

At least one romantic dinner interrupted by skyjacking

Mia Nava (FH) HA 4/1 16 Aug 80

Crew, passengers stayed calm

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ

Miami News Reporter

National Airlines flight attendant Elizabeth Gallagher usually flies between Miami and London. But when her husband planned to fly to San Juan on business Thursday, she made an exception.

She asked to work Flight 827, the flight that her husband, Robert, would take. They planned a quiet, romantic dinner in San Juan after the flight.

Instead, as Robert sat in the first-class cabin and Elizabeth prepared a meal for the passengers, two Cuban refugees hijacked the plane to Cuba.

"My husband was very calm," Gallagher said yesterday at National's administrative building near Miami International Airport, a day after the ordeal.

Gallagher, a National attendant for 18 years, was calm too. This was her first hijacking.

The National flight hijacked Thursday was the third skyjacking in the past five days. Gal-

lagher was one of a crew of 12 on the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 headed for San Juan. The crew returned to Miami yesterday afternoon.

Manny Sanchez, another flight attendant, was the first crewman to come in contact with the hijackers. About an hour after the 6:38 p.m. takeoff, Sanchez was serving dinner two rows from the Cubans when they called him over and showed him an open plastic pint bottle filled with gasoline. They threatened to torch the bottle with a lighter one of the hijackers held in his hand if they were not taken to Havana's José Martí Airport.

"The men were pretty nervous. One of them, the one on the window seat, kept waving and pretending to flick the lighter," Sanchez recalled.

Sanchez told Gallagher what was happening. She went to the cockpit to tell Capt. Willy Webster, the pilot. Webster informed the 209 passengers on the flight.

The passengers, Gallagher and Sanchez said, were "calm, very calm."

The plane landed in a secluded part of Jose

during detour

Martí Airport. Cuban security officials boarded the plane, asked Sanchez for the hijackers, handcuffed and took them away.

The FBI last night still had not identified the hijackers. Officials said they were disgruntled refugees.

Gallagher, Sanchez and the rest of the crew and passengers waited at the Cuban airport about four hours. Finally, at 1:11 a.m. yesterday, they left for San Juan, landing there at 3:30 a.m. — too late for the romantic dinner the Gallaghers had planned.

U.S. officials are tightening passenger screening and considering reinstituting a '60s-era hijackers' behavioral profile. The recent hijackers seem to be homesick Cuban refugees, and officials are also considering a system to legally return refugees who don't want to stay in the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service considers as many as 700 sealift refugees to be possible "excludables," but Cuban President Fidel Castro has already served notice that deported refugees can't return to Cuba.



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Elizabeth Gallagher and Manny Sanchez recall hijacked flight

Judge Throws Out Evidence From Cockfight Club Raid

Mia Her (F) col 1 16 Aug 80 3B

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Writer

When a Hialeah Gardens police sergeant broke up a cockfight in May, seizing two bloodied roosters, confiscating some sharp cock spurs and arresting promoter Ramon Benitez, he was "real proud" of himself.

Two days later, Sgt. Edward Mees was suspended. A month after that, he was fired. And Friday, County Judge Marshall Ader ruled that none of the evidence taken during the raid could be used in court, because it had been seized from a private club without a warrant.

The trial is over before it started.

"They have no evidence; they have no trial," said Benitez's lawyer, Richard Sharpstein.

Consequently, cruelty-to-animals charges against Benitez have been dropped and his birds will probably be returned to him, Animal Control officials say.

SHARPSTEIN called this a "major victory" for Benitez, who ran the *Club Campestre Nuevo Rincon Criollo* in Hialeah Gardens. Cockfight enthusiasts met at 11750 NW 87th Pl., a warehouse partly owned by Hialeah Gardens Mayor Burl McCormick.

It was a victory that came two weeks after he and his birds were kicked out of the city; the Gardens City Council unanimously approved an ordinance banning the activity.



ADER

Benitez, of 18605 SW 197th Ave., could not be reached for comment Friday night.

Mees, who is appealing his dismissal, said he was responding to a radio call when he raided the warehouse with Officer Jose Itturalde.

"I'm disappointed," he said. "What is important is that we acted in good faith. The technical and legal things sometimes turn around and ruin the best intentions. It's like Monday morning quarterbacking."

HIALEAH GARDENS Police Chief Charles Renegar, who was "tickled to death" to hear about Ader's ruling, said it will not jeopardize Mees' chances of getting his police job back.

"I didn't fire him because he broke up the cockfight. So this ruling doesn't mean he can't be rehired," said Renegar.

Renegar said he fired Mees for conduct unbecoming a police officer and filing a false report long before the cockfight incident.

"You can't raid without a warrant," he said. "They had plenty of time to get one. But I'm sure they went in there with the best of intentions."

Mees said McCormick told him "it was acceptable to enter the warehouse anytime."

"There's a difference between entering the place and raiding it," McCormick snapped. "I think they mishandled the whole thing."

McCormick was acting police chief in May when the officers raided the warehouse. But he didn't suspend Mees for breaking up the cockfight, he said.

"They should have told me about it [the raid]," said McCormick.

Subtle Plans Laid to Nab Hijackers

Security Men Mum
On Airport Changes

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ
Herald Staff Writer

Within the next few days, travelers who fly often and are especially alert may begin to notice certain changes in security procedures at South Florida airports.

The changes in passenger screening will be so subtle, the Federal Aviation Administration hopes, that the only people who notice will be the airplane hijackers whom the changes are designed to catch.

"If we talk about them, there's no value in them," FAA spokesman Jack Barker said Friday, explaining the agency's refusal to make details public.

No plans exist, he said, for immediate installation of expensive equipment, like metal detectors, X-ray and fluoroscope machines in use since 1970, that can be expected to raise airlines' costs and to drive up the price of travel.

Neither will there be long delays in boarding planes, he said: "It won't be like boarding El Al in Tel Aviv, where you are there six hours ahead of time. The normal passenger won't really notice any difference at all. A hijacker will damned well know the difference. At least we hope so."

THE CHANGES are to be instituted quickly at South Florida airports and a few others — presumably including Atlanta, the southern hub. Barker said that if the problem spreads, so will the security changes.

The new measures, which Barker said mostly involve updating and revising old procedures, were inspired by three hijackings in South Florida this week — actually by the first two. The third, on Thursday, took place from Miami International Airport while FAA officials and airline representatives were meeting in Miami to discuss the problem. It was the sixth air piracy of 1980; the last four were Florida flights.

By the time National Airlines flight 872 carried its 211 passengers and 12 crew members from Havana to a 3:30 a.m. Friday landing at San

Juan, P.R., its original destination, the planners were sleeping on a stack of hijack prevention ideas that the FAA will talk about only in guarded fashion.

"First there's the profile," said Barker, referring to the types of appearance and behavior that security guards were trained to watch for. "Then 100 per cent screening, which has been in effect since 1973. That was always the deterrent, but how many hijackings it prevented we'll never know. The airport people have found many weapons abandoned — guns in toilet bowls, potted palms or trash cans — presumably because the people carrying them realized they couldn't get them through security."

BARKER SAID the planners also discussed reviving the use of sky marshals — armed guards in plain clothes, riding selected flights in the

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Anti-Hijack Precautions Stepped Up

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guise of ordinary passengers. "That's our last resort," he said. "The whole purpose is to keep a hijacker from getting aboard an aircraft. Once he's aboard he's difficult to stop, and it becomes a question of safety."

Complete details of the hijacker profile never have been made public, but some aspects filtered into print in 1969 and 1970, after the late-60s hijacking fad passed its peak.

About 25 or 30 characteristics generally common to hijackers were noticed. Passengers of Latin American heritage were given special attention. So were Arabs, blacks with Afro hairstyles and "suspicious-looking" foreigners. Security people watched for evidence of nervousness, furtive behavior and other out-of-the-ordinary mannerisms, especially in passengers with one-way tickets.

That profile, now being revised, has been revised often during the past 10 years as hijacking motives and methods changed, Barker said. Essentially, as he described the new procedures, the same security people now on duty at flight concourses will be looking at passengers in different ways. There might be one or two more than before.

FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond, in Miami to present a performance award to the Miami Air Route Traffic Control Center, was asked if there is any sure way to prevent hijackings.

"No one has ever invented a law enforcement technique which is 100 per cent effective," Bond said. "Your question is, can we catch every one at any given point? The answer to that is, no."

In the late 1960s, a helpful public mailed suggestions by the avalanche to the FAA. Many were frivolous. They included putting a trap door in the cockpit floor from

1092



— Associated Press

A Grandmother Welcomes Her Grandson Home to Puerto Rico

... he spent several hours in Havana aboard hijacked National jet

which to drop the hijacker, or shooting the hijacker with a tranquilizer gun.

The FAA described the 10 hijackers who hijacked this week's three flights as recent Cuban refugees who were homesick or disenchanted with life in the United States. When the hijacking fad was at its peak in 1968 and 1969, most air pirates fit the same description.

In addition, there was a wide assortment of losers, boozers and the mentally unstable. Once delivered to Cuba, nearly all were flung into prisons. Cuba made clear it was interested only in the politically disaffected, but many never got the word or disbelieved it. The U.S. State Department said Friday that hijackers in five of this year's six incidents have been jailed in Cuba, and the department presumes they have been or will be prosecuted.

Over the years, motives for hijacking airplanes changed. There

were a number of purely criminal air piracies for ransom. Then European and Middle Eastern political terrorists became dominant.

They used an assortment of weapons, ranging from real or imaginary guns to real or imaginary dynamite. Some were absurd. One hijacker took his "grenade" out of a paper sack in Cuba and tossed it to the pilot, who was mortified to learn that he had been hijacked by a bottle of Old Spice after-shave lotion. Another hijacker gleefully unwrapped his "bomb" — a pair of lemons. A Molotov cocktail, set alight by another hijacker, was no more than a bottle of rum, *flambe*.

Among the three latest hijackings, one weapon was a bar of soap, wrapped in a box with a wick exposed.

In the other two, the weapons

were what the hijackers claimed were bottles of gasoline. Authorities are uncertain whether it was gasoline, but no one criticized the pilots for believing it.

Despite the use of dummy weapons, airline crews generally have assumed hijackers mean what they say. Weighing the odds against the possibility of endangering their passengers, they have played it safe and few hijackings have been thwarted in the air.

A FORCE of sky marshals, specially trained federal agents who mingled with passengers on transoceanic flights in 1971, has been inactive since that time, although that program never was abandoned. Some marshals complained their method of operation — never relaxing or drinking, always watching everyone else — made them too conspicuous.

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(20/2)

When Police Took Poems, *Miami Her (F) col 3 10 16 Aug 80* They Took His Heart, Too

By DAVID A. deMILO

Herald Writer

Manuel Ballagas doesn't have his poems anymore. Some were the kind the government didn't like, but he wrote them out of conscience, he says, and he never intended to read them publicly or publish them. "I didn't have the slightest idea that something I had written and kept in a drawer would be a criminal offense," he says.

The police raided his apartment in Havana on Aug. 23, 1973, at 4 a.m. They hit his wife. They ordered him to sit in the middle of the room, in silence, while they searched for his poems. The poems disappeared into the back seat of a patrol car.

A few hours later, Ballagas sat in a "Kafkian" cell in Havana, charged with "writing poems critical of the revolution" and "sending social information to Yankee agent Allen Ginsberg." Ballagas began a six-year sentence in Cuban prison, and was released after serving four years of his term.

TODAY, BALLAGAS, his wife and son live in his mother's apartment in Miami's Little Havana. They are three of the myriad Cuban refugees who came to the United States from Mariel during May.

Prior to 1965, Ballagas had freely published a novel, short stories and poems. But his troubles began that year when American poet Allen Ginsberg arrived in Havana to help judge the Casa Las Americas literary competition.

"I was walking through downtown

Havana with my friends," Ballagas remembers, "and we saw this man walk around the corner. He was wearing a poncho, long hair and beard, and we knew immediately it was Allen Ginsberg. We spoke with him, and later I began translating his poem, *Howl*, into Spanish. Allen Ginsberg's poetry had shocked many young writers in Cuba."

And Ginsberg himself shocked Cuba. "He was very free," Ballagas remembers. Interviewed by the press, Ginsberg said he opposed the persecution of homosexuals and supported the legalization of marijuana. "He told some Cuban officials that they shouldn't shoot political prisoners, but let them use hallucinogenic drugs so they could re-educate themselves," Ballagas says.

"AND THEN there was his long hair, his dress. They knew of him as a homosexual and a hippie. They didn't like it," Ballagas says.

Ballagas and Ginsberg became friends. Though his visa was still valid, Ginsberg was deported after the contest ended. The Cuban police called on Ginsberg at his hotel room and escorted him to the airport.

"Why are you doing this?" he asked an immigration official.

"You have broken the laws of Cuba," the man replied.

"What laws?"

"You'll have to ask yourself that."

Manuel Ballagas says the officials said the same thing to him when he was ar-

rested eight years later.

"ON ACCOUNT OF that trip, J. Edgar Hoover put me on his list of dangerous subversives," Ginsberg said in a telephone interview this week. "They had me pegged as an international narcotics agent, or something like that."

And Cuban authorities had Manuel Ballagas pegged as a dangerous writer and a friend of "an American agent." Between 1965 and 1973, Ballagas was continually harassed. "They came to check on my writing periodically," he says.

As the state's oppression of the intellectuals intensified during the early '70s, Ballagas says he and his friends began to express their discontent through their poetry. Eventually, his poems and friendships cost him his job as a radio film critic. Then it cost him his freedom.

After completing his "re-education plan" as a political prisoner, he was released and allowed to work only in construction, and later in a factory.

HE IS NOW 34, and he says he is trying to forget about prison. "I don't want to write prison poetry like Solzhenitsyn," he says. Ballagas is taking a break from writing now and is helping his wife, a dancer, organize a local dancing troupe.

But clearly, the memories of prison haven't been washed away. He tries to talk about his wife's hopes to dance in the United States, and inevitably, he re-

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members how she was barred from international performance as a result of his "counterrevolutionary activities."

He is still amazed by what happened to him. He says, "I never considered myself an enemy of the revolution."

In fact, he recalls, "I was very excited about it. It wasn't until the late '60s that I heard of the intellectual repression in Cuba. Then I started hearing of my friends being busted or raided."

BALLAGAS BELIEVES that repression of intellectuals grew in

Cuba with Soviet influence. "I think it withered the life of the revolution. If you sympathized with the revolution, as I did, by 1970 you had to hate something you once loved," he says.

"I was in prison with Trotskyites, right-wingers, Fascists, CIA agents and common criminals. Yet I can say that I still agree with socialist revolution," Ballagas says. "Up to a point."

The repression of his art stretched that point. "My poetry began to express social concerns," he admits, "but it was personal, never intended to change the world." It was, above all, he says, poetry. And today, he remains, above all, a poet.

— STEVE DOZIER/Miami Herald Staff

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Manuel Ballagas, 34, tries to forget about his four years in Cuban prison, but he cannot forget that the Cuban police took his private poems. He and his wife now live with his mother in Little Havana.

Firm Asks If Cubans Can Cut It

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

In was a 100-degree noon and the sugar cane fields shimmered as Cuban refugees swung machetes at the hard green stalks.

The refugees, recent arrivals via Mariel boatlift, had held a variety of jobs in Cuba. But all, at one time or another, had cut cane there: the state had forced them to.

Now they are again cutting cane — this time for a living.

American sugar firms traditionally import temporary cane-cutters from throughout the Caribbean. But this year, the U.S. Department of Labor ordered the firms to hire unemployed refugees instead.

"No one likes to cut cane but, if you have to do it, you do it," said Luis Martinez, 34, one of 60 Cubans who began cutting cane Tuesday near Clewiston, on Lake Okeechobee.

The Cubans were hired this week by the U.S. Sugar Corp. at \$4.09 an hour to cut seed cane. Company officials said seed cane, used for planting, is harder to cut than harvest cane because it is cut closer to the ground and its leaves must be chopped away.

U.S. Sugar, Florida's largest raw sugar manufacturer, is not happy over having to hire Cubans and Haitians to harvest its fields.

FOR THE LAST 20 years, explained company spokesman Bob Lee, the corporation has imported highly skilled cutters from Jamaica, Barbados, and other islands. Last year Florida hired some 8,500 foreign cutters.

But this year, the U.S. Labor Department has told growers they can't bring in foreign workers because there are already large numbers of unemployed workers in South Florida, many of them refugees.

U.S. Sugar is the first company to begin cutting cane this year — and the first to try out the refugees. The firm last month hired 160 Cubans from the Homestead area. But when the company sent

buses to pick them up last week, only 67 showed. And since Tuesday, when the hot and tedious work began, between 10 and 15 of them have quit, company officials said.

"A lot of them thought they were going to come out here and ride around on a tractor, but when they started working and the sun started beating down on their backs they said, 'Oh no, this isn't for us,'" said Frank Ramirez, 22, a Cuban cane-cutter.

BECAUSE of the low turnout, the firm Thursday brought in an additional 137 Haitians from the Belle Glade area.

Company officials claim the Cuban refugees are cutting one-third of what a Jamaican worker could cut in the same amount of time. A Jamaican can cut 4 to 4½ tons of seed cane in eight hours, Lee said, while the Cubans are

cutting between 1 and 1½ tons.

"They're not doing too good this morning," said Gene Martin, a supervisor at the company camp where the Cubans are housed.

And because of the communication problem, company officials haven't been able to explain to

the refugees that they are on an eight-day trial period. If they can't cut it, they'll be fired.

Some of the Cubans say they are doing well.

"I'm cutting a lot," said Ramirez. "Today I finished my task in 2½ hours." A cutter's daily "task" is to cut 450 feet of cane,

company officials said.

