"These [new refugees] will increase the competition for jobs in certain areas," said Dr. Jan Luytjes of Florida International University. "The wage level probably won't rise as fast as it otherwise would have."

A U.S. Labor Department task force began a probe in Dade in January to check reports that Haitian refugees lucky enough to get work cards were being exploited by hotels and restaurants that paid them as little as \$1.50 per hour, far below the minimum wage of \$3.10.

2013

DADE COUNTY POPULATION SHIFT

2,000,000

1,800,000

1,600,000

1,400,000

1,200,000

1,000,000

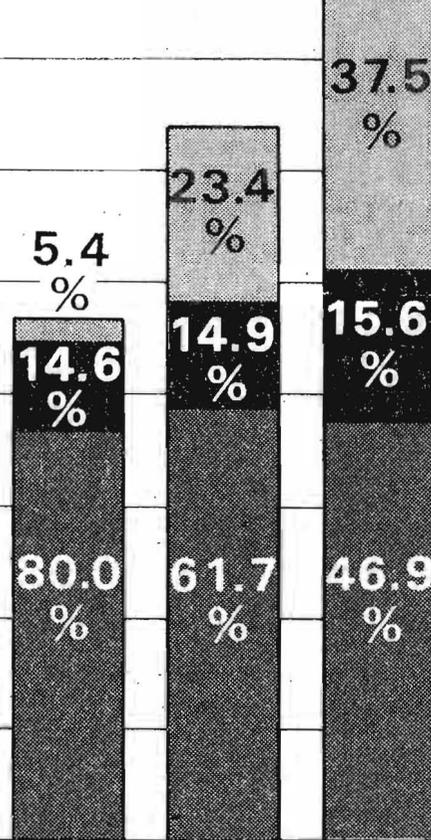
800,000

600,000

400,000

200,000

LATIN
BLACK
ANGLO



1960 1970 1980

Latin Community Growth Has Soared in 2 Decades

... constitutes 37.5% of 1.6 million population

Recently it hired a dozen Creole-speaking teachers to help with Haitian children.

And Dade will get no federal help for teaching the Haitian children who arrived after the November cutoff date.

It will go on teaching them anyway. "These kids are here through no overt action of their own," said Robert Little of the school attend-

ance office. "Not to teach them could be disastrous."

Despite the problems that remain, the consensus seems to be that Dade County, with federal help, is living with the new wave of immigrants. If its past is a guide, it may benefit from them.

"History demonstrates that we are a compassionate community," Fair said.

And debate continues in the Urban League of Greater Miami: Did two decades of Cuban refugees drive Dade's blacks from their traditional service jobs in the Gold Coast's hotels?

Urban League director T. Willard Fair says no. "As the Cubans were coming," he said, "black Americans already were feeling we no longer needed to wait on people and make beds."

But he said some of his board members disagree, contending that the job shift was blatant racism.

EDUCATION for new refugees also will create strains, despite the federal help. Dade Schools this year are teaching 3,750 refugee children, including 2,496 Cubans who still have refugee status, 773 Nicaraguans, 92 Soviet Jews, 301 Haitians, 78 Indochinese, five Czechs and five Chileans.

The number is up sharply from the 2,119 refugee children taught last year. The amount of federal school impact aid to Dade has declined from \$12.5 million in 1974 to \$7.2 million this year.

Added costs can be considerable. The school system teaches American government in 12 languages.

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Marta (F)

Airlift Begins Tuesday,

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
And **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writers

Three planes provided by a European refugee agency are to begin evacuating 10,800 Cubans on Tuesday from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the head of Peru's civil defense said Saturday.

Planes for the 3,000-mile Havana to Lima airlift will be provided by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM),

said Col. Heraclio Fernandez Pendola.

Although Cuban officials had not replied late Saturday to Peru's plans to begin the airlift, Fernandez said he was sure that Cuba had given permission for the flights "because my government has instructed us to prepare ourselves to receive them."

Cuba previously has refused assistance from the United Nations and the International Red Cross. ICEM is not a U.N. agency.

Fernandez said the first 500 refugees will

Peru Says

arrive in Lima Tuesday and be taken to a park outside the city where the Peruvian Red Cross is setting up tents.

"There will be a first group of 500. Another 500 will arrive the following day and so on, until all are evacuated," Fernandez said. Peru has agreed to accept 1,000 of the Cubans for permanent relocation.

Earlier Saturday, diplomatic sources had in-

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Airlift to Lima

Mia Her (F) col 5

Starts Tuesday,

14A 13 Apr 80

Peru Announces

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indicated that Peru was considering the evacuation of only the 1,000 refugees it had promised to receive. Peruvian officials in Lima said the ill and family groups would be given preference.

The announcement by Fernandez, however, indicated that Peru had decided to move all of the refugees to Lima and then relocate them to other countries.

"From a humanitarian point of view, it makes sense to move all refugees to Lima," the diplomatic source said. "We know that this is the type of advice an experienced organization like ICEM would give."

CUBAN GOVERNMENT officials began distributing passports early Saturday to the throng at the embassy compound in Havana. The would-be refugees then were asked to go home to await their turn to leave the country. Cuban officials had buses parked outside the embassy to take the refugees home.

But few left.

Swedish journalist Thorwald Olsson reported that one of those who accepted Cuba's offer was beat up by angry crowds outside the embassy. Few others accepted the offer after that.

The move to begin the evacuation came a week after the more than 10,000 Cubans ran to the diplomatic safe-haven of the Peruvian Embassy because the Cuban government removed its guards in a dispute with Peru over political asylum.

For a week the refugees have lived with little food, water and minimum sanitary facilities.

THE EVACUATION to Peru will not settle the problem of where

the nearly 10,000 other refugees — the ones Peru isn't accepting as permanent immigrants — will go.

Only Spain and Costa Rica have announced publicly they are willing to accept some of the refugees. Spain has agreed to take 500 and Costa Rica 300.

Carter Administration officials have asked Congress for permission to accept 3,500 of the Cubans into the United States. The official presidential request to Congress is to be presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Monday.

U.S. officials expressed concern Saturday over increasingly virulent attacks against the United States in the Cuban news media. Encouraged by radio and newspaper commentaries, Cubans held rallies throughout the country in support of the government and against the refugees and the United States.

"Vendepatrias" — literally, "those who sell out their country" — was the chant heard at the rallies.

At least one young woman left her family in the embassy and decided to stay in Cuba. Olsson, the Swedish journalist, said that Ana Mier walked out of the embassy and said she couldn't stand the conditions there.

"She told me she still loved her family, but life inside the embassy is hell."

In South Florida, the Coast Guard confirmed reports that Cuban exiles were preparing a flotilla to go to Cuba in an apparent attempt to rescue the refugees.

Myles Frechette, head of Cuban affairs at the State Department in Washington, urged Miami Cubans against such action.

"They could complicate the international efforts which are now being made on behalf of the people in the Peruvian Embassy," Frechette said.

Miami Herald, Col 1 E 13 Apr 80

Let's Welcome the Refugees

By BRYAN O. WALSH

Two events in Miami last Monday helped focus attention on this city's role as the refugee capital of the United States:

● The first was a series of demonstrations by 15,000 Cuban exiles on behalf of their 10,000 fellow countrymen who had sought political asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

● The second was the start of the U.S. District Court trial of a class-action suit against the U.S. attorney general on behalf of some 5,000 Haitians seeking refugee status.

Both events have attracted wide coverage in the media and helped surface some anti-refugee feelings and so-called Anglo backlash.

This past week emotions have run high. The unprecedented invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has become one of the historic highlights of the Cuban Revolution. It seemed to have released the springs of patriotism which had been at a low ebb in the Cuban exile community. Those who took the time to read the dramatic and heart-rending testimony given by Haitians in Judge James Lawrence King's court could not help but be deeply moved. Few Miamians, native or exile, could avoid the frustration and irritation of traffic jams caused by a combination of enthusiastic demonstrators and tropical downpours.

At times such as this, long-dormant feelings and anxieties tend to surface and even be exaggerated. Newspaper surveys, despite stated disclaimers of lack of scientific validity, are taken seriously and help to fan the flames of prejudice and racism. It is vitally important for all concerned, both observers and participants, individuals and groups, to pause and try to gain a more objective perspective on what is happening.

It is necessary to place the events of this past week in the historical perspective of the U.S. tradition of offering refugee status to those who suffer persecution for religious and/or political reasons. They also must be seen in the light of the total U.S. experience as a nation of immigrants — an experi-

Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, director of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Miami, has been involved with refugees for some 25 years. He holds a degree in sociology and is a doctoral candidate in inter-American studies at the University of Miami. His views, expressed in this article written for The Herald, are his own.

ence which is not unique to this nation. Because these issues have moral and ethical qualities, no perspective can be complete without taking into account the imperatives of this nation's Judaic-Christian tradition and its teachings on the care of the refugee and the stranger.

In the case of Miami's experience with refugees, it is important to note the similarities and differences between the various groups. By reason of numbers, the Cubans, followed by the Haitians, occupy center stage. But others, such as the Soviet Jews, the Indochinese, the Nicaraguans, cannot be ignored. The issue of the so-called "Anglo" backlash is part of the picture and cannot be summarily dismissed or ignored in the hope that it will go away.

The utmost task is the development of a realistic U.S. policy on refugees that will enable this great nation to fulfill its international commitments, be faithful to its historical traditions

and values, and ease the natural and expected stresses and strains of a living society.

