

Anti-Castro group will evaluate goals

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IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter
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Self-evaluation is the goal of this year's annual Abdala congress, said members of the anti-Castro organization as they drifted into town for the start of the three-day congress today.

"We want to find out whether we have met our goals or not, and if not, why not," said Ricardo Aparicio, national secretary for ideology and propaganda.

He said the group had set four goals for this year: increase the power of their pirate radio station that broadcasts anti-Castro programs from "somewhere outside the United States"; establish more contacts with possible sympathizers in Cuba; publicly confront pro-Castro groups, and increase their knowledge of the internal situation in the island.

The final goal of Abdala, Aparicio said, is an insurrection in Cuba.

"But until then, we have to have more realistic goals, goals that can help us bring about the uprising in the island."

The congress is bringing together some 175 members of Abdala from Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Puerto Rico and Costa Rica, among other places.

A principal concern among the Costa Rican delegation is the perspective some Latin Americans have on what they call the "Cuban case."

The delegates worry that some people feel Castro's government is preferable to the right-wing dictatorships in other Latin American countries. "There is only one reality, that of dictatorships, and they can not be separated into right-wing or left-wing (dictatorships)," delegate Ignacio Santos said.

900 sealift children become

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WASHINGTON — More than 900 children who came to the United States alone in the Cuban sealift are still stuck in refugee centers while the government tries to figure out what to do with them.

An angry U.S. Catholic Conference executive said he could place all of the children in temporary homes "within a week or two" in 160 cities, if only the government would give a go-ahead signal.

"We have guaranteed the government, if they get their act together, we'll take care of the kids," said John McCarthy, executive director of the conference's Migration and Refugee Services division.

"But we ought to get down to making decisions.

Some of them have been here for three months. The decisions should have been made months ago."

McCarthy angrily noted that the Cuban children are caught in a paradox, helpless on their own and dependent on government agencies, which so far have been unable to help them.

In Miami last week, a juvenile court judge faced the same problem by placing 200 Cuban youths in the "temporary and voluntary" care of the state. Judge William Gladstone told representatives of the state "you are responsible" for the children after an hour of bickering between state and federal officials and court-appointed guardians.

"I hope we keep in mind we are dealing with a bunch of children," the judge said. "What we are really

pawns in a paradox

here about is the care of a batch of children that can't provide for themselves."

McCarthy said: "The government says they are asking for political asylum, yet they're all under 18 and the government says that is not old enough to make their own decisions.

"They can't legally request asylum or anything else."

About 20,000 Cubans still are in the camps at Eglin Air Force Base; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Fort McCoy, Wis. Most are single men and women and the "unattached" children. About 95,000 — mainly families — have been released to rel-



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Cuban teenagers stuck in refugee centers: 'Some of them have been here for three months'

CHILDREN, from 1A *Mia News (FA) Col 3 6A 1 Aug 80*

atives, friends and other sponsors.

Nearly 20,000 refugees were at Fort Indiantown Gap at the end of May. Most relocated along the East Coast, mainly in Florida, New York and New Jersey.

About 5,600 Cubans, 241 of them unattached children, remain at the Pennsylvania camp. The youngsters range in age from 11 to 17, with an average age of about 16. Most are boys who left home with neighbors or lied about their ages and fled alone, apparently to escape military service.

Perhaps 500 have identified friends or relatives in this country with whom they might live, McCarthy said.

Others, regardless of their religion, would be sent to Catholic group homes for education and counseling until they are ready for foster home placement or they reach adulthood.

Conference and government officials are anxious to find homes for the children, especially since some of the refugee centers may be closed by mid-October.

But the situation is hamstrung by the federal bureaucracy, and the conference has been unable to move the children to group or foster homes until the government sets its legal policy.

Months ago, the conference volunteered to process the unattached children. The government agreed. Then the conference asked for federal guidance on the legal problems. No guidance came.

Six weeks ago, President Carter announced special legislation to provide for Cuban refugees, including 100 per cent reimbursement to the states for the costs of language, health and placement services for the unattached children.

That legislation is still being written, a White House representative, Patricia Barrio, said. "Whether it will be introduced before the end of the current session depends on Congress. If they feel they can handle it in the final 20 or 30 days of the session, we'll send it."

For the past months, federal bureaucrats have

passed the children's papers from one agency to another as guidance of the resettlement effort shifted from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the State Department to Health and Human Services.

The major legal problems are unresolved: the children's official status, the question of who is legally responsible for them and the question of who can be legally responsible for them until they reach adulthood.

The unattached Cuban children do not qualify for as many social benefits or federal aid dollars as those classed as refugees do. State governments are reluctant to accept them without federal assurances these children will not drain local tax dollars.

Without direction as to who is legally responsible for the children, the Catholic Conference won't move them from the refugee centers.

McCarthy and other conference officials said adoption and foster home placement laws vary so much from state to state that each of the Cuban children must be dealt with separately.

"If problems arise," McCarthy said, "it could be a judiciary nightmare."

Before federal officials will let the Catholic Conference release any of the children — even to relatives — the government must decide who has and who can have legal custody of them.

"We're seeking an Immigration and Naturalization Service ruling," said Derek Schoen, a spokesman for the Department of Health and Human Services, which is now technically responsible for the children.

"We're not sure we can hand over custody to anyone, and the states want to know very clearly who has the authority."

Last Friday, the Catholic Conference asked the government again for quick decisions regarding the children so they could be moved out of the camps.

"We hope to have a decision within a few days," said Schoen this week. But he would not predict when it might be made. "It's up to Immigration."

202



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

A fingerprint expert from the Dade County Crime Lab displays guns seized at Miami Airport

Illegal guns seized at Miami Airport

BOB MURPHY

Miami News Reporter

Mia News (FA)

CPZ SA 1 Aug 80

Eleven silencer-equipped machine guns seized from a locker at Miami International Airport are believed to have been assembled illegally in South Florida as part of a shipment destined for warring drug families in Dade County, a federal spokesman said.

Stuffed into two suitcases and a gym bag, the guns were confiscated from a locker in Concourse D at the airport about 11:30 a.m. yesterday, said special agent Larry Fuchs of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

The seizure is part of a 16-month investigation by the U.S. Customs Patrol Division and Florida agency into several large drug organizations. In September 1979, Customs Patrol officers seized a boat in Stone-wall, N.C., and confiscated 31,000 pounds of marijuana and several "assassination kits." Their contents were not otherwise identified.

The federal-state task force has arrested 30 persons involved in the case since the investigation began, officials said. It also has seized two other boats and an aircraft in Hendry County.

Don Turnbaugh of the Customs Patrol Division said the machine guns seized at the airport had originally

been manufactured by the Ingram Arms Co. of Georgia, which was operated by veteran soldier of fortune Mitchell WerBel and is now out of business.

Federal agencies labeled the guns as illegal, Fuchs said, adding that Ingram was ordered by the federal government to destroy the weapons. The guns were dismantled, but many of them are believed to have been illegally reassembled here by arms bootleggers and have turned up in Miami's "cocaine wars," according to federal officials.

An Ingram was used to kill two alleged cocaine dealers in the "Cocaine Cowboy" shootings at Dade-land last year, Fuchs said.

The Ingram is a favorite weapon in Latin American countries, particularly Colombia, Fuchs said.

Federal and state law enforcement officials say they believe there is a thriving export business between gunrunners operating out of Miami and Latin America, Turnbaugh said.

A few months ago, a number of the weapons were seized in Tampa, Turnbaugh said.

Police have speculated that a re-manufacturing plant is located somewhere in Dade County.

The investigation is being conducted by four federal agencies and three state agencies in Florida, Georgia and North Carolina.

Cockfight operator

Mia News (FH) crz SA
DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter
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Cockfights have been banned in the City of Hialeah Gardens — but the legal feathers will continue to fly.

The Hialeah Gardens Town Council voted unanimously last night to ban cockfights in their small community northwest of Hialeah. Hialeah Gardens Mayor Burl McCormick, who is part owner of a Hialeah Gardens warehouse where cockfights have been held in the past, did not participate in the vote. McCormick only votes to break ties.

McCormick said he never supported cock-

to oppose Hialeah Gardens ban

fighting, but that he saw nothing wrong with it as long as it wasn't illegal — and it isn't in Florida, so long as the fights do not violate laws against cruelty to animals.

The lawyer for Ramon Benitez, a licensed cockfight operator in Hialeah Gardens, said he will request an injunction today in an attempt to keep the ordinance from going into effect in Hialeah Gardens.

"We feel this is a violation of Mr. Benitez's rights," said Richard Sharpstein, Benitez's attorney.

"I feel that it is not only political harassment, but it smacks of racial prejudice. Because Mr. Benitez is Latin and he is pursuing a cultural tradition of Span-

ish and Latin cultures, he is being punished by people who don't understand. They are penalizing him by misusing police power of the city. That's a sham."

Benitez, who has held cockfights at the warehouse that's partly owned by McCormick, has a county and city license to operate cockfights.

Hialeah Gardens Police Chief Charles Renegar said that if the ordinance is put into effect today by the city clerk, he will have no choice but to begin making arrests.

"Once the ordinance goes into effect, and if they intend to still operate, I will have to enforce the law."

Man indicted in pirate radio case

IVAN A. CASTRO
and JOHN SILVA
Miami News Reporters

The husky voice of Comandante David, the mysterious operator of an anti-Castro pirate radio station, has apparently been silenced with the indictment of a Miami man, federal officials say.

A federal grand jury indictment issued here yesterday charges José M. González, of 8780 SW 51st St., "knowingly and intentionally operated a radio transmitter and conducted radio broadcasts" in violation of Federal Communications Commission laws.

An affidavit filed with a search warrant for González's home identifies him as Comandante (Commander) David, whose voice drew thousands of Cubans in Miami and Cuba alike to gather around their radios to listen to his anti-Castro messages.

The affidavit is signed by Jim Feagles of the FCC. Feagles refused comment, saying the case remains under investigation.

The voice speaking on *Radio Libertad*, *Radio Rebelde* (free, rebel radio) always said it was transmitting from the Sierra Maestra Mountains in Cuba's Oriente Province. But some exile sources say the signal was so strong the U.S. government could not jam the broadcasts and that the radio station had to be in the Caribbean or in Florida.

The indictment against González does not specify what type of broadcasts he is accused of making, and González denied knowing anything about the indictment or his alleged broadcasts.

"I don't know anything about it," González said last night. "I don't even know what a (ham) radio is."

Missed at Mariel, She Bears Outcast's Mark

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Quiet, tree-lined streets crisscross the neighborhood of Santos Suarez in southern Havana, passing by rows of small houses whose stucco fronts show the gray, mildewed look of too many cloudbursts and too few paintings.

Around the corner, beyond the Camilo Cienfuegos Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, beyond the handsome, matched set of brand-new zinc garbage cans, is the home of Ana Maria Fraga.

Home is hardly the word to describe her three-room apartment. She has a radio, a bed, a refrigerator, a hot plate, a cheap enamel table with three cheap chairs and a long, low piece of furniture that looks like an old hi-fi cabinet without the hi-fi.

THE SPARTAN surroundings are no more cheerless than countless thousands of other dwellings in Cuba and far better than the hovels that house the majority of Latin America's peoples.

The difference is that the light is going out of Fraga's life and her home, imperceptibly perhaps, is becoming a tomb. Fraga, 33, a map-maker unemployed for 16 months, declared her intention in May to leave Cuba aboard the Mariel flotilla, but she missed the boat.

Now she is a nonperson who carries a paper chit identifying her as "anti-social 2-54632" and identity documents marked with an "R" in blue ink that makes it impossible for her to work, even as a housemaid, something she had been doing off and on before Mariel. "R," one imagines, stands for "repudiated" or "rejected." It is the kiss of economic death.

FRAGA IS NOT alone. It is widely believed among the outcasts of Santos Suarez that from two million to 2.5 million persons want to leave Cuba and, like Fraga, have said so. The figure is impossible to check.

The *escoria* or scum, as they have been labeled, cannot work and their children cannot go to school. On the other hand, there is a growing number of Cubans who must work and must continue in school, even though they may wish to emigrate. These would-be scum are known as *tapaditos*, — roughly translated "those who are bottlecapped," and include all professionals, members of the armed forces, Communist Party cadre, draft-age youths, university students and even middle-level bureaucrats. No one knows how many *tapaditos* there are, but they are reputed to be everywhere.

On June 28, a boat captain called

Turn to Page 24A Col.1

103



— Associated Press

Woman Is Jeered Near Peruvian Embassy in Havana
... would-be Cuban refugees packed building in April

Outcasts of Havana, Branded As 'Scum,' Not Allowed to Work

*Miami (F) col 1 24A
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▶ FROM PAGE 1A

Fraga from Mariel to her neighbor's telephone to inform her that she was on the "list" of those he had been sent to pick up. His was a far-away voice that told her she had not been altogether forgotten by her family and friends in the United States.

SINCE THEN, she has sat in her barren apartment waiting for another telephone call, or, better still, for the police to pull up outside her door and hustle her off to Mariel and out of the country.

"They only come once," Fraga says. "If they knock and you're not there, they just go away and you can forget about the whole thing."

Fraga's is the Cuban side of a story rife with misunderstood signals, mistakes, political haggling and the growing despair of having been too late once too often.

A divorcee without children whose immediate family is all in the

United States, she resigned her job in mid-1979 after announcing her decision to emigrate. Having nothing to hold her — "an orphan in Cuba" was how she described it on her application — she was neither chastised nor ridiculed for her decision. Mapmaking is a strategic business and both employer and employee felt that she should put a little distance between her and the job before she left Cuba.

AT THE TIME, the rapprochement brought about by the so-called dialogue between the Cuban government and the "Committee of 75" exile leaders was in full cry. Political prisoners were leaving for the States and relatives were visiting family members in Cuba for the first time in two decades.

The exiles spoke of "reunification of families," one of the tenets of the dialogue. In Miami, it was clear that this referred to the exile visits: For Fraga and others, it meant — wrongly, as it turned out — emigration.

"I thought it was going to be easy, a quick solution," Fraga said. "It was an agreement between governments."

It was not; it was, instead, an agreement between Cubans on either side of the Florida Straits, and this was part of the problem.

Fraga didn't know any of this. She got her documents in order and waited. She made candy and sweets for children and sold them in the neighborhood; she cleaned houses, anything to keep body and soul together until her departure.

WHEN 10,500 Cubans crowded into the Peruvian Embassy on Easter weekend, Fraga, like thousands of others, saw a golden opportunity. But, like thousands of others, she was late. By the time she tried to join the others, police were on duty and she was turned away.

On May 18, she decided to burn her last bridge, submitting her name for the Mariel boatlift. Cuban President Fidel Castro had said anyone who wanted could go, and President Carter was waiting with "open arms, open heart."

This time, Fraga's decision brought no understanding, no com-

24/3

miseration, no solicitude. "Anti-Social 2-54632" was her "scum number." She spent the night at a police station, her "scum headquarters" with a potpourri of other would-be emigrants, the "scum selection."

She was officially designated as "disaffected," one of four "scum categories" outlined by the neighborhood Committee for the the Defense of the Revolution and the police. The others: "prostitute," "homosexual" and "thief." Finally, her identity document was given the cursed "R" and she was sent home to wait for the call to Mariel, the call that never came.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD committee has made Fraga and six others social outcasts, isolating them through a conspiracy of silence and through "acts of repudiation," the terrifying nighttime serenade of washtubs, tin cans and banshee screaming of insults.

But if the neighborhood militants are waging what Fraga calls "cold war," the nonmilitants are keeping her and the others alive, inviting them over for meals, giving them food, talking to them when they seem ready to go mad.

By listening to the radio and tapping the rumor mill — as powerful in Havana as it is in Miami's exile community — Fraga believes that Cuba and the United States are going to set up an airlift in August.

Western diplomatic sources say there is no truth in this and accuse Cuban immigration officials of spreading the myth in casual con-

versations with the hopeful applicants.

FRAGA ALSO thinks there are some 200 boats still in Mariel, among them, perhaps, her captain of June 28. But on the day she said this, Mariel Harbor held nothing but Cuban fishing boats anchored at buoys or moored alongside piers. The city was virtually asleep, the boatlift apparently ended.

This is news that Fraga doesn't need, because there are always chances, however remote, and, in the absence of official information, it is perhaps better to say nothing. Her haunted eyes show that her hopes are dimming, but her eager questions show she has not yet lost heart.

In time, however, she may perhaps come to realize that she may not make it.

*Mia Her 24A
1 Aug 80*

Mia News SA 10 Aug 80
Tent city lawsuit delayed *CAI*

A group of businessmen who sued the city to stop the refugee tent city on the Latin Riverfront Park said they would hold off on their suit for a "reasonable" amount of time so the City of Miami can find an alternative. Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio said he expects to hear from the Department of Labor today about a decision to move a job training program out of Ada Merritt Elementary School so the refugees can move in. The school, leased to the Department of Labor, had been suggested as an alternative to the tent city, which is housing about 700 refugees. "We're holding off the lawsuit, but we are not going to dismiss it," said John Cosgrove, attorney for 12 businessmen along the Miami River. "We want to give the city an opportunity to resolve the problem in the best possible way." If the Department of Labor decides to move its job training program, it would be at least a month before the refugees could move because renovations to the old school have not been completed.

**City Outlaws
Cockfighting**

Hialeah Gardens city councilmen voted unanimously Thursday to outlaw cockfights, an action that the city's major cockfight promoter said he will challenge in court. "Think carefully about what you are going to do," Ramon Benitez told the commission through an interpreter. The new ordinance effectively shuts down Benitez's cockfighting operation at 11750 NW 87th Pl., a warehouse partly owned by Mayor Burl McCormick. Cockfighting has been an issue in the community since a policeman, Charles Mees, was suspended and then fired after breaking up one of Benitez's cockfights several months ago.

243

Mission: Murder

Maffu (F) col 1 3B 10 Aug 80

Assassination-Kit Guns Seized at Miami Airport

By SHULA BEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Ten automatic submachine guns designed to fit into assassination kits were found Thursday in a locker at Miami International Airport by U.S. Customs officers.

The weapons, used in attache cases, can spray 32 rounds of ammunition and are triggered with the case closed. Investigators believe the guns confiscated at the airport were meant for drug-related assassinations.

The seizure came as part of a 16-month investigation by four federal and three state agencies into drug smuggling in the United States. So far 30 people, including six Miami men, have been arrested during the probe, officials said.

"We developed confidential information that the weapons would be in that particular locker," said Larry Fuchs, spokesman for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

THE GUNS were found at 11:30 a.m. in two small blue-and-beige valises in a locker along concourse D at Miami International. The submachine guns, a type used in the military, were redesigned with a screw-on barrel and silencer meant

to fit into an attache case.

Officials said the guns sell for about \$500 on the black market.

"These weapons keep showing up in the drug-smuggling operations," said Donald Turnbaugh, director of U.S. Customs Patrol Division. "It's a common denominator."

They were the type used in the Dadeland cocaine cowboy slaying of two Latin males several months ago, he said.

The airport was a natural locale to stash the weapons, agents said.

"Miami International is a hub for smuggling activities and a good place for a drop-off," said Turnbaugh. "We don't know if they were planning to take the weapons out of the country."

During the 16-month investigation, law enforcement agencies seized a 75-foot shrimper off the coast of North Carolina in September 1979. It was loaded with 30,000 pounds of marijuana and had several empty attache cases designed for submachine guns.

No immediate arrests are planned, officials said.

Law enforcement agencies are searching for the site where the submachine guns are being illegally altered.



— ALBERT COYA Miami Herald Staff

Crime-Lab Technician With Cache of Weapons
...collapsible stock allows fit into attache case

Mexico's President Gets Full Honors In Cuba — Plus a Hug From Castro

Mia New (F) Col 4 24A
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By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald staff writer

HAVANA — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in Cuba Thursday to a 21-gun salute, a fraternal hug from Fidel Castro and cheers from hundreds of thousands of flag-waving *Habaneros*.

Lopez Portillo's four-day state visit, long on pomp and ceremony, but often shrouded in privacy as well, began with one of its most public events, a full honors welcome from Cuban officials and the city of Havana.

Lopez Portillo and Castro held their first private meeting later Thursday before attending a full-scale diplomatic reception at the Palace of the Revolution. Today's events are closed to the press.

THE MEAT OF THE Lopez Portillo visit is expected to be the signing of at least 11 bilateral agreements on issues ranging from fishing to oil prospecting and technology transfer.

The two leaders also are expected to discuss Latin American affairs in general and Central American affairs in particular, matters of grave concern to Mexico, which lies just north of violence-plagued El Salvador and Guatemala. Cuba supports leftist insurgencies in both of the countries and also attaches great importance to the region.

Besides the substantive matters, the visit also serves to reaffirm traditional close ties between Cuba and Mexico, the only country in the Organization of American States that refused to break diplomatic rela-

tions with the fledgling Castro government when sanctions were imposed in 1964.

And in a year fraught with diplomatic tensions and foreign policy reverses, the visit allowed Cuba a welcome chance to give its international relations a positive shot in the arm.

LOPEZ PORTILLO'S air force Boeing 727, named Quetzalcoatl I, after the Aztec-plumed serpent that is a Mexican national symbol, touched down at Jose Marti International Airport at 11 a.m.

Lopez Portillo, in a white leisure suit, was greeted with an *abrazo* by Castro at the foot of the plane ramp while cannons belled a 21-gun salute.

News reporters and photographers, unmolested by security agents, crowded around as the two presidents, accompanied by Castro's brother, Raul, heard national anthems and reviewed the Cuban honor guard.

Castro then introduced Lopez Portillo to the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, Council of State and Central Committee, as well as Havana's diplomatic corps.

The two presidents then got into a gray-green Soviet Zil convertible limousine for the 18-mile trip into town, an event advertised by government-controlled media for days.

Several hundred thousand Cubans lined the avenues leading into the city, waving Mexican and Cuban flags and holding welcoming signs praising Lopez Portillo and Mexico and Latin American solidarity in general.

Accused of Cuba Broadcasts

Comandante David Canceled by the FCC

Mia New (F) Col 5 213
1 Aug 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald staff writer

It's Comandante David signing off for now.

A Hialeah man identified as Jose Gonzalez was indicted in federal court Thursday on charges he operated a radio transmitter in violation of Federal Communications Commission rules.

And that man is Comandante David, voice of an anti-Castro radio station that preached doom for the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba to audiences across the island, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Kenneth Lipman.

"That's him," said Lipman, who presented the case to a federal grand jury on behalf of the Federal Communications Commission. Lipman said the closing of the Comandante's station resulted from an

FCC investigation.

Jim Feagles, acting head of the Miami FCC office, declined to comment on the case.

Comandante David has been broadcasting to Cuba four times a week for several months. Cuban refugees arriving recently in the United States claimed the Comandante accurately predicted sabotage acts on the island before they took place.

But his broadcasts interfered with ham radio operations in the United States. Complaints to the FCC led the agency to monitor Comandante David's broadcasts. The investigators discovered that the broadcasts originated from the Comandante's home in Hialeah and the FCC has seized his equipment, said Lipman.

The federal indictment did not include an address. In his broadcasts, Comandante David said his station was located somewhere in the mountains of eastern Cuba.

The FCC closed another clandestine anti-Castro radio station in February. Lipman said that, to his knowledge, there is no link between the closing of that station — called Radio Giron and operated by the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association — and the indictment issued Thursday.

At least three other secret anti-Castro stations continue to operate, however.

Compromise needed in two languages

Mia Nueva (FN) 10th Col 1 Aug 80

There are two ways to conduct a discussion. One is for each participant to shout ideas he formulated long ago; the other is for the people involved to do at least as much thinking as talking, to be open to ideas others are expressing, to evaluate those thoughts and be willing to modify some of their own views accordingly.

The petition aimed at forbidding bilingualism here offers the people of Dade County, all of the people of Dade County, the chance to conduct the second kind of discussion. Everyone knows, the subject of bilingualism has, over the years, provoked countless instances of the first kind. Language is inseparable from identity, after all, and language chauvinism, whether it is expressed by someone who speaks English or someone who speaks Spanish, is a handy mask for more generalized resentment.

Attitudes here will not remain as they are now. Either they will harden and the divisiveness will intensify, or people on both sides of the language barrier will learn to compromise and to abandon their misdirected pride without sacrificing their identity.

If this community is to benefit as it should from the debate the anti-bilingual petition is generating, people must first sort out the phony issues and discard them.

One of the first arguments that should be trashed is the one voiced by many of those sympathetic to the petition: when my grandparents came to this country they worked long and hard and they didn't get any government handouts — any Social Security, small business loans, supplemental income, welfare payments or Medicaid, either. They pulled themselves up by their own bootstraps.

That statement and most of the variations on that theme are true but misleading. Social Security was a creation of the Depression 1930s, and the other social service grants are even more recent developments. So immigrant grandparents were not denied benefits accorded their native-born contemporaries.

What did happen to many people who came to this country in the immigrant wave of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the kind of victimizing that is now rightly seen as a national disgrace. Immigrants were put to work in sweatshops and on railroad beds and in mines. Children worked alongside their parents, putting in 18-hour

days in firetrap buildings, or handling dangerous machinery, or inhaling coal dust.

That systematic abuse was in good part the inspiration for the labor union movement in this country; the memory of that mistreatment should also make any compassionate human being recognize that helping immigrants is far more humane, more ideally American, than oppressing them.

But while the advocates of the petition must realize that a prior history of suffering does not justify a demand that recent immigrants suffer similarly, the Cuban-Americans who have been living here for 20 years and still can't or won't converse in English must recognize that they have earned some of the criticism aimed at them.

The petition should be a clear warning to the Cuban community here that they are in danger of provoking anti-elitist attitudes very similar to those which created sympathy for Castro and consequently aided in the downfall of the Batista government nearly a generation ago.

Yes, it is a practical matter for a government which serves all its citizens to make ballots and applications and other official documents available in Spanish as well as English. Yes, it is a practical matter for the schools to offer Spanish classes to native speakers of English, and it is necessary for hospitals and other public institutions here to have people available who can speak both English and Spanish. And yes, it is difficult to learn a language as complex as English late in life.

But the Cuban-born residents of Miami, from community leaders to supermarket cashiers, must recognize the practical realities of the present situation. The recent influx of refugees has produced more competition for jobs and housing, a call for more funds for the school system, more crowding of roads and parks. And this increased pressure has, in turn, eroded some of the good will of the great majority of the English-speaking community.

Although the petition should be recognized at least in part as a product of that pressure, the Cuban community must give evidence of a greater understanding of the magnitude of the problem and a greater effort to address it.

Cuba Frees Miamian Because Wife's Ailing

Mia Her (F) col

2 Aug 80 3B

A Miami man jailed in Cuba for eight months on drug charges has been released because his wife is seriously ill, a U.S. State Department official said.

Richard Allen Baker, a 22-year-old Metro Parks and Recreation Department employe, arrived in Miami Thursday morning, said his mother, Mary Ann Boucher of North Miami.

She said he had not slept for three days and was not available for comment. An unidentified man answering the phone at Boucher's house Friday said Baker had "gone away somewhere" with his wife and could not be reached for comment.

Baker was arrested in Cuba in November and charged with drug trafficking and illegally entering the country, said Jim Webb, spokesman for the consular affairs office at the State Department.

Boucher said her son was on a joy ride with a friend in a private air-

plane when they accidentally strayed into Cuban air space. Their plane crashed and they were arrested, she said.

Baker's release resulted from petitions to the Cuban government by the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, Webb said.

"This is a one-shot situation, because his wife is seriously ill," said Webb. "It doesn't mean other American citizens in Cuban jails will be released. We don't want to raise false hopes."

Webb said 38 Americans are in Cuban jails.

The Cuban government has suspended visits by relatives to their kin in Cuban jails, Webb added. He said a smuggling incident involving a visiting relative set off the suspension. Webb declined to elaborate on the incident.

The visits will be resumed in September, he said.

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U.S. Indicts 3 Cubans

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cubans who escaped their homeland in a stolen boat have been indicted by a federal grand jury in Miami. It is the first time the United States has prosecuted refugees fleeing Cuba in hijacked boats since Castro took over in 1959.

"I have no doubt that this is a political trial," said defense attorney Ellis Rubin when informed of the indictments against Omar Fabelo Blanco, Epifanio Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo.

Federal officials said that because the United States has no jurisdiction over a boat hijacking in Cuban waters, the three 24-year-old men have been charged with conspiracy to steal and transport a vessel in foreign commerce and bringing the stolen vessel to Key West.

The maximum penalty for the charges would be 15 years in jail and a \$20,000 fine, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeffrey Kay.

If convicted, the three could also be taken before an Immigration and Naturalization Service board to determine if they should be deported.

But federal officials said there was little chance of that happening.

According to the grand jury indictment, Blanco and Mantilla Herrera boarded the 30-foot Victoria de Giron in waters near Havana and tied up its captain, Jesus Rivero.

Shortly after, two other men, Hernandez and 17-year-old Miguel Angel Mantilla-Tartabul, not charged because he is a minor, swam to the boat, which then headed for Key West. They arrived at Key West July 9.

After questioning the refugees, federal authorities allowed the boat captain to return to Cuba with the vessel. U.S. officials said Cuba had agreed to allow the boat captain to return to the United States as a witness in the trial.

Friday night Rubin pledged to Cubans attending a Little Havana fund-raising dinner for his senatorial campaign that he wanted to go to Cuba to subpoena Fidel Castro.

"I think that the whole Cuban community should be aware of the very bad consequences of the change of American foreign policy," he added.

Felipe Estevez Named

Exile New Seminary Rector

By ADON TAFT
Herald Religion Writer

As a boy, Felipe Estevez escaped from Cuba and was helped to settle in the United States by the Unaccompanied Cuban Children's Program of the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami.

Thursday he became rector of the first bilingual and multicultural seminary in the nation — St. Vincent de Paul Seminary in Boynton Beach.

In between, the priest, who was born in Matanzas, Cuba, has covered a lot of territory.

He studied for the priesthood at the Foreign Mission Society Seminary in Montreal and earned his licentiate in sacred theology at the University of Montreal in Canada.

HIS ORDINATION took place in Fort Wayne, Ind.,

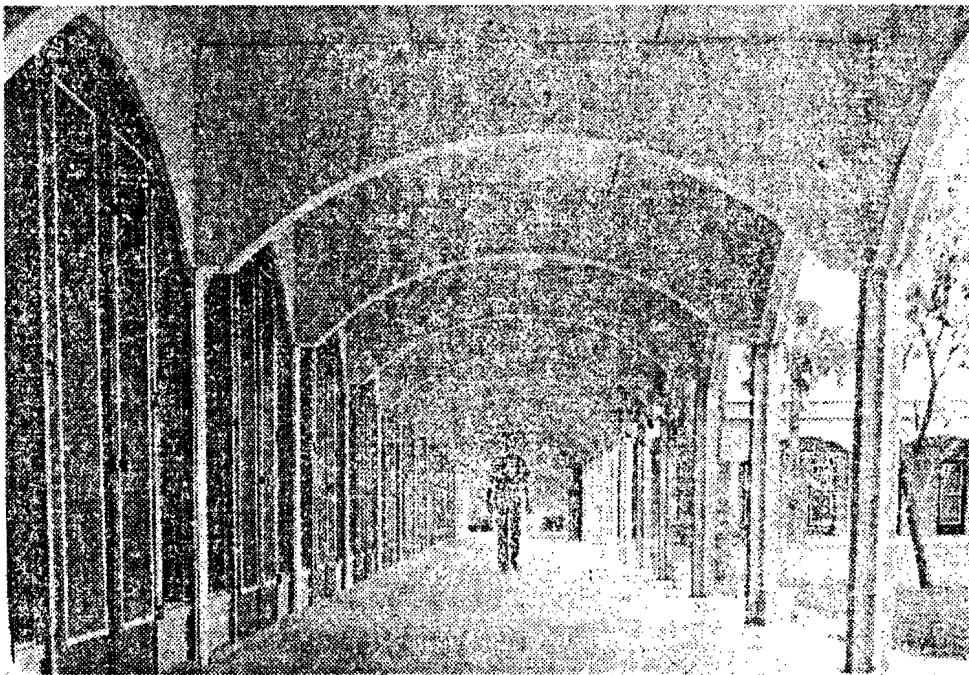
where his parents settled after they finally were able to leave Cuba in 1962.

Estevez then sought to serve in Cuba in 1970 but was denied entry to his homeland. So he went to the Archdiocese of Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, where he served as spiritual director at the major seminary.

In 1975, Estevez joined the faculty at St. Vincent de Paul Seminary, which serves all five Florida dioceses of the Catholic Church and has students from additional dioceses around this country and the Caribbean.

Then he went to Rome where he earned a doctorate in sacred theology at the Gregorian University.

The 18-year-old institution will have the largest first-year theology class in its history this fall. The Rev. James Murtagh, academic dean, said 35 men will begin the four-year program for priestly formation this fall.



A seminarian strolls on St. Vincent de Paul campus that Felipe Estevez will run.

Havana Notebook

MANHU (F) 5B 2 Aug 80 CRL

Bad-Boy Castro Is Now a Senior

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Time, inevitably and at last, is creeping up on Fidel Castro and his revolution, but the Cuban leader, like anyone else in his position, can perhaps be excused for accepting seniority with bad grace.

Some of the messages are ominous. The death of Castro's close adviser and friend Celia Sanchez earlier this year and the suicide this week of Haydee Santamaria, a veteran of the 1953 Moncada Barracks assault, show that even revolutionaries can get sick and depressed.

Castro is 54 and most of his ranking sidemen are of the same generation or even older.

Some of the messages, on the other hand, are amusing. At the 26th of July holiday celebrations in the interior city of Ciego de Avila, the warmup speaker was 36-year-old Jaime Wheelock, a member of Nicaragua's Sandinista Directorate.

Although Wheelock has put on flesh in the year since the Sandinistas took power, adding a jowly cast to his matinee-idol baby face, his angry-young-man speech, delivered in green fatigues with plenty of revolutionary fire, had the fresh flavor of a new order stepping into the spotlight.

You could almost see Castro squirm in his chair as Wheelock spoke of the example set by Cuba at Moncada 27 years ago. Castro, one-

time badboy of the Western Hemisphere turned elder statesman at 54? And who is this Wheelock character?

★ ★ ★

Sports Fans Elated

— No Commercials

All of Cuba is glued to television screens as the Moscow Olympics swing into their final days. As a competing country, untroubled and unaffected by the U.S. boycott of the Games, Cuba is bombarded with hours of coverage each day.

The absence of commercial breaks and questionable editing has some rather numbing side-effects. Cubans don't like to watch an en-

tire five-set volleyball match any more than anyone else. They aren't particularly excited about field hockey, either, or "handball," a tedious new sport that combines the

worst elements of soccer and basketball.

However, for the first time, buffs of all kinds have a chance to see their favorite events in their entirety, uncluttered by a single word from Lite beer or Coke and a smile. It was almost worth coming to Cuba just to watch the Ethiopian toil in agony for 25 minutes before his sensational sprint victory in the 10,000 meters, a race whose prolonged middle section never gets on screen in the United States.

And viewers could watch Alberto Juantorena, the Cuban "horse," try heat by heat to repeat his 1976 Gold Medal victory in the 400 meters. By the finals it was obvious that his stride had been fatally shortened by injuries, and he did well to finish fifth. Cubans, who had seen him run three times before, were not disappointed.

Juantorena's demise was also easier to swallow because it came when Cuba already had a new hero

— Maria Caridad Colon, the 22-year-old Gold Medalist in the woman's javelin. Colon is handsome, soft-spoken and very shy, but she was pure gunfighter in the competition, reaching 68.4 meters on the first throw of the day and then watching everybody else try in vain to surpass her.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Fencing Ignored As Band Plays On

The U.S. Interests Section on Havana's waterfront Malecon has had armed guards on patrol and sawhorse barricades surrounding it since the May 2 invasion of the mission by 350 former political prisoners and family members.

However, the stalag effect is being ignored by most Cubans, because geography has put the Interests Section in a very public and much used part of town overlooking a large, open plaza very close to the always-busy Hotel Nacional.

On the eve of the 26th of July

Statesman

celebrations, the plaza served as the staging area for Havana's carnival parade, a very fancy processional featuring congas, floats, dancing, streamers and big-band jazz.

At least 5,000 spectators were on hand for the parade, buying beer and food from a long, low concession stand half a block from the Interests Section barricades and the scowling guards. Late at night, a rock band started an open-air disco concert, immediately attracting hundreds more teenagers who flowed around the barricades.

The first song, after many tunings and electronic hums, turned out to be an old 1960s Santana favorite: "Oye, como va . . ." — "hey, how's it going?" intoned the bandleader. The Interests Section, squatting in the plaza like a caged monster, didn't answer.

★ ★ ★

Educational Touch Provided by Radio

Cuba uses its radio stations for propaganda, to impart information for people isolated in rural areas, and, quite often, even for news.

Perhaps its most interesting function is as a vehicle for public education in current events. Although the ideological elements persist, the main thrust is to give Cubans an intellectual perspective on the news, something seldom, if ever, seen in the United States.

The visit this week of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was a case in point. Radio Havana launched several series of broadcasts detailing the biography of the Mexican leader, the history of Mexico, its geography, its revolution, its relations with Cuba.

If the broadcasts had the aim of getting Cuba "up" for Lopez Portillo's arrival, they also gave Cubans an excellent idea of what Mexico is all about.

Chaffee to Be Sole

McAfee (F) coll 1A 2 Aug 80

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

More than 19,000 hard-to-place Cuban refugees now scattered in camps in four states will be housed at Fort Chaffee, Ark., within two weeks, federal officials and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton said Friday.

Federal officials confirmed the announcement by Clinton that the White House had decided to make Fort Chaffee the permanent relocation center for Cuban refugees.

The 19,000 Cubans not yet relocated in the United States are being housed at Eglin Air Force Base, at Fort Chaffee, at Camp

McCoy, Wis., and at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Residents near Fort Chaffee, in the economically-depressed heart of the Ozarks, have brawled with the refugees and wielded shotguns to protect their community after several hundred Cubans rioted, broke out of the camp and stormed through the main street of tiny Jenny Lind, Ark.

Clinton, a strong Carter supporter, said the Carter Administration has made "a big mistake" that will hurt him politically in the state. The governor said he would continue to fight the decision to transfer all

the remaining Cuban refugees to Fort Chaffee.

"What I tried to get across to the [White House officials] is that the people up there are traumatized," Clinton said. "I would not be nearly as much a problem if the base were in one of the other states where there hasn't been rioting."

But federal officials, who asked not to be identified, claimed that privately Clinton was saying that the decision to consolidate all refugees at Fort Chaffee would help the economically deprived area.

"All of a sudden Gov. Clinton discovered

Base for Exiles

there was an economic spinoff from the refugees," the federal official said.

"In public Clinton had a high profile saying 'we don't want these people,'" the official added. "But he is an intelligent man. And in private he came around when he realized the benefits for the area."

Federal officials explained that the decision to move all refugees to Fort Chaffee came with the realization that it would be months before the remaining, mostly single male refugees are resettled.

They said that almost all 19,000 remaining refugees are single men, and the pace

of resettling them is slow.

And this means remaining in the camps into winter, either in the colder climates of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, in a tent city at Eglin, or consolidating in Arkansas.

Clinton said: "Mr. Eidenberg [presidential adviser Eugene Eidenberg] told me, 'I can find no other place to do this. We can't fit Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for winter. I can't find any alternative.'"

Reaction from Arkansans was strong. Democratic senator David Pryor said

Turn to Page 15A Col. 1

10/2

Chaffee Picked As Refugee Site

FROM PAGE 1A

White House officials had promised on June 2 — the day after a major riot at Fort Chaffee — that no new Cuban refugees would ever be assigned to the fort.

"I think the President has broken his promise and broken faith with the people of this state," Pryor said Friday night. "I cannot measure the extent of my anger."

The political implications for Carter could be severe, Clinton and Pryor warned. Arkansas gave a greater share of the vote to Carter in 1976 than any other state except Georgia.

"I just feel this will give a lot of people an excuse to vote against Carter," Pryor said.

The governor said Eidenberg asked him to keep the decision secret through the weekend, so that Eidenberg then could come to the state early next week to announce and explain the decision.

Clinton said he agreed because he wanted time to personally appeal to Carter to change the decision.

A leak, however, resulted in the decision's becoming public before the day ended. White House officials would not comment.

At one point, about 19,000 refugees were housed at Fort Chaffee.

That figure now has declined to below 6,000. At Eglin, the first camp opened, there were about 1,100 refugees; at Indiantown Gap about 5,700 and at Fort McCoy almost 7,000.

Meanwhile, at Key West, the Coast Guard reported three more boats with 133 refugees were heading for port. Their arrival would raise the number of refugees to make the 110-mile journey from Cuba to 118,092 since the freedom flotilla began April 21.

— GUILLERMO MARTINEZ

3 boats bring 123 Cubans

Three boats with 123 Cuban refugees aboard arrived in Key West yesterday from Mariel, Cuba, according to a Coast Guard official. The boats were identified as the 40-foot pleasure craft Sportsman II, the 25-foot Carahas Beach and the 28-foot Seamore.

The Coast Guard also reported that the Island King, a 277-foot Panamanian tanker, recovered 12 Cuban refugees from a 15-foot boat yesterday.

The tanker proceeded on to New Orleans, where the refugees were to be met by immigration authorities.

Refugee Gets Hijack Term

MACON, Ga. — (UPI) — A Cuban woman refugee who hijacked a Delta Airlines jet to Havana in 1970 was sentenced Friday to 20 years in prison, the minimum for air piracy under federal law.

U.S. District Judge Wilbur Owens, in imposing sentence, directed that the Federal Parole Commission review the penalty to determine how much, if any, of the 20 years Graciela Quesada Zamora, 38, should serve.

Quesada was indicted on air piracy and kidnaping charges for forcing a Delta Airlines jet en route from Chicago to Miami with 102 persons aboard to fly to Cuba on May 25, 1970.

Quesada, her son, who is now 20, and her husband, whom she married while in Cuba, returned to the United States during the Cuban sealift in April this year. After she was transferred to the refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark., she admitted to FBI agents that she was the hijacker.



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

Mia Her (F)

Ferre's Tirade
colt 1B
Political Ploy
To Score Points
2 Aug 80

It is always flattering to be attacked by an important person. As far as I am concerned the mayor of Miami, Maurice Ferre, qualifies as a VIP.

So it was with a mixture of thrill and disbelief that I heard part of a Spanish-language radio program this week featuring the mayor, who spent nearly an hour attacking me and The Herald.

The worst insult that I heard the mayor utter against me was to compare me to "Quisling," the infamous World War II Norwegian traitor.

What obnoxious deed in support of the enemies of America have I performed to deserve the tirade? A couple of weeks ago I had the audacity to suggest in this column that Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio keep out of Cuban politics and mind the city's business.

BUT LAST WEEK I had lunch with Odio in which we cordially exchanged points of views. So why the Ferre attack?

He is in deep political trouble in the Cuban community. His attack is an attempt to drape himself in the flag of Latinism and defend Latins from "the big, bad Herald."

Until the last municipal election, Ferre saw himself as the only power broker in the Latin community. But that has changed dramatically.

Since the election, commissioners Joe Carollo and Armando Lacasa have shown deftness in the political arts, and both have won praise — mine included — for their stands.

Meanwhile Ferre, a Puerto Rican, has managed to offend the Cuban community and has seen what he expected to be a coalition with Carollo and Lacasa evaporate.

Ferre's recent problems started last December, when he played host to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who was in Miami to attend the city-sponsored Miami Conference of the Caribbean. Manley, a socialist and friend of Castro, is widely disliked by Cubans.

DURING THE conference, Ferre also managed to offend both Cuban-born city commissioners. He was upset because Lacasa boycotted the conference. The reason for that was, Ferre told me in an interview, "without the Cuban ghetto [Lacasa] can't win."

The mayor had worse things to say about Carollo, who had tried to condemn the Manley visit. He called Carollo, "a 24-year-old zealot." Also added, "the guy is out of control . . . I am trying to figure him out. The guy is a real card."

The Cuban community stood solidly with Carollo and Lacasa. The political damage to Ferre was noticeable.

Then, right after the May riots, Ferre called some Miami policemen "bums." Whatever one may think of the actions of a few officers who painted looters' cars, "bums" was hardly the word to call policemen who had risked their lives.

THE LATIN community resented the anti-police remarks deeply. Carollo and Lacasa again scored points on Ferre on that one.

During April demonstrations in Little Havana, both Carollo and Lacasa played visible roles. Ferre was out of sight. Both men have been active in the events surrounding the Freedom Flotilla.

Their statements have generally been responsible and well-liked by the Cuban community.

So here comes Ferre with his anti-Fabricio, anti-Herald attack, trying to score Cuban points.

Some in the Cuban community, me included, never have forgotten a comment Ferre made about Cubans some years back.

"The trouble with Cubans is they talk twice too much and think half enough," Ferre told interviewer Robert Hardin. "The reason Cubans are here today is because too many of them were content to have wealth without accepting the responsibility that goes with wealth. That's why Castro could take over."

Makes me wonder about who talks twice too much and thinks half enough.

Decision to house all Cubans at Chaffee angers Arkansans

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
2 Aug 80
Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The White House has decided to make Fort Chaffee the permanent relocation center for Cuban refugees now housed in three other states, Gov. Bill Clinton and Sen. David Pryor said yesterday.

Thousands of Cubans not yet relocated in the United States are being housed at bases in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Florida and Pennsylvania.

The White House has said it intends to close all but one of the bases and consolidate the Cuban refugees at the remaining base.

Arkansas' congressional delegation and residents living near the Fort Chaffee compound have protested the possibility that Fort Chaffee could become the permanent relocation center.

Pryor and Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) said White House officials had promised them June 2 — the day after a riot at Fort Chaffee — that no new Cuban refugees would be assigned to the fort.

"I think the President has broken his promise and broken faith with the people of this state," Pryor said last night. "I cannot measure the extent of my anger."

Pryor said the White House decision to close the Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Florida bases and use Fort Chaffee was confirmed by Frank Moore, President Carter's congressional liaison.

Clinton said Eugene Eidenberg, assistant for inter-governmental affairs at the White House, told him of the decision to use Fort Chaffee as the permanent center.

The governor said Eidenberg asked him to keep the decision secret through the weekend, so Eidenberg could come to the state early next week to announce and explain the decision.

Clinton said he agreed because he wanted time to personally appeal to Carter to change the decision.

A leak resulted in the decision becoming public be-

Please see CUBANS, 4A

CUBANS, from 1A *Mia News (FH) 2 Aug 80 col 3 4A*

fore the day was over.

Clinton, a strong Carter supporter, said the administration has made "a big mistake" that will hurt him politically. The governor said he would continue to fight the decision to transfer the remaining Cuban refugees to Fort Chaffee.

Residents in the Fort Smith area, near the sprawling Army Reserve base converted into a refugee center, have vocally opposed the Cubans.

"What I tried to get across to them (White House officials) is that the people up there are traumatized," Clinton said. "It would not be nearly as much a problem if the base were in one of the other states where there hasn't been rioting."

At one point, about 19,000 refugees were housed at Fort Chaffee. Now there are less than 6,000.

Clinton said the geographical factor apparently was a key ingredient in the decision to use Fort Chaffee rather than Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania or Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. The decision would mean the movement of about 5,000 refugees in all.

The governor said, "Mr. Eidenberg told me, 'I can find no other place to do this. We don't have the time or place to open up another place. We can't fit Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for winter. I can't find any alternative. I know how you feel about it. I have no other choice.'"

Clinton said the White House, when it pledged not to send more refugees to Fort Chaffee, made a commitment it should abide by.

Federal officials obviously did not foresee the prob-

lems that could develop from the long-term presence of Cubans at the refugee camps, he said.

White House officials also have said Fort Chaffee would be the most economical center to keep open on a long-term basis. There was no word on when Cuban refugees from other relocation centers would be sent to Fort Chaffee.

Pryor predicted the decision would be "devastating" to Carter's re-election chances in Arkansas, which gave Carter the second-highest percentage vote of any state in 1976, exceeded only by Georgia.

"I just feel this will give a lot of people an excuse to vote against Carter," Pryor said.

At Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., meanwhile, officials announced that Cuban teenagers living at the refugee resettlement center there without relatives will be moved next week into an area encircled by a barbed-wire fence.

Between 240 and 260 teenagers, on their own since joining the exodus from Cuba, will begin living in the separate compound of about a dozen buildings, said O. Eugene Trivits, refugee task force director.

"What we'll try to do is offer them a specialized program that will best prepare them for their roles as potential applicants for citizenship here in the United States," he said.

Trivits said the teenagers are not being segregated because of any trouble they caused at the camp. Other than a few cases of leaving the restricted area for a time and some "rambunctious" behavior, they have not disturbed camp life, he said.



— Associated Press

Treasury Chief G. William Miller Checks Charts
... he told congressional panel 'we are at plateau'

Refugees Ignored In Florida's Rate

*Miami (F) Sep 3 10A
2 Aug 80.*

By SHULA BEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Florida's unemployment rate edged up to 7.5 per cent in July from 6.4 per cent the previous month, meaning 296,000 persons in the state were out of work, the Labor Department reported Friday.

However, the federal statistics, which are used to determine the amount of federal money areas get, ignore the thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees clamoring for jobs in Dade County, federal officials said.

"The problem that Dade County is facing is an influx of refugees in the community that are not meeting official definitions of unemployment," said Janet Rankin, assistant commissioner for the Labor Department in Atlanta. "The refugees are not counted in."

Unemployment figures for the state and for Dade County are important because they are used to determine the amount of federal grant money the state and the county receive.

Labor analysts for the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium estimate the unemployment figure in Dade County is much higher than what the federal government says it is.

Dade County unemployment figures for June indicate a 6.5 per cent unemployment rate, or 48,041 people out of work out of a labor force of 739,291.

Don Hill, a labor market analyst

with the job agency, estimates that 42,000 Cuban boatlift refugees and 19,500 Haitian refugees are competing for jobs in Dade County this summer. Those people are not counted in the federal statistics.

Therefore, a more accurate unemployment figure for Dade County would run between 8.9 per cent to 12.7 per cent.

"You could conclude that there is a problem for Dade County," Rankin said.

Based on what local officials say are misleading estimates of unemployment in the Miami area, the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium has had more than \$20 million in federal funds cut from next year's budget. The agency, which currently distributes \$71 million in federal aid to job training and employment programs in Dade and Monroe counties, will receive only about \$50 million next year from the federal government.

The refugees are not computed into the unemployment figure because they can't apply for unemployment insurance never having been employed in the United States. The other method used by the Department of Labor to figure the unemployment rate is a sample household survey.

"When the refugees first were arriving, they were housed on government property. Since we exclude the military from our survey, it's not likely that the refugees were counted," said Rankin.

Panel tells blacks and Cubans unity will bring political power

Mia News (FH) 7A
PATRICE GAINES-CARTER
Miami News Reporter
2 Aug 80

A panel of Cuban and black leaders told a predominantly Cuban audience last night that the two groups must unite for political clout if they are to survive in Dade County.

The speakers warned, however, that this unity would not come easily.

"There is definitely a division between Hispanics and blacks, whether it is economics, cultural differences, or skin color," said Hialeah Councilman Raul Martinez. "There is a problem. But that problem has been created by the 'Establishment' of Miami."

"It ain't gonna be easy," intoned Bill Perry, president of the Greater Miami chapter of the NAACP. "When you find a Hispanic TV station and a Hispanic newspaper, and blacks drive through Little Havana and see it thriving and know that they've been here forever and may never get that, there's gonna be bad blood out there."

The "community encounter session" was sponsored by Abdala, an international anti-Castro organization holding its 10th annual congress at the Columbus Hotel this weekend. In the audience were nearly 100 delegates from Abdala chapters across the country, and from Puerto Rico and Costa Rica.

In her introduction of the panel, moderator Elena Montenegro said, "The reality we, as minorities, encounter is that, be it due to ignorance or design, a part of the population . . . find(s) it is somehow to their benefit to . . . maintain our communities fragmented from each other. This session today is intended to be a step towards understanding."

In addition to Perry and Martinez, the panel included Roland Rolle, president of the Miami chapter of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and an officer of the United Teachers of Dade County; and Leonardo Viota, a former Miami-Dade Community College professor and a member of the local chapter of Abdala.

Among the pressing issues concerning both communities, panel members listed the formation of single-member districts, self-sufficient economic projects, the revamping of the judicial system and the bilingualism controversy.

Frequently mentioning "honesty," and "truth," the panel members examined the perceptions and myths

each ethnic group has about the other, as well as the common problems they share.

On the question of bilingualism, Perry cautioned, "If we aren't too careful, some of our media people and those in control will take that issue and embellish it until we have a major confrontation between blacks and Hispanics. We can't let that happen."

Hialeah's Martinez said, "There is a tendency in the Miami community to divide Spanish and black." The reason, he offered, is that "If we ever get united . . . we will have a majority (of votes) in Miami."

As an example of the division, he said, "The Hispanic official has been discriminated against in the black community. When I see a man like George Wallace get more votes in the black community than a Hispanic candidate, I am concerned."

Martinez asked Perry and Rolle to take this message back to the black community, "Unless we unite, neither community is going to survive."

While Roland Rolle said he sees no "immediate danger of open and dangerous confrontations" between blacks and Cubans, he warned that "there is seething, an undercurrent." He described his own "perceptions of the perceptions" many blacks have about Cubans.

"One, in terms of the job market," he said, is that "many blacks have been displaced."

He asked Cubans to take a close look at the question, "To what extent does bilingualism . . . exclude blacks from the job market? Future conflicts will center around economics. . . . We're talking about survival."

Rolle said, "Some people say, 'Why can't the blacks do what we did?' I would like nothing any better than to motivate, persuade, move and organize blacks. What we're talking about is revitalizing the human spirit."

He suggested, as solutions to misconceptions, that the Cuban community and the black community join in a series of artistic and economic projects. "I don't think you ought to rush out with handouts . . . or be patronizing," he warned.

Abdala member Viota offered statistics on such conditions in Dade County as the number of families below the poverty level, overcrowded housing and education. While the figures show Hispanics fare better than blacks in Dade County, Viota pointed out, the difference between the two groups is small, and figures for both groups left a lot to be desired.

Miamian back home from Cuban prison

Mia News (FH) 2 Aug 80 7A
Ricky Allen Baker, a 22-year-old Metro Parks and Recreation Department employe, has come home.

Baker had been held in Cuba's Combinado del Este prison for eight months on charges of drug trafficking and illegal entry. He was still awaiting trial but Cuban authorities freed him because his wife is gravely ill. He was reunited with his wife, two young children and his mother.