But as Ramirez returned to work, Lee said:

"We cut his assignment in half. We felt we had to give [the Cubans] something they could accomplish. But that's going to change. Soon they'll be asked to pick it up."

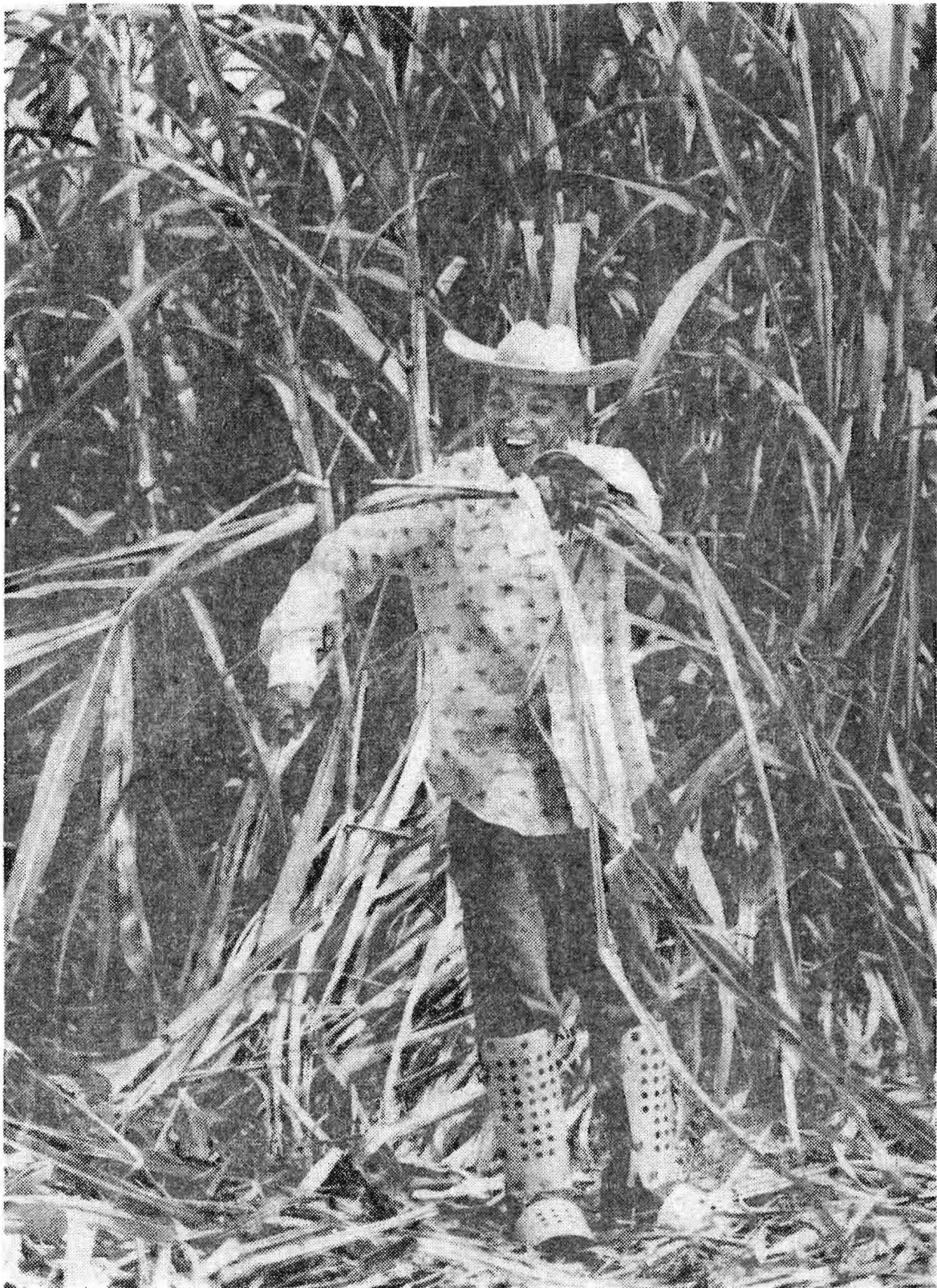
Suspect in Rape Freed from Jail

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A Cuban refugee charged with raping a woman in a Miami Beach hotel was released from jail without bond Friday by Circuit Judge Joseph Durant. Joaquin Hernandez, 21, was released into the custody of another refugee, his brother-in-law, Jorge Gonzalez Morales. Durant approved the custody release despite objections from prosecutor Jose Quinon. Durant said he had no right to treat a Cuban refugee different than anyone else.

Robert Fabricio is on vacation. His Saturday column will resume when he returns.

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— BRUCE GILBERT/Miami Herald Staff

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Jorge Diaz Cuts Sugar Cane in Fields Near Clewiston

... U.S. Sugar Corp. is skeptical about how the Cuban cane-cutters will work out

(2d2)

U.S. Strategy to Stop Hijackings

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

The official U.S. government position on the recent wave of airplane hijackings to Cuba is simple.

"If Cubans want to return to Cuba, they may do so. There is no need [for them] to hijack an airplane," said State Department spokesman David Passage at Friday's press briefing in Washington.

But less than 24 hours after Passage told newsmen the disillusioned refugees could go to "several Latin American cities from which there are regular commercial flights



to Havana" three other South Florida airliners were diverted south.

The State Department's proposal was not working.

It wasn't working because it ignores two basic facts:

- Most of the recently-arrived refugees have no money to buy the expensive commercial airplane tickets that would return them to Havana via Kingston, Panama, Mexico or Madrid.

- And even if the refugees had the money to buy the tickets, they could not return home by normal channels, because Cuban President Fidel Castro has said he does not want them back. Cubans need a re-entry permit from the Cuban government before they are allowed to board a

regular commercial flight for the island.

As one prominent Cuba watcher in Washington said:

"In this game Castro also has the trump card."

The current wave of hijacking is a direct product of the Mariel to Key West boatlift used by Castro to send more than 119,000 undocumented Cubans to the United States.

Some came to join families here.

Others came because the Cuban government emptied its jails and gave hardened criminals a choice — either go to the United States or face extended prison sentences.

When U.S. government officials said they would deport the hundreds of hardened criminals that Castro sent over,

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Encounters Obstacles

Cuba's president merely laughed and said he would not accept them.

Not only is Castro not allowing the United States to send back any of those who have made the 110-mile boat journey from Mariel to Key West, but Cuban officials in Washington say that the port of Mariel is still open to those refugees who want to go to pick up their relatives.

And, despite angry denunciations by the Carter Administration and efforts by half a dozen federal agencies to stop the boatlift, several hundred Cubans are still arriving every week at Key West.

Passage and other State Department officials expressed gratitude that the Cuban government was allowing the planes to return to the United States with little delay.

They were also thankful the Cuban government was detaining the hijackers as they landed at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana.

"We are happy that they [the hijackers] are being taken into custody by Cuban authorities," said one State Department official familiar with Cuban affairs. "We would be happier if we knew for certain that they will be prosecuted."

But they don't know for sure.

Cuban officials have refused to answer American diplomatic queries for the names of the recent hijackers. Nor have they said if the hijackers will be prosecuted.

"Authorities are investigating," is the closing line of each Radio Havana item detailing the recent hijacks.

3 More Jets Hijacked to Cuba

*One-Day Record Set
As Week's Total Is 6;
FBI Arrests 4 Cubans*

By BRIAN DICKERSON
And MARK SILVA
Herald Staff Writers

In an unprecedented outbreak of air piracy, three jetliners — two out of Miami and one Miami-bound — were hijacked to Cuba within 12 hours Saturday, while an attempt to hijack a fourth airliner was thwarted by authorities in Tampa.

Saturday's hijackings set a record for one day and raised the number of jets pirated during the past week to six, also a record, Federal Aviation Administration officials said. In the past seven days, 627 passengers flying to or from Miami International Airport have been forced to make unscheduled stops at Havana's Jose Marti Airport.

FAA officials said that all three flights were commandeered by passengers wielding gasoline-filled containers. Two of the week's earlier hijackings also involved the use of gasoline.

Two of Saturday's hijacked flights were bound from Miami to Orlando, and one was on its way to Miami from San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Officials said a potential fourth hijacking was averted Saturday when four men, identified as recent Cuban refugees, were apprehended in Tampa as they tried to board Eastern Airlines Flight 115 to Miami with a flight bag containing four jugs of gasoline.

Tampa Airport police said the one-quart containers were detected by X-ray machines. FBI officials charged the men with attempted air piracy. Their names were not immediately available.

DELTA FLIGHT 1065, an L1011 that carried 157 passengers and eight crew members, was commandeered by at least one and possibly three hijackers who threatened to

ignite gasoline on the plane, FAA officials said. The jet, hijacked on its way from San Juan to Miami at 7:14 p.m., landed at Havana's Jose Marti Airport at 8 p.m.

That jet's landing at Jose Marti was delayed for 10 minutes until a Miami-to-Orlando Republic Airlines DC9, hijacked less than an hour before, could clear the runway. That plane, Republic Flight 228, left Havana at 9:42 p.m. and landed in Miami at 10:49 p.m.

An FAA spokesman said the jet was pirated by four hijackers who spread liquid chemicals throughout the cabin and threatened to ignite them. The four were held in Havana.

It was not known Saturday evening if the hijackers of the Delta and Republic flights were Cuban refugees. It was known, though, that six Cuban refugees were responsible for the first hijacking of the day, which involved an Eastern Airlines Boeing 727 with 40 other passengers and six crewmen.

THE EASTERN jet, which left Miami at dawn Saturday, was ordered to Havana, where the hijackers were taken into custody by officials.

Eastern Airlines spokesman Jim Ashlock said Saturday's first air pirates, all young men, seized control of the Boeing 727 just two minutes after it left for Orlando at dawn Saturday.

"They weren't more than 2,500 feet off the runway," he said. "The pilot never even made his north turn."

Forty passengers and six crew members on the jetliner returned to Miami shortly before noon.

That hijacking came less than 48

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Ramon Losada of Venezuela Shows Items He Bought in Havana
... a TV actor, Losada had been on his way to Orlando

— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

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3 Jetliners Pirated *Miami (F) 29A 17 Aug 80* In a Record Wave; 4 Cubans Arrested

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hours after FAA officials announced new security procedures designed to detect potential air pirates at airports throughout Florida.

In Miami, FAA security officer Pete Peterson said the agency hoped to instruct airport personnel throughout the state by today in the use of updated behavioral profiles designed to detect likely hijackers.

GATE AGENTS also have been advised to search carry-on baggage that contains liquids, said Peterson, who held out the possibility that the FAA may place armed guards on some flights if the piracy outbreak continues.

One government official cited the arrests in Tampa Saturday evening as evidence that the new security procedures had already proven effective. "It looks like they are beginning to work," said Fred Farrar, an FAA spokesman in Washington.

Another FAA spokesman said it will take a few more days before a more foolproof network of security is ready. "We think that in a few days they will have much tighter surveillance," spokesman Dennis Feldman said. "It's not the sort of thing you can turn on overnight."

But Miami FBI agent William Nettles suggested that the solution to the new wave of apparent home-sickness hijackings rests in the hands of diplomats rather than airline security guards.

ed States, you can never have a foolproof security system," Nettles said, adding that prospects for more hijackings will remain unless State Department officials can devise a way to accommodate refugees who wish to return to Cuba.

"Right now, there's no effective way for them to go back," Nettles said. He noted that many refugees housed at government relocation centers throughout the United States have expressed a desire to go home.

Nettle's evaluation may have been borne out by Saturday morning's hijacking of the Eastern flight, according to a Venezuelan passenger who said he asked one of the six men who diverted the plane why they had chosen that route to Havana.

"He said they had tried to go back by boat, and then they had gone to the U.S. Embassy and to other embassies," said Ramon Losada, an actor. "He said nobody paid any attention to them."

FBI OFFICIALS said the new security precautions planned by the FAA probably wouldn't have prevented the Eastern hijacking, in which the hijackers carried no weapons or explosives, but only harmless objects they managed to pass off as bombs.

One of the men who commanded the Eastern flight carried what he said was a bottle of gasoline, but Cuban officials who confiscated the bottle in Havana said it contained a nonflammable liquid.

"IN A FREE society like the Unit-



— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Mark Mishells Tells About Free Beer in Cuba

... passenger spent time at airport in Havana

Two other hijackers who brandished packages they said contained bombs turned out to be carrying a transistor radio and a toy "doodle bug," the FBI said.

A lone hijacker who diverted an Air Florida flight last Sunday used a bar of soap disguised as a bomb to convince pilots he meant business. Seven men who hijacked a second Air Florida flight Wednesday

threatened to ignite gasoline they had brought on board, as did the two hijackers who commandeered a National Airlines flight Thursday.

THE EASTERN flight skyjackers, none of whom appeared to speak English, communicated their threat to explode the plane through George Lulo, a bilingual travel agent from New York.



— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Octabia Gonzales and Son David Grab Bite

... after unplanned trip to Havana

Lulo spent most of the trip to Cuba inside the cockpit with the crew and three hijackers. When the view through the front window revealed the distant outline of Cuba, the three began shouting "Libre Cuba!" in unison, he said.

One of the hijackers, described by Lulo as a mustachioed man in his early 20s, said he was returning to Cuba although he faced an arrest

warrant there.

"He said he'd rather go to a Cuban jail than an American jail," Lulo said.

Lulo and the other 39 passengers returned to Miami at 10:55 Saturday morning after spending 2½ hours inside Jose Marti Airport, where they were treated to cocktails and invited to shop.

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Refugees Lead Life Of Fear

Young Cubans Tell of Attacks

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

They live behind a 10-foot-high fence, protected by coils of barbed wire and military police. But the protection is not enough. For many among 150 Cuban refugee youths at Fort McCoy, Wis., life in the United States has been a nightmare of knifings, robberies and attacks by homosexuals.

Some have relatives in this country who want to care for them, yet the government won't let the young refugees out.

Federal authorities say they are trying to help resettle the youths, but almost three months have passed since many of them arrived. Officials do not know when the wait will end.

For some of the refugees, the wait has become intolerable. They have tried suicide: swallowing shampoo, hanging themselves, slashing their wrists.

The youths are among the 750 minors in three refugee camps who came to this country without parents or guardians. Some are troubled and cause trouble. They will need special — and costly — care. Others just want to get on with a new life in the United States.

TROUBLED OR NOT, with or without relatives, the youths are confined to the camps in Wisconsin, Arkansas and Pennsylvania.

They are trapped in a legalistic snafu, a running battle between the federal government and the states over who will take responsibility for the minors once they leave the refugee camps.

"It is an obscenity," said Gerry Wynne, an official of the U.S. Catholic Conference, a church-sponsored resettlement agency. USCC is lobbying the federal government to accept legal responsibility for the youths outside the camps.

"I have heard things you wouldn't believe," said Grace Beecher, a language professor in Fort Wayne, Ind., and head of the Cuban American Legal Defense and Education Fund (CALDEF).

"I talked to a 12-year-old boy who tried to hang himself. He wouldn't even look at me. He wouldn't utter a word," said Beecher, who recently visited the refugee camp at Fort McCoy.

ORLANDO ALBELO Suarez, a young refugee at Fort McCoy, speaking by telephone from the camp, described what he said were common incidents involving refugee men raping youthful refugees at knifepoint. The bullying, called *la canona*, has resulted in stabbings and attempted suicide, Albello said.

"They gather around and pick on one, and say they will kill you if you don't do what they say. You know . . ." His voice trailed off.

A friend, 17-year-old Alexis Fernandez Nunez, overcame his shame and spoke. "They violate you," said the youth, a dancer. "A group of men forced me to smoke marijuana. I had never smoked marijuana. And they tried to violate me. I escaped. I asked the police for help. They said

Turn to Page 28A Col. 1



Mark Morson / Special to The Herald
Cuban Newcomer Peers Through Camp Fence
... youths say they need protection from attacks inside

Some Can't Bear the Waiting: *28A MIA Her 17 Aug 80 col* They Try to Kill Themselves

FROM PAGE 1A

they could do nothing."

Last Friday, CALDEF sued the government in federal court in Madison, Wis., to have Albelo and all the minors released from Fort McCoy. The group wants to have the children handed over to their relatives or placed in foster homes.

THE SUIT lists "attempted suicides, physical assaults, homosexual rapes . . . and constant fear" as conditions under which the minors are forced to live. Among defendants named in the suit are Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti as well as State Department Immigration and Naturalization officials at Fort McCoy.

"Here we are in the political season, with everyone talking about human rights, and we have these kids stuck in camps," said Ivan Lebamoff, a Fort Wayne lawyer and counsel for CALDEF.

"We are painfully aware of the problem," said Arthur Brill, spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force in Washington.

The federal government stopped releasing minors from refugee camps last month. Brill said the releases cannot resume until the states receiving the refugees agree to take legal responsibility — in case a sponsorship for a youth breaks down.

"If something goes wrong, we can't have the kids walking the streets," he said.



MIA Her (F) 28A 17 Aug 80
 Army Interpreter Welcomes Refugees of Fort McCoy, Wis.

— MARK MORSON / Special to The Herald

... Cubans of varying ages are thrown together at the base

BUT THE STATES — including Florida — want money to handle the minors.

A juvenile judge in Miami two weeks ago ordered the state of Florida to take custody of 118 young refugees who had already been released from refugee camps. Some of the youths had been turned over to the state by sponsors who claimed they couldn't handle the minors.

The state now is refusing to take more minors rejected by their relatives or sponsors. Instead, the sponsors are told to take the youths to the federally run Krome Avenue refugee camp in Dade or to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"We still consider them to be the ultimate responsibility of the federal government," said Linda Berkowitz, spokesperson for the state Health and Rehabilitative Services Department.