The U.S. and Refugees

"The happy and powerful do not go into exile," Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1835. At Ellis Island, the reception center in New York Harbor where 20 million seekers of freedom and opportunity were processed between 1855 and 1934, one observer described the newcomers as "common

people who made an uncommon decision." One would be hard put to find more apt words to describe the Cubans and Haitians who seek freedom and opportunity in South Florida today. Certainly, the Cubans who have sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy and the Haitians who risk 700 miles of sea in leaking sailboats have made an "uncommon decision."

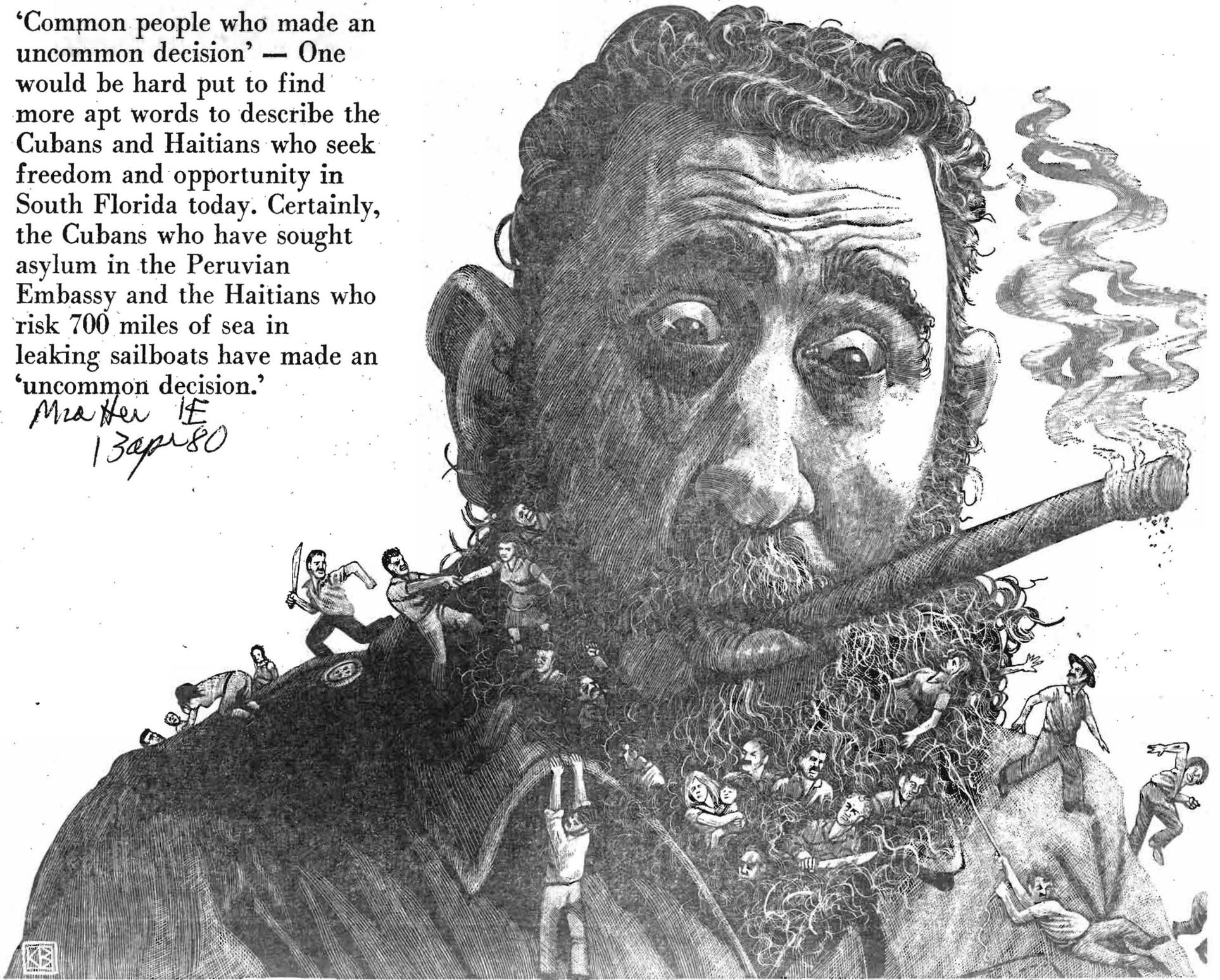
Few Americans, and few Miamians,

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'Common people who made an uncommon decision' — One would be hard put to find more apt words to describe the Cubans and Haitians who seek freedom and opportunity in South Florida today. Certainly, the Cubans who have sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy and the Haitians who risk 700 miles of sea in leaking sailboats have made an 'uncommon decision.'

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U.S. Must Share Burden of Refugees

▶ FROM PAGE 1E

seem to be aware of the full extent of immigration in the United States today. Official Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) figures for 1979 have not been published. But unofficial sources place the number of persons lawfully admitted to the United States for residence and work last year at approximately 600,000. Who were these 600,000? In round figures, the breakdown is as follows: 373,000 were regular immigrants who came here seeking work with the usual affidavits of support; 227,000 were refugees, of whom 190,000 were Indochinese, 20,000 Russian Jews, 11,000 Cubans, 3,000 Eastern Europeans, 1,500 Africans (mostly from Ethiopia), 1,000 from the Middle East, and 400 from elsewhere in Latin America. About 10,000 are estimated to have settled in South Florida.

UNDER THE 1980 Refugee Act, INS officials and Department of State officials will meet with congressional committees in a few weeks to decide the breakdown for the current year. In effect what happens under the new legislation is that the total number of refugees admitted to the United States — expected to total about the same as last year — is not affected by such events as what occurred at the Peruvian Embassy last week. What is affected is the distribution of the number of slots available. That is a policy decision involving the executive branch and the Congress.

Any decisions, therefore, on the admission of increased numbers of Haitians or Cubans results in a lowering of priority for refugees from other parts of the world. However, under exceptional circumstances, the law does allow the president, in consultation with congressional committees, some flexibility in the total numbers. It is therefore very important for Miami to keep this in perspective when they hear stories of new waves of Haitians or Cubans. It would seem that if this country is reaching the saturation point, as some allege, then there are ample opportunities to cut back on the numbers before excluding refugees. Even in the case of refugees, surely those who reach the shores under their own efforts, such as the South Florida boat people, have a special priority.

The Cuban Case

THE PLIGHT of the Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy has made headlines around the world. It has become a "media event." But the frustration that led to that "uncommon decision" is not new. It arose out of the simple fact that some people have been prevented for 20 years from leaving Cuba because they did not happen to fall into the right slot at the right time — characteristic of this country's and, indeed, every country's response to the cries of the refugee. Parents have been separated from children, husbands from wives, brothers from sisters and, despite the various attempts at family reunion, for some the door to freedom has remained shut. That is why the official Cuban Government's Communist newspaper Granma could editorialize, "There is no absence of heart here. But will you find it out there?"

Cuban refugees have been coming to Miami since 1959. However, for only nine of those 21 years has the number been significant. These were the years 1961-62 and 1966-73, when roughly a thousand a week arrived in Miami on direct flights. The intervening years have been years of waiting and frustration involving untold disappointments as these people struggled to get accepted in a third country, even with a transit visa. During the past 18 months, some 8,000 — including political prisoners and their dependents — have come. The U.S. government some weeks ago renewed its commitment to grant visas to some 20,000 ex-political prisoners and their dependents, namely those who were released before August 1978. At the current rate of some 150 persons per week, it will take more than three years for that group to be admitted to the United States. Standing in line behind them are countless numbers who are asking for admission to be reunited with their families here on humanitarian grounds. Even with the addition of what a Carter Administration spokesman called a "fair share" of the Peruvian Embassy group, the actual impact of these numbers on Miami is very small in comparison with normal immigration into this area, whether from other parts of the United States or abroad.

THIS DOES not mean that Miami can absorb additional refugees without difficulty. The federal government must move

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to realistically implement aid for this community. It is manifestly unfair for the federal government to leave the burden of care on the local community when the impact is the result of national policy. In the case of the Cubans, this aid has been made available, though in increasingly lesser amounts during the past few years.

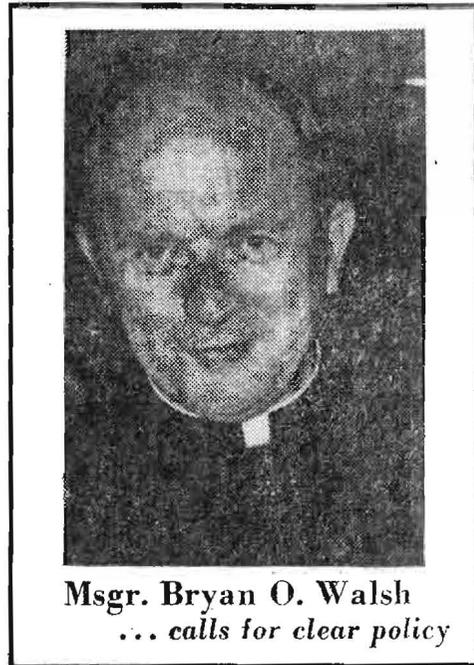
The most serious omission has been in the area of housing. Not one single unit of public housing has been allocated to Dade County because of the unprecedented refugee impact in the past 20 years. The feder-

ment's policy of refusing them political asylum. While numbers have increased somewhat in recent weeks, in absolute terms they have been very insignificant; some 10,000 or 12,000 over the past eight years. The U.S. government has refused all but 50 to 60 of their applications, characterizing them as economic immigrants in search of a better life rather than political refugees.