Baker's release culminated a weeks-long attempt by the U.S. Interest s Section in Cuba to free him. He was one of 39 Americans held in Cuban jails on charges ranging from drug smuggling to illegally entering the country. Just last month his mother, Mary Ann, had visited him in Cuba and found that her only child had

lost 90 pounds from his 220-pound, 6-foot-4 frame. He had also had a nervous breakdown, she said.

Baker, a Miami Springs High School graduate, was resting at his mother's home in North Miami yesterday.

Last November, Baker accompanied a buddy on what was supposed to be a flight just for fun over Jamaica and then right back. Their lark turned into a nightmare when Cuban fighter jets shot down the American plane after it strayed over Cuban air space. The plane crashed and burned. Baker's buddy is still in jail.

Baker's release is "a one-shot deal," said a State Department employe, and it does not necessarily indicate that any other Americans in Cuban jails will be freed.

Mia Hu (F) col 123A 30 Aug 80

Bilingual Battle: What Does It Mean?

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

What would happen if voters approve the proposed ordinance eliminating Spanish as Dade's alternate official language?

No one has all the answers. The county attorney can see interpretation problems, and the lawyer who drafted the measure says that "it's a lot clearer than everybody would make it out to be."

Here are some questions about the proposed ordinance and answers from County Attorney Robert A. Ginsburg and other county officials:

Q. What would the ordinance do?

A. First, it would cut off county funds "for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

It would also require that county government meetings, hearings and publications be only in English.

Q. What wouldn't it do?

A. It would not stop an employer from giving the edge to applicants who speak Spanish. It would not end bilingual education in Dade schools or translators in the courts. It would not mean people would stop speaking Spanish.

Q. When is the election?

A. Nov. 4, if the petition is signed by more than 26,000 registered voters.

Q. When did Dade County become officially bilingual?

A. April 16, 1973, by resolution of the Metro Commission.

Q. What was the reason for that?

A. According to the resolution, "to aid the Spanish-speaking population in achieving the goals they have traveled so very far to share ... to enter more easily the mainstream of the American way of life ... to promote a mutually prosperous interchange of ideas as well as a closer affinity with these citizens" and to give the Spanish-speaking population "the right to be serviced and heard at all levels of

government."

Q. Would county employees be allowed to speak Spanish on the job?

A. Yes, providing they were not hired "for the purpose of utilizing" Spanish.

Q. What would be eliminated from Metro?

A. Probably the Division of Latin Affairs, a 10-member group with an annual budget of \$202,000. The group's work of translating about 4,500 documents into Spanish also would be eliminated because the ordinance requires all Metro publications to be in English.

It is not clear whether the positions of another 52 employees assigned to Latin Affairs, but paid with federal funds, would be eliminated; their duties, currently involved in translating and aiding non-English speakers, might be reassigned. Their annual salary total is \$346,000.

Q. What other savings would there be?

A. The county could switch to a cheaper grade of paper because translations would no longer be permitted on the reverse side of publications. That could save \$50,000 a year.

Q. What other departments might be affected?

A. The Metro Department of Tourism would be hurt badly, says its director, Lew Price. The department currently spends about \$750,000 a year out of the \$5 million produced by the tourism hotel and motel room tax on advertising the Miami area. Most of that is in Spanish, French, German and Portuguese. Next year, Price plans to start advertising in Japanese.

The Metro Transit Agency would also be hurt, says John Finney, assistant county attorney. The county has a special number for information in Spanish about bus routes.

The ordinance would mean the county could not replace any Spanish signs on buses, including signs prohibiting smoking and the carrying of food.

Q. What else might be affected?

A. The county's \$70,000 contribution to Hispanic Heritage Week (Oct. 3-12) probably would be eliminated, as well as the \$25,000 contribution to the Kwanza Festival, which celebrates African culture, and the \$8,000 contribution to the Goombay Festival of Bahamian culture.

The county would not be able to give \$7,500 for its 1981 Oktoberfest, celebrating German culture.

And an inability to advertise in Europe would jeopardize the county's planned \$400,000 investment in its June 1982 New World Contemporary Festival.

Q. Would the schools be affected?

A. Probably not. Bilingual education in the schools, which costs \$8.6 million and involves about 100,000 pupils, is not funded by the county.

Q. Would the courts be affected?

A. Probably not. The U.S. Constitution requires that people receive equal protection of the law and due process in courts. If a witness couldn't testify in English, or if a defendant couldn't understand an accusation, it is doubtful either requirement would be satisfied without a translation.

1982

Proposed Ordinance on Bilingualism

The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only.

The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply where a translation is mandated by state or federal law.

If a section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, words or provision of this ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected by said holding.

It is the intention of the people of Dade County, Florida, that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the code of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida.

This ordinance shall take effect on the day after the election approving this ordinance.

Matter 3 Aug 80 23A



Petitioning Jeopardizes Ads for '82 New World Contemporary Festival

... county couldn't use any other language than English for promotion

9-8-80

^{Murder (F)} ^{CP} ^{7E} ^{July 80} How They Got the Goods on Letelier's Killers

ASSASSINATION ON EMBASSY ROW. By John Dinges and Saul Landau. Pantheon. 411 pages. \$14.95.

Reviewed by
TOM FIEDLER

Like most detective thrillers, *Assassination on Embassy Row* begins with the ending.

On Sept. 21, 1976, exiled Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier and his young, American co-worker, Ronni

Moffitt, died violent, grotesque deaths when a remote-controlled bomb, strapped beneath Letelier's Chevrolet, exploded.

The hideous explosion — which blew off both Letelier's legs — occurred on a fashionable Washington, D.C. street along Embassy Row during the morning rush hour.

Perhaps ironically, the bold assassination occurred only a few yards from the Chilean Embassy, an embassy representing the military government that had toppled Letelier's president, Salvador Allende,

and had driven Letelier into exile.

BUT THAT violent act, as I said, is actually the beginning of a gripping saga that is all the more remarkable because it is true.

From there, it carries readers along in a crisply-written style through a netherworld of secret agents, cold-blooded assassins, neo-fascist Chilean politics and the violent, twisted activities of Cuban-exile terrorists who regard bombings as merely another way to make political statements.

But after a trip through that dark side, there is the light. *Assassination on Embassy Row* is also an inspiring detective story, one in which, for a change, the FBI plays a heroic role — overcoming its J. Edgar Hoover, Commie-baiting roots to do so.

It was the work of three doggedly professional FBI agents and a bearded young federal prosecutor that cracked this case and traced Letelier's assassins to the highest levels of the present Chilean government.

What's more, they did it despite the coolness of the CIA — including its former director, and now vice presidential candidate, George Bush — and a handful of State Department officials.

IT GIVES nothing away to say here that the Letelier murder (Moffitt, unfortunately, was an accidental victim) was ordered by the former head of the Chilean secret police, Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, who believed that Letelier, in exile, posed a threat to the junta.

The professional assassin was the chillingly congenial Michael Vernon Townley, an Iowa-born former Miami resident who joined that Chilean secret police agency to fight communism and for the love of his Chilean wife. That, too, is well known.

Those familiar with news media accounts of the case also know that Townley carried out the murder with help from five members of the terrorist Cuban Nationalist Movement, whose president, Felipe Rivero, lives in Miami. Three of those five are now in prison; the remaining two are at large.

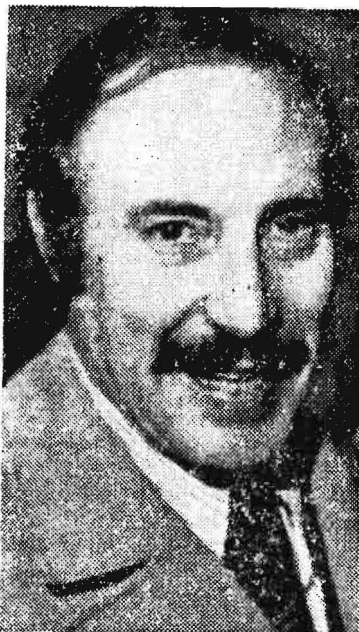
The book, however, goes far beyond news media accounts in more ways than simply adding flesh to

142



Explosion Ripped Through Orlando Letelier's Car in Washington

... the trail led back to the government of Chile



Orlando Letelier

... Allende official

the already reported outlines of the story. It provides new detail about the people who were involved in the Letelier case — on both sides — and the forces that impelled them.

AND IN solid prose — adhering to the maxim that the writing should not get in the way of the

story — the authors also report for the first time on the worldwide plans of Chile's military government to use Cuban exiles to assassinate its vocal opponents, on then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's lies about American involvement in the military coup that toppled Allende, and on possible CIA efforts to deflect the investigation away from the Chilean government and onto Letelier's friends.

The possibility that George Bush himself may have hampered the FBI's ability to solve the case — by falling to turn over information the CIA had suggesting Chilean government involvement in the Letelier murder — also poses questions for this year's presidential campaign.

Other than the FBI agents and prosecutors, the authors — Saul Landau and John Dinges — were uniquely qualified to write such a book.

LANDAU, AN investigative reporter, filmmaker and writer, was a colleague of Letelier's at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, a think tank with liberal leanings. Because of his personal anger over the assassination — and his initial skepticism of the FBI's willingness to pursue the killers to Chile — Landau set out to conduct his own investigation in the early months.

Like Landau, Dinges became in-

involved in the case only minutes after the bombing. But he was then a foreign correspondent for the Washington Post and Time magazine in Santiago, Chile.

Long before the FBI focused on the Chilean secret police agency, DINA, Dinges had reported that the Letelier assassination fit the pattern of other DINA-actions to silence exiled critics. Dinges also reported for the Miami Herald on the local maneuvering between the United States and Chile to extradite the accused Chilean intelligence agents for trial.

PERHAPS UNAVOIDABLY, the authors paint a sympathetic picture of Letelier and the socialist Allende government Letelier represented as a diplomat and cabinet minister.

Similarly, their detailed accounts of the brutality and inhumanity of the military junta that toppled Allende, led by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, paint a picture of a Hitlerian regime undeserving of sympathetic understanding. The fact that the White House came to share that picture, however, lends credibility to their view.

Tom Fiedler is the Herald's Washington correspondent. He reported on the Letelier investigation and on the trial of the Cuban American terrorists connected with the assassination.

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29/3



**MIAMI.
VEJA
COMO
A NÓS
VEMOS.**

— Herald Staff Photo

Tourism Brochure
... only in English?

War of Words

Petition Drive May Force Dade to Watch Its Tongue

Matter (F) CP 4 1A

3 Aug 80.

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

Rea Mills, 39, South Dade County housewife, took the petitions to the pool where she teaches swimming. "Our people can't get jobs because they can't speak Spanish," she said.

That's what her daughter was told at Dadeland.

John Diaz, leader of United Cuban-Americans of Dade, wants Mills to face facts. "The county is bilingual. There's nothing you can do about it.

"There are 200,000 to 300,000 here that can't speak English, but they pay taxes and they buy products. They buy Coca-Cola; they buy General Motors."

Rea Mills' petitions won't get her daughter a job. But they could eliminate Spanish as Dade's alternate official lan-

guage. Gone would be Metro's Spanish-language publications, and the county's spending to promote Spanish heritage.

Petitioners need signatures of more than 26,000 registered voters by Sept. 15 to put the measure on the Nov. 4 ballot.

The petition drive is Dade's latest move back into the national spotlight. And yet the affair is nothing more substantial than words — marks on paper, sounds in the air, Spanish words, English words ... to many, fighting words.

It is literally a war of words, by words and for words.

After language skirmishes in Hialeah and other municipalities, the petition drive is pushing the bilingualism issue to center stage countywide, and with it the issue of

Turn to Page 23A Col. 1

Petitioners Throw Dade Into a War Over Words

FROM PAGE 1A

ethnic tensions.

It is not clear exactly what would happen if the petition drive is successful and an anti-bilingualism ordinance passes.

In all likelihood, the Metro Department of Latin Affairs would be disbanded, no more county publications would be printed in Spanish and the Metro Department of Tourism's ad campaign selling Dade County abroad would be severely cut back.

But Metro employees still could speak Spanish on the job and bilingual education would continue in the schools.

Not all the results would be as dramatic as supporters hope and opponents fear. Some were not anticipated:

- If the measure passes, the county could save \$50,000 a year by switching to less expensive paper for official publications. No longer would translation on the reverse side be permitted.

- Cockroaches might find better pickings on Metro buses. No longer could Metro post signs in Spanish, including the cockroach-control notices to passengers not to bring food on board the buses.

Behind the petition drive is a group of political amateurs, the Citizens of Dade United. Their campaign is spreading like Dade's pyramid craze.

The office is donated space in the home of North Miami accountant Marion Plunke, 13493 NW Eighth Ave. The mailings are hand-addressed. The group uses friend-to-friend contacts at the beauty parlor, the supermarket, at work, at home or in the neighborhood.

The petition gets copied and recopied. As many as 10,000 petitions are in circulation; each form has space for 10 signatures.

Leaders of the group are shy of publicity, nervous about talking to reporters.

"Why should I trust you if you haven't signed our petition," demands Plunke.

But despite the home-spun nature of the effort, it has had considerable success. Plunke was telling supporters Wednesday, less than a week after the group started, that she had about half of the 26,000-plus signatures needed to put the measure of the ballot.

"We'll get 90,000," she predicts.

IN THE PROCESS, the group has

been sued by Cubans who claim the ordinance would violate their rights. The group has also received death threats that North Miami police are taking seriously and seen two Cuban groups form in opposition.

The United Cuban-Americans of Dade, which brought the suit, is ready to begin a voter-registration drive among Spanish-speaking citizens, using a blitz of radio spots in Spanish on Spanish-language radio stations.

The ruckus has even prompted one candidate for public office to issue a challenge to debate.

Diaz, leader of United Cuban-Americans and District 107 candidate for the state House, dares Emma Shafer, president of Citizens of Dade United, to a one-on-one confrontation.

"Any time, any place," Diaz says. "In English. She can't speak Spanish."

So far, Shafer hasn't responded.

Shafer and others in the campaign repeatedly deny the effort is anti-Cuban. They say removing Dade's status as bilingual would reduce tensions in the community.

Cuban leaders say the petition group is prejudiced against Cubans and its efforts will increase tensions.

TALKING TO supporters of Citizens of Dade United shows that at least some of them deeply resent Cubans.

"On Miami Beach, they got these cheap hotels filled up with Cubans," says William Johnson, 70, a retired supermarket owner from Philadelphia, who doesn't like his neighbors. "They got loud radios going all the time. It's going to ruin everything."

"Hey, buddy, if you want to speak Spanish, go back to Cuba. This is America," adds court reporter Ralph Frances, who took "about 10 minutes" at work to collect 20 signatures for the petition.

"It seems to me that many of them don't want to learn English or they're too dumb to learn. Why should I pay for it?"

The replies are equally rude.

"That's stupid," Diaz says. "Go back to Cuba? They aren't wanted there."

THE PETITION offers non-Latin whites a way of saying they don't like what is happening to Dade County. Seven out of 10 non-Latin whites believe "there are enough Latins here already," according to a Herald poll three months ago.

ing the boatlift from Mariel, Cuba.

Only half the non-Latin whites said Cubans from earlier waves had been good for Miami.

The Dade County of 1960 was a very different place, with only one Latin to 16 non-Latin whites. Now, the ratio is almost one Latin for every non-Latin white.

But one area where non-Latin whites still clearly outnumber Latins is at the polls.

One reason: many Cubans are not citizens, some because they have an exile's reluctance to make an irrevocable commitment to the United States, others because they have not yet been through the waiting period.

Only 17 per cent of Dade's voters are Latin, according to the latest figures.

THAT MAY MEAN victory for the petition measure.

"We certainly don't have the votes to stop it if it goes on the ballot," Diaz says.

It is not clear exactly what will happen if the measure receives enough valid signatures and then receives a majority vote.

The wording of the measure is inclusive:

"The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only."

The measures also adds: "The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply where a translation is mandated by state or federal law."

County Attorney Robert A. Ginsburg says he is not sure exactly which county positions and functions would be affected if the measure passes at the ballot box.

Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for Citizens of Dade United, said the group told him not to try to explain its meaning.

Whatever it means, Ginsburg said, the measure cannot be amended for one year if it passes.

Once the petitioners hand in the signatures, elections officials check to see if they are valid. They can be required to check each and every signature, a time-consuming procedure that could jeopardize getting the proposition on the Nov. 4 ballot.

The next chance for petitioners would not be for two years unless they got twice as many valid signatures, which would force a special

Castro Reaffirms Friendship With Mexico and Its Leader

Miami (F) call 31A 3 Aug 80

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro on Saturday praised Mexico as Cuba's oldest friend in the Western Hemisphere and lauded Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo as "one of Mexico's greatest statesmen."

In a one-hour speech before more than 100,000 people gathered in Havana's Plaza de Revolucion, the Cuban leader reaffirmed revolutionary Cuba's close ties with Mexico. He also said that "cooperative agreement and economic relations are being developed," an indication that commercial negotiations between the two countries had met with success.

CASTRO AND Lopez Portillo, in Havana on a four-day state visit, later went to the Mexican leader's "Laguito" guesthouse to sign a joint communique expected to deal mostly with commercial relations. Details were not immediately released.

Castro's speech was followed by a Lopez Portillo address that was just as effusive in thanking Cuba for a "great welcome."

"It had seemed to me that each Cuban was a multitude," Lopez Portillo said. "But with this welcome, I feel as if you were all one single man."

"In this plaza, I feel as if I were in the eye of a hurricane," he said. "As if this were the center of strength of all of Cuba."

Castro's unbounded praise of Mexico was not unexpected but it may signal new initiatives for Cuba in its hemispheric relations. It may also indicate that Mexico is broad-

'In this plaza, I feel as if I were in the eye of a hurricane. As if this were the center of strength of all of Cuba.'

— Jose Lopez Portillo

ening its ties with several countries in the region.

LOPEZ PORTILLO also has visited Costa Rica, Brazil and Venezuela and was expected to return to Costa Rica today to sign a landmark oil agreement with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to supply Central America and parts of the Caribbean with petroleum under a special low-interest loan program.

In his address, Castro focused on "a tradition . . . we have a history of friendship that we don't have with any other Latin American people."

He recounted the recent history of Cuban-Mexican relations, ending with thanks to Lopez Portillo for announcing his visit three months ago as a sign of solidarity with Cuba "when imperialism was launching ferocious campaign of slander against our country," a reference to the uproar caused by the Mariel boatlift.

"Things are changing, and things will change," Castro said. "But what Mexico did for us we will never have the right to forget." He said that "Lopez Portillo will pass into history as one of Mexico's

great statesmen.'

Lopez Portillo, as he did on his arrival Thursday when he received the Order of Jose Marti from Castro, spoke in generalities, made several plays on words, and quoted snatches of verse from the Cuban poet and patriot. Less riveting than Castro, Lopez Portillo's style is an engaging blend of rhetorical subtleties and old-fashioned political bombast.

HE OPENED with a partial quote from Marti — "I bring from Mexico the honest hand of a sincere friend" — which brought a roar of applause and a standing ovation. He followed this quickly with a reference to Cuba's Olympic Games effort:

"I am glad to be here when you are celebrating," he said. "I see you have won six gold medals . . ." The rest of his words were drowned in applause for his acknowledgment of Cuba's prodigious Olympic boxing feat Saturday.

Cuba won six of eight finals on the last day of competition, and the bouts on television Saturday morning competed fiercely for attention with Castro-Lopez Portillo tours of several show spots in and around Havana.

At the "Jose Marti Pioneer City" youth camp in the suburb of Tarara, security guards listened to the fights over jeep radios while Castro and Lopez Portillo investigated various projects.

More than once, the presidents' audience tried to stifle cheers when no cheers were in order. An Olympic decision had just been announced over transistor radios.

'After I repeated the message
the fifth time I bugged out.'

Mla Hu (F) cap 2 — Robert Benanti, right

1B 3 Aug 80

Message From Above: Castro, Free My Son

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Robert Benanti wants his son out of Cuban jail so much that Saturday he flew a private plane within five miles of Cuban airspace, flipped on his radio and pleaded to Cuban President Fidel Castro to let him go.

The Cubans heard him.

"I raised them and they answered," said Benanti, a 50-year-old ex-Marine and now a manufacturer of plastic bags in Miami. "They asked me to repeat the message five times. I knew they were trying to get a fix on my position. So after I repeated the message the fifth time I bugged out," he said.

At 8 a.m. Saturday Benanti flew his Cessna 150 out of Tamiami Airport to a point 65 miles off the coast of Cuba.

He said was tired of waiting for the Cuban government to release his son, Robert Bennett, 31, and a friend, Walter Clark, from a Havana prison, where they have spent the last 17 months.

HE WAS ALSO frustrated at having to communicate indirectly with the Cubans through politicians and federal bureau-

crats.

Benanti had even sent a personal telegram to Cuban President Fidel Castro. It was never answered.

So Benanti broke the silence. He got through to the Havana control tower about 9:30 a.m.

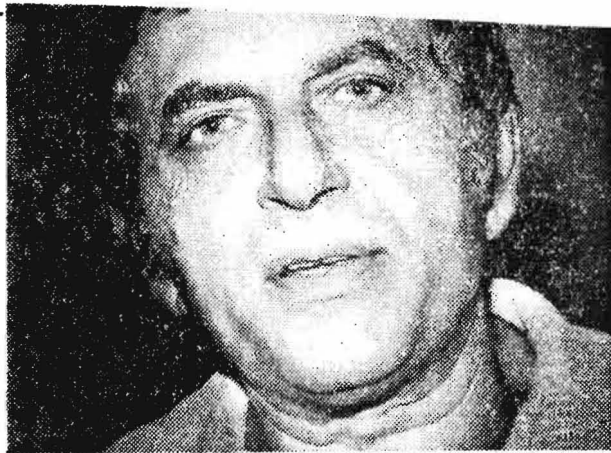
"A man answered in English. He was very businesslike," said Benanti, who, unable to speak Spanish, radioed his appeal in English.

"President Fidel Castro, I apologize for this means of communicating with you, but none of the letters or telegrams to you and the Cuban United Nations mission have been acknowledged. I am the father of Robert Bennett and friend Walter Clark, being held in Combinado del Este prison, sentenced to two years for violation of Cuban airspace.

"It is now more than 17 months since they were confined. The parents, wives and children of both humbly appeal to you as a humanitarian and world leader to grant their pardons and release."

A flight control official at Tamiami airport confirmed Benanti's flight.

BENNETT, an aircraft broker, and



— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

Clark were going to the Bahamas for a vacation in March 1979 when one of the engines of their twin-engine Beechcraft malfunctioned.

They drifted near Cuba and their aircraft was shot at by MIGs and forced to land at Camaguey, Benanti said.

Clark, a father of four, and Bennett have been imprisoned at the El Combinado del Este prison since their trial in August 1979.

Benanti explained he has been planning to deliver his radio message for some time and decided to do it Saturday after learning that a Miami man jailed in Cuba on drug charges had been released because his wife is ill.

The Cuban government released Richard Allen Baker, a 22-year-old Dade county employe, last week.

"I was ready to try anything. The families of these men are desperate, frustrated beyond belief. It's a cruel thing," Benanti said.

But Benanti doesn't know if his audacity will pay off.

"I was trying to get my message to Castro. I think he got it. But I don't know if it will do any good."

Hundreds of Firms *Mia Hu (F) coll IF 3 Aug 80* Got U.S. Contracts To Aid Cuban Sealift

By JAMES RISEN
Herald Business Writer

Fat Man's Bar-B-Que Barn, a popular Tallahassee restaurant, had never tackled such an awesome job. The task: feed thousands of Cuban refugees pouring into Eglin Air Force Base during the early, confused days of the resettlement process.

Ken Frisbie, owner of Fat Man's, saw an opportunity to make a profit, and he went for it.

Frisbie formed a new company, Freedom Foods, and won a government contract to feed Eglin's refugees.

The contract gave Frisbie a chance to make more money than he could hope for from Fat Man's — \$6.1 million.

SO FRISBIE closed Fat Man's, hired 178 workers from nearby Fort Walton Beach, and started serving two meals a day at Eglin's Camp Liberty.

He served a menu prepared by Air Force dieticians which included a breakfast of chili con carne, chocolate pudding, rice, mixed vegetables, juice and coffee. (One dinner menu called for roast turkey, buttered rice, peas and carrots, salad, mixed fruit and milk.)

But the refugees complained that the food was too spicy, and Frisbie's contract was canceled after three days.

Frisbie said that the Air Force dieticians who wrote the menu didn't understand that Cubans like sweet, not spicy, foods.

"We prepared the menus according to the government's specifications. If I fed you breakfast when you got up in the morning and I fed you chili, you might say it was too spicy too," Frisbie said.

FRISBIE, WHO has since reopened Fat Man's, was just one of the hundreds of businessmen who won government contracts to service and supply the thousands of Cuban refugees who arrived in the Freedom Flotilla.

The firms ranged in size from Sears Roebuck, the nation's largest retailer, and Miami-based Ryder System Inc., the largest truck leasing firm in the nation, to small firms like Singleton Enterprises, a shrimp packing firm in Key West.

Each had at least one thing in common — they were all willing and able to quickly meet the government's needs — for a price.

Federal, state and local agencies, the military and the Red Cross needed supplies immediately to feed, house, clothe and transport the approximately 118,000 refugees that have crossed the docks at Key West since April.

1944



Mia Hu (F) Col 1 3 Aug 80 1F

— Herald Staff

Two Companies Supplied Materials to Build Facilities at Eglin Air Force Base

... in many cases, government contracts lifted local economies out of the doldrums

THE GOVERNMENT wasn't prepared. So the agencies assigned to handle the refugees started calling on the resources of private industry almost as soon as the Cubans began stepping ashore in April.

Businesses were asked to provide everything from toilets to mosquito fogging to air transportation. It was all needed immediately.

So the government, in many cases, waived its regulations calling for competitive bidding and awarded contracts to the supplier who could deliver the fastest.

Air Florida, for example, won the contract to fly refugees from Key West to Eglin under a confusing process. The State De-

partment received bids from several airlines in May, but those bids were ignored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which went ahead and selected Air Florida without taking bids.

BUT THE NEED for a quick response cost the government dearly, according to Cornelius Gilbert, Miami purchasing agent for the General Services Administration, who coordinated purchasing for the refugee centers in South Florida.

"They had us over a barrel in a lot of cases," said Gilbert. "This was an emergency, and we needed the supplies within 24

Turn to Page 3F Col. 1

a Price

FIRMS Aided Government — for

Mia New (F) 30 May 80
FROM PAGE 1F call 3F

hours. We had to pay the prices the suppliers charged in a lot of cases, or we couldn't have gotten the supplies in time."

So far, federal, state, and local governments and private organizations have spent more than \$200 million on the refugees.

But the federal government hasn't determined how much money has been spent on contracts with private industry to supply the refugee operations. Contracts were hurriedly awarded by purchasing agents acting independently at each refugee base, and some camps are still catching up with their paperwork.

STILL, OFFICIALS said it's clear that the sudden influx of refugees has revitalized the economies of towns near the resettlement camps at Fort McCoy, Wis., Fort Chaffee, Ark., Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida's panhandle.

Public services have been strained, and the crowded conditions at some camps spawned riots. But officials agreed that the purchasing for the resettlement operations, which was often contracted out to local businesses, has pumped millions of dollars into the towns near the camps.

Approximately \$5 million in contracts have been awarded in South Florida, Gilbert said, and the GSA estimated it has spent about \$9 million on contracts with private industry in the Southeast, according to the GSA's Atlanta spokesman, Quincy Culpepper. (That estimate doesn't include contracts awarded by the military.)

So far at Eglin, the government has awarded 537 contracts worth approximately \$1.7 million, according to an Air Force spokeswoman.

THE REFUGEE center at Indiantown Gap near Harrisburg, Pa., awarded approximately \$9 million in contracts, and created 750 jobs with a \$38,000 daily payroll, according to Diana Diaz, spokeswoman for the camp.

And the refugee center in Fort Chaffee, which has been bitterly opposed by the residents of nearby Fort Smith, has generated approximately \$8.9 million in contracts for private business, according to copies of the contracts obtained by The Herald.

"A lot of the local businesses had

FOR SUPPLIES OR SERVICES (Mark All Dates and Factors with Order Number)		Page 1 of 1	
377, Buildings Manager, Box 117, 11 1st Avenue, Miami, FL 33130		Date: 5/27/80	
TO: PROGRAM	501	Contract No. 377(1)	
SIC	801107R	AYURDAY	
CONTRACTOR (Name, Address, City, State)		ESTIMATE OR QUOTE	
Medi-Car 755 N.W. 40th Street Miami, FL 33177		<input type="checkbox"/> Estimate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quote (Check one of the following: If the quote is based on the price of the material at the time of the quote, it is a firm quote. If the quote is based on the price of the material at the time of the order, it is a firm quote. If the quote is based on the price of the material at the time of the order, it is a firm quote.)	
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GSA, 408-FM, Miami		Destination: Nat 31	
Provide the necessary ambulance services as required by "MEM" during the period of April 27, 1980 - May 11, 1980:			
SERVICES FOR 5/14/80 AND 5/15/80	1	JOB	1,276.50 \$ 1,276.50
SERVICES FOR 5/16/80 AND 5/23/80	1	JOB	626.00 \$ 626.00
SERVICES FOR 5/27/80	1	JOB	650.00 \$ 650.00
TOTAL: 3 JOBS 2,552.50 \$ 2,552.50			
MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE U.S. Customs Building 44th Street 77 S.W. 5th St., Miami, Florida		Signature: [Signature] Date: 5/28/80	
MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE U.S. Customs Building 44th Street 77 S.W. 5th St., Miami, Florida		Signature: [Signature] Date: 5/28/80	
MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE U.S. Customs Building 44th Street 77 S.W. 5th St., Miami, Florida		Signature: [Signature] Date: 5/28/80	

Medi-Car Provided Ambulance Service ... contract totaled \$3,552.50

to cut back and lay people off because of the recession," said Paul Latour, manager of the Fort Smith, Ark., Chamber of Commerce.

"But this refugee situation has come along, and picked up a lot of employes. We've had problems with the riots, and the camp has been a public relations fiasco. But from an economic standpoint, it has been a very good boost."

SEVERAL SMALL Wisconsin towns around Fort McCoy have also benefited from the presence of the Cubans. By early July, the government had spent \$1.38 million in Sparta, Wis. \$1.45 million in La-Crosse, and \$48,000 in the tiny hamlet of Tomah.

"The recession we have faced here has not been as drastic as it could have been because of the operation at Fort McCoy," said Jim Ebert, mayor of Tomah, a town of

7,000 just 12 miles away from the camp. The biggest local employer, the Toro Co., which makes snowblowers and lawnmowers in Tomah, is closing its plant for six weeks because of slow sales, so the extra jobs at Fort McCoy have been welcome in the town, Ebert said.

"It has definitely been a boon to the economy."

But the biggest gainers have been some of the biggest businesses. Sears charged the government more than \$1 million for supplying clothing, including 10,000 pairs of shoes, to Fort McCoy, Fort Chaffee, and Indiantown Gap. Ryder System was paid more than \$100,000 to supply trucks and vans at Key West, Miami, and Fort Chaffee.

BUT AT EGLIN, a spokesperson said, the largest contracts went to giant building materials companies, Louisiana Pacific and Sequoia, for

Handwritten initials and date: 5/28/80

nails, lumber, and other construction materials.

Because they were close to the action and able to respond quickly, South Florida businesses won a big piece of the contracting pie during the early stages of the boatlift.

And businesses in Key West felt the strain first. The Key West Winn Dixie store suddenly became the local supermarket last April for the government's purchasing agents trying to feed thousands of newly arrived refugees. The store was almost stripped of groceries in the first few days.

Employees of Deep South Security of Key West were among the first to greet the refugees as they stepped off the boats. Deep South charged \$10,000 to guard the parking lots around the processing centers in Key West for the first six weeks of the boatlift.

SINGLETON Enterprises of Key West sold \$10,000 worth of ice to the military in Key West for food preservation, but that wasn't enough to offset the slump in Singleton's shrimping business caused by the red tagging of shrimp boats involved in the boatlift. And Atlantic Inter-City Ambulance Service of Pompano Beach provided ambulance service in Key West for the refugees for nearly two months, and charged the government more than \$100,000.

As the refugees moved north, more and more businesses, providing a wider range of services, became involved. A&B Maintenance of Miami cleaned up refugee centers around Miami for \$110,000; Able Builders Rental supplied more than 200 portable toilets to the same centers for \$100,000.

At Fort Chaffee, Griffin Srygley & Smith Co. supplied more than 1,000 food service workers for \$7.6 million; Christ the King Church in Fort Smith received \$7,200 to supply a Spanish speaking priest and nun to perform Catholic services and offer counseling.

IDENTIFICATION Systems Inc. of Acton, Mass., provided cameras and equipment for refugee identification cards and was paid \$50,000. Fargo International of Kensington, Md., supplied fingerprinting equipment for several camps.

While some businessmen are still frustrated by bureaucratic hassles they experienced with the government, most said the government's procurement procedures have been successful under crisis conditions.

*Mr. Allen SF
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—Southwest Side Story—

Teens Talk Tough, *Mia Her (F) call 6B 30 Aug 80* Vow to Keep Turf If Refugees Arrive

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

It's an abandoned school now. Through a shattered second-story window a single fluorescent light-bulb sheds an eerie light. A solitary guard kills time wandering through empty hallways and scouting the overgrown yard.

But outside the grounds of the peeling, boarded-up Ada Merritt Junior High School building at 660 SW Third St. is a different kind of reality.

The park in front of the school is the territory of Shark Killer, Ito the Limper, and Pancho with the dark glasses and fresh scar under his left eye.

Residents of this Little Havana barrio say the youths fight, throw rocks, curse, drink, get high and make noise until late at night.

They make passes at young Latin girls, insult mothers and harass old ladies.

"Everything the neighbors say is true," said Manny Lopez, a Miami police officer who has patrolled the Ada Merritt area for five years.

INTO THIS scenario soon may come hundreds of homeless Cuban refugees. The city of Miami is trying to get permission from the federal government to house nearly 700 homeless refugees at the school, a deteriorated red-gabled building that was closed about a year ago.

The teenagers say they are prepared to greet the refugees.

"We live cowboy style and no one can take anything from us by force," warned Manuel Guillarte, 21, also known as "Shark Killer." Guillarte has lived in the area for the past six years and attended the school.

As he spoke, Guillarte's buddies gathered around to listen and nod approval.

"If the refugees come here it's going to be bad. There's going to be a whole lot of fighting," said Angel Flores, 18, relaxing in front of the graffiti-painted Ada Merritt building.

Flores, who wore a red bandana knotted around his head, said he was picked up by police recently and charged with prowling and loitering. Police acknowledge that some of the neighborhood youths have arrest records — for burglary, possession of drugs and loitering.

RESIDENTS await the arrival of the refugees with mixed feelings. Some expect a confrontation between the refugees and the local toughs.

"The union of two kinds of delinquency, the new and the old, is going to cause a violent collision," said Manuel Dominguez, 46, who lives in the area with his wife, parents and two children.

"The impact is going to be fatal," he added.

Others see their arrival as a blessing of sorts. With the refugees, residents say, will come more police protection for a neighborhood plagued by vandalism, high unemployment and overcrowding.

"If the refugees are brought here, policemen will be sent out," said Viviana Gomez, 48, who lives near the park. "A whole legion of them."

The refugees currently are living in a tent city next to the Miami River, underneath I-95, about seven blocks from the Ada Merritt school. They were moved to the tents from the Orange Bowl.

MOST RESIDENTS of the neighborhood said the school is a cleaner, safer place to house the refugees. The city of Miami is trying to get the federal government to pay for

\$159,000 worth of repairs to the building to make it habitable.

"They should be housed at the school because they are human beings just like you and me," said Orlando Mestril, 38, who has lived in the area for three years and shops at Los Pegaditos Grocery across the street from the school.

"I hope authorities move them to the school because right now they are housed in a place which is worse than being in jail in Cuba," said former Cuban political prisoner Jesus Cardenas, who has lived in a 12-room boarding house in front of Ada Merritt park for a little more than a year.

Police say they are not taking the teenagers' tough talk too seriously.

"THE KIDS and the refugees will probably get along fine," said patrolman Pablo Camacho, who attended Ada Merritt Junior High School and cruises through the area two or three times daily.

"I don't think that by putting those men [the refugees] in the school, there would be more problems in the neighborhood," said Police Sgt. Ronald Morris.

During a recent afternoon, some 25 neighborhood youths gathered at the park in front of the school building and then moved across the street to the grocery, where they bought snacks and cold drinks.

Hanging out at the park is a habit with them. They do it almost every afternoon, certainly every night. They have been doing it for years, neighbors say.

There's nothing else to do, say the youths, most of them between 14 and 19 years old. At the park they fight, play basketball, listen to the radio, have fun.

SOME ARE high school dropouts. Most are unemployed.

"I've made a few arrests at the park for possession of Quaaludes,

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When time passes slowly, there's little to fill the hours but horseplay for the youths in Ada Merritt park.

for stolen cars, for vandalism to the school building," said Lopez. He said arrests in the area average 15 a month and added that police retrieve between five and six stolen cars there monthly.

In March of this year, about 60 neighbors sent a letter to the police department and to Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre complaining about constant harassment by a group of 10 or 12 youths who insult neighbors and openly smoke marijuana.

Police checked out the complaint and "verified the problem does exist," said Police Maj. Robert Alba. But there's little police can do, officers said.

"I can't be there all day," said Camacho. "Every time I turn my back they go right back at it."

The low-income, working-class neighborhood of two-story apartment buildings and single-room boarding houses used to be rougher. Residents and police remember that full-fledged gangs roamed the streets in the late 1960s and early 1970s. There was frequent conflict between blacks and Latins.

THINGS ARE quieter now. Ada Merritt Junior High School is closed, awaiting a transformation whether the refugees move in or not. The U.S. Labor Department has plans to renovate the building and establish a job corps program for minorities there early next year.

City officials said they were not aware of the problems with juvenile crime in the area, but added they would look into it.

"Maybe by opening the school and adding security around there, it will put a stop to the delinquents," said Cesar Odio, assistant city manager.

Mrs. Hill
3 Aug 80 CB

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Neighborhood youths Enrique Arroyo, Angel Flores and 'Ito the Limper,' above, in front of graffiti-sprayed Ada Merritt School. *6B*
Mia He 3 Aug 80





Manuel 30 Aug 80 GB
'We live cowboy style and no one can take anything from us by force,' warns Manuel (Shark Killer) Guillarte, above. At right, Mercedes Lugo talks of harassment by youths in the park.



Herald Photos by Tim Chapman

30 Aug 80

Mexico Plans to Make Role In Caribbean More Active

Mia Her (F) ZA 4 Aug 80 of 4

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — President Jose Lopez Portillo, stressing the "need for communication" in the Caribbean basin, Sunday thrust Mexico into playing a leading role in the region.

Lopez Portillo, speaking at a news conference at the end of his four-day state visit to Cuba, talked about "true class war" in El Salvador, the perils of "satellization" for the Caribbean islands and the polyglot and polycultural difficulties that form the area's "very complex panorama."

"We have a need for communications with the Caribbean," Lopez Portillo told reporters. "To think that such a diverse region could have similar political systems is to fool ourselves."

THE MEXICAN president, emphasizing a point made repeatedly during his visit, said Caribbean nations needed to find "their own political expression." He praised revolutionary Nicaragua for pursuing an "innovative, pluralistic course."

The theme of "self-determination," which Lopez Portillo conceded was an "obsessive" concern of his government, has dominated much of the speculation on the probable outcome of his visit to Cuba.

It was the doctrine of self-determination that made Mexico the only nation in Latin America to refuse to break relations with the Castro government in 1964. And self-termination also has served as the basis for Mexican opposition to the

U.S.-supported civilian-military junta in El Salvador.

But the policy also served a second purpose in Havana, acting as an unstated warning against possible adventures in intervention by any nation in the region, including Cuba.

IN A JOINT communique made public Sunday morning, Lopez Portillo and Cuban President Fidel Castro identified non-intervention and self-determination as "fundamental principles" of international relations.

Although similar phrasing appears in thousands of state papers, several observers attached two-fold significance to the clause in Sunday's communique.

First, several sources said, it served as a guarantee of Mexican support for whatever course individual Caribbean and Central American nations might choose. Second, it was a Mexican endorsement of Cuba's oft-repeated statements that it would not actively participate in Caribbean conflicts.

Mexican preoccupation with the Caribbean and Central America also took a significant new turn away from its traditional passive observance of the region's unrest to a far more active role. Lopez Portillo Sunday sought to cement this relationship in San Jose, Costa Rica by co-signing a landmark petroleum agreement with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

UNDER THE NEW plan, the hemisphere's two chief oil exporting nations will supply the countries of the Caribbean and Central America on a shared basis with a generous loan repayment scheme designed to ease the financial burdens on the importing nations.

The principle change in current policies will involve Mexico's taking over contracts long fulfilled by

Venezuela, a move that will vault Mexico into a pre-eminent economic position in Central America almost overnight.

Lopez Portillo, escorted by Castro, left Jose Marti Airport Sunday morning for Costa Rica, with a brief one-hour layover in Nicaragua, a goodwill visit on invitation by the Sandinista government.

The joint communique signed by the two presidents late Saturday repeated Mexico's agreement with Cuba concerning "the need to end the economic blockade imposed on the Cuban people," as well as the return of the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo Bay and the "definitive cessation of violations of Cuban airspace."

THESE THREE demands constitute Cuba's main quarrels with the United States.

Still, Lopez Portillo refused to second frequent verbal attacks by Castro against the United States and said at the news conference that "nothing would be more agreeable than to be of some use" in serving as a mediator between Cuba and the United States in a move to re-establish relations between the two countries.

Neither country has solicited such a plan, but if that were the case, "we would examine the proposal with enthusiasm," Lopez Portillo said.

The communique also announced the continuation of six commercial and technical agreements between the two governments, as well as the signing of five new accords.

These negotiations and their successful conclusion formed the main business of Lopez Portillo's visit, but the trip also represented a much-needed public relations boost for a country that has suffered a sudden and dramatic loss of prestige in the hemisphere.



LOPEZ PORTILLO

Miami (F) Col 4 Aug 80 1B

Legal Currents Keep

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Writer

A sultry ray of 9 o'clock sun catches them first, the forlorn Cuban mariners clustered on the north bank of the Miami River.

"We just come here to contemplate the scenery," says one of them, Roberto Carballo, 50 years old, who presents a weatherbeaten look in his work pants and sweatshirt.

The sarcasm is thick, the scenery dormant: a dock full of gently rocking, red-tagged vessels, impounded for transporting illegal aliens from Mariel. These fishermen huddle every day for some aimless repartee, a little Cuban coffee maybe, a lot of anger.

Carballo can recount the plight of lobster fishermen in Miami:

- Lobster season began July 26, but it started without the fishermen who couldn't pay a Key West-Mariel sealift fine that's nearly five times the value of their boats.

U.S. Customs has seized 1,106 boats — one-third of

which are commercial vessels — demanding big fines and a lot of red tape for their release.

Only 242 commercial boats of the vessels seized have been released, Customs officials say.

- A "lobster war" — inspired by tough Bahamian anti-poaching laws that carry large fines and long jail terms — has driven fishermen from the vast, bountiful waters in those islands.

- The Florida Marine Patrol in six days smashed 14,766 lobster traps — worth between \$118,000 and \$300,000 — that they said were laid illegally before the start of the lobster season. (The fishermen say the traps weren't bootleg. They say they simply weren't able to

'Look at us,' says Roberto Carballo, whose boat was confiscated for participating in the Mariel Freedom Flotilla. 'We're starving. You can't even get a job on land — too many Cuban refugees.'

Dade Lobstermen in Port

return from Mariel in time to pick up the traps, left from last season, which closed April 1.)

- The lobster harvested by Dade lobstermen has dwindled from 1.5 million pounds in 1977 to 800,000 pounds in 1979.

CARBALLO AND FOUR fellow fishers sit beside the Miami River, resting on a beat-up wooden box under a tarp stretched between two poles. They are just yards away from his impounded old white vessel, the Maria. It is docked by NW North River Drive and Second Street.

Carballo says most of his friends face the same

plight. They have always lived off the sea. Now they live off tales and hopes.

"Look at us," says Carballo. "We're starving. You can't even get a job on land — too many Cuban refugees."

Nearby, in another huddle, 48-year-old Fransisco Perez tells his story:

"I've been fishing here since 1961. Our family has lived comfortably . . . We always had 20 bucks in our pocket. We always had enough to lend . . . 'Hey, I got \$100; I'll give you \$20, brother.'" He pretends to pull the money out of his pocket.

"But now, what do I have now? No money. No boats."

The Bahamian government seized Perez's boat in December, charging him with poaching near Cay Sal and fining him \$14,000.

CARBALLO also was detained for poaching in the Bahamas two years ago. He says he will never go back. He went to Mariel before the President's May 14

Turn to Page 3B Col. 2

23

Fines, Bahamian Law Keep Lobstermen Home

Mia New (F) Col 2 JB 4 Aug 80

FROM PAGE 1B

warning that all boats should return to Key West. Customs fined him \$19,000 — \$1,000 for each person he brought from Cuba.

"How can I pay this fine?" Carballo says. "That little boat is not worth nearly that much." He bought the vessel seven months ago for \$4,000.

Faces are grim as the men talk about how their buddy, Celestino Guillarte, just was arrested in the Bahamas.

He and two other Cuban-American fishermen were charged with poaching off Cay Sal July 26 and fined \$14,000.

Guillarte and the others — boat captain Pablo Oreste Fundora and crewman Alaras Damon Fundora — pleaded not guilty before a Bahamian magistrate July 30. Their vessel, the Maria Del Carmen, was impounded. The men, unable to pay the fines, remain in a Bahamian jail.

DESPITE LAST week's arrest, the lobster war is virtually over, according to Joe Edwards of the Bahamian News Bureau. He called the July 26 arrest routine.

The war peaked in August 1978, when 30 Cuban-American fishermen were arrested for poaching off of Cay Sal. Vladimir Perez, 14-year-old son of one of the men charged, was shot in the skull by the Bahamian Defense Force. The boy was in a coma for three weeks.

That episode pretty much scared off the Cuban-American fishermen, Edwards says.

The Bahamian anti-poaching laws were enacted in 1975 and 1977 to prevent foreign fishermen from taking fish and three kinds of lobster — spiny, spotted and slipper — within 200 miles of Nassau.

Violators face heavy fines, a year's imprisonment and forfeiture of their boats.

"The law is enforced strictly. Most poachers are afraid to go back," Edwards says.

In just one week last November, 97 foreign fishermen in 13 boats were arrested by the Bahamian Defense Force. Eleven of the boats were from Miami, Bahamian officials say.

CLOSING THE BAHAMIAN waters caused a "substantial drop in Dade County's lobster industry," said Terry Culbertson, fishing reporting specialist at the National Marine Fisheries Service.

While many of Dade's lobster fishermen sit uselessly along the Miami River, their counterparts in Monroe have been pulling record catches for the past three years. Fishermen there, close to rich lobster beds in U.S. waters, do not need to depend on Bahamian waters.

But Dade fishermen say Monroe County's waters are already too crowded. They prefer to get their lobster — even illegally — from the Bahamas.

When the Bahamian waters closed, the lobster wholesalers took their business to Monroe County,

Culbertson says.

More than five million pounds, or \$9.6 million worth, of lobster was harvested in Monroe County last year alone — more than the amount Dade County caught in the past three years, according to a National Marine Fisheries study.

"THIS LOBSTER season is still young," Culbertson says. "It is really too early in the game to tell what this season is going to bring."

The closing of the Bahamian waters and seizure of boats by Customs during the sealift have resulted in price hikes at some Miami fisheries, markets and restaurants.

At one retail market along the Miami River, lobster cost \$3.99 a pound last week.

Restaurateur Mike Gordon, in the seafood business 35 years, says he has raised his lobster prices 60 and 70 cents a pound this season. A lobster weighing 1½ pounds sells for \$14.95 at Mike Gordon's seafood restaurant on the 79th Street Causeway.

"That's the biggest jump I've ever taken," he says. "This is really like a disease."

Oscar Ulpiz, of White Shark Fisheries, a wholesale market on the Miami River, says he has raised his prices by 30 and 40 cents a pound.

"Right now we are buying our lobster from the Keys," he says. "We are waiting for the Miami fishermen to get their boats released. This whole situation is putting a definite dent in the lobster industry."

Some Miami buyers are even im-

porting lobster from Mexico, Nicaragua and Honduras.

ACCORDING TO U.S. Customs Public Information Officer Jim Dingfelder, boat owners have two alternatives to paying the fine. They can either post a bond in the amount of the fine or comply with a recent court order that stipulates the boats be U.S.-registered, a mortgage be established and there be proof of insurance that shows the government as the benefactor.

The boat owner then must go before a federal magistrate for certification, Dingfelder says.

Fishermen say the paperwork and lawyers' fees send the fines skyward. "In effect, to get a boat released, it takes about \$10,000," says Marathon Chamber of Commerce President Tom Bragassa, who went to Mariel as a crewman on his father-in-law's boat. He says he is fighting the fine in court.

Back on the banks of the Miami River, the conversation lags. Most of the fishermen have drifted off, to the cafes along SW Eighth Street, to the food stamp office, home.

"We've lost the Bahamas, we've lost our boats. The industry has been going downhill for the past few years," sighs Carballo.

He shrugs, rolls up his sleeves and climbs aboard his docked vessel.

"I maintain my boat," he says. "That's all I can do, maintain her."



Mia Her 4 Aug 80 col 2 3B — BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff
Luis Santana and Vicente Martines Wait in Frustration on Their Boat
... 'We've lost the Bahamas, we've lost our boats,' one lobsterman said



Lobster Fisherman Manuel Daralo
... weathered visage reflects mariners' stormy times

3043

Alpha 66 newcomers are just

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

4 Aug 80

These are the men who wear the scars of long years of suffering. They call themselves the "pilgrims of anti-communism" and they vow to fight to free their homeland.

These are the men who have come to this country not for a better life, but to make life better for the children they left behind in *el infierno* — hell.

They live in the upstairs offices of Alpha 66, a militant anti-Castro organization based in Miami, one of the oldest Cuban exile groups in the United States. They are crowded into dilapidated offices, sleeping on mattresses brought in from the streets, sharing worn clothes donated by local churches.

There are two dozen of them, young men who between them have spent more than 100 years as political prisoners; strong and bitter men who say they laugh at the "softness" of American-made movies about prison life.

They came to this country in the sealift, shunned by the Cuban Communists as social outcasts and misfits because they do not agree with the government. In

Miami, a handful have jobs as construction workers, carpenters or machinists and they help support the others. The rest are looking for employment.

"You tell them we will work at anything — mopping floors, cleaning bathrooms, washing dishes. Anything. And what we don't know, we'll learn," said a 23-year-old man who had been in prison since he was 16 for "conspiring against the state."

The men have spent time at the refugee camps — Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Arkansas — but were released when Alpha 66 took responsibility for them. Many had worked underground in Cuba for Alpha 66. Others belonged to different anti-Castro organizations and became Alpha members in prison.

When they got to Miami, they had no place to live except the upstairs rooms of the Alpha 66 offices on NW 36th Street. Since they could not pay rent, they struck a deal with the landlord. The men, who have worked all their lives at building things, agreed to fix up the place if they could live there rent-free.

Out came the tools. Over the weekend, the water and electricity were turned on. The men were almost ready to celebrate.

"I have one message for the American people," said

pausing in fight

Mia News 4 Aug 80 col 1 5A
122 Cubans land at Key West

Two boats carrying 122 Cuban refugees arrived in Key West yesterday, said a Coast Guard spokesman. He said the *Dama III* arrived at 4:32 p.m. with 100 refugees aboard. Fifty-eight minutes later, the 25-foot *El Mambi* landed with 22 refugees aboard. The spokesman said the vessels were seized by immigration officials and the refugees were taken to the Truman Annex. The refugees will be taken to a processing facility in Miami. Their arrival pushed to more than 118,500 the number of Cuban nationals to arrive in America since the start of the sealift in late April. Meanwhile, the Coast Guard cutter *Dallas* seized a pleasure craft that authorities said was suspected of being bound for Cuba to pick up refugees. The captain of *My Helen II* was arrested by U.S. immigration officials on a charge of conspiracy to transport illegal aliens. The captain's identity was not immediately available. More than 250 refugees arrived aboard two boats late Saturday, one of the largest influxes in several weeks.

29-year-old Hector Vera with tears in his eyes. "I am very grateful for all they have done for us. I have known a lot of hate and suffering in my time in prison, but I have never seen anything like the generosity of this country. I will never forget what they have done for me, and I hope to repay them."

Each of these men has a different story to tell, but they all agree on one point: They did not come to this country to settle down. They came to fight for freedom.

"I became a member of Alpha while in prison, when I met men who had been convicted of commando raids," explained Vera. "I vowed then to continue the fight."

Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, jailed for a 1960s overthrow attempt and one of the more famous political prisoners remaining in Cuba, is one of the founders of Alpha 66. During the '60s, Alpha 66 made several commando raids on the island. The '70s were quiet years for the group, although it has become more active lately.

Raul Lopez, 37, a founder of the underground anti-

Please see ALPHA, 4A

Net 3

ALPHA, from 1A *Mia News 4A col 1 4 Aug 80*

Castro organization Union de Religiones Cristianas (Union of Christian Religions), spent 10 years as a political prisoner in Cuba. When he came to this country, he immediately began inquiring about an organization still dedicated to fighting for a free Cuba. When he found Alpha 66, he joined immediately.

Another man — who uses his war name, "The Vengeful One" — said, "If they tell me now to go back to Cuba and fight and I know that would cost me my life, I wouldn't even think about it twice."

Then there's Florencio Fernandez, a soft-spoken *campesino* (peasant) from the province of Las Villas, who says the fight to free Cuba must continue.

"I have my wife, three children and parents and brothers and sisters still there. I cannot rest knowing that they are there," he said.

The younger ones, like 23-year-old Jose Avalos, are the most bitter. Growing up during the revolution, they were promised a panacea. Instead, he said, life became a nightmare.

"As a kid, I thought that everything they were telling me was true. I even joined the Camilitos (a youth group of future military leaders). But as I grew older I realized I was going to be a cog in a machine to oppress others."

His friend, 25-year-old Carlos Leon Hernandez, said Fidel Castro's regime is a reign of terror, where innocent people are harassed to instill fear in their neighbors. Hernandez was convicted under a new law called *la ley de pelegrosidad* — the law of dangerousness.