"We're trying to get enough money to develop an adequate program for these minors," said Berkowitz. "Some of them are psychotic or emotionally disturbed. Others have lived adult lives in Cuba and don't fit into the child welfare system."

THE FEDERAL task force has offered \$2 million to the states for the care of the youths. But the states want guaranteed full reimbursement, indicating that \$2 million won't pay all the bills.

The State Department expects passage of a bill in Congress soon that will offer full refugee aid to Cubans and Haitians — without officially designating them refugees.

"In the interim, it would be better for the states to take responsibility for the minors. That's how it's been traditionally," said task force spokesperson Brill. "Really, we are working in the best interest of the minors."

But the wait is a daily ordeal for the young Cubans.

At Fort Chaffee, Ark., at least one minor tried to hang himself, another cut his wrists and several girls swallowed shampoo, said Albert Fernandez, who works for the Health and Human Services Department at the camp.

"We have many who are depressed, some deeply," said Fernandez.

HE SAID that homosexual rapes have been common. "Boys and young men thrown into ditches, but now most of the minors are segregated," said Fernandez. About 60 of the 100 youths at Fort Chaffee now live in an enclosed compound on the base where Fernandez said they are safe from attacks.

He said the rest of the minors choose to live among the adult population.

Carl White, task force spokes-

man at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., said, "Our records indicate there have been eight alleged suicidal gestures involving minors."

He said these included cuts on arms and "swallowing foreign objects." During the past week, directors of the Pennsylvania camp have begun to segregate the 240 minors there into a single compound.

At Fort McCoy, two suicide attempts among minors have been reported since the State Department took control of the camp in mid-July, said Thomas Irvin, task force director at the camp.

"This seems to be the result of pent-up frustration, disappointment at not being able to leave," said

Irvin. "It is a normal thing to find in conditions like this."

CALDEF's Beecher claims to know of four recent attempts by swallowing shampoo.

FORT MCCOY houses 400 minors. The government offered to segregate them from older refugees as a protective measure, but only 150 of them accepted. The 150 were transferred to a fence and barbed wire enclosure, the one where Orlando Albelo Suarez and Alexis Fernandez Nunez live.

"The authorities don't restrain anyone," Fernandez said. "If we complain, we know the delinquents will be detained a few days and then put back into the residential area. We are afraid."

Fernandez said he believes he will have to stay at the refugee camp until he turns 18 in October. At 18, the youths reach legal adult age, lifting the burden of responsibility from the government.

Albelo left Cuba after turning himself over to police as an "anti-social" element. He already was marked as a malcontent because of turning down a scholarship to study mathematics in Russia.

HIS AUNT, Carmen Martinez Suarez of Miami, has been trying to get Albelo out of the camp since he called her June 4 from Fort McCoy.

Martinez lives in a three-bedroom house in Southwest Dade County. It has a swimming pool. Her sons-in-law Bill Yany and Jose Couriel have flooded government agencies with phone calls on Albelo's behalf. But nothing has succeeded. Martinez bought a new bed for Orlando two months ago. It hasn't been slept in.

"They tell us to fill out affidavits. We fill them out. They inspect our home. They call to confirm that we want Orlando. And still he is in Fort McCoy," said Couriel, manager of an office supply business.

"We're getting desperate. We're hearing horror stories from the boy," said insurance salesman Yany.

The men's anger grows. They say they are taxpayers, that they both served in the U.S. armed forces. Calls to the White House, to their senators have produced a "run-around," Yany said.

LAST MONTH, the family met lawyers who were teaching English at Fort McCoy and began plotting a suit to free Albelo.

"It's the pressure of this that's hard, waiting for someone to crash through and harm the kid," Yany said.

Albelo is waiting, too. He already has had all his belongings stolen from his trunk.

"At night, my friends and I stay inside. We sit on our beds at night and talk, that's all," he said. "We just sit and hope to avoid the *canon*."

Some daring youths at Fort McCoy, aided by workers within the camp, have escaped the threat.

Last month, a teacher spirited two youths away from Fort McCoy and delivered them to Circuit Court Judge James Rice in nearby Monroe County.

One boy told the judge he had been threatened with rape at knife-point. The other said that he had witnessed the rape of a fellow refugee.

THE JUDGE ordered one boy sent to relatives in Miami. The other was placed in a foster home awaiting resettlement with sponsors in Wisconsin.

Last Thursday, a youth sneaked away from Fort McCoy and camped out on Judge Rice's doorstep. But the judge was at a country cottage out of town. Police came and took the boy back to the military base.

"This has got to be settled soon,"

said Rice, who has jurisdiction if the refugees leave the camp but not while they're inside.

"Having them all come and sit on my doorstep is not the answer," he said.

The government is investigating the escapes and considering legal action against the man who led the youths out.

*Mia/ter
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Bilingualism Is a Cultural Give and Take

Sunday, Aug. 17, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD ○○○○

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America is God's Crucible, the Great Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and re-forming! Here you stand, good folk, think I, when I see them at Ellis Island, here you stand in your 50 groups, with your 50 languages and histories, and your 50 blood hatreds and rivalries. But you won't be long like that, brothers, for these are the fires of God you've come to — these are the fires of God — Germans, Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Englishmen, Jews, and Russians — into the Crucible with you all! God is making the American...

— Israel Zangwell
The Melting Pot (1909)

★ ★ ★

By **ETHAN BRONNER**
Herald Staff Writer

A PETITION now circulating in Dade County would like to advocate a return to Israel Zangwell's definition of "American." It calls for prohibiting the expenditure of county funds for "promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

But what is the culture of the United States? That of the white Europeans exhorting by Zangwell in his now-classic play? Nearly one-third of this country's population is neither white nor European in origin and hence is not invited to Zangwell's pot party. To forget that is to promote the kind of myth that leads to the varieties of racial and ethnic tension often witnessed in Miami.

The United States was established by white European immigrants on the land of indigenous peoples, built partly through the toil of black African slaves, and then populated and developed by immigrants from all over the world. American heritage is not simply that of Anglo-Saxons or of Europeans. Rather, it is that of world history and culture — and increasingly of



Third World culture. An inseparable part of history and culture is language.

To suppress America's numerous cultural groups — and especially their languages — is not to unify the United States but to fragment it. In the past 80 years, millions

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have been forced to squelch their identities in the name of unity. The result often has been a cultural blandness — and worse, institutionalized discrimination.

"I'm afraid my nephews and nieces will grow up like Wonder Bread — no crust, no identity," said Msgr. Geno Baroni in 1977 before being sworn in as assistant secretary for Housing and Urban Development. "The issue is tolerance for diversity. I'm for doing away with the melting pot. We should deal with the differences. The diversity can be a strength."

Actually, the United States has not always suppressed its various cultures and languages. In the 19th Century, 12 states mandated bilingual education in public schools. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arizona, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Indiana, Oregon, Colorado, and Nebraska all had bilingual programs using German, Spanish, or a variety of Indian tongues.

Moreover, Federal documents and reports commonly were issued in several languages. The Continental Congress put out German and French versions of its proclamations, and the General Land Office published its annual reports in several languages.

It was not until after 40 million immigrants from around the globe poured onto American shores in this century, that languages other than English were shunned. This closing of ranks was partly the result of the chaos brought about by so many groups arriving at the same time.

Cohesion was needed; English was the glue. But the phenomenon was also one of white Anglo-Saxons asserting themselves over other immigrants. And it was an expression of American isolationism and xenophobia that developed during World War I.

By the end of that war, tolerance gave way to laws forbidding the use of foreign languages. In 1918, for example, Gov. W.S. Harding of Iowa — a state that had had a



bilingual-education law — issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of any language other than English in public places, over the telephone, or on the railroad.

The result has been that the United States — a country with a deep natural re-

serve of various languages — is one of the few in the world where most natives speak no foreign languages at all. And the constant emphasis on a new American culture, on looking ever forward — lest we glance backward and find a tradition that could be interpreted as un-American — has brought about a generation of people ill-educated in the past and ill-prepared for the demands of this country's future.

Just under a year ago, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages released a report that lamented the "scandalous incompetence" in foreign languages that prevails in the United States.

"Nothing less is at issue than the national security," the commission said. "The United States requires far more reliable capacities to communicate with its allies, analyze the behavior of potential adversaries, and earn the trust and sympathies of the uncommitted."

In light of the seriousness of this country's linguistic deficiencies, it seems absurd to force children to unlearn the languages they grew up speaking.

To suppress the use of Spanish in Miami makes no sense. It should, on the contrary, be encouraged. We are living a period in history when national isolationism is simply not a viable alternative in foreign policy, when the importance of the Third World in the international arena cannot be ignored.

We need Latin American oil, and — equally important, — we need to understand who Latins are, how they do business, what's important to them. But it's a lost cause if we can't speak their language.

We need bilingual citizens; we need bicultural citizens. And the effective teaching of foreign languages is extraordinarily difficult. In Miami, there is the possibility for natural interaction between two American cultures, two pieces of fabric in the American quilt.

That interaction must be encouraged, not the suppression of one by another.

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A Symbol That Towers Alone

The city's landmark of freedom has been saved from the wrecking ball, but will it be saved from obscurity?

By BETH DUNLOP
Herald Architecture Writer

If South Florida has an architectural symbol, it is the Freedom Tower. Sentimental and lyrical, this 1925 Mediterranean Revival rendition of the Giralda in Seville has a very special place in the downtown Miami skyline.

Now it seems that the Freedom Tower, long jeopardized and long neglected, will be preserved. Local developer Ronald Fine plans to use it as the anchor of a 25-story office building. The new building would be erected on top of a parking garage and would dwarf the 17-story Freedom Tower by at least 80 feet.

This is a mixed blessing. The salvation of the tower is certainly good news. That it won't have its own place in the skyline any more isn't. The Freedom Tower deserves better.

IT'S KIND OF a schmaltzy building, with its cupola top and all that decoration. But that is not to say that it shouldn't be taken seriously. It should have a use that will allow it a separate architectural identity and assure it a continuing place in our affections.

The Freedom Tower could mean more to Miami than the arch means to St. Louis. It could become what the Golden Gate Bridge is to San Francisco, a visual symbol already part of the urban fabric. It is by far the most interesting building on Biscayne Boulevard. It is on a direct axis with Government Cut, and, as such, is the first downtown building visitors see as they pull into the port.

Somehow, a future as a frontispiece to an office building seems anti-climactic. Somehow, it seems unfair for it to be overwhelmed by a glass box that will be insulting and dull at best and an architectural atrocity at worst.

The Freedom Tower belongs to Miami, and it belongs in the skyline. Its symbolic and esthetic place in this community is too important to ignore.

For years, it has been. Its owners have left it just sitting there, rotting — windows broken, tile cracking, peach-colored paint peeling.

LAST YEAR, the Freedom Tower was added to the National Register of Historic Places, a

designation certainly deserved. Dolly McIntyre of Dade Heritage Trust terms it "one of the most important buildings to be saved."

Its visual role can't be over-exaggerated. Look at the downtown Miami skyline and only two rooftops stand out: the Metro Courthouse, with its austere pyramid, and the Freedom Tower. Even though it's an adaptation of an original (and there's a second copy of the Giralda, the Biltmore Tower in Coral Gables), that was typical of the era when wholesale borrowing of ideas and ornament was the architectural rule more than the exception.

And its historical importance shouldn't be overlooked, either. Erected by former Ohio governor James Cox as a home for the Miami Metropolitan News, the Freedom Tower was designed in an era when artistic whimsy and ornamentation were melded with a quest for grandeur. Cox — fresh from his unsuccessful race for the presidency — wanted a monument as much as he wanted a newspaper office building, and he got a monument more than an office building.

In 1962, the Freedom Tower became the processing center for Cuban immigrants. In 20 years, an estimated 650,000 Cubans passed through the Freedom Center.

FOR THIS THIRD of Dade County's population, the Freedom Tower was a symbol of arrival in a new land, what Vizcaya Director Carl J. Weinhardt Jr. calls "the southern Statue of Liberty."



Sketch of Proposed Design for Freedom Tower
...25-story office building would back skyline symbol



— JOHN WALTHER/Miami Herald Staff

MWHW 1/2 17 Aug 80
Since 1925, Freedom Tower Has Loomed On City Skyline

(283)

Tower Deserves Place in Sun

FROM PAGE 1L

ing has lain fallow. It has passed through the hands of several owners. Two years ago, Citibank bought it in a sale on the courthouse steps. The former owner contested that purchase. But last month the State Supreme Court awarded Citibank clear title, which paved the way for Fine's purchase.

The current plan is for the office tower to serve the nearby cruise ship industry. Fine says no specific reuse has been determined for the Freedom Tower.

Fine's office has released an "artist's rendering" of the office scheme. One of Fine's associates, Jack Moore, terms this drawing "conceptual sketch subject to vast modifications." Let's hope so.

The drawing shows a kind of hasty revision of the Amerifirst building, a perfectly pedestrian office tower perched on podium parking. The east side of the office building would be done in mirror glass to reflect the adjacent Freedom Tower. If the idea is to frame the old building with the new, it won't work with this scheme; the result will be to obscure it.

IT ISN'T REALLY necessary to overwhelm the tower, making it simply a commercial come-on. There are ways to incorporate a historic structure into a new one, using the new to enhance the old.

When the American Institute of Architects decided to build a new headquarters, it faced a similar problem. The new building had to complement, and not overwhelm, the Octagon House (1800) that perched at the corner of 18th Street and New York Avenue and was the AIA's longtime headquarters.

The AIA held a competition and ultimately chose The Architects Collaborative, a Boston firm whose design for a V-shaped, ribbon-windowed concrete structure has been held up to a great deal of critical scrutiny. Criticism aside, this building gently embraces the old Octagon, without demeaning it in any way.

A sensitive developer (or, depending, a sensitive architect) could do the same with the Freedom Tower. Surely, there must be a way to work with it, and that way isn't just slapping up an office tower that relies on the spurious device of a reflective glass wall, rather than reacting to or working with the Mediterranean Revival tower.

Fine is a developer without portfolio, best known as the potential developer of Watson Island. He owns the Columbus and McAllister

hotels, which were "renovated" (at least on the exterior) by the application of thick globs of cream, brown and orange paint. He has plans for the Columbus-McAllister, in partnership with architect-entrepreneur John Portman.

Fine is a developer who plays it close to the vest, not revealing much about his plans. He's not, at the moment, saying anything more about either of his downtown schemes. His office won't even dis-

close if an architect has been chosen to design the office tower Fine plans to erect behind the Freedom Tower.

IN THE PAST, dreams and notions for this building have abounded. Several Cuban groups wanted it to become a monument to the area's Latin heritage. Harold Malt, an urban planner who teaches at the University of Miami, thought it should become a design center, both a showplace and a selling place. In the past, investors and schemers have talked about making it into apartments, a night club. Ideas and good intentions abound. Solutions seemed to be more elusive.

The future failure or success of the Freedom Tower may indeed hinge on what happens to the area around it. The group planning the proposed performing arts center selected the Florida East Coast Railways land across Biscayne Boulevard from the Freedom Tower as its first choice for the center. This land, which the city of Miami is hoping to condemn, is a critical link between Bayfront and Bicentennial parks. It is a crucial piece of undeveloped land in downtown Miami.

Urban planner Malt knows the importance of this "exceedingly complex problem of dealing with the area around one of the most beautiful buildings in Miami and honor the building." Last spring, he asked his urban planning class at the University of Miami to address this problem.

Most of the students concentrated on the FEC land to the east of the building, the same land being eyed for the performing arts plaza. Their solutions range from the conventional (a maritime museum plus shops and restaurants) to the less conventional (a Tivoli-type amusement park).

The city of Miami is already trying to upgrade the area behind the

tower with a proposed "new town, in town," called Park West. This is a fairly conventional urban approach of tearing down and starting afresh, an attempt to solve the problem of socially undesirable people downtown by simply removing them, which most often simply means moving them elsewhere instead.

But Park West is also an attempt to introduce some affordable in-town housing (unlike the apartments at Miami Center which are selling for an average of about \$500,000 and mostly to South Americans and Arabs, who won't live there), and it's worth a try.

THE FREEDOM TOWER'S broken windows and scarred walls show the signs of the transient neighborhood it lives in. Right now, it's an empty island in the middle of a real downtown problem area. Any attempt to adapt it to a new use might be mitigated by the neighborhood around it.

It is an important enough building that serious attention should be paid to it. Preservationists shouldn't have to fight this one alone. They should be joined by the cruise ship industry and other tourist-industry interests.

If the drawing developer Fine unveiled earlier this month is firm, the best hope is that it won't materialize. A better solution would be for the city or another public body to use its powers of condemnation to buy it.

A future use shouldn't be elusive. Nor should the cost of renovating and converting it be that much of a consideration. The Freedom Tower should be a starting point of any quest for local architectural identity. This area doesn't have such that rich an architectural heritage that it can simply abandon or obscure one of its most important buildings.

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\$1 million bond on

Mia News (FAD) col
RICK THAMES
Miami News Reporter *1A 18 Aug 80*

U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino today set \$1 million bond on each of two suspected hijackers who were stopped at Miami International Airport yesterday as they tried to board an Air Florida flight carrying bottles allegedly filled with gasoline.

Meanwhile, armed sky marshals began accompanying flights in and out of South Florida to battle the record-breaking wave of hijackings by homesick Cuban refugees.

A third Cuban refugee appeared at the airport later yesterday with his bags packed and \$200 in hand. Pleading to see "the chief of the airlines," the young man tried unsuccessfully to buy a ticket to Cuba, officials said.

"This is a first," an airport supervisor said after the refugee left in a taxi. "Every day now it's something different."

The two hijack suspects — identified as Jose Antonio Pablo, 37, and Hector Caceres Pinero, 41 — were trying to board the Miami-to-Key West flight when they were arrested at an Air Florida security checkpoint. What kept them off the plane was the sharp eye of an Air Florida vice president who just happened to be on hand.