While the new refugee act, which goes into effect on May 15, removes the more obvious examples of discrimination based on geography and/or political orientation, it does remove one real option the President has to help the Haitians and this community — the use of his executive authority to order the attorney general to grant asylum to those currently here. This dramatic gesture would compensate somewhat for the discrimination in the old law and the sufferings caused by the hard-line policy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service over the past eight years.

In this regard, the U.S. government bears a special responsibility to this community, a responsibility it has chosen to ignore. The Haitian problem exists in Miami because of policies at the national level. These policies involve not only the way the Haitian petitioners for asylum are handled by the government. Also involved is the fact that the refugees are here because of repression in their homeland by a government that enjoys the support and friendship of the United States. The fact of political persecution in Haiti was admitted by the U.S. government when it granted political asylum to a favored few.

However, for whatever reasons that lie behind these policy positions, the fact remains that this community has the burden of the Haitians, whose humanitarian needs no one can deny, because of national policy. The Carter Administration owes it to this community to grant relief. The most immediate and effective answer is the granting of political asylum before May 15. The issue of polarization among black, Hispanic and Anglo communities will be seriously affected by the President's failure to act. This is a case where not to make a decision is to decide.



Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh
... calls for clear policy

'When the newcomer is poor, weak, dependent, he is resented as a burden. When he is successful, powerful and rich, he is a threat.'

*MIA HEN 4E
13 Apr 80.*

al government, therefore, must bear the blame for the high cost and scarcity of rental housing afflicting this community. Should the federal government do anything to speed up the flow of refugees into this community, it must take cognizance of the housing problem and provide relief by assisting in the development of housing for low- and moderate-income families.

At the same time it should provide for incentives for refugees to resettle in other parts of the United States. In this regard it should be noted that many communities around the country are only too anxious to welcome refugees. At the present time, the U.S. Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Service is resettling Indochinese at the rate of 9,000 persons per month and would have little difficulty in resettling more Cubans.

The Haitian Case

THE PLIGHT of the Haitian boat people has aroused widespread sympathy among the people of South Florida. Few, indeed, have objected to their presence and there have been widespread indications of support for a reversal of the U.S. govern-

'Anglo' Backlash

EACH NEW wave of Cuban exiles is an opportunity for the somewhat dormant and half-forgotten feelings of resentment against the newcomer to surface. This is not caused by media polls which carry with them the intrinsic bias that those who

feel most strongly against a certain issue are most likely to respond. These feelings and anxieties are real and must be dealt with if the fiber of the community is to remain strong and healthy.

Resentment against those who are different in culture and language is not unique to Miami or to the United States. It is a weakness that is shared by all humanity and in all of history has been the root of much strife and suffering. There would seem to be no easy answer. When the newcomer is poor, weak, dependent, he is resented as a burden. When he is successful, powerful and rich, he is a threat.

No wonder that the Judaic-Christian religious heritage sees this as a sin and, in the Bible, constantly reminds the community of believers of their special responsibility towards the refugee, ranking them along side the widow and the orphan as being especially worthy of our charity. The Judaic-Christian tradition of seeing all men and women as the children of the same common Father provides the basis by which a community may, with hard work and goodwill, overcome these difficulties. A key to the solution lies in better lines of communication, more coherent government policies, and good factual information. Once the events of this past week are placed in proper perspective, then the threat can be eased and the anxieties can be relieved.

MIA HEN 13 Apr 80 4E call

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THESE difficulties are nothing new in U.S. society.

Edward Wakin, in *Enter the Irish American*, writes:

"For their part, native Americans already had been sounding alarms about foreigners since the late 18th Century. The Federalists warned of French revolutionary spies and 'hordes of wild Irishmen.' Nativism emerged early in the 19th Century with the Irish as the particular target of fear and resentment. To the nativist, alien custom, habits, attitudes and appearances threatened the American way of life. The large influx of the Irish inevitably increased the resentment against them."

Wakin goes on to describe the effects of these attitudes on the newcomer:

"A self-perpetuating process was at work among the Irish, as with later immigrants. In sticking together, they provided a clear target for hostility. Hostility, in turn, reinforced the tendency to stick together, for it presented the Irish with an obvious choice: on the one hand, acceptance amidst the protection and pleasures of their own kind; or, on the other hand, rejection or at least indifference among the 'others.'"

These stresses and stains are being experienced by every society today. The increased mobility of people, the growth of the worldwide refugee problem, the growing disparity between developed and developing countries contribute to the problem. Last week's riot in Bristol, England, similar occurrences among Algerian and Portuguese immigrants in France, the plight of the children of the foreign worker in West Germany and Sweden, show that no society is immune.

When compared to other parts of the world, and indeed the United States, Miami has a remarkably good record. Yet much remains to be done and the work of the Community Relations Board and other intergroup relations must be intensified if all segments of this community are to reach their full potential. In this regard, it is important for the Hispanic community to realize that this is a two-way or rather a three-way street that requires give and take on both sides. The Hispanic community's stake in good community relations is very great. Much more active participation by the power-brokers is essential to future progress.

Toward a U.S. Policy On Refugees

THE U.S. national policy on refugees is not clear. The new 1980 Refugee Act is an improvement and shows that the nation and Congress is moving toward a national policy. The more flagrant discrimination.s

in the 1952 Immigration Act have been removed. That legislation basically recognized as refugees only those who fled from a Communist government or were from the Middle East. The new act finally accepts the 1948 United Nations definition of a "refugee" as one who "has a well-founded fear of persecution."

However, a real policy issue remains — the recognition of how to deal with a "refugee" in the strict meaning of the United Nations Protocol and Convention, of which the United States is a signatory and which the U.S. Senate has accepted as a treaty. This is the question of how to handle a human being who is in the United States one way or another or who seeks admission to the United States as the country of first asylum under the terms of the United Nations Protocol. Very few of the 1.8 million people admitted to the United States as refugees since the end of World War II are in this category. All but about 25,000 at the most were in other countries when they were carefully selected for admission to the United States as documented aliens long before they arrived here. The majority of the exceptions are the South Florida boat people, Cuban and Haitian.

It would seem that among the 600,000 legally admitted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, a high priority should be given to persons who most closely meet the definition of refugee — namely, one who seeks refugee status here, as the country of first asylum, because he or she has a well-founded fear of persecution if returned to his homeland. This is the only category of refugees in which the United States finds itself with the burden of sending them back, thus dramatically increasing the prospects of persecution.

The development of a clear U.S. policy on this issue with reasonable guidelines for proof of legitimate claims will go a long way toward solving the problems Dade County has with refugees. Such a policy is long overdue.

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CIA Hides History of U.S. Intelligence



junta, sought to 'free Cuba.' Pierce opted to disclose intelligence to Quitman in an effort to discourage the move." An unclassified Pierce biography discloses that Quitman was shown the intelligence report on Cuban fortifications, "realized that he could not succeed, and quit."

Other material in the CIA library includes an account of secret codes and ciphers used in the Revolutionary War. Presumably the codes are not still in use at the Pentagon, but the spy agency still keeps the information under lock and key, lest any of it leak to enemy agents.

John Jay, the man who would become the first Chief Justice of the United States, was the rebels' chief of counterintelligence. As such, the secret research shows, he "devised a code which used a dictionary as a code book, and a simple substitution chart for names and words not in the dictionary."

Another prominent Founding Father, Robert Morris, devised a different code. He was a member of both the Committee of Secret Correspondence (foreign intelligence) and the Secret Committee (covert procurement) of the Continental Congress.

Morris' code was to be used in communicating with the Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, also known as "711." One example is a message from Abraham Woodhull ("722") to 711: "Dqpeu Beyocpu (Jonas Hawkins) agreeable to 28 (recruitment) ..."

THE SECRET history reports that James Lovell, who was the Secret Committee's cryptographer for communications with its agents abroad, was arrested and imprisoned by the British as a suspected spy at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The nonpareil cryptographer of the Revolution, however, was Charles Dumas. His code, the CIA researcher notes, "was pronounced unbreakable by the British, who intercepted some of his dispatches."

One mildly humorous vignette the CIA evidently fears the Soviets might use to undermine Franco-American relations concerns the Marquis de Lafayette's self-confessed difficulty with secret codes. In the postscript of a message to the Comte d'Estaing, the young nobleman wrote: "I beg you to excuse the awkwardness and the bad construction of my ciphers; I am very new at this business, and I fear I have made them as unintelligible to you as they would be to Mylord Howe."

At the risk of compromising centuries-old intelligence operations, I'll continue to report such items of interest from the CIA's secret library.

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The Revolutionary Spy Comes

By JACK ANDERSON

THE FULL history of the United States, given the secretiveness of Government officials, has never been told. Many of the nation's most fascinating historical documents are still classified. They are kept under lock in one of the most unique libraries in the world.

This hugga-mugga library is called the "Historical Intelligence Collection" and is maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency. It is closed to the public, even though some of the documents in the per-secret collection date back nearly 200 years.

The hoary documents are available to properly-armed researchers who want to dress up their rned reports with a touch of historical class. But a whisper of this classified history is released to public. It appears only in *Studies in Intelligence*, a secret in-house CIA journal published on an irregular basis to satisfy deskbound agency personnel's parent need to show each other they know what y're talking about.