"They knew I had spoken against the government," he said. "They had watched me and some friends listening to (Miami's) WQBA radio station news program in the park. So they just picked me up and accused me under that law. I still don't understand what I was accused of."

Many of the younger men belonged to Cuba Gris, an anti-Castro student movement. Fermin Alemany spent four years in prison for joining that group.

"It was the most inhumane thing you can imagine," Alemany said. "They gave us one glass of water and one can of food a day. Sometimes they would put a type of poison in the food that would make us sick and we would spend nights with diarrhea."

"In Arisa (prison), the guards used some of the prisoners as game for their sport of hunting. They wouldn't shoot to kill. They would injure them first, then drag them into a clearing and finish them off with the butts of their rifles or their bayonets."

"And they speak of human rights."

Reduced U.S. Influence Seen in Post-Castro Cuba

Mia News (P) col 1 SB

4 Aug 80
By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

country where Americans, Russians, Communists, rightists and leftists would be respected and heard, but where no single minority would rule."

Later in an interview Marin said that, should an Abdala-inspired insurrection triumph, the post-Castro regime would be social democrat in the fashion of West Germany or Costa Rica. Marin also noted that the U.S. government should provide political support to organizations like Abdala "just like it helped the Sandinistas overthrow [former president Anastasio] Somoza in Nicaragua."

During the Sunday wind-up session at the Bayfront Park Municipal Auditorium, Abdala spokesmen also claimed their operatives inside Cuba had stepped up acts of sabotage.

THE GROUP'S leaders also claimed that conditions for a rebellion in Cuba have improved because of the mass departure of Cubans during the sealift, an action which they said symbolizes the worst erosion of Castro's power in 21 years of Communist revolution.

An anti-Castro militant group Sunday ended a national conference by noting that the United States never again would play an influential role in their country, even in a post-Castro era.

At the end of the three-day conference of the Cuban exile group Abdala, organization leaders said its members also had agreed to "reach out" to American blacks to prevent potential Cuban-black friction in the future.

"Obviously, we want to oust Fidel Castro, head of one of the bloodiest and most genocidal dictatorships in Latin American history," said Abdala Secretary General Gustavo Marin.

"AND WHEN we get rid of Castro we also will be getting rid of the Soviet boot, the real ruler of Cuba. And once this is accomplished," Marin said, "we will implement a true democracy for Cubans, free of any involvement by any other country, including the United States."

"[t]he future Cuba] would be a

202

This is the second of two reports on how children who think in Creole or Spanish are learning to communicate in their new English-speaking world.

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

Next fall, in Cuba, Julio Llorente's former schoolmates will start to learn Russian, which, he said, is the custom there for seventh graders.

But Julio will be learning English, along with 18,000 other recently arrived Cuban refugees about to be absorbed into the Dade County school system.

Already, after five weeks of summer school, Julio can greet people in English, tell them his name, his age, which is 12, but not his address. He can add, subtract and do simple multiplication and fractions — and usually give the right answer to his teacher, Lewis Blessing, who does not speak English.

Reared in Brinkley, Ark. (pop. 5,000), Blessing customarily teaches at Kendale Lakes Elementary School, in the heart of South Dade's Anglo suburbia. Latin students are rare. Blessing is spending the summer teaching 32 Cuban "boat children" (the school system calls them "entrants") at Shenandoah Elementary in Little Havana.

WHEN IT COMES to total immersion, Blessing and Julio are trying to stay afloat together.

Blessing learned fast that when his stu-

'Boat Children' In These Estados

Ma Her (F) col 1 C 5 Aug 80

dents mention the *baño*, they want to go to the bathroom.

And Julio is catching on fast that, even though Blessing doesn't speak his language, he can make his feelings felt when it comes to discipline.

"Stop talking!" and "Sit down!" may possibly be the most rapidly assimilated English words for the 18,000 Cuban refugee children in the next few months. They were ricocheting off the walls of one big classroom at Shenandoah, where Blessing and two other teachers were trying to maintain order and hold the interest of more than 100 children.

When the cafeteria line slowed one recent noon, a little girl in Josefina Benitez's fifth grade class decided to practice what she has just learned by addressing a passing teacher. There was a smiling interchange of "Goodmorning . . . howar-

eyou . . . I'mfinethankyou . . . howareyou . . ." until the child reached "how old are you?" one of the sentences repeated dozens of times in class that day. The teacher blanched. "Don't ask me that," she exclaimed, laughing, while the child waited, patiently, for the expected numerals. "Oh, what the heck, I'm 34," said the teacher, going on her way.

WORDS ARE NOT the only things that give the children and their teachers pause as they get better acquainted.

On the first day of summer school, said Shenandoah principal William Renuart, the cafeteria line came to a complete standstill. The Cuban children were awed by the machine that takes the disposable trays and gobbles them up, one by one, as the children feed them into a slot.

What was holding up the lines?

Study Life Unidos

"Human nature," said Renuart.

Most of the newly arrived Cuban children will not drink milk. In Cuba, the teachers say, milk is reserved for babies and the elderly. There are rumors that some of the older children have been told their teeth will fall out if they drink milk, but that was not Josefina Benitez' experience. "I simply told them 'I'll give a prize to everyone who drinks milk, and everyone said, 'It's delicious,'" she said.

"They don't recognize the foods," said Renuart. "When there were sandwiches on the menu, most of the children took out the meat or cheese and just ate the bread. And they do not recognize most of the vegetables and fruit."

THOSE WHO HAVE studied mathematics have adopted some methods, said to be Russian, that are strange to Ameri-

can-trained teachers. For example, the children use what appears to be a decimal point instead of an X to signify multiplication. And, for a decimal point, they put the dot near the top of the figures.

Renuart, whose school is one of several where thousands of Cuban children are being pretested for English and mathematical skills prior to the next school year, said many of the new arrivals of sixth-grade age achieve only third or fourth grade level in those skills.

Teresa Sepulveda, who has a second and third grade combined class for the summer at Shenandoah, said the new refugees have a surprisingly poor command even of Spanish.

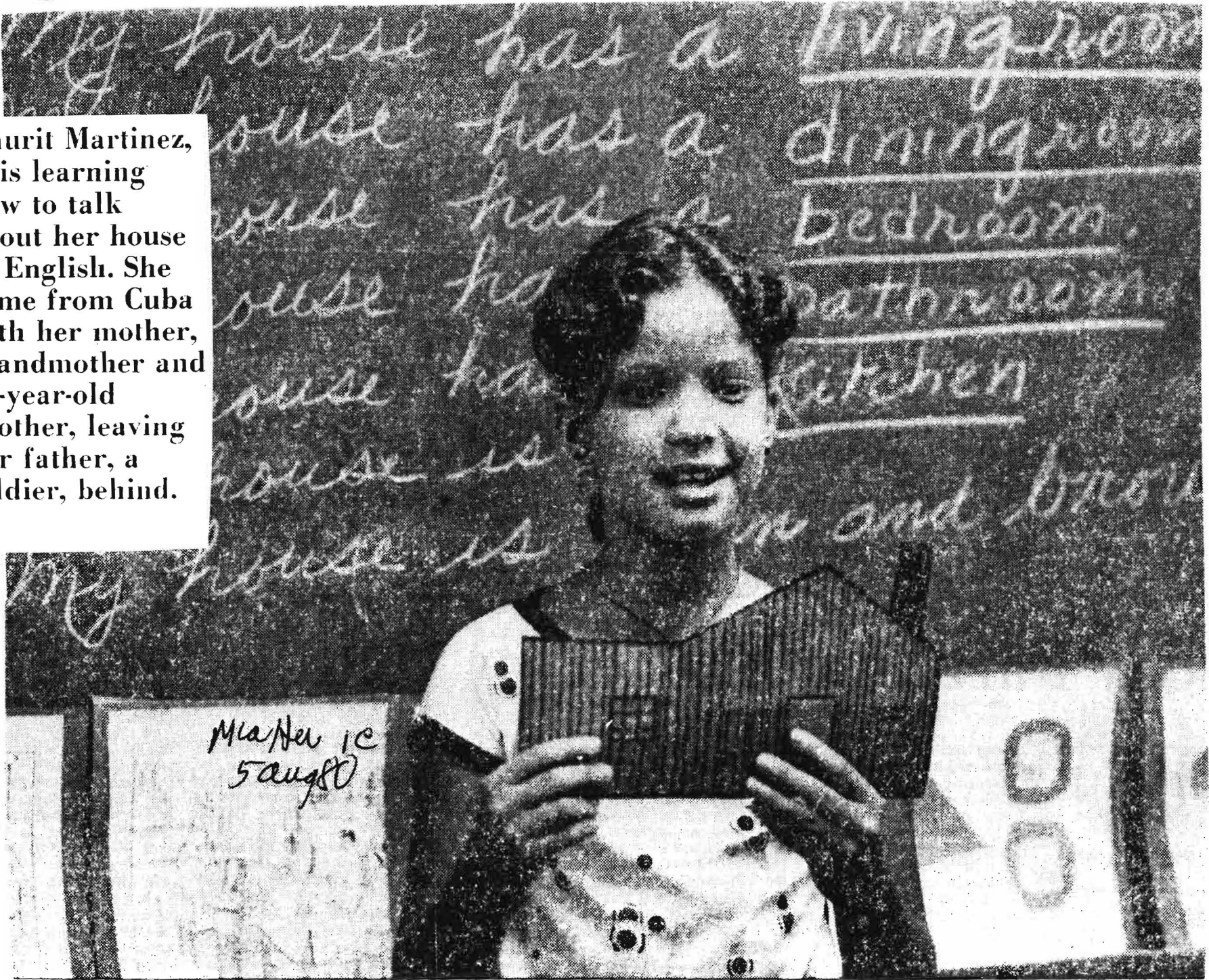
"I was supposed to tell them in Spanish if they did not know a word in English — but they didn't know some words in Spanish, either." The children have the greatest difficulty with concepts, such as more and less, she said. "If I said *mas* [more] or *menos* [less] or *azul* [blue] or *amarillo* [yellow] they didn't know what I meant. They didn't know the days of the week in Spanish. It's amazing, there's no point of reference, even using Spanish in some cases."

CHILDREN OF the same age in America, whether of English- or Spanish-speaking background, normally have a

Turn to Page 2C Col. 1

1973

Imurit Martinez, 9, is learning how to talk about her house in English. She came from Cuba with her mother, grandmother and 10-year-old brother, leaving her father, a soldier, behind.



5/27

It's First Schooling For Some

▶ FROM PAGE 1C

command of these concepts in their native language, said Sepulveda. Many of the 6- and 7-year-old children are going to school for the first time in America and their minds are open to English, because of their small Spanish vocabulary.

"I am so happy. It's very rewarding," said Sepulveda, who was educated in Cuba and Miami and has been teaching in Dade schools for seven years. "It's a beautiful experience. Whatever they know is what I am teaching them — [as a teacher] you can see it working. I used to say things in Spanish, especially when they cried. But now they say 'Say it in English. Say it again, in English.'"

Getting the older children ready for their American education is not simply the problem of language, which the teachers expect many of the children to overcome in a year or two.

SOME OF THE Cuban children are said to have lost ground because they have been taught by teenagers without adequate teacher training. This especially applies in the rural areas, according to Benitez and other Miami educators working with the new arrivals.



— STEVE DOZIER/Miami Herald Staff

'Gerzo. I am a boy. What is your name?' A simple start to learning English for Gerzo Monzon at Shenandoah Elementary in Little Havana.

"It's kind of sad, because the children are very alert," said Renault.

"This group wants to learn," said Benitez, choosing volunteers from a class waving a sea of arms. Each wanted to come forward to run through that day's litany: "This is my house. It is a green and brown house. I live in the house with my mother, my father, my grandmother, my sister and my brother."

As the children repeated the lita-

ny, it was not strictly true for all of them. Most are living in homes owned by uncles and aunts or friends who have been in Miami for many years.

Some live in tents, erected under the Dade expressway system.

AND SOME, like Imurit Martinez, 9, have broken the ties binding them to close members of their families. Imurit left Cuba with her mother, her grandmother and her

10-year-old brother. They live with Imurit's aunt and uncle, who have been Florida residents for 14 years.

Imurit's father stayed behind. He is a Cuban *soldado*, a soldier.

Some day, perhaps, Imurit will go back to Cuba, she said. She wants to be an *aeromoza* (stewardess). Toward that day, she said, she is going to learn "many languages."

And she is making a start. "How are you? I'm fine, thank you," said Imurit.

Kennedy Wants to Upgrade Refugee Status

By **RONNIE LOVLER**
States News Service

WASHINGTON — Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy is expected to introduce legislation this week that would give recent Cuban and Haitian arrivals full refugee status, a more liberal classification than what the Carter Administration had in mind.

Kennedy will present the legislation in the form of amendments to a Carter proposal that was sent to the

Senate Judiciary Committee last week, according to committee staffer Jerry Tinker.

Tinker said Kennedy finds the proposal unacceptable because it fails to treat the Cubans and Haitians as refugees, and requires state and local governments to pay some of the emigrants' resettlement costs.

Tinker said Kennedy would introduce the administration measure, along with the revisions, before the

Senate recesses Wednesday for the Democratic National Convention which begins Aug. 11.

The bill sent to Capitol Hill would make Cubans and Haitians who entered the United States before June 19 eligible for resident alien status after two years.

It would also continue the present policy of providing 75 per cent reimbursement for federal aid programs administered by state and local governments during a one

year period.

Tinker said the Kennedy amendments would be aimed at bringing the Cubans and Haitians under the provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980, which went into effect April 1.

"They look like refugees, they smell like refugees, but the administration wants to treat them as only 75 per cent refugees," Tinker said. "It's necessary they be declared refugees under the Refugee Act."

The Refugee Act established procedures for selecting groups of refugees for admission to this country from overseas, as well as granting asylum to individuals already here who can demonstrate a "well-founded fear of persecution if they were to return to their country of origin."

Classification of the Cubans and Haitians as refugees would place the burden of all resettlement costs on the federal government, a move that has been sought by those state and local governments who have been affected by the recent influx.

They argue that the arrival of the Cuban and Haitian emigrants in the United States is the result of a national policy decision and requires a national policy solution.

The administration opposes granting the Cubans and Haitians full refugee status because they arrived here in a disorderly fashion without prior screening or valid documentation.

Murder (F) coll 10A 5 Aug 80.

Jailed Cubans Stage a Hunger Strike

TALLADEGA, Ala. — (UPI) — Almost 400 Cuban refugees, many of them suspected rapists and murderers purged from Castro's jails, staged a hunger strike Monday demanding freedom and political asylum.

Federal authorities said 365 of the 391 Cuban men housed at the Federal Correctional Institute-Talladega had refused to leave their cells for breakfast Monday and had spurned sack lunches taken to their cells at noon.

Arthur Nieto, a deportation officer for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the Cubans' sole demand was freedom.

"They want to be released," Nieto said. "They feel they have been detained longer than anticipated. They feel the administrative processes have taken too long. We interviewed all of them this morning and they don't want to hear very much. We tell them we are processing them as fast as we can."

Nieto said the refugees had not created any dis-

turbances and were staying quiet in their cells. "They are angry but they are rather docile," he said. "They just say they refuse to eat and will refuse to eat until they are released."

But the chances of many of them receiving permission to stay in the United States appeared slim.

The 391 Cubans now at the minimum-security facility located about 50 miles east of Birmingham were sent there in early May to help relieve crowding at Florida's makeshift refugee centers and to isolate those with criminal backgrounds.

Federal authorities say they were taken to Talladega because they admitted being imprisoned in Cuba, some for such serious crimes as rape, murder and child molestation. Others claimed they were jailed for political reasons.

Of the 89 exclusion hearings held so far, Nieto said 67 men had been given deportation orders, 13 were appealing similar deportation orders and nine cases were pending.

'Bilingual' death threat investigated

Mia News (FA) 6 A Col 1
DARY MATERA

Miami News Reporter. *5 Aug 80*

The FBI and North Miami Police are investigating a death threat sent in a letter to anti-bilingualism leaders Emmy Shafer and Marion Plunske.

The letter was received by Plunske last week at her business office, which serves as headquarters for Citizens of Dade United, the group dedicated to ending Dade's official bilingual status.

The letter attributed the threat to Omega 7, a militant, undercover anti-Castro Cuban terrorist group.

The letter was addressed to both

Shafer and Plunske. The full text is: "Dear: Marion Plunske and Emmy Shafer will kill you soon Omega 7." The word "kill" is underlined.

The letter came in a plain white envelope and was handwritten in blue ink.

Omega 7 is a highly secretive terrorist group that has taken credit for a number of bombings and shootings in the New York-New Jersey area. No one has ever admitted being a member of Omega 7, either locally or nationally.

North Miami detective Tom Hood said there's a good chance the letter is not from the noted terrorist organization.

"Their main goal is anti-Castro activities, but this bilingual thing is political, so they have not been ruled out."

Hood said the FBI has been contacted, and postal inspectors are attempting to trace the letter.

The petition from the Citizens of Dade United, which needs 25,000 signatures to get on the November presidential election ballot, would forbid the spending of county funds for the printing or use of any language other than English.

Mia News (FA) Col 1 SA 5 Aug 80 254 Cubans arrive at Key West

Three boats carrying 254 Cuban refugees arrived in Key West last night from Mariel, Cuba, the Coast Guard said. The 65-foot shrimp boat Belic I with 251 refugees aboard was towing an 18-foot outboard motorboat with no refugees, but the small boat broke away and had to be towed by a Coast Guard utility boat. The Foxy Lady, a small boat carrying three refugees, was towed by the Coast Guard cutter Point Batan, the spokesman said.

Mia News (FA) Col 2 2A 5 Aug 80 Refugees on hunger strike

Most of the 391 Cuban refugees at a federal prison camp at Talladega, Ala. refused breakfast and lunch yesterday to protest delays in completing hearings to determine if they will be allowed to remain in the U.S. Officials said that 89 exclusion hearings had been held as of last week. Deportation orders were issued for 67 men, 13 others were appealing their deportations and nine cases were pending. The men in the camp were sent to Talladega in May after they arrived in Florida among the flood of Cuban refugees. Authorities said those housed at the prison are suspected of crimes such as rape, murder and child molestation.

Mia News SA 5 Aug 80 Judges postpone sealift trials

Six federal judges have suspended the federal "speedy trial" rule because of legal problems created by the government's prosecution of 144 defendants who helped take Cuban refugees from Mariel Harbor to Key West. The cases have created serious problems, including the availability of bilingual court-appointed lawyers to represent the defendants, many of whom are poor and do not speak English. Under the speedy trial rule, a criminal defendant must be brought to trial within 70 days of his indictment. But the judges agreed that it would be impossible to comply with the law's requirements in the sealift cases. The 144 defendants will be handled in 22 trials. The first indictments were issued June 23. The judges set no deadline for the trials; their order said each judge may postpone his trials "for such a period of time as is required for the effective administration of justice."

Judges Delay Trials of Flotilla Boaters

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

In an extraordinary bow to an immense legal problem, the six federal judges who are to try boaters charged with bringing in Cuban refugees during the Freedom Flotilla have jointly agreed to put off the trials indefinitely.

The six judges are facing 22 trials involving 144 defendants who helped ferry the 118,000 refugees from Mariel to Key West. More indictments are expected, the judges said.

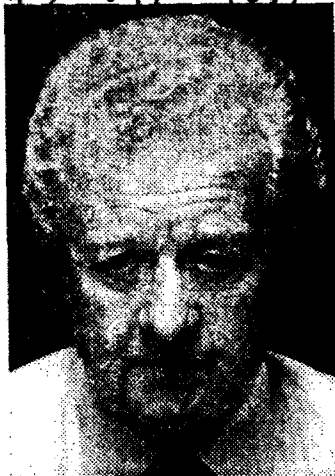
The judges said requirements for speedy trials must be abandoned because most of the defendants speak no English, are indigent and will need court-appointed bilingual attorneys or interpreters.

To meet trial deadlines in these cases would virtually exhaust the county's supply of lawyers, they said, adding that justice would best be served if the speedy trial rule was suspended.

THE SPEEDY trial rule stipulates that criminal defendants must be brought to trial within 70 days of their indictment. The first indictments were issued June 23, when the sealift — which still continues at a trickle — was in its third month.

The judges' order notes:

● That trial of the current cases within the framework of the



Vincent Antle

... acting U.S. attorney

Speedy Trial Act is "totally unrealistic."

● That with few exceptions, the majority of the 144 defendants are indigent and need court-appointed counsel. If each defendant required his or her own lawyer, "the result would be mind-boggling." If the 70-day rule applied, "the number of counsel involved would virtually drain the legal resources of this community."

● That the majority of the 144 defendants do not speak English. They need bilingual lawyers — still

uncommon in Dade — or interpreters, not only between them and the court but between them and their lawyers "to achieve even the simplest of communications."

● That the cases are so unusual and so complex, coupled with "novel questions of fact and law," that it is unreasonable to expect adequate pre-trial preparation and proceedings within the 70-day Speedy Trial Act.

"It should be added," the order notes, "that there has already been filed a motion to dismiss that raises exceedingly substantial legal issues."

The motion, filed by Fred Moreno, an assistant federal public defender who is trying to subpoena Jimmy Carter, requires a clear determination of the legal status of the refugees.

It requires as well "an extensive inquiry into the alleged inconsistent position allegedly taken by various governmental entities with respect to these people and its effect, if any, on the subsequent prosecution" of the 22 indictments.

Carter once stated that the more than 10,000 Cubans crammed into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana should be considered refugees, even though they still were in the country of their origin.

EVEN SO, other government agents say they maintained from the start that the flotilla was illegal.

The order sets no deadline for the trials. It simply states that each judge may postpone his boatlift trial "for such period of time as is required for the effective administration of justice."

Miami attorney Ted Klein, whose office represents clients in six of the 22 indictments, predicted that the trials could be delayed until after the Nov. 4 general election.

Calling the indictments "a legal and moral absurdity," he interpreted the order as "an accommodation that will allow the government the opportunity until after the election to see if it really wants to prosecute these cases,

EVEN SO, acting U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle warned "that the public may be assured that our office and our resources will vigorously continue to prosecute these cases as well as any future violations of law."

The order was signed by U.S. District Judges C. Clyde Atkins, Joe Eaton, Sidney Aronovitz, James Kehoe, Eugene Spellman and Edward Davis.

One of the points defense lawyers have raised is how a person can be indicted for bringing in illegal aliens when the aliens themselves had legal status — perhaps before, and certainly after, they arrived.

No refugees are being prosecuted.

MW (F) Col 10A 5 Aug 80

New Guidelines Ma Hu (F) Col / For Bilingual

Studies Offered 6 Aug 80 10A.

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The government suggested new regulations Tuesday that would guide school districts in offering bilingual education programs to pupils who lack proficiency in English.

In announcing the proposals, education Secretary Shirley Hufstедler described them as "setting broad parameters in order to meet the civil rights requirements of equal opportunity."

"The object of the proposed rules is to teach the youngsters who are non-English proficient English as quickly as possible and to teach them other subjects in a language they can understand," she said.

The regulations would set specific guidelines for determining who should participate and, for the first time, place a five-year limit on bilingual services. Participating teachers would be required to be fluent in English.

Ralph Robinett, director of bilingual education for Dade County's school system, said he hasn't seen the new regulations and therefore cannot tell how they will affect the 73,000 Latin children and 13,000 new Cuban refugees in Dade schools.

"We may already be in compliance," he said.

According to Dade school system policy, the 13,000 students learning English must become fluent within three years or they are referred for psychological testing.

Current federal spending on bilingual education is about \$200 million.

But some states with large limited-English-speaking populations offer their own programs.

Hufstедler said no cost estimate for the suggested revisions would be available until at least Friday.

But she warned that the changes could prove expensive to school districts that have not already begun to offer bilingual services.

The proposals would require school districts to:

- Identify the students needing to be served.
- Assess the type of assistance needed by each student.
- Provide the aid based on the level of English proficiency.
- End it once the student learned English or was found to have some problem that interfered with gaining familiarity with the language. Five years would be the longest time the services could be offered for any pupil.

Letting Toro Ma Hu (F) Col / 6 Aug 80 Roam Streets ID Is Lot of Bull

TORO, TORO, TORO: Everybody from Mayor Maurice Ferre to the city attorney's office to the police to the Humane Society has lined up against a Pamplona-style running of the bulls on Calle Ocho during Hispanic Heritage Week, but the Heritage Week Committee is pressing on. Committee member Carlos Santamaria, who hails from Madrid and heads the Spanish Society of Florida, takes credit for the proposal, although he insists that the Miami version next October would bear little resemblance to the annual madness in Pamplona, Spain. Ernest Hemingway, of course, celebrated that ritual in *The Sun Also Rises*.



LEVITAN

the Metro-Dade Office of Latin Affairs. "I personally think it's a great idea," she says, "a way to attract national attention to Hispanic Heritage Week." I personally think it's the dippest idea since Assistant County Manager Roger Carlton visited St. Louis and proposed building a Miami version of the Gateway Arch. Besides, there was never any bullfighting in Cuba.

"We would run young bulls, baby bulls, for about three blocks with their horns shaved and covered," Santamaria says. "We are not planning any kind of bloody celebration. We are not going to have bullfighters or bullfights." Santamaria expects that private business would pay to erect barricades along SW Eighth Street to protect spectators. Among those promoting the bull run is Aida Levitan, the City of Miami's new information chief and the former director of

Glimpse Into U.S. Secret Files on Cuba Tells What a Difference 5 Years Make

Ma
Her (F) enl 6 Aug 80 JE

Dale Van Atta is an associate of syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. He specializes in reporting on the intelligence community.

By **DALE VAN ATTA**
Special to The Herald

WASHINGTON — Given the current frigid atmosphere between Washington and Havana, who could believe that only five years ago an end to the hostilities that spanned the Florida Straits appeared to be in sight?

But that prospect, still-secret intelligence documents show, is just what seemed to be on the horizon.

It was, of course, well before Cuba's massive involvement in Africa, "discovery" of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, a sharpening of the ideological war and struggle for influence in the Caribbean and, most recently, the Mariel exodus.

From the Cuban perspective, the major obstacles to normalization in 1975 — the U.S. trade embargo, the naval base at Guantanamo and U.S. spy flights — loom just as large today.

By late spring 1975, however, two other large hurdles to rapprochement had been removed — President Richard Nixon and U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

CUBAN President Fidel Castro gave the go-ahead for back-door negotiations. It was a period that extended several months, and was marked by confusing signals from both capitals.

The documents reflect that Castro was surprised by the heated American reaction to his support for Puerto Rican independence.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, were baffled by some Cuban actions, among them previously unreported anti-aircraft activity against an American spy plane and an apparent attempt to capture a U.S. Coast Guard plane.

Yet the advances toward ending 15 years of estrangement continued until late 1975, when Cuban troops poured into Africa to fight in the Angolan civil war.

Until then, the American intelligence community was convinced that Castro was earnest about improving relations with the United States and Washington seemed inclined to reciprocate.

Precise negotiating points and prospects for success were spelled out in a National Intelligence Estimate dated Oct. 16, 1975, and published in a document still coded "Top Secret Umbra."

PREPARED as a consensus opinion among more than a half dozen U.S. intelligence agencies, including the CIA, the estimate said Castro

"in maneuvering toward normalization" would have to "weigh the sometimes divergent views of his leading advisers."

The intelligence estimate concluded that Castro would not continue to insist that negotiations could begin only with a complete lifting of the trade embargo against Cuba.

"There is a better-than-even chance that a partial reduction in the scope of U.S. sanctions would be enough to lead Castro to engage in substantial negotiations," the estimate said. "He would, of course, expect that one consequence of the negotiations would be the complete lifting of the sanctions, and he might believe that the conduct of negotiations would of itself improve the climate for trade."

The intelligence analysts believed Castro would compromise on "some issues." Their assessment was that the Cuban leader:

- "Will probably be willing to pay a small percentage of the claims for compensation for expropriated U.S. properties after a great deal of hard bargaining." This was a reference to \$1.8 billion in losses by U.S. corporations and individuals validated by the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

- "Will probably be willing to curtail some of Cuba's activities in behalf of Puerto Rican independence, but Cuba can be expected to continue lending propaganda support to the Puerto Rican independence movement, though increasingly through international front organizations."

- "Will be less conciliatory on issues relating to Cuban sovereignty, and is likely to demand a definite commitment by the U.S. to relinquish the naval base at Guantanamo Bay and to terminate [spy plane] overflights."

THE ANALYSTS concluded that Castro wouldn't budge when it came to his Russian associations or his broader foreign policy objectives in the Third World.

Finally, the analysts guessed that "Castro is ready to enter into preliminary discussions with the U.S. now, but he probably calculates that a negotiated settlement with the U.S. is unlikely soon and that a protracted process of negotiation would be more to his advantage than to that of the U.S."

That evaluation came at the end of quiet overtures made in November 1974 by then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that included secret meetings of State Department personnel and Cuban representatives in the United States.

103

. A SECRET June 19, 1975, report made it clear that conciliatory public remarks by Castro that spring already had been clarified in private.

"Prime Minister Fidel Castro is trying in various ways to get across the idea that Cuba is ready to begin the process of normalizing relations with the U.S.," began the report, printed in the highly classified CIA National Intelligence Daily (NID).

"Castro realizes the normalization process will be a long one," the report continued. "He appears to believe, however, that he can strike a deal that would allow Cuba access to U.S. goods — such as farm machinery, transportation equipment, and food — fairly soon, leaving

more complex matters to be hammered out later."

The first sign of a chill came in September 1975. It began with Castro's vehement support of the small Puerto Rican independence move-

ment during a Sept. 6-8 conference in Havana. On Sept. 9, Kissinger criticized Castro's statements, charging that it interfered with U.S. domestic policy and damaged the normalization process.

6 Aug 80 IE

Four days later, a secret report written for the President by the CIA and State Department state "There is some evidence that Castro was surprised by the vigor of the U.S. reaction."

On Sept. 17, the State Department reported to the President what "usually reliable" sources have outlined as the Cuban position:

- "Cuba is principally interested in reestablishment of commercial relations, which might precede diplomatic relations by a relatively lengthy time period.

- "Havana expects to automatically receive most-favored-nation status, claiming its trade treaty with the United States was never abrogated.

- "Guantanamo does not represent an immediate issue, but the

Turn to Page 2E Col. 1

2-E (F) 0000 THE MIAMI HERALD Wednesday, August 6, 1980

Intelligence Secrets Detail Souring of Cuba Relations

FROM PAGE 1E

only realistic course is its eventual closing and return to Cuba.

- "Compensation for expropriated properties is unlikely since the damage Cuba has sustained from the blockade and raids may be 'far in excess' of the value of these properties."

The report cited an unusual reason for Cuban reluctance to normalize immediately: "There is no hurry to exchange ambassadors since the presence of an American Embassy would cause logistical and security problems, and may lead 'unpoliticized' Cubans to believe [inaccurately] that scarcity of goods would end."

Ten days after the State Department report, the CIA published an article in the NID (Sept. 27) that quoted a Cuban government source who was "presumed to be putting the interests of his government first."

The source outlined "what some officials in Havana consider negotiable issues between the U.S. and Cuba." The previous litany was recited, with some additional nuances.



Fidel Castro
... changed climate

The article also noted that Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez "reportedly is worried that Cuba's activities on behalf of Puerto Rican independence have damaged prospects for a normalization of relations. He admits to having underestimated U.S. sensitivity on the subject, but he asserts Cuba served as a restraining influence at the ... conference."

Regarding Guantanamo, the article said officials believe an agreement there "will not be difficult. 'Both sides recognize its strategic importance is minimal,' they say. They claim Cuba is interested in the commercial potential of Guantanamo, not its military value, which suggests that officials foresee an agreement that would prohibit the military use of the base by any foreign power, including the USSR. They say Cuba wants the U.S. to evacuate the base eventually but has set no timetable."

Meanwhile, Cuba had been stepping up its support of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola by sending in hundreds of advisers.

283

In a special CIA report, intelligence analysts judged Cuba's motivations to be sixfold: "to make points with Moscow for supporting forcefully a Soviet policy;" to ensure a favorable government to Cuba; to "bolster Cuba's image among Third World leaders;" to "improve its standing among revolutionaries" who had become "disillusioned by Havana's rejection of violent revolution in favor of Moscow's so called *Via Pacifica*"; to "gain a beachhead" for further African influence; and "to reduce, or at least to counter, U.S. influence in Black Africa."

"Castro probably also sees some incidental domestic gains to be made," the analysis added. "A successful venture in Angola would help allay the fears of those Cubans who have become wary of Castro's professed willingness to improve relations with the U.S."

The intelligence documents indicate the United States had not halted negotiations, at least through late November of 1975.

About that time, however, three air incidents occurred that the analysts puzzled over:

- "A U.S. Coast Guard aircraft on a search-and-rescue mission south of Florida was harassed by Cuban fighters" on Oct. 26, 1975, according to a secret CIA report. "After intercepting the U.S. aircraft about 40 nautical miles northwest of the Cuban coast, the fighters made numerous close passes and rocked their wings, indicating that the Coast Guard aircraft should follow them. The U.S. aircraft descended to a very low altitude and returned to Florida with the fighters following for some distance."

- The ultrasecret National Security Agency reported that "two Cuban MIG fighter aircraft entered the U.S. Air Defense Identification Zone" on Nov. 12, 1975, "one of them coming within 45 miles of the Florida coast." The NSA concluded that "the intrusion was apparently inadvertent."

- On Nov. 18, came the real puzzler. According to a heavily classified CIA report, "Surface-to-air missile facilities in western and central Cuba were ordered to fire on an SR71 reconnaissance plane when it was over the island."

THE NEEDLE-SLEEK SR71 (Blackbird) has been described by Time magazine as "the fastest, highest-flying and most elusive manned aircraft in existence."

In the November 1975 incident, the CIA said that "six minutes after the SR71 entered into Cuban airspace, an SA2 position was ordered to 'attack' the aircraft. Approximately 35 minutes later, the Santa Clara surface-to-air missile battery

in central Cuba informed its headquarters, 'I cannot fire at him because a parameter was not given to me,' but earlier the battery reported acquiring 'the target' with its radar. The SR71's defensive warning instruments confirmed it had been picked up by the Santa Clara radars.

"During the overflight, the Fort de la Cabana and Guiara SAM sites, both in western Cuba, were alerted by their respective headquarters. When Fort de la Cabana asked whether the order was an exercise or 'for real,' headquarters replied that it was 'real' and asked Fort de la Cabana if it was 'ready.' During the flight, at least seven Cuban air surveillance stations were tracking the aircraft."

Analysts argued over what the incident meant, and arrived at three possibilities, according to the CIA report:

- "The Cubans — who know

we monitor their air defense communications networks — may have gone through all procedures short of firing with the expectation that the U.S. would withdraw to avoid the risk of a showdown."

- "On the other hand, the order to attack clearly bore the approval of the highest authority in Havana. Cuban leaders may have decided that firing a few SAMs at the SR71, despite their miniscule chances of hitting the plane, might convince Washington to terminate the flights."

- "The Defense Intelligence Agency feels the Cubans did not in-

tend actually to launch a missile at the aircraft, and the rationale that the firing of the SAM at an SR71 would underscore a Cuban decision that the time has come to halt the flights cannot be supported on the basis of this information. Previous attempts to abort U2 and SR71 missions have included communications similar to that noted ... by Cuban forces."

The action did give the U.S. pause, but not much. Another secret report shows that the intelligence over-flights continued, though dates were sometimes changed to avoid political harm.

Before U.S.-Cuba relations totally deteriorated in December 1975 over the Cuban presence in Angola, the CIA reported in the National Intelligence Daily on one last attempt at normalizing relations. The Nov. 25 article, headlined "Cuban Interest in U.S. Ties Seems to Ebb," surprisingly ignored Angola. It said:

"[Castro] still believes that reconciliation with the U.S. would bring important benefits to Cuba, according to a Cuban official who knows the information reaches the U.S. government. The official says Castro realizes that the conference in Havana on Puerto Rico independence in September at least temporarily derailed efforts to improve relations.

"Castro now admits, according to the source, that the conference was a serious mistake on his part, but he is convinced that the U.S. overreacted, using the Puerto Rican issue as an excuse to slow or halt progress toward detente."

*Ma Heu 2E
6 Aug 80*

343

Cubans Riot at Resettlement Camp

Mrs. Her (F) coll 1A 6 Aug 80

From Herald Wire Services

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — Hundreds of Cubans pelted military police with rocks and bottles and threatened to burn down a refugee center Tuesday, but officials said the day of violence that was sparked by a weapons shakedown was over by late night.

"It's pretty calm, now," said Major Robert Flocke, a spokesman for the Army, at 11 p.m. A reporter who observed the perimeter of the camp found that the refugees appeared to be back in their barracks.

Military police wearing helmets and carrying riot

shields stood 10 feet apart in riot-control formation throughout the camp to maintain order.

Twenty-five military policemen were injured, none seriously, in an early evening disturbance that followed two earlier outbreaks the Army had described as riots, officials said.

About 60 refugees suffered mostly minor injuries, but two were reported in critical condition. Six of the refugees were arrested.

One of the critically-injured refugees was hurt when he allegedly crashed an Army jeep, officials said.

They did not know how the second Cuban was hurt, but said both were in critical condition at the Hershey Medical Center.

Art Brill of the federal Cuban-Haitian task force said about 200 National Guardsmen joined the 900 U.S. Army personnel already stationed at the center, which houses about 8,000 refugees who fled Fidel Castro's Cuba in the Freedom Flotilla to Key West.

THE DAY-LONG violence started after guards, con-

Turn to Page 10A Col. 3

Cubans Pelt Officers at Pennsylvania Camp

Mrs. Her (F) coll 10A 6 Aug 80



▶ FROM PAGE 1A

ducting a rare pre-dawn search for illegal weapons in refugee quarters, allegedly shoved a pregnant Cuban who was being held on suspicion of possessing a homemade knife, officials said.

Cubans threw rocks and bottles at policemen, smashed windows, and threatened to "burn this place down," but the officers fired no shots in return, officials said.

Military policemen were armed with weapons but were not using live ammunition, Brill said.

Harry Johnson, the State Department's task force director, said tensions have been mounting between the refugees and 100 officers of the Federal Protection Service (FPS) which help patrol the camp.

REFUGEE LUIS Rodriguez Perez told reporters the refugees believed the pregnant woman had been struck by an FPS officer.

Johnson asked the FBI to investigate allegations that some FPS guards employ an excess of force in patrolling the camp.

One of four mess halls in the camp area assigned to families was ransacked and windows were smashed before the first incident was brought under control, authorities said.

Then at 10:15 a.m., as reporters were being taken on a tour of the ransacked area, rioting erupted again when two juveniles were arrested in connection with

— United Press International

Federal Protective Service Police Dash for Cover

... refugees were angered at alleged striking of a woman

Boatlift Coverage Changed

Ma New (F) CV 1 HA 6 Aug 80

After almost a two-week delay, complete ratings have been released for one of the most talked-about survey periods in South Florida radio history.

The Arbitron-service rating period April 10-May 7 was one dominated by coverage of the Cuban-refugee boatlift by area Spanish-language stations, sometimes heated discussion of the refugee exodus on South Florida talk stations and the usual money and prize giveaways by all manner of stations.

One manager of an English-language station said that the boatlift gave Spanish-language stations an advantage in the ratings race — he asked that Arbitron make a note of the situation when it released the ratings (the service did not) — and a manager of a Miami Spanish-language station had argued that Spanish stations would actually suffer.

Cuban listeners, he said, were too busy helping relatives and friends to fill out the listening forms Arbitron employs to calculate radio ratings.

AFTER THE RATINGS period was over, there was more controversy. Arbitron discovered that more than 20 listening diaries had been incorrectly reported to the service (four had been filled out by listeners who had personal or business relationships with two Dade County stations, which is against Arbitron policy) and Arbitron then had to postpone release of the ratings while it re-ran its survey data.



STEVEN REDCLIFFE

As it turns out, deletion of the ineligible diaries didn't greatly affect the South Florida ratings. According to Radio and Records, a radio-industry trade newspaper, two of the diaries had been filled out by listeners related to an employe of Spanish-language WQBA (AM 1140) and another two by listeners involved in an "employment interview situation" at rival WRHC (AM 1550). Each station lost four-tenths of a rating point in the over-all ratings (South Florida listeners age 12 and older).

Still, it was a good rating book for WRHC — the station beat WQBA for the first time. It also was an extremely good book for pop-music WHYI (FM 100.7), a.k.a. Y-100, the longtime powerhouse of South Florida radio; oldies-music WAXY (FM 105.9); talk-radio WNWS (AM 790); and the now-defunct country-music station, WWOK (AM 1260).

BEFORE GETTING into specific radio ratings categories, a few random notes about how the boatlift affected South Florida listening habits.

The main beneficiary of all the tumult would appear not to be a Spanish-language station, but the seemingly craven circus at WNWS, the Miami talk station on which several talk-show hosts pushed an anti-refugee line, often intemperately and irrationally.

The now-departed Stan Major was the principal offender, though other WNWS personalities occasionally could be heard ranting and raving about what they said was the imminent collapse of civilization as we know it.

WNWS had a 4.9 rating in the just-released April-May book for South Florida, up from a 3.2 in the Oct.-Nov. 1979 report and a 2.3 rating a year ago.

Spanish-language WRHC, which one South Florida radio programmer dubbed "the Spanish WNWS," also went up, scoring a 6.0 rating for Miami-Fort Lauderdale, up from a 4.6 in the Oct.-Nov. survey, and a 2.5 a year ago.

WQBA, long the Spanish-language leader, had a 4.9 in the April-May book, down from a 6.6 last fall, and a 5.7 a year ago.

Other ratings highlights:

THE TOP TEN: According to the April-May Arbitron report, the 10 most listened-to stations in Miami-Fort Lauderdale were: WHYI with a 7.3 rating (up from a 5.7 last fall); WRHC with a 6.0; background-music WLYF (FM 101.5) with a 6.0 (down from a 9.1 last fall); WQBA with a 4.9; WNWS with a 4.9;

news-and-talk WINZ (AM 940) with a 4.9; background-music WYOR (FM 105.1) with a 4.2; WAXY with a 4.1 (up from a 2.5 last fall); pop-music WAIA (FM 97.3) with a 3.7 (down from a 4.3 last fall); and background-music WKQS (FM 99.9) with a 3.5.

SOME OTHERS: WQAM (AM 560), the Dade station that switched from pop to country earlier this year, had a 2.2 rating, up from a 1.6 last fall. WWOK, which became Spanish-language WHTT on Monday, had a 2.7 rating in April-May, an impressive showing for a South Florida country station. WGBS (AM 710), fell to a 1.5, down from 1.7 last fall. WMJX (FM 96.3), the poor imitation of WHYI, had a 2.2 rating, up from a 2.0 in the fall.

THE MORNINGS: In the 6-10 a.m. time slot, WQBA ranked first with a 7.0, WINZ-AM was second with a 6.9, and WHYI was third with a 6.6. WHYI morning disc jockey Bill Tanner, who is on from 6-9 a.m., had the top-rated show for those hours.

THE LATE AFTERNOON-EARLY EVENING: From 3-7 p.m., known as "afternoon drive time" because of the commuting at those hours, WHYI was No. 1 with an

8.4, WLYF was second with a 6.7 and WQBA was third with a 5.1.

THE NIGHTTIME: From 7 p.m.-midnight, WNWS' talk-show host Neil Rogers had the top-rated program with a 10.0, WHYI was second with an 8.6, Spanish-language WCMQ (FM 92.1) was third with a 6.6 and soul-music WEDR (FM 99.1) was fourth with a 5.5.

TEEN TIME: In the 12-to-17 age group, WHYI was the leader with a 19, WINZ-FM (94.9) was second with a 15.7 and WMJX was third with an 11.2.

YOUNG MEN: In the 18-to-49 age group, men's division, WHYI was No. 1 with an 8.2, WSHE (FM 103.5) was second with a 7.0 and WAXY was third with a 6.9.

YOUNG WOMEN: In the 18-to-49 age group, women's division, WHYI was No. 1 with an 11.3, WWWL (FM 93.9) and WAIA tied for second with a 7.3, and WAXY was third with a 7.0.

AND BEYOND: In the 35-to-64 age group, WRHC was first with a

10.3, WLYF was second with a 9.4 and WQBA was third with a 6.9.

PERSONALITY PARADE: In addition to WHYI's Bill Tanner, and Neil Rogers of WNWS, two other South Florida radio personalities with considerable followings did well in the April-May rating book.

Randy Thomas, who has the 10 a.m.-3 p.m. shift on WAXY, had a 5.1 rating, way up from the 2.4 in the fall report. And Greg Budell, who now works mornings for WAXY, did some nice things for WWWL before he left that station. His 6-10 a.m. show on WWWL had a 3.9 rating, up from 2.8 last fall.

BROWARD RANKINGS: In Broward County, WLYF topped the ratings with a 10.1, WHYI was second with a 7.7 and WKQS was third with a 7.2.

Dade County-only ratings are expected to be released within the next several days.

Course of Radio Ratings

FBI to investigate rioting at Cuban refugee center

Mia News (FA) 2A 3 2A 6 Aug 80

Associated Press

Hundreds of military police and National Guard troops were posted to the refugee center at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., after 500 disgruntled Cubans there hurled rocks and bottles, stormed barricades and looted the mess hall yesterday. The FBI and the Department of Justice were investigating the disturbances.

Meanwhile, refugees in a Talladega, Ala., camp continued a peaceful hunger strike to protest slow processing, and President Carter sent an aide to Fort Chaffee, Ark., to apologize to the townspeople for his decision to make that installation the lone remaining relocation center for Cuban refugees.

The Fort Indiantown Gap reinforcements increased security twentyfold at the sprawling complex, which houses about 5,000 refugees.

Officials reported the camp was quiet this morning. "I think the situation is well in hand," said Art Brill, spokesman for the Cuban Task Force, an organization set up by the State Department to help with refugee resettlement.

Most of the refugees at the site disapproved of yesterday's violent outbursts, according to federal officials. "The majority of Cubans are disgusted. They fear the riots will scare sponsors off," said Maj. Robert Flocke, a task force spokesman.

Nine hundred of 1,900 refugees in one area signed a statement disavowing the disturbances. "They told me they didn't want problems with the police," an interpreter said. "They just want to get the hell out of here."

However, at a meeting last night in Union Township, which borders the refugee camp, township Supervisor Donald Blouch said, "I'm telling people, 'If you see them on your property, shoot them.'"

Thirteen Cubans identified as participants in the rioting were being moved today to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg. Some 500 military police were sent to back up 30 MPs and 78 Federal Protective Service (FPS) officers already there. Two hundred National Guard troops were assigned to camp security yesterday.

The outbursts began early yesterday when FPS officers tried to arrest a pregnant woman in an area for families and children during a barracks search for weapons. That triggered a rampage by 25 to 75 refugees, who broke windows and threw rocks at FPS vehicles.



Associated Press

Refugees overturn police car at Fort Indiantown Gap

"They alleged the officers pushed her in the rear when she was getting in the patrol wagon," said task force director Harry Johnson, who asked the FBI to investigate the allegations.

About five hours later, 50 refugees began throwing rocks and tried to overturn an official car when FPS officers tried to take two Cubans into custody on charges they had damaged property.

In the afternoon, 300 to 500 Cubans began to protest delays in resettlement, breaking through ropes and wooden barricades surrounding the area. About 200 refugees reportedly took over a swimming pool.

One Cuban was seriously injured when he allegedly went joy riding in a jeep and crashed into a guard rail.

In Talladega, meanwhile, authorities said the hunger strike by most of the 391 Cuban refugees at the federal prison camp there was continuing, but there were no problems yesterday.

The demonstration reportedly is to protest slowness in processing through hearings to determine if the Cubans can remain in the United States or must be deported to Cuba. They arrived in Talladega last May from Florida, where they arrived via the sealift.

Federal officials had said that those sent to Talladega were suspected of crimes in Cuba. After

hearings were held for 89 of the men, deportation orders were issued for 67 of them. Thirteen are appealing their orders. Nine other cases are pending.

In Fort Chaffee, Carter administration official Eugene Eidenberg apologized yesterday to the community for the decision to make that site the lone remaining relocation center for Cuban refugees.

"I am painfully mindful that I made a commitment . . . that no additional refugees would be brought to Fort Chaffee. . . . I apologize," Eidenberg said during a visit to the former Army base yesterday.

About 6,000 refugees remain at the center near the Arkansas-Oklahoma border. Nearly 19,000 Cubans were crowded into the facilities at the height of the sealift influx earlier this year.

Eidenberg, Carter's assistant for intergovernmental affairs, said about 18,000 of the 118,000 Cubans who arrived in this country are yet to be resettled. He added that no more than perhaps 10,000 should be at Fort Chaffee at any one time.

He said Fort Chaffee was selected because it would cost "tens of millions of dollars" to prepare bases in Florida, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for winter. Don Whitteaker, civilian head of the Fort Chaffee relocation task force, said it would cost about \$99,000 to winterize Fort Chaffee.

CIA Analysis: Castro's Soviet

Wednesday, August 6, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD (F) 3-E

Popularity Goes in Cycles

By DALE VAN ATTA
Special to The Herald

WASHINGTON — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's longtime ambition for Third World leadership has often caused friction with the Soviet Union, U.S. intelligence sources say.

"It goes in cycles," said one CIA analyst. "The Russians would like to rein him in more, but he's still sufficiently in their control on the major issues."

This was illustrated recently by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which Cuba reluctantly supported despite the damage it did to Castro's leadership of the Nonaligned Nations movement.

CASTRO'S support for Puerto Rican independence has been one sore point between Havana and Moscow, and also hurt the gradual U.S.-Cuba rapprochement that seemed to be in the making.

A secret CIA analysis, written after the September 1975 Puerto Rican Solidarity Conference in Havana, said:

"Castro may now have some explaining to do to Moscow. Before the solidarity conference got under way, the Soviets reportedly had expressed concern about Havana's open support for the Puerto Rican issue and judged that the Cubans had already gone too far. Other Communist countries are said to have voiced the same concern because of the detrimental impact Cuba's actions could have on the progress of Cuban-U.S. detente."

The National Intelligence Estimate for 1975 said Castro had so reinforced the country economically and politically from 1970 to 1975 that he was seeking a much larger international role.

THE TOP-SECRET estimate observed that Castro had "increasing success in fulfilling the often diver-

'On visits to the U.S.S.R. in the past, Castro was an underprivileged client seeking Soviet aid. This time, he will consult with Soviet leaders from a position of greater strength.'

— 1976 CIA Analysis

gent roles of:

- "A leader of the Latin American and Caribbean communities and a spokesman for Third World and revolutionary causes, while remaining a loyal member of the Soviet camp.

- An intermediary between Third World and Communist countries and a catalyst in forging a greater convergence of interests among them."

Because of the success of Cuban expeditionary forces in Angola in fall, 1975, Castro's position in Russia changed markedly for the better.

"Cuba's Fidel Castro is a commanding figure among Communist Party leaders gathered in Moscow this week," a February 1976 CIA analysis states. "On visits to the U.S.S.R. in the past, Castro was an underprivileged client seeking Soviet aid. This time, he will consult with Soviet leaders from a position of greater strength."

"The Cuban Revolution is more secure and successful. Cuban victories with the Popular Movement in Angola have underscored the wisdom of his audacious decision to send a Cuban expeditionary force to Africa."

The report noted that Castro had taken a number of steps "to accept Soviet orthodoxy" which "enhanced" his "credibility in Moscow" and predicted that Castro would "seek to exploit his new prestige to win support for his in-

creasingly expansive foreign policy."

"The heightened degree of mutual trust," the analysis concluded, "has resulted in increased Soviet willingness to delegate to the Cubans immediately responsibility for advancing the objectives of both countries in certain Caribbean and African countries."

NOT LONG after that analysis, however, other intelligence reports suggested an undercurrent of difficulty between the two governments. In a "Morning Intelligence Summary" to President Ford in March, 1976, the State Department noted that "relations between Cuba and the U.S.S.R. may be strained."

The summary said Cuba had been criticized in high-level Soviet circles "for placing too much emphasis on relations with Third World countries," and another meeting of Politburo members left "the impression that the Soviets may have reservations about Cuba's entire non-aligned policy."

The State Department further

said intelligence sources had reported "Cuban and Soviet doctors have found that Castro has a heart condition and have recommended that he

limit his work load. The Soviets are therefore urging him to begin decentralizing the power system in Cuba."

Area Cubans show way to political power for growing U.S. Hispanic community

DAN SEWELL
Associated Press

*MIA News (FH) GY3
2A 6 Aug 80*

Hispanic politicians trying to organize their giant "silent minority" are looking to Miami's Cubans for impetus.

"Hispanics must stick together. Our ability to attract attention or respect is very, very limited. I don't see another community that can set the pace the way Miami can," said Graciela Olivarez, director of the U.S. Community Services Administration and one of the highest-ranking Hispanics in the Carter administration.

Hispanics will become the United States' largest minority in the 1980s and could number 37 million by the year 2010, White House policy analyst Roberto Anson told the Global Conference on the Future in Toronto last month.

Although the nation's Hispanic population, growing nearly 15 per cent a year, is estimated at more than 23 million, fewer than one-sixth of Hispanic-Americans

are registered to vote.

There are only five Hispanic congressmen and one lieutenant governor among the nation's top federal and state elected officials.

"Here's a large segment of the population that has been ignored. We are not included in affirmative action and other minority programs. We have hardly made any advancement," said Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.).

"We must have a united political front," he said. "A politician understands only one language — not English or Spanish, but votes."

CIA: Cuba again exporting revolution

*MIA News (FH) 7C col 1
6 Aug 80*

WASHINGTON — A top Defense Intelligence Agency specialist says the Cuban-backed Sandinista victory in Nicaragua was a watershed event because it "brought Cuba back into the business of exporting revolutions in the Caribbean basin."

Meanwhile, a senior CIA analyst has told Congress the Nicaraguan revolution, a leftist coup in Granada and unrest in El Salvador may have made the Russians decide they can be more assertive in the region with less risk of confrontation.

These assessments were given secretly to the House Inter-American Affairs subcommittee last March and

April. They have been made public after heavy censoring.

Speaking for the DIA, Lt. Col. Rafael E. Martinez-Boucher testified the 1979 Sandinist overthrow of the Somoza regime was "perhaps the most dramatic and significant event in the region" in recent years.