"One of the men had something in the palm of his hand beneath a coat he was carrying," said Air Florida senior vice president John Fasolino. "I circled him and noticed that his palm stayed open regardless of how he turned."

A search turned up gasoline in a whisky bottle concealed beneath the man's coat and in a beer bottle

skyjack suspects

strapped to the leg of the other suspect, Fasolino said.

It was the same method used by refugees who diverted to Havana three planes flying in and out of Miami on Saturday. Saturday's heists set a U.S. record for hijackings in one day.

Pablo and Caceres were charged with attempted air piracy, attempted obstruction of an aircraft and attempting to bring a dangerous or flammable object on or near an aircraft, FBI officials said. Conviction on the air piracy charge carries a sentence of from 20 years to life.

Four other Cubans were being arraigned today in Tampa on charges they planned an unsuccessful hijacking to Havana from Tampa on Saturday. The four were arrested after a search of their baggage turned up four plastic bleach bottles of a flammable liquid, FBI agents said.

All the alleged hijackers and would-be hijackers are believed to be among the 118,000 refugees who came during the sealoft from Mariel.

The planes pirated Saturday were:

✓ An Eastern 727 on a flight from Miami to Orlando, with 46 passengers and a crew of six, commandeered by six Latin men who threatened to ignite a fluid they said was explosive.

✓ A Republic DC-9 with 106 passengers and a crew of five, headed from Miami to Orlando, taken over by four Latins armed with four small bottles they said contained a flammable fluid.

✓ A Delta L-1011 with 157 passengers and a crew of eight, hijacked only minutes after the Republic Airlines jet while en route from San Juan to Miami. Three

Please see SKYJACKING, 4A

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SKYJACKING, from 1A

Latins threatened to ignite four containers they said contained gasoline.

The Federal Aviation Administration and FBI were hoping today that the foiling of hijackings in Tampa and Miami over the weekend were signs that increased airport security is paying off. But the same officials agreed that no amount of security can guarantee that hijackings — with either real or fake weapons — will cease.

"I hope the new security is going to stop all this foolishness," said William Nettles, assistant special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office. "I'm optimistic. But in a free society, you'll never have a foolproof system."

The FAA has begun placing armed sky marshals on flights in and out of South Florida — some uniformed, some not. Officials have not made public the number of marshals involved.

Airport security personnel also have been briefed on a theoretical behavior profile of would-be hijackers in an attempt to spot troublemakers before they board.

Fasolino said he was aided by the secret profile in identifying Pablo and Caceres as hijacking suspects at the Air Florida gate in Miami yesterday.

A third man was held for a short time before authorities determined he was not involved.

The two men who were charged fled Cuba in May and were living in Union City, N.J., the FBI said. Pablo said he was a former political prisoner and had left a wife and 10 children behind in Cuba.

"He had been in contact with his wife and had a sick child," Nettles said. "The other man was spon-

sored and picked up (from Cuba) by his father, who lives in New Jersey . . .

"They told us that if we released them tomorrow afternoon, they'd be back at the Miami airport trying to do the same thing. They have nothing to lose."

The charge of attempted air piracy carries a maximum life sentence. The other charges the two men face are punishable by up to 20 years in prison, officials said.

The third refugee, a nervous 21-year-old man who called himself Jose Gonzales, surprised airport officials with another twist to the homesick fever last night when he said he just wanted to buy a ticket back.

Metro officer Irene Gonzales said Jose Gonzales showed her \$200 in cash and asked for help in purchasing a ticket to take him back to his parents, brothers and sisters in Cuba.

"He said that soldiers took him from his home and put him on a boat because he had stolen a small sack of potatoes while working in the fields for his family," officer Gonzales said.

"He was well-mannered and there was nothing in his luggage to indicate that he intended to hijack an airplane."

Irene Gonzales said the man first agreed to be taken to the refugee tent city here after he was told he could not catch a direct flight to Cuba from Miami. But later he changed his mind and hailed a cab.

The officer said the man told her he had been standing in the airport since noon trying to get up enough nerve to ask for help.

Customer Shot at Coffee Shop

News (F) Cap 1 4B
A woman customer at a Cuban coffee shop in a South Beach ocean-front hotel was critically wounded by bullets that shattered a plate glass window and panicked other patrons.

"There were many, many witnesses," said Miami Beach Detective Elmer Sutton. "But they just didn't want to get involved."

The gunman, a number of witnesses and even the woman's unidentified male companion fled before police arrived.

Luz Padim, 31, is listed in critical condition, undergoing intensive care at Mount Sinai Hospital.

A bullet, lodged in her neck, is resting on the spine, police said. Another struck her midsection, near the spleen.

Apparently the victim, who lives at 227 First St., was the intended target.

"Apparently she was followed," said Lt. Richard Procyk. "It looks like a deliberate shooting from outside the coffee shop."

The victim was sitting at the counter in the coffee shop on the ground floor of the Seashore Hotel, at 1390 Ocean Dr., at 11 p.m. Saturday when several shots were fired. The first shattered the plate glass.

Witnesses said the gunman fled in an older model brown car.

Police found a 10-year-old daughter at the wounded woman's South Beach apartment and turned the child over to the Division of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

Refugee tells why he'd hijack a plane

Ma News (F)
cap 6
18 Aug 80
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

Cuban refugee Israel Gonzalez says he can identify with his countrymen who have hijacked planes to return to Cuba. If he gets desperate enough, he says, he might try it too.

Gonzalez has been looking for a job for three months. In the meantime, he is living in the cramped and hot tent city under an expressway overpass in Miami.

Gonzalez said he's "sick of it all." If necessary, he said, he'd hijack a plane to get back to his family in Cuba.

"I am not happy here," Gonzalez said. "My wife and children are in Cuba without me. I haven't found a job or a place to live. I want to leave this country. If necessary, yes, I would hijack a plane. I would even hijack the President."

Gonzalez says he can understand the Cuban refugees who were responsible for most of the six hijackings and the three failed hijacking attempts in the past week. Many of the 600 refugees living at the tent city near the bank of the Miami River expressed similar sentiments.

Another refugee, Geronimo Lan, said he understands why the refugees would resort to hijacking, but that he doesn't think it's right.

"Look, you have to put yourself in our shoes," said Lan, 32. "It is an uncomfortable situation to live like this. We miss our families. We have no jobs and we get fed once a day. I haven't found my niche here. I too want to go back."

Lan said he wouldn't hijack a plane "because that is illegal. I imagine that eventually this country and my country will work something out so those of us who want to return legally can."

But Lan and other Cuban refugees who want to return to their homeland may be facing a long wait. State Department officials said the Cuban government already has rejected requests to return refugees who did not want to stay in the U.S.

"The Cuban government has turned down our earlier requests," said State Department spokeswoman Susan Pittman. "But we are still exploring several possibilities."

Meanwhile, the Cuban exile community, still recovering from the Mariel sealift, is watching the hijackings warily. Some local leaders here said the skyjackings are the work of Fidel Castro's agents. Others insist that Castro will not take the Mariel refugees back through diplomatic channels because the hijackings are to his advantage.

"I was just in South America and you would not believe how much the Mariel thing has hurt Castro's image in third-world countries," said Miguel Gonzalez-Pando, director of Florida International University's Center for Latino Education. "Now he's trying to recuperate from that loss. The hijackings are good for his image. I think he has

Please see REFUGEES, 4A

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REFUGEES, from 1A *Mia News (FH) cpl 4A 18 Aug 80*

been thrilled with all this."

Anti-Castro leaders say Castro could not buy the propaganda he's getting out of the recent hijackings because it would help him argue that the capitalistic paradise of the United States is no paradise at all.

But so far, the Cuban press has been reporting the hijackings in a "low-key, straight-forward fashion," according to Robert Jordan, press attache at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

"The stories (in the official newspaper "Granma") have been very low-key and run on inside pages," Jordan said. "They list the company name, the number of passengers and the arrival and departure times."

Jordan said the only reference to the hijackers is that they "have been detained and are at the disposition of Cuban authorities." The attempted hijackings were not reported, Jordan said.

He indicated that the hijackings have not been used as propaganda.

"I might add that the Cuban authorities at the airport could not have been more helpful to us," Jordan said. "The Cubans, as well as

the Americans, are very concerned for the safety of the passengers."

Andres Nasario Sargen, leader of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66, said the hijackings are "the type of propaganda (Cuban officials) are looking for."

"They want to be able to say that these are the men who were going to be saved by capitalism and now are breaking laws to come back to communism," he said. "The reality is that any person, especially a Cuban who is so family-oriented, is separated from his wife and children or his parents, he is going to be homesick. He will want to return home whether they like the system of government or not."

Another exile leader, Miguel Reyes of the Cuban Municipalities in Exile, said that many Cuban Americans view the hijackings as a master plot to defame the Cuban community here.

"This is a plan prepared by Fidel Castro," Reyes said flatly. "He wants it to reflect badly on us. He wants to have something to make the United States bow down to him and reach an agreement on his terms."

State Department officials are trying for some agreement despite earlier refusals from Cuba, but their hands are tied. The Cuban refugees cannot return to their homeland through a third country because they either don't have the money needed for the costly flights through Mexico, Jamaica, Costa Rica or Spain, or because they do not have the re-entry visa required by the Cuban government.

"If I had the money, I would return through normal channels," said Lan. "But where can I get the money to go to Mexico or Jamaica? I don't even have a job."

One alternative would be a reversal of the original freedom flights, but that could only happen with Castro's approval — which at this point seems unlikely. Another solution, suggested by Gonzalez Pando, is to explain to the disillusioned refugees what the American system is all about and emphasize that they will face imprisonment in Cuba — or the United States — if they hijack a plane.

However, U.S. authorities have not been able to determine if the hijackers are being prosecuted.

Air travelers taking things in stride

VERNE WILLIAMS and BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporters

Air traffic at Miami International Airport was normal today and passengers waiting to fly out of the hijacking-prone airport seemed more concerned about whether their planes were on time than about the possibility they might share them with Cuba-bound hijackers.

Eastern, Delta and Air Florida reported no decline in reservations. But traffic was light in the big terminal, and only a few people lined the chairs and benches up and down the second-floor rotunda of the terminal.

Jim Ashlock, an Eastern Airlines spokesman, described business over the weekend as "very strong."

"The passengers are most understanding about the searches," he said. "We had two guys leave San Juan International Airport in a cloud of dust as they were being questioned yesterday about their baggage. We didn't catch them."

Delta Airlines spokesman Jim Ewing said there has been no decrease in passenger traffic or reservations in

the wake of last week's six hijackings and several foiled attempts.

An Air Florida spokesman said it is "business as usual."

There were no signs of security men or FBI agents in the lobby itself today, although the security points on the ramp fingers were well manned.

"I think about it, but I am not really worried," said James Sneed, of Jacksonville, who was waiting for a flight to Costa Rica.

Willamae Jenoure, a young woman waiting to return to her home in Nassau after visiting here, said she hoped there wouldn't be any hijackers on her plane. "I'm quite worried about it because it's happening right here in Miami, not someplace else," she said.

Miami lawyer Roderick Petrey, waiting for a flight to Jacksonville, remarked that he flew so frequently that he really couldn't take the time to think about the hazards of each flight. "It concerns me minimally," he said. "And it seems they have been successful in stopping the last two attempts."

20/2

Cuba: Another view

Recent visitor finds economic hardship, some social gains

● Jean McKee, a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, recently toured Cuba under auspices of the Cuban government. This is excerpted from her report in *The Journal / The Institute for Socioeconomic Studies*. *Ref 2 15A*
Mia Nueva (F&D)
18 Aug 80

JEAN MCKEE
Special to The Miami News

The "Pearl of the Antilles" to many Americans in the mid 19th Century, a fitting object of our "manifest destiny" and later, at the turn of the century, very nearly permanently annexed, Cuba today is vastly more distant than the 90 miles across the Straits of Florida. In fact, it is of a different ideology, a different economy and a different bloc.

The mass flight of the Cuban people that began in April of this year has forced new awareness on the American people of the horror and contempt in which apparently great numbers of Cubans hold Castro-style communism. Nonetheless, it is hard for us to imagine what our own reactions would be in a like situation. In the Easter-time incident of last spring, removal of Cuban armed guards blocking the way led to an overnight encampment of nearly 11,000 Cubans on the grounds of Peru's embassy in Havana. Intimidated, and sometimes attacked by mobs of Castro sympathizers and literally reduced for many days to subsistence on leaves and grass from the embassy grounds, these escapees set the standard for personal courage that later distinguished the tens of thousands of Cubans fleeing by sea from the port of Mariel to Key West. The risk of losing family ties and the overnight abandonment of their everyday lives has apparently been justified in these thousands of cases by the hope of *libertad*.

The political instability revealed (and further intensified) by the Cuban exodus is seemingly acceptable to the regime. Castro seems to be coping with his political and economic problems by getting rid of his most disgruntled and least productive citizens.

The evidence seems to contradict our stereotype that the disaffected are solely from the former middle class. Those now fleeing Cuba include people from all strata. And they may well represent an immense segment of the island's population. The Christian Science Monitor speculates that as many as two million Cubans — of a total population of nine million — want to escape. Nonetheless, the newspaper holds that the great majority of the Cuban people are still committed to their revolution: "If free elections were held in Cuba today, most Cubanologists are convinced President Castro would win hands down."

% allocation of Gross National Product to education



ECONOMIC DOLDRUMS: Continuing internal aftershocks of the Cuban Revolution as well as privation caused by cut-off of U.S. trade and investment have harshly affected the island's economy. Measured in constant 1976 U.S. dollars, Cuban gross national product in 1970 was \$6.8 billion and had declined to \$6.6 billion five years later. While per capita GNP grew over the period in such developing nations as Algeria, Mexico and Syria, respectively from \$815 to \$949; \$971 to \$1,072, and \$710 to \$810, Cuban per capita GNP fell from \$797 to \$713. The Economist earlier this year characterized the Cuban standard of living as at a "near-workhouse" level.

Production of the staple rice has, however, shown a marked increase.

Ultimately, however, the economy is dependent upon Cuban capacity to produce and export sugar and its byproducts. This sector accounts for approximately

85 per cent of the nation's export earnings. In August 1979, Cuban enthusiasm ran high; the largest sugar crop ever had been harvested — 7.7 million tons. More recently, there has been fear that the 1980 harvest might be imperiled by rot. However, the cost of raising sugar is close to the world market price, a depressed 6-8 cents per pound. In this circumstance, the Soviet Union has been Castro's economic salvation. The Soviets buy Cuban sugar at a 38-40 cents per pound price.

In addition, the Soviet Union provides about 95 per cent of Cuba's petroleum needs, at a discounted price. However, no money changes hands; commodities are traded for other commodities. As a consequence little hard currency is obtained, and even debts are paid off in commodities.

SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS: Yet, even the most critical visitor must concede that in the huge restructuring of Cuban society, real qualitative gains have been scored for many.

It is apparent from the windows of the air conditioned tour bus, and in wandering the streets and saying hello to people: everyone is neatly dressed, and looks healthy and well-fed. The aim of the Castro regime has obviously been to provide the essentials for the Cuban people.

A particular emphasis has been given improvement outside Havana. This is described as sharply contrasting to the past, when Havana enjoyed a thriving commerce largely unshared by the remainder of the island. Resulting deterioration in and around Havana has been at least superficially rectified thanks to a major investment in sprucing up the capital for a recent world conclave of non-aligned nations.

Along the highway to an experimental farm, one passes complexes of modern high-rise apartments. Even the model farm had neatly arranged apartment houses, small but comfortable enough in a warm climate. According to the government guide, each family receives up to a three bedroom unit, depending on family size, and everyone must pay 10 per cent of his or her salary as rent. Some farmers still retain their own lands and homes which they received in the land reform program first instituted by Castro. A subsequent policy decrees that the land can only be retained through a second generation. All property will then revert to the state.

The community, as in every such project, has a



McKee

health dispensary. In fact, in the cities there is a public health person for every block. Primary health care is a primary concern. Good health is held to be a right of the people and a responsibility of the state.

HEALTH CARE: A physician at a Havana maternity hospital subsequently offered a detailed briefing on health care in Cuba. Prior to the Revolution, 60 per cent of the 6,000 doctors were in Havana. Despite the flight of doctors following the Revolution, there are now some 14,000 doctors in Cuba. Sixty per cent practice in the countryside, outside of Havana. In 1962, 5,000 children below age one died of acute diarrhea. The comparable figure for 1978 was under 400. Over 350 polyclinics, 56 rural hospitals and 33 gynecological hospitals serve the health needs of the nation.

The thrust now is toward preventive medicine. Health records of all inhabitants are carefully maintained; the population can be orally vaccinated in 24 hours because of the system of public health workers. Family planning also figures in the health (and economic) reorganization of the nation. Family size has been reduced from an average of nine to five children.

Throughout Cuba, natural childbirth procedures are utilized for 85 per cent of all accouchements. Debate no longer focuses on the desirability of this technique (and concept). Instead, argument centers on what position the mother-to-be should take when giving birth. Should she lie down or sit in a chair akin to those in the dentist's office? The latter position is now used in 40 per cent of natural births.

Medical students study for six years and then become interns for one year. Following that, they must spend three years in a rural area providing health care. This stint is by way of reimbursing society for the education invested in him or her (more than 50 per cent of the island's physicians are women).

Minimum education in Cuba is now set universally at the sixth grade level. The government hopes to move ahead to the point at which the ninth grade is the universally attained level of education. The state allocates 9.9 per cent of GNP to education, as opposed to six per cent that the U.S. devotes to this purpose.