THERE'S a lingering suspicion that many of the documents in the collection are copies of publicly available material in the National Archives. But the A still won't let anyone look at the stuff without urity clearance.

Lifting the agency's veil of secrecy a millimeter two, a CIA spokesman acknowledged that the library does indeed exist. But he absolutely refused to us see any of the memorabilia in the collection. r would the official permit an interview with the ator or anyone connected with the clandestine library.

The absurdity of the CIA's obsessive secrecy can st be illustrated by citing some examples of the terial locked in the library, which I obtained m unofficial sources.

One choice item is a note dated May 27, 1793, m then-Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson to a low Virginian, James Madison, who was serving the House of Representatives. Jefferson wanted recruit a spy for the young republic to operate in French-owned territory of Louisiana.

"We want an intelligent and prudent native," he ote, "who will go to reside in New Orleans as a ret correspondent for 1,000 dollars a year. He ght do a little business, merely to cover his real ice. Do point out such a one."

Jefferson then added a telling observation on the idents of his native state. "Virginia," he wrote,

in From the Cold

"ought to offer more loungers equal to this, and ready for it, than any other state."

Another document the CIA feels the American people — or the spy-masters in the Kremlin — should not be allowed to see is an agency historian's chronicle of President Franklin Pierce's opposition to a 19th Century "Bay of Pigs" operation.

When he was inaugurated in 1853, "Pierce hoped — like many Americans, — that the Cuban

people would revolt, and like Texas, seek admission to the Union as a state, (though) political reality dictated otherwise," the researcher wrote. "Acquisition of Cuba from Spain, he decided, must be by peaceable means, if at all."

The secret document continues: "One problem facing Pierce was a filibustering expedition against Cuba by his old wartime colleague, Brig. Gen. John Anthony Quitman. Quitman, working with a Cuban

Exile Vets *Mia Her (F) Col 1* Hail Rebirth *15A* Of Militancy *13 Apr 80*

By IVAN A. CASTRO
Herald Staff Writer

Pedro Pablo (Fico) Rojas, staunch in his anti-Castro militance for two decades, watched with dismay as the fervor of many exiles faded over the years.

Rojas and other veterans of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion now are watching what they say may be a militant revival in Miami's exile community.

"We were the Jehovah Witnesses of the exile," Rojas says. "We preached and preached and nobody listened."

Time had tempered the exiles' political passions, Rojas said. "People lose their interest and enthusiasm. It is the same when a relative dies. You mourn him a day, a week, a year, but eventually it goes away. The same thing happens with militant fervor."

LAST WEEK, the invasion of the Peruvian embassy in Havana by thousands of Cubans seeking asylum helped rekindle exile fires. Tens of thousands of exiles rallied and demonstrated during the week, and militant groups received a shower of attention; they preached, and they were applauded.

Rojas, an officer of the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association, predicts that the Peruvian embassy incident will help strengthen his organization.

Ricardo Aparicio, secretary of ideology and propaganda for Abdala, another militant group, says his group will benefit, too. "It will help us recruit new members," he said.

Anti-Castro leaders agreed that the throng at the Peruvian embassy was the latest, and most dramatic, of a series of developments that have helped change the mood of the exiles from apathy to activism.

Some other developments:

- The visits to Cuba by 130,000 exiles, permitted during the past year by the Cuban government. After visiting their country for the first time in years, many came back shocked at social and economic conditions in their homeland.

- The visit by President Fidel Castro to the United Nations in New York last October. This had the effect of rubbing salt in the wounds of the exile community.

- The arrival in Miami of thousands of former political prisoners and their relatives. These people, freed by Cuba during the year, provided an injection of new, stronger anti-Castro feelings.

- The exile leaders also cited strong feelings of cultural identification among Cuban-American youths who now are old enough to be politically aware.

ANOTHER militant organization, Alpha 66, is establishing new chapters in Hartford, Conn., Yonkers, N.Y., and Elizabeth, N.J.

"We had been working on them for a while," said Andres Nazario Sargen, secretary-general of Alpha 66. "But in the last week our members in those places apparently couldn't move fast enough. Not a day goes by that we don't get phone calls asking when are they going to get started."

Not everyone says the rallies are the true expressions of exile community sentiments. One who doesn't is Andres Gomez, Florida coordinator for the Brigade Antonio Maceo, a exile group that advocates closer relations with the Cuban government.

"The rallies are being used by the traditional [anti-Castro] elements for their benefit," Gomez said. "When things get back to normal the community will realize that they have to direct their efforts to demand from the United States government the entrance of all the Cuban refugees who have their papers in order."

Mia Her (F) Mexico's President *28A* Will Go to Cuba *Col 1 13 Apr 80*

MEXICO CITY — President Jose Lopez Portillo will pay an official midsummer visit to Cuban President Fidel Castro, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

A two-paragraph Foreign Ministry communique said Lopez Portillo will visit Cuba from July 31 to Aug. 2 in response to an invitation Castro made him when the two leaders met in Mexico last May. It said Lopez Portillo would travel to Cuba immediately after visiting Costa Rica and Brazil.

Castro visited Lopez Portillo on the Mexican Caribbean island of Cozumel in May of 1979. It was Castro's first return to Mexico since he launched his invasion of Cuba from Tuxpan, Mexico, in 1956 and went on to topple Fulgencio Batista in 1959.

Cuba Gets Two Offers For Airlift

Mia Her (F) Col 5 1A
14 Apr 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writers

Peruvian officials in Havana Sunday gave Cuban authorities the names of 500 refugees it is ready to evacuate from Peru's overcrowded embassy in Havana.

Planes were ready in both Peru and Costa Rica to airlift the first groups of the more than 10,800 Cuban refugees who had fled to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

And Costa Rica's President Rodrigo Carazo said refugees could be flown to San Jose before being resettled in other countries.

Only Cuba's authorization was missing for the massive evacuation to begin.

Late Sunday, Cuba had not replied to the official offers from Peru and Costa Rica.

The only official Cuban response was to issue passports to refugees in the embassy and encourage them to go home to wait for the planes that would fly them out of the country.

At least 2,000 of the refugees in the embassy, after days of distrust of the Cuban offers, headed home aboard buses provided by the government.

A Peruvian official at the Havana embassy said that although the number of Cubans at the embassy had diminished, conditions had not improved. "There is insufficient food and medicine," the official said.

A Cuban government doctor attending refugees said: "We can expect epidemics and death" if the number of refugees was not reduced. The doctor, who worked in a temporary hospital across the street from the embassy, told a Reuters correspondent in Havana that facilities inside the compound were "drastically inadequate."

If accepted, the offer by Costa Rica's president would facilitate the evacuation of the refugees out of Havana. Costa Rica's airport is less than one-third the flying time of the journey from Havana to Lima.

In Lima, Peru's Red Cross began setting up a tent city at a suburban park Sunday to house the first 1,000 of the refugees whose arrival was expected Tuesday by Peruvian civil defense officials.

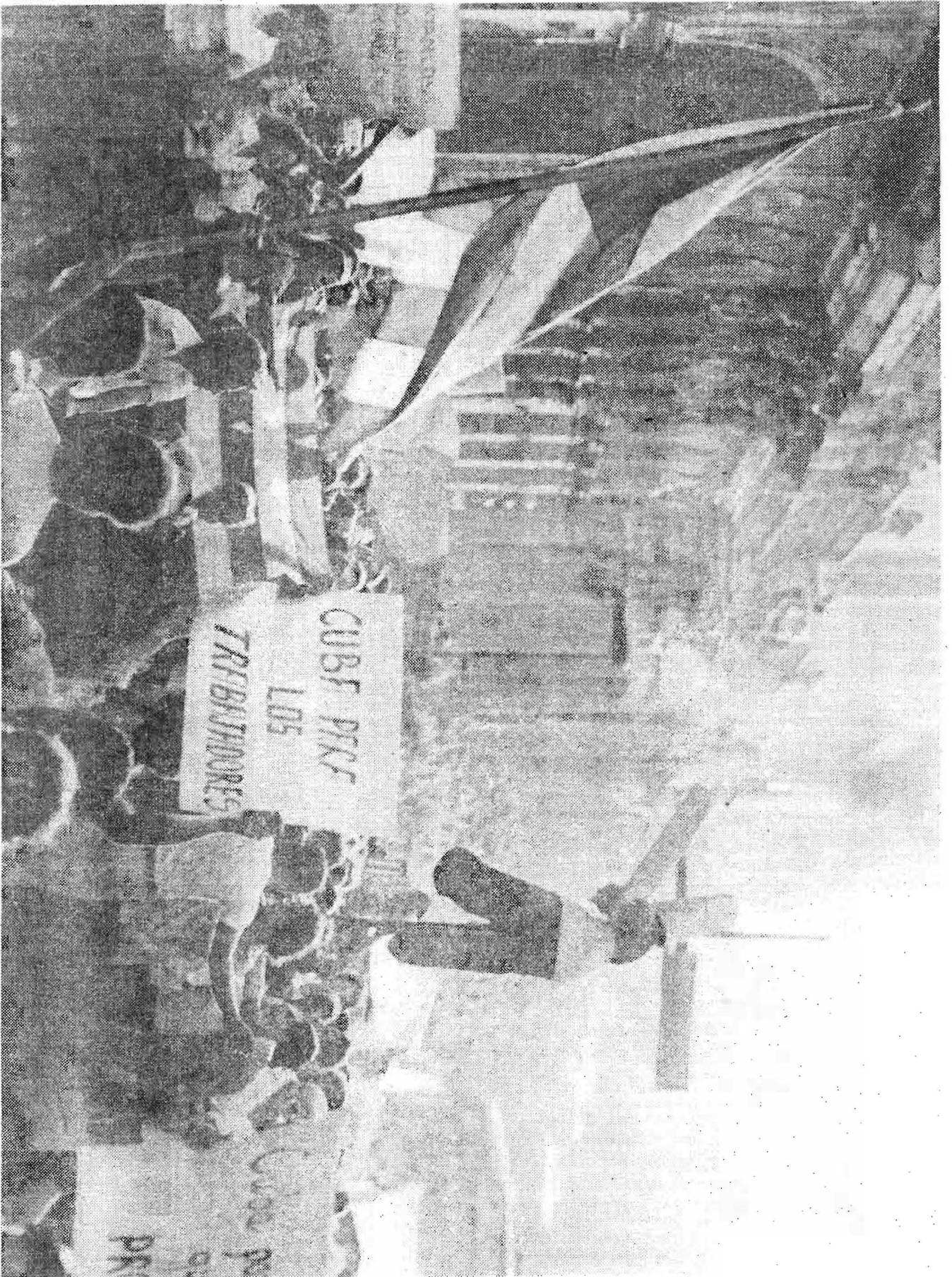
But a Peruvian Foreign Ministry press officer declined to confirm the report. "It all depends on Cuba," said the press officer. "That's why we can't confirm anything."