Martinez-Boucher, the DIA's Latin-American branch chief, predicted Cuba and native Marxist groups in the Caribbean and Central America will probe further because "they apparently believe that they can operate . . . with a greater degree of impunity than they had in the past."

Just how far they will go, he indicated, will depend to a significant extent on "U.S. responses and the Latins' perceptions of such responses."

MIA News (FH) col 1 SA 6 Aug 80 Tent city hurricane precaution

Some 750 Cuban refugees living in a tent city in Miami will be taken to the nearest shelters if Hurricane Allen or a later storm should hit here. Connie Borgschulte, Metro's hurricane coordinator, said the tents will be taken down and buses sent to take the refugees to shelters if a hurricane threatens. "They're being given instructions now on what to do," she said. Borgschulte said the refugees would take their cots with them and the City of Miami would give them food to take along. The shelters for the refugees and other shelters in the county will be stocked with food.

Dade Cops Told of Bribes Before FBI Began Probe

Mia Her (F) Col 2 1A 7 Aug 80

Cop in Probe Hired.....1C

By **ANDY ROSENBLATT**
Herald Staff Writer

A confidential informant employed by the Dade County Public Safety Department told Metro Internal Review officers over 30 months ago that Metro detectives were accepting gold necklaces, expensive watches, liquor and cocaine from drug dealer Mario Escandar.

Although the informant passed a lie detector test after providing the Internal Review Section with detailed statements about the

detectives, Metro police records show that an investigation of the detectives was not aggressively pursued.

All the detectives named by the informant are now targets of an FBI investigation of Metro police officers who allegedly accepted drugs, money and other gifts from Escandar, identified by federal agents as one of the nation's biggest cocaine dealers.

Twenty Metro officers have been suspended or transferred as a result of the FBI's continuing investigation, a probe that has uncov-



Mario Escandar
... linked to detectives

Turn to Page 25A Col. 1

Bribe Allegations Were Reported Before FBI Probe

Mia Her (F) 25A Col 1 7 Aug 80

FROM PAGE 1A

ered one of the most serious scandals in Metro police history.

Documents pertaining to Metro's own investigation of the detectives were released earlier this week after The Herald won a lawsuit to have internal review records opened to the public.

The documents show that ranking officials of the Public Safety Department's Internal Review Section, Organized Crime Bureau and Homicide Section were notified of the informant's statements, verified by the police department's own polygraph examiner.

However, only one Internal Review investigator — who says he asked for help but didn't get any — was permanently assigned to the case.

"If a thorough internal investigation had been pursued," said one Metro police official, "we probably wouldn't have the problem we have today. This demonstrates the department's deficiencies in handling internal corruption cases."

Ironically, the informant, whose name has been withheld by Metro police, was placed in Escandar's house by the Metro detectives he

'If a thorough internal investigation had been pursued we probably wouldn't have the problem we have today. This demonstrates the department's deficiencies in handling internal corruption cases.'

— Metro police official

later testified against. The detectives told the informant to pose as an errand boy and observe any criminal activities taking place in Escandar's Miami Springs home.

The informant, considered reliable by Metro police, followed the detectives' instructions. On Jan. 4, 1978, about three weeks after the informant was allowed inside Escandar's house, he told investigators from the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Public Safety Department that he:

• Saw Escandar give homicide detective Julio Ojeda a gold necklace, a Cartier watch, a bottle of Chivas Regal scotch and a pharmaceutical bottle allegedly filled with

cocaine. The informant said he was sure other detectives had received similar gifts from Escandar.

• Saw one Metro officer, later identified as Charles F. Rivas, allegedly snort cocaine with Escandar.

• Told Ojeda and homicide detective Rafael (Ralph) Hernandez that Escandar kept a substantial amount of cocaine in his home. According to the informant, Ojeda and Hernandez made it clear they were not going to pursue the matter and later questioned him about drug missing from Escandar's house.

• Was present on several occasions when Ojeda, Hernandez Rivas and homicide detective George Pontigo went to Escandar's house for dinner, drinks and parties.

The four officers have denied each of the informant's allegations. In sworn statements given to Internal Review officer Lyle Bellardini on Jan. 26, 1978, Ojeda, Hernandez Rivas and Pontigo denied taking drugs or gifts from Escandar.

(As a result of the FBI probe Ojeda and Pontigo were suspended from the Public Safety Department with pay. No action has been taken against Rivas or Hernandez, who left Metro before the FBI probe began and is currently working for the Organized Crime Bureau of the Broward County Sheriff's Department.)

THE OFFICERS said they had gone to Escandar's house to interrogate the cocaine dealer with the permission of their supervisors Capt. Richard Fowler and Lt. Gar-

Copy 1

102

Minium. A month before the informant was placed in Escandar's house, Escandar agreed to plead guilty to kidnaping and help Metro police in exchange for receiving a minimal 60-day jail sentence.

The officers also provided Bellardine with memos outlining their conversations with Escandar, proof, they said, that their visits to Escandar's home had been strictly for business.

The memos contradicted Bellardine's own observations, made after staking out Escandar's house with the help of officers from the Metro Organized Crime Bureau.

According to Bellardine's surveillance reports, he peered through Escandar's windows one night and observed Ojeda making drinks, other detectives playing pool and Escandar sniffing cocaine with an unidentified male and female.

BELLARDINE SPENT a month on the case. He did not determine if the detectives were aware that Escandar was using cocaine in an adjoining room. He never determined if Ojeda owned a gold necklace and a Cartier watch and had receipts to document their purchase.

He did tell the homicide detectives that their informant had turned against them and that the officers had been under surveillance, a fact they already seemed to know.

Today, Bellardine, a lieutenant in Metro's Central District, is reluctant to talk about the case. He says that no one interfered with his investigation. He also says his requests for additional help were rejected.

"I made the facts in the case known to the director [former PSD Director E. Wilson Purdy] and everyone else in the chain of command," Bellardine says. "There was insufficient evidence to sustain the allegations" against the officers at the time. Purdy was in Baltimore Wednesday and could not be reached for comment.

Metro Internal Review records contain only one brief memo Bellardine wrote about the case.

But Bellardine admits that he took one unusual step, based on his feeling that the allegations against the detectives might someday be substantiated.

He refused to close the case.

On June 6, 1978, Bellardine wrote, "This investigator has been unable to develop any evidence to substantiate the allegations [made by the informant]. With this in mind, the investigation is being suspended at this time and is being put in the file pending any further information."

The Metro Internal Review Section never opened the file again.

A year later, FBI agents began an investigation of their own. They bugged Escandar's telephone, placed microphones in his home and for four months listened as Escandar and several Metro detectives talked about drugs.

*Mue [unclear]
7 Aug 80
25A*

Sandinistas a Bonanza To Cuba, House Told

Ma Huff coll 8C

7 Aug 80

Briefly

*McRary coll SA
7 Aug 80*

'74 Cuba trip brings kidnaping conviction

A 40-year-old man has been convicted of kidnaping the captain and first mate of a charter boat when he forced them at gunpoint to take him to Cuba in 1974. U.S. District Court Judge James Kehoe yesterday ordered a pre-sentence investigation of Clifford McRary, who may face life in prison. Six years ago, McRary chartered the boat Spook for a trip to the Dry Tortugas. After leaving Key West, he handcuffed the captain to the wheel and pointed a pistol at the first mate. His wife, Pat, later judged incompetent to stand trial, allegedly wielded a rifle. The couple and their two children returned to Florida in 1978. McRary was arrested by the FBI, convicted and sentenced to 15 years, but the conviction was overturned on appeal. During his trial this week, McRary's lawyer put a psychiatrist on the stand who claimed the defendant was insane and acting under delusions of grandeur. A prosecution psychiatrist said he found nothing supporting that contention.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A Defense Intelligence Agency specialist believes that the Sandinista victory in Nicaragua was a watershed



CASTRO

event because it put Cuba back into the business of exporting revolution in the Caribbean basin. Meanwhile, a senior Central Intelligence Agency analyst has told Congress that the Nicaraguan revolution, a leftist coup in Grenada and unrest in El Salvador may have persuaded the Soviet Union it can be more assertive in the region with less risk of confrontation with the United States.

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Speaking for the DIA, Lt. Col. Rafael Martinez-Boucher testified that the 1979 Sandinista overthrow of the Somoza regime was "perhaps the most dramatic and significant event in the region" in recent years and "brought Cuba back into the business of exporting revolutions in the Caribbean basin."

Martinez-Boucher, the DIA's Latin-American branch chief, predicted that Cuba and local Marxist groups in the Caribbean and Central America would probe further be-

cause "they apparently believe that they can operate ... with a greater degree of impunity than they had in the past."

Just how far they will go, he indicated, will depend to a significant extent on "U.S. responses and the Latins' perceptions of such responses."

Six months before the DIA expert gave his report, President Carter announced a series of military moves designed to impress on Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union that the United States would defend its security interests in the Caribbean.

There was nothing in the DIA testimony, as published, to indicate that these Carter Administration moves had deterred Cuban activities there.

The "DIA is convinced that, despite Cuba's domestic problems, Havana remains determined to exploit the social and economic ills of the region, not only to preserve gains it has achieved up to now, but also to pursue the goal of becoming the regional power," Martinez-Boucher said.

Robert English, a veteran CIA analyst of Soviet activities and policies, said he thinks the Russians are "impressed by the advances that Cuba has made in the area, which, of course, ultimately is financed by the Soviets."

As a result, English said, "I think, in view of the state of United States-Soviet relations, that they feel they have less to risk by being a little bit more assertive in this part of the world."

FBI Probing Rights Charges By Indiantown Gap Cubans

Martin (F) ZA CP4 7 Aug 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation came here Wednesday to investigate whether "civil rights violations" by federal police at this Cuban refugee camp may have sparked disturbances that left 58 people injured.

"They are here to see if there were any prosecutable offenses by the Federal Protective Service (FPS)," said Arthur Brill, spokesman for the State Department Cuban-Haitian Task Force. FPS police normally guard federal buildings. They have been called into service at refugee camps because military police on the bases lack jurisdiction over civilians. Eighty-five FPS officers patrol the barracks here.

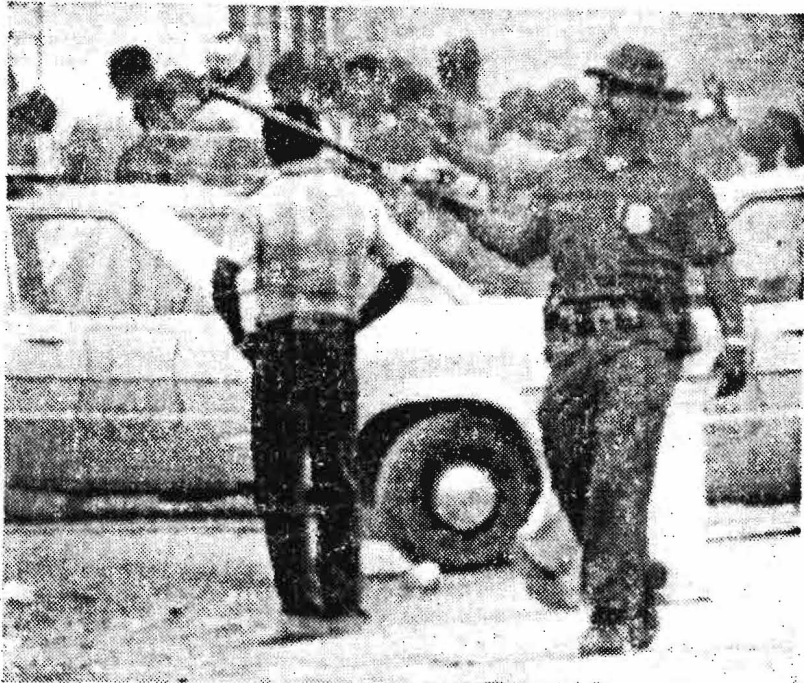
The rock-throwing, stick-wielding riot was the third at a Cuban refugee camp. Government agencies have complained that bad publicity from such disturbances hinder their efforts to find sponsors to clothe and feed the refugees when they are released from the camps.

"These people are only hurting themselves," said Brill.

THE RIOT BEGAN Tuesday when FPS police allegedly shoved a woman who is eight months pregnant into a car during a surprise pre-dawn inspection of a refugee barrack. The police were looking for knives and other sharp weapons some refugees crafted out of bedposts, window frames and boxsprings.

"We have had to break up family arguments, take weapons out of people's hand," said Rose-Rita Dowds, spokeswoman for the General Services Administration which oversees the FPS. "We've done it without problems like those the other day, I think we've been maligned."

But the reported shoving incident set off melees that lasted until nearly midnight Tuesday. The disturbance spread from barracks housing women and families to areas housing single men.



— United Press International

Officer Waves Riot Stick at Rioters

... refugees 'disgusted' at violence

During the early evening the refugees carried banners made from bed sheets that said, *Carter Mentiroso*, Spanish for "Carter-Lier". A group of homosexuals carried a sign in English that proclaimed, "Gays We Love Peace No Problem," said security coordinator Wagner.

The riot in the men's area lasted till nearly midnight. Forty-two Cubans were injured, four seriously. One is in critical condition at a nearby hospital. He reportedly commandeered a jeep during the disturbance, crashed and fractured his skull.

In addition, 16 federal personnel were hurt, including one MP who was clubbed in the face.

TUESDAY'S DISTURBANCES left the camp tense.

Under the hot haze of the Wednesday afternoon sun, soldiers and refugees alike at this hilly base squinted to keep sweat from dripping into their eyes. They watched each other across white wooden barricades surrounding the green and white clapboard barracks.

"There's some nervousness, but everything is under control," said Brill. "All the problems stem basically from the frustration of refugees having to live here so long."

Brill described most of the remaining refugees as "hard core," meaning they were mostly young single men and therefore difficult to place with sponsors. Some 5,000 refugees remain at the camp.

Brill maintained that only 300 to 500 were involved in any way with the disturbance. He said 13 alleged "ring leaders" were detained Wednesday by federal officials and taken to federal prison in Lewisburg, Pa.

"About 90 per cent of the ring leaders were identified by the Cubans themselves," added Gunther Wagner, security coordinator for the State Department.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS also had used Cubans to finger "agitators" at a riot that took place at Fort Chaffee, Ark., in May. In addition Cubans themselves had established block vigilance committees at all the refugee camps to maintain order. A riot rocked Eglin Air Force in May; so far the other camp at Fort McCoy, Wis., has remained peaceful.

President Jimmy Carter has ordered 500 soldiers from Fort Bragg, N. C. to Fort Indiantown Gap to

supplement the 1,500-member security force already here.

Federal officials prohibited the press from entering the barracks Wednesday. However, they permitted four refugees to speak to reporters at a press office on the base.

"We don't want the American people to think we are all like this," said Manuel Laurino, an accountant from Havana. Laurino is one of four refugee "mayors" responsible for order among refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Armando Valladares, a farmer, from western Cuba, said, "It was a crime what the rioters did. It's all right to do it in your house, but not in someone else's."

The Tuesday disturbance raised questions about the ability of FPS police to maintain order. But officials from the agency was quick to defend the training of the blue-uniformed police.

"This is nothing new to them. The FPS handled civil disturbances during the 60s. For instance, they frequently have to escort people creating disturbances in courtrooms," said Bob Lesino, spokesman for the General Services Administration.

Lesino said he did not know how many of the policemen spoke Spanish. "But quite a few do. Or they have Spanish-English dictionaries and we give them a package with key phrases."

Brill added that despite the violence, 29 refugees were released to sponsors Wednesday. He also said this camp would close Oct. 15, and the refugees still remaining would be transferred to Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Latin Chamber Hits

English-Only Bid

Mia News (F) col 1 7 Aug 80
The Latin Chamber of Commerce Wednesday joined forces with several Latin community representatives to try to block an anti-bilingualism referendum from getting on the Nov. 4 ballot.

Chamber officials agreed at a meeting with local civic leaders to help fight the petitions now being circulated by Citizens of Dade United, which wants to place a referendum on the ballot prohibiting the county from spending tax money for "utilizing any language other than English or promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

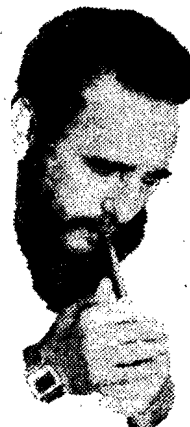
The chamber said it will send out questionnaires to local political candidates asking them to take a position on the bilingualism issue. A refusal to answer the form would be interpreted as a vote in favor of the anti-bilingualism measure and the politician's no-response would be publicized, Chamber vice president Virgilio Perez said.

Mia News col 4 2A 7 Aug 80

Mia News 7 Aug 80 col 1 SA Tent city population below 600

The number of Cuban refugees at tent city has been reduced to about 595, Miami officials say. When tent city was built under Interstate 95 near the Miami River at SW 4th Avenue last month, Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio noted, 750 Cubans lived in the tents. But only 10 to 15 more refugees have joined them in the military-style tents since then, Odio said, while more than 150 of the original tent dwellers have found sponsors or have been relocated. Odio said some of the new arrivals had been repudiated by their sponsors.

Cuba sf, cigars no



Mia News (F) col 1 7 Aug 80
Cuba is importing tobacco to make Havana cigars this year, admits Agriculture Minister Arnoldo Milan. "Blue rust," a leaf blight, has destroyed about \$250 million worth of the island's tobacco crop. "It's hard to find Havana cigars here of any kind — Bolivers, Montecristos, Rey del Mundo, Romeo and Julietas or Ambassadors," says a diplomat in the Cuban capital. "We don't know where it (blue rust) comes from. We have a powerful enemy very near to us that has many weapons it can use against us," says Milan, apparently referring to possible sabotage by CIA agents, or something.

2009

Castro's Ex-Cons

Miami (F) col 2C

Blamed for Tide

7 Aug 80

Of Beach Crime

By **MARK SILVA**
Herald Staff Writer

A dramatic increase in crime on Miami Beach this summer — especially reports of rape — is almost completely attributable to a criminal element among the city's newly arrived Cuban refugees, Beach Police Chief Peter Corso said Wednesday.

The chief told city commissioners that 35 rapes were reported last month, 10 more than were reported in the first six months of 1980. Corso said only 22 rapes were reported all of last year.

"Almost all of it," Corso said of the rapes last month involved recently arrived refugees from Cuba.

"None of them are Haitians," he said. "The truth of the matter is the Haitians haven't contributed one iota to the crime problem on Miami Beach. . . . The crime is directly attributable to the Cuban prisoners Fidel Castro unleashed upon us."

CORSO SAID he based his comments on a study of crime reports over the last several weeks, which Beach police have been marking with a large "R" when the suspect is a refugee. Corso said that among the 2,000 newly arrived refugees living in South Beach, 200 to 300 are suspected criminals.

Rape reports have resulted in few arrests. A police study in the middle of July showed that among 26 reports of sexual offenses in June and July, there were only four arrests. Corso said 12 of the cases involved victims who refused to prosecute or suspects who disappeared. He said that in all but four of the cases the alleged attackers were newly arrived refugees.

"The crime rate has soared most dramatically in the city of Miami Beach," said Commissioner Mel Mendelson, who requested Corso's report. "And we have compiled statistics to find where this crime is coming from . . . to be very blunt, the influx of criminal aliens in the

city. I'm not talking about political refugees. I'm talking about criminal aliens."

ALONG WITH the increased reports of rape this year, police statistics reveal a marked increase in homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries. A department memo tallies six homicides during the first six months, compared with one during the same period last year. Burglaries were up 49 per cent, robberies up 56 per cent, and assaults up 69 per cent.

Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms said Tuesday his department is attempting to analyze what effect the refugees are having on crime in his city. He said he had no firm statistics, but said there was a "considerable increase" in crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft in the vicinity of the Orange Bowl during the period the boatlift refugees were housed there.

"We're going to try to monitor very closely the activity at Tent City," Harms said. He predicted there would be less of a crime problem at Tent City than the Orange Bowl because "it will be a little more manageable within Tent City — it's more confined and more organized than the Orange Bowl."

MIAMI POLICE may use a method similar to the one Beach police are using to assess the refugees' impact on crime, Harms said. "The problem with that is when you take a report involving a crime, you frequently don't know who the perpetrator of the crime is," he said. "It's [the 'R' system] not perfect, but it

will give us a better indicator than I have."

A Dade juvenile court judge has said that Miami is threatened with a "Latin juvenile crime wave." Judge Seymour Gelber predicted that the normally low crime rate among Latin juveniles with double here within three years because of the hundreds of hard-core juvenile delinquents who were released from Cuban jails and sent to the United States on the boatlift.

Gelber studied questionnaires completed by some of the 1,400 homeless teenagers who came from Mariel without their parents. Two out of three of the unaccompanied young refugees said they were released directly from jail to sail on the boatlift, and one out of four said they were serving a second jail term when released.

MIAMI BEACH officials said they will seek financial aid from state and federal agencies to cope with the crowding and crime on the Beach. Mayor Murray Meyerson appealed for help last week in a letter to President Carter.

"Here in Miami Beach hundreds of refugees have been jammed into substandard housing by well-meaning private charities and public agencies with a month's rent paid and no hope of future funding for shelter, food, clothing or medical care," Meyerson wrote Carter. "Among these refugees are a percentage of those who, under the Castro regime, lived by their wits or outside the law. They have driven up the crime rate at least 30 per cent . . . in the past 90 days."

For families here, good news from Talladega

MW News (FH)
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

7 Aug 80 1A col 2

Nelma Peñalver couldn't believe what she was hearing. It was her nephew on the phone, the one who arrived in the sealift four months ago, the one she hasn't seen since he was a little boy, calling from the Federal Correctional Institute in Talladega, Ala.

He was so excited he could barely speak.

"Aunt, they're going to let us out! Right away, right away, you have to mail us the tickets right away! If not, come right away to come get us. Right away!"

The words came tumbling out of the mouth of Ricardo Piedra Torroella and filled his aunt's heart with a happiness she hasn't known since her nephews traded a Cuban prison cell for one in Alabama.

Piedra, 29, his 26-year-old brother Yolando, and their cousin, Rigoberto Fernandez Piedra, 22, are among 215 of the 391 Cuban refugees who will be released from the prison camp soon.

▲ Aunt, they're going to let us out!
Right away, right away, you have to
mail us the tickets right away!

Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman Verne Jervis said in Washington the agency has determined the 215 were convicted in Cuba of political crimes against the Castro regime or of minor offenses, some as long as 20 years ago.

Five Cubans left the prison yesterday, with more expected to leave today.

He said the remaining refugees at Talladega have committed more serious crimes and will be held pending deportation proceedings.

The government had said the men were sent to Talladega in May because they were suspected of crimes

such as rape, murder and child molestation.

But Janet Graham of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington said those being released do not fall in that category.

"These people pose no threat to the public," she said. "They're not chronic criminals."

A spokesman for the U.S. Catholic Conference, Dave Lewis, said as many as 100 might be released by next week. The conference is working with immigration authorities to find relatives to sponsor the refugees in this country.

Deportation hearings have been held for 89 of the refugees at Talladega. Deportation orders have been issued for 67, 13 are appealing the orders and nine cases are pending.

Graham said the government does not yet plan to release refugees imprisoned around the country for

Please see REFUGEES, 14A

REFUGEES, from 1A MW News (FH) col 4 14A 7 Aug 80

participating in rioting at the refugee camps this summer.

This morning the government was shipping 10 "ringleaders" of this week's riot at the refugee camp in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., to a federal prison.

The FBI is investigating allegations of police brutality against Cubans at the camp. But officials would not say when the allegations were made, how long the investigation has been in progress or how many officers are involved.

An Army representative said the charges stem not only from Tuesday's arrest of three refugees, which sparked rioting here, but also from "an accumulation of charges" about earlier alleged incidents.

The FBI investigation centers on charges by the refugees against officers from one of the police agencies that make up the Federal Protective Service. But in Baltimore yesterday, two of the service's officers stationed at the refugee camp in June accused police officers from the Army of using excessive force against the Cubans.

The base was quiet but tense yesterday as military policemen, carrying clubs and wearing helmets and flak jackets, enforced order.

Most of the Cubans at Talladega began a hunger strike Sunday night to protest the slowness of the pro-

ceedings.

But the hunger strike had nothing to do with the government's decision, Graham said.

"This has been in the works for a long time," Graham said. "We decided we would release about 215 of those who had firm family members in the U.S. These are persons who have less serious crimes and old crimes.

Graham said exclusion hearings for most of the 215 who will be released have not yet been held, although some will have to undergo them after they arrive at their new homes because immigration law requires such hearings for all aliens convicted of crimes or "moral turpitude."

But even so, she said, the government has researched their cases and knows they are not a threat.

"We've done extensive reviews of the facts in each case. We've investigated thoroughly."

Peñalver's nephews came to the United States from La Cabaña Prison in Havana, where they served three years of a 20-year prison sentence for robbery. But they said they were imprisoned falsely, accused by a woman who later admitted she lied.

"I am so very very happy," she said. "I just can't tell you how much. It was time for the government to let them be free. My God, it was time."

The Miami Herald

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6-A

•••• Thursday, August 7, 1980

EDITORIALS

Comprehensive U.S. Action A Must for Cuban Refugees

TUESDAY'S riot among Cuban refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., now has joined the continuing refugee hunger strike in Alabama as evidence of the gross inadequacy of the Federal response to the problem. The selection last week of Fort Chaffee, Ark., as the nation's permanent relocation center for the new wave of Cubans was a welcome indication that the Carter Administration is at least beginning to recognize that the problem will not fade away conveniently before the election.

Let's face it: Those 19,000 refugees scattered in Federal camps in four states, along with thousands already in Miami, will present serious problems for some time to come. Most of the 19,000 are single men. As a group they are uneducated, do not speak English, and have no relatives or other sponsors in the United States.

Floridians from Gov. Bob Graham to Mayor Maurice Ferre should demand a serious, massive Federal program for relocation, assimilation, and, in some instances, deportation of these refugees. Only dramatic Federal action can avert ugly consequences from the dumping of these men into problem-plagued cities such as Miami. It's inconceivable that Governor Graham could nominate President Carter for re-election while the Administration ignores the hundreds of Cubans currently living in tents under an expressway in Little Havana.

That tent city is a dead end for more than 700 Cubans who have no place else to live. Some of the men in the tents have managed to get jobs and even to acquire automobiles, but the Federal authorities have no mechanism even to collect room-and-board fees from them.

There's hardly a room available in town for less than \$200 per month.

On-site officials report enormous pressure to accept more people into the tent camp. Many local Cuban-American families that agreed months ago to sponsor seelift refugees now feel overburdened. Several tents have been added since the facility opened two weeks ago with a population of about 600. At this rate, the homeless refugees will fill both the tent city and the old junior high school that is supposed to replace it.

Meanwhile, Cuban refugees also are sleeping in offices and other nonresidential space in Miami. These makeshift arrangements cannot continue indefinitely. The explosive pressures that result from serious overcrowding get stronger every day. Little Havana has absorbed more new refugees than it can accommodate, even without the 19,000 still in Federal camps. Hence the need for a Federal commitment to a long-range program at Fort Chaffee was critical.

But temporary housing is only the first step. At the riverfront tent city, able-bodied men by the hundreds spend their days lounging on cots. There are no classes in English, no employment services.

The residents of tent city, drawing a sense of security from their numbers, resist fiercely any suggestion that they disperse to other cities where work is available. And no Federal agency defines either their rights or their obligations. They have free shelter, free food, and no visible prospects.

This vacuum in Federal responsibility must be filled, not just encircled with "open arms, open heart."

Gables Police

Miami (F) call 1C 8 Aug 80.

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

A Coral Gables police SWAT team surrounded a west Dade home late Thursday, freed a kidnaping victim and arrested three of his four abductors, who apparently were once Cuban prisoners.

The victim, the son of a wealthy Venezuelan businessman whose Coral Gables home was invaded by the kidnapers Wednesday night, had been held for \$70,000 ransom, police said. He had not been harmed during his 28-hour ordeal, police said.

One man was arrested when he picked up the ransom money at a telephone booth. Two others were caught at a home at 221 SW 82 Ave., where officers found the victim. The three told police they had been political prisoners in Cuba and had come to the United States at various times between April 1979 and April 1980. The fourth ab-

ductor was still at large Thursday night.

At 6:15 p.m. Wednesday, police said, four men came to the home of Dr. Isaac Perez of 555 Leucadendra Dr., Coral Gables, brandished pistols, claimed to be police officers and forced their way inside.

Once in the house, police said, they handcuffed the five occupants, including the elder Perez, his son Luis Enrique Perez, 34; a maid, a chauffeur and a family friend, whose names were not available Thursday night. All five live at the Perez home, police said.

THE INTRUDERS ransacked the house and took \$1,000 worth of cash and jewelry, said Coral Gables Police Maj. Richard Bannon.

They took Luis Enrique Perez with them and threatened to kill him unless his father delivered \$50,000 within 24 hours.

A friend of the Perez family notified Gables police of the kidnaping. The FBI was

Free Kidnaping Victim

Intruders Grabbed Businessman's Son

called, and eight plainclothes officers went to the Perez home and installed telephone tracing equipment.

"They [the kidnapers] called at about 9:15 [a.m. Thursday]," Bannon said, "and they upped the ante to \$70,000. They said they'd call again and then they hung up."

That was the first of a series of calls through the day. Police managed to trace several of the calls.

"We got lucky on one," Bannon said. That call came from the Midway Mall on West Flagler Street west of the Palmetto Expressway. There police spotted a van

and an automobile parked near the pay telephone to which the call had been traced.

At 8:45 p.m. Thursday, a final call went to the Perez home. Perez was instructed to drop the cash immediately at SW 58th Avenue and 15th Street — the address of the West Miami Open Space Park.

GABLES OFFICER Paul Garcia went to the park with the money and was met there by a Cuban man later identified as Roberto Abrew Bonet, 24.

Bonet took the money, police said, and pulled out a nickel-plated .45-caliber automatic pistol, a gun police said he later admitted he had stolen last week, and pointed it at Garcia.

"With that, Garcia and other officers staking the area out opened fire, but Bonet was not hit," said Bannon. Bonet surrendered.

The police SWAT team and other offi-

cers then surrounded a house at 221 SW 82nd Ave., an address traced through the license tag on the van parked at the mail telephone booth. Two men attempted to flee the house, Bannon said. Both were arrested.

SWAT officers then moved into the home, searched it and found Luis Enrique Perez tied up in the garage. He was in good condition.

The two arrested were identified by police as Angel Andres Peligrino, 35, the tenant of the house, and Raul Hernandez, 36, 5033 NW Seventh St., Apt 62.

Charges of kidnaping, false imprisonment, aggravated assault and possession of a firearm in connection with a felony were lodged against all three suspects. Police said they had tentatively identified the fourth man.

Bannon said there was no indication that the Perez family knew the kidnapers.

Refugee Task Force Evaporates

Problems Prompt First Team to Leave

By GEORGE STEIN
And ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writers

All nine members of a federal refugee task force, including the Miami director, are leaving Miami, with several complaining the Carter Administration never gave them the authority and funding needed to do the job.

"I'm tired of hitting my head against a stone wall," said Paul Bell, who spent the last three weeks directing the Miami Working Group from the Blue Room of the Chateaubleau Hotel in Coral Gables.

"I'm an action-oriented person. I came to do a job. I couldn't do it. So I'm leaving."

Bell's boss, Nick Thorne, head of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, has been fired, a development apparently not related to the dissatisfaction of the Miami staff.

Although the nine original members are leaving, the task force itself will still exist. Replacements for members of the Miami task force will arrive here Monday, federal officials said.

STATE Department officials could not be reached for comment Thursday on the departures or on a trio of long-term refugee problems facing the group's replacements:

- Approximately 20,000 hard-to-settle Cuban and Haitian refugees are still in camps.
- New refugees continue to trickle into Key West, at a rate of about 200 a day. If the flow continues, the number of refugees could grow from the current 114,000 to 140,000 by the end of the year.
- Private agencies are still waiting for federal reimbursement of expenses in resettling refugees. The outstanding balance, possibly as much as \$15 million, includes \$3 million due the United States Catholic Conference.

Although it was not clear how the money would be spent, the White House Thursday announced the release of \$10 million more to help settle refugees.

"I'M JUST sorry it didn't happen before," said Simon Weinger, a retired Foreign Service officer who is leaving the Miami task force today to return to his Washington home. "I've had great difficulties here."

Weinger's difficulties don't match those of Lynda Edwards: She was never on the payroll.

"There was a feeling within the group that someone might pull the rug out from one of us or all of us," she said. "For myself, I have no complaints except, of course, for that little technicality of not being on the payroll."

Bell, who will return to his job as Peace Corps regional coordinator for Latin American and the Caribbean, declined to detail the problems he encountered in Miami.

But he outlined some of his dissatisfactions in a Aug. 5 memo prepared for Christian Holmes, the replacement to Thorne as national director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

BELL WROTE that when he first arrived in Miami he decided "it was absolutely essential to have a task force representative in charge in Miami, with full authority to coordinate the various federal agency activities and to provide guidance and support for the voluntary agencies."

That still hasn't been done, Bell said.

The departures come as one part of the federal refugee program is winding down without any clear signal about who is in charge.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which coordinated the initial waves of refugees and has been overseeing resettlement camp operations, ended its involvement in mid-July, declaring that there was no longer an emergency.

The Task Force was supposed to coordinate all refugee aid programs, according to a proposed charter for the group.

But neither the charter nor subsequent proposals received the blessing of the State Department or the White House.

Exiles Protest Prosecution Of Hijacking

Mrs Her (F) col 2 2e
8 Aug 80

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

About 70 sign-wielding demonstrators picketed the Miami Federal Courthouse Thursday chanting, "Hell no, they won't go," and demanding an end to the prosecution of three Cubans charged in connection with a Cuba-to-Key West boat hijacking.

The three, Omar Pabelo Blanco, Luis Hernandez Collazo and Epifanio Mantilla Herrera, were arraigned Thursday in U.S. District Court. A teenage boy, who also arrived aboard the 30-foot fishing trawler owned by the Cuban government, will be a witness in the case.

The three men were indicted for bringing stolen property into the United States — the first such indictment since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959 and Cubans began fleeing their country in stolen boats. Fellow exiles gave previous hijackers a hero's welcome. Until now, they were not prosecuted.

"We don't like this precedent," said Ricardo Aparicio, a spokesman for the anti-Castro group Abdala.

"THE PERSECUTION of the Cuban government is being realized through the American authorities in Miami." It is as if "the Cuban police have jurisdiction in Miami," Aparicio said.

Protesters had a difficult time holding a large red-on-white sign saying, "We demand immediate freedom for four Cubans" as the sheet was slapped about in the stiff morning breeze.

Other signs in the Abdala-organized protest asked, "Is it a crime to seek liberty?" and said "Liberty and justice for all — except four." Members of Alpha 66 and other anti-Castro Cuban groups also marched in the 90-minute protest.

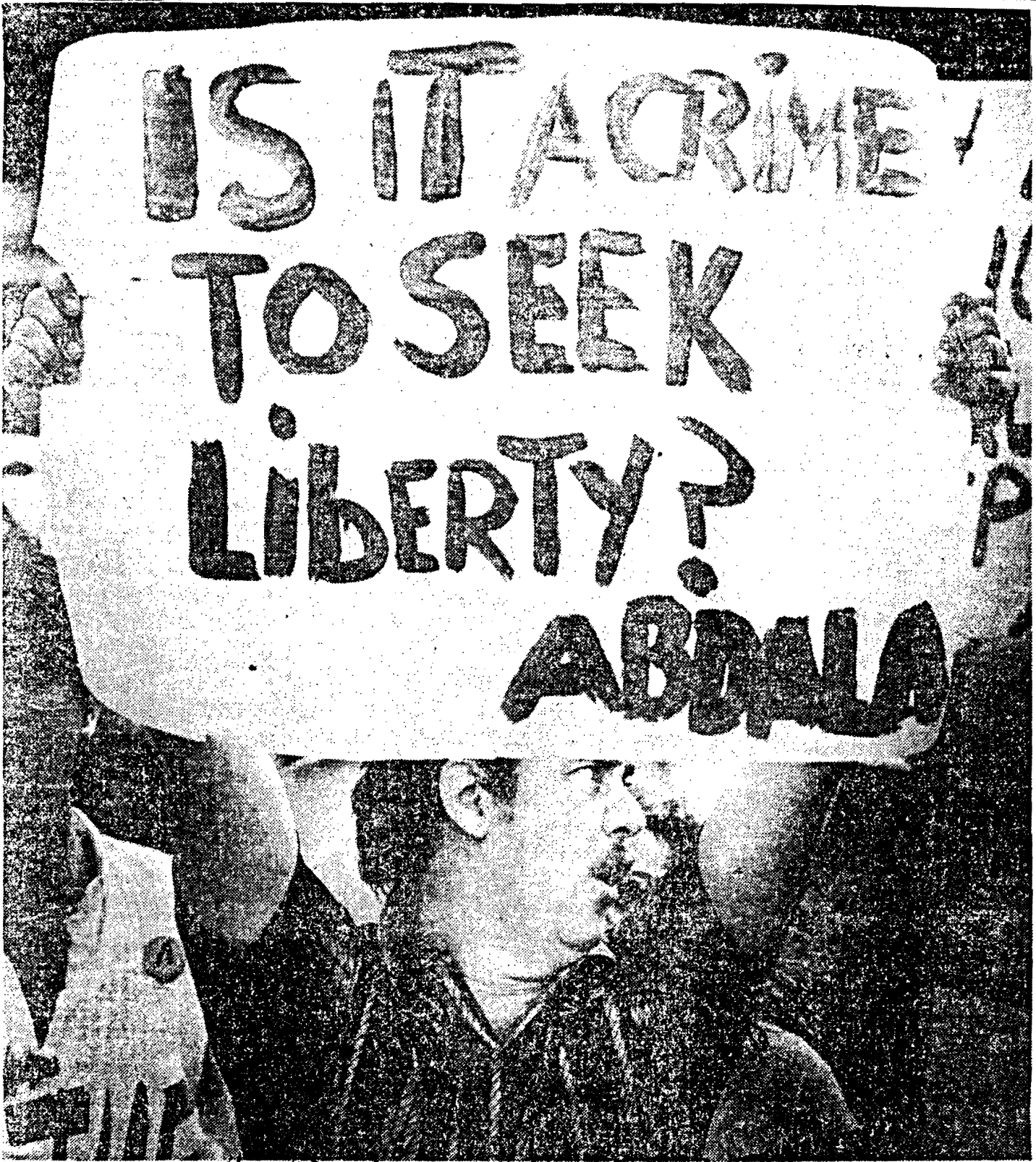
Some of the chants and signs were aimed at fears that the three men could be deported if convicted, but Ellis Rubin, the men's attorney, said he didn't expect that to happen. Federal officials have said the same thing.

Rubin did say he was appalled that the U.S. State Department made arrangements with the Cuban government to bring the captain of the hijacked vessel to Miami as a witness in the trial, which will be presided over by Judge Joe Eaton.

"REFUGEES FLEEING from communism are going to be chased right into the American courtroom by Fidel Castro," Rubin said.

Acting U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle confirmed that "arrangements have been made between the State Department and the Cuban government. We do expect the captain to be returned to testify."

142



Ma Hu (F) CRZ 2C 8 Aug 80. — MICHEL DUCILLE / Miami Herald Staff
Armando Gonzalez Protests Outside Federal Courthouse Thursday

242

Freedom Tower II

Mia News (FH) vlpz 10A 8 Aug 80

Developer sees trade and commerce in once-grand structure

DEBBI SHERWOOD
Miami News Reporter

If the owner of the Miami Orioles has his way, Miami's once-proud Freedom Tower will be restored next year to house trade and commerce offices serving the Port of Miami.

Developer Ronald Fine announced yesterday that he has a contract to purchase the 55-year-old landmark and adjoining property for \$1.6 million.

Behind the Moorish-style tower on Biscayne Boulevard, Fine plans a 25-story office complex and parking garage to overlook Bicentennial Park between NE 6th Street and NE 2nd Avenue. He said the east side of the complex, 50 feet from the tower, will be covered with reflective glass and recessed lighting — a design that will reflect the tower's pink stucco exterior by day and illuminate it by night.

Fine and Citibank, N.A., signed the purchase agreement in March. It was delayed until recently, when the Florida Supreme Court upheld the bank's disputed foreclosure of the mortgage with previous owners Sam Polur and York Noble. Fine said yesterday from the Bahamas that the sale will be completed within 120 days and construction will begin early next year.

He said the tower, which has housed drifters and vermin after deteriorating for the past decade, will be air-conditioned and all its mechanical systems will be replaced.

The concrete-and-steel structure was by far the tallest building in Miami when it was built for \$1.5 million in 1925 by James M. Cox, publisher of The Miami News, who predicted that Biscayne Boulevard, then a one-lane road, would become the "Fifth Avenue of South Florida." He thought only a grand tower would do, and modeled it after the 800-year-old Giralda bell tower in Sevilla, Spain.

The building, called the News Tower, housed the paper until 1957. Irving Maidman, president of Maidmore Realty, paid \$1.25 million for the tower and an adjacent parking lot that same year. But his plans to make the tower a modern office building fell through, and in 1969 he offered the tower for sale.

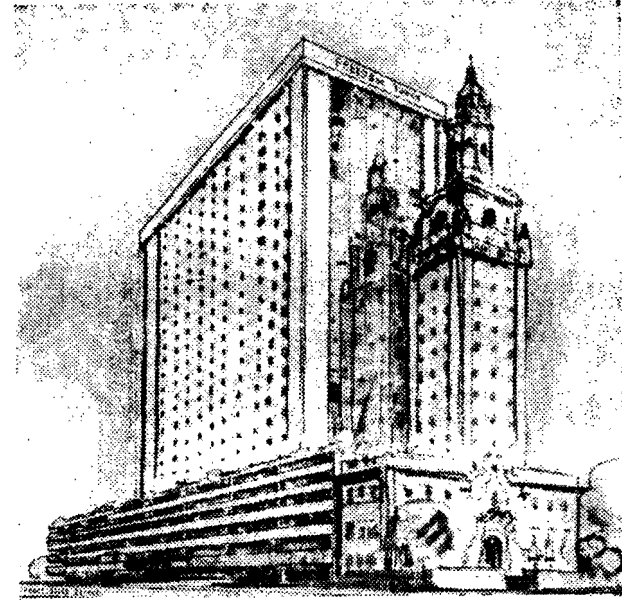
It was not until 1974 that Polur and Noble purchased the tower for less than \$2 million, envisioning a "Chinatown USA," with "saucy Suzy Wong, kimono-attired salesgirls and hostesses creating an exciting authentic Chinese atmosphere," according to ads at that time.

The partners had hopes of reselling the property to Cubans as a museum. About 650,000 Cuban refugees had passed through the building during the first big wave of immigration, between 1961 and 1974, but efforts to raise the cash from the community failed badly. By then, the building had come to be known as Freedom Tower because of its role as a refugee-processing center.

The most recent proposal for the tower, made just a year ago by the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, called for a performing arts complex. Last September, after a long battle conducted by a group led by Miami preservationist Romaine Alexander, the structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Fine said his plans will induce port-related businesses to relocate at the site, which is about a mile from Dodge Island. The "theme," that of housing freight, travel, airline, shipping and cruise companies associated with the nearby Port of Miami, will attract occupants to the tower, he said.

Fine said the 17-story tower will be restored to near-original condition, and fountains and plants will be added to dress it up. The 25-story office building will include more than a half-million square feet of



space and a covered parking garage for more than 600 cars.

The purchase is Fine's third in the city in two years. Fine, 50, last year bought two nearby properties: the Columbus and McAllister hotels.

Fine has been a member of the Dade County Urban Renewal Authority, Miami Beach Housing Authority and the Dade Tourist Development Council. He was one of three local businessmen chosen by city officials in 1978 to build the proposed Watson Island theme park with \$55 million in Miami bonds.

Refugee Camp's Wary Neighbors

Mia Hu (F) Col H 2A Aug 80

'See Cubans Behind Every Tree'

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

LICKDALE, Pa. — "Come on, Leroy, say it in the Dutch," said Tom Brahny, retired lawyer and a supervisor for the Union Township government.

Leroy Adams, a contractor, smiled. "Uf in arms," he said. "Up in arms. We are up in arms."

The citizens in the villages surrounding Indiantown Gap are angry and scared. It is a scene that has been played out at Cuban refugee camps here and in Florida and Arkansas — although it is being played out in this northern dairy-farming area without the theatrics of the Ku Klux Klan.

The residents fear that Cubans are going to escape from the refugee camp at Indiantown Gap. They are angry at the federal government, which they believe is incapable of protecting them.

"THEY ARE seeing Cubans behind every tree," said Army spokesman Maj. Bob Flocke. "You'd think they didn't have crime here before the Cubans came."

Residents reported seeing a machete-carrying Cuban Thursday near Fort Indiantown Gap, the refugee base. Flocke said the person turned out to be a 14-year-old American boy.

Union Township officials claim that Cubans have burglarized several businesses and stolen cars in nearby villages.

Radio talk shows in central Pennsylvania have begun broadcasting anti-Cuban remarks by listeners. A newspaper in nearby Harrisburg Thursday published an editorial titled "America's welcome abused."

So in this lush, hilly country, shotguns are being loaded. Women

are being kept behind closed doors.

Union Township has sued President Carter in U.S. District Court. The suit claims the President has abused his discretionary powers in placing the refugees here. No hearing date has been set. The township solicitor said he hopes the mere fact of the suit will increase security at the base.

"IT IS a question of credibility," said Brahny, the township official. "The government said security is adequate, but Cubans walk off the base at will."

Since the refugee disturbance at

Indiantown Gap last Tuesday, security has been increased. Some 600 paratroopers have arrived from Fort Bragg, N.C., wearing camouflage fatigues and plexiglass face protectors. They carry yard-long billyclubs.

But the area residents are not satisfied.

"What good are soldiers if they can't shoot?" asked a young man named Rick who was playing pool at the Mount Spring Inn just outside the entrance to the camp.

The inn's owner, Paul Highwhite, was reluctant to talk. His place was ravaged last Sunday.

215 Ex-Convict Refugees To Be Released to Florida

TALLADEGA, Ala. — (AP) — Immigration and Naturalization Service officials say 215 of the 391 Cuban refugees at a federal prison camp here will be released to the custody of relatives in Florida.

Spokesman Verne Jervis said in Washington on Wednesday that the agency has determined the 215 were convicted in Cuba of either political crimes against the Castro regime or of minor offenses as long as 20 years ago.

He said the remaining refugees at the Federal Correctional Institute-Talladega had committed more serious crimes and will be held pending deportation proceedings.

The government had said that the men were sent to Talladega in May because they were suspected of crimes such as rape, murder and child molestation.

Five Cubans left the prison Wed-

nesday. More were to leave Thursday.

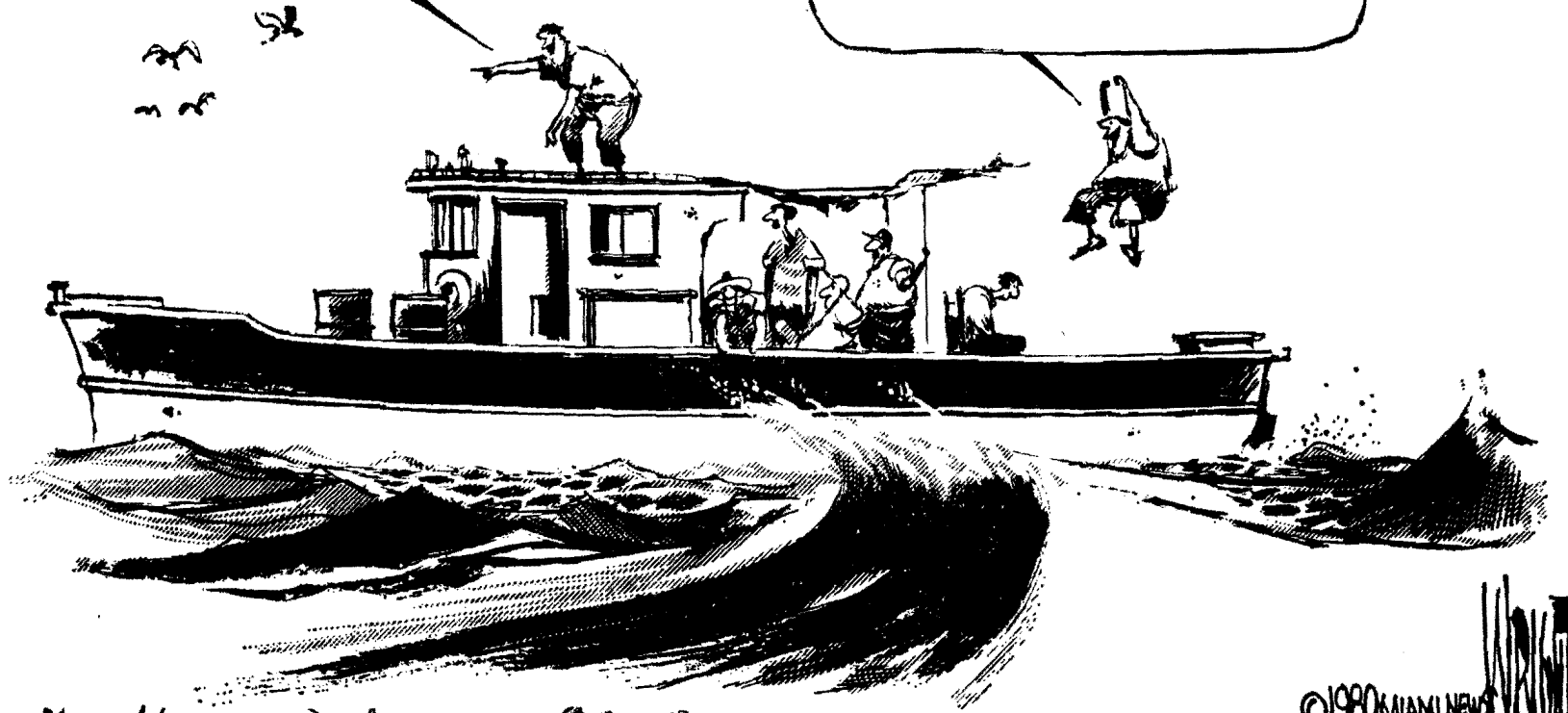
Dave Lewis, a spokesman for the U.S. Catholic Conference, said as many as 100 might be released by next week. The Conference is working with authorities to find relatives to sponsor the refugees in this country.

Deportation hearings have been held for 83 of the refugees who came to the United States on the Freedom Flotilla. Deportation orders have been issued for 67, but 13 are appealing and nine cases are pending.

Most of the Cubans began a hunger strike on Sunday night, reportedly to protest the slowness of the proceedings.

LAND HO! IT'S AMERICA!
WE MADE IT---THROUGH STORMY
SEAS AND PERSONAL TRAVAIL, ALL
THE WAY FROM REPRESSIVE CUBA!

EL YAHOOO!!
LET'S GO BURN DOWN
SOME BARRACKS AND
TURN OVER A FEW
POLICE CARS!!



Mia News (FH) 12A 8 Aug 80

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30 refugees wonder where they'll be jobless next

Mia News (7A) col 2 5A
IVAN A. CASTRO
 Miami News Reporter

Key West and Miami are engaged in a match of Cuban Ping-Pong — using 30 Cuban refugees as the ball.

The Cubans are mainly young men from the sealift, and all are out of work. Many of them drifted to Key West after failing to land jobs around Miami. For the past month they have been boarded at the old USO building in Key West, but now they are being evicted.

Key West officials want to ship them to Miami.

But city and county officials here say no, there isn't room for them in the tent city. And U.S. officials say they can't go back to the federal refugee camps.

Meanwhile, the 30 Cubans in the middle of it all are waiting to learn where they will be jobless next.

"I'll just go ahead and walk around and sleep wher-

ever the night catches me," said Felix Fuster González, a 40-year-old member of the unhappy lot.

Key West officials say they do not want the refugees at the USO building because they have been heckling female employes at the County Commission building next door.

"The Public Service Director told me that there has been some heckling and obscenities, and I also got three or four complaint calls from women working there," said Key West Mayor Charles (Sonny) McCoy. "I told him to correct it immediately."

Fuster said the allegations are not true.

But Arthur Espinola, president of the Latin American Chamber of Commerce, who has been coordinating aid to the refugees in the USO building since the sealift started, said there had been some problems and that Mayor McCoy asked him to take the Cubans out of the building.

Espinola said the 30 Cubans had been released from refugee camps and drifted back to Key West.

Apparently, Key West officials thought it best to send all 30 refugees to Miami. The City of Miami and Dade County say they can't take them, and the federal government says they can't go back to refugee camps.

"We got a call from Key West about the refugees," said Tony Ojeda, assistant to the county manager. "The mayor did not want them there and they were to be sent over here. I called (Assistant City Manager) César Odio and he told me he had no room for them in the tent city. The County can't house them either."

He said he had contacted Paul Bell, director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, and asked him to look into the matter.



WARE



FREY

Senate Hopeful *Mia News (7A) col 2* Attacks Stone's

Refugee Stance *8 Aug 80 22A*

By DAVID HENRY

Herald Staff Writer

NAPLES — Lou Frey, a former congressman seeking the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate seat held by Sen. Richard Stone, Thursday accused the one-term Democrat of mishandling the influx of Cuban refugees into the state.

Frey criticized Stone for voting against a proposed Senate resolution limiting the number of Cubans who would be allowed into the country.

"We just can't have people pouring into this country," said Frey, adding that the nation should have been aware of what was happening in Cuba well before the Freedom Flotilla began.

"I happen to believe we need a CIA" to prepare us for the influx "before it got to our shores," he said.

Frey, 46, of Winter Park, and state Sen. John Ware of St. Petersburg, two of six Republicans vying for the nomination, spoke at the Tiger Bay Club Thursday.

Ware, 48, Senate minority leader, said Congress shirked its duties by putting too much of the burden of caring for the refugees on the state.

"This is a national problem, not a Florida problem. . . . Congress should have sent the proper number of people in to handle the problem," Ware said.

Many Collier County Republican leaders consider Frey, a lawyer, as one of the top two or three candidates seeking the party's endorsement. He is supported by a number of prominent Realtors in the county.

His five terms in the U.S. House from the state's 9th District allow him the name recognition they say is necessary to win a statewide race.

Paula Hawkins, former Public Service Commission member and a veteran of two statewide campaigns, is considered another leading contender. Like Frey, she is noted for her conservative views.

National Republican Party officials have pledged about \$400,000 to the winner of the primary because they think Stone is vulnerable.

Frey is basing his campaign on his experience, his early support of a balanced budget, a big cut in welfare and increased defense spending.