BEYOND THE BASICS: DOES THE SYSTEM DELIVER? As you can ascertain, there is an attempt to organize everything. Some aspects of this are more successful than others. Bureaucracies deliver well in some pursuits, but poorly in others.

The American visitor is struck by the lack of purchasable items. The stores are bare and the prices high. Those traveling with me could only buy the famous Cuban cigars at a special store for diplomatic personnel. The market at the model farm had just a few items such as bags of flour or sugar, bins of toothpaste tubes and some other staples. Most items are rationed. Meat may be eaten once or twice a week. The Health Ministry defines the basic diet.

TARDEMENTE: Evidently it takes forever to get things, taxis included. I was still waiting over 45 minutes after placing my "order" at the desk in the hotel entrance. People confide that if you want to paint a

Mia Newt
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No effort was made to lessen the astringency of his stated position. The Cuban people want respect and to be accepted on an equal basis. What the Castro regime labels "the blockade" (i.e., the U.S. embargo) must be removed. The Cuban government views the embargo as another part of the physical aggression and interference in their internal affairs by the United States.

His government rejects our present position on the need for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Africa as a condition for trade. This is not a subject for consideration by any third party, but strictly a subject between Cuba and the African countries.

Rodriguez freely admitted that without the subsidization by Russia, Cuba would be begging in the streets, thanks to the depressed sugar price. However, he asserted that there was no pressure from Russia regarding Cuba's economic or political policy. To bolster this thesis, he cited the two countries' differing positions (in the United Nations) on non-proliferation.

If Rodriguez disputes Cuba's status as a police state, no one could contend it is anything less than totalitarian. All information media, for instance, are harnessed to achieve mass persuasion. Press, radio, television, magazines, billboards, signs and posters all manifest the line. Instead of huckstering consumer spending, as in the United States and other Western countries, the East Bloc nation 90 miles from us concerts its media on such themes as supporting the Vietnamese vs. the Chinese; the necessity of a bigger sugar crop, etc.

Does this effectualization of 1984 work? In the eyes of one recent American visitor to Cuba, "Peer pressure and this priority rating keep the ranks of volunteers reasonably full. On Red Sunday, a special day for voluntary labor ... many volunteers (were) enthusiastically scrubbing the exteriors of public building and sidewalks, planting flowers and pouring concrete ... Others, however seemed to be doing little more than leaning on their rakes, putting in time."

room blue, the only paint available may be white. Most people finally buy the white paint and try to find someone with whom to make a trade. If you must entertain, as an embassy does, plans have to be made weeks in advance to acquire the ingredients for the menu.

A lengthy briefing from the heads of the national trade union, the Cuban Workers Confederation, described the way in which the system works. By definition, everyone is a worker in Cuba. Accordingly, all decisions must involve all the workers.

The central plan is made, then reviewed by the workers, then returned for adjustments, and finally passed by the Assembly. However, inasmuch as all the international trade agreements are made by the government, and Cuba must depend heavily on imports to augment its own limited production, there seems little real opportunity for the individual worker or local factory to reject or revise the initial quota.

The thesis is held that management has the responsibility, therefore it has the decision-making power. If the manager is constantly in error in those decisions, he or she can be ejected by the workers, we were told. Our speakers cited bad decisions, resulting in goals not being reached, workers' pay not being financed, bonuses for hazardous jobs not being available, and/or contributions to pay for health and other benefits not being forthcoming.

It is difficult to determine real family income available for purchase of the basics and beyond. It is even harder to compare Cuban income to that of United States citizens; the difficulty stems from the fact that Cubans are given a substantial range of items by their government. For instance, school children receive two sets of clothing.

Pay to workers, we were told, ranges from 85 to 260 pesos each month, or (U.S.) \$108 to \$330 at official exchange rates. During a briefing at the Sugar Ministry, we questioned and were advised that the workers in that industry earn four to nine pesos (or approximately \$5 to \$11.50) per day. The sugar minister receives 300 pesos each month (\$387).

THE VIEW FROM THE TOP: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, also met with the American visitors.

Hijacking Threats Viewed as Hassle

By JOHN ARNOLD
Herald Staff Writer

The two schoolteachers from Charleston, S.C., stood festively in the noisy jostle of a ticket line at Miami International Airport Sunday. The sunny beach of a Caribbean island was in their thoughts and on their itinerary. Never mind that this was a week in which a record six air hijackings had occurred.

"Well, we're a little worried," said Ramona Koppersmith, shortly before her bags were checked aboard a Delta flight to the Virgin Islands.

"But we decided that the worst thing about a hijacking is that you lose a day [in Havana]," said Betsy Conway, her traveling companion. "Our vacation is only a week, so if we lose one day, things will really be messed up," Conway said.

For thousands of air travelers waiting to pass through the electronic security checks at Miami International — the departure point for four pirated flights last week — the threat of air piracy was felt more as an inconvenience than as a menace to personal safety.

LINES THAT snaked outward from airport security checkpoints resulted in delays sometimes as long as 10 to 15 minutes for travelers. The delays brought some moments of anxiety to those rushing to catch planes.

Wackenhut employees manning a checkpoint were confiscating a variety of household liquids such as aerosol anti-perspirant and nail polish remover that could be put to lethal purposes. A search of one man's luggage turned up a long-barreled revolver.

Marta Sanchez, Wackenhut guard, instructed the passenger to check his gun at the airline ticket counter so it could be properly stowed aboard the flight.

Airline officials said most passengers accepted the heightened security precautions and more intense scrutiny with good humor. And some major airlines flying from Miami, such as Delta and Eastern, vowed no passenger would miss a plane because of a wait at a security checkpoint.

"THE NAME of the game is to be certain that we have safety fore-

"The name of the game is to be certain that we have safety foremost."

— Walt Jureski,

Delta station manager

most," said Walt Jureski, station manager for Delta Air Lines in Miami. "But we want to ensure that everyone makes their flights and their connections."

At Eastern Airlines, spokesman Jim Ashlock said, "The one encouraging aspect of this is that passengers seem to accept it quite well."

"We won't let anybody miss their airplanes. We try to advise people to add a few minutes ahead of the time they plan to get to the field, but we won't leave anybody behind."

At Miami-based National Airlines, officials reported "no problems" with passengers because of increased security.

In a baggage check line at the National ticket counter, Australian builder Howard Willis was not dismayed by the tight security and longer waits. "It's like this all over the world," he said. "We have the same kind of machines at airports in Australia."

In the Eastern terminal, newlywed Patricia Altvater of St. Louis blamed the record week of six hijackings on what she called the government's disorganized policy toward Cuban refugees.

"I THINK it's a shame the whole thing wasn't organized in a more humane way," she said. She was one of several passengers who said they believed the air piracy was the work of homesick Cubans who chose the only way they could to get home.

Other passengers took a more stringent view. "We probably let too many Cubans in," said Joe Tallman, a Los Angeles area oil company executive. "I don't know what the penalty is for hijacking, but it probably ought to be stricter."

His wife Joan added, "I think the United States has been too nice."



— Associated Press

FBI Agent Bill Hayes Holds Two Small Bottles of Confiscated Gasoline
... as he escorts one of two Cubans arrested Sunday in hijack attempt

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Marshals Guard *Matter (F) Col M 1A 18 Aug 80* Florida Flights

Agents Stop Two Cubans Hiding Gas

By **STEPHEN DOIG**
Herald Staff Writer

Armed federal marshals began flying shotgun Sunday on selected commercial flights out of Florida just as two more gasoline-carrying Cuban refugees were arrested at Miami International Airport.

The two men, both of whom had arrived here in May on the boatlift from Mariel, Cuba, were stopped by security guards at 9:21 a.m. at the loading gate of Air Florida's Flight 4 to Key West.

An Air Florida executive, senior vice president John Fasolino, alerted the guards after he noticed a suspicious bulge in a coat carried by a man about to board the flight.

"I was out there for a meeting about security," Fasolino said. "He was standing in the departure line, waiting to get his ticket checked, and I noticed that the coat in his hand seemed to be thicker than it should have been. Something seemed to be in the palm of his hand."

METRO POLICE searched the man and a companion, and found each was carrying a bottle filled with gasoline, a device that has become the vogue among hijackers.

"It's a new gimmick to us," said Fred Farrar, spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, when asked about the rash of similar hijackings and attempts in the past week.

Six planes have been hijacked to Cuba in the past seven days, all by Cubans who have used gasoline or fake bombs as threats. Two were Air Florida flights — Fasolino's 21-year-old daughter was aboard one of those — and the others were Eastern, National, Delta and Republic airlines flights.

Another attempt was thwarted Saturday night in Tampa by security officers. Four Cubans were arrested after trying to carry four liter-sized Clorox jugs of gasoline onto an Eastern flight to Miami.

FBI AGENTS said Sunday they have "no indication" that the recent hijackings were part of a conspiracy by agents of Cuban President Fidel Castro. They characterized the hijackers as being homesick for family or dissatisfied with their new life in the United States.

Three days ago, after the third hijacking in four days, FAA officials said reactivating the sky marshal program would be a "last resort."

The program was phased out in the early 1970s after airports began using metal detectors and X-ray

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Airport Security Stops Two Cubans Carrying Gasoline

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machines — which can't easily detect bottles of gasoline — for screening passengers.

But on Saturday, as the airlines were rocked by three more successful hijackings and the attempt in Tampa, an undisclosed number of newly deputized marshals were ordered to Florida.

Farrar refused to say how many marshals were involved or give any details about how flights would be selected or how many would be monitored. Miami International Airport alone has an average of about 350 flights leaving each day, according to airport spokesman David Vine.

THE SKY MARSHALS are U.S. marshals or FAA employees who have been given law enforcement training, FAA officials said.

Each marshal will carry a sidearm, and most will be dressed in plain clothes, Farrar said. He wouldn't discuss the instructions given to the agents in the event of a hijacking attempt in flight. Only once, shortly before the original program ended, was a marshal aboard a hijacked flight. He was unable to act for fear of endangering passengers.

The use of marshals is the latest escalation in security procedures since the recent wave of air piracy began. Air Florida officials Sunday would say only that they have "beefed up our security" since the two hijackings last week, but Air Florida gate agents could be seen searching passengers' carry-on luggage and handbags.

Also, security officials for most airlines have been circulating an updated "hijacker profile" to help employees and guards pick out suspicious individuals. Fasolino of Air Florida credited the profile, the details of which are deliberately being kept unpublicized, with alerting him to the would-be hijackers he spotted.

THE TWO CUBANS who were arrested Sunday morning were Jose Antonio Pablo-Lugones, 38, and Hector Cacaes Pinero, 41, according to FBI agents.

Both had come to Miami last Tuesday from Union City, N.J., where they had been resettled after arriving here in May.

Cacaes was sponsored by his father, according to the FBI. Agents didn't know Sunday who had sponsored Pablo-Lugones, who told them he once was a political prisoner in Cuba and had been forced onto a boat from Mariel.

The men came to Miami last week with the express intent of hijacking a plane to Cuba, FBI agent Bill Hayes said. They bought one-way tickets to Key West.

"They told us they have nothing to lose and that all they want to do is go back to Cuba," Hayes said. "They informed us that if they were released on bond Monday morning, they'd be back out at the airport Monday afternoon."

BOTH ARE TO BE brought before a federal magistrate this morning for a bond hearing, Hayes said.

They were charged with attempted air piracy, attempted destruction of an aircraft, and attempting to bring a dangerous substance aboard an aircraft. If convicted, they could be sentenced to life in prison.

A third Cuban man also was detained because he had been seen talking with Pablo-Lugones and Cacaes shortly before they were arrested. He was released Sunday afternoon, however, after FBI agents were satisfied that he had no part in the attempted hijacking, Hayes said.

The two suspects told FBI agents they came to the United States believing they would get jobs and be able to bring their families over. Pablo-Lugones has 10 children in Cuba, said Hayes, and Cacaes has had difficulty getting a job.

Both had been living on the



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— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

Guard Marta Sanchez Finds a Gun in Luggage

... passenger was told to check weapon

streets in Miami since they arrived here Tuesday, Hayes said.

CACARES WAS the one spotted by Fasolino. In his coat pocket was a pint bottle, with the label of Bacco Blackjack orange wine, filled with gasoline.

Pablo-Lugones had a Miller's beer bottle, also filled with gasoline, tied with a string around his waist. The bottle was hanging inside the crotch of his pants.

The two men told agents they had heard through "street gossip" that if they hijacked a plane to Havana, they would be held by Cuban authorities for a few days and then released to their families.

The FBI hasn't been able to learn what Cuban officials have been doing with the other hijackers who reached Cuba last week, Hayes said.

"If they're being stuck in a deep, dark dungeon, we'd sure publicize that to discourage more of this," said William Nettles, assistant special agent in charge of the FBI's Miami office.

Nettles said he was particularly concerned about the use of gasoline or other flammable liquids as a hijacking weapon because of the danger of fire aboard airliners. Even if the hijacker didn't intend to light it, he said, explosive vapors could fill the cabin.

An unknown number of other recent refugees also want to go back to Cuba, according to Nettles.

"What I'd like to see is for the State Department to work out a safe reverse boatlift or airlift back to Cuba," Nettles said. "It's my understanding that these efforts are under way."

But State Department officials were less optimistic Sunday.

"We have repeatedly approached the Cubans, both formally and informally, to urge that they permit Cuban citizens . . . to return to Cuba in an orderly and safe way," said State Department spokesman Sue Pittman, who said the most recent such note was sent Sunday.

"Thus far," she added, "we have had nothing from the Cubans but rebuffs."

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Hijackings Dramatize

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By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

The dull routine of life in Miami's tent city was broken Monday by talk of hijacked airplanes and, for some, the dream of a return to their relatives in Cuba.

A series of hijacking attempts in the past week dramatized deep dissatisfaction among the refugees.

"If they opened up an office where we could sign up to return to Cuba, the line would be blocks long," said Eduardo Hernandez, 39, a textile worker who has not been able to find a job since he arrived on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

A few hours later, Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio took up the challenge.

The line was not blocks long when Odio told the 711 refugees living in the tent city that it was not necessary to hijack a plane to get home legally.

In less than half an hour, however, 32 of the refugees signed a petition asking that they be allowed to return to their homes and families. By 11:30 p.m., 56 had signed up. They had given up on their search for the life of luxury that exiles bragged about on their visits to Cuba.

Cuban Despair

More would have signed, but peer pressure to stay was great.

Those who want to stay badgered those who lined up to sign. They yelled at a homosexual: "Remember what they do to people like you."

Odio speculated that twice as

many wanted to return as had signed up.

But he said it would not be easy to set up a legal reverse boatlift or airlift.

Cuba has rebuffed U.S. government requests to allow the orderly return of those exiles dissatisfied

with life in the United States.

"We have repeatedly approached the Cubans, both formally and informally, to urge that they permit Cuban citizens who have come to the United States by boat to return

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Frustrated Refugees Dream of

FROM PAGE 1A

to Cuba in an orderly and safe way," said a State Department spokesman in Washington.

Cuba has not replied.

Many who want to return believe the only way home is a hijacked airplane.

And that is what more than a dozen of them did last week.

AT MIAMI'S tent city Monday, the frustration was high. Many spoke of not having a job or a home; of being rejected by their relatives in the United States; of missing the loved ones they left behind.

That was clearly the case with the two would-be hijackers arrested in Miami Sunday.

Neither had a job. Both had families in Cuba.

"Hector [Cacares Pinero] came over through the sponsorship of a relative [his father] in Union City," said FBI agent Bill Hayes. "His father informed him he'd be able to get a job and that once settled

they'd send back for his family, and that, of course did not come to fruition."

Pinero has three children and a wife still in Cuba. The other suspect, Jose Antonio Pablo-Lugones, left a wife and 10 children behind.

Hayes said interviews with the suspects' sponsors make it clear that homesickness was the primary motivation in the hijack attempt. "Having traveled for the FBI for eight or nine months, I know just how they feel," said Hayes.

IN THE TENT CITY, homesickness and deep disappointment are rampant. There is also talk of drugs, of fear, of men who in their short stay in the United States already have purchased guns.

Late in the afternoon, Miami police picked up a man they identified as Ernesto Marquez. They had found a gun in the tent where he has set up a double bed, stereo set

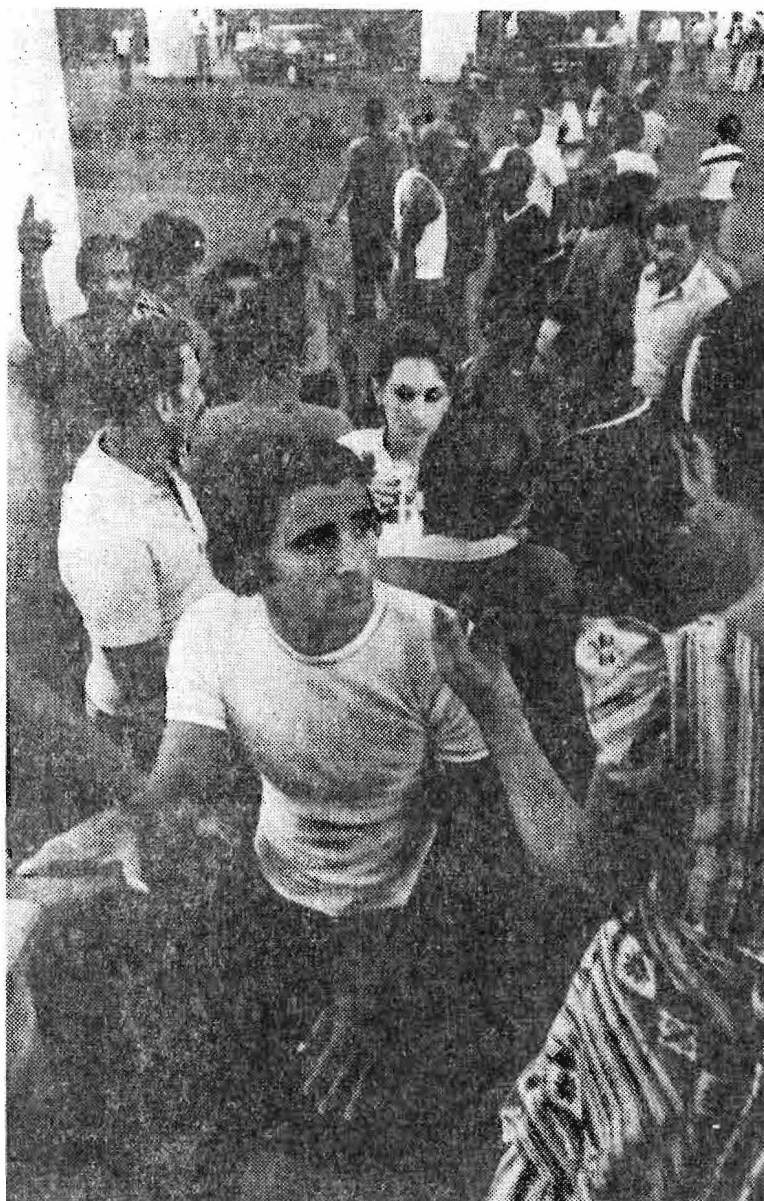
Home

and refrigerator. Police said they were taking him into custody to find out if he had a gun permit.