In Miami, exiles kept up a week-long feverish pace of activities, collecting funds, food and medicine for the refugees.

A small group of exiles formed a caravan to Key West, from where a group of boats would carry donated provisions to Cuba. Eight boats on trailers left an Orange Bowl parking lot Sunday afternoon. Some 90 other craft were heading to Key West by sea, the exiles said.

Each boat would carry a crew of three, supplies and a white flag, said the exiles. The flotilla was to

Turn to Page 15A Col. 1



Havana Demonstrators Protest Against Fellow Cubans Inside Peruvian Embassy
Mrs. Noel (H) ^{carried signs saying} Cuba for the Workers' and called those inside 'parasites' and 'scum'

Special to The Herald

Peru, Costa Rica Make Offers To Begin Evacuation of Cubans

Mae Huff (col) 14 Apr 80 15A

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

leave Key West at 4 a.m. today.

"We will go as far as we can. We will offer the food," said Eduardo Perez. Perez has lived in the United States two months. He entered the country as a released political prisoner from Cuba.

Their plan is not to enter Cuba's 12-mile territorial waters, but to offer for Cuban authorities to transfer the supplies at sea. They admit the chances are slim that they will be able to deliver the food and medicine.

"But the whole world will know that Castro turned it down," said Benny Almenares, a used-car dealer also participating in the caravan.

U.S. State Department officials were concerned about the dangers of possible confrontation between the exiles and the Cuban government and the effect such a confrontation would have on U.S.-Cuban relations.

Top administration officials said it would fuel anti-American propaganda in Cuba, which already has filled the pages of Cuba's government newspaper, Granma.

If the flotilla of exile boats leaves, it will make the 90-mile journey between Key West and Cuba alone, a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said. He said the Coast Guard would not accompany the boats or make special arrangements for their rescue.

U.S. government officials in Miami and Washington said there was nothing they could do to stop the exiles.

Meanwhile, a radio marathon sponsored by WQBA radio had

gathered more than \$155,000 by late Sunday. That figure includes \$90,000 collected during a similar marathon last week.

Anti-Castro exile representatives, led by former Cuban Prime Minister Antonio de Varona, have offered the money to the Peruvian government to aid those at the embassy in Havana. Tons of food have also been collected.

Throughout Greater Miami, car-honking and banner-waving demonstrations continued. Some 700 cars paraded from Hialeah to Little Havana Sunday afternoon. Thirty hunger strikers continued their vigil at the intersection of SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue.

Anonymous pamphlets were passed out in Little Havana, urging a general strike among Miami's Cubans. Exiles wore T-shirts emblazoned with calls for freedom for the 10,000.

Exile activities were motivated in part by the frustration of not being able to do anything concrete for the refugees at the embassy.

Peruvian Red Cross officials worked Sunday to prepare the Tupac Amaru Park in the northeastern part of Lima for the arrival of the refugees. The park was closed for an indefinite period. Police civil guards armed with machine guns patrolled the area surrounding it.

But even in Lima there was confusion on when the evacuation would begin.

A statement by Col. Heraclio Fernandez Pendola, head of Peru's Civil Defense, that the refugees would be airlifted in planes chartered by the Intergovernment Committee for European Migrations

(ICEM) was contradicted by a spokesman at the Foreign Ministry.

When Peru is ready to charter planes, it will be the Peruvian government that charters them, a government communique said Sunday.

But Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials worked throughout the weekend in offices, side by side with officials from ICEM, a Geneva-based international organization highly experienced in the evacuation of refugees.

Fernandez said Saturday night that the first refugees would arrive in Peru Tuesday, but other government agencies in Lima would not corroborate his statement.

Peruvian officials were also working to find other countries that would accept the refugees. So far, only 1,800 of the refugees have been promised permanent asylum — 1,000 by Peru, 500 by Spain and 300 by Costa Rica.

The Carter Administration is expected to announce today that the United States will take 3,500 of the refugees, but government officials would not confirm the number publicly.

Fourteen Refugees From Cuba Reach S. Florida in Small Boat

By BRIAN RICHARDSON
Herald Staff Writer

Fourteen Cuban refugees — 10 of them children — from two families sailed an 18-foot homemade boat to safety at John U. Lloyd State Recreation Area north of Hollywood about 6:30 a.m. Sunday.

They told a Hollywood police officer they had been at sea for five days.

"I don't know where the hell they all fit," said Lt. Marco Ceritelli. The refugees' green wooden boat had a small cabin that didn't look big enough to hold 14 people, he added.

The children were reported seasick, but all the refugees were in good condition otherwise, Ceritelli said.

Immigration officials at Miami International Airport, where the refugees were taken, would not release their names, but an immigration official said they claimed to have relatives in the United States.

Officials were trying to contact the relatives Sunday. If the relatives can be found, the refugees will be released to them, said Immigration Supervisor Richard Warmuth.

Warmuth said the refugees told him they had left Caibarien, Cuba, on Wednesday, after telling authorities they were going fishing. They built the boat between last August and January, Warmuth said.

The boat's single mast supported a crude sail, Ceritelli said. "It looked like heavy brown canvas, like tent canvas."

Ceritelli said the Cubans told him through an interpreter that the boat's motor had failed the first day of their voyage.

Park Ranger Ed Weisenberger

waded into the surf off the park's beach and helped the children off the boat, Ceritelli said.

The boat drifted onto the beach after the refugees left it, but the Coast Guard was unable to remove it because it had deteriorated so badly, Ceritelli said.



— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

14-Month-Old Yolandy Perez Helps Pack Food
... baby supplies were prepared for caravan of boats

Horns Stir Some Ire, Tolerance

*Miami (F)
14 Apr 80*

By **FREDRIC TASKER**
Herald Staff Writer

In church pews, on radio talk shows, in Hialeah homes aroused at 4 a.m. by horn-honking demonstrators, South Florida's non-Latins tried Sunday, sometimes unsuccessfully, to understand the Cuban demonstrations that have spread over Dade County for the past week.

"There's a lack of communication between Cubans and Anglos," said Charles Kappas of the Sunday-afternoon callers to his WNWS radio talk show. "It's as if they're both shouting but they're both deaf."

"The Cubans try to explain why they're running around honking horns at 2 in the morning, and the Anglos are complaining about the fact that they're blowing horns at 2 in the morning."

"And neither seems willing to concede that the other may have a point."

HIALEAH resident Mary Hamilton wasn't shouting, but she was angry. "I get one day off a week, and there they go, up and down Okeechobee Road, honking horns, at 4 o'clock in the morning."

"I call the police and they say it's against the law, but they've got orders from city government not to do anything about it."

Hialeah police received two phone calls per minute all day long complaining about the noise and about traffic disrupted by demonstrators who lacked officially required parade permits, said Police Chief Larry Leggett.

"We don't condone it," Leggett said, "but we have to tolerate some of it."

"We don't have the manpower to stop it. Fifteen people [on his force] can't prevent what's going on," Leggett said. "All we can do is contain it and get it as peaceful as possible."

AS DARKNESS fell Sunday, a group of youths riding in a truck in one of the parades threw bottles and rocks through three windows at Hurtak's Bar and Package Store, 3699 NW Seventh St., complained owner Emil Hurtak.

"I shut the doors and told the customers to stay inside so they wouldn't get hurt," Hurtak said. "It was a random thing. It was nasty."

"I'll turn in a vandalism report," said police officer Paul Camacho from the scene. There was no threatening mood in the rest of the parade, he said.

Attitudes were tolerant at the 10:45 a.m. services at downtown First Christ Church, 230 NE Fourth St., a mostly Anglo congregation whose custodian is its only Latin member.

"We rejoice in the hope that our neighbors are feeling for their homeland," intoned pastor C. Keith Elliott in his pastoral prayer.

Not all the talk-show callers were angry, Kappas reported.