He sees the balanced budget as the "keystone" to solving the nation's economic ills and criticize Stone for voting against the B bomber.

He hammered away at the food stamp program, calling for a 50 percent cut in its budget by tightening eligibility requirements.

14-A THE MIAMI HERALD
Friday, August 8, 1980

Tower Was Miss Liberty Of Miami

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

Originally, it was a newspaper building, ornate and impractical. But the 17-story tower at Biscayne Boulevard and NE Sixth Street became a landmark as the place where half a million Cuban refugees officially entered the United States.

Five years after the Miami News departed for more modern quarters, the federal government in 1962 made the tower headquarters for the registration of refugees pouring into Miami aboard the Freedom Flights.

INSIDE THE TOWER, modeled after a 12th Century Spanish cathedral, refugees were interviewed, registered, fed and treated in a clinic. They came to call it Miami's Statue of Liberty.

It was an unlikely fate for a building whose bell tower, vaulted ceilings and elaborate tilework typify the flashy style of Miami in the 1920's: boom-town chic.

James Cox, former governor of Ohio and then-publisher of the Miami Daily News, commissioned the building, which was opened in 1925.

It dominated Miami's skyline, its height of 279 feet exceeded only by the Dade County Courthouse until the 1970s.

Cox loved it. He could see the tower at night from his Miami Beach home. But the tall, vertical building was unsuitable for a newspaper plant.

THE IMPRACTICALITY of the building seemed to affect the spirits of its occupants. "There was something about the old place," News columnist Morris McLemore once recalled, "that inspired intramural warfare, and raids with water pistols, spitballs, rubber bands and other weapons were common on our floor."

The refugee program rescued it from disuse for 13 years. But since the end of the refugee program in 1976, the tower has stood neglected.

There have been numerous schemes for its restoration. One was to sell it back to Miami's Cubans for a historical museum. Another was to turn it into an Oriental sales mart, complete with Suzy Wong hostesses and kimono-clad saleswomen.

None came off.

IN 1978, city officials found that bums from Biscayne Boulevard were living in the building, walking in through the unguarded front to sleep on the floor.

Hand-painted mural scenes of Columbus, commissioned by Cox, were shredded from the walls. The rooms where refugees slept were strewn with rags, papers and aluminum cans.

The building was sealed with concrete blocks to keep the bums out. But as recently as two months ago, a new group of wanderers found their way inside. They were Cuban refugees from the 1980 boat-lift, homeless and walking the streets of Miami.

Misdirected violence *Mia News (F) Col 8 Aug 80*

The FBI investigation into the Cuban refugee riot at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., surely is necessary to ascertain the extent of police brutality against some of the Cubans housed in the refugee center. But the FBI probe should not be limited to possible provocations by military police and members of a federal security force. *(2A)*

Hundreds of refugees went on a virtual rampage — smashing windows, overturning cars, burning a mess hall, hurling rocks and bottles at American soldiers. Their violence, in other words, easily can be interpreted as directed against a nation that has welcomed them, is feeding them, housing them and attempting to help them join American society.

The angry exiles at Fort Indiantown Gap were only a small minority of the Cubans at the center, and most of the refugees evidently disapprove of the riots and are disgusted with the rioters. But there, as in Fort Chaffee, Ark., where refugees rioted over what they considered unseemingly delays in processing, the majority were either unwilling or unable to restrain the rowdy few.

That being the case, the FBI also should assume the task of determining the extent to which the rioters could be at fault.

It is possible that they should be segregated from the peaceful and patient refugees who feel their bellicose compatriots could deter the sponsors they so desperately desire — the sponsors who could help them enter American society.

Doctor's son kidnaped, *Ma News (FH)* rescued here *1A col 2*

8 Aug 80

PATRICE GAINES-CARTER
Miami News Reporter

A 24-hour rescue operation involving the FBI and four local police departments has ended in the arrest of three Cubans charged with kidnaping the son of a retired doctor.

The three are accused of snatching Luis Enrique Perez, 34, from his home Wednesday evening. Four men, brandishing pistols, knocked on the door at the home of Dr. Isaac Perez, a wealthy Venezuelan, at 555 Leucadendra Dr., Coral Gables, about 6:15 p.m.

They were dressed in plain clothes, but identified themselves as police. They ransacked the house, stealing some jewelry and a little more than \$1,000 in cash. They handcuffed everyone — the maid, the chauffeur, the 66-year-old doctor and businessman and a male associate. They left with the younger Perez in Dr. Perez' 1978 white Chevrolet Caprice.

The search for Perez and his captors started when a man called the Miami bureau of the FBI a little after 7:30 p.m. Wednesday and told them about the kidnaping.

The agents, accustomed to crank calls, invited the man down for questioning.

The man, a friend of the doctor, accepted the invitation. His story was convincing — and it was the beginning of a rescue operation involving Metro police, Miami Springs, Miami and Coral Gables police departments and the Miami FBI office.

When it ended about 9 p.m. yesterday, police charged three men with kidnaping, false imprisonment, aggravated assault and possession of a firearm in the commission of a felony.

Arrested were Angel Andres Peligrino, 35, of 221 SW 82nd Ave.; Raul Hernandez, 38, of 5033 NW 7th St., Apartment 62, and Roberto Abrew Bonet, 24, no address given. A police spokesman said the three had

Please see KIDNAP, 8A

KIDNAP, from 1A *Ma News (FH) col 1 SA 8 Aug 80*

been political prisoners in Cuba. He said Bonet and Peligrino arrived here in 1979, and Hernandez arrived in April of this year.

There was no indication that the suspects knew the victims personally.

"They said \$50,000 would be paid ... or they would kill the son," said Major Richard Bannon of the Coral Gables Police Department.

"The subjects advised the victims not to call the police. They said the house was under surveillance," Bannon said.

Still, the FBI and Coral Gables police sneaked eight plainclothes officers into the house.

"At 8 p.m. we sent plainclothes police to secure the house," said Bannon. Neither he nor Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, would explain how the officers got inside the house, saying they may use the same ruse again some day.

"There were some inside and some outside," said Bannon. "They were not obvious."

At 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, the kidnapers called Perez. Speaking in Spanish, they "upped the ante to \$70,000," Bannon said. "They advised they would call again."

They called at 9:15 a.m. yesterday. They said the doctor's car was in downtown Miami. Police found the car just west of Miami International Airport.

The kidnapers called several more times. The police were listening with phone-tapping equipment inside the Perez home.

But the callers were hopping around from pay phone to pay phone. First, a phone at Midway Mall shopping center, 7795 W. Flagler St. Next, a phone in front of A & H Cattle Co. on Westward Drive in Miami Springs. Then a phone booth at the Dairy Queen, 1300 NW 7th St.

"We set up surveillance in the area where the phone calls were coming from," Bannon explained.

"We got lucky."

It was the Midway Mall phone booth again.

"We got a call about 8:45 p.m. advising us where they wanted the money dropped," Bannon said.

"We saw a car, occupied, sit there a considerable amount of time. It was joined by a van." Several detectives followed the car and the van to 221 SW 82nd Ave. — a quiet, mostly Latin community of large homes.

Police didn't yet know that the kidnap victim was tied up in the garage.

Meanwhile, Coral Gables officer Paul Garcia, in plain clothes, dropped off the money, as instructed, at the West Miami Open Space Park at the corner of SW 58th Avenue and SW 15th Street. Several officers hid nearby.

As officer Garcia dropped the money, Bonet approached, pointing a .45-caliber automatic at the officer.

"Garcia and the cover officers opened fire," said Bannon. None of the shots hit the suspect.

Bonet threw down his gun. The car at the drop site was the same car that the other officers observed at Midway Mall earlier.

The police were getting closer.

Back at the house on SW 82nd Avenue, police surrounded the area and blocked streets. A SWAT team from Coral Gables tear-gassed the house. A helicopter flew overhead. Two suspects attempted to flee. They were caught, but a third suspect was thought to be in the house.

Police with dogs searched an attic. The SWAT team covered the area. No other suspect was found.

The doctor's son was found "under stress, but in good health," according to Bannon.

"We suspect others were involved," he said.

Police are looking for someone named "Enrique, nicknamed Che. He may possibly be driving an old white Cadillac," Bannon said. "He may be the ringleader. It's very sketchy right now."

Refugees fight on plane

Three Cuban refugees who were allegedly fighting aboard a Braniff airliner flying from Dallas to Miami Wednesday prompted the pilot to make an unscheduled stop in New Orleans, where the refugees were arrested, a police representative said. Earlier that day, the refugees flew to Dallas from the Cuban refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark. Erasmo Torrez-Rodriguez, 31, Juan Brizuela-Rojas, 25, and Ramon Torres-Vazquez, 46, were arrested at New Orleans International Airport and charged with disturbing the peace. They are being held at the Kenner Lockup, the local jail, until the FBI decides what to do with them. The refugees lived in three different barracks at Fort Chaffee and sponsors in Miami were found for them by three different agencies, according to State Department representative Don Whitaker at Fort Chaffee.

~~Miami News (FH) Sept 5A~~ *8 Aug 80.*
Priests to be tried in Miami

Two New Orleans priests, who took an old submarine chaser to Cuba to bring 437 refugees into this country, have lost their bid to have their trial moved from Miami to New Orleans. U.S. District Court Judge James Kehoe of Miami has denied their change-of-venue motion, said Julian Murray, one of the defense lawyers. Murray said the decision cannot be appealed. Kehoe has not set a date for further action. The two priests are the Rev. Joe Doss, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Leo Frade, director of the church's Hispanic ministry. They were among seven Louisianans charged in the incident. The group took a World War II submarine chaser, renamed the God's Mercy, from Cuba to Key West with a load of refugees. On its arrival June 12, federal officials seized the ship and arrested the seven organizers on charges of illegally bringing aliens into the country. They face a possible sentence of five years in jail.

Civil Defense officials were encouraging the exodus. 'The message we're trying to say is, 'If you have no reason to stay, leave.'

Mia Her (F) col 1A 9 Aug 80

Refugee Wave Moves

By EARNI YOUNG
Herald Staff Writer

Memories of Hurricane Celia's onslaught 10 years ago were enough to send many residents along the South Texas coast scurrying inland like scalded cats as Hurricane Allen threatened.

Forecasters said it appeared that Allen's eye, surrounded by violent winds might hit the coast "just north of Corpus Christi" sometime today.

From Brownsville on the southwestern tip of Texas to the island city of Galveston, 200 miles to the east, the state Highway Patrol reported a steady stream of northbound traffic, beginning early Friday. Many cars were towing boats or mobile homes.

More than 26,000 coastal residents were reported fleeing Friday in advance of Allen. The mad dash resulted in a seven-mile-long traffic jam on U.S. 37 from Mustang Island to Corpus Christi.

Most of the evacuees were fleeing to the relative

safety of Austin and San Antonio some 200 to 300 miles inland.

HOTELS AND motels in inland areas reported being deluged by storm refugees.

"Honey, even the manager couldn't get you a room in this hotel tonight," said Beverly Talbot, public relations specialist at the San Antonio Inn.

Talbot said at least 125 of the hotel's 168 rooms were filled with storm refugees from Corpus Christi, Brownsville and Galveston.

"They began showing up last night," she said. "It's a mad house. We've been getting calls from every hotel in the city asking if we have any rooms. The answer is, 'No.'"

The problem was compounded by evacuation of resort hotels in coastal areas such as Galveston. Even when they weren't forced out, tourists were cutting trips short or canceling them.

Dick Richards, sales manager for the 240-room

Inland

Flagship Hotel in Galveston, which juts over the Gulf of Mexico on piers, said checkouts and cancellations had reduced occupancy from full to less than 50 per cent.

"I CAN'T blame them," he said. "If people haven't been through this before, they don't know what to expect. I imagine they're concerned about getting from here to home."

Spokesmen for Braniff, Eastern and Texas International airlines said all flights out of the affected areas were filled to capacity. But by Friday evening, at least one airline, Eastern, was canceling late-night flights.

"The weather just makes it too dangerous," said an Eastern spokesman.

Civil Defense officials were encouraging the exodus.

"The message we're trying to say is, 'If you have no



— Associated Press

Galveston Island Residents Board Up
... complete evacuation was likely to follow

Refugee security measures considered

Mia News (FH) Col 1 SA 9 Aug 80
Associated Press

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Lighting, fences and roving patrols were three of the security measures discussed yesterday when officials sat down to map out strategies for the continued use of the Fort Chaffee relocation center.

The base, opened May 9 as a center for Cuban refugees, has been chosen as the site of a consolidated refugee center. About 5,000 refugees from Camp McCoy, Wis. will be sent to the base in about one month.

Federal officials say the remaining refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. should be resettled by that time. About 3,000 refugees probably will still be at Fort

New Cuban-Haitian aide

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — James Gigante has been named director of the Miami office of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, the State Department says.

He succeeds Paul Bell, a Foreign Service officer who opened the Miami office last month and is returning to his work at the Peace Corps.

Chaffee when the transfer begins, officials said.

The preliminary plan was discussed yesterday by military and local officials in what State

Department spokesman Van Rush termed a fruitful meeting.

Rush said the suggestions for additional lighting and fencing and continued patrols probably would be included in a "working document." Rush said the document would be submitted to all law enforcement agencies, Gov. Bill Clinton and the state's congressional delegation for approval.

Clinton had asked President Carter earlier this week for some say in the security at the base once the additional refugees are brought to the Army Reserve base.

Rush said the final security plan would not be created until officials know more about the additional refugees being brought to the base.

Mystery Is Bobbing

In Mariel's Wake: Who Leaves Now?

9 Aug 80
By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

MARIEL, Cuba — In the new Mariel produce market, avocados are four for 70 cents, a good price anywhere. A sign on the road out of town exhorts workers to produce more in this, the "Year of the II Congress of the Cuban Communist Party."

And in Mariel harbor, a glassy, almond-shaped cove tucked into a fold of grassy bluffs on Cuba's northeastern coast, 25 small American craft lie at anchor.

There are a couple of double-decked cabin cruisers, a motor-sailor or two, some small yachts and even a few longish, heavy-duty whalers fit with outboards.

On this day, the boats are hard to spot, dwarfed and almost hidden among clusters of gray, broad-beamed trawlers and seiners — the business end of the Cuban fishing fleet.

The 25 are the August residue of a flotilla that once numbered nearly 2,000 in the heady days of May and June, when the flotilla transported the lion's share of about 117,000 Cuban refugees to the United States.

Yes, say the townspeople, busloads of refugees still are being dumped at the dusty entrance to Mariel's Pier 3. Yes, almost every day two or three boats leave Mariel with refugees. And yes, almost every day, two or

Turn to Page 5A Col. 1

142

Col 1 SA Mar 9 Aug 80 (F)

In Wake of an Exodus

FROM PAGE 1A

three new empties arrive at the anchorage.

The official Cuban word is that any American captain who chooses can still come and pick up people at Mariel. The U.S. government, however, stopped the boatlift weeks ago.

Anyone who lands Cubans at Key West's Truman Annex these days can expect fines and impoundment of boats. For this reason, traffic has slowed to a trickle.

The denouement has given Mariel an opportunity to settle back into its accustomed sleepy equanimity.

BESIDES PARTY and production, placards around Mariel's streets also call attention to various public events designed to foster the people's solidarity. There is, however, a single sign left behind as a send-off for the departing thousands: *Clear the Country of Bums and Anti-Socials!* it demands.

Most were glad to go, but the remaining boats show that there were many left behind. Who leaves now, how they are selected and where they come from are mysteries as opaque as ever.

Except for keeping the port open, Cuban

Twenty-five small boats waiting at Mariel show that many refugees missed the flotilla. But who leaves now?

authorities are almost totally uncommunicative. The gatekeeper at Pier 3 denies there are any boats.

The armed sentry patrolling the bluffs overlooking the anchorage says all 25 of the small craft fly Cuban flags "in compliance" with international rules for ships in a foreign port.

HERE IT SERVES as a small humiliation: the Cuban star and bars flies high, the U.S. stars and stripes flies below. Most of the captains would endure far graver indignities for a chance to pick up relatives.

The Cuban exodus has left other unresolved questions besides the few boats in Mariel. These other dilemmas seem unlikely to unwind in the short term.

Besides those few who still get touched by good fortune, there are thousands of other

— The Mariel Mystery

people looking for a ride to Florida, people who are almost certain not to get one. Gossips in Havana estimate as many as two million Cubans are waiting for their chance.

In Havana's fashionable Miramar district, it has only been a couple of weeks since the government reopened Fifth Avenue to traffic. Motorists, however, are reluctant even to slow down as they pass the former Peruvian Embassy.

The once well-manicured and maintained mission is derelict now, its lawns transformed into muddy sludge by the 10,500 would-be refugees who sought asylum there last Easter weekend.

A 24-hour guard hurries passersby who stop to gape at the cyclone fence that encloses the faded remnants. A bedraggled wreath decorates one of the gates, a memorial to the Cuban security guard who was shot to death when a van full of refugees crashed through the embassy gates to sanctuary.

THE GUARD'S shooting on April 1, the Easter invasion several days later, and the evacuation of the 10,500 from the embassy grounds were the major events leading to the boatlift.

In the aftermath of Mariel, the gatecrash-

ers from the van as well as other pre-Easter invaders — 33 persons in all — still are under Peruvian protection at what one diplomat describes as "an annex of the Peruvian Embassy."

A new Peruvian chancery is located about 20 blocks from the old. It is a simple two-story house jammed into a small lot at the end of a cul de sac. A 24-hour guard patrols the neighborhood and has installed klieg lights that glare at the building at night.

Peruvian officials, reluctant to re-rol the waters of what was once a maelstrom, say little about their circumstances. They will admit that their 33 charges are not in the embassy itself, but affirm that they are definitely still under Peruvian diplomatic protection.

Equally closemouthed are the Venezuelans, whose embassy just across Fifth Avenue from the old Peruvian mission is the home of 16 pre-Mariel gatecrashers.

The Cubans have refused to treat the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassy inmates as seekers of asylum, maintaining they are common criminals not entitled to diplomatic sanctuary. The affected nations, of course, disagree.

The result is impasse.

20/2

The Miami Herald

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6-A

0000 Saturday, August 9, 1980

EDITORIALS

If a Refugee Commits Crime, He Should Be Off the Streets

Number (F) col 1 6A 9 Aug 80

CITIZENS of foreign countries who are convicted of a serious crime in the United States can be deported. Those who have criminal records in their native land can be denied entrance to the United States. That's what Federal immigration law clearly says.

But officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) report a reality very different from the law's ideal. They report that the U.S. Government has had no success in deporting criminals from Cuba and other Communist bloc countries. And there is no procedure for shifting responsibility for such foreigners onto Federal agencies and off of local criminal-justice systems.

Even before the Mariel sealift, several hundred Cuban nationals were under deportation orders for drug-dealing and other criminal convictions. They're still here. After they serve their state-prison sentence, they go back on the street just as an American citizen would.

Unless there's a dramatic shift in policy in Washington, the same official helplessness will prevail with regard to the new refugees. Some of them were loaded onto the boats directly from Castro's prisons.

South Florida cannot tolerate any more of that Federal indifference. One local INS officer commented that his agency is "waiting for divine guidance" — not from Heaven, but from Washington. No one at the White House or on Capitol Hill knows what to do. Whether anyone even cares is questionable.

But South Floridians care. Miami Beach Police Chief Peter Corso on Wed-

nesday told city commissioners that more rapes were reported in his city last month than during all of last year. "Almost all of it . . . is directly attributable to the Cuban prisoners Fidel Castro unleashed upon us," the chief said. He estimates that of the 2,000 newly arrived Cuban refugees living in Miami Beach, 200 to 300 are suspected criminals. The problems are only beginning.

Federal officials must be made to understand how the breakdown of U.S. immigration law at Mariel translates into specific, serious, local problems. City, county, and state officials — including delegates to next week's Democratic Convention — should press persistently for a Federal response that is in proportion to the size of the Federally created local problem.

If the Administration cannot deport foreign criminals from the United States, then it should at least find a way to remove them from the streets of American cities. The pressure to release all the refugees still being held in Federal camps should be resisted and then reversed. Many who were released too hastily should be sent back to await deportation or a long-range, carefully supervised resettlement program.

Criminals who enter the United States without permission and who have not earned the status of permanent resident or naturalized citizen are a responsibility of the Federal Government. City, county, and state officials should use every ounce of political clout they possess to force Washington to take that responsibility.

82 Cubans Go Home After Three Months Inside U.S. Mission

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — Eighty-two of the Cubans granted temporary refuge at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana last May returned to their homes Thursday night, reducing to 204 the number still at the site, the State Department said Friday.

The figure represented the largest single bloc of Cubans who have departed the Interests Section since more than 450 fled to safety there last May 2 after a bloody clash with pro-government Cubans.

State Department spokesman David Passage said the Thursday departures were prompted, in part, by difficult living conditions at the Interests Section. The main problems have been inadequate sleeping and sanitary facilities.

OTHER OFFICIALS, speaking privately, said that U.S. diplomats are so far certain that none of the Cubans who have left the Interests Section in the past three months have been mistreated. Standard procedure, they say, is for the police to take the new departures into custody for interrogation, after which they are released in Havana.

Some have talked of their experiences on Cuban television, the officials said. This encouraged some of those remaining to depart.

Diplomatic sources also said the main inducement for Thursday's 82 — among them men, women and children — was that nearly all had Cuban exit permits, required before any citizen can leave the country by conventional means.

So far, however, few of the Interests Section invaders have been able to leave the country. Whether the rest will at least abandon the Interests Section depends in large measure on the fate of the latest group of departures, diplomatic sources say.

State Department spokesman David Passage said the departures were prompted, in part, by difficult living conditions at the Interests Section.

IF THE Cuban government allows large numbers to emigrate, the sources say, the others will be induced to take their chances on surrender. So far, U.S. authorities know of only 18 of the original Interests Section group who have actually left the country.

The May 2 incident was touched off when several hundred Cubans, mostly former political prisoners, showed up at the Interests Section, seeking visas to come to the United States.

U.S. officials have said the Cubans sought refuge inside the Interests Section after busloads of Cuban agents, some armed with baseball bats and tire irons, attacked the group.

Cuba maintains that those seeking visas began shouting anti-government slogans, provoking the attack by the pro-Castro Cubans who were in the area.

Negotiations for the release of the Cubans at the Interests Section have been at an impasse. The United States has insisted that all should be granted safe passage out of the country. Cuban officials have held fast to their unconditional surrender strategy.

Group Files Suit to Free Flotilla Boats

Mia Her (F) Col 1 3B 9 Aug 80

Monroe County Citizens Against Red Tag Inc. filed a class action suit against President Carter and three other federal officials Friday claiming that anyone who took part in the Cuba-Key West Freedom Flotilla should not be penalized.

Seizing vessels and fining boaters breaches the Constitution, the suit alleges.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Miami, says the method of ferrying more than 118,000 Cubans to American shores was "much like the Underground Railroad" of the 1800s that spirited slaves out of Southern states.

They ask that the vessels be immediately released and that federal officials be enjoined from fining them or otherwise penalizing them for having taken part in the flotilla.

They also ask that damages be assessed against the defendants, although no amount is specified.

Formed several weeks ago, the red tag group describes itself in the suit as "a nonprofit corporation that has as its major goal the release of all vessels that were red-tagged" or which got fine notices as a result of participation in the Freedom Flotilla.

After May 15, red tags were affixed to boats that arrived in Key West loaded down with illegal aliens.

Most such vessels were released to the owners' custody but ordered to remain in port until bonds had been posted and other legal requirements met.

Boat owners and captains have received notices that they will be fined \$1,000 for each alien who was brought into Key West during the flotilla, which now is in its fourth month.

Flotilla Task Force Has New Chief

A federal health official was named Friday to take over the Cuba-Haitian Task Force's Miami office. James Gigante, with the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, will replace acting office chief Paul Bell next week. A State Department spokesman said Gigante will overhaul the task force operation. Details will be announced next week. Bell and the task force's eight other members, the entire staff, announced their departures from Miami this week. Some of them complained that the Carter Administration had given them insufficient authority and funding to perform their functions.

Roberto Fabricio is on vacation. His column will resume each Saturday when he returns.

Death in O.R.

Matter (F) Col 1A 10 Aug 80

Jury Sorts Boggling Detail, Places the Blame

By PATRICK MALONE
Herald Medical Writer

The scene: Operating Room No. 10, Cedars of Lebanon hospital, 6:45 p.m., Thursday, Aug. 24, 1978. Maria Teresa Silva, healthy 40-year-old mother of four, is scooted onto the table for what the masked nurses believe will be a routine operation.

The only nervous person in the room is Teresa Silva. She has never had general anesthesia. She is about to die.

The scene: Courtroom 6-2, Dade County Courthouse, two years later. Seven of the city's most cunning trial lawyers have gathered to argue who is to blame for the death.

The plaintiff is Dr. Orlando Silva, the widower. His lawyers have already rejected an out-of-court offer from the hospital of \$2 million spread over 30 years. They are gambling that a jury of six expert women will pay more.

J.B. SPENCE, Silva's lawyer, is one of the nation's craftiest malpractice lawyers. If not his biggest case, it certainly contends to be the most bizarre, complex and viciously fought in his 30-year career.

Is this the best way to compensate those who are injured?

For the plaintiff's case, the most nagging problem will prove to be the plaintiff himself.

As his wife lay suffocating on the operating table that night, he burst into the room, shoved, shouted, threatened to kill the doctors desperately laboring to revive Teresa Silva.

Later, as she lay in a hopeless coma, he invoked voodoo, slept on the floor of the intensive care unit with his children, carried a gun in the hospital.

Question: "Did you talk about hooking your brain up to hers to get it restarted?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Were you out of your mind?"

Answer: "Yes, I was."

FOR THE DEFENSE'S case, the biggest problem will lie, as well, with the defen-

dants themselves.

The surgeon, Dr. Raquel Cruz, deliverer of 5,000 babies with never a lost patient until Teresa Silva: Was the surgery even needed? Why did she run screaming out of the operating room as her patient lay dying?

The anesthesiologist, Dr. Ruben Gurvich, young, inexperienced: Did he have a "flexible memory"?

At bottom, the trial will raise other questions for the public: Can any jury sort through thousands of pages of wildly conflicting, highly technical evidence and render a fair and intelligent verdict? Is the best way to compensate injured patients through a system that enriches lawyers?

Thousands of women in South Florida go through the same surgery that Teresa Silva had without incident. Her case proved different, in part, because she was a doctor's wife.

TERESA SILVA had suffered several months of irregular menstrual bleeding. A Pap smear for cervical cancer came out abnormal. She also had a small cyst on

Turn to Page 20A Col. 1



Dr. Orlando Silva
... invoked voodoo rites

10/8/80

Numbing Detail Left Silva Jurors With a Dilemma

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

her right ovary.

She needed to be tested further. Dr. Cruz recommended she go to the hospital so that Cruz could take out a slice of the cervix, cleanse the inner wall of the uterus, remove it if the pathologist found cancer, and look at the ovary to see if it, too, should be taken out.

All that could be accomplished in a short, simple, safe surgical procedure.

Teresa Silva checked into Room 615 at Cedars at noon Aug. 23, the day before the operation. Her husband, busy treating cancer patients in his year-old practice based at American Hospital, joined her that evening.

Dr. Frederick King, a Cedars resident, a plump man with a sing-song Jamaican accent, came to the room for the medical history and physical examination required of every patient in every hospital. Dr. Silva waved him out of the room. He would do his wife's own exam.

KING WROTE that down in the chart.

At the trial, Silva would swear he never met King.

That same evening, Dr. Myriam Capati, an anesthesiologist, came to the room to give Mrs. Silva the standard pre-surgical exam. She found out that as a girl in Cuba, Mrs. Silva had had several asthma attacks.

Because the husband was a doctor, Capati did not think it necessary to detail the risks of anesthesia and the possibility that a spinal anesthetic could be used if Teresa wanted to stay awake during the operation. She did not want to frighten the woman and risk provoking an asthma attack.

Explaining risks and alternatives is part of a ritual called "informed consent" that hospitals and doctors

must go through with every patient in every operation, for legal and ethical reasons. Capati's omission would become a point in the lawsuit.

ANOTHER LEGAL issue would develop from the white coat Capati wore that night.

If she wore a coat with the hospital insignia, the lawyers would argue, that meant she was a representative of the hospital, and the hospital would have to pay for any negligence by her or her fellow anesthesiologists.

If she wore her other coat, the one with her name stitched on, that would mean she was an independent contractor. The hospital could not be held liable for anything she did.

Dr. Capati said she couldn't remember which coat she wore.

The anesthesiologists chose to save \$120,000 by dropping their malpractice insurance in 1978. If they are ordered to pay damages, they will declare bankruptcy.

Since Teresa Silva's case, the hospital decided to require malpractice insurance.

NORMALLY, ASTHMATICS are operated on the first thing in the morning, to lessen the chance that anxiety will provoke an attack. Teresa Silva had all day to fret and stew. The surgery was not scheduled until the evening.

The scheduling was unusual. Normally only emergency surgery is done outside regular business hours. But Teresa Silva was a doctor's wife, and the surgery was scheduled late so that Dr. Nunzio Mainieri, a plastic surgeon, could be there. He would close the small wound in the abdomen after the surgery.

Teresa Silva was given sedatives at 5 p.m. Aug. 24. They did not soothe her. Willie Brown remembers. He was the orderly who wheeled the patient from Room 615

to the third-floor surgical suite.

"She said she didn't want to have surgery and I said she didn't have to. And she said, 'No, this is what my husband wanted.'"

Capati might have done the anesthesia but was busy with an amputation. The backup anesthesiologist, Dr. Ruben Gurvich, took over.

GURVICH WAS 31 then, 10 years younger than Dr. Silva, but like Silva only a year out of advanced specialty training at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Gurvich went to medical school in Mexico City, Silva in Spain.

Mrs. Silva was brought into the operating room at 6:45 p.m. Gurvich planned his anesthesia to avoid any chance of a dangerous asthmatic attack. At 6:50 p.m., he put her to sleep with an injection of Ketamine. Then he held her tongue down with an instrument called a laryngoscope and eased a clear plastic tube into her trachea.

The endotracheal tube would deliver to her lungs a mixture of oxygen and Halothane, an anesthetic gas that helps prevent asthmatic attacks.

At 6:55 p.m., nurse Audrey Gianiny, petite, prim, a nurse since 1951, put Mrs. Silva's feet into stirrups for the surgical position called lithotomy.

EVENTS WERE progressing rapidly. Perhaps too fast.

"This was slam, bam, thank you ma'am," a plaintiff's expert witness would tell the jury.

Dr. Howard Zauder, chairman of anesthesia at Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, N.Y., rumped, balding, self-confident, testified that the endotracheal tube probably slipped out of the trachea when the uncon-

scious patient was put into the lithotomy position.

According to the plaintiff's theory, the endotracheal tube lodged in the esophagus, just behind the trachea, and delivered its vital mixture of gases to the patient's stomach.

According to the defense theory, the tube was always in the right place. What happened was a severe asthmatic attack, a bronchospasm that choked off the lungs from inside.

Even if it was a bronchospasm, the plaintiff would contend, Gurvich was inept and slow in trying to stop it.

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THE DEFENSE WOULD have to concede that it was a bronchospasm virtually without medical precedent.

Gurvich first noticed trouble around 7:08 p.m. The bellows on the ventilator stuttered. The air-pressure gauge shot clear off the scale. The machine could not get air into the lungs.

Knowing the machines are notoriously sensitive to breakdown, Gurvich disconnected the ventilator and tried to pump in air by squeezing a black bag. Ordinarily, it can be done almost effortlessly with one hand. He had to use both hands. "It was like pushing against a stone."

He jiggled the endotracheal tube to make sure it had not lodged against the wall of the trachea. He passed another tube down the throat to make sure there was no obstruction. Still, air would not go in.

Gurvich did not have much time. He knew that without oxygen, the brain can die in as little as four minutes. Sweat began to pour off his face.

CRUZ WAS AT the other end of the table, crouched on a stool in front of Teresa Silva's vagina.

Gurvich told her he was having trouble. No, she would testify, she alerted him that there was trouble. The blood was dark upon first incision, a sign of low oxygen. Forty seconds later, the blood was black.

She continued to work. Finally Gurvich asked her to stop the surgery. He asked for help. She ran from the room looking for Dr. Silva. "Orlando!" she screamed.

The time was 7:15 p.m.

Cruz did not end the operation at the first sign of trouble. She took an extra minute or two to put in cosmetic sutures to neatly hide the cone-shaped hole in the cervix.

"Clearly inappropriate," an eminent Harvard gynecologist would testify later.

ALSO WRONG, he said, was running out of the room. "She should not have left the patient in critical condition but should have assisted the anesthesiologist," the Harvard man testified.

In fact, said Dr. Emanuel Friedman, author of 200 articles and book chapters in the field of gynecology, "I question whether the surgery was indicated in the first place."

The cervix could have been examined and the biopsy done in a simple office procedure called colposcopy. The cyst on the ovary was so small it probably would have dissolved on its own.

In the lounge, Cruz found Silva talking with Dr. Mainieri and Dr.

Javier Rodriguez, a gynecologist standing by at Silva's request. Mainieri ran with Cruz back to the operating room.

Silva burst in a minute later.

"Oh my God, is she gone?" Silva shouted.

Mainieri was pumping at the chest, giving cardiac massage. Gurvich was squeezing desperately on the bag. Capati stood behind him, whispering advice.

SILVA RIPPED the stethoscope out of Gurvich's ears and listened to his wife's chest. He could hear no breath. He commanded the cardiac massage to stop while he did this. It was unnecessary and may have

helped kill her, other doctors would say later.

About 7:15, Gurvich removed the endotracheal tube and put a mask over the patient's face, trying for a minute or two to pump in air that way. It didn't work, and he put the tube in again. For at least another minute, the lungs resisted.

A major issue would arise out of when Teresa Silva's stomach became swollen with air. Silva said it happened before the tube was first removed because the tube was in her esophagus.

Gurvich said it happened after the tube was removed when he tried the mask. Because the lungs would not accept the air, the stomach filled instead.

SOME WITNESSES would recall a slightly swollen abdomen. Others would compare it to a woman six-to-eight-months pregnant.

At about 7:18, nurse Audrey Gianniny, noticing the patient's blue feet, mashed a red button on the

white wall of the operating room. That signaled Code Blue. From all over the hospital, doctors, security guards, nurses raced to Operating Room 10.

Of the 18 or more people who crowded around Teresa Silva, no one would remember the same sequence of events. Lawyers spent months taking sworn statements from 40 people in all, and still at the trial the events would be a hopeless muddle.

The heart stopped at 7:21. That was a sign that brain damage already had occurred.

Finally, the bronchospasm eased, Gurvich remembers. The heart quickly recovered and beat normally. It was around 7:30.

DR. RAUL LOPEZ, a neurologist, examined Teresa Silva a few hours after surgery. He moved her head from side to side. He injected ice water into the ears. The eyes should have responded to both maneuvers by moving from side to side. They did not move. She was severely brain-damaged. Two days later, the brain was dead.

Silva would not let the respirator be shut off. He performed rites of the Cuban voodoo cult Santeria. He threatened to kill people.

The hospital staff, frightened by Silva and demoralized by caring for what they believed was a dead woman, tried to have Teresa Silva removed as a trespasser.

Finally, 8½ months later, Teresa's heart stopped. It was Mother's Day, 1979. She and Orlando had been married in Havana 20 years before on Valentine's Day.

The hospital bill for her care: \$442,537.50.

THE TRIAL BEGAN July 21. Jury selection lasted two days. One woman was rejected because she worked in a building with many doctor tenants. Another because she'd had successful surgery at Cedars.

J.B. Spence, Silva's lawyer, was pleased. He had six women, a definite plus for the plaintiff's side: a laundromat supervisor, a court records clerk, a phone operator, a homemaker, a utility customer service representative, a cashier. None has a college degree.

"I don't want six professors on a jury," Spence says. "I want a jury that rules with their hearts."

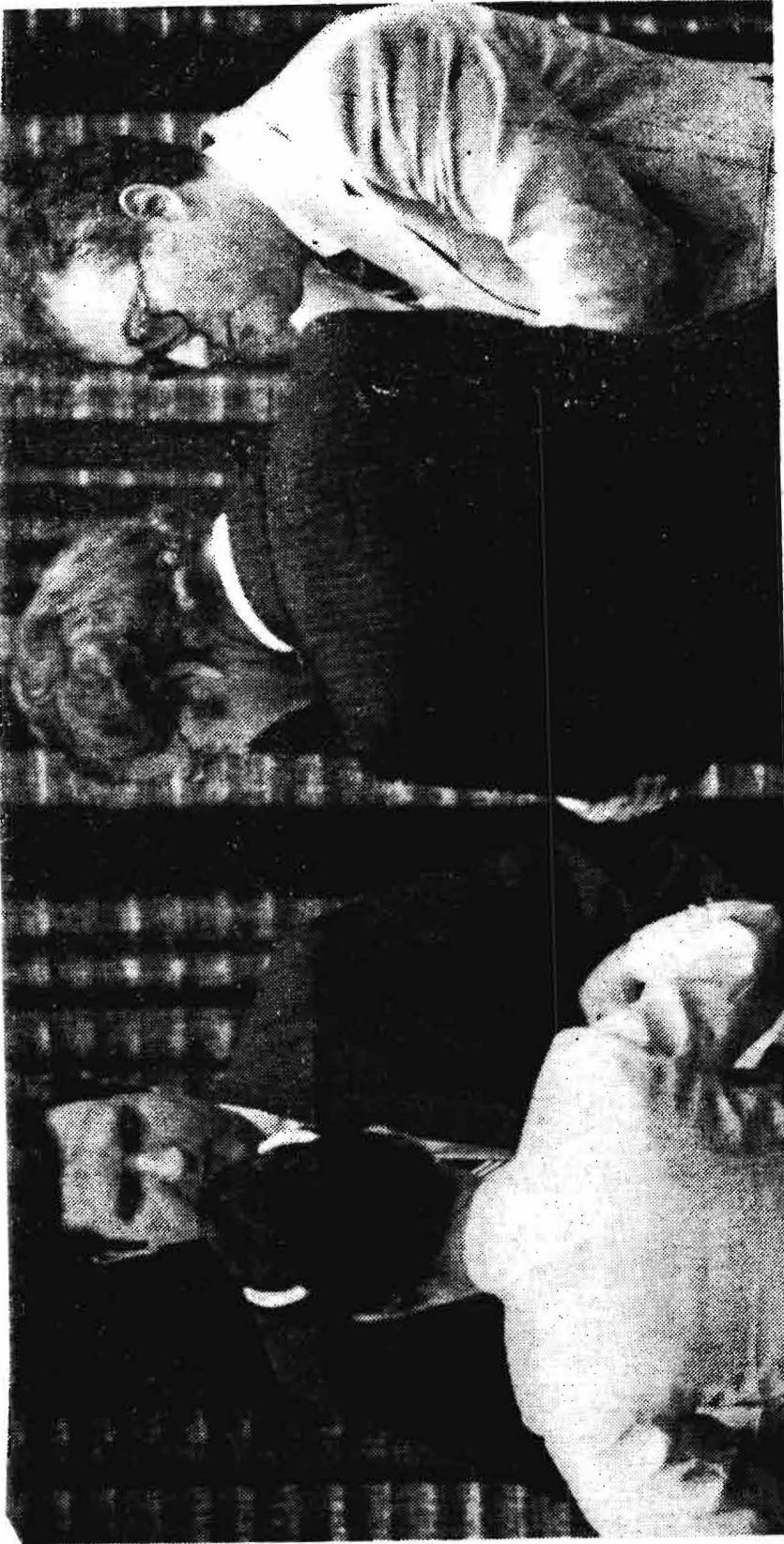
Others were dismayed at the jury.



J.B. Spence
... crafty lawyer

*Mr. H. R. A.
10 Aug 80*

(Handwritten initials)



— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Mrs. Her (F) 10 Aug 80 20A

One Issue Was Who Anesthesiologist Dr. Myriam Capati Represented in a White Coat: Hospital or Herself ... at far right is anesthesiologist Dr. Ruben Gurvich with attorneys

Dr. Capati, a soft-spoken Filipino testified twice. During Capati's testimony, juror Sharon Thompson cashier, seemed asleep. Darlene Minks, homemaker, had glazed eyes and a fixed, cryptic smile on her face. The others seemed puzzled bored.

Outside the courtroom, Capati "Do you see the faces of the jury? Do you think they understand what's going on?"

SPENCE IS 58, a veteran of trial wars, an elbow-squeezing southern gentleman with a booming, theatrical voice that can turn from sugar to acid in a flash.

Trying the case with Spence was Stuart Grossman, 33, bearded, brilliant and well aware of it.

The styles in the courtroom ranged the full lawyerly spectrum: Grossman savage, sarcastic; on the other side, John Thompson, Grossman's former law school classmate, mincing, delicate; John Thornton wandering, affable; Arno Kutner collegiate, earnest; Frank Sevier patrician, erudite; Victor Womack, intense, laconic.

The defense lawyers had their meters running at \$100 to \$125 an hour for trial time and preparation. Attorney fees for the defendants will mount well into six figures.

All for doing a surgical case free because it was a doctor's wife.

"We're quite bitter about that," says co-defendant Dr. Leonard Steiner, head of the anesthesia group at Cedars.

THE PLAINTIFF lawyers spent \$60,000 paying for expert witnesses, exhibits, research assistants, court reporters to transcribe depositions. They stood to collect 40 per cent of the jury's judgment, plus expenses, or nothing.

Not long ago, it was difficult to get doctors to testify against one another. Now, many are eager they advertise in bar journals. The going rate: \$150 to \$300 an hour to review medical records, up to \$1,500 a day to testify. Witness fees of \$5,000 are common in cases like this.

The judge was Thomas Testa. In the last poll of Dade lawyers, he was rated third-worst among 120 judges on the federal and state benches.

The plaintiff's first witness was Dr. Cruz, the surgeon and co-defendant.

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Cruz told of Dr. Gurvich's appeal to her, in her lawyer's presence, before the trial: "I'm in trouble. I need your help. I have a flexible memory."

SILVA HAD NOT wanted to sue her. She delivered two of his children. He called her before the trial to apologize and kissed her outside the courtroom.

Spence and Grossman insisted that she be a co-defendant for two reasons: first, the strong testimony of her own negligence, and second, the circle of blame that she helped create among the defendants.

Cruz's lawyer, Thornton, sided with the plaintiff theory in the case: The tube was in the wrong place, and Teresa Silva had suffered irreversible brain damage before even the first incision.

Gurvich said the trouble was only starting when Cruz ran out of the room. He blamed her, Silva and fate for the patient's failure to respond to any of the drugs he desperately injected to combat bronchospasm.

The hospital sided with Gurvich.

THE EXPERTS did not appear until the second week. Judge Testa limited each side to two anesthesi-

ologists. The plaintiffs chose Zauder, the university doctor from New York, and Dr. William Forthman, former chief of anesthesia at Cedars, now semiretired in Cooper Beach. "You try to get one from Mount Olympus and one from the trenches," Grossman says.

Defense lawyers Kutner and Thompson chose two academic doctors: Dr. David Cullen, associate professor at Harvard and chief of the surgical intensive care unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. Jerome Modell, chief of anesthesia at the University of Florida College of Medicine.

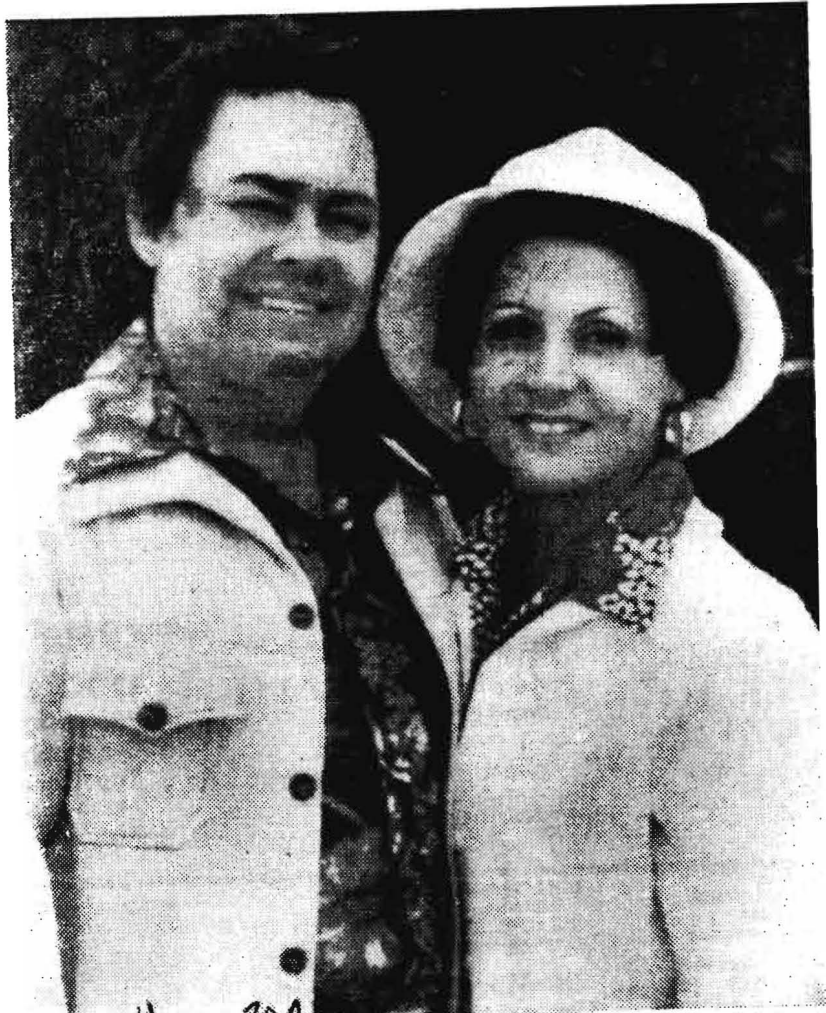
Zauder performed smoothly — too smoothly, some thought. Forthman's testimony was, opposing lawyer Kutner concluded, "a joke."

Thompson laid a trap for Forthman by getting him to agree that it is a good idea that witnesses have no ties with either party in a case.

Thompson promptly squeezed out an admission: Forthman and lawyer J.B. Spence once had jointly owned a sailboat named Seahawk.

BUT THE DEFENSE expert witnesses squirmed even more under Grossman's withering cross-examinations.

"Do you know me?" he abruptly opened the questioning of Cullen, a mild boyish man in smoked glasses. "No?" he continued. "Well, I think I know you. Are you the same David J. Cullen who wrote an article in 1975 that described auscultation



*Mia Her 20A
10 Aug 80*

Dr. Orlando Silva and wife, Teresa

... married 20 years, reared 4 children

with the stethoscope as 'notoriously inaccurate' for determining whether the endotracheal tube is properly intubated?"

Cullen was flustered, and even though there was no real conflict between his testimony and the articles that Grossman had read one night before, the appearance of a conflict was created.

Grossman got Cullen to make a number of points for the plaintiff's case: Cullen would have taken longer to induce anesthesia, would have removed the tube much sooner when trouble developed, had never seen a case of bronchospasm this severe with Halothane.

MODELL WOULD have to admit as well that he had never seen a bronchospasm death with Halothane.

The jury perked up more, though, when Grossman brought out that in Modell's research on reviving people, he had drowned a number of dogs.

Other lawyers were convinced the trial was over almost when it started.

After the second week, Sevier told his colleagues as they packed suitcases to go home:

"The jury decided it after the first two days. All the rest has been trappings."

Spence: "I call it the waltz."

Thornton: "It's just a goddamned slow waltz."

The trial's high point came on Monday of the third week. Spence called Silva and his four children.

ORLANDO JR. (Landy), who missed a year of pre-medical studies at the University of Miami as he spent days pleading over his moth-

Soft



Dr. Raquel Cruz
... operated on Teresa

er's inert body.

Teryliz, who locked herself in her room for three days before coming to the courthouse: (sobbing) "She was the best friend I ever had."

Carlos: "She was a very good lady and I miss her a lot. As time goes on I miss her even more."

Jorge, the youngest: "The best mother there ever was."

Dr. Cruz wept quietly as the children testified. Juror Barbara Wynns dabbed at her eyes with a yellow Kleenex.

The plaintiff rested. Jurors went

home early that day. Lawyers stayed to argue whether parts of the plaintiff's case could be thrown out for lack of proof without putting on a defense.

Judge Testa already had warned the lawyers twice: "You are about to lose this jury if you haven't already. The human mind can only absorb so much."

TESTA THREW OUT several charges, including whether the hospital was liable for Capati's failure to get an "informed consent." He stunned the lawyers by granting dismissal of the charge that the surgery was not needed in the first place. Even Sevier, the hospital lawyer, stood up to argue that the charge should be left in.

Testa also hinted strongly that he was leaning toward instructing the jury not to hold the hospital responsible for the anesthesiologists' behavior.

Such a ruling would assure that any victory against the anesthesiologists would be empty of dollars.

After the judge left the room, Spence said: "It was pathetic. The judge doesn't understand the case or the law. He's devastated both sides. He's made so many errors; he's assured that whoever wins, there will be a new trial."

Defense lawyers agreed.

After a sleepless night, Spence argued forcefully that the jury should consider the issue of whether Gurvich was an agent for the hospital.

"**RESPECTFULLY**, judge," he pleaded.

The judge vacillated. Finally he agreed with Spence.

Whether Gurvich was the hospital's agent now was the jury's problem. Sighs of boredom and exasperation from the jury box punctuated the procession of numbing detail: how Cedars is organized, who gets free offices, how patients are billed, parking, uniforms, advertising brochures.

The tedium was relieved for the jury only by the frequent fireworks between the counsel tables.

Spence to Thompson: "You don't bother me a bit, sonny boy. Just whistle your song."

Sevier to plaintiff's witness: "Mr. Hooper, I object to your winking at the counsel table."

Closing arguments were reached on Friday, the trial's 15th day.

SPENCE SAID not a word against defendant Cruz. He branded Gurvich incompetent and mentioned his "flexible memory" eight times. In a voice quivering with emotion, he described the "special torture" Silva and his children had been through the last two years, and he asked the jury to award each of Teresa Silva's five survivors \$2.5 million.

The jury had to consider whether the hospital, the surgeon, the anesthesiologist and Silva himself contributed to Teresa Silva's death. They deliberated 3½ hours.

Surgeon Raquel Cruz: not liable. Orlando Silva: not liable. Cedars of Lebanon Hospital Corp.: 10 per cent liable. Anesthesiologist Ruben Gurvich: 90 per cent liable.

The jury decided that the hospital was responsible for Gurvich's negligence.

It awarded \$250,000 to Silva and \$25,000 to each of the children for suffering in the past two years.

FOR FUTURE DAMAGES, they awarded Silva \$15,000, Orlando Jr. \$500, Teryliz \$650 and Carlos and Jorge each \$1,000.

The jury didn't mean it. The amount seemed insultingly low to the Silvas. And on the courthouse steps, four of the jurors said the judge had confused them.

During their deliberations, the jurors asked if they could talk to the judge about the payments, but the bailiff refused, they said outside.

Sharon Thompson thought the future damage figure was a sum to be paid each month for the rest of the Silvas' lives. Darlenia Minks, Barbara Wynns and Irene Swan thought the sums were to be paid annually.

They were all wrong. The numbers are one-time payments.

The attorneys will have to go back to court to ask for a new trial on the damages.

Herald Writer *Army Linn* contributed to this article.

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Fashion model's more *Miaffer (Neighbors) p. 8 10 Aug 80* than just a pretty face

By ELIZABETH WILLSON
Herald Staff Writer

A stiff northerly wind skipped whitecaps across the Atlantic Ocean and tossed Delores Leviant's blonde hair as she snuggled with Malinche, her miniature Chihuahua.

Framed by an azure sky, Leviant looked as if she had just stepped from the pages of a fashion magazine.

She did — 20 years ago.

"One day as I was speaking at a luncheon I listened to myself and realized I wanted to do more than just look beautiful and go to beautiful places," Leviant said. "I found there was more to life than being a fashion plate."

The mother of four channeled her energy into social work and fundraising.

Today, Leviant, 42, can be found on the streets of Harlem working with poor blacks, pounding on doors in Little Havana or talking to Cuban refugees at Miami's tent city.

When wintering in the Big Apple, Leviant works as a psychotherapist at the Metropolitan Hospital and assists refugees through the International Rescue Committee.

The International Rescue Committee is a nonsectarian volunteer agency that provides emergency food, shelter, clothing, medicine and resettlement services for refugees forced to leave their homelands to escape political, religious or racial

persecution.

"My organization is international but fund raising here is to alleviate the Cuban refugee stress and community stress," Leviant said.

When summering on Key Biscayne, Leviant works with the Cuban community — but never as intensely as this season.

"What's happening here is Miami is becoming the dumping ground of the Caribbean," Leviant said. "That is compounded by the recession and racial problems."

Miami officials say that some 600 Cuban refugees are living in tent city, built last month under I-95 near the Miami River at SW Fourth Avenue, for exiles who have no relatives or jobs.

Leviant is devoting her summer to relocating those refugees — predominantly men — to other parts of the country where the job market is better.

"They [refugees] are sensational. They are willing to go anywhere — even Alaska," Leviant said. "The situation for them is so desperate here . . . I just go from tent to tent talking to them. They say they will go any place where they will have the dignity to survive by themselves."

To raise the funds, Leviant has garnered the aid of six local art galleries, about 20 artists and numer-

Continued on page 9

news



— CAROL GUZY / Miami Herald Staff

Delores Leviant stands on balcony
... of her Key Biscayne apartment

Refugee Task Needs Firm Hand

Mia (F) ZE CO 10 Aug 80
IT'S HARDLY surprising that all nine members of the Federal refugee task force in Miami are quitting the chaotic program. Capable people who are dedicated to doing a good job don't enjoy being used as window dressing to camouflage serious problems that are being ignored.

So it was that Paul Bell, director of the group, decided to quit "hitting my head against a stone wall." Bilingual and widely experienced in the Caribbean, Mr. Bell realized that tens of thousands of penniless, homeless refugees could not be assimilated without dramatic, long-range Federal help. Instead of that help he found a makeshift tent city and other cosmetic steps designed not to solve the problem but to keep it out of the headlines until after the election.

Mr. Bell and his team are leaving, but the problem of coping with Cuban and Haitian refugees has barely begun. Approximately 20,000 Cubans remain in Federal camps that are soon to be consolidated into one at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Meanwhile, hasty early placements of refugees with distant relatives or friends continue to break down, casting previously placed refugees back onto public agencies and private charities. The tent city under a Miami expressway, keeps growing. And about 200 Cubans per day are still arriving at Key West.