"I only have this gun to protect myself," Marquez told police as they took him away.

At the other side of the camp, Guillermo Duquesne, 17, was playing dominoes with Conrado Alfonso

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— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Juan Diaz Waits Outside City's Tent City Trailer ... was one of 32 who registered for return to Cuba

Quesada, 27. The talk was not of the game, but of life in Cuba and in the United States.

"I was never told I would be coming to a country where I would face so much misery," said Duquesne. "If I am going to be hungry, I would rather be in Cuba."

"If I was given a chance [to hi-

jack a plane] I would take it," replied Alfonso. "Not that I am a Castro agent, nor that I am in favor of Castro."

"But [President] Carter speaks of millions of refugees ... and we get one meal a day," Alfonso added. "In four months I have not found a job."

Officials at the tent city acknowledge that more refugees are becoming disenchanted with life in the United States and want to go back home.

Julio Hernandez Rojo, project coordinator for the city of Miami, said the unemployment problem is limited to less than 40 per cent of the 711 refugees living in the tent city.

"Sixty per cent of the people here go to work every morning and come back every evening," Hernandez said. "But as soon as people find jobs and move out of here, a new group comes in."

MANY OF THOSE talking about returning to Cuba are the same people forced to leave the island by the Cuban government, Hernandez said.

Duquesne admitted the Cuban authorities had threatened to put him in jail for 10 years if he did not agree to come to the United States.

"I thought this was marvelous," Duquesne said. "But under these conditions I would be willing to spend not 10, but even 20 years in a Cuban jail."

"I thought I was going to be able to find work, that I was going to be able to bring my family out," he said. "Instead we have this."

"Everybody thought it would be very easy to arrive, find a job and return to Cuba to pick up your family," said Hernandez, who was forced to abandon his mother, brothers, a wife and one son in Cuba. "Instead, each day I find life here harder and harder."

"There are many who want to return to Cuba, but they are scared to say it," he added.

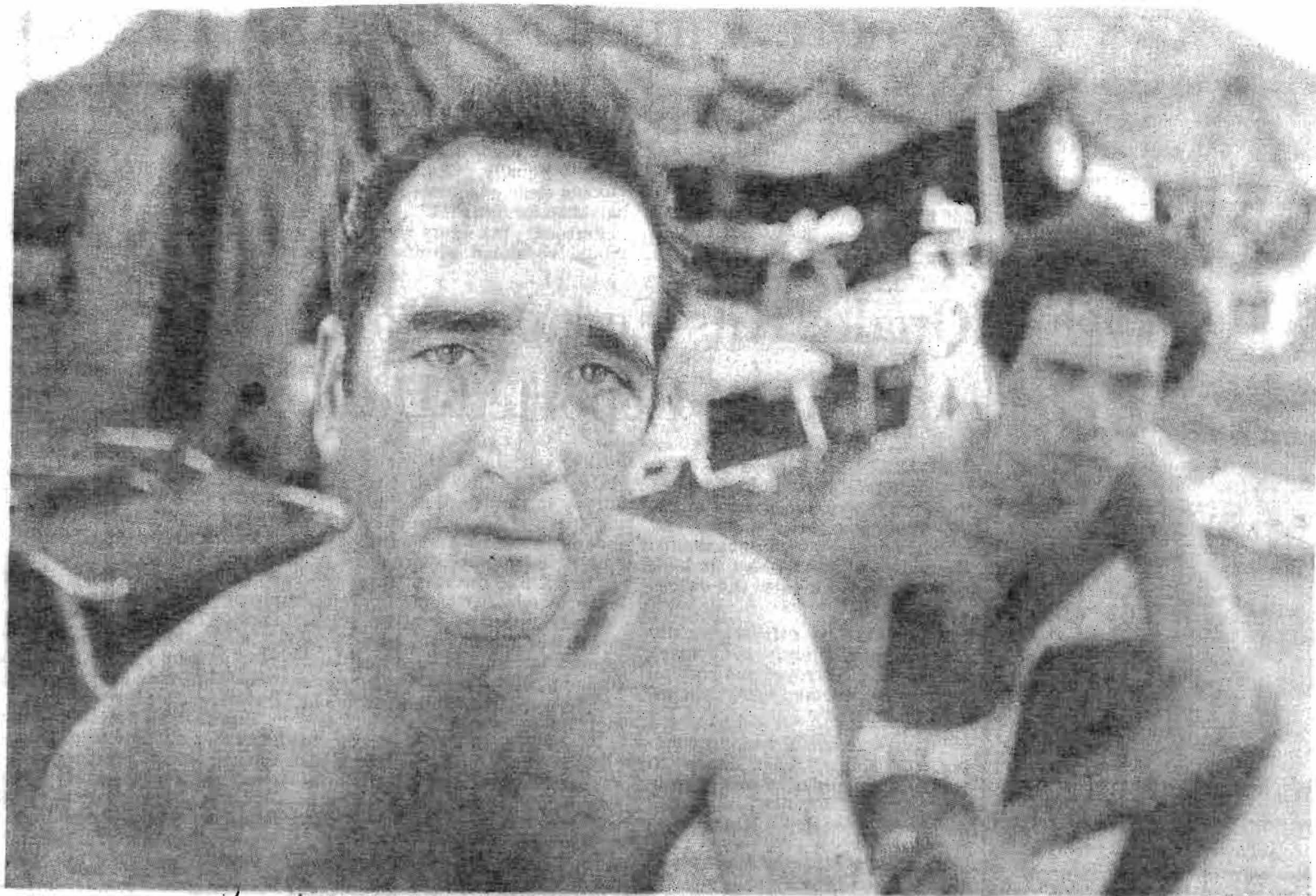
Even among those who want to stay, there is dissatisfaction, frustration and misunderstanding of the easy life their relatives had bragged about in Cuba.

"Psychologically we were fooled by the Cuban exiles who went to visit us in Cuba. They told us this country was made of gold," said Roberto Hernandez-Valdes, 24, a fisherman.

"But the truth was that they had hocked everything they owned to go visit us there. They lied to us. In reality they were living in a small house and could not even afford to help their own relatives," Hernandez-Valdes said.

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— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

Eduardo Hernandez, Who Lives in Miami's Tent City, Has Not Been Able to Find a Job

... if there was an office for returning to Cuba, 'the line would be blocks long,' he says

—Man Arrested in Bomb Threat on Plane—

By JOHN ARNOLD

Herald Staff Writer

A 51-year-old man wearing a Detroit Tigers baseball cap was removed from a Miami-to-Charlotte, N.C., Eastern Airlines flight Monday after making a bomb threat in scribbled notes. Police arrested the man during a scheduled stopover at the Atlanta airport, officials said.

The man's "bomb" was really a paper bag full of wires.

The Atlanta office of the FBI identified the man as Herald Blum of Oil City, Pa. Blum was charged with extortion and interference with the operation of an aircraft, according to the FBI. He became the seventh person arrested on hijacking-related charges in the last three days, the tail end of a record-setting week in which homesick Cuban refugees forced six commercial jetliners to take them back to Havana.

Blum was taken into custody without incident shortly after 11 a.m. Monday by Atlanta police after the plane's 54 passengers and a crew of five were

evacuated at a remote section of the city's Hartsfield International Airport. The FBI said airport officers found a paper bag containing wires in a restroom at the rear of the aircraft.

When he was arrested, Blum was wearing a raspberry-colored sports shirt with a tie and the baseball cap. The FBI described him as gray-haired and bearded. Blum was held without bond awaiting psychiatric examination, an FBI spokesman said.

"I'm not going to comment on his sartorial splendor," said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration.

Investigators said Blum boarded Eastern Flight 348 in Melbourne, using the name David Normie. The flight, which originated in Miami at about 8:30 a.m., was scheduled to make stops in Melbourne and Atlanta en route to Charlotte, the airline said. Few passengers from the Miami area were aboard at the

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19 Aug 80

His 'Bomb' on Plane: a Bag Full of Wires

Mia Her (F) 19 Aug 80 14A
FROM PAGE 1A

Bond for Pair: \$1 Million Each

time of the incident, officials said.

"This was primarily a Melbourne flight," said Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock. "Most of the Miami passengers would have gotten off in Melbourne."

Ashlock said the man sat in the rear portion of the DC9 during the Melbourne-Atlanta leg and allegedly wrote threatening notes that he scattered about the plane. "The word I heard to describe the notes was 'incoherent,'" Ashlock said.

"There was something about a bomb, something about money, something about Cuba, but no clear instructions about anything."

According to one account, Ashlock said, a passenger found one of the notes and handed it to a flight attendant who was unable to understand it. The Eastern pilot radioed airline officials for instructions and was advised to taxi to a remote area of the Atlanta airport where passengers could be evacuated.

Airline officials in Atlanta said Blum locked himself in the rear restroom of the jetliner during the final approach to Hartsfield International and tossed out another threatening note.

U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino Monday set bond at \$1 million each for Jose Antonio Pablo-Lugones, 37, and Hector Caceres Pinedo, 41.

The two are accused of air piracy, attempted destruction of an aircraft and conspiracy in connection with the alleged attempted hijacking of an Air Florida flight Sunday.

If convicted on all counts, the two face a maximum penalty of life in prison.

In court, both spoke through an interpreter. Pablo-Lugones said all of his family is in Cuba and that he owns a house in Cuba. Caceres told the judge he has no job and no money but has a family in Cuba, where he also owns a house.

Pablo-Lugones will be represented by court-appointed counsel; Caceres will be represented by an assistant public defender.

Sorrentino ordered government attorneys to file formal charges by Monday afternoon.

The Eastern spokesman said passengers aboard the jetliner were mostly unaware of the incident at the time they were removed from the plane. "There was really no anxiety to alert the passengers," Ashlock said.

"WHEN THE POLICE came out to get him, he was sitting in the back row of the plane. He was docile and saying something about a bomb in the lavatory. They found some weird, crude deal, a bag with

wires or some such thing and said, 'Maybe you better come with us.'"

The plane was searched before continuing on to Charlotte. It arrived an hour and 30 minutes late. "I would hesitate to call this an attempted hijacking," Ashlock said.

"When you carry 116,000 passengers a day, it's not unusual to run into a passenger who's kind of peculiar," he said.

Federal aviation officials were hopeful Monday that tighter airport security measures will end the

wave of air piracy plaguing Florida flights. The three planes hijacked Saturday — the most ever in one day — were flying either to or from Miami when they were commandeered and taken to Havana.

During the weekend, four Cuban refugees were arrested in Tampa and two in Miami on air piracy charges.

New security measures by the Federal Aviation Administration include armed marshalls aboard flights and closer scrutiny of carry-on luggage at airport checkpoints. Airport security personnel also have been briefed on how to spot skyjackers by watching for characteristic behavior.

So far, the Cuban government has ignored repeated requests from the U.S. State Department to undertake a cooperative program to end the hijackings.

A State Department spokesman said Monday that the United States has asked the Castro regime to permit homesick refugees to return to Havana but the overtures have not met with success.

The Cuban government has refused to identify any of the hijackers the Cubans have taken into custody.

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EDITORIALS

Latest Round of Hijackings *Mariel (F) 6A col 1 19 Aug 80* Shows Lack of Cuba Policy

HIJACKING is difficult to control under any circumstances. When the act of piracy involves Cuba and the United States, it is complicated even further by the long, frustrating inability of the two hostile governments to reach accommodation with each other.

Americans should remember that the 1980 cycle of hijackings didn't begin with Cuban refugees commandeering airliners from Miami in August. Rather, it began in January when 67 Cubans seized a dredge barge to come to Florida. Since then, four other vessels have been hijacked to the United States, a fact that the Cuban government resents deeply.

Until this month, those Cuba-to-Florida hijackers were not prosecuted by American authorities. In an unprecedented step, Federal officials recently charged three Cuban boat hijackers with transporting stolen property into the United States. The three had stolen a boat belonging to the Cuban government, tied up its captain, and come to Key West.

It's possible that the prosecution of the boat hijackers will induce Fidel Castro to start prosecuting airplane hijackers, instead of merely detaining them for a few hours before sending them home. Possible, but not certain. There are no certainties in dealings with the Cuban leader.

What is sure, however, is that the U.S. Government needs a coherent policy on

Cuba and Cubans. On hijacking, for example, Americans logically cannot condone a crime of violence when its perpetrator is headed north, but condemn it when the criminal wants to go south. The desire for personal freedom or economic opportunity does not justify the use of force and the threat of personal injury to innocent parties.

Washington also must find a way to repatriate those Cuban refugees who, like the hijackers, want to go home. And the hundreds of criminals and severely mentally ill persons whom Castro dumped onto the boats at Mariel also should be sent back, whether they want to go or not.

It isn't sufficient for State Department officials to whimper that there's no treaty between the two nations to provide for deportation or repatriation. There was no treaty to authorize the Mariel sealoft, either. That ferry route across the Florida Straits continues to bring an average of 100 Cubans to Florida a day, and there's still no treaty. The Castro government is unilaterally using emigration to the United States for its own purposes.

That condition should be changed, and it can be changed if the Carter Administration will stop cowering before Castro. Persons found through due process of law to be undesirables simply should be loaded onto planes or boats and sent back. Period.



'SOMETHING ABOUT THE OUTRAGEOUS COST OF GASOLINE IN THE UNITED STATES...'
 Mia Her (F) 19 Aug 80 Col 3 6A

Mia Her (F)
**State to Help
 Resettle Teens**
 Col 1 14A 19 Aug 80

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — (UPI) — Federal officials Monday announced they have reached an informal agreement to allow state agencies to find sponsors for some 300 Cuban teenagers presently housed at Fort McCoy.

The agreement was announced at a news conference of federal officials and representatives of the Cuban-Haitian Refugee Resettlement task force to discuss complaints of sexual and physical abuse of the teenagers at the refugee camp.

Task force officials said reports of sexual and physical harassment of the teenagers by older male refugees have been difficult to prove. Steps are under way, they said, to segregate alleged teenage troublemakers and set up a new type of education program.

Previously, the teenagers could be released only to blood relatives, making resettlement difficult.

Mia Her (F) Col 1 19 Aug 80
**184 More Refugees
 Reach Key West** ^{3B}

Two boats with 184 more Cuban refugees sailed into Key West Monday, the latest stragglers in a sealift that began April 21 but was ordered halted by May 14.

Four boats with 89 refugees came in Sunday and five boats with 187 came in Saturday.

The latest influx brings the grand total since late April to nearly 120,000 Cubans.

Bulls will not run in Little Havana this year

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter
Mia News (F)
Ed 2 SA 19 Aug 80

liability from any injuries that might result from the running.

"In a time when we have the refugee situation, in a time when we have an anti-bilingualism petition, in a time of other problems, we should not provide a focal point for a crisis," Gregg said.

During the meeting, committee members said they felt the idea had received bad publicity because the press had billed it as a Pamplona-style running in which bulls are free to roam among the spectators. Carlos Santamaria, a committee member working on the proposal, said the running of the bulls in Little Havana would not resemble Pamplona.

"We are not talking about bull-fighting. We are not talking about Pamplona-style running," he said. "Spectators would not be allowed near the bulls. They would be watching from behind barricades and we would be using baby bulls — which are only a bit bigger than German Shepherds."

Santamaria had an architectural firm draw a sketch

of the proposed area in which the running would take place. The 8-foot-high barricades would be built from two-by-fours. In the line drawing, the run would take place in a two-block area of SW 8th Street starting on Beacom Boulevard, near 27th Avenue. There would be a holding pen on Beacom Boulevard for the bulls.

The architect firm estimated that the project would cost about \$25,000 for the building of barriers, a middle wall to keep the baby bulls running in one direction, the holding pen and other construction.

"There was talk that this would deteriorate the street," Santamaria said. "But it would not deteriorate it anymore than a street festival."

He said this was not the type of event for a stadium because "you don't ask people to find a parking place to sit in a stadium for a 15-minute event" — which is about how long the run would take.

"It is a good publicity gimmick," said Santamaria. "This is the type of thing you take a picture of and put on a brochure."

There won't be any running of the bulls this year in Little Havana. The proposal for a mini-run, modeled on that in Pamplona, Spain, has been shelved until next year at the earliest.

Members of the Hispanic Heritage Week Committee yesterday agreed "to pave the way for next year or a coming year" for the event, said Bill Gregg, chairman of the committee.