"One Anglo caller said perhaps more of us ought to be out blowing our horns."

And even Hamilton, angry as she was about being awakened in her Hialeah home, didn't think the incidents will poison relations forever.

"Will she still be friends with her Cuban acquaintances after all this is over?"

"I probably will," she said.

Cuba Hasn't Caused the Uproar But Its Voice Is Clearly Heard

By DON BOHNING
Herald Staff Writer

The battle of Central America is not being fought in isolation; from Washington to Havana and Mexico City to Moscow, decisions are made that bear on the outcome.

Second only to the United States in efforts to influence the course of events are the ubiquitous Cubans who have been attempting to bring revolution to the area for nearly as long as Fidel Castro has been in power.

But others who have cut themselves in for at least a small part in the region's events read like a National Geographic laundry list. They range from the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Andean Pact to Amnesty International.

And within the region itself, foreign mercenaries, left-wing guerrillas and right-wing terrorists add to the potpourri of turbulence.

For most Western observers, however, it is Cuba's role that bears the most scrutiny. It is one being played at two levels: the official and the clandestine.

AT THE official level, it means warm diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, amiable relations with Panama and consular and trade relations with Costa Rica.

In Guatemala and El Salvador it means moral and apparently some logistical and training support for left-wing extremists.

Intelligence sources agree, however, that the Cuban role in both cases is relatively cautious, unlike the days in the early and mid-1960s when it was dispatching huge amounts of arms, money and perhaps even personnel to guerrillas in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

The role of the two Central American countries in the unsuccessful CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 presumably contributed to more intense Havana support for subversive movements.

The Cuban involvement in El Salvador — once regarded as an Alliance for Progress showcase — is of more recent vintage, as are the guerrilla groups now active there.

The United States has publicly

'The Hondurans believe their territory is being used as a conduit for men and weapons into El Salvador by insurgents with Cuban support . . . Unlike El Salvador, Honduras is sparsely settled, particularly along the Caribbean coast and along its eastern border, the Coco River.'

— Franklin Kramer,
security affairs official

accused Cuba of channeling arms and personnel through Honduras in support of Salvadorean guerrillas although members of El Salvador's governing junta say they do not believe Cuban involvement is extensive.

"IT SEEMS to me that we do not have very clear evidence that there is an influence," says Col. Adolfo Majano, one of the two army officers on the junta. "Many of our youth have been indoctrinated and trained there . . . they have brought many ideas from Cuba. And I don't deny the possibility that Cuba provides material help to the guerrillas here because they have had the opportunity to do it."

"They are training people and the direction, the concept, the philosophy, the strategy comes from Cuba," believes junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte.

In testimony before Congress March 25, Franklin D. Kramer, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, outlined the Honduran connection.

"The Hondurans believe, and our intelligence agrees," said Kramer, "that their territory is being used as a conduit for men and weapons into El Salvador by insurgents with Cuban support . . . Unlike El Salvador, Honduras is a sparsely settled country, particularly along the Caribbean coast and along its eastern border, the Coco River.

"Indications are that men and material transit Honduras after landing on the North Coast or coming down the Coco River. There are

also reports of aircraft landings at isolated and remote haciendas."

STILL, most Western observers caution that the turbulence in Central America is not Cuban-made.

"It confuses the analysis if you start to think that things would be different if it weren't for the Cubans mucking in," says a U.S. security analyst.

"Cuba's mounting domestic failures and extreme dependence on the Soviet Union make Cuba an unattractive model," John Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told Congress last month.

Bushnell added, however, that "Cuba has the experience and the resources that revolutionaries need most: advice, propaganda, safe haven, training and arms.

"In the context of Central America's serious problems, Cuba's longstanding ties with Central American revolutionaries and the concrete assistance it can provide could make a critical difference."

THE CUBAN emphasis at the moment, particularly in El Salvador, is believed to be unification of various factions.

They apparently have had some success but not to the extent they had in bringing together the various Sandinista factions involved in the 1979 overthrow of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

It is in Nicaragua where the Cuban influence is most evident. Havana's ties with the Sandinistas date to 1962, when the late Carlos

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Amador Fonseca, one of the FSLN's founders, announced its formation in Havana.

The warm relations continued throughout the '60s and '70s, with Cuba offering sanctuary and support after the Sandinistas had been decimated by Somoza's National Guard in the late 1960s.

When Somoza's downfall became imminent, the Cuban support was accelerated, although Havana ultimately contributed no more than Costa Rica, Venezuela or Panama to the Sandinista victory.

BECAUSE of its long-standing friendship and commitment to the Sandinistas, Cuban influence with the new Nicaraguan leadership outweighs that of any other country.

More than 1,200 Cuban teachers are in Nicaragua, several thousand Nicaraguan students are studying in Cuba and there are frequent exchanges between Managua and Havana at both the official and unofficial level.

Most ominous from the Western point of view, however, is the Cuban involvement in such critical areas as communications, intelligence and security.

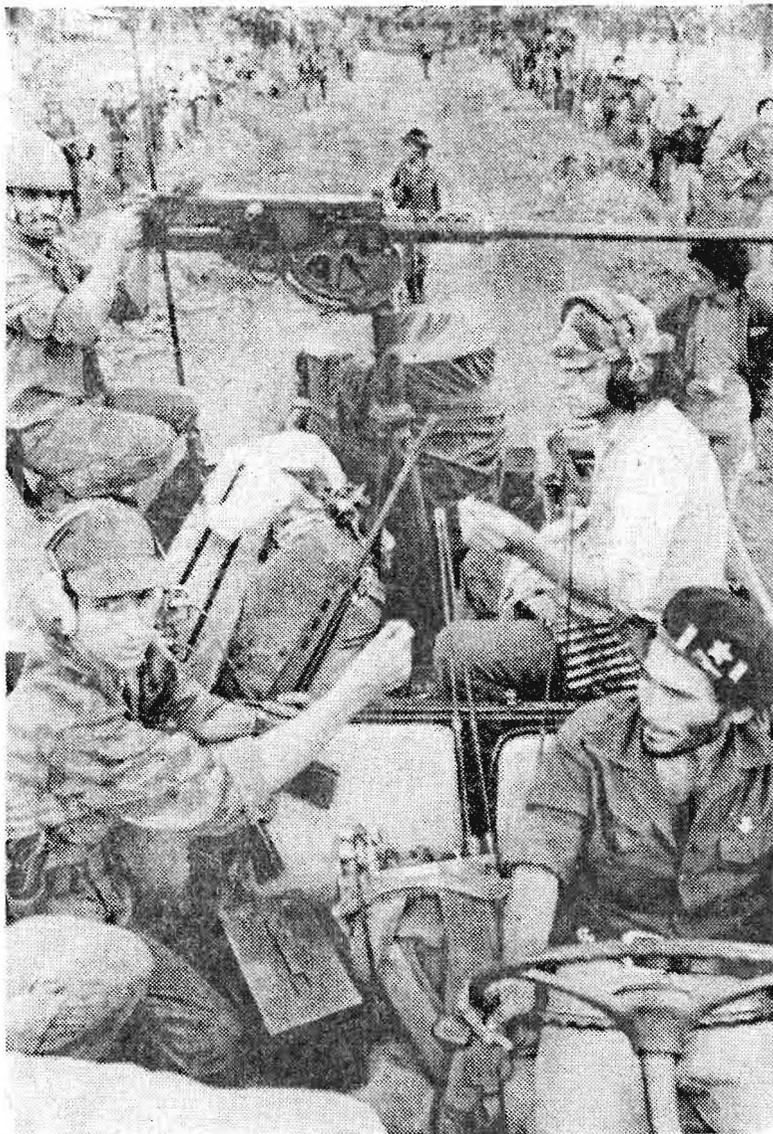
Still, the Cuban-style state that many predicted in the wake of the Sandinista takeover has not yet materialized. Nor could Nicaragua be considered a Cuban satellite.

While the actions of the United States and Cuba probably have the greatest outside impact on Central American events, others also play significant roles. Among them:

- Mexico. Its policy is unclear, but it seems to be one that is concerned about the possibility of a series of Marxist governments next door while at the same time sympathizing with elements of the extreme left.

"We understand Mexico is beginning to realize the threats inherent in the radicalization of Central America to its vital national interests," says one U.S. official, "but the Mexican attitude remains one of mild disinterest.

"In the past, Mexico could trust in the United States to go in and clean up the mess while it sat back crying foul and intervention. Now



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— United Press International

Sandinistas Benefited From Cuba's Support ... in their overthrow of Nicaragua's Anastasio Somoza

Mexico is not so sure that the United States will intervene and it has more to worry about."

- Venezuela. Under former President Carlos Andres Perez, support was strong for the Sandinistas. Since Christian Democrat President Luis Herrera Campins took office, Venezuelan policy has moderated. While still friendly with Nicaragua, the oil-rich South American country has distanced itself somewhat.

Herrera Campins last month became the first president of a pluralistic, democratic society to visit Nicaragua under the Sandinista leadership. In contrast to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's half-day visit in January in which he conferred only with government officials, Herrera Campins stayed three days and met with all sectors. Venezuela also is one of the few

hemisphere countries to openly support the civilian-military junta clinging precariously to power in El Salvador.

- The Soviet Union. The Soviet presence, other than that exercised through Cuba, remains low-key in Central America. The Soviets have opened their second Central American embassy in Panama — the first was in Costa Rica — with a staff reported to number about 50.