Haitians, who have been largely overshadowed by the influx of about 117,000 Cubans on the sealift, arrive in South Florida every week. Local welfare officials report that the Haitians, though they are not joining the welfare rolls, also contribute to the stress on community services.

Federal officials — from Victor Palmieri, ambassador-at-large for refugee affairs, to President Carter himself — have failed utterly to grasp the consequences of the Administration's bungling approach to refugees. They have no program. They have only a political strategy: Keep things quiet until after November.

That's not good enough. Their own Federal staff members in Miami realized that truth and quit rather than partici-

pate in a sham. Local officials ought to be at least as determined as the Federal employes. The Government must be forced to face its responsibilities to the Haitian and Cuban refugees in Miami and to the generous local population that has exhausted itself in trying to care for them.

Refugees *Mia (F) ZE CO 10 Aug 80* find help *(Neighbors) Col 1* in volunteer

10 Aug 80
Continued from page 8

ous volunteers. Together they will sponsor a week-long art exhibition and auction beginning Monday.

The exhibition and sale is scheduled from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday-Aug. 16 at the Bacardi Gallery, 2100 Biscayne Blvd.

Events include: an invitational opening reception, 5:30 to 7 p.m. Monday at Bacardi Gallery; an auction preview party open to the public from 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday at Bacardi Gallery; an artwork auction from 7 to 9 p.m. Tuesday at Bacardi Skyline Room; an exhibition and sale of remaining artwork through Saturday at the gallery.

Leviant said that this is the first time she has worked with the public to raise funds. She usually concentrates on large corporations.

"Seeing the despair of the kids, many who have been separated from parents on boats from Mariel [Harbor], is just pathetic," she said. "We need funds . . . What I'm trying to do is like a drop in the bucket without federal funds, too."

More than 150 works of art, representing a wide range of mediums, will be available at the sale and auction.

Art work includes oils by Cuban-born Emilio Sanchez and Columbia's David Nanzur; abstraction pieces of the late '50s by Enrique Riveron and Carmen Herrera; graphics by American artist Don Eddy, Hernandez Cruz of Puerto Rico and Mexican muralist David Sequeiros and many others.

"The response of the artists and galleries has been amazing," Leviant said. "The [art] work they are donating is not the worst — it's the best."

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Why^{col 3} Cuban Refugees Rioted — Again

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — The tinder was all in place.

Inside barracks the color of chalk or outside, under the hot sun, impatient Cubans waited. Many of the refugees believed that the federal government was too slow in releasing them.

Many also were nervous after some 80 days of living in unfamiliar confinement with a sprinkling of ex-cons and homosexuals. Robberies and stabbings had been common.

Uniformed guards, most of whom who could not speak Spanish, patrolled the barracks. Nearby, harried bureaucrats with ears pressed to telephones and mouths pressed to Cokes, worked in steamy offices trying — with difficulty — to resettle the Cubans.

The result of all this was riots at Fort Indiantown Gap last week, sparked perhaps by abuse of refugees on the part of federal police, perhaps by hotheads among the refugees, perhaps by boredom.

But the same elements also were in place when riots broke out at Fort Chaffee, Ark., in early June and at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., in May.

COMPLAINTS brought to light after each riot also were similar: impatience to be released, fear of hooligans, and misunderstanding about why their resettlement had been delayed.

The solution to these problems will be the key to peace not only at the one camp not yet convulsed by rock-throwing disturbances — Fort McCoy, Wis. — but also at Fort Chaffee, where up to 10,000 refugees will be "consolidated" this fall as the other refugee camps are phased out.

The riots have been violently alike: refugees throw rocks at po-

lice and at each other; the government responds by bringing in hundreds more guards; news of the riot feeds an anti-Cuban backlash.

Federal officials publicly promote theories that "ringleaders" and "agitators" caused the riots at Indiantown Gap, as they had at Eglin and Chaffee.

"Right now, we're trying to identify troublemakers involved in the demonstrations," said Buzz Johnson, camp director for the State Department Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS point to the quickness in resettling more than 100,000 Cuban refugees who came to the United States on the Mariel-Key West sealift as a mark

of success.

But the riot at Indiantown Gap occurred after resettlement had come to a standstill. Last Thursday, for example, only four refugees left the camp for new homes.

Among the rows of dusty barracks at Indiantown Gap, crowds of refugees thrust scraps of papers at reporters, each supposedly containing the names and addresses of sponsors. They wanted to know why they were still confined to the camp.

"The refugees don't understand the system," Johnson said. "Sponsors aren't waiting in line to get them out. Sometimes families say they will sponsor, but then drop out."

Sharon Banson, a Church World Service official at Indiantown Gap, agreed. "People aren't beating down the doors to sponsor the refugees," she said.

Church World Service is among several volunteer agencies trying to find homes and jobs for the refugees.

BUT BANSON and other volunteer agency directors also fault the federal government for failing to

explain the delays to the refugees.

"There's a lack of communication out there," Banson said.

Manuel de la Torre, head of

the International Rescue Committee at the fort, said, "The computer printouts still list refugees as having sponsors, when in fact they don't. Then the refugees can't understand why they're still kept at the camp."

Only once have bilingual security guards been brought to Indiantown Gap to communicate with the refugees. (Two companies of Puerto Rican military policemen served at the base for two weeks.) Johnson said requests to Washington for more bilingual personnel have gone unheeded.

The riot here reportedly began after police from the Federal Protective Service pushed a pregnant woman during a surprise barracks inspection. The FBI is investigating the cause of the disturbance.

WHILE THE refugees await a plane or bus ticket away from Indiantown Gap, they also have to contend with what they term "bad people" at close quarters.

"There's a group of Cubans who have come to do what they want — rob, molest," said refugee Maria Elena Calzadilla, 24. "People make knives to protect themselves. We live in a state of tension."

"They must identify the bad-in-

tioned ones," said Raul Burzon Perez, a middle-age professional guitar player. "You can tell by talking to someone if they deserve even a glass of water or not."

Camp officials downplay the violence within the compound. "That's relative. We have routine, minor problems — fighting, assaults," said Johnson.

State Department security coordinator Gunther Wagner said only three stabbings had been reported at the base since it opened in late May, and no rapes. Later, department officials admitted that perhaps 12 stabbings and rapes had been reported.

The government said it would be difficult to permanently segregate troublemakers from the rest of the camp population. Troublemakers are often detained at the fort's stockade and then returned to the barracks.

"We have to catch them in the act," said Johnson. He said the Cubans, worried about their image in their new land, would like to "take care" of the lawbreakers themselves.

"We had trouble with some refugees who escaped. The Cubans said, 'Why not let us go get them? They won't run away again.' We can't let them do that."



— United Press International

Troops Run for Cover as Cubans Throw Stones
... 300 to 500 refugees took part in disturbance

U.S. Official Suggests *Miami Her (F) call 29A 10 Aug 80* Immigration Meeting With Latin Countries

By **RONNIE LOVLER**
 States News Service

NEW YORK — An international conference on immigration should be held within the next year between the United States and those Latin American countries whose nationals migrate to America in large numbers, the Carter Administration's top immigration official said Saturday.

Matt Garcia, designated by President Carter to be commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), said, "I feel that if there is going to be any kind of U.S. immigration policy, there must be a conference that involves all the people who have interest in the migration of people from Latin America and the Caribbean."

Garcia, a longtime Texas civil rights lawyer, made his call at the opening session of a two-day Hispanic-American Democrats conference being held here before the start of the Democratic National Convention.

HE SAID HE would give such a conference top priority once he takes over the reins of INS. "Hopefully, it could be held sometime after the first of this year," he said.

The Senate is scheduled to hold confirmation hearings for Garcia later this month.

Garcia said it was essential that representatives of the governments of all the affected countries participate in the proposed meeting.

Immigration "is not something that can be decided by the U.S. alone. It cannot be a unilateral decision," he said.

Garcia said his first month in the top INS post would be directed toward improving morale among INS workers. Immigration officers are stymied because they often don't know what is expected of them, he said. "And the worst thing is for an immigrant to be met by an unhappy employe because he is the recipient of this unhappiness."

GARCIA CITED recent situations involving Cuban and Haitian immigrants as examples of current problems within the INS.

The exodus of 117,000 Cubans to South Florida in the boatlift from Mariel this year should have been anticipated by the federal government, he said, and funds should have been made available to deal with the influx.

"Someone should have thought of the possibility of this situation and prepared for it, because when you extend your arms there should be more than lip service behind it," he said.

In regard to the Haitians, Garcia said a recent federal court ruling that found INS had systematically violated the civil rights of about 500 Haitians was a disgrace to the agency. District Judge James Lawrence King of Miami has ordered INS to reprocess the cases of all the Haitians covered in the class-action suit.

"YOU CAN'T shut your eyes to

the fact that the U.S. Constitution guarantees certain rights to everyone just because they were in this country," Garcia said.

As commissioner, Garcia said he would insist that INS officers respect the civil rights of all aliens they are processing, including those who enter the country illegally. "They must treat people apprehended with dignity and recognize their rights. I will not tolerate any incident that causes death, serious bodily injury or violates the rights of anyone," he said.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, who was attending the conference, said Garcia's call for a multilateral immigration conference "makes a lot of sense. It's the only sensible approach."

Ferre called immigration reform and the political status of Puerto Rico the two most important issues facing Hispanics in the next decade. Ferre favors statehood for Puerto Rico.

Newcomers Try English At M-DCC

10 Aug 80
By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

"How are you today?" the teacher asks Lazaro Garcia, 20, sitting in the first row and holding a cigaret nervously.

"Friday," answers Lazaro. His classmates snicker. Lazaro looks confused.

The teacher repeats his question and looks sternly at Tamara Hernandez, 18, who glances down at her well-manicured fingernails and hesitates.

Then in precise, clipped English Tamara answers: "I am very fine, thank you."

"Very good," says teacher Walter Stanley, 35, who, without pausing, rushes into a series of rigorous questions.

What is your name? What is your address? What is your phone number.

THE NINE students — Cuban refugee products of the Mariel boatlift — squirm in their metal folding chairs.

"Teacher, no puedo [Teacher, I can't]," some cry out in exasperation.

But Stanley, his forehead perspiring, keeps at it. "English, English," he yells if the students respond in Spanish.

Survival English is the name of the game. That's what the refugees have been learning for the past six weeks in a sultry open-air warehouse behind the Little Havana Activities Center, at 819 SW 12th Ave.

Since the boatlift began in May, Miami Dade Community College has offered 80 English courses at area community centers, churches, and even at a Miami Beach hotel, said Zoila de Zayas, chairman of the college's Continuing Education Department.

THE CLASSES have attracted some 2,000 refugees to the three-week courses.

The refugees are there to learn English. They have quickly realized that to survive in America, English is a necessity.

"The students are very enthusiastic," said Stanley, who has taught at M-DCC and Dade County public schools for seven years. "They will continue to ask a question until I

answer their question to their satisfaction."

Stanley also asks lots of questions. And he frequently has a student repeat a letter, a word or a phrase until the pronunciation is correct.

"Vowels," he says. "Bowels," the students repeat. "No, vowels," Stanley bellows. "Vowels," the students say.

"Excelente," says Stanley who does not speak much Spanish.

Alexis Martinez, 23, raises his hand. He has to go home.

"Have a nice weekend," says Stanley and waits for Alexis to respond.

Alexis stands by the doorway perplexed. "Have a nice weekend," the student says.

"No, have a good weekend" Stanley says, then pointing to Alexis, adds "you too."

"Have a good weekend," Stanley said.

"You too," Alexis said.
They both smiled.

Fascell Opposes Offer by Mexico to Resolve

Sunday, August 10, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

15-C

U.S.-Cuba Differences

From Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.) has urged Secretary of State Edmund Muskie to ignore "at this time" any effort by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to resolve differences between the United States and Cuba.

"The recent visit of Mexican President Lopez Portillo to Cuba brought some disturbing thoughts and comments to light," Fascell told Muskie in a letter released Friday by the congressman's office.

Fascell said in the joint statement issued by Castro and Lopez Portillo, "Mexico states that it was in full support of Cuba's two principal demands against the United States: (1) to end the economic blockade; (2) the return of Guantanamo."

The congressman said "If that announcement is accurate, the only possibility of change or compromise would be on the U.S. principal demands.

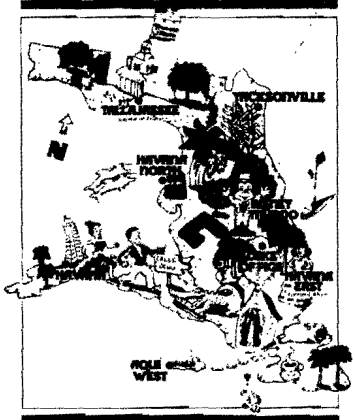
"That kind of negotiating posture sounds very familiar, but it is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of our country," Fascell said.

Letters

Mia Her (Tropic)
#6 10 Aug 80

THE CUBANS IN MY LIFE

A By JOHN DORSCHNER
What a boy from Illinois learned from Castro, people who drive with their horns, the coffee shops on Calle Ocho and one callipygian beauty



The Cubans In Our Lives

I want to congratulate John Dorschner for his June 22 article, "The Cubans In My Life."

It is very refreshing to find an American with an international mind, who has learned not to hate but to understand human nature and be impartial in the judgment of our immigration.

**Belen Lavaniegos
Miami**

I have the fortune/misfortune (depending on who's reading this) to be all of the following: A Jewish English-woman married to a Cuban Catholic; bilingual, because I choose to be, with a business partnership with a Black man. I am proud to count among my numerous friends — Cubans, Americans, Haitians, South Americans, Arabs and anyone from anywhere just because they are my friends and I love them. I also love John Dorschner and his wonderful article. Maybe we both have the fortune/misfortune to be lovers of life, pro-people, and above all, dreamers of harmony and understanding.

**Olga Singer Hernandez
Miami**

Took me 50 years to write a letter to the editor, and only wish my name was affixed to John Dorschner's article. Should be assigned reading

**Edith Fish
Margate**

As a Cuban American I wish to thank John Dorschner for his wonderful article. His effort in trying to understand us has been amazing and unique. Pitifully most of

the people, including the press, do not have time or desire to try to find out how much good we could achieve working together in this crazy world we live in.

**A. Cardenas
Miami**

Like Mr. Dorschner, I have many times tried to understand the rift between Cubans and Americans (we have some friends who even forget my nationality and speak hatefully against Cubans in my presence, which really hurt my feelings), but I also sometimes find myself in heated arguments siding with one side or the other, depending on the occasion or the individual's feelings. As you are probably aware, Cubans do criticize Americans, too.

I do believe years from now this hatred will diminish as Cubans get more integrated in the American way of life.

**Aida Scott
Coconut Grove**

Conference slated on refugees

A conference on the migration of refugees from the Caribbean and how it might affect South Florida is scheduled to be held at Florida International University Aug. 28.

It is free and open to the public.

Speakers include: Richard Sinkin of the University of Texas, who will speak on the part international migration plays between nations; Robert Bach of the Brookings Institute, who will address "Pre-Mariel Cuban Refugees and the Mariel Group: A Comparative View;" Dawn Marshall of the University of the West Indies' Institute of Social and Economic Research, who will

talk about the history and contemporary trends of West Indian Migration; and James Allman of Columbia University's Center for Population and Family Health, who will discuss the changing trends in Haitian migration patterns.

The conference will be chaired by Anthony Maingot, chairman of FIU's anthropology and sociology department and Antonio Jorge, professor of international relations at FIU.

It will be held on the Tamiami Campus at SW Eighth Street and SW 107 Avenue.

Mia Her (F) Neighbors p. 11 10 Aug 80

FIU Business School

Mia Her (F) coll 1F 10 aug 80

Truly International

By JAMES RUSSELL
Herald Financial Editor

Dr. Leonardo Rodriguez is in Panama this weekend, lecturing at a university business school there.

Dr. Robert Thomas is going to Curacao soon on a short-term teaching and lecture assignment at a university in the Netherlands Antilles.

Dr. Jan Luytjes is just back from Holland, his native country, where he recruited a couple of dozen students for business studies in Miami.

At Florida International University, where all three men are active adminis-

Those are brave words for a man who just stepped into a hot spot vacated by a dean whose departure was hastened by faculty fire. Rodriguez' outward determination, confidence and optimism tend to belie the woes that have been visited on the FIU school in recent months.

Four faculty members (out of a total of about 60) have left, mostly for higher-paying jobs elsewhere. The controversy that preceded the departure of Rodriguez' predecessor, Dean Paul Loomba, was widely reported and the memory lingers.

BUT THE BUSINESS school, with its 2,000 or so students, appears to be very

much in business. It's as though the air was cleared by Loomba's exit. He had been brought in with much fanfare and had given assurances throughout the community that FIU was going to achieve true international stature as a center of learning and counseling in business and finance.

Rodriguez says this objective has not changed. If anything, some of the faculty members say, it has been strengthened.



Rene Higonnet
... heads banking school

trators and professors, they point with pride to these foreign trips. The travel is right in keeping with what the FIU School of Business and Organizational Sciences is trying to accomplish.

"MIAMI HAS become a major international business center and we intend to be a part of it and to assist the development here in any way we can," says Rodriguez, a 42-year-old Cuban-born educator who recently won a two-year interim appointment as dean of the business school.

"Our influence has spread throughout the Caribbean area and now we are also looking to Europe."

(11/3)



Matter (F) of 1 IF
Dr. Leonardo Rodriguez Heads FIU Business School
10 Aug 80 ... his predecessor lost confidence of faculty
— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

A faculty revolt against some of Loomba's policies, practices and demeanor led to a confidence vote that went against the dean and persuaded him to return to Baruch College in New York.

Loomba was a native of India, which in itself, added to the international flavor of the school. But Rodriguez was born in Cuba and has lectured in Latin American countries.

THE LATIN connection, which already was evident, was thus enhanced. About the same time, Dr. Gregory Wolfe, FIU's president, landed French-born economist-educator Rene P. Higonnet to head a proposed school of international banking and finance at the university.

Educated in France and at Harvard, Higonnet has taught economics at the University of Paris, the University of Nice, the University of Geneva, the International University of Luxembourg and Boston College. For two years, he was an economist with the International Monetary Fund in Washington and the European Economic Community in Brussels.

Higonnet arrived in Miami late last month on a short house-hunting trip and for a brief social introduction to a few of the city's international financial personalities. He and his wife, Martine, a professor of English literature, returned to France to wind up their affairs and will be back in the fall.

The new FIU school of international banking and finance will be responsible to Dr. Wolfe but Rodriguez said Higonnet will work closely with the business school to achieve common objectives.

"OUR INTERNATIONAL activities are expanding," Rodriguez said. "Jan (Luytjes) has lined up a large group of students from the Netherlands. Some of our faculty recently consulted here with a group of businessmen from Taiwan. And many of our faculty members lecture regularly at universities in the Caribbean and Latin America."

But the end of the Loomba affair did not relieve FIU's business school of all its critical problems. The faculty salary matter remains and it is perhaps Rodriguez' foremost concern.

FIU's full professors earn about \$30,000 a year. Associate professors receive about \$23,000 and assistant professors \$20,500.

"That's 15 to 20 per cent below com-

Turn to Page 9F Col. 1

20/3

FIU Business School Aims Influence At Community, Caribbean, Europe

M. L. Hen (F) 10 Aug 80 9F

FROM PAGE 1F

parable pay at other universities," one professor says.

ONE KEY professor will be leaving shortly on a year's leave of absence to teach at the prestigious Wharton School of Business and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania and the chances of his returning to FIU are considered slim.

"Wharton will pay him a lot more than we can," Rodriguez says.

Another problem is the fact that FIU is still a two-year university. Most of its students come from junior colleges.

Moves are afoot to make the university a four-year institution, however.

Rodriguez, who has taught at Florida International University and Florida State University, is a product of Miami's bilingual culture. He came to the U.S. in 1960 in the aftermath of the Castro revolution in Cuba and became a U.S. citizen.

HIS TIES to the U.S. go back to the time when he was 13 years old and his father was a Crosley appliance distributor in Cuba.

"Our family was friendly with a Crosley engineer in Cincinnati," he recalls. "The engineer had a son

'Miami has become a major international business center and we intend to be a part of it and to assist the development here in any way we can.'

— Dr. Leonardo Rodriguez,
FIU Business School dean

about my age and the two families decided it would be good for the two boys to change places for a few weeks each summer."

Rodriguez went to Cincinnati to live with the American family. His American friend went to Havana. It was the beginning of Rodriguez' mastery of the English language.

Now a widower with two sons,

aged 12 and 15, Rodriguez is considered an authority on Cuban-owned businesses in Miami. Last fall, he was a principal organizer of national symposium on Hispanic business in the U.S. — which was held at FIU under sponsorship of the university and the U.S. Commerce Department.

RODRIGUEZ IS a University of

Miami graduate. He holds bachelors and masters degrees from UM and a doctorate in business administration from Florida State University.

One project that was started under the Loomba administration and is still alive and well is a plan for an econometric model of Southeast Florida to help business and government assess current and future conditions.

Ironically, the expanding international trade that is becoming so important to FIU's business school promises to complicate the compilation and interpretation of the area's economic data.

"We can assemble great amounts of information about the local economy," Rodriguez says. "But how can we obtain similar data from the many foreign countries whose policies and economic conditions are so vital to us here?"

1283

Search Held *Mia Her (F) cop* At Refugee *5A* Trouble Site *11 Aug 80*

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — (UPI) — More than 700 federal and military police officers combed troubled Area 5 of Fort Indiantown Gap Sunday, searching for home-made weapons and the leaders of last week's uprising at the Cuban refugee center.

Doreen Christian, Army spokeswoman, said the search started at 6 a.m. She had no report on the results of the shakedown.

As many as 500 refugees, most of whom had been at the resettlement camp since mid-May, took part in disturbances last Tuesday.

Nineteen military troops and 56 Cubans were injured as refugees threw rocks, bottles and garbage cans, smashed windows, looted buildings and ransacked mess halls.

About 1,250 refugees are housed in Area 5, focus of Tuesday's disturbance and Sunday's search.

Christian said 205 military police officers, about 400 paratroopers from the 82nd Airborne Division, 85 Federal Protection Service officers and five U.S. marshals conducted the search.

She said authorities were assisted by members of the Cuban Security Force, established after the disturbance by refugees angered by their countrymen's actions.

The purpose of the search was to "recover homemade weapons and lost property and to apprehend a number of principal participants in last Tuesday's demonstrations," said Christian.

State sugar cane growers fear Cubans won't be able to cut it

Associated Press

CLEWISTON — Some 150 Cuban refugees, eager for work since coming to Florida in the "freedom flotilla," will arrive here from Miami this week.

They're coming to cut sugar cane in the hot August sun — but producers will give them a cool reception.

For nearly four decades, growers around Lake Okeechobee have imported skilled Caribbean cutters, primarily from Jamaica, to do the grueling work. There weren't enough domestic workers willing or able to do the work.

But this year the U.S. Labor Department said imported labor wouldn't be allowed, citing the giant influx this year of refugees from Cuba and Haiti, both cane-growing countries.

The majority of the Cuban and Haitian refugees who entered the United States this year are unemployed, federal officials say.

So sugar cane growers began interviewing applicants and lined up 150 Cubans and 135 other workers, including many Haitians.

Sugar industry officials say privately they're worried for several reasons:

✓ The Cuban refugees, although experienced, might not be as skilled or willing to work as the West Indies natives employed in the past.

✓ Officials worry that by next year the refugees might have other jobs, or not enough will be willing to

do the work, which pays a minimum \$4.09 an hour plus housing — and that they will have problems when they negotiate to bring the West Indies labor back.

"We are concerned, but we don't have any control over it," said Les Dean, a labor division representative for the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association.

"We do know that we've had a program that has been working successfully for 37 years," he said of the West Indies workers.

Florida cane producers said they had already negotiated this year with the West Indies worker groups and they're hoping they can fall back on them if the refugees are unable or unwilling to do the work.

The producers feel that even though the Cubans have cane-cutting experience, it was under easier conditions than they'll face here.

Red Simon, a state labor service supervisor in Fort Myers, said many of the Cubans had other jobs in Cuba but periodically spent weekends cutting cane under a government program.

"They didn't reject anybody," Simon said of recruitment. "It was the option of the applicant. They all claim to have cut cane. You sure can't tell it by looking at them.

"Of course, when they see one of those cane-break rattlesnakes out there, they may change their minds," Simon said. "If you have any money to bet, bet they will bring in some Jamaicans."

Charity seeks funds to aid Cubans

Mia News (F4) 11 Aug 80
Associated Press *col 1 10A*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Finding room in American society for Cuban refugees who came here without sponsors is becoming more expensive, forcing one of the main refugee relief groups to plead for federal funds to continue its effort.

The U.S. Catholic Conference, almost without cash to continue settlement efforts, is scheduled to resume negotiations today with U.S. State Department officials for a grant of \$5 million to \$8 million.

The agency, under auspices of the nation's Roman Catholic bishops, is trying to set up a program to take over sponsorship of about 18,000 refugees who don't have family or friends in this country, said Dave Lewis, director of USCC efforts at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

"We're operating on a basis of handling our own costs right now, with the hope of reimbursement. What it has boiled down to is that we've almost run out (of money).

We do have a cash-flow problem," Lewis said.

The USCC official said he did not know how much the agency has spent at Fort Chaffee and other relocation centers set up to handle the influx of Cubans who have arrived since mid-April.

Since the first Cuban refugees arrived at Fort Chaffee in early May, about 14,000 have been processed and matched with sponsors.

"The first part of the problem was family resettlement. That part of the project has been essentially

completed," Lewis said.

"We're turning now to the more sophisticated arrangement of creating sponsors, homes and jobs, and so forth. So the cost factor is going to increase," Lewis said.

In the USCC proposal, first priority would be to transfer refugees to "halfway houses" around the nation, to reduce the population at the sometimes-tense relocation camps in Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Florida and Wisconsin. Remaining refugees would be sent to Fort Chaffee.

Soap bar got hijacker his ride — to arrest

Mia News (FA) coll 1A

RICK THAMES
Miami News Reporter

11 Aug 80

A name on a passenger list — M. Soto — is the only clue to the identity of a man who hijacked an Air Florida jet with 34 people aboard and forced it to fly to Cuba, the FBI says.

"Soto" accomplished the hijack yesterday with a bar of soap, a phony fuse and a cigaret lighter, whipping out the contraption and threatening to blow up the jetliner if it didn't fly to Cuba.

In such cases, hijackers generally get their way — provided the pilot isn't absolutely certain the bomb is bogus. The pilot has to make that decision, and odds are he'll choose the safety of his passengers unless he's convinced the hijacker can't carry out his threat — and maybe not even then.

Nobody was certain of anything yesterday when the Spanish-speaking man in his 40s waved a package on the Air Florida jet bound from Miami to Key West and ordered its crew of five and 29 passengers to Cuba.

Cuban authorities said later the fuse the hijacker repeatedly threatened to light was attached only to a bar of soap wrapped in a paper bag, according to FBI agents in Miami.

"It was made to look like a bomb," said Jack Barker, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman in Atlanta.

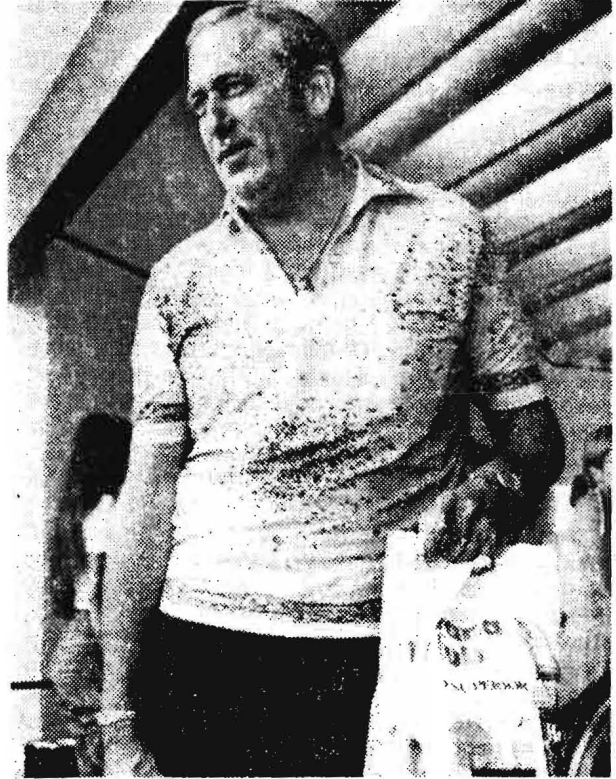
"When he stands there with a package and a fuse hanging out of it, you have to go on the assumption that the man is armed."

That's exactly what Air Florida pilot Dennis Redmond did.

The passengers and crew of the Boeing 737 were returned safely to Miami International Airport about 1:47 p.m. after spending two hours on the ground at Havana's Jose Marti Airport, FAA officials said.

The FBI and FAA in Miami then delayed the passengers about as long as the hijacker with followup questions. The frazzled travelers finally boarded another scheduled 35-minute flight to Key West at 3:20 p.m. — six hours after their journey began.

"It would have been much faster to drive," quipped Sallye Jude, president of Dade Heritage Trust, who was aboard the pirated craft.



Passenger P.T. Thompson with Cuban rum

The hijacker, described as a calm, clean-cut man with wavy black hair, remained in the custody of Cuban authorities today. U.S. officials said they did not know why he wanted to go to Cuba.

A receipt of the ticket purchased by the hijacker bears the name "M. Soto," the FBI said.

Air Florida and FAA officials agreed that Redmond, who radioed that he was aborting his landing at Key West and heading for Havana, reacted properly under the circumstances.

"Naturally, we would not do anything to endanger the safety of our passengers," said Air Florida spokeswoman Robin Cohn. "The man could have been bluffing, but there was no way to know that."

Other officials pointed out that the hijacker's taped-up package could have as easily contained plastic explosives molded into the size and shape of soap.

Barker said airline personnel receive extensive training in potential hijack situations, but in the end the

Please see HIJACK, 4A

142

Boatlift may hurt Carter prospects

Associated Press

NEW YORK — President Carter's chief backers say Carter's handling of the Cuban and Haitian refugees would be an extra burden for him to carry in Florida if he is renominated.

But Gov. Bob Graham and others said yesterday they expect the Carter administration soon to come up with a plan to relieve some of the financial burden state and local governments have been carrying since tens of thousands of Caribbean refugees began streaming into South Florida several months ago.

"Florida has been hit with a number of special problems," said Graham. "I am not satisfied with the way Florida has been treated. But I would not say I'm worried because I believe by the time the election is held we'll see some positive movement."

He also said Republican Ronald Reagan would win Florida's 17 electoral votes if the presidential election were held today. But Graham said he was confident the president could build a winning campaign in Florida in time.

Some Carter backers admitted Carter's handling of the recent Cuba-to-Key West boatlift has the potential of weakening their argument that Florida voters should stay with Carter because he has been good to the state the last three years.

Said Eugene Eidenberg, a White House aide who has dealt with the Florida refugee problem: "There's no question that the strain in South Florida, particularly in Dade County, is very severe. I can't assess how serious the political effects are. But by the time the voters go to the polls, there won't be any question in anybody's mind about Carter being their friend."

Former state Democratic chairman Alfredo Duran of Miami tried to minimize the number of votes Carter might lose in Florida because of the boatlift.

He said the loss would be slight among the estimated 100,000 Cuban-American voters in Dade because most of them would vote for Reagan anyway. The group he said was more susceptible to being influenced against Carter is white voters concerned about the influx of Cubans and Haitians — and the extra social services local taxpayers must pay for.

"It's not going to be the decisive issue," said Duran. "But it might have an affect in the Anglo community."

Graham and White House officials have been discussing what kind of aid the federal government could provide.

HJACK, from 1A 11 Aug 80

Mia News (PH) copy 3 HP

decision whether to take the hijacker seriously has to be made by the pilot.

"There is no set policy because there is no set kind of hijacking," Barker said. "It's really up to the discretion of the pilot."

The fourth U.S. flight to be hijacked this year was diverted only moments before the jet was to land in Key West. The plane was in its descent when the hijacker made his move. The plane circled Key West several times before flying south across the Florida Straits.

The hijacker came out of a rear restroom with the package, calling out "Cuba! Cuba!" according to FBI agent William Nettles.

Passengers in the vicinity went to the front of the plane, where they remained for the rest of the flight to Havana.

"The hijacker stayed in the back of the plane and remained very quiet once he realized that the pilot was going to do as he asked," said Jude.

"Most of the passengers stayed very calm. He didn't seem to want to hurt anybody."

The man was about 5-foot, 7-inches, of medium build and was wearing beige jeans and a light blue shirt, Nettles said. He spoke only Spanish, which was translated into English by a passenger.

P.W. Thompson of Key West said some passengers spent their time in Havana buying souvenirs such as Cuban rum and cigars or drinking at the airport's lounge.

The hijacker "wasn't a raving lunatic or anything. He just wanted to go to Cuba," Thompson said.

Yesterday's incident was the second hijacking to Cuba in the last 30 days. A Puerto Rican man with either a pistol or a plastic toy commanded a Delta jet flying from Chicago to Puerto Rico on July 22. The craft's 142 passengers were asked to donate money to pay a \$1,000 landing fee charged by Cuban authorities.

In two other hijackings to Havana this year, an American Airlines jet was pirated by a young man who put a revolver to a flight attendant's head on April 10, and another Delta plane was taken over by a man accompanied by his wife and child on Jan 25.

Incident Ends Peacefully in Havana

Mia Her (F) col 1 11 Aug 80
1A

Flight to Key West

By JOHN ARNOLD
And JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writers

A Miami-to-Key-West Air Florida shuttle with 34 people aboard was diverted to Havana for two hours Sunday morning by a Spanish-speaking man who shouted, "Cuba! Cuba! Cuba!" and claimed to have a bomb.

The nation's fourth aircraft hijacking of the year ended peacefully at Havana's Jose Marti Airport when the jetliner's 28 other passengers and a crew of five scurried off the plane shortly after 11 a.m. Two Cuban security guards toting submachine guns entered the aircraft and emerged moments later

with the hijacker.

Cuban officials told the crew of the Boeing 737 that a box with a fuse brandished by the hijacker actually contained a bar of soap. The hijacker was taken into custody by Cuban authorities who whisked him away in a car, witnesses said.

"The crew handled it beautifully," said passenger Phil Thompson of Key West. Everyone aboard the aircraft stayed calm, he said. "I never felt scared because the man wasn't a raving lunatic. He was just wanting to go to Cuba, I guess. He didn't look like he was going to hurt anybody."

During their two-hour stopover in Havana,

the Key West-bound passengers sipped beer and ate lunch at the terminal restaurant. Several passengers browsed through the terminal's tourist shops. Some returned to the U.S. with Cuban cigars. "We ate very bad food," said passenger Diane Reynolds of Miami "but they did accept American dollars."

"The Cubans treated us very well," said Lanell Davis, a professional singer on a short vacation trip to Key West.

The Air Florida jetliner returned to Miami International Airport about 1:35 p.m. where the passengers and crew were interviewed by investigators from the FBI and the Federal Aviation Administration. Later, the 28 pas-

Hijacked

sengers were put aboard a 3:20 p.m. Air Florida flight to Key West.

Jetliners hijacked to Cuba routinely have returned to Miami for processing. An anti-hijacking treaty between Cuba and the United States lapsed in 1977. Since then, the Castro government has returned passengers, crews and planes. Hijackers have been allowed to remain.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said Sunday it is uncertain whether Cuban authorities would cooperate with federal officials investigating this hijacking.

Turn to Page 4A Col. 1



— MARY LOU FOY, Miami Herald Staff

Mark Bell With Cigar
... shopped in Havana

(123)

Florida Flight Hijacked to Cuba; *Mia Her (H) Col 1 HA* 'Bomb' Was Actually Soap Bar *11 Aug 80*

FROM PAGE 1A

"Sometimes they choose to cooperate, sometimes they choose not to," said Anita Stockman, a State Department press officer.

She said the U.S. Interest Section in Havana will try to determine if the hijacker is a U.S. citizen. "Our position is that if he is a citizen we will attempt to see that he is treated well. Otherwise, it's out of our hands."

By Sunday evening, FBI agents had only a name on a passenger manifest — M. Soto — to identify the man who commandeered the Air Florida flight. He was described as being about 40 and clean-shaven with graying, wavy black hair.

AS THE JETLINER made its final approach to the Key West airport at about 10 a.m., the man emerged from a restroom in the rear portion of the aircraft clutching a shoebox-sized package with a dangling fuse.

Passenger Mark Bell, 24, of Houston said the man yelled "Cuba!" and began shouting in Spanish. "I saw him holding a small lighter and a small package," Bell said. "But he didn't look like a terrorist. He didn't look like he wanted to hurt anybody."

Passenger Harrison Hurlston, a Key West shrimper returning from a Mexico City vacation with his family, translated the man's threats to a flight attendant. "He said he wanted to go to the airport in Havana, and no tricks," Hurlston said.

According to Hurlston, the flight attendant walked calmly to the front of the plane to inform the pilot of the hijacker's threats. The jetliner's crew included Captain Denny Redmond; his wife, flight attendant Lynn Redmond; flight officer Doug Waters and flight attendants Kathy Pearson and Lizzette Perez, all of Miami, airline officials said.

WITHIN MOMENTS, a crew member informed the passengers of the hijacking over the plane's public address system. "Ladies and gentlemen, we have a man aboard whose destination is somewhere other than Key West."

FBI agent Bill Nettles said, "They [the flight crew] didn't say they were going to Cuba, but most of the



— JANET FIX / Miami Herald

Earl Cary, 69, Guzzles His Havana Purchase

... 'I'm going to stay drunk for three days'

passengers realized they were headed to Cuba."

People aboard told FBI investigators that they heard the man yell "Cuba! Cuba! Cuba!" before he began shouting in Spanish. "He said he wanted to go to Havana," Nettles said, "and he said if the plane landed in Key West he would blow it up."

Flight attendants moved the passengers together into a forward cabin, leaving the hijacker alone in the rear portion of the plane, Nettles said.

At the small Key West airport, families waiting for the passengers aboard the hijacked plane said they learned something was amiss when the approaching jetliner turned and headed off in another direction.

"I DIDN'T KNOW anything was wrong until I saw somebody run out onto the field and point up into the air and say, 'The plane is turning around,'" said Peter Jude, 20. He was awaiting the arrival of Sallye Jude, his mother, president of the Dade Heritage Trust. "I said, 'Oh, no, this can't be happening to us.'"

Jude said his mother rarely flies alone. "She's afraid of flying," he said.

(Handwritten initials)

Bob Lowry, a Coast Guard aviation machinist mate, was awaiting the arrival of his replacement, who was aboard the hijacked plane. The replacement, Joseph Ford, didn't want to come to Key West, according to Lowry. "He definitely got a perfect welcome," the Coast Guardsman said.

As the afternoon plane bearing the hijack victims finally touched down in Key West, applause and cheers broke out among the passengers, plied with all the free drinks they could down.

"I'm going to get drunk and stay drunk for three days," said Earl Cary, 69, holding a bottle of Havana Club Rum. He was returning from a week of gambling and fun in Las Vegas. "The boys at the [senior citizen] center will never believe this."

Sunday's hijacking was the fourth of 1980 and the second in fewer than 30 days. On July 22, a

Delta Airlines jet was ordered to Cuba by a Puerto Rican man. Passengers aboard that flight, en route to Puerto Rico from Chicago, had to donate \$1,000 to pay a landing fee assessed by Cuban authorities at Camaguey Airport, 300 miles southeast of Havana.

On April 9, a former dental student took control of an American Airlines jet at Ontario International Airport near Los Angeles and forced the jet's crew of seven to fly the passengerless plane to Havana.

On Jan. 25, a Delta Airlines jumbo jet was hijacked to Havana by a man identified as Samuel Ingram, accompanied by his wife and child. The plane remained in Cuba for 11 hours while Ingram tried unsuccessfully to negotiate passage to Iran for his family.

Herald Staff Writer Brian Dickerson also contributed to this report.

*Mr Her
477
11 Aug 80*

10 Charged in Boatlift Try

Mr Her (P) call 18 11 Aug 80

Ten men have been arrested for trying to violate the U.S. ban on travel to Cuba to pick up refugees, said acting U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle.

Six of them were nabbed Sunday and four were arrested late Friday.

Coast Guardsmen boarded vessels they believed were bound for the port of Mariel. They found several lists of Hispanic surnames with Cuban addresses, and food to last more than 100 people for several days.

Those arrested were identified as Angel Menes-Quatera, 41, of 57 SW 105th Pl., Sweetwater; Domingo Pando, 43, of 1220 S. Venetian Way; Roberto Acevedo-Poll, 39, of Arecibo, Puerto Rico; Florentino Acosta-Medin, 48, of 215 SW Ninth Ave.; Carlos Manuel Rivera-Romana, 51, a resident of Puerto Rico; and Rodolfo Garcia, 50, of 3761 E. Eighth Ave., Hialeah.

Menes-Quatera, Pando and Garcia are Cuban-born American citizens, Antle said. Acosta-Medina's citizenship was unknown.

THE SIX were aboard a 49-foot vessel, the Long Life, which officials said was purchased new — for

about \$78,000 cash — in Miami about five days ago.

Coast Guardsmen escorted the Long Life to Key West, where the six were charged with conspiracy to violate the Immigration and Nationality Act. Their vessel was seized by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Antle said.

Two of the men — Guillermo Molina Garcia, 32, and Lazaro Gonzalez-Llorente, 39, both of Miami — were recently released from the Cuban refugee processing camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

THE OTHERS charged were Carlos Chacon Baez, 36, of Orlando, and Douglas George Breaker, 35, of Miami. Breaker was the only U.S. citizen in that group, Antle said.

The four were on two boats, the Mi Tere and the Martha. Each vessel, towing another craft, was boarded Friday by the Coast Guard and which found extra fuel and water, lists of people with Cuban addresses and more than \$5,000 in U.S. cash on board, Antle said.

A bond hearing for all 10 is set for today.

(2013)

Catch 22

Miami (F) Col 3 1E

Snares

12 Aug 80

Refugee

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

Julian Diaz has never heard of Catch 22. But that is what he is experiencing.

Diaz is a refugee who arrived from Cuba on June 18. He is black. And he is a trained welder.

If he had a car, he could take the job recently offered him on a southwest Dade construction site. But he can't buy a car, because, as a refugee, he doesn't have any money and he has no credit or employment history toward qualifying for a loan.

If he had the job, he might be able to save enough to buy the car. But without the car, he can't get the job. He told the man who offered him the job that he would walk from his room in Little Havana. But then he learned that the building site is about 20 miles away.

He got his room for a month with the help of a local charity organization. But to stay there, he has to get some money to pay the next month's rent. To get the money, he needs a job, but he can't get the job he was offered ... etc.

ALELI PUIG, director of the Little Havana Community Center, and her staff tried to help Diaz, one of thousands of refugees who have asked for their assistance in looking for jobs.

If Diaz were waiting at the construction site very early in the morning, he could catch a Metro bus that would take him home, said Puig. But there is no bus at that hour to take him from home to the construction site. The same applies in the evening. If he wanted to go from home to the construction site, he could. But he could not travel in the opposite direction. The bus service apparently reflects the flow of people who live in the suburbs into town in the morning and out at night.

And so Diaz is still looking for a job.

City of Canvas

Miami (F) Col 1

Smothers

1E

12 Aug 80

Cubans' Pride

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

In the afternoon, when the sun rides high above the giant expressway interchange, a shadow falls on the big Army tents below. It is a brief respite between the searing sun of the morning and the sultry heat of the night.

Sometimes, a little breeze blows freshly washed clothes strung across tent ropes. Or a sudden summer downpour causes the floors of the tents to be awash. Water drips through holes in some of the tent roofs.

In the morning, the tent city that houses about 600 Cuban refugees at SW Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue is quiet. A few children play; a few men lie on cots, although the majority of the men are said to be out looking for work.

A GROUP OF WOMEN, sharing a tattered broom that appears ready for the trash dump, bustles around, sweeping and tidying one of the tents, moving beds, boxes, old suitcases, piles of donated clothes and an elderly sofa. It is a display of housekeeping worthy of palatial surroundings.

In another tent, sitting on the corner of her bed, Hildelisa Grandal is doing the laundry for herself and two children. Her hands, with nails still bearing remnants of the pink polish applied some time ago, are plunged into gray water, bearing the scum, rather than suds, supplied by a ball of hard, yellow soap.

She is using the bucket, she says, because "I don't like to clean the clothes where people clean their mouths," referring to the tent set up for showering and brushing teeth.

In Cuba, just a few weeks ago, she did the family wash in a Russian-made washer-dryer that she bought on the black market for \$99.90 — 'twice the price' she would have paid if she waited long enough to accumulate a working woman's "merits" necessary to qualify to buy the machine.

She also had her own home

"I NEVER DREAMED I would be washing my clothes while sitting on my bed in America," said Grandal, who spent 21 hours in a boat sailing from Mariel, Cuba to Florida.

She had expected the arrival to go more smoothly. The man with whom she has lived for eight years had arrived in Miami three months before her and was living with his aunt. They plan to marry here, she said.

But in Cuba, where she was widowed at 18 when her dockworker husband was killed in a crane accident, Grandal, now 29, would have lost \$165 a month in widow's pension and children's benefits had she remarried.

Asked why she gave up her home and pension to come to the United States, Grandal said she did not want to spend "the next 100 years living under Communism." She did, however, leave a 12-year-old daughter in Cuba with the child's grandmother. But her son, Eduardo, she said, has special needs. He is mentally retarded.

WHEN SHE ARRIVED in Florida, she learned that her lover's aunt could not accommodate her, their 4-year-old daughter and her 13-year-old son from her marriage, in a one-bedroom apartment. So her lover moved from the apartment's comfort to be with her in the Orange Bowl and then in the tent city.

"We live like brother and sister," she said. There is no privacy in the camp and, mostly, the men and women are segregated. Grandal shares a tent with several other women.

"He is a good man," she said. Unlike Grandal, he speaks some English. Lacking only a year for his degree in electrical engineering, he lost his job and university privileges in Cuba when the neighborhood Communist committee learned that he was planning to leave the country, she said.

"He is out, looking for work,"



Mia Her 1E 12 Aug 80
Sitting on the edge of her bed, Hidelisa Grandal does the laundry for herself and her two children, Eduardo, 13, and Anileidis, 4. Another daughter, 12, is still in Cuba.

— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

20/3



Using federal funds, the city of Miami pays caterers \$1.65 per refugee to supply dinner and 29 cents for breakfast, according to Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio.

Camp Residents Complain *Mia Her 3E 12 Aug 80* Over Grits and Green Beans

FROM PAGE 1E

she added. "All he can think of day and night is to get us an apartment and a job."

WOULD THEY move to another state?

"Why not?" she asked.

As Grandal talks, her daughter, Anileidis, 4, tumbles around the bed, becomes bored, wanders away and falls. She returns, crying. Her mother inspects a bump on the arm and "kisses it better." A big freighter passes slowly through the Miami River, its bulk looming almost close enough to touch. Anileidis sees it, a rare diversion in a day without toys, and claps her hands at the sight.

At night, when the sounds of the river die down and the roar of traffic on I-95 over her head subsides, Hildelisa Grandal does not sleep.

Lying in the donated double bed with the two children, she listens, nervously, to the camp's night noises close by.

"I have seen and heard many things," she said. "Some men are drunk; some smoke marijuana." How do they get the money for such pastimes? She shrugs. "I don't know."

NOTORIOUS FOR its homosexuals and what Grandal calls the "delinquents," the camp itself does not sleep. Sometimes, she said, men enter the tent, propositioning the women. Once, a man came in brandishing a gun. He was arrested and later released, minus the gun.

Grandal complained that the lack

of privacy has brought "lewd stares." She waits until evening for a bath, because the shower tent is used by the men in the morning.

Neighbors visit the camp, bringing milk and other foodstuffs, especially for the children. Grandal had a big can of spaghetti and meatballs, but no way to heat it. Sometimes, she said, one of the camp's neighbors would let the refugees use a kitchen stove.

Using federal funds, the city of Miami pays two caterers \$1.65 per refugee to supply dinner and 29 cents for breakfast, according to Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio.

GRANDAL AND other camp residents complained that a recent Sunday night dinner — their one solid meal that day — was composed of grits and green beans. Breakfast, she said, had been a glass of milk and there was nothing more until 7 p.m.

"They are liars," said Odio. That particular Sunday, he said, Dietcraft, the caterer engaged by Metro while the refugees were living at the Orange Bowl, reported they served the refugees a dinner of "cornbread with pork, green beans, meat pie and dessert." Breakfast, provided by another caterer, Yayo's Restaurant, is usually "coffee with milk and bread," said Odio.

"If they [the refugees] don't like free food, they can go to the Hilton," exclaimed Odio. Later, he said "We are not happy with the quality [of the food]." The catering is going up for bids Sunday, he said, and that "might add a sandwich or meat pie for breakfast."

"We will not give them lunch. We want them to go out and find work. If we give them three meals a day and a roof, they will never leave here," he said.

But Hildelisa Grandal is determined to leave.

"WE WILL GO somewhere, if we can get a job and an apartment ... Miami Beach, Atlanta, California, New York, anywhere," she said.

Hot and sweaty, wearing an unbecoming, donated tank top, with the word "DynOmite" on it (she didn't know what it meant), Grandal asked for a few minutes to rearrange her appearance before a photographer started taking her picture.

She combed her hair and Anileidis, called Eduardo and looked ruefully at her hands — normally a Latin woman's pride — showing the ravages of the laundering, despite the remains of pink nail polish.

How does she feel at this moment in her life?

"How would you feel?" she asked. "I feel bad. But I had no alternative."

343

THE PARIAH'S CHOICE

Castro Likes Carter Better

Man New (F) call 7A 12 Aug 80

By JACK ANDERSON

Poor Jimmy Carter. With friends like his, he hardly needs enemies. Now secret State Department documents and reliable intelligence sources reveal that the latest volunteer to board the Carter bandwagon is none other than Cuban President Fidel Castro, who has endorsed Carter for re-election.

So far, to the intense relief of Carter's campaign staff, the Marxist dictator has refrained from a strong public endorsement. The closest he has come was a blast at the Republican platform.

But in private conversations with American and Nicaraguan officials last month, Castro expressed support for Carter that was as positive as it was unsolicited. He indicated that he'll do nothing that would put Carter on the spot before November election.

ONE conversation was between Castro and Carter's United Nations ambassador, Donald McHenry, at

an informal reception July 18 in a former Managua country club. Delegations from 30 nations had arrived in the Nicaraguan capital for ceremonies the next day marking the first anniversary of the successful Sandinista revolution.

One of those present at the reception said the 45-minute Castro-McHenry conversation was not planned — or at least appeared not to be. "People were mingling, and Castro and McHenry were at different sides of the room before they found themselves together," the source said.

At any rate, according to intelligence sources, Castro pledged his firm support for Carter's re-election bid — clearly intending his views to be relayed to the White House by McHenry. Secret cables to Washington reported Castro would do nothing to embarrass Carter before Election Day.

In other conversations, some with Nicaraguans and one involving U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, Castro was even more explicit. A high-ranking intelligence source

told us that Castro "passed along a virtual promise that he would cause no crisis during the next four months."

THE source added: "We have taken that to mean the military improvements, and the heightened activity by the Russians in Cuba, would become less visible, or would stop."

As I have reported in recent months, Castro and the Soviets have been beefing up the Cubans' military strength at an alarming rate in the past year, particularly in the missile department.

It's evident that Castro, remembering Carter's pathetic backdown on the Soviet combat brigade last year, views him as a President who can be pushed around.

A Castro promise not to embarrass Carter is of course an embarrassment in itself. As one White House source noted: "No Presidential candidate would ever want to receive Castro's public support."

United Feature Syndicate

FBI Checks Refugee Files For Traces of Hijacker

Man New (F) call 5A 5b 12 Aug 80

By FITZ MCADEN
Herald Transportation Writer

On the hunch that the hijacker of an Air Florida jetliner might be a "recently arrived refugee," FBI agents Monday checked through immigration records to identify him.

"The only information we have on him is from the ticket," said Welton Merry, an agent in the FBI's Miami office.

The name on the hijacker's ticket was "M. Soto." But Merry said agents don't know whether the name is real.

The hijacker burst out of the rear restroom of a Miami-to-Key West

Boeing 737 flight Sunday morning shouting "Cuba! Cuba! Cuba!" as the jet approached Key West. He clutched a small package with a wick sticking out of the side and held the flame of a cigaret lighter close to it.

Speaking only Spanish, he told a bilingual passenger that he wanted the plane to bypass Key West and fly to Jose Marti Airport outside Havana.

Three Cuban police and a Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations official met the hijacker at the airport and escorted him off the plane. The "bomb" turned out to be a box with a bar of soap inside.

Teens Separated at Cuban Camp

Man New (F) call 5A 17 Aug 80

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — (AP) — About 250 teenagers at this Cuban refugee camp were to have been segregated in a barbed-wire compound by today as officials tightened security to prevent renewed rioting.

There were three outbreaks of fighting and rock-throwing last Tuesday at the Fort Indiantown Gap camp, in which 42 Cubans were injured, along with 16 soldiers and police officers.

Then on Sunday, 51 Cubans were detained when a search of the camp's family area turned up homemade knives, spears fashioned out of bed slats, clubs and baseball bats.

In Leavenworth, Kan., 49 Cuban prisoners remained segregated Monday from the rest of the refugee population because of a continued hunger strike. Seventeen others refused to wear clothing issued by the U.S. Penitentiary there.

The 234 Cubans at the prison were brought from various refugee centers because the government identified them as troublemakers.

Thirty-two of the Cubans staged a sit-down hunger strike Friday morning, refusing to eat lunch. All ate supper that night, but since have been turning down some meals.



— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

Crowds Mill in the Bacardi Lobby Monday for Art Sale

...proceeds will be used to help resettle Cuban refugees

Art Sale Benefits Refugees

Mia Hra HB 12 Aug 80
col 1
 By DAN WILLIAMS
 Herald Staff Writer

The paintings were going almost as fast as the free calquiris.

Leonard Gross was pleased at the turnout of well-heeled buyers Monday evening. The sales of art in the lobby of the Bacardi Building on Biscayne Boulevard would mean up to \$50,000 in added funds for his agency's work in resettling Cuban refugees.