A one-year delay would give the committee enough time to properly inform the public that the running is not, according to the committee, a dangerous event. It also will give the committee time to begin a publicity campaign to drum up support for the run, Gregg said. Committee members agreed unanimously.

Both Metro Mayor Steve Clark and City of Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre had opposed the idea, and the City Attorney's Office said Miami would face unlimited

CHARLES
WHITED



Skyjackings *Mia News (F)* Are Reminder *Ed 1 B* Of Wild '60s *19 Aug 80*

I visited a little West Florida airport the other day. It was like a sojourn into the pristine past. No armed guards prowling about, no barrier checkpoints and X-ray machines, no monster jets.

There was just peace and quiet and a lot of little prop-driven planes coming and going, including the local commuter airline's.

It was refreshing. But then, the whole town was that way. People didn't seem uptight. Even the motorists were civil.

The days of placid living are bound to be numbered, however. Smalltown, U.S.A., becomes Bigtown. Especially in Florida. And peace and order are illusory anyhow.

Even as I waited on a bench outside the terminal for the arrival of a four-seater commuter flight bringing my daughter, all hell had been breaking loose in the airways elsewhere, notably Miami's.

WITH HALF a dozen commercial airlines hijacked in a week, three of them in a single day, we were back to the wild and woolly days of the 1960s.

That's when homesick Cubans first discovered that if you couldn't find legitimate transportation back to Havana in the usual way, a pistol to the head of an airline pilot got results.

Those original "take-me-to-Cuba" skyjackings opened a frightening new era of commercial aviation, much of it focusing here in South Florida.

Soon the crazies — extortionists, terrorists, mental defectives — got into the act. Some lunatics hijacked planes just for the hell of it. A psychiatrist described to me how such an act could gratify powerful inner cravings; by a single outrageous act, a sick man could have at his command a multimillion-dollar aircraft and 100 human lives.

Hijackings became so frequent that wags advised travelers in a hurry to take the bus. Airlines and

federal agencies frantically up expensive screening. Sky marshals rode the armed and karate-trained made air piracy punishment death.

LIFE CHANGED for us. The air traveler had terms with the threat. He had to accept being, on suspect and subject to search.

It's a spooky feeling. A guard pat you down for after the walk-through machine has blipped over a s in the pocket. But that's jet age. It goes along with herded through crowded and packed like a sardine planes.

Skyjackers obviously wholly deterred by penal act today carries a 20-year term. If someone is killed, alty can be death. But even only incidental to the matter enough to carry a bottle line onto an airliner.

The aviation industry more than \$200 million a year to protect the traveling. Much of this goes to maintain a small army of 6,500 law enforcement people and 10,000 security personnel, coast to coast. Travelers pay the cost as part of fares.

Considering the number screened, about 824,000 wide, the anti-hijacking measures have worked well. But we're going out afresh that no system is foolproof — that is, none thus far.

The "homesick-Cuban" skyjings could be stemmed, of course we simply provided free back to Cuba. But nobody come up with a way to persuade Cuban President Fidel Castro to this. Skyjackings give another weapon in the arsenal.

As for that placid little Florida airport, it won't be for long. Next, security will extend even to commuter terminals, armed guards, X-ray all.

And then we visiting Miami will feel right at home.

Refugee school chief: Aid bill could help

Miami News (FH) 6A col 1
TOM DUBOCC
19 Aug 80
 Miami News Reporter

A \$126 million refugee education bill approved by the House of Representatives would provide money that is desperately needed to provide additional classroom space for some 13,000 Cuban and Haitian students entering the Dade school system this year, according to a county official in charge of refugee education.

The bill for the three-year program still must be approved by the Senate, which is expected to begin consideration of the aid package next week. The House approved it yesterday.

If approved, the bill would provide \$750 directly to the Dade school system for each Cuban and Haitian refugee enrolled in county elementary and secondary schools in the coming school year. The following year, the money would be reduced to \$500 a student and \$350 the third year of the program.

The state would receive another \$450 for basic education for each refugee student. That money would be passed on to the county school system.

In addition, \$300 per student would be allocated for refugees taking adult education English and job training courses. Already some 4,835 adult Cuban refugees and 1,285 Haitians are enrolled in English courses in Dade.

Paul Bell, associate Dade school superintendent, said the school system plans to use the federal money to provide an estimated 13,000 Cuban and Haitian children with psychological and educational counseling. Regardless of what federal money comes through, the children will be taught English, he said.

Most of the federal money, Bell said, would be used to buy additional portable classrooms and hire teachers.

"If we don't get the money this year, we will face an impossible (classroom) situation a year from September," he said.

Bell explained that by the 1981-82 school year, large numbers of the refugees will be ready to enter regular school programs, creating overcrowded classrooms.

However, Bell said county school officials are optimistic the bill will pass through the Senate with enough money to avoid the classroom crunch.

The federal legislation that would send \$126 million to state educational agencies to help pay for teaching thousands of refugees from Cuba, Haiti and Indochina was passed by the House in a voice vote yesterday.

Rep. Edward J. Stack (D-Fort Lauderdale), the bill's sponsor, said a financial strain has been put on a few states — particularly Florida — by the recent influx of non-English speaking Cubans into local schools.

Miami News (FH) col 1 5A **Coast Guard stops 19 Aug 80** **5 Cuba-bound boats**

Seven boats were stopped from going to Mariel, Cuba yesterday by Coast Guard cutters in the waters between Key West and Cuba, and two more boats arrived in Key West with a total of 132 refugees aboard, according to Coast Guard officials. It was not immediately known if the Mariel-bound boats were seized or if the boat owners were arrested. The boats heading for Cuba were identified as the 40-foot Rivgon, the 40-foot Lisa Omyra, the 28-foot Baracoa, the 25-foot Silver King and 19-foot, 23-foot and 35-foot boats without names. The boats were stopped in waters between 30 and 70 miles from Key West by the cutters Acushnet, Point Charles, Point Estero and Alert. The 31-foot Miss Madeiron arrived with 41 refugees aboard and the 42-foot The Art-N-Art with 91 refugees aboard.

Miami News (FH) col 1 5A **Cubans plan conference 19 Aug 80**

This year's National Conference of the Cuban National Planning Council will focus on the participation, contributions and needs of the Cuban community in the United States. It will be held Friday at the Tamiami Campus of Florida International University. The keynote speaker will be Luis Lauredo, a Coral Gables businessman. The six topics to be discussed are acculturation, education, the arts, political participation, social needs and economic impact. People from both the private and public sectors will participate in the program designed to provide an overview of the Cuban community in the 1980s. Registration will take place from 8 to 9 a.m. in the Athenaeum Building at the school, located at SW 8th Street and 107th Avenue, adjacent to the visitor's parking area.

House OKs \$100 Million *Mia New (F) col 2 1A 19 Aug 80* For Education of Refugees

By MARK LACTER
States News Service

WASHINGTON — A bill that would release more than \$100 million to educate Cuban and Haitian refugee children — mostly in South Florida — was passed Monday by the House.

If approved by the Senate and signed into law, the bill would subsidize school systems for the first three years that each refugee is enrolled. Payments would begin in 1981.

School districts enrolling more than 500 Cuban and Haitian refugees with asylum status would receive \$750 per pupil during the student's first year, \$500 during the second year and \$350 during the third year. The money would go for extra teachers, buses and classrooms needed to teach students who don't speak English. In South Florida, the cost of those special services averages about \$1,000 per student.

"The \$750 would be good. It would really be good," said Phyllis Miller, chairman of the Dade School Board. "These kids are going to phase into the regular educational system,



STACK

and that makes the first year very important." Dade school officials already have enrolled about 10,000 Cuban and Haitian students since April and expect another 3,000 youngsters and perhaps 5,000 adults to enroll by September. In Broward, about 1,300 students are expected.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Edward Stack (D., Fla.), is expected to cost between \$100 and \$121 million, about half of what Stack had originally proposed. The extra money was sacrificed, according to Stack's legislative aides, to expedite passage and avoid confrontation with the Republicans. It was passed on a voice vote.

"I was fully aware that at some point I would have to give a little," said Stack, just outside the House chambers after the vote. "It's not just half an apple. There is some reasonable recognition of the costs involved."

BESIDES HELPING to fund special services, the bill also reimburses school districts for costs normally incurred in educating new students. This should break down to a flat rate of \$450 per child, although the figure might be reduced if the school district receives other federal refugee assistance. The cost of that program is estimated at \$13.9 million. Stack had asked for between \$800 and \$900 per student for that part of the pro-

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House Passes \$100-Million Bill *Mia New (F) col 2 14A 19 Aug 80.* To Help Fund Refugee Schooling

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

gram.

Dade school officials are particularly pleased with that part of the bill because it will help carry the cost of educating refugees even after they have joined the regular school program.

Another part of the bill provides money for adult education programs, such as English-language instruction and basic and vocational education. Congressional budget analysts estimate the cost at \$25.5 million in 1982 and \$17.4 million in 1983. In Dade, school officials expect as many as 5,000 adults to enroll in night school.

AS PART OF the compromise

maneuvering that got the bill on the House floor in a relatively short time — Stack introduced the measure in late May — the Florida congressman agreed to include Indochinese refugee children in part of the package. By Stack's account, this aligned the California and Florida congressional delegations and avoided any serious opposition to the measure.

It has also increased the prospects for Senate passage. Stack said Monday he will seek the support of Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.), a member of the Appropriations Committee. Sen. Alan Cranston (D., Calif.), the Senate majority whip, is also expected to be approached.

There are still two hurdles facing Stack. One is an amendment to an

education package passed in the Senate last June. That provides "no-strings-attached" money to school districts under emergency circumstances, such as the influx of refugees. Several House members have expressed concern that the Senate move — yet to be approved by the House — would be the basis for thousands of dollars to be spent on each refugee each year — a prospect that could stymie any aid bill.

Stack has worded his legislation in an attempt to avoid duplication.

The other obstacle is the Carter Administration, which opposes the bill, and instead favors passage of a comprehensive funding package for education, as well as other programs.



Antulio Ramirez Ortiz

First skyjacker:

Mia News (FH) col 1A

BARBARA KATZ
Miami News Reporter

19 Aug 80

One man lost an eye in a Cuban jail. Another has spent 19 years in prisons in Cuba and the United States. A third is free but can't get a job. A fourth is "still trying to figure out why I did it."

To any homesick refugees or others thinking that hijacking a plane might be the answer to their problems, a word of advice from these men in the know: Don't do it.

In telephone interviews, four men who hijacked planes in the 1960s and 1970s, including the first skyjacker of the era, told The

Miami News they would never do it again, no matter how desperate their plight.

Antulio Ramirez Ortiz, who opened the modern era of hijackings when he commandeered a National Airlines plane from Miami to Cuba in 1961, warned today's would-be hijackers, "It's a big mistake."

The U.S. government says the same thing. What's more, it has the figures to prove the bromide that crime does not pay — at least not the crime of skyjacking.

Since 1961, 290 people have hijacked 188 planes in the United States, according to the Federal Aviation Administration. Of those 290, about 200 have wound up in prison.

'It's a big mistake'

In this country, 122 were convicted and four acquitted. Eighty-eight of the 290 are fugitives from U.S. charges, most of them believed to be in Cuban jails. Twenty-four are in mental institutions. Twenty-two were either killed or committed suicide during or immediately after their hijackings. Nine had their charges dismissed, and seven were not prosecuted. Action is still pending on the other four.

The four hijackers of yesteryear who were interviewed are incredulous that some refugees want to go back to a Cuba ruled by Fidel Castro.

Everett White hijacked an Eastern Airlines

flight to Cuba from Miami in January 1969 and spent five years in Cuban prisons and one year free there before returning to the United States.

Now on parole in Cleveland, White said if he had it to do over again, "I wouldn't have did what I did. I'm still trying to figure out why I did it." He has been working in a foundry for five years, has married and had two children, and now feels "pretty good about things."

He said with a note of amazement: "They (today's refugees) wanted so bad to leave

Please see SKYJACKING, 4A

No evidence spies skyjacking

Mia News (FH) CH1 4A
Associated Press
19 Aug 80

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration's refugee coordinator said today "there is no evidence" that persons who hijacked six planes to Cuba last week are spies sent by Cuba to embarrass the United States.

The official, Victor Palmieri, said the hijackers were Cubans "frustrated and disappointed" because their hopes and expectations for a better life in the United States had not been quickly realized.

He spoke on the ABC television show "Good Morning America."

SKYJACKING, *Mia News (FH) from 1A*

CH1 19 Aug 80 4A

Cuba and then they come here and do what they do, protesting and everything. They don't even have the right to protest over there. If they lived in a prison here, they'd have it better than they have it in the streets over there."

Garland Grant, who was involved in the black nationalist movement in this country when he commandeered a Northwest Orient Airlines flight from Milwaukee in January 1971, spent seven years in Cuba before returning to face air-piracy charges in the United States.

Reached at the federal prison in Oxford, Wis., where he is serving a 15-year sentence for the hijacking, Grant said he doubts that today's Cubans would return to their country voluntarily. He said he believes that "a lot of these hijackings were planned by Fidel Castro — because he wants to show that Cubans are not satisfied with life in the United States."

Grant said the hijackers must be "Cuban agents brought in to hijack planes back to Cuba to make Cuba look good. I realize a lot of them live in bad conditions in Miami and other parts of the U.S., but at least they have freedom here. It's a total police state in Cuba."

Grant and the other hijackers interviewed were unanimous in their distaste for Cuban jails. Grant said he lost his right eye in a Cuban prison when a guard struck him in the face with a bayonet.

Nobel Mason, who joined Everett White in hijacking the Eastern Airlines flight from Miami in 1969, spent eight years in Cuban jails before returning to prison in the United States. He said: "Eight years in Cuba was rough. Their prisons are much worse than here. The food is bad. They abuse their prisoners. They beat them. Sometimes they kill them."

Why did Mason do it? "I was 25, I was really militant; there was a lot of discrimination against blacks — and I just got into something that was a little over my head."

Aside from his bad prison experience, Mason said, he regrets the hijacking because "I'm a felon now. I can't get a job." He is on parole in his hometown, Cadiz, Ohio, and he has been trying to get a job. The job he wants is as a security guard.

Ramirez, the man who started the whole business of skyjacking in 1961, said he would tell would-be hijackers with Cuba in their hearts "not to do it because

Meanwhile, Dick Stafford, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said his agency believes the anti-hijacking measures in effect at airports the last eight years have worked well.

The effectiveness of the system is apparent by "the number of attempts made with gimmick items, such as a bar of soap or a child's toy," he said. "The real security system is tight, so they try to fake it through. We've collected perhaps 2,000 handguns every year. The process is working and it is a deterrent."

Farrar said the new security measures will apply at all Florida airports and some in other states.



Garland Grant



Nobel Mason

Castro isn't going to treat them nicely. He's going to put them in jail and give them a very rough treatment. After they've been in Cuba, they'll want to come back to the U.S. and stand trial."

Puerto Rican-born Ramirez said the Cuban consul in Miami in 1961 put the idea of hijacking a plane into his head.

Ramirez was a gunrunner for Castro during the revolution, he said, and he wanted to return to Cuba after experiencing job discrimination in the United States. But the State Department would not issue him a travel permit, so he arranged to get a fake passport from the Cuban consulate. But this was occurring about the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and by the time he reached the Cuban consul, relations between the United States and Cuba had been broken off.

"I didn't know what to do," Ramirez said. "I said to the Cuban consul, 'What am I going to do? I ain't got no passport, I ain't got no money, I ain't got no way to go to Cuba.'"

"And he said, 'Well, there are two things you can do: You can hijack a plane or you can hijack a boat.' Maybe he said it as a joke, but I started thinking about it, and after a few months, I did it."

Ramirez spent 15 years in Cuba after his "successful" hijacking — six of them in prison — and then he returned to the United States, where he was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

He now is serving time at the federal prison in Lompoc, Calif., hoping for an early parole. But, he noted ruefully, "These (latest) hijackings don't help me any. They just keep reminding people of what I did in 1961."

THREE CUBAN REFUGEES
WITH GASOLINE AND
MATCHES HAVE ORDERED
US TO CUBA! I THINK
WE'RE IN FOR REAL
TROUBLE!

WHY DO YOU SAY THAT?

BECAUSE THEY DON'T APPEAR TO
BE TOO BRIGHT!

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Miami News (FA) col 2 12A 19 Aug 80

New refugees' dreams fade as

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ

Miami News Reporter

Mia News (FH) 6/2

1A 20 Aug 80

Alberto Gonzalez, a 26-year-old mechanic from Havana, had heard many stories about the paradise 90 miles away in Miami. He'd heard that in the United States you could afford to buy silk shirts and color television sets, Cadillacs and three-bedroom houses.

He'd also heard the Cuban refugees already living in Miami were willing to help any new refugees who arrived.

Already unhappy with conditions in Cuba, Gonzalez was impressed. But now that he has lived in "paradise," he wonders how much truth there was to the tales.

Gonzalez is one of many Cuban refugees who arrived in the Mariel sealift to find their hopes of a better life dashed by the realities of life in the big city — and by indifference among the established refugees here.

Instead of a three-bedroom house, he lives in Miami's tent city, sleeping on an army cot and getting drenched in the August rains.

He has many reasons to be disillusioned. Refugees, sociologists and psychologists interviewed agree on several points:

✓ The new exiles sometimes come with lofty and unrealistic expectations of life here.

✓ Many of those who came were forced to do so by the Cuban government. They had a choice of completing a prison term or leaving. Most of them left wives and children behind.

✓ The arrivals expected more help from the Cuban community than they got. Some members of the established Cuban-American community are turning their backs on the new refugees, helping only their relatives.