A Nicaraguan delegation recently visited Moscow, conferring with Soviet officials and signing several commercial, cultural and technical exchange agreements.

Reports have circulated, without hard evidence, that the Palestine Liberation Organization has provided arms to various left-wing guerrilla groups, including those in El Salvador.

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(FH) (C) Aid flotilla to Cuba turned

JACK KNARR and DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporters

A group of 100 Miami Cubans with a flotilla of small boats in Key West called off their mercy mission to Cuba today when 22-mile-an-hour winds created five- to eight-foot waves in the Gulf of Mexico, making the trip too dangerous.

"The momentum is lost," said Andrew Fernandez, a 33-year-old Miami stock broker. "The Cuban fishermen call this weather *cuaresma* — a very constant pain-in-the-ass type weather that is very unpredictable. It would be very hard to make it to Cuba."

The exiles had planned to launch a flotilla of about 60 boats from Mallory Dock, but only eight or nine boats made it to Key West after leaving the Miami staging area at NW 17th Avenue and 7th Street near the Orange Bowl at 4:30 p.m. yesterday.

As they gathered at the Howard Johnson's on U.S. 1, just north of Key West today, watching the weather, some of the boaters wanted to brave the bad seas, but by noon the expedition was called off, the boats were hitched up and the long trek back to Miami began.

But leaders of the impromptu group vowed to return in a few days when the weather cleared up.

Another 50 boats had been pledged to deliver food and medicine to Cuba for the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy, but Fernandez said some were "stuck" along the Keys — unable to continue because of the weather.

Many, he said, never left the Miami River. "These fishermen can smell the weather," he said.

The food will be given to the Red Cross in Key West, Fernandez said.

Earlier, in Washington, D.C., Myles Frechette, chief of the State Department's Cuba desk, urged the flotilla not to head for Cuba. He warned the move might spark an international incident, even though those in the flotilla had promised to stay in international waters 12 miles off the Cuban coast and transfer the food to Fidel Castro's boats if the Cubans would permit it.

"The Castro government is saying, and so are many of the people, that 'We will defend the fatherland to the last drop of blood,'" Frechette said. "We pointed out to them that they would not be welcome."

"I think they should go back home," he said. "Any minute now the Peruvian airlift may begin."

Luis Alvarez, of 325 W. 10th St., Hialeah, is a member of the mercy mission. He was asked in Key West if he feared being captured by Castro forces. "We were thinking that but we didn't take a gun or anything. We were scared about Castro catching us, but we didn't go to fight. We just wanted to bring food and medicine," Alvarez said.

"We are trying to decide now whether to go," Alvarez said before the decision to return was made. "If they come then we will make a stand until the weather clears up. It's the weather that's holding us up."

back by weather

The boats — mostly 20- to 25-foot power boats — were flying large Cuban flags.

A large U-Haul truck loaded with medicine, food and gas remained unloaded at the rendezvous site. The contents had been collected from Cubans in Miami.

Fernando Gonzalez of 2164 NW 28th St., Miami, reflected the spirit of the mission's members. "We have no fear. I just decided to go. I really don't care if I get caught because all my family is still over there. My brother, Fulgencio, has been a political prisoner in Castro's prison for 20 years. I have a son 16 years old in Cuba," Gonzalez said.

He said he left his wife 10 years ago to come to Miami. His wife remained behind to care for sick parents.

Many of those waiting to embark for Cuba brought their families with them.

Marcos Torres fled Cuba on a Freedom Flight three months ago, after serving 15 years in prison. "They are human beings. They need food," he said.

Mark Walker of the Florida Marine Patrol said he had hoped the flotilla wouldn't leave until the seas died down. "It will be a hardship, especially for the people in the smaller boats."

Coast Guard Quartermaster First Class Robert Flynn was asked if the Coast Guard would escort the boats. "No way," he said. "It's just not our job. We are

standing by in case they get into trouble with the winds and the storm. I guess the Constitution guarantees their freedom to do what they want."

Cuban journalist Humberto Medrano stayed in Miami. He did not think his brothers and sisters in the flotilla were crazy — "No, I think they are simply desperate," he said, "to help desperate people in Cuba."

Fernandez, who said the flotilla was a "people effort" that had been rejected by established Cuban groups here, revealed some of the spirit of the effort: "There has been a lot of marching on the streets of Little Havana and a lot of heating up of microphones by speech-makers and a lot of horn-blowing and burning up of gas up and down Biscayne Boulevard, but I haven't seen very many ideas that brought it home to the Cuban people to let them know that we identify with their open rebellion against the Castro regime.

He said those in the flotilla hoped to avoid Castro's boats and make it close to shore "so we would be there so the people would know we were there."

"We can't feed the entire Cuban population," he said of the food, "and we can't bring 10,000 Cubans out of Cuba," he said of the small boats.

"The only one we could bring out would be Castro," he said. "And I don't think he would want to ride with us."

Mia News (FH) Col 2 1A 14 APR 80

Peru raising a tent city for Cubans



The Miami News - CHARLES L. TRAINOR

- Some Peruvians not happy about refugees, 8A
- Flotilla calls off mercy mission to Cuba, 8A

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

LIMA, Peru — A converted museum will be their hospital. An amphitheater will be their church. A park filled with 70 tents salvaged from an earthquake will be their home.

One thousand Cubans will descend upon a park named Tupac Amaru when they arrive here as early as tomorrow from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and it won't be for a picnic.

The first tangible sign that some of the estimated 10,800 Cuban refugees are headed for Lima was the presence of Peruvian Red Cross workers laboring yesterday to convert the park and recreation complex into a sanctuary.

"We want it to be the most comfortable and the most adequate it can be," said Dr. José Romero Diaz, a Red Cross spokesman. "We are trying to think of everything that will make them comfortable."

The Red Cross is stocking the park with items they think the Cubans might need, such as food and medical supplies, and non-essentials they might enjoy, such as soccer balls and swimsuits.

Officials here say they still are not sure when the first group will arrive. Maybe tomorrow, they say, maybe not.

The Foreign Ministry here has submitted a list of names of 500 Cubans at the embassy the Peruvian

Peruvian Red Cross volunteers erect tent city in Tupac Amaru park in downtown Lima yesterday

See TENTS, 8A

TENTS, *Mia News (FH) of 4* from 1A *SA 14 Apr 80*

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ernment wants to be the first to leave, according to Alfredo Arcco, a spokesman for the foreign ministry.

Arcco said they were selected either because they're members of whole families or because they're sick.

Peruvian officials offered no facts or comments on the 500 Cubans on the list, but they are saying privately that some who arrive on the first mercy flights are likely to be in bad shape.

"The planes will arrive in Havana when we have an answer from Cuba," Arcco said flatly.

The park — a popular recreational complex with ball fields, playgrounds, a gymnasium and a swimming pool — was to be ready to house 1,200 refugees by today, Romero said.

The Cubans can stay "as long as necessary," said Francisco Filomeno, secretary-general of the Peruvian Red Cross. "It could be three days, three weeks, three months, three years. We just do not know. We are preparing for anything."

When they arrive at one of Lima's airports — the disembarkation point is secret so far — the Cubans will be taken by government buses to an immigration center set up in the park, Romero said. The Peruvian health department will examine each refugee and hospitalize those who need it in the converted Museum of Peruvian Arts and Culture.

Clothes and bedding will be distributed and the Cubans will be assigned housing units. So far, there are 20 single-family tents and 50 communal tents. Ten additional tents will be used for storage and a headquarters. Romero said the Red Cross has 40 more tents that can be erected within 24 hours.

Peru-Cuba talks may get refugees out of Havana within 48 hours

Combined Miami News Services

LIMA, Peru — Amid conflicting reports and confusing red tape, Peruvian foreign ministry officials continued negotiating with Cuba today on how to get the first planeload of asylum-seeking Cubans out of Havana.

While Peru has agreed to accept 1,000 of the 10,800 Cubans who crowded into the embassy grounds more than a week ago, officials were working out departure details with the Cuban government, and it was not clear whose aircraft would be used for the flights.

The ministry "has given Cuban authorities the first list of 500 persons whom our diplomatic mission has been authorized to grant visas for Peru," a Peruvian spokesman said.

"The planes will arrive in Havana when the Cuban government has responded by authorizing the departure of these persons."

"Probably the Cubans will arrive no later than Tuesday or Wednesday," said Wilfred Garcia, director of rescue services for the Red Cross.



The Miami News - CHARLES L. TRAINOR

Race track employe Enrique Minaya's soft drink attracts a lot of attention



The Miami News - CHARLES L. TRAINOR

Mia News 8A 14 apr 80
Fidel Salazar chats with customers in his grocery store in Lima

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Jose Valdivia Ortiz of Peru's civil guard

Park in Lima taken over
for aid to embassy Cubans

Some in Peru

Mia News (FH) col 1 SA
Marilyn A. Moore
Miami News Reporter
14 Apr 80

LIMA, Peru — Cesar Herrera Semenario shook his head in disgust. He was standing across the street from the park that will be an encampment for 1,000 Cubans when they arrive here in the next few days.

"This is absurd. This is an abuse of the people," he said. "Why do they have to bring them here to this park?"

Herrera was among hundreds of Peruvians who came to the park on a sunny, warm afternoon yesterday and found the entrance to one of Lima's most popular public places blocked off by a large blackboard. It said Parque Tutac Amaru was "closed to the public until further notice."