"All we need is money, and we can get the job done," said Gross, a board member of the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

The resettlement of Cuban refugees is entering its most difficult stage — finding homes and jobs for the remaining 18,000 refugees in camps in Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

But just as this stage has been reached, money for resettlement has become tight.

THE PROBLEM is two-fold. First, the United States government owes all the resettlement agencies money for having resettled some 100,000 refugees. The agencies are running out of cash.

"The vital problem is that moment to moment it gets more difficult to operate without assistance," said Cecil Gaudi, director of the IRC in Miami.

In addition, officials of the largest resettlement agency, the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC), say they need more than the federally funded reimbursement. The effort to resettle the remaining 18,000 Cubans will additionally require between \$5 million and \$8 million.

USCC officials have long complained that the government has complicated the task of resettling the Cuban refugees by failing to grant the Cubans full refugee status. Full status would mean government checks for the refugees and full reimbursement to state and

local governments for social services.

THE USCC WANTS to establish half-way houses for groups of Cubans remaining in the refugee camps, said Bill Fradenburg, USCC representative at the camp at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. "Families aren't as comfortable taking single men into their homes," he said. "Groups of ten living together could be useful in getting the men out of the camps."

Most of the remaining refugees are registered with the USCC.

The federal government plans to begin today the process of reimbursing the agencies for past work, said Arthur Brill, spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

State Department officials are to meet in New York with representatives from the volunteer agencies to discuss the reimbursement, he said.

"We will pay, there's no doubt about that," said Brill. The government contracted the agencies to resettle the refugees for \$100 per refugee. In June, the contract was altered to \$300 per refugee.

BRILL SAID the the payments have not yet been made because of an appropriations snag. The money was not to be available until the next fiscal year, he said, but the State Department has found funds of its own to pay up immediately.

In Miami, the IRC plans to open an extra office to help ease problems created by the massive resettlement of refugees here. The agency wants to teach job-useful English to the refugees and help them find homes. The agency is also considering the resettlement to other states of refugees previously sent here.

Gross came to Miami to open the new office at 799 Galiano in Coral Gables next Monday.

Some 'undesirables' are hardly criminals

Mia News col 1 12 Aug 80 9A
Cox News Service

ATLANTA — Officials of the Latin American Association of Atlanta charge that some refugees in the federal penitentiary here after being denied U.S. asylum were charged in Cuba with offenses that are not illegal in this country.

They are among the 583 Cubans sent to the prison as "undesirables" after their requests for asylum were denied on the grounds that they had committed crimes of moral turpitude in Cuba, the group charged.

George Handlesman, an association official, said

lawyers have conducted detailed interviews with prisoners and will try to find a way for Cubans who committed certain minor crimes to become free citizens of the United States. He said at least two of the inmates killed cows without the government's permission; another was imprisoned for "slowing down production" at the factory where he worked, and a third was a bank employe jailed because of general money shortages at the institution where he worked.

Others sold food on the black market or engaged in private enterprise.

Jailed Cubans won't eat or dress

Mia News 9A 12 Aug 80 col 3
Associated Press

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — Forty-nine Cuban prisoners remained segregated yesterday from the rest of the refugee population as some continued a hunger strike and others refused to wear clothing issued by the U.S. penitentiary here.

The 234 Cubans at the prison were brought from various refugee centers because the government identified them as troublemakers or criminals.

"We have a group that is still intermittently on a

hunger strike," said Mark Luttrell, executive assistant to the warden. "They have been segregated from the rest of the refugees to let the situation calm down."

Thirty-two of the Cubans staged a sitdown hunger strike Friday, refusing to eat lunch. All ate supper that night, but have continued to turn down some meals.

Luttrell said another 17 inmates decided they didn't like their government-issued clothes, "so they just took them off."

He said the 17 were later reissued their underwear.

Cuban teenagers segregated at Indiantown Gap

Mia News 9A 12 Aug 80 col 2
Associated Press

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — Teenagers at this Cuban refugee camp were segregated in a compound ringed by barbed wire yesterday as officials tightened security to prevent renewed rioting.

Officials had expressed concern for the unaccompanied teenagers, many of whom have gotten into trouble at the camp for such things as leaving their areas without permission.

Carl White, public affairs officer for the State

Department task force running the camp, also hinted there will be more shakedowns for weapons.

Three outbreaks of fighting and rock-throwing at the camp last Tuesday left 42 Cubans injured, along with 16 soldiers and police officers.

Then on Sunday, 51 Cubans — including 15 women and eight teenagers — were detained when a search of the camp's family area turned up home-made knives, spears fashioned out of bed slats, clubs and baseball bats, White said.

Was hijacker 'M. Soto' a freedom flotilla refugee?

FBI agents are checking immigration records to see if the man who hijacked an Air Florida jetliner to Cuba Sunday was a recent refugee from there. "The only information we have on him is from the ticket," said Miami FBI agent Welton Merry. The name on the hijacker's ticket was M. Soto. The man carried a small package that he claimed was a bomb, but which turned out to be a bar of soap. The 28 passengers and five crewmen returned to Miami after two hours in Havana, where Cuban authorities took the hijacker into custody. Merry said the bureau's hunch that the hijacker was a recent refugee "was just a gut reaction. We won't know until we get photos and display them to the crew." Merry said FBI agents had come across "several M. Sotos" in checking immigration records on the 118,000 Cuban refugees who emigrated this year in the Freedom Flotilla.

Support bilingualism, board asked

The Florida State Commission on Hispanic Affairs has requested that Metro commissioners "take a positive public stand in support of the existing ordinance declaring Dade County a bilingual county." In a letter sent to all eight Metro commissioners, the 15-member Hispanic group, appointed by Gov. Graham, says international, economic and cultural considerations indicate Dade should remain bilingual. This is the most recent action by various Dade and Florida Hispanic groups to try to counter a move to place a proposal on the November ballot to make English the only official language in Dade.

Neighbors of refugee camps:

Mia News 12 Aug 80 9A
KAREN DeWITT
Combined Miami News Services *col 1*

BARLING, Ark. — "My wife thinks they're a bunch of thieves. She used to cook out there and I'm cooking out there now. They'll never make good citizens," said Bill Crawford, a gun owner, as he fingered a rifle in Barling's Gun City, a weapons store.

Just down the road is the Fort Chaffee refugee center, still the temporary home of 5,000 Cubans, the objects of Crawford's hostility. In June thousands of refugees rioted and left the camp, heading for this Ozarks village of 3,000 people. The fort has been designated the consolidation center for all Cuban refugees beginning in September.

In addition to the rifles, pistols and machine guns for sale in the store, there are anti-Cuban T-shirts. One shirt touts the survival of the citizens of Barling at the "Cuba Rock Festival" at Fort Chaffee's main gate house; another depicts a crowd of Cubans at the gate house as seen through a gun sight.

"I think we've been shafted in some respects," said Jerry Barling, the shop's proprietor, who is running for mayor. "Some say it's been good for the economy, but I don't know."

In an area where guns, gun-buying and hunting are long-familiar pastimes, it is hard to tell how serious the T-shirt messages and the comments of the citizens are. But there is real concern about security.

"It looks as if once again the people of Arkansas are going to be called upon to make the best of a bad situation," said Sen. David Pryor (D-Ark.).

Earlier this year, Pryor and Sen. Dale Bumpers, also a Democrat, and Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt, a Republican, were assured by the Carter administration that Fort Chaffee would not become the consolidation

center for the Cuban refugees. Last week, however, it was definitely decided 10,000 refugees would be brought to the base starting in the fall.

Patty Howe, press secretary to Gov. Bill Clinton, who had tried to get the administration's decision reversed, said the governor's biggest concern was "to make the citizens in the area feel safe."

Howe said Clinton had met at the National Governors Conference in Denver with Gene Eidenberg, special assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs. She said Eidenberg assured the governor that Chaffee would not be a permanent refugee settlement center and that it would be closed at the end of the year.

Clinton also received federal commitments to include the local and state police in security arrangements at Fort Chaffee, as well as a promise that any criminals or prisoners in stockades at the Fort Indian-town Gap refugee center in Pennsylvania would not be

We've been shafted

transferred to Arkansas.

However, such assurances have not quieted the fear and hostility of many area residents.

In the hamlet of Old Jenny Lind, behind the base, Rowena Robinson stood behind the counter of her general store and explained how nervous more Cubans would make her.

"I was afraid when the riots broke out," she said. "I don't think it's right, us taking care of these Cubans. We don't take good enough care of Americans."

She pressed on visitors copies of The Counselor, a publication that the Ku Klux Klan supports. The headline of the paper asserted that the Chaffee uprising in June reinforced the need for citizens to express their right to bear arms.

Inside the post command headquarters, Brig. Gen. James Drummond said outsiders had a distorted idea of the Cubans in the camp. "We had some high-class people in here — a violin professor, a veterinarian," he

said. "And despite what everyone says, during the major riot on June 1, not one act of physical violence was done against an American soldier."

Drummond said that many of the Cubans, even those involved in the riot earlier this year, left the base simply "because they had an image of the American supermarket, the big car, and they're eager to see what's outside."

In Wisconsin, Cubans escaping from the Fort McCoy refugee resettlement center are also straining the patience of rural residents, increasing the risk of someone's getting shot, Sheriff Ray Harris says.

Many escapees remain unaccounted for, and about 100 Monroe County home owners met recently to complain about burglaries they blame on Fort McCoy fugitives.

"I'm afraid some of these people are going to get a little itchy and shoot someone," Harris said. "Then they are going to be in a lot of trouble."

David Nichols, a State Department spokesman at the refugee center, said Monday that fewer than 25 Cubans who have escaped from the compound remain at large.

"Incidents of fence jumping occur every evening," Nichols said. "The number (of missing Cubans) changes from day to day."

"We are not running a prison here," he said. "These people are not prisoners of the U.S. On occasion, some become a bit bored and decide to find out what's on the outside. In many instances, they jump back in."

Harris questioned Nichols' estimate of fewer than 25 refugees on the loose, saying he thinks Fort McCoy officials don't really know how many are missing.

"I think it is a lot more," the sheriff said. "We've apprehended some and (have) taken them back, and they didn't even know they were gone."

col 2 ID MIA Herl F 13 Aug 80

And Then There Were 160 . . .

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

Long ago, in a big house in Cuba, Juan Ramirez de Arellano and his wife Alicia established a family tradition.

No matter where they were or what they were doing, the Arellanos' 11 children were expected to be home for Sunday lunch. As they grew, they brought home their friends, their sweethearts, later their husbands, wives and children. Once, as a young man, Mario, the eldest son, brought 54 friends and acquaintances he had encountered at Sunday morning Mass. Better to bring them than to miss the luncheon, he said.

Even after Juan died, in 1949, the family tradition continued, with Alicia, the matriarch, the hub of the big family.

BUT, IN 1959, the Fidel Castro revolution changed everything in Cuba. By 1960, the Arellanos — members of the Old Guard of Havana politics and society — began to leave their homeland. The family scattered, to places as far apart as Caracas, Cairo, London and Miami.

The old house still lies empty, according to Juan's son-in-law, Eduardo Castellanos of Coral Gables. "Some people say it is haunted," he said. Perhaps the sounds they think they hear are echoes of past laughter and children's play. Castellanos said they probably come from bats that have taken up residence in the attic.

Today, there are 160 descendants of Juan and Alicia (known as Lily).

And, once more, they have a family tradition.

For each of the past five years, they have come to Miami from many parts of the world for a two-day reunion in August.

JOSE ARELLANO, who lives in Coral Gables,

explained that several years ago he and some of his cousins noticed that the only times scattered family members met were at funerals.

At such times, said Alberto Vilar, Juan and Lily's son-in-law, "We would get phone calls, saying, 'Come at once.' But this [the annual reunion] is something to plan for." Because the party was the idea of several of Juan and Lily's 53 grandchildren, who are cousins (*primos* in Spanish) it is known to the family as the *primos'* party. August was chosen as the easiest time for people with children to take a vacation.

Last weekend, they came to South Florida from London and Mexico City, Caracas, Honduras and Puerto Rico.

ONE OF THE last to arrive was Mario's daughter, Josefina (Beba) Nava, who waited for the threat of Hurricane Allen to pass before leaving her home in Merida, the Yucatan. She is one of three Josefinas in the family — all known by nicknames. The other two are Fina, Mario's wife; and Tita, Juan and Lily's firstborn, who, at 67, was the oldest person at the party. Tita is married to Dr. Alvaro Silva, a retired Baltimore pediatrician. Fina is the daughter of Raul de Cardenas, vice president of Cuba from 1944 to 1952. Fina's sister, Rosa Maria de Cardenas, also married into the Arellano family. Her husband, Gaston, died in Cuba.

Including many Florida residents, about 110 of the 160 members of the Arellano clan attended Mass at St. Augustine's church on the University of Miami campus, a dinner at the American Club in Little Havana and, the next day, a picnic in Coral Gables.

YOUNGEST AT the party was Suzette Castellanos, 6-month-old daughter of Eduardo Castella-

nos Jr., who lives in Puerto Rico.

The family has become so large that it has adopted a sort of Chinese system of numbering to keep track of who is who. Suzette, the baby, is "number 63 grandchild"; Vilar's wife Sofia (who has the best memory for all the birthdates) is "number 10 daughter" (of Juan and Lily). Her son Alberto, 23, is "number 37 primo."

Keeping track of everyone at the picnic was easy — for an insider. All the family members wore matching green T-shirts. Each bore a first name and a number.

Last year, when the T-shirts were red, a photographer engaged to take dozens of pictures for the family album wore a red T-shirt, too, making him hard to find in the crowd.

UNTIL 1972, when she died at age 81, Lily was the focal point of the family in exile. Now that position belongs to her son, Mario.

Mario, who lives in Key Biscayne, is a successful interior decorator. In Cuba, his contracts included decorating the Havana Hilton. But when he arrived in Florida in 1960, "No one was waiting to employ an interior decorator." He took his wife, his five children and two of his dead brother Gaston's children to New York. After some initial struggle, Mario's design business flourished. Recreation rooms for the Winston 700 apartments, developed by his son, Eduardo, and the Republic National Bank are among his current projects.

The Arellano family has prospered in exile. Their business interests range from oil (Jose, in Coral Gables, is an oil broker, and his brother, Gaston, runs an oil refinery in Mobile, Ala.); rice (Carlos is a rice farmer in Belle Glade); bread (Carolina's husband, Eduardo Tarejano, is president

Turn to Page 3D Col. 5

160
51



March 13 1980

Alberto Vilar greets Tele Echarle Arellano, one of his 53 *primos* (nephews and nieces), at the annual family reunion of the Arellano family. Signs on the T-shirts say *Primo I* for the fifth party hosted by the cousins.

Annual Reunion of 3 38 Has Brought Family Full Circle

▶ FROM PAGE 1D

of Hoisum bakeries in Caracas, Venezuela), housing (Eduardo is a Key Biscayne developer) and soda pop (Rosa's husband, Nestor Carbonell, is European vice president of Pepsico International. They live in London.)

After the family dinner party, it was time for the younger members of the Arellano family to learn something about their roots. Eduardo Castellanos had brought along the 12 rolls of movie and slide film that he smuggled out of Cuba Nov. 5, 1960, a few weeks before Fidel Castro broke relations with the United States.

SOME OF THE pictures, dating back to 1949, had familiar-looking backgrounds for the children now living around Coral Gables. This was because the old Arellano family home and its neighboring Havana Biltmore Country Club were developed by Juan Arellano to follow the

ambiance he had obtained when visiting Coral Gables in the 1920s.

Looking at the pictures of the old days of the traditional Sunday lunch, it was as though the family had come full circle.

It has remained untouched by the trend to "nuclear families" that know neither their grandparents nor grandchildren. So far, there has never been a divorce in the Arellano clan.

A committee of the "primos" is planning a scholarship fund, so that the wealthier family members can help the less-affluent youngsters get through college. A cousin in San Francisco is working on a directory of addresses and phone numbers for all the family members.

The young members of the family are determined not to lose touch. But even the most traveled are seldom far from an Arellano. Rosa Carbonell, who has lived in Mexico, Venezuela, New York, Miami, Nassau and now lives in London, said: "Wherever I go, I have a cousin."

A child swings at a pinata as his cousins watch during the Arellano family reunion. Of the 160-member clan, 110 showed up from all over the world at the



12

Aviation officials worry

Mia News 4A col 1

DAN SEWELL
Associated Press Writer

13 Aug 80

Improved airport security and U.S.-Cuban cooperation stemmed a 12-year spate of hijackings in 1973, but baffled aviation officials now are worried about a new wave of air piracy.

The hijacking of an Air Florida flight Sunday was the sixth successful diversion to Cuba since June 12, 1979, when a Cuban Air Force pilot who had defected to the United States a decade earlier commandeered a plane to return to his homeland.

That hijacking was the first to Cuba since 1974. And although passengers, crew and planes have all returned safely, the renewed hijackings concern and puzzle officials — who point out that people wishing to go to Cuba can now take regular flights.

"We are discussing it with the airlines and Federal Aviation Administration this week, trying to think of something to do. It's a real can of worms," said Eddie Hammond, director of security at Miami International Airport, where Sunday's flight originated.

In 1961, Puerto Rican-born Antulio Ramirez Ortiz introduced U.S. airlines to hijackings when he smuggled a revolver and steak knife onto a National Airlines jet and diverted the plane to Havana.

Later, officials found what could have been a tipoff to his plan — he reserved his ticket under the name "Cofresia El Pirata" — a pirate of the Spanish Main.

Airport security became increasingly vigilant as hi-

┌ We are discussing it with the airlines and Federal Aviation Administration this week, trying to think of something to do. It's a real can of worms ┐

jackings grew more frequent. By 1973, when the Nixon administration signed an anti-hijacking treaty with Cuban President Fidel Castro's government, 87 U.S. planes had been hijacked to Cuba. There were 15 attempted hijackings in a six-month span in 1968.

Castro ended the treaty in 1976 after blaming the CIA for the crash of a Cuban jet in Barbados, but sophisticated new airport security devices were proving effective.

"Oh yeah, detection methods have definitely improved," said FBI spokesman Welton Merry. "They have the viewers, X-ray machines to look at the hand-carried luggage. They can detect very small masses of metal.

"But the hijackers who've been successful recently are circumventing the detection devices," he noted.

On July 22, a man armed with what's now believed to have been a plastic toy gun diverted a Delta jet to Cuba, while the Air Florida jet's hijacker carried a bar

about soaring hijack rate

of soap in a paper bag — a package he said was a bomb.

"The two recent hijackings here didn't involve a weapon. This guy Sunday had a bar of soap. He tells the captain it's a bomb, and with a payload of people at 30,000 feet, the captain doesn't have a whole lot of choice," Hammond said.

He said airport security has found "our share" of weapons in recent years — most of them pocketknives or small-caliber weapons in women's purses that passengers innocently forgot.

"The screening works. I just don't think there's anything the airlines can do about the type of incidents we've had lately, short of a complete body search of each passenger, which I don't think is possible in this day and age," he said.

Some recent hijackings do involve weapons. On April 10, for instance, a man scaled a wall at Ontario, Calif., and hijacked an American Airlines jet to Cuba at gunpoint. Other hijackings involved guns somehow smuggled aboard.

Officials are hard-put to explain the recent hijackers' motives. For several years, charter companies have offered weekly flights to Cuba. One package offers a round-trip fare to Havana, plus a motel for two nights, for \$299.

Noting the July 22 hijacker was on a Miami-Puerto Rico flight, Merry said, "It costs more to book a flight to San Juan than it does to Cuba. Why hijack a plane? Why endanger innocent people?"

Three recent hijackers were Hispanic. The others

were Americans with no apparent reason for wanting to go to Cuba.

A young man hijacked a chartered sight-seeing plane from Key West last year, without explanation, and a lanky blond man from Holyoke, Mass., who was overpowered in an attempted hijacking of an Eastern Airlines jet in 1979 also gave no reason for his actions.

An Atlanta man identified as Samuel Alben Ingram Jr. hijacked a Delta airplane to Cuba in January, with his wife and child aboard, and reportedly told passengers he hoped to go to Iran. The hijacker of the American Airlines plane was described as a dental school dropout who said he wanted to escape racial and religious prejudice.

"Before, we had these big political messages involved. The one from California espoused this sort of thing, but it was pretty phoney," Merry said. "You're going to have to get a sociologist to examine these people. They don't have a reason."

A complication is the chill in U.S.-Cuban relations — Cuba no longer provides information about the identity or fate of hijackers.

"They know the information we need, but they're not cooperating," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban desk. "It could be a reflection of the deterioration of relations. God knows, there's been plenty of evidence of that. There's an anti-American campaign going on there.

"It's in the interest of both countries to cooperate," Frechette said. "But we're not in a position to go in there and demand explanations."

Miami News (FH) Cop 2 1A
Key West-to-Miami airliner
hijacked to Cuba; 74 aboard

• Officials worry about soaring hijack rate, 4A

A hijacker who threatened to ignite what he said was a container of gasoline today diverted an Air Florida flight carrying 68 passengers and six crewmen to Jose Marti Airport in Havana.

Air Florida's Flight 707 left Key West for Miami at 10:25 a.m. and was hijacked shortly after takeoff, said airline officials.

It was the second Air Florida plane to be hijacked within a week.

Jack Barker of the Federal Aviation Administration regional office in Atlanta said the Boeing 737 landed in Havana about 11:15 a.m.

There was no word on whether anyone was taken into custody at Havana.

Barker said the hijacker claimed to have a can or bottle of gasoline and threatened to ignite it. He said there may have been more than one person involved in the hijacking.

The plane's signal that it was being hijacked was picked up by the FAA's Miami Air Traffic Center, which then advised Key West's control tower that it would take over handling of the plane.

Last Sunday a Miami-to-Key West Air Florida flight with 34 passengers aboard was hijacked to Cuba.

The Boeing 737 was on its final approach to Key West at about 10 a.m. when a man identified on the passenger list as "M. Soto" emerged from a restroom carrying a box with what looked like a fuse dangling outside. The man yelled "Cuba!" and began shouting in Spanish.

The plane flew to Havana's Jose Marti Airport

where the hijacker was arrested by Cuban security guards. A bar of soap was found inside the box he carried.

Today's hijacking is the fifth this year.

On July 22 a Delta Airlines jet bound for Puerto Rico from Chicago was taken to Cuba.

On April 9 an American Airlines jet was taken over near Los Angeles and forced to fly to Havana.

On Jan. 25 another Delta jet was pirated to Havana.

The recent increase followed a 1976 decision by Cuban President Fidel Castro to end a treaty which required Cuba to prosecute or return hijackers. Since relations with Cuba have cooled, U.S. authorities have not been able to find out what happens to the skyjackers once they land on the Caribbean island.

Miami News (FH) Cop 1 3B
\$16.8 Million
In Refugee Aid

To Be Divided

13 Aug 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The federal government today is expected to announce distribution of some \$16.8 million in previously appropriated refugee aid for educational and health services in South Florida, including \$10 million for adult language training for Haitian and Cuban refugees.

Another \$3.6 million will be given to community mental health centers to cover added costs of caring for the refugees and \$3.2 million to community health clinics for out-patient care.

The money is part of an aid program passed by Congress last month.

An estimated 70,000 newly arrived Cuban refugees and another 10,000 to 30,000 Haitians reportedly live in South Florida, nearly all in Dade County. Preliminary studies estimate that some 80 per cent of up to 40,000 Cubans seeking work are unemployed; no such study exists for the Haitian jobless.

"NOT SPEAKING English is one of the main problems in finding work for the refugees," said Teresa Padron, an official with the Florida State Employment Service.

Employers even within the Latin community are demanding bilingual personnel, she added.

The Dade County school system has been operating a program teaching English to non-native speakers. "We might be able to expand the program, depending on how the money is channeled," said Paul Bell, assistant school superintendent.

The government also will release \$7.6 million for language training for children in October, government officials said.

Jim Gigante, new director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, is expected to detail their distribution at a 3 p.m. news conference today in Miami.

Gigante, an administrator from the Health and Human Services Department, took control of the task force Monday. He replaced Paul Bell, (no relation to the school system's Bell), who left the task force complaining he lacked sufficient authority to coordinate the task force activities properly.

Bilingual Petition Talks Nonsense

Miami News (F) 10/13 Aug 80
BITTER, ill-conceived propositions that were placed on the ballot by petition have caused enough divisiveness for Dade County. The anti-bilingual drive now under way holds the potential for more mischief than this community easily can absorb. Voters who really care about their town should not sign the petitions to put the measure on November's ballot.

English-speaking South Floridians often feel frustrated when jobs go to bilingual workers, when fellow passengers in an elevator speak Spanish, and when the internal politics of a Caribbean island seems to control the daily life of Americans in Miami. That frustration, though often exaggerated, is understandable.

But the anti-bilingual measure would not change any of those conditions. Many businesses in Miami will continue to seek bilingual help for the same reasons that entrepreneurs in Mexico and Kenya try to hire bilingual personnel. International tourism has made the ability to speak a second major language a valuable talent anywhere in the world.

Nor would the reversal of Dade's official bilingual status stop area residents from speaking their native language. Dozens of languages other than English are spoken in Dade County homes, including Russian, Vietnamese, French, Italian, Yiddish, Creole, Chinese, Portuguese, and, of course, the ubiquitous Spanish. No law can or should discourage parents from passing on to their children their own linguistic heritage.

So the anti-bilingual petitioners will

not achieve their stated goals, even if they succeed in forcing a referendum and win it. But they might strike a very serious blow against the economic benefits of international trade and tourism in South Florida. That's because the petition would prohibit "the expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States." Further, "All county governmental meetings, hearings, and publications" would be restricted to the English language only.

So much for overseas promotion, which accounts for the lion's share of the \$750,000 the Metro Department of Tourism spends on advertising the Miami area. The department plans next year to add Japanese to its current repertoire of English, Spanish, French, German, and Portuguese.

And how about the Spanish-speaking staff in the emergency room of Jackson Memorial Hospital? Spanish-speaking police detectives? Must all operas in Dade County be performed in English if county funds or facilities are involved? Can Dade County banish Ponce de Leon? Christopher Columbus? St. Patrick? Martin Luther? Moses?

No, of course not. The only purpose a referendum on language and culture can serve is to comfort bigots and divide a community that already has more genuine problems than it can resolve. That community would be served best if the petition drive failed and the proposal never got on the ballot.

Miami News (F) 10/13 Aug 80 **151 Cubans arrive at Key West**

Five boats arrived in Key West yesterday carrying 151 Cuban refugees, according to a Coast Guard spokesman. The boats were identified as the 38-foot Sundowner with 61 refugees; the 34-foot cabin cruiser Sea Wanderer with 40 refugees; a 30-foot boat with 14 refugees; a 23-foot inboard-outboard motor boat with 16 refugees and the 21-foot Raciel with 20 refugees aboard. A sixth vessel was seen heading towards Key West but had not arrived by early today, the spokesman said.

Miami News (F) 10/13 Aug 80 **FBI thinks 'Manuel Soto' hijacked plane to Cuba**

The FBI still has not determined who hijacked an Air Florida jetliner to Cuba Sunday, but a spokesman says, "We feel certain that the hijacker's name is Manuel Soto." The bureau is investigating several leads, including calls from Key West to West Palm Beach from people saying they know a Manuel Soto, the spokesman said. The hijacker, identified on the passenger list as "M. Soto," is in Cuba and the Cuban government has not cooperated with the FBI, the spokesman said. The FBI is trying to determine the whereabouts of all persons in the Miami area known as Manuel Soto, including a recently arrived refugee of that name, the spokesman said. There are nine Manuel Sotos in the Greater Miami telephone directory. The hijacker was able to divert the Miami-to-Key West flight to Cuba with a fuse attached to a bar of soap in a paper bag. The pilot feared the device was a bomb and took the plane to Cuba.

Miami News (F) 10/13 Aug 80 **ID**

D-I-V-O-R-C-E: Miami editor-writer Frank Soler and Venezuelan publisher Armando de Armas have apparently called it quits after barely a year. Soler, who edited El Herald for two and a half years, resigned from that job last year to edit GeoMundo and, some months later, Hombre de Mundo, two of the 13 Spanish language magazines published here by de Armas' Editorial America S.A. Nothing firm on what Soler will do. Relating him at Hombre de Mundo will be Pedro Romanach and at GeoMundo, Alfonso Nino.

For Cuban Ex-Prisoners, *Mia New (F) 23A 14 Aug 80* Sanctuary Isn't Freedom

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — In the mornings, when the tropical sun kisses the stone of Havana's Atlantic seawall, 165 Cubans stand at attention to hear the Voice of America begin its broadcasting day with *The Star Spangled Banner*.

There are a few children in the group and about 40 women, but the rest are middle-aged men, for the most part intelligent, resourceful-looking fellows.

By reputation they are chronic malcontents, totally unable to conform to a system they repudiated long ago. By definition they are capable and tough, accustomed to hardship. That they should be standing in Havana for the U.S. national anthem is, for them, perhaps but another droll chapter in a book full of grotesque ironies.

These are the remains of the U.S. Interests Section 450, former Cuban political prisoners and their families forced into the U.S. mission on May 2 when a crowd of club-swinging Cuban zealots attacked them outside the consulate during the tide of anti-Americanism that accompanied the Mariel refugee exodus.

The Cuban government says the former prisoners triggered the melee by chanting slogans that infuriated neighborhood people and incited them to attack. People who watched it, however, agree that the blackjack-and-baseball-bat gang drove up in government buses in what, to all appearances, was a planned raid.

Thirteen in the consulate crowd were injured during the fight, but not before they got in some licks themselves. While withdrawing to sanctuary through the broken windows of the Interests Section ground floor, many of them snatched up bricks and stones and hurled them at their assailants. Others fought the attackers with their fists.

The debris of the engagement still litters the area around the building, a multistory concrete and metal eyesore overlooking Havana's waterfront Malecon Boulevard.

By reputation they are chronic malcontents, totally unable to conform to a system they repudiated long ago. By definition they are capable and tough, accustomed to hardship. That they should be standing in Havana for the U.S. national anthem is, for them, perhaps but another droll chapter in a book full of grotesque ironies.

Cuban police have put sawhorse barricades around the structure and a 24-hour guard on it.

Fifty-eight of the original 450 who barged into the mission on May 2 were granted safe conduct by Cuban authorities and left the first afternoon.

In the next 3½ months, 227 others surrendered to police for interrogation and subsequent release. On Wednesday, there were 165 left.

The departures have included the majority of the former prisoners who already have Cuban exit permits. Technically they should be allowed to emigrate whenever they please. Those remaining behind are watching carefully to see what happens.

The news has not been good to date.

As far as U.S. diplomats have been able to determine, only about 20 of the original 450 invaders have left the country, even though all are fully documented by U.S. authorities.

Accurate figures are difficult to obtain because once the former prisoners surrender to the guards, the United States ceases to be responsible for them.

U.S. DIPLOMATS reckon that about 50 per cent of all those who

have left are equipped with Cuban exit documents but have not departed the country. A major problem appears to be money.

The standard emigration fee for a Cuban leaving Cuba is \$250, not unreasonable for most working people but a virtual impossibility for the former prisoners, the majority of whom were nonpersons even before the May 2 invasion.

For those that have left the Interests Section the situation is even worse. The houses of some have been taken over by squatters. At others, the windows have been boarded up and the doors sealed. The Interests Section has received several telephone calls from these homeless wanderers, "desperate" for news about their cases.

A diplomatic source says the mission's remaining guests would probably surrender if they had assurances they could get to the States in a hurry. Cuba, however, has refused to give such assurances, holding steadfastly to the rule of unconditional surrender.

"WE HAVE ADEQUATE communication with the government of Cuba on this matter," said a U.S. diplomatic source, describing a de-escalating confrontation that is now largely a wrangle over the law and protocol. "So far, however, there has been no meeting of the minds."

Instead, there is a stalemate. The guards are waiting outside; the former prisoners are waiting inside, prisoners once again. According to one U.S. diplomatic source, they "would be willing to stay indefinitely."

42

This is because experience counts for almost 100 per cent in ordeals of this kind, and the former prisoners have more than their share. Many have spent more than a decade in jail, and all have passed years resisting and challenging the system.

Because of this, they are adept at living in small, uncomfortable spaces. They have devised any number of fascinating ways to kill time. Most important, perhaps, they have acquired infinite patience and self-discipline.

However, the waiting has taken its toll in despair. On Aug. 2, one of the former prisoners tried unsuccessfully to hang himself. Friends cut him down before he died.

THE BEHAVIOR of most of the inmates won the respect and admiration of their unwitting captors almost immediately.

The group formed a seven-member leadership commission and divided into committees to do the washing, the cooking, the house-keeping and the thousand other tasks that make life bearable in difficult circumstances. The only thing the diplomats have to do is buy food.

The idea is to minimize the inconvenience, and the 165 have succeeded admirably. Visitors are liable to be greeted by a smile and a mutilated "good morning." Everyone is

studying English, but progress is slow.

With so many people rooting around the first floor and in the basement, there is no room for simple streetcorner-style hanging out. As much as possible, everyone tries to be doing something.

Wayne Smith, the bluff, bearded specialist on Cuba who is chief of the Interests Section, was an astounded witness to the May 2 invasion. He has been equally amazed by the conduct of his guests.

"**THESE ARE A** great group of people," said Smith, a career diplomat. "They are very disciplined, very organized and intelligent. They've all borne their ordeal with tremendous dignity and kept their poise."

Adaptation begins on the first floor, where the old consular annex has become a game and common room with a Ping-Pong table, a television, a film projector and a score of card tables.

The new boarders dredged up a bunch of old movie posters from the nether reaches of the Interests Section, a cornucopia of pre-Cuban revolution memorabilia and junk. The place of honor is aptly occupied by Humphrey Bogart, who sneers down on the assembled throng from a marquee advertising *The Maltese Falcon*.

Their most popular game, being Cubans, is dominoes, and at least three games are usually under way. The recently concluded Olympics were a godsend, according to a diplomatic source, because they provided nonstop entertainment.

THE CHILDREN can usually be found in the Interests Section courtyard, paddling about in a fishpond pressed into service as a wading pool.

Just above the screeching kids is a clothesline, and alongside it is a jury-rigged basketball court.

There is a barber shop, a sick bay and dormitories. The women, the children and some of the men have mattresses, while the rest rotate sleeping in a bunkroom outfitted with cardboard pallets on wooden slats.

For cooking, they use the basement coffee shop, a 1950s-vintage canteen dusted off, cleaned up and refurbished. The boarders eat under the plumbing in what was once a storage space.

A bored Marine guard sits outside the game room, answering the telephone and wincing as his charges bounce their English off him.

On at least one occasion, however, the message seems to have gotten through. One of the guards and a young Cuban prisoner have fallen in love and wish to get married.

Picking up on the storm-at-sea motif, the couple approached Smith as "captain of the ship" to perform the honors. Smith demurred with diplomatic tact. They will have to wait.

M. L. H. H.
23A
14 Aug 50
2 of 2

Miami and other area airports tighten up after 2 hijackings

Miami News (FH) ed 4A 14 Aug 80

DARY MATERA and BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporters

Security measures at Miami International Airport and other South Florida airfields are expected to be tightened today after the second hijacking to Cuba of an Air Florida jetliner this week.

Leonard Peterson, the Federal Aviation Administration district security chief, was expected to detail the added security measures at a press conference at the Miami airport today.

Air Florida has already started building up security. Both planes hijacked to Cuba this week, one yesterday and one Sunday, were flying its Miami-Key West route.

On Sunday, a man identified as Manuel Soto waved a phony bomb made from a bar of soap and a fuse and diverted an Air Florida flight to Havana. Yesterday seven men used a bottle they said was full of gasoline.

"As you know, we have been doing all the security measures as ascribed by the FAA and the airport," said Air Florida representative Robin Cohn. "We are already screening the passengers. We will now be taking additional measures as well."

To supplement the metal-detector walkways that are in operation at all U.S. airports, Cohn said, Air Florida plans to run a detecting wand over passengers after they go through the regular security screen.

All the hijackers involved in the two cases this week, including Soto, are believed to be from the Mariel sealift, according to the FBI.

At the State Department's terrorism office, officials said they were "very concerned" over the possibility that more homesick sealift Cubans will attempt to return home by hijacking jets.

Key West airport officials said they will go along with any extra security measures the FAA announces today. Yesterday's flight was commandeered 10 minutes out of Key West by seven Cuban refugees who splashed liquid on the floor and threatened to set it afire.

An Air Florida spokesman said there were 68 passengers and a crew of six aboard. There were no injuries, the FBI said.

An eighth alleged hijacker, identified by Acting U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle as 28-year-old Julio Fernandez Hernandez-Rodriguez, was charged with conspiracy to commit air piracy. He was arrested trying to smuggle a toy metal gun aboard Air Florida Flight 707 as it prepared to leave Key West Airport for Miami at 10:30 a.m.

The Boeing 737 was due to arrive in Miami at 11:15 a.m. Instead, it landed at Havana. The plane returned from Cuba at 4:03 p.m.

The other seven Cubans were with Hernandez when he was arrested, the FBI said. Hernandez will be arraigned before a federal magistrate today in Miami or Key West, Antle said.

Hernandez is a recent arrival on the Mariel-to-Key

West sealift, Antle said. He arrived May 22 aboard the motor vessel Dr. Daniel, according to the FBI.

Passengers said one of the hijackers was forced to leave the plane at Jose Marti Airport in Havana by the other members of the hijacking team. The hijackers were not seen after Cuban soldiers took them into custody, the passengers said.

There were conflicting versions of what happened. Several passengers said there were only two hijackers and four hostages. But acting Miami FBI agent-in-charge William Nettles said they acted together. "They were running up and down the aisles yelling, 'Cuba, Cuba, Cuba,'" he said.

Asked if the hijackers might be Castro agents who were smuggled in among the 118,000 refugees on the sealift, Nettles said, "If Castro wanted to embarrass the United States, this might be the way to do it."

He identified the hijackers from Air Florida's manifest as T. Rodriguez, L. Rodriguez, L. Rivera, E. Flores and Raoul Biaz. Two of the hijackers did not give first names or initials when they boarded in Key West. Their last names are Benevetes and Milan, Nettles said.

One crewman and a passenger were aboard both Air Florida flights hijacked this week. First Officer Doug Watters would not talk to the press. However, Martin Thomas of Key West, who had his second free flight to Cuba this week, said one of the hijackers kept counseling the others in broken English to "be cool, brother."

"I don't want to see Cuba again," Thomas said.

"One of them opened a Wesson Oil bottle and it was filled with gasoline," Thomas said. "You could smell it. Then he splashed some around the floor and on a stewardess and they threatened to ignite it with matches and cigaret lighters."

Most of the hijacking victims shopped in Jose Marti Airport after the government treated them to lunch and beer. Most of them purchased Cuban cigars and rum.

"The food was lousy, but the flight was good," said Bonnie Spiranic of New York City, who was vacationing in Key West.

Sherry Dezek of Key West was visibly upset. "I admit I'm a little shook," said Dezek, who was on her way to Michigan for a vacation with her daughter, who is less than a year old.

Some passengers described the takeover as well organized; others said it was disorganized.

"They had to keep telling each other to be cool," said Gene Roberts, a Key West businessman on his way to a funeral in Gainesville. "They apparently needed to reassure each other."

Air Florida senior vice president John Fasolino said his daughter, Nanete, was one of the flight attendants. She was splashed with gas, he said.

Yesterday's hijacking was the seventh of a U.S. airliner since June 1979. Six involved commercial airlines.

Said the Air Florida spokesman, Cohn, "It isn't our week."

Flight to José Martí

Mia News (FA) col 2 1A 14 Aug 80

Getting to know you . . .

- Miami airport tightening security, 4A

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

Martin Thomas lives in Key West, and when he boards a plane in Miami bound for home, that's where he expects to land. Ditto when he flies the other way. But he tried one of each this week and ended up in Cuba both times.

Thomas, 39, spent the early part of the week telling friends about his unscheduled trip to Havana on Sunday aboard a hijacked Air Florida Boeing 737.

After having dropped his car off for repairs at a Hollywood auto dealer on Saturday, he was flying to Key West with 34 other passengers when one of them produced a bag with a fuse sticking out and told the crew it was a bomb. The hijacker threatened to blow up the plane.

There was no way the crew could know the bag contained a bar of soap.

Next stop, Havana's José Martí Airport.

Yesterday, Thomas, 67 other Miami-bound passengers and six crew members boarded Air Florida Flight 707 in Key West. He was on his way back to J.M. Pon-

“This time, I enjoyed myself and did some shopping . . . I'm beginning to know the airport like the back of my hand.”

tiac to pick up his car.

In midflight, seven Cuban refugees aboard splashed gasoline on the floor of the Boeing 737 and threatened to set it afire if they were not taken to Cuba.

Next stop, José Martí again.

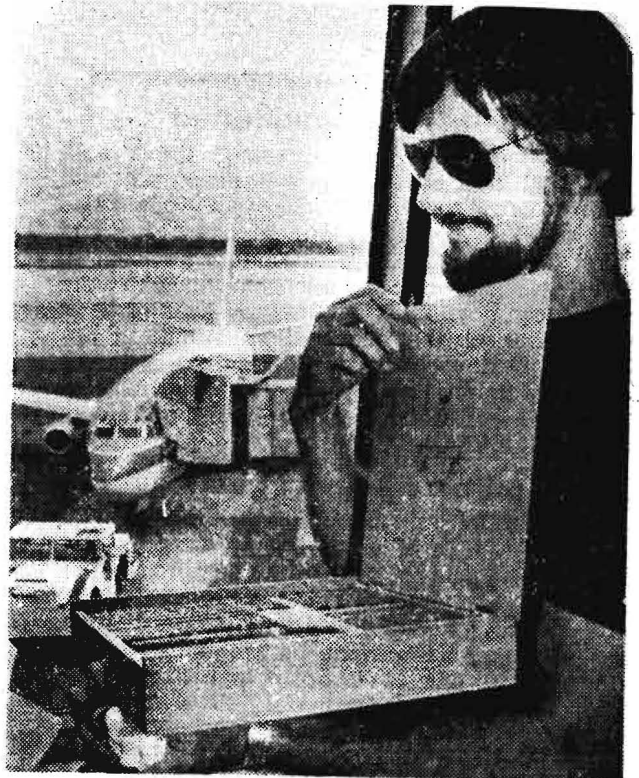
“This time, I enjoyed myself and did some shopping,” Thomas said. “We had lunch and Cuban beer on the government and did some shopping in the duty-free store at the airport. I'm beginning to know the airport like the back of my hand.”

He bought a box of Cuban cigars, some rum and a few souvenirs to prove to the folks in Key West that it really had happened again.

The second time around, “The Cuban soldiers and shopkeepers were very friendly,” he added. “But I don't intend to voluntarily fly to Cuba again — ever.”

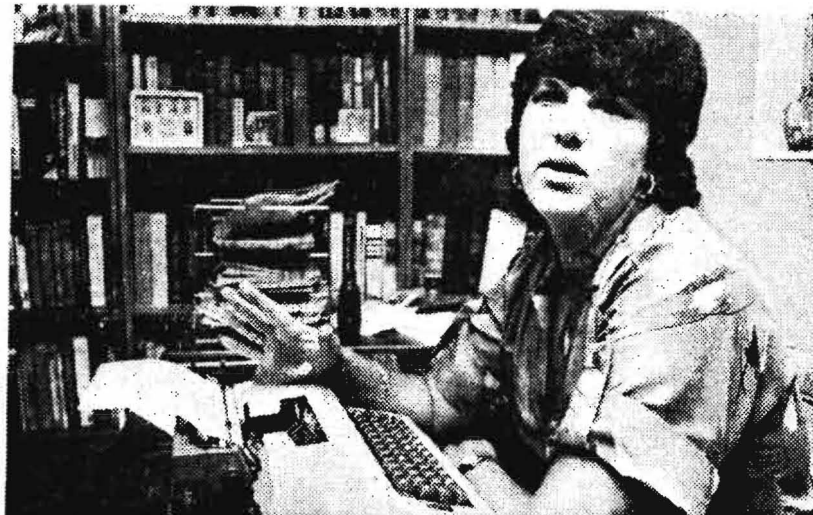
Dungeons and Dragons
Mia News (FA) col 2 2A 14 Aug 80
Oswald body to be exhumed

Dallas County medical examiner Charles Petty plans to exhume the body of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald from his Fort Worth grave, the Dallas Morning News reported today. The newspaper said in a copyright story that Petty proposes the exhumation tomorrow in an attempt to determine whether the body is actually that of Oswald. Petty would not confirm or deny the report, the newspaper said. The newspaper also said Petty had not planned to announce the exhumation until tests were complete.



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Thomas bought cigars this time around



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Uva Clavijo: 'The stage of the ivory tower intellectual is gone'

Intellectuals plan anti-Castro conference

Miami News (FH) Col 1 9A
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
14 Aug 80
Miami News Reporter

Uva Clavijo is a petite woman with an imposing voice and absolute confidence in her ideas. The past few weeks have been hectic for the Miami-based Cuban writer as she oversees the publication of another book, cares for her two daughters and begins to organize the Second Congress of Dissident Cuban Intellectuals.

Clavijo is typical of the exiled Cuban intellectuals who have banded together to fight Fidel Castro's Cuba by "taking a stand on the international level and renouncing repression in Cuba."

The Second Congress, to be held Aug. 28-31 at Columbia University's Teacher's College in New York, will bring together writers, painters, composers, economists, sociologists and other "thinking people," Clavijo said. Sponsored by the Committee of Intellectuals for the Freedom of Cuba, the congress is to be a "forum for a free exchange of ideas."

Lectures, discussion groups, exhibitions and a movie about the recent Mariel-to-Key West exodus are part of the program. Sociologist Irving Louis Horowitz will open the Congress. Spanish playwright Fernando Arrabal, French intellectual Fernando Henry Levy and American writer Bernard Malamud also will attend.

With the main theme of "Cuba: Repression and Expansion," the Cuban dissidents hope to alert the rest of the thinking world about the myths Castro perpetuates about Cuba, Clavijo said.

It is difficult to live in exile. To create in exile is to create in a vacuum

the panelists, is active in anti-Castro exile activities here. She says it is her duty and responsibility as a writer.

"The stage of the ivory tower intellectual is gone," Clavijo says. "The individual human being has a responsibility and the artist is not exempt from that responsibility. As a matter of fact, the artist, as a thinking person and a sensitive one, has greater responsibility."

Clavijo, 36, says that "everybody should be allowed to create in absolute freedom," which means to her that fighting against the Castro regime is a matter of survival for the artists.

Clavijo has been writing since she was nine. This year she was awarded a Cintas Fellowship and will be publishing her fourth book.

"It is difficult to live in exile," she says. "To create in exile is to create in a vacuum."

The first Congress of Cuban Intellectual Dissidents was conceived in 1978 when Fidel Castro opened the gates to Cuba and emptied part of his political prisons as a result of the dialog. Cuban dissidents were alarmed that the world would regard the communist island with benevolent eyes instead of seeing "the truth about Cuba," Clavijo said.

United States, Latin America and Europe since leaving their homeland, decided to get together to draw attention to their cause. They met in April 1979 in Paris because of that city's tradition as a mecca for artistic creativity.

The Paris Congress, which was attended by more than 100 Cubans and intellectuals from other countries, was a success. So the members decided to make the one-shot deal an annual event.

"We felt it was necessary to take a stand on the international level to renounce repression in Cuba," Clavijo said. "The thinking people of all countries are the ones you have to alert first."

Clavijo and her cohorts hope this Congress will divert attention from the recent sealift to Cuba's totalitarian government.

"The arrival of the new refugees seems to have deviated international attention, and especially that of the United States, from the real problem," she said. "The refugees are treated as if they are victims of a hurricane or an earthquake, without the real understanding that these refugees are the result of the failure of a totalitarian government."

"We insist that the solution is not that the Cubans leave the island, but that all Cubans can return to a free country. In other words, our compatriots should not leave for freedom. We should take them freedom."

Persons interested in attending the Congress in New York should write to SILC, Times Square Station, P.O. Box 660, New York, N.Y.,

**Tight budget, refugee influx
cause problems at Jackson**

Interpreter shortage slows hospital

Miami News (FM) Creole SA
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

14 Aug 80

Cuban refugee José Herrera has been in Miami only three months, but he already knew about the language problem at Jackson Memorial Hospital, where translators are at a premium.

Herrera doesn't speak English, so he brought an English-speaking relative to Jackson when he took his pregnant daughter there to see a doctor.

"I knew the problem was serious," Herrera said.

They arrived at the hospital at 7:45 a.m. and had to wait six hours for a doctor — and it might have been longer if he hadn't brought a translator, Herrera said.

Herrera's relative, Ismael Varela, said he lost a day of work to be there and that he could not do it often. He owns an alarm-installation business.

"There was a (translator) here for a while, but then she left," Varela said.

The recent influx of thousands of Cuban, Haitian and Nicaraguan refugees has wreaked havoc with the small interpreting staff at the medical center, and there is no relief in sight.

"I've got 15 interpreters and I really need 21 right now," said Cristina de Falla, director of Hispanic-International Services. "Tomorrow, I might need more."

All of her interpreters speak Spanish, and seven speak Creole. Some speak Portuguese, Italian, French and assorted other European and African languages. There are interpreters available 24 hour a day, De Falla said.

"They are scheduled for three shifts a day, seven days a week. When you take into consideration that they do take two days off every week like normal people, you can see the problem we've got."

Yesterday, she had four interpreters working the



Herrera

busy 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. shift for the entire complex. She was expecting only two interpreters for the 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift.

"Two are off and one is on vacation," De Falla said with a shrug.

Interpreters are used mainly at five critical posts at the hospital — emergency room, ambulatory care unit, pediatric walk-in, obstetrics and gynecology, and labor and delivery — and De Falla said the shortage of interpreters causes waits of up to six hours for patients who do not speak English, and holds up service to others.

One patient who does not speak English and who did not bring an interpreter was Conserve Toussaint, a 40-year-old Haitian refugee. She had to wait for two hours before she could be connected to a dialysis machine. She had an appointment, but no one could understand her. The interpreters were busy elsewhere in the hospital.

"We have real problems with some of the Haitians," De Falla said. "Like in this case, there is no word in Creole for kidney."

Marie Josette Baptichon, an interpreter from Haiti, said that was true of most of the internal organs of the human body.

"We have to start by explaining to them what this organ is and what it does," Baptichon said.

Toussaint, who can't write, said through the interpreter that she would like faster service, but that she was happy to wait in order to get the treatment.

Baptichon, who has been at Jackson for five months, said she handles 40 to 60 cases a day. She is stationed at the emergency room, but was called to help with Toussaint. She was not finished with Toussaint when her beeper went off. She was needed at the Credit Office.

"See what I mean?" De Falla asked. "She should stay at the emergency room, but we need her all over."

De Falla's problem is money. The federal government promised to pay for refugee services but hasn't, according to hospital officials, and now Jackson does not have enough left in its \$150 million budget for refu-

gee-related extras such as interpreters.

"In the last year and a half, up to June 26, we have provided services to refugees that come to \$1,437,000," said Don Friedewald, administrator of Ambulatory Services.

Friedewald said that from April 13 to July 12 of this year, the emergency room and clinics cared for 1,239 Cuban refugees at a cost of \$99,732; 978 Haitians costing \$70,370; and 184 Nicaraguans at a cost of \$35,450.

Jackson has billed the federal agencies that said they would pay for the refugees' care, Friedewald said, but they have yet to be reimbursed.

"We have had a lot of promises but no money," he said.

De Falla said the money crunch might cause a reduction in the quality and quantity of services to the poor.

"Something has to give," she said. "If there is no money from the federal, state or county governments, we can't do it ourselves."

Hospital officials said they have plenty of bilingual personnel, but not for use as interpreters.

"Even though we have plenty of bilingual staff in the hospital, they are in a job function and they can't be pulled away from their duties to do interpreter work," Friedewald said.

"You just can't take anybody who speaks two languages and say 'Here, you are an interpreter,'" De Falla said. "You have to train them, teach them medical terminology. It takes time."

The hospital has tried to get volunteer interpreters to ease the burden, but the public response has not been enough to alleviate the problem, De Falla said.

"When we appealed to the public, we had excellent results. We got some 45 volunteers out of more than 90 calls. The problem is that a volunteer is not as dependable as an employee. You cannot call a volunteer at 3 in the morning and ask him to come in or ask them to stay overtime. They have their jobs and their problems."

Jack Roberts

Miami News (PH)
Cop 2 5A
14 Aug 80

No comprende: monolingual

I had my car repaired at a South-west section dealership this week and when the work was done the garage manager sent a young man to pick me up.

He had a difficult time finding my office because he couldn't speak English, but eventually we got together and I asked him if he knew the way back to the dealership. He smiled affably, but I didn't know if this meant yes or no.

I acted like I was at the wheel of a car and then motioned for him to follow me. Traffic around the office is complex and I told him I'd show him how to get onto the East-West Expressway.

He smiled again and I thought we were hitting things off fine until some dumb Anglo tried to pass us on the right side of the road. My driver responded by pulling into the right lane also, missing the Anglo and his Corvette by a whisker.

There was a great slamming of brakes and angry



Roberts

screams, but my driver kept smiling and forging ahead. I felt that half the blood in my body had somehow drained out and I was three shades whiter than I had been that morning when I shaved. I fastened my safety belt.

As we got onto the expressway I motioned for him to get in the right lane and said "Right Lane" several times. He smiled brightly and said "Right Lane" himself. It was the first time he had said an English word since we met.

I gave him my best smile and clapped my hands.

He responded by stomping on the accelerator in a joyous sort of way. I said "NO, no, dammit no." This obviously didn't register so I acted like I was holding the reins of a horse and kept saying "Whoa." He slowed down.

We got along fine after that. We were in busy traffic after we got off the expressway and I kept pointing to the lanes he should stay in and not cut in front of other people.

I know he didn't understand but I told him that I drive slowly in city traffic and try to stay in the lane that causes the fewest problems when you turn.

in Miami

When we parted company at the garage I tried to tip him but he refused. A refugee from Nicaragua, the young man must have said goodbye three or four times.

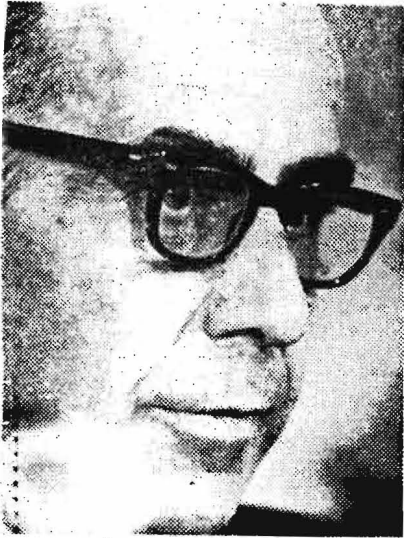
I have no doubt that the young man will be a better driver in a few weeks. Anyone who has rented a car and driven around in a foreign country could sympathize with his present confusion.