✓ While the first wave of Cubans found it easier to adapt to a political and economic system similar to pre-Castro Cuba, the Mariel refugees come from a dif-

reality dawns

ferent culture several years behind the times, with different values and attitudes.

Like Gonzalez, many of the Mariel refugees expected to find jobs and housing immediately. After a few weeks, they thought they would be able to bring their families.

"They came here and woke up to reality," explained Miguel Gonzalez Pando, director of Florida International University's Center for Latino Studies. "I don't think they were conscious of the sacrifice many of the Cubans lived through to get where they are now. They thought they would be coming here and wearing Adidas sneakers and tennis shoes and having a good time."

"It was an implicit promise carried by many of the exiles who had gone home with suitcases full of gifts. But you can't blame these people. They are victims of a

Please see CUBANS, 7A

CUBANS, *from 1A News 7A col 1* *20 Aug 80*

false dream we sold them."

Most of the recent refugees aren't employed. According to a survey of 400 Cuban exiles in Miami done by clinical psychologist Jose Ignacio Lasaga, 73 per cent of the refugees had no permanent jobs. The unemployment rate decreased to 60 per cent when the surveyed included those who found temporary jobs.

In that same sample, which was taken from July 11 to August 1, only 9 per cent found housing they could pay for, while 91 per cent were getting outside help in paying for housing. Of those 91 per cent, 71 per cent are living with relatives or friends, 16 per cent are having their rent paid by relatives and the others received aid from other areas, such as the tent city.

Lasaga said the 400 refugees interviewed are representative of the estimated 65,000 to 70,000 living in Miami.

Gonzalez is one of the lucky ones. He says he has a night-time job as a porter at the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel and picks up extra money as a mechanic during the day. But it is not enough to live, he says.

Unlike others, he says he wouldn't go home because, "If I have gone this far, risked my life at the Peruvian Embassy, risked my life crossing the ocean, I'm not going to turn back."

Still, he feels he has been cheated.

"We all think that they lied to us, that they didn't tell us all the truth. They made it sound so easy," Gonzalez said.

"*Estoy desengañado*" — I am disappointed — said tent city refugee Geronimo Lan. "If I am going to eat one meal a day, I might as well eat that one meal in Cuba with my family."

Lan, 32, is one of many recent arrivals who were forced by the Cuban government to come. He says he was a political prisoner for two years and that Cuban authorities told him he could either leave the country or be sent back to prison.

"It is not much of a choice and I didn't think too much about it," Lan said. "I thought I would come here, get work, find a place to live and bring my mother and brothers and sisters. Now I think the best thing to do is to go back to them."

Siro del Castillo, a Federal Emergency Management Agency employee who has worked with the refugees since the boatlift began in

April, said many of the refugees he interviews "feel impotent when they are faced with the reality that it takes time to get a job and even more time for a chance to bring their families here. A few of them don't think the wait is worth it."

But, del Castillo said, many are willing to sacrifice. Yet, they feel left out because the help they expected from their compatriots and the federal government has not arrived.

"What I worry about is that after the attention is focused on a few discontented ones, on the hijackings, many of the doors available to those who do want to stay will close," Castillo said.

Those doors include the ones that are slamming shut in the Cuban-American community. Castillo said enthusiasm among the old-guard exiles was high the first month of the sealift. People offered their time and money to help, but when their relatives began to arrive, they withdrew the support.

"If I were to ask for something in the Cuban community, say, cigarettes because the federal government does not provide them, I would find that most (Cubans) would resent that," he said.

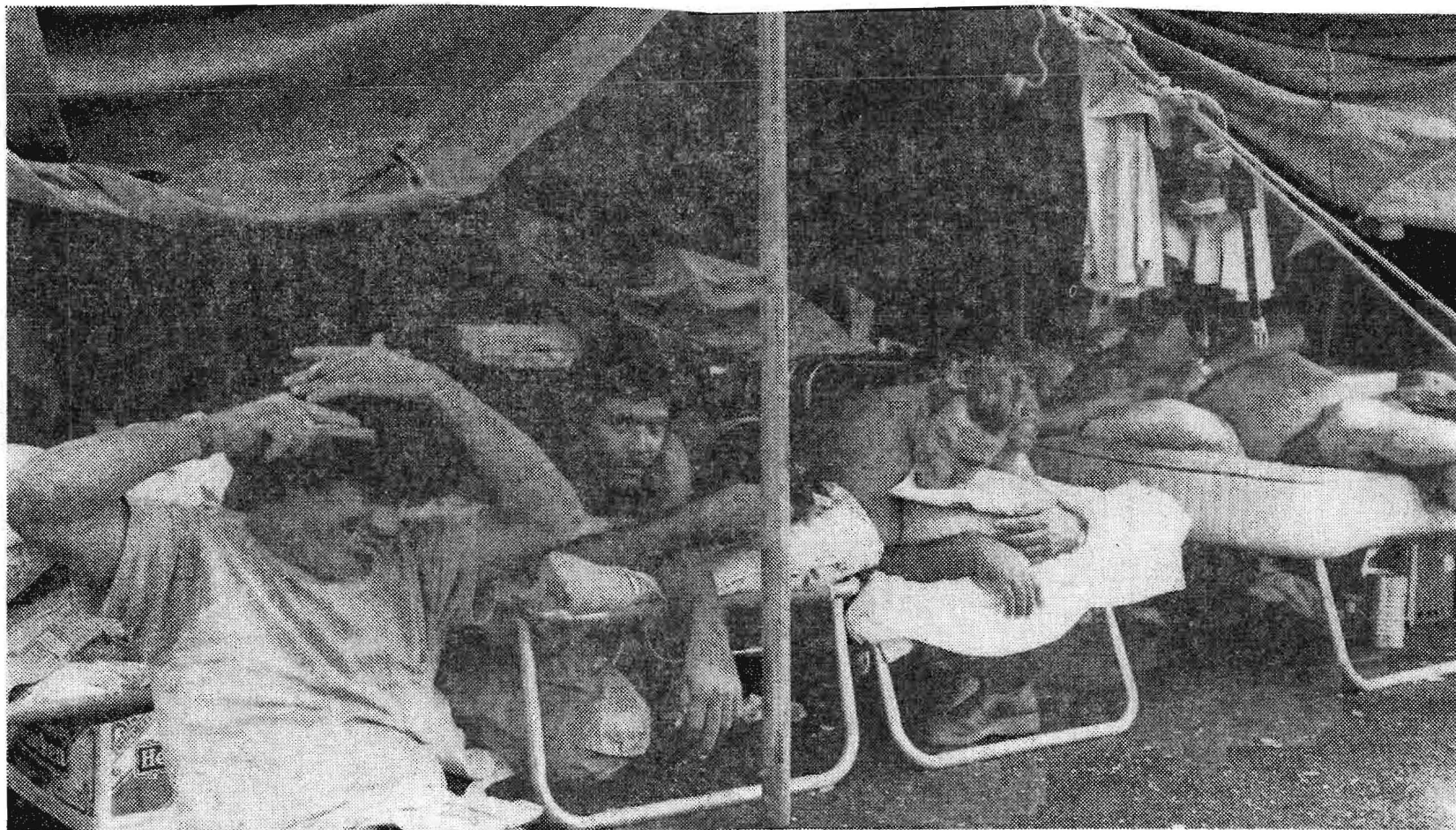
In his study of refugees living in the Miami area, Lasaga found that 91 per cent were supported by their relatives or others, and he feels that perhaps Cuban-Americans feel this type of help is enough. He said "tension" exists between the two groups.

"Not only are those who don't have relatives not getting any help from the established Cubans, as they feel they should, they are not getting help from the federal government except for food stamps," Lasaga said. "The first wave did get aid and that helped them get back on their feet."

Alberto Gonzalez, the 26-year-old refugee at Miami's tent city, said that ever since the hijackings began "people, even other Cubans, treat me like a dog because they automatically think I am a potential hijacker, too."

Gonzalez Pando of FIU said some Cuban-Americans feel "a hostility" for the new arrivals. The established exiles may think the refugees are the ones who 20 years ago insulted them with shouts of "*gusano*" — worm — as they left their homeland, he said.

"We have also internalized much of Castro's propaganda that those who were leaving were the scum of



Mrs. News 7A

20 Aug 80

The Miami News - MICHAEL LEWIS

Waiting at tent for something to turn up, Miguel Valdes, center left and Jorge Gonzales, center right; aid is slow to come

the country. Outwardly we may say we don't believe it, but unconsciously we do. And yes, there was some so-called scum, enough for us to generalize unfairly and not give others a chance," said Gonzalez Pando.

There are also class, educational and cultural differences among the two groups. The first wave of exiles consisted of middle class and upper middle class people, well-ed-

ucated professionals with entrepreneurial skills.

"The first wave was not representative of the Cuban population. Many were professional. This exodus is (representative). Now we are only getting one or two per cent who have that kind of professional training. Most are laborers," Lasaga said.

The new wave also has lived

under a different system of government. While pre-Castro Cuba was based on private property and private enterprise, the recent arrivals, many of whom were children when Castro took over, have only known a communist system of government where everybody is guaranteed a job even if it is not economically feasible.

"Those of us who left in the '60s

were not traumatized by the revolution. We came knowing what the American system was like," Gonzalez Pando said. "We understood that compensation is directly proportional to the work done. (The new refugees) come with a different attitude. In Cuba, there is no incentive to work, so they just want to do enough to get along. It is hard for them to understand it is different here."

7/22

2 county cops named in marijuana hijacking

MW News (FH) col 2 20 Aug 80 1A

BOB MURPHY and JOHN SILVA
Miami News Reporters

Two Metro homicide detectives, who are among six who have been suspended in a federal investigation of alleged police corruption, today were named in federal court as participants in a drug hijacking.

The information, filed by the U.S. Department of Justice Organized Crime Strike Force and unsealed today by U.S. District Court Judge William Hoever, says Metro detectives Julio Ojeda and Charles Zatrepalet helped hijack a shipment of about 780 pounds of marijuana on the Palmetto Expressway east of Miami Lakes in April 1979.

The homicide investigators received \$15,000 each for the 15 minutes it took to do the job, said FBI Special Agent Andre Fortier, the lead investigator in the case.

Ojeda and Zatrepalet could not be reached for comment this morning. Neither officer has been charged.

According to the federal information, the hijack was set up by Melvin Adler, a Miami Beach man who has not been charged in the case, and by Ronald-Dexter Solomon, 36, a former Miami Beach restaurant manager who was sentenced in U.S. District Court last May 7 to two years in prison and fined \$5,000 for possession and distribution of cocaine.

Solomon, speaking in a small voice, pleaded guilty today to a charge of conspiracy to distribute marijuana.



Ojeda



Zatrepalet

He faces up to 10 years in prison and a \$30,000 fine.

Hoever said from the bench that Solomon is cooperating with the government in its continuing investigation.

The information alleged that Solomon and an unnamed person sold the marijuana and paid Ojeda and Zatrepalet \$15,000 each.

Testifying today, FBI agent Fortier said that in April 1979 the FBI learned that members of Metro's homicide section were involved with drug dealers and were assisting them. In this incident, he said, Solomon and Adler had contacted detectives Ojeda and Zatrepalet.

Arthur Nehrass, special agent-in-charge of the Miami FBI office, identified the driver of the marijuana-laden van as Richard D. Seimer, who he said later

went to the FBI and turned informant. Seimer was hauling the pot in a van along the expressway when, Nehrass said, he was pulled over by Ojeda and Zatrepalet.

Fortier testified that Seimer knew the two officers on sight because he had been a suspect in the murder of Shawn Crowder, 38, in January, 1979.

Two men took Crowder from his apartment in Miami and two hours later he was found dead in southwest Dade. He had been shot in the chest and face. Crowder, who had a minor record of drug arrests, was a friend and business partner of Mario Escandar, identified by federal authorities as one of South Florida's major cocaine dealers.

In his testimony, Fortier described Seimer as the go-between Colombia drug dealers and Solomon and Adler.

Seimer told the FBI one of the detectives was questioning him about the death of Crowder while Adler drove off in Seimer's 3/4-ton van. Seimer later found his van in the parking lot of the Howard Johnson's motel on 163rd Street. The shipment of marijuana was gone.

According to the FBI, the wholesale value of the marijuana was \$250 a pound. The total shipment's value was about \$195,000.

The marijuana has never been recovered.

Please see COPS, 4A

COPS, from 1A *Mia News 20 Aug 80 4/9 cpl*

Nehrbass said the Colombians who had hired Seimer to transport the marijuana did not believe his story of how Metro cops had helped hijack it. He told the FBI he was held captive for three days and was severely beaten by the Colombians.

The Colombians, Seimer related, made him a deal: Return the stolen pot and he would be allowed to live.

Frightened, Seimer agreed to talk to Fortier, the FBI agent. Seimer wore dark glasses and a wig to cover the deep gashes across his head.

Seimer told Fortier his story of the ripoff, Nehrbass said. He identified the two detectives as Ojeda and Zatrepaek, both veteran homicide investigators, often praised and highly respected for their work in solving murders.

The first crack in the federal investigation into alleged wrongdoing in the Metro homicide section was about to begin.

Nehrbass said Seimer told Fortier that Ojeda and Zatrepaek worked for convicted dope peddler Escandar.

According to Nehrbass, Fortier later picked up the same information from another of his sources, tentatively confirming what Seimer had told him.

Seimer talked with Fortier on April 26, 1979. The largest police corruption investigation in South Florida history was about to begin.

Sixteen months later, six homicide investigators, including Ojeda and Zatrepaek, have been suspended, 10 have been transferred and others are under investigation.

Detectives Fabio Alonso and George Pontigo were suspended in November after the FBI told Metro police officials that phone taps linked them to Escandar.

The investigation has branched into other areas of alleged police corruption. Detectives Robert Derringer and Pedro Izaguirre were suspended in January for allegedly participating in the theft of \$62,500 from the police property room. The incident was unrelated to the Escandar probe. But Nehrbass said the two have since been linked to Escandar and are part of that probe.

In July, 10 more Metro homicide detectives were transferred as a result of the FBI-Department of Justice Organized Crime Strike Force investigation of police allegedly tied to cocaine trafficker Escandar.

Martin Raskin, a special attorney with the Strike Force, and Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Graham were assigned to head the probe.

Transferred to less sensitive assignments by were: Lt. Frank Smith, Sgt. Steve Jackson, Sgt. Gary McGowan and Detectives William Bellerdine, Al Lopez, Tim Martin, Mike McDonald, Steve McEleveen, Richard Mueller and Tom Gergan, who resigned. Police officials said the officers were "involved in the investigation" of corruption in the homicide unit.

Bellerdine, Jackson, Lopez and Martin were part of

a special investigative team assigned to drug-related murders.

The suspensions and transfers depleted Metro's 28-member homicide squad by more than 50 per cent in the face of what is almost certain to prove to be Dade County's record year for murders. Metro homicide has investigated 182 murders so far this year, compared to 189 in all of last year.

A federal grand jury in Miami has been investigating the charges for months. No charges have been brought against any officers to date.

The Justice Department investigation into the homicide squad-Escandar link has moved into the financial background of the suspects, with an eye toward indictments under the federal Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO). The branch-off of the original probe into possible RICO violations has delayed indictments, which originally had been expected to be handed down in April.

At the time of the suspensions, the FBI said it was looking into the financial backgrounds of the suspects — "safe deposit boxes, bank accounts, that sort of stuff."

Metro police officials have publicly confirmed that two other officers, David Ward and Charles F. Rivas, are under investigation by the Strike Force. Ward's and Rivas's names were picked up on long-standing court-authorized FBI wiretaps. Both have denied any association with Escandar or allegations of corruption.

The late senior U.S. District Court judge, William O. Mehrkens, and a former federal magistrate, Michael J. Osman, also were linked to the Escandar probe. Osman said his relationship with Escandar was professional and Mehrkens called his relationship with Escandar "a casual friendship."

In the FBI wiretaps of Escandar's telephones and from bugs planted in his home at 275 Deer Run, Miami Springs, emerges a picture of a man who liked to brag of his friendship with Metro policemen, who he called his "young men of iron."

Osman told Escandar that Adler and Rafael Asse, Escandar's former brother-in-law, had been arrested on drug charges at Los Angeles International Airport on Oct. 2. Asse's plea was part of an agreement reached with the government. He was released on a personal recognizance bond of \$1,000.

Asse had been picked up in Los Angeles because of information received on the wiretap.

The FBI also monitored a conversation Osman had with Escandar about raising bail for Asse.

It has not been established if Escandar is cooperating with the Justice Department in the probe. His attorney, Donald I. Bierman, had been negotiating with Raskin, the Strike Force prosecutor.

Three months ago federal authorities said the probe "involves a major criminal conspiracy within the Public Safety Department's homicide section."

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Refugee School Aid on Right Path

Mia News (FH) col 1 6A 20 Aug 80

SOME help definitely is better than no help, even if it isn't as good as complete support. South Floridians therefore should welcome the passage by the House of Representatives of a bill to release more than \$100 million in Federal funds to help educate refugee children.

The Senate shouldn't hesitate to join the House in approving the emergency funds quickly. School starts in South Florida in less than three weeks. Local

school systems already are incurring the expenses of an estimated 1,300 refugee children in Broward schools and upwards of 10,000 in Dade. The money is needed immediately.

If the Carter Administration later wants to put together a comprehensive aid package covering all phases of the impact of refugees on local communities, that's fine. But there's no justification for delaying an immediate response in the hope of a better one to come later. The emergency is now. Any future comprehensive package can deduct the amount of the early aid so as to avoid duplicating payments.

Not that there's much chance of any excesses in the Federal Government's reimbursement to local agencies for refugee aid. Dade school officials estimate the cost of special services for refugee children who don't speak English to be about \$1,000 per student during the transitional phase. The House bill sponsored by Broward Rep