The crowd stood quietly, mulling their disappointment at missing their weekly soccer game, or family picnics or swim in the big pool.

"I've been coming here 15 or 16 years to play soccer and I've never seen anything like this," Herrera complained. "Why don't they take them to the military civic center? After all, there are only four (public) recreation centers in Lima.

"And besides, this business of 1,000 Cubans coming

unhappy about refugees

here, it is much to consider. There is not enough work for us Peruvians."

The people of Lima seem torn between a desire to help other Latin Americans and concern for their own country.

"We are a poor country," said Irma Angulo, a cook. "I know this is the humanitarian thing to do, but with our poverty it seems counter-productive. It is another complication."

"We have tremendous unemployment," said Javier Rojas, an accounting student at a local university. "Now 10,000 more persons will only make it worse. My people are dying of hunger. Now we will have to pay more taxes to maintain these Cubans."

A man who would not give his name said the timing of the Cuban crisis will affect the country's national elections in May — the first democratic elections to be allowed by the military junta in 11 years.

"This is a political solution?" he asked. "This seems to be engineered by Castro at a time when we are facing elections.

"And the (Peruvian) government, have they really investigated these people? Perhaps this a camouflage so that the Communists can get in. And why are they not going to be put in a more secure place, a more isolated

place, not a recreation center?"

Enrique Minaya, an employe of the firm that runs the Lima racetrack, also is concerned. "There are so many versions of the story. The Cubans say they are antisocial elements, prostitutes, people of bad character. It is hard to know what to think. Perhaps this is just another form of Communist penetration."

Fidel Salazar, who runs a neighborhood grocery store across the street from the park where the refugees will live, welcomes them. "I am looking forward to their business. It is good, because there will be more business."

Jose Valdivia Ortiz, a policeman with Peru's Civil Guard, was sending away those who came to the park gates, politely explaining why the park was closed.

"This makes me proud and very happy," he said. "We are always ready to lend a hand to our brothers. It is an act of solidarity . . . I'm sure everything will turn out all right. We are in a democratic era."

Sara Rodriguez Gomez lives in a house across from the park. She worries that political parties may use the Cuban situation as a political tool. But, she said. "As a humanitarian and as a Christian, I feel we should extend our hands to these people. After all, this could happen to any of us."

COALITION WILL PRESS Anti-Hijack Measures

Mia Her (F) Col 5 2A 14 Apr 80
WASHINGTON — (AP) — The formation of an organization to support anti-terrorism and anti-hijacking legislation was announced Sunday by the Air Line Pilots Association.

The group, called the Coalition for Safe Skies, includes the governors of 10 states, the mayors of eight major cities, several former government officials, 14 U.S. airlines and dozens of labor organizations, corporations, national associations and public interest groups.

To emphasize its bipartisan nature, the coalition will be co-chaired by the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican national committees, John White and Bill Brock.

A coalition statement said that airliners have increasingly become targets of terrorist groups and reported that in 1977, 1978 and 1979 there were 32, 31 and 27 hijacking attempts, respectively, in the world.

It said these totals were the highest since there were 62 attempts in 1972, a number that led to the first full-scale use of airport passenger screenings and other security measures.

The coalition said some foreign countries lack stringent airport security, and that this is reflected in a statistic showing that between 1973 and 1979, 30 per cent of all hijack-

ing attempts in the United States were successful, compared with 45 per cent of those in foreign countries.

The organization will push for congressional passage of bills introduced by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) and Rep. Glenn Anderson (D., Calif.). Both are to be considered in committee this spring.

In general, the bills call for:

- Criminal sanctions against hijackers and saboteurs.

- The president to report to Congress on all terrorist activity. Countries that aid or harbor terrorists would be automatically subject to sanctions, including disruption of foreign aid and defense assistance.

- Restrictions to be imposed upon foreign airports that do not meet security requirements. The airports could even lose their air service from the United States.

- Explosives to be made with special ingredients called taggants to allow detection before detonation and to permit tracing of an exploded bomb to its manufacturing source.

- The president to seek international agreements to combat terrorism.

Liddy Book Tells of Death Plots Against Hunt, Jack Anderson

Mia Her (F) Col 4 2A 14 Apr 80
Reuters Service

NEW YORK — Convicted Watergate burglar G. Gordon Liddy has finally broken his silence and in a new book tells of plots to kill fellow conspirator E. Howard Hunt and newspaper columnist Jack Anderson, according to Time magazine.

Liddy, who spent nearly five years in prison for his role in Watergate which led to President Richard Nixon's resignation, tells his story in a new book called *Will*, which is being excerpted in this week's Time.

Liddy, a key figure in the White House's secret "Plumbers" unit during the Nixon administration, said the plot to kill Anderson was hatched because the columnist reportedly compromised a U.S. agent abroad. Time reported.

A plot to poison Anderson with LSD implanted on the steering

wheel of his car was dismissed as impractical, Time said. Liddy, by his account, volunteered to assassinate Anderson on a Washington street but eventually was advised by Hunt to forget the Anderson plot because a direct order never came down from above.

Hunt's death was plotted, Time said, after he decided to talk to federal prosecutors following the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in 1972.

Liddy said he expected to receive orders to silence Hunt and arranged to have his food poisoned.

"I waited, but because the message never came, Hunt lives," Liddy was quoted as saying.

Time said the book, published by St. Martin's Press, was printed under extreme security. Some 100,000 copies were printed and shipped to booksellers before they were even aware of its existence.

Don't criticize Cuba

Mia News (FA) col 1 1HA 14 Apr 80

I wish the Cubans who live in the United States would leave Cuba and Castro alone. He and the Cuban people are trying very hard to build a new type of society, and new type of person, which the Cuban-Americans don't or won't ever understand.

Besides, it's none of their business. Once they have chosen to live in the United States, their efforts should be focused on trying to adapt to this country, this language, and this lifestyle. No intelligent person wants them to abandon their own culture, or the Spanish language, in fact we welcome the cultural contribution, but ask only an accommodation to the ways of this land.

Instead of criticizing, protesting, and demonstrating against Cuba, or any other foreign country, Cuban-Americans should help build a new and better City of Miami, State of Florida and United States of America. To hate Cuba, Castro and the Cuban people or the Cuban government is to waste hate and aim it at the wrong end of the economic scale. The Cubans are not oppressors, they are brothers, and they have a right to establish a new type of society, without outside interference. Here is a poem I read somewhere

many years ago.

There is a destiny that makes us all brothers,
None goes his way alone,
What we give into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.

WAINO J. JARVELA, Southfield, Mich.

Two Cuban families arrive

Mia News (FA) col 1 SA 14 Apr 80

Two Cuban refugee families totaling four adults and 10 children came ashore at John Lloyd State Recreation Area north of Hollywood yesterday. The refugees told immigration officials the trip in their homemade sailboat took them five days. Immigration officials said the children were seasick, but all of the group were healthy. Officials would not release the refugees' names, but said the Cubans told them they have relatives in Miami.

Duran: 'Too successful' in party post

Mia News (FA) col 1 1HA 14 Apr 80
BUD NEWMAN
Cox News Service

WASHINGTON — Alfredo Duran says he wanted to "open up" Florida's Democratic Party when he took over as chairman in 1976. Looking back, he thinks he has been too successful.

"Unfortunately, we exceeded our goals on that," says Duran, the Cuban-born Miami lawyer who steps down this month after four years in office. "We set out to create an open party, and I'm afraid that we succeeded in excess of our expectations."

His successor will be Panama City car dealer Charles Whitehead, who pulled greater support among state committeemen and committeewomen than Democratic national committeeman Wayne Bailey of Deland, a Stetson University professor who had the public support of Gov. Bob Graham and the private support of Duran.

Duran points to the fact that, statewide, 95 per cent of the seats for the party's least powerful jobs — county committeeman and committeewoman — were contested in last month's elections. Four years ago, many of those seats didn't draw even one candidate, let alone a contest. Dozens of people had to be appointed because no one wanted to run. In some cases, the

party had trouble finding people willing to be appointed and seats remained vacant.

! We set out to create an open party, and I'm afraid that we succeeded in excess of our expectations !

"Now everybody wants to run," he says. "Everybody wants to be part of it."

That renewed interest in the Democratic Party is one reason Gov. Bob Graham asked Duran to remain chairman, but he declined. "Everyone needs a sabbatical every once in a while, and this is my sabbatical," he says.

Duran, 43, was brought to power with virtually no background of party participation in a bloody party coup in 1976 led by a few liberal South Florida party activists intent on dumping then-chairwoman Ann Cramer of Fort Lauderdale. Duran and his supporters, Dade County Democratic chairman Mike Abrams and Democratic national committeeman Sergio Bendixen, beat Cramer by a single vote.

Intra-party dissension over the rights of local party organizations to endorse candidates in the primary put Duran at odds with Bendixen and Abrams, who last year organized the Florida movement to draft Sen. Edward Kennedy for president. Duran publicly supported the President although some in the party thought he, as chairman, should have stayed neutral.

Nonetheless, Duran leaves the party more united, organized, respected and influential than it was four years ago. Still, he would like to have accomplished more.

"I would like to see a more effective fund-raising ability for the party," he says. "I'd like to see better working relationships with the governor's office. I would like to see production of a statewide party newspaper maybe..."

Does he have the political itch to run for office himself?

"I'm not considering it at this point, but I love politics so much I might get enthusiastic once again. I'm not ruling anything out."