And in all fairness to him I should say that I won't even drive with my own kids. I figure I did my duty by teaching them how to drive years ago and that was enough in the sacrifice department.

I also feel like a fool for not knowing enough Spanish to express myself in a simple traffic situation. Had I said *con cuidado* to the young man he would have known that I meant for him to "take it easy."

I feel very sorry for people who have lost their jobs or promotions because they can't speak Spanish, but there are thousands of people like me who are either too lazy to learn or simply can't get their tongue around a foreign language.

If nothing else, it would be fun to know what Cubans are saying about you in elevators and cafeteria lines.



James Gigante

Reaction wary to \$16.8

Miami News (FH) Col 1 9A
IVAN A. CASTRO
14 Aug 80
Miami News Reporter

Local officials reacted cautiously to news that \$16.8 million in federal funds is coming to South Florida to help ease some of the problems created by the recent refugee influx.

James Gigante, the new Miami director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, yesterday announced the federal outlay aimed at alleviating local problems in the health and education areas due to the refugee influx.

"I haven't evaluated the whole thing yet," said Bill Talbert, executive assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "But we are encouraged to finally see some federal funds

coming into the community."

Max Rothman, administrator for District XI of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, also saw the funding as a positive development.

"But to what extent it identifies and responds to the needs we have, I don't know," Rothman said. "I would have to see more of the specifics."

Monsignor Bryan Walsh, director of the Catholic Services Bureau, labeled the federal outlay a "small amount."

"It's obviously a help, but not the solution. The burden is still on Miami," Walsh said.

The money was made available by Congress to the Department of Health and Human Services and to the Department of Education, said Gigante, who moved into

million federal refugee aid

new post last Monday.

Existing community and health services programs provided to resettled Cubans and Haitians in South Florida will receive \$6.8 million, Gigante said. The other \$10 million has been allocated to the Department of Education for adult education programs.

"Expansion of the community health centers, maternal and child care programs will begin immediately," Gigante said. "We will also act quickly on community mental health centers."

Some funds will go to Jackson Memorial Hospital for its Community Mental Health and Economic Opportunity Family Health centers, he added.

The education funds will "provide English language instruction designed to increase the

job capabilities of an estimated 12,000 men and women from Cuba and another 3,600 from Haiti," Gigante said.

Some of the instruction will be given to the Cubans at federal camps in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Arkansas.

The Cuban and Haitian emigres are not refugees in the eyes of the U.S. government, Gigante reminded. "The policy is that they be considered entrants and not refugees."

Gigante said that more than \$150,000 already is on its way to Dade as partial payment for the county's expenses in handling refugees.

"Gigante's attitude is one of wanting to help this area solve its problem," said Assistant County Manager César Odio. "I think we should give him a line of credit."

U.S. Makes \$150,000 Peace

Miami (F) col 2C 14 Aug 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials tried to patch up strained relations with administrators of the Haitian resettlement program in Miami with a quick shot of \$150,000 Tuesday.

James Gigante, new director in Miami of the government's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, announced that a check for \$150,000 was "in the mail" to the Haitian Coalition, a group that coordinates resettlement of Haitian refugees in South Florida.

The initial response from coalition members was tepid. They continued to press for a resettlement program for Haitian refugees outside South Florida.

Gigante also confirmed that the federal government was distributing \$16.8 million for English-language training and health care in South Florida.

In New York, presidential assistant Eugene Eidenberg used the \$16.8 million figure to defend the Carter Administration

'Jobs and housing just don't exist in Dade. A program must be established to resettle the Haitians elsewhere like has been done for the Cubans.'

— Isaac Withers, director of Community Action Agency



from charges that the administration is doing little to ease the burden on state services caused by the refugee influx.

SPEAKING TO Florida delegates to the Democratic convention, Eidenberg noted that a major aid package is winding through Congress.

He said he could not predict when the money would be used in South Florida.

Gigante, an administrator from the Health and Human Services Department,

said that \$10 million of the \$16.8 million will be available for institutions that design language classes for Cuban and Haitian adult refugees.

Of the rest, some \$2.2 million will be split among five community health centers in Dade and one in Broward. Another \$950,000 is earmarked to provide health care for pregnant mothers and for children.

More than \$3.6 million will be used to expand services at three community men-

Offer to Refugee Coalition

tal health centers in Miami and to open a new one in Fort Lauderdale. Included in this outlay is \$1.5 million for Jackson Memorial Hospital's mental health programs for Cubans, Haitians and residents of Miami's black community, said Gigante.

THE MONEY IS part of an appropriation approved by Congress last month.

Meanwhile, the Haitian Coalition abruptly stopped its program to resettle Haitians in the community Monday, pointing out that Dade lacked both jobs and housing to absorb the refugees.

And the \$150,000 didn't succeed in getting the group back to work. The money is part of \$500,000 the coalition claims the government owes it for work since May.

"Just money won't help. We've been owed that," said county commissioner Bill Oliver, a member of the Haitian Coalition.

"What we really need is a refugee program," said Oliver.

"Jobs and housing just don't exist in

Dade," said Isaac Withers, director of the Dade Community Action Agency. "A program must be established to resettle the Haitians elsewhere like has been done for the Cubans."

But the federal government is also having trouble funding resettlement of Cuban refugees.

Task Force officials met with the agencies Tuesday in New York to discuss back payments to agencies that have resettled some 100,000 Cubans.

The meeting ended with the agencies empty-handed, but with a commitment from the State Department to search for funds to pay the agencies back, said Arthur Brill, a spokesman for that agency.

The United States Catholic Conference, which has resettled the majority of Cuban refugees, recently warned it was running out of cash to continue its resettlement efforts. About 18,000 Cuban refugees remain in camps in Florida, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Cuban Refugees *Miami Her (F) col 1A* Hijack Jetliner *14 Aug 80* For Trip Home

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

A gang of Cuban refugees rode bicycles to the Key West airport Wednesday morning and, brandishing a gasoline-filled Wesson Oil bottle, hijacked an Air Florida jetliner to Havana.

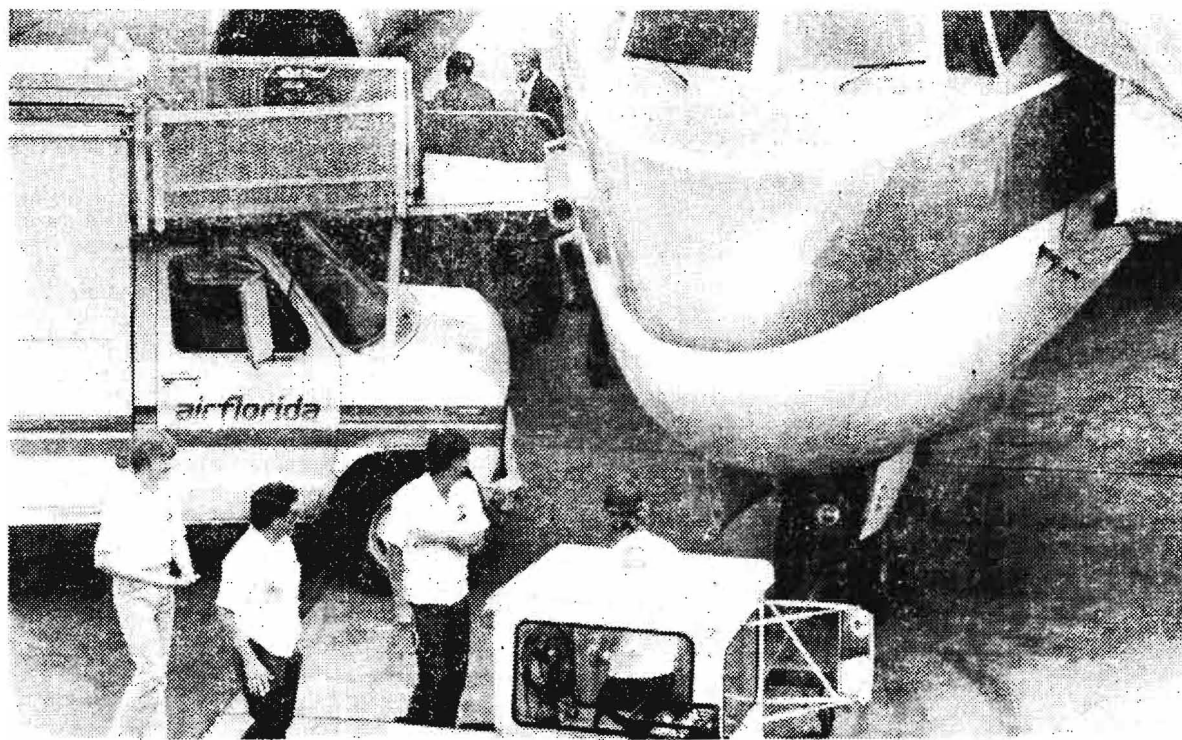
Nobody was sure how many men boarded the 10:30 a.m. Key West-to-Miami flight intending to hijack it. But seven passengers got off when the plane reached Cuba at 11:15.

At least one potential hijacker was left behind in Key West, arrested as he tried to board the Boeing 737 with his pockets filled with tear gas pellets and a toy pistol.

Julio Fernandez, who arrived in Key West May 22 from Mariel, Cuba, told the FBI after his arrest that two more would-be hijackers went to the airport but backed out. Fernandez, 29, left his family in Cuba, an agent said.

The weapon used to hijack flight 707, its 68 passengers and six crewmembers, was a quart-size Wesson Oil bottle which a hijacker said contained gasoline.

After four hours at Jose Marti Airport in Havana, where passengers had lunch and browsed through tourist shops, the plane flew to Miami, landing at 4:02 p.m.



— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

Hijacked Air Florida Jetliner Is Serviced at Miami Airport

... after returning safely from its unscheduled trip to Havana

"We were treated real nice" at the Havana airport, said passenger Bernard Orlett, 28, of San Diego.

THE PLANE was the second Air Florida jetliner hijacked to Cuba in four days. Sunday, a Miami-to-Key West flight was commandeered by a Spanish-speaking

man who threatened to explode a "bomb" that turned out to be a bar of soap packed in a box.

That hijacker, like Wednesday's, was one of the

Turn to Page 23A Col. 1

Air Florida Jetliner Is Hijacked; *Mia New (M) AP 23A 14 Aug 80* Exiles Prefer Homeland to U.S.

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

118,000 refugees who came to the United States in the Freedom Flotilla last April and May, FBI officials said.

Unlike Sunday's soapbox hijacking, Wednesday's apparently involved a real weapon. At least one passenger said he believed gasoline was in the bottle. After the hijacker splashed the liquid on the floor of the rear of the plane, the passenger smelled gasoline.

"It was the smell," said passenger Orlett. He said the Cubans "were smoking cigarets and splashing the gasoline all around."

The latest hijacking was the seventh in a new wave of air piracy that began in June 1979, ending a six-year lull since 1973, when airports tightened security at boarding gates.

The twin-engine jet was ordered to fly to Havana by the man with the Wesson Oil bottle at 10:40 a.m., 10 minutes after taking off from Key West.

He showed a crew member the bottle and "said in effect that there was going to be an explosion if they were not taken to Cuba," said Air Florida spokesman John Fasolino.

Gasoline was also splashed — apparently inadvertently — on two flight attendants, Fasolino said.

THE PILOT, Capt. Gordon Kraus, contacted air traffic controllers at Boca Chica Naval Air Station near Key West to report that the plane was Havana-bound.

For the plane's copilot, First Officer Doug Watters, the experience was familiar: He also was the copilot of the Air Florida flight with 33 persons aboard that was hijacked Sunday.

Passenger Martin Thomas, 39, was also aboard the plane hijacked Sunday. "Today it was a little more threatening because gas was spilled all over," said Thomas, who was on a business trip.

After the plane turned south to Havana, one of the hijackers strutted up and down the aisle chanting "Cuba now, Cuba liberated," said another passenger, Maria Pierce. She said the Cubans wanted to return to their homeland "because they found life in Cuba better than in the United States."

When the plane landed at Jose Marti Airport after the 90-mile hop, "Cuban authorities took seven Cuban men into custody," said FAA spokesman Jack Barker.

The jet departed from Havana at 3:19 p.m. and landed at Miami International Airport at 4:02.

MEANWHILE IN KEY West, Monroe County sheriff's deputies and FBI agents questioned the man they had detained just before the plane took off.

Fernandez was among five men who were waiting in the airport lobby to board the plane. All the men except Fernandez passed through the electronic metal detector, but when Fernandez walked through, the detector buzzed, said a sheriff's deputy.

The other men were listed on the passenger manifest as P. Rodriguez, L. Rodriguez, L. Rivera and E. Flores. The names of the other three Cubans who departed in Havana were listed on the manifest as Raul Diaz, (no first name) Milan and (no first name) Benedadies.

A gate security agent with an hand-held "wand" for detecting metal passed it over Fernandez and found a metal cigaret lighter in his pocket.

Fernandez, dressed in bell-bottom blue jeans, a brown leather jacket, and black work shoes, then boarded the plane behind his friends. Moments later, he got off, saying he had to go to the bathroom in the airport.

When he left the bathroom and approached the metal detector to reboard the plane, he pulled out the cigaret lighter and shrugged, "as if to say, 'You remember me, I just went through,'" said Jane Richardson, assistant manager of Air Florida Key West office.

AUTHORITIES SUSPECT the man picked up the toy pistol and tear gas pellets in the bathroom and expected to get back on the plane without having to go through the metal detector a second time.

But a security guard told him to go through again. When he did, a buzzer went off. Fernandez was searched and the pistol, wrapped in toilet paper, and pellets were found in his jacket pocket.

The pistol was a realistic looking cap gun. It was as harmless as the pellets, which a deputy said were useless without a special firing device Fernandez didn't have.

He was charged with conspiracy to commit air piracy Wednesday afternoon and jailed in the Monroe County jail.

Key West airport officials didn't connect Fernandez with the other men he was with until after the plane left, Richardson said.

CPL. ROBERT Knowles, the sheriff's deputy who stopped Fernandez, said he didn't stop the plane because he had no "probable cause" to suspect Fernandez had accomplices.

"Key West is full of Cubans," he said. "There must have been 26 Cubans on that plane. No weapons got on board the aircraft. That's our job and we did it."

After the hijacking, several airport security guards reported overhearing a group of Spanish-speaking men waiting to board the plane complain about not being able to get jobs in the United States. Authorities said they think the men were the same ones who stayed in Havana.

Concerned by the recent series of hijackings, an FAA spokesman in Washington said, "It appears we may have the start of a new problem."

Stricter airport security and a 1973 treaty between the United States and Cuba calling for reciprocal prosecution of hijackers helped halt hijackings between 1973 and 1979. But the treaty was scrapped by Cuban President Fidel Castro in 1977 after he accused the CIA of sabotaging a Cuban airliner in Barbados.

Before the treaty, between 1961 and 1973 there was a string of about 85 hijackings to Cuba. The new wave began June 12, 1979, when a Delta Airlines jet was commandeered.

Also contributing to this report were Herald Staff Writers Robert Rivas and Ken Campbell.

2072

Medical Magic: Voodoo Aids

Miami Her (F) col 14 Aug 78

By JANE DAUGHERTY
Herald Staff Writer

Magic must sometimes precede medical care, say doctors who treat troubled Haitians in Miami.

Ancient beliefs in voodoo have followed the refugees here and often interfere with treatment of mental illnesses that affect a disproportionate number of the new arrivals, said Claude Charles, director of the Haitian unit of the Community Mental Health Center.

Charles cited one recent case which he called a classic example of mental illness made worse by culture shock:

One minute Ernst was slouched on the threadbare sofa. The next he was rampaging through the cramped, sweltering quarters his family rents in Miami's Little Haiti, an area roughly bounded by NW Second and NE Second avenues and 36th and 79th streets.

Jelly glasses and a third-hand lamp shattered on the bare floor. Rude oaths shouted in Creole reduced his mother to sobs and muttered prayers.

Just turned 21, Ernst was unemployed, fearful of being deported and able to speak only halting English. Doctors trying to treat him faced complex obstacles that

have become common in a community swelled by refugees, an estimated 25,000 of them Haitian.

His worried parents, relying on the unique Haitian blend of Catholicism and voodoo, concluded that their son was possessed by an evil spirit.

"I am God the Father," Ernst screamed as his fist caught his brother square on the jaw.

PSYCHIATRISTS at Jackson Memoria Hospital pronounced him psychotic, out of contact with reality. They prescribed massive doses of tranquilizers. Still he raged.

in Treating Refugees

"The family members believed that this guy was possessed by a malevolent spirit," said Charles. "When we are dealing with an individual who is convinced that his trouble is of a supernatural cause, we do not deny that."

Modern psychiatric treatment was obviously failing in this case. Ernst remained in the hospital without improvement. His violent episodes continued.

"I got in touch with a voodoo priest," said Charles, who immigrated to the United States from Haiti 13 years ago. "Fortunately, the psychiatrist treating the man at the hospital was a young Cuban, so he was

familiar with *santeria* (Cuba's folk blend of Catholicism and mysticism).

"He gave us a pass to go one night and take this guy to see the voodoo practitioner."

Charles, an anthropologist who teaches at the University of Miami, smiles when he recalls the scene at the hospital that night.

"THE NURSE absolutely refused to let this guy go because he was very violent," Charles said. "It took several hurried phone calls to get her to honor the pass."

Instead of going to the voodoo priest's

Turn to Page 2C Col. 3

(123)

Care

Haitian Beliefs Color Health

FROM PAGE 1C

house or to a vacant lot to perform the secret ceremony to exorcise the evil spirit, the patient was taken to the modest offices of the Haitian Mental Health Unit, 26 NE 54th St.

"We invited several psychiatrists here to observe," said Charles. "Believe it or not, the guy was very violent before the ceremony and very quiet afterwards."

Ernst was returned to the public hospital for more conventional treatment. Charles said he improved rapidly.

"When he got out, he got a job as a census-taker in this area. His condition was obviously very much improved," Charles said.

Consultation with voodoo priests is only initiated at the request of the family or patient. Charles said. "If they are convinced that this is something they must have, we try to facilitate," he said.

REFUGEES WHO land in Miami, particularly Haitians, present other unusual problems to health care providers, local officials say. Recent arrivals from Cuba, although more familiar with modern medicine than many of the Haitians, may believe in *santeria*, Cuba's voodoo-like religious cult.

"Some of our Hispanic patients ask to see a *santero* [*santeria* practitioner]," Charles said. "But they also may ask to see a Haitian *houngan* [voodoo priest]. They seem to think that a *houngan* would be more powerful than a *santero*."

Charles said in one recent case a Cuban refugee undergoing regular psychiatric treatment wanted to switch from *santeria* to voodoo.

"She improved," Charles said. "That is not to say that voodoo is more powerful, but that she was suffering from a mental illness and believed that voodoo would work. Under those circumstances, it often does or at least allows our more conventional treatment to help."

Dr. Evalina Bestman, director of the University of Miami-Jackson Community Mental Health Center,

said Cuban and Haitian refugees suffer a higher incidence of mental illness than the general Dade County population, mostly due to the anxieties attached to relocation.

"**WE ESTIMATE** that 12 per cent of the local population has some mental problem that needs treatment," Bestman said. "Among refugees, that number jumps to around 20 per cent."

"It's not that most of these cases involve conditions that make the people dangerous. Most of them are suffering from anxiety or depression that makes it difficult for them to function."

Bestman said Haitians generally have a more difficult adjustment because relatives are not waiting for them on the docks and official U.S. policy is more sympathetic to people fleeing Castro's Cuba.

In a paper prepared for a recent seminar on improving health care for Haitians, Bestman listed a number of other factors that can interfere with treatment.

"**THE HEALTH** system is confronted with individuals who, in the majority of cases, are from a rural setting, poor, illiterate and suspicious or lacking trust in public services.

"Most refugees are in a state of culture shock including depression in their attempts to cope with urban life, non-welcoming attitude on the part of Americans, immigration problems, unemployment, isolation — separation from family including children," Bestman said.

Those factors, "cultural barriers" Bestman calls them, become even more important because most health and social service professionals in South Florida know little about Haitian culture, native medical practices and beliefs, she said.

"What we're seeing are personality disorders related to their way of life," Charles said. "Most of them get here by risking their lives at sea. They may arrive in a debilitated condition suffering from dehydration, vomiting, diarrhea."

"Instead of being comforted in some human way upon arrival, those people are further trauma-

tized by rough treatment by U.S. authorities who lock them up."

AFTER RECENTLY arrived refugees are released into the community, Charles said, stress may actually increase. Those without family or friends already here often eat irregularly, fear authorities and wander around trying to find scarce jobs.

"Those with well-balanced personalities will overcome," Charles said. "Others enter the community with latent problems . . . Those we wind up seeing later suffering from serious depression, unable to sleep

When we are dealing with an individual who is convinced that his trouble is of a supernatural cause, we do not deny that.

— Claude Charles
Mental Health Center

well, wet hands, shaking limbs, headache that you cannot treat, belyache complaints.

"Everywhere they turn they confront fear. Insecurity in this society is a killer."

Belief in voodoo, root medicine and the Haitians' lack of experience with modern medicine make treatment doubly difficult, Charles said.

BESTMAN OUTLINED firmly held Haitian beliefs that doctors at Jackson, social workers and mental health specialists find interfere with treatment.

"A particular diet may be prescribed for a mother or her child," she said. "This presents a problem because she will share . . . whatever [prescribed] food with all members of the household — milk, meat, whatever."

Charles said Haitian mothers generally believe that babies must be fed often. "They believe that a diet is starvation," he said.

Haitian babies are frequently treated at Jackson for recurrent dis-

(203)

orders, especially intestinal complications, because the mothers could not bear to restrict their diets, Charles said.

"Even within the hospital, a mother may continue to feed her baby by stealth because of fear of starvation," he said.

Bestman said many Haitians also view illness as caused by others wishing them harm or evil in their lives. Allergies and stomach ailments usually fall in that category, she said.

CERTAIN TYPES of treatment are routinely rejected by Haitians, Charles said, including surgery. "In Haiti there is no welfare system. There are no social services at all," he said.

"[Therefore] if gangrene develops in a leg, for example, modern medicine may view amputation as a necessary remedy. But if a Haitian peasant's leg is amputated, he perceives himself as finished. There will be no assistance from the state, and his family will starve."

With some community planners projecting that as many one-third of the babies born at Jackson in the coming year will be Haitian, it appears that the demand for what Charles calls "culturally sensitive" health care will continue to increase.

Bestman said that for many Haitian women, an American-born baby represents their best insurance for remaining in the United States. "Those birth statistics will continue to climb," she predicted. "American citizens are also eligible for a lot more government-sponsored services."

This year, almost \$1.5 million is budgeted for community mental health services alone in Dade County. \$481,798 of that from local sources, Charles said.

The budget for the Haitian Mental Health Unit, where Hispanics, native blacks and non-Latin whites also receive treatment, totals \$140,000 a year.

"We think we're meeting the need," Charles said. "But obviously with people landing here everyday, the demand is going to increase."



MICHEL DUCILLE/Miami Herald Staff

Claude Charles, Left, Talks with Dr. Roger Rousseau at Mental Health Center

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(243)

2 Cuban refugees spill gas in latest skyjack to Havana

Miami News (FBI) col 2 1A 15 Aug 80

HEATHER DEWAR
Miami News Reporter

Two Cuban refugees used the new-style "plane-lift" back to Cuba again last night, hijacking the third South Florida jetliner this week for a scary flight to Havana — mere hours after airline chiefs met with federal officials here to figure out how to strengthen security.

In the third South Florida hijacking in five days, passengers aboard National Airlines Flight 872 bound for San Juan from Miami said the hijackers splashed gasoline around the plane and threatened to set it on fire unless they were flown to Havana's José Martí Airport.

The passengers said the two young Cubans wanted to go back to Havana for their families and children, and brandished a plastic pint bottle filled with gasoline. One hijacker threatened to torch the bottle with a lighter. When anyone approached, he brought the lighter close to the bottle's mouth and made threatening gestures.

The gasoline was splashed over four seats, soaking two passengers, according to a passenger, U.S. Air Force Lt. Dirk Rodriguez. The passengers went to the restroom to wash it off. As the odor spread through the plane, the captain announced that the flight was being diverted to Cuba.

"One of the hijackers said if they don't bring this plane to Cuba they would burn it up," said another passenger, Fatima Planco of San Juan. Leonidas Toledo, mayor of the Puerto Rico town of Cayey, said he and his wife were in fear — "The last 15 or 20 minutes before landing in Cuba, we felt very much in danger."

Bob Gallagher, a Miamian on a business trip to the island, said, however, that, "The crew was absolutely superb."

The McDonnell Douglas DC-10 was carrying 209 passengers and a crew of 12. It was commandeered an hour after its 6:38 p.m. takeoff, said William Nettles, assistant special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office.

Last night's hijackers used basically the same method as the seven Cuban refugees who hijacked an Air



Associated Press

Please see HIJACK, 4A Woman welcomes her grandson after his hijacked flight returned to San Juan from Cuba

HIJACK, from 1A *Miami News 15 Aug 80 HA*

Florida flight from Key West to Miami on Wednesday with 33 persons aboard.

The two men, who the FBI said were disgruntled Cuban refugees, were taken off the plane in handcuffs by two uniformed Cubans immediately after the jet's 9 p.m. arrival in Havana, according to passenger Janet Cohen of Washington, D.C. Passengers said that two uniformed men came aboard the plane and asked for those getting off to come forward. The hijackers were then handcuffed and whisked away in a car.

The four gasoline-soaked seats were unbolted and removed. The passengers also were invited off and served sandwiches and drinks in the terminal. They shopped at the stores and left for San Juan bearing Cuban rum and cigars.

The National jetliner took off for San Juan at 1:11 a.m. today, landing at San Juan International Airport at 3:30 a.m. None of the passengers or crew were injured in the hijacking, said National Airlines spokesman Roland Little.

A fresh crew was flying the plane back to Miami today.

Investigators from the San Juan bureaus of the FBI and the FAA interviewed passengers after the landing. The hijackers, said Harry Gladden, assistant agent in charge of the FBI's San Juan bureau, "were just going home."

The latest hijacking was the eighth air piracy since June 12, 1979, after six years without one.

Last night's hijacking came only hours after FBI and FAA officials met with airline representatives in Miami to discuss ways to combat the new wave of hijackings.

FAA spokesman Barker said officials considered reviewing a psychological profile of the typical hijacker, which was used from 1969 to 1973. Psychological screenings ended when airlines began using metal detectors and X-ray screenings of carry-on luggage.

One airline official who asked not to be identified said the old psychological profile developed in the late 1960s probably would not be effective in stopping the latest wave of air piracy.

"I don't know if the old characteristics you're looking for in that personality profile would even apply to the kind of individual we're dealing with today," the official said.

FBI officials blamed homesick Cuban refugees for Wednesday's hijacking, and for the hijacking of a Miami-to-Key West Air Florida flight on Sunday. A lone hijacker diverted that flight armed with a "bomb" that turned out to be a bar of soap in a box.

"We're getting some novel weapons and some novel non-weapons these days," said National spokesman Serge Betancourt. "The screening procedure is working quite well. But there's not much a metal detector can do to screen out a 'weapon' like that."

National officials said no special security precautions were taken before last night's hijacked flight.

But while the National flight idled in Havana, Eastern Airlines officials held its Miami-to-San Juan flight for 2½ hours while the 297 passengers aboard the Lockheed L-1011 were searched.

"They did a secondary check down at the gate for obvious reasons," said Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock. "It was a very close check. They looked at everything going aboard that ship."

Ashlock said the airline continues to spot-search passengers "in cases where we feel we need to respond."

El Al prevents hijackings with sharp eye for security

Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel's national airline El Al claims one of the best anti-hijacking records in the world because of stringent security measures.

The only successful hijack of an Israeli plane was in 1968, when Palestinian guerrillas diverted an El Al passenger jet to Algeria. But plainclothes agents riding shotgun on all El Al flights have foiled other attempts.

Experts say El Al largely relies on security personnel who scrutinize boarding passengers.

The inspections at Ben Gurion airport and other El Al terminals have often been jokingly referred to as the "sweaty palm test."

Everyone leaving Israel reports for a multiple security check two hours before departure. Passengers are frisked, luggage is searched and everyone is asked whether he packed his own bags and where he slept the night before.

"They look with the eye of a psychologist," said an El Al spokesman.

He said he doesn't expect the hijacking revival to hurt the airlines' Miami-based business. "You would think that with the hijackings we would get a drop-off in passenger load, but there's no indication of that," he said. "The passengers seem in most cases to understand that everything is being done that can be done and that it's very seldom that anyone gets hurt in a hijack attempt."

But if passengers are taking the threat of hijacking in stride, FBI officials are not.

"I'm worried that our luck is going to run out," said Nettles. "We've gone from a toy gun to a bar of soap to gasoline. You're talking about potentially dangerous materials now."

Nettles said that "the easiest thing we could do" to prevent future hijackings would be to start a "reverse boatlift or airlift to Cuba" for unhappy refugees wishing to return to Cuba.

"But we can't do that without the co-operation of the Cuban government," Nettles said. "The State Department would be more than happy to allow these people to return, but from what I understand we have been getting no response from the Cubans on that."

In Havana, Bob Jordan of the U.S. Interests Section said the Cuban government has not contacted American diplomats in Cuba about the hijackings. Jordan said he understands the Cuban government "is studying the situation."

The official Cuban newspaper Granma reported Wednesday's hijacking in a brief story yesterday, he said, but did not mention that the hijackers were recent refugees. The story did not say what the Cuban government is doing with the hijackers.

Also contributing to this story were Miami News reporters Ana Veciana-Suarez and Terry Williams.

Oswald's brother blocks

(FH) (R)

Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — Lee Harvey Oswald's widow says she approves of an attempt to determine just who is in his grave, but the brother of the accused presidential assassin has won a court order halting the effort.

A state district court judge granted a temporary restraining order yesterday after Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, Texas, filed suit calling the move a publicity stunt and contending he would suffer "severe mental pain and anguish" if the body were unearthed.

His sister-in-law, Marina Oswald Porter, says she signed an exhumation release although she's convinced the body in Rose Hill Cemetery here is that of her dead husband.

"I don't need the proof," she said from her home in Rockwall, Texas. But she said an exhumation and autopsy would end speculation over the identity of the body in Oswald's grave.

The renewed effort to get authorities to dig up the



Lee Harvey Oswald



Michael Eddowes

grave comes from British author Michael Eddowes, who is trying to prove his arguments that the body in Oswald's grave is that of a Russian impostor.

He sought an exhumation order last year, and was

attempt to exhume body

turned down by Judge James Wright, the same judge who issued yesterday's order. That decision recently was upheld by a civil-appeals court here and now is before the Texas Supreme Court.

Eddowes' lawyer, Charles Pittman, said yesterday that they had been granted legal authority to exhume the body, but did not disclose the source of the authority. Wright then issued a temporary restraining order and ordered a hearing Aug. 22.

"We still have a good shot" at getting the body exhumed, Pittman said.

"I'm not worried about this," Eddowes said. "This is something for the American people to decide upon. I have given all the information I have and there is nothing else I can do."

The lawsuit filed by Oswald contended that Porter, Eddowes, Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty, Dallas County Judge Garry Weber and Rose Hill Cemetery "have conspired . . . to disinter the body of Lee Harvey Oswald and remove it from its present place of burial."

The suit said Weber signed the exhumation order.

The county judge could not be reached for comment.

Eddowes' efforts to exhume the body are "continuing action . . . for his own personal gain and to promote a book he has written," the suit claimed.

The suit also said Oswald would seek \$100,000 from each defendant if the body were exhumed.

The Warren Commission named Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who assassinated President John F. Kennedy's in 1963, but conspiracy theories have abounded in the 17 years since the shooting.

In his book, "The Oswald File" and his civil suit filed in January 1979, Eddowes claimed the body measured in Dallas after Oswald's death was two inches shorter than the height recorded for Oswald during a 1958 Marine Corps physical. Oswald's dental X-rays, taken in 1958 while he was in the Marines, are considered a primary key to identification.

Oswald was shot to death by nightclub owner Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas police station as he was being transferred to the Dallas County jail on Nov. 24, 1963.

Mia News (FA) col 1A
**3 skyjackings
in 5 days:**
15 Aug 80

1.

Sunday afternoon: **Air Florida 737, Flight 4**, bound to Key West from Miami, with 29 passengers and five crew members. Hijacked to Cuba by one man; weapon: a bar of soap.

The gerbil patrol

KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporter

And now, the key to stopping hijackings: Gerbils. You read right. Gerbils. Those little brown furry beasts with the sniffing noses that usually end up in science classes.

The government thinks they may be our salvation in stopping the rash of hijackings that are plaguing South Florida again.

Hijackers reek of stress, the government theorized, and gerbils ought to be able to sniff it.

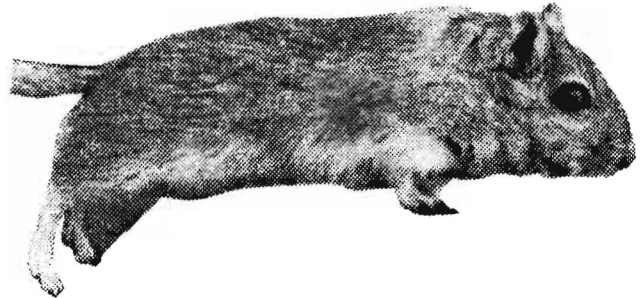
The Federal Aviation Administration gave \$100,000 to Dr. David Moulton of the Philadelphia Veterans Administration Medical Center last year to find out if gerbils can be trained to sniff out the odor of stress and explosives.

So far, a spokesman for the center said today, the rodents seem to be adept at their task.

"They can be trained to detect certain odors just like dogs or rats," he said. Dogs have located stashes of drugs and explosives inside harmless-looking crates.

Moulton's experiments involve about 30 gerbils that put in a half-hour day in a gerbil-sized box.

The rodents face three portholes, each covered with



a metal door. Purified, odorless air is blown from two of the portholes when opened. The third blows air mixed with an odorous chemical, amylacetate, which smells like bananas.

The gerbils press a lever when they have detected the odor. A correct choice is rewarded by a drink of water.

If the little guy is wrong, the door slams and he has 30 seconds to think about what he did wrong before he's confronted with a new combination of air and smells.

The spokesman warns "the study will not be conclusive and is being readied for release in December." But the FAA has been impressed enough with Moulton's project that it's in the process of funding him for another year to the tune of \$50,000 worth of sunflower seeds, the gerbils' main meal.

2.

Wednesday afternoon: **Air Florida 737, Flight 707**, bound to Key West from Miami, with 68 passengers and six crew members. Hijacked to Cuba by seven Cuban refugees; weapon: a can of gasoline.

3.

Last night: **National DC-10, Flight 827**, bound for San Juan from Miami, with 211 passengers and 12 crew members. Hijacked to Cuba by two Cuban refugees; weapon: a bottle of gasoline.

New force of armed guards may ride on S. Florida flights

Mia News (FA) col 3
15 Aug 80 1A
DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

A beefed-up force of armed, undercover sky marshals probably will be put aboard South Florida airline flights in one of several actions being considered to combat this week's rash of hijackings.

While the decision isn't firm, Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Jack Barker said marshals from other areas of the nation probably will be transferred to South Florida to beef up local forces.

"They will be brought in as necessary," Barker said.

Aviation officials are also considering resurrecting a "behavioral profile" that could help airline workers identify possible air pirates before they board planes.

But the same officials say little can be done to prevent hijackers with non-metallic weapons, such as bottles of gasoline, from escaping detection. To catch them, they said, they'd have to search all passengers and their baggage.

The proposed actions, announced by the FAA after

a meeting with representatives of the major airlines at Miami International Airport, came yesterday afternoon in the wake of two hijackings this week — and only hours before the third hijacking last night.

The three hijackings this week involved a total of 11 men, all believed to be recent refugees from the Mariel sealift. Two men with a plastic bottle of gasoline were blamed for last night's hijacking.

The hijackings have authorities worried that more refugees may try go home to Cuba the same way.

Barker stressed that in the hijackings Sunday and Wednesday, the hijackers did not overcome present security measures.

"In both cases, the hijackers did not breach the security system," Barker claimed. "They did not take a weapon aboard. One was a package of soap, the other was a bottle of some liquid, purportedly gasoline."

The sky marshal program has been in effect since air piracy began in the late 1960s. But FAA officials re-

Please see **GUARD, 4A**

192

Refugee Fights Erupt At Wisconsin Center

Ma News (P) call SA

15 Aug 80
From Herald With Services

The refugee with the serious slash wound was being treated at La Crosse Lutheran Hospital. Three other refugees hospitalized there were in stable condition, and two more were expected to be released later Thursday.

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — A series of disturbances broke out at this Cuban refugee resettlement center Wednesday night and 20 refugees and four security personnel were injured before order was restored early Thursday, authorities said.

At St. Francis Hospital in La Crosse, two refugees were being treated for injuries described as not serious. Twelve refugees were treated at the camp.

Nichols said he was not aware of plans to beef up security at the camp in the wake of the incidents, which were under investigation.

There was no damage to camp property, Nichols said. He said that although the nature of the various incidents was not known, some of the fights were apparently due to personality disputes among refugees.

Meanwhile, 10 Cuban refugees — eight from Fort Indiantown Gap and two from Fort McCoy — have been admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington for treatment of what officials termed "serious mental illness."

Hospital officials said that two of the young male Cubans are being held in the forensic unit because they are believed to be dangerous. The remaining eight are in limited security wards.

The 10 Cubans are among 200 of the 17,000 refugees remaining in camps who federal officials say require hospitalization for mental illnesses.

Nick Nichols, a public affairs officer at the center in western Wisconsin, said one refugee was in serious condition at a La Crosse hospital with a severe slash. Two U.S. marshals, one FBI agent and a military policeman received minor injuries and were not hospitalized, he said.

He said the disturbances, described as unrelated scuffles, started about 10:30 p.m. and order was restored by civil and military personnel about 2 a.m.

"There is no indication that these unrelated incidents were organized against the administration of the refugee center," Nichols said.

Nichols said that there was no estimate of how many separate incidents took place within the compound, but about 30 refugees were involved.

Fort McCoy and other relocation centers were established earlier this year to cope with the influx of Cubans who fled to Florida in the Freedom Flotilla. There have been previous outbreaks of fighting at Fort McCoy, as well as more serious rioting at centers at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

GUARD.

Ma News
from 1A 15 Aug 80 HA

refused to say how many sky marshals are now in service, and they wouldn't predict how many new marshals would be brought back into the program.

What is known is that the sky marshals are specially trained law enforcement officers placed on the planes by the FAA under the guise of regular passengers.

As far as Barker can tell, there has never been a physical confrontation between a sky marshal and a hijacker aboard a plane. But sky marshals have helped catch a number of suspected hijackers or weapon-carrying passengers before they got onto planes, and officials are hopeful that public knowledge of their presence aboard flights will act as a deterrent.

Another anti-hijacking measure that may be reinstated is the use of behavior profiles of possible hijackers. Airlines used the profiles before metal-detectors were put into effect.

Like most security measures, officials are not releasing details of the profiles.

"We try to keep that a secret because obviously it would be no good if we let it out," Barker said.

From past accounts, the ticket sellers and security personnel will be looking for signs of nervousness, fidgeting, sweating and other obvious signs of stress.

"It's a behavioral profile, not a psychological profile," Barker said.

Following the two-hour meeting with about 60 representatives from the major airlines, FBI officials, contracted airport security officers, FAA security officials and Metro police, Metro Aviation Department representative David Vine said a number of other measures were tossed about.

Like the sky marshal program, Vine said the proposed measures were mostly covert operations that would be useless if revealed.

"An awful lot of it revolves around procedures, behavior profiles, and a number of other suggestions," Vine said. "It would be hard to reveal anything with pinpoint details because a hijacker could use them to circumvent the whole means."

Vine also said the group discussed the possibility of intervening on an attempted hijacking and the refusal of pilots to take orders from hijackers if they can determine that the hijackers' "weapons" are harmless items such as a bar of soap — the "bomb" used in Sunday's hijacking of a Miami-to-Key West jetliner.

"However, the two aircraft were hijacked. We are concerned."

22

3rd Flight in 5 Days

Miami New (F) Col. 1A 15 Aug 80

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

A National Airlines DC10 from Miami was commandeered by two Spanish-speaking males Thursday night and diverted to Cuba, the third hijacking in five days.

The wide-bodied jet, carrying 211 passengers and a crew of 12 from Miami to San Juan, Puerto Rico, touched down at Havana's Jose Marti Airport at 9 p.m., Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) spokesman Jack Barker said.

Cuban authorities took two hijackers off the plane in handcuffs, FAA officials said.

Passengers also left the plane and waited in the airport terminal while the plane was refueled. The plane was to resume its flight to San

Juan at about midnight.

Meanwhile, Eastern Airlines held a Miami-to-San Juan jet for two hours Thursday night after receiving a bomb threat. The plane took off at 11:33 p.m. after a search.

National's Flight 872 was ordered to Havana at 7:24 p.m., about an hour after taking off from Miami International Airport. The flight originated in Los Angeles and was scheduled to land in San Juan at 8:49.

When the pilot radioed air traffic controllers that the airliner was being hijacked, he said only that "Spanish-speaking males" were demanding to be flown to Cuba, Barker said.

"Evidently two of them were in the cockpit," Barker said. Earlier, the FAA said as many as

Hijacked

five men commandeered the plane, but later revised the number to two.

The earlier report was based on the brief radio communication with the pilot, who told controllers that two hijackers were in the cockpit and he thought three more were in the plane's cabin with passengers.

"We don't know whether there were three more or, if there were, what happened to them in Havana," Barker said. "There hasn't been any communications regarding the weapons yet."

Barker said there was a possibility the hi-

Turn to Page 9A Col. 1

Hijacked DC10 Flight Lands Safely in Cuba

Miami New (F) Col. 1A 9A

15 Aug 80

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

jackers were not armed; National Airlines officials refused to comment.

On Wednesday, an Air Florida Boeing 737 carrying 74 persons was hijacked to Havana by seven men who have been identified as Cubans who arrived in the Freedom Flotilla. The "weapon" they used was a Wesson Oil bottle containing gasoline. The plane was en route from Key West to Miami.

ON SUNDAY, an Air Florida jet flying from Miami to Key West with 33 persons aboard was ordered by a lone hijacker to fly to Havana. He also has been identified as a Cuban refugee by FAA officials. He threatened to blow up the plane with a bomb that turned out to be a bar of soap packed in a box.

Another hijacking occurred July 22 when a man ordered a Delta Air Lines L1011 to fly to Havana. Like Thursday's hijacking, that plane was en route from Miami to San Juan. The hijacker claimed he was a Puerto Rican, but FAA officials

later said he was a Cuban refugee.

FAA officials have attributed the hijackings to homesickness on the part of some of the 119,103 refugees who came to South Florida during the Freedom Flotilla.

AIRPORT EMPLOYEES in Key West said they overheard some of the hijackers who took the jetliner to Havana Wednesday complaining that they hadn't been able to find jobs here.

The National DC10 was the eighth plane to be diverted to Cuba since June 12, 1979, when the new series of hijackings began. Between 1973 and 1979, no U.S. planes were hijacked to Cuba.

Thursday afternoon, representatives of 17 airlines serving Miami met with officials of the FBI, the FAA and the Dade County Public Safety Department to discuss ways to end the current wave of hijackings.

One of the security precautions considered was renewed use of the "behavioral profile" to spot potential hijackers by their mannerisms and personality traits.

They're no different than the Democrats and Republicans — they love to argue politics

Mia News (FN) 4A col 1 15 Aug 80

Politics frequently triggers

Associated Press

FORT McCOY, Wis. — A federal marshal says arguments over political matters such as "who hates communists the most" probably are to blame for disturbances among Cuban refugees at a resettlement center here.

U.S. Marshal Robert Thompson, who suffered bruises and scrapes while helping quell a Wednesday night disturbance that left about two dozen people injured, blamed the problem on "a group of dissidents trying to impose their order" on the refugee compound.

Thompson said yesterday that dissidents apparently tried to take advantage of "a weak spot" in the leadership that develops at the center as Cubans leave for resettlement in this country and the refugee population changes.

"They're no different than the Democrats and Republicans — they love to argue politics," Thompson said. "I would bet that half the nose-knocking that goes on is over political arguments over who hates communists the most."

Wednesday night's disturbances resulted in injuries to 20 refugees and four security personnel. Eight refu-

refugee camp brawling

gees were in La Crosse hospitals yesterday, one of them in serious condition with a slash wound. Three were in stable condition and two were being treated for minor injuries.

None of the injured security personnel required hospitalization.

Nick Nichols, a State Department public affairs officer, said there had not been a riot, only a series of what he described as "scuffles" involving occupants of an all-male compound at the center. He said the "vast majority" of refugees remained in their barracks during the incidents, which began about 10:30 p.m.

Nichols said security forces restored calm by 2 a.m. yesterday.

"There is no indication that these unrelated incidents were organized against the administration of the refugee center," he said. He also said there was no involvement by 113 refugees with criminal records who arrived here Wednesday from a federal prison in Alabama.

Nichols estimated about 30 refugees were involved in the incidents, and he said some of the fights apparently stemmed from "personality conflicts" among individual refugees.

200 more Cuban refugees

Two Coast Guard cutters escorted five boats carrying about 150 Cuban refugees to Key West yesterday. A sixth vessel arrived last night with about 50 more refugees. The cutters Point Wells and Point Arena guided the five small boats into Key West about 5:30 p.m., Coast Guard spokesman Bill Hesse said in Miami. He said the boats bringing in refugees from the Cuban port of Mariel ranged from 15 to 40 feet long. Hesse identified them as the Obatala, the Patent Pending, the Richard, the Ana Maria and one unnamed craft. The sixth vessel was a 23-foot outboard motorboat. The refugees were turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials for processing. More than 118,000 Cubans have come to the United States since April.



SOLER

MEDIA WATCH: Former El Herald Editor Frank Soler, who resigned this week as editor of GeoMundo and Hombre de Mundo magazines, says he and his wife Ana are "very seriously considering starting a first-rate, very elegant, Spanish-language city magazine in Miami." Soler described his departure from Armando de Armas' Editorial America S.A. as "very, very amicable." But then Frank, one of the genuinely ingratiating men in Miami, is always very, very

amicable ... Typographical

Oswald Exhumation

Mia Her 10A 15 Aug 80 Col 1

From Herald Wire Services

FORT WORTH, Tex. — A state district judge Thursday temporarily blocked plans to exhume the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave.

Judge James Wright, who granted a temporary restraining order sought by Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, Tex., halted all efforts to exhume the body and to perform an autopsy, pending an Aug. 22 hearing.



Lee Harvey Oswald

... scars could be key

Michael Eddowes who claims there is a 50-50 chance that the body in the grave is that of a Russian who took over Oswald's identity and shot President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Oswald told the court he would suffer "grave mental anguish" if his brother's body was dug up and such an act would cause the family "severe grief."

The attempt to exhume the body was instigated by British author-attorney

The Warren Commission has said that Oswald was the sole assassin.

JERRY M. PITTMAN, lawyer for Eddowes and spokesman for various principals in the case, said in Dallas he could not comment on the next legal move.

It was reported earlier Thursday that Eddowes had a disinterment consent from Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter.

Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty said he would perform an autopsy to determine identification, but said his office would not be involved in the exhumation.

Eddowes and his associates had reportedly hired grave-diggers, security personnel, forensic pathologists and dental identification experts for the mission.

EDDOWES, who started litigation in 1979 to get the body disinterred, has said there is a "50-50" possibility that the body in the grave belongs to a Russian imposter who took Oswald's place when Oswald visited Russia in 1959.

Porter, Pittman, Petty and all of the other principals were ready for the move, which some sources said probably would have happened this week had news of the effort not leaked.

"Even though for myself I don't have to have proof of identity of the body," Porter said Thursday, "I chose this very uneasy road where no matter which way you go you will be ridiculed.

"Through the years, more and more mystery sur-

Blocked

rounds the assassination. So if it is in my power to clear up anything and put to rest some speculation, I would rather face the task myself instead of putting the burden on my children in the future.

"SO, IN THIS very uncomfortable situation, with no rewards, I feel maybe in a small way I contribute to answers and end some mysteries."

Asked what she meant by "no rewards," she said she had been upset by reports that she was paid to sign the exhumation document. "I didn't get paid," she said.

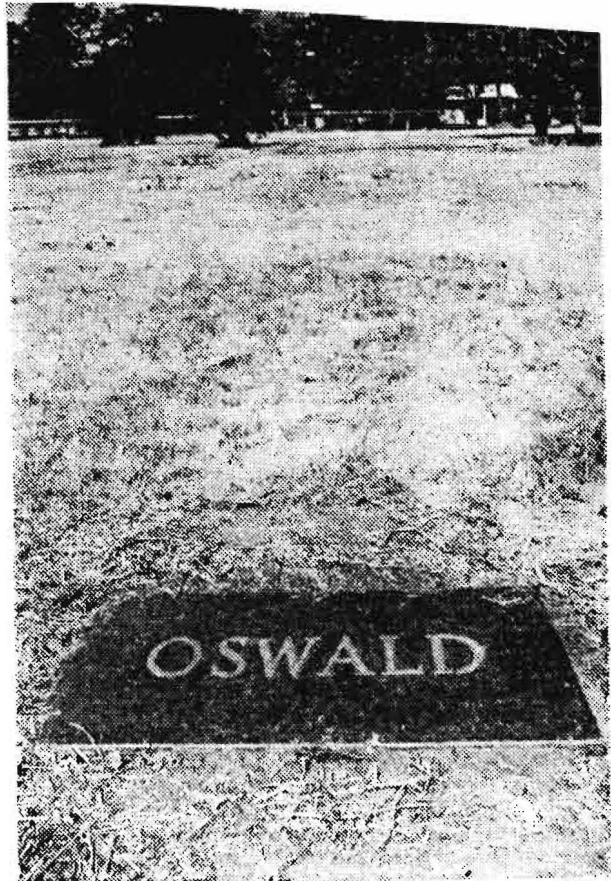
The key to proving whether or not Oswald's body is in the Fort Worth cemetery, however, apparently would be Marine dental X-rays of Oswald taken in 1958 and scars left by a mastoid operation.

Eddowes contends when Oswald went to the Soviet Union in 1959, he "disappeared" — to be replaced by a remarkably similar looking Soviet secret agent who returned to the United States in 1962 posing as Oswald.

Then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover raised the possibility of two Oswalds — on June 3, 1960.

In a memo to the State Department, found in the National Archives, Hoover said "since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated."

Hoover wrote the memo after FBI agents interviewed Oswald's mother, Marguerite, in Fort Worth. She said her son had taken his birth certificate with him when he left and she was afraid something had happened to him in Russia.



— United Press International

Oswald Grave at Fort Worth

Behavioral Profile To Spot Hijackers May Be Restarted

Matthew (F) Coli 99
15 Aug 80

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

In a week when one airliner was hijacked by a man with a box of soap and another by a man with a bottle of gasoline, aviation officials believe they need to screen passengers for telltale personality indicators as well as for weapons.

To do that, a hypothetical profile of a potential hijacker that was widely used during the Cuba-bound hijack epidemic of the early 1970s may be used again, a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) official said Thursday.

"We're talking about using the 'behavioral profile' again," said FAA spokesman Jack Barker. Using that method, airline employees and airport security guards look for certain personality traits and mannerisms that may signal a passenger's intent to hijack a plane.

Barker and other FAA officials refused to describe characteristics that are common to hijackers. "We try to keep it secret," Barker said. "But it's the pattern of behavior for potential hijackers."

If a passenger fits the pattern, his carry-on luggage probably would be searched, he might be searched and security guards would be alerted to watch him closely.

OFFICIALS from the FAA, the FBI, the Dade County Public Safety Department and 17 airlines met privately at Miami International Airport Thursday to discuss using the profile and other procedures for stopping hijackers.

Following the hour-long meeting, the officials declined to say how they planned to tighten security. "If we don't talk about what we're doing it will work better," said Jack Shields, Eastern Airlines chief of operational security.

The profile hasn't been used since 1973, when most airports installed walk-through X-ray devices to find hidden weapons hijackers were carrying.

Between 1961 and 1973 — before airports had the detection machines — 87 U.S. planes were hijacked to Cuba. After the devices came into use, there was a six-year lull in hijackings.

Fifty-two handguns were found by metal detectors at four South Florida airports in the past seven months. Nearly half of the weapons — 23 — were found at Miami International. The rest were uncovered at airports in West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale and Key West.

LEONARD PETERSON, FAA security officer for South Florida, said he had no idea whether the people carrying the 52 guns really intended to hijack the plane, but added "they were all considered suspicious."

The metal detectors seemed to eliminate hijackings. But a new wave of air piracy began June 12, 1979. Since then there have been seven successful hijackings to Cuba, including the three in the past month.

All three planes were flying to or from Miami. In each case, the hijackers were Cuban refugees who had recently come to the United States, Peterson said. He acknowledged that the unhappiness of some refugees with their new lives here "might be a problem" leading to more hijackings.

The metal detectors were ineffective in the three hijackings because they didn't spot the "weapons" the hijackers carried.

The hijacker of a Delta jet to Cuba on July 22 was armed with what is now believed to have been a plastic toy gun. Last Sunday's hijacker of an Air Florida flight heading from Miami to Key West told crewmen he had a bomb that turned out to be a bar of soap packed in a box. The weapon Wednesday's hijacker used to commandeer a Key West-to-Miami Air Florida flight was gasoline in a one-quart Wesson Oil bottle.

"People are hijacking planes without real weapons," Barker said. "That's the reason they want to use the behavioral pattern again."

Peterson said the combination of the metal detectors and the behavioral profile may work better than either of the two methods alone.

Reimplementing the "sky marshal" program "on selected flights" also is a possibility, though it wasn't discussed at the meeting, he said.

AN AIR FLORIDA official said the airline's employees already are using the behavioral profile. "We're on an increased alert for the hijack profile," said spokesman Larry Herndon. "We've put out the word to all our stations to be on the alert."

He said the airline is also considering passing a hand-held, metal-detecting "wand" over all passengers. "We're looking into that, but we don't have a plan right now," he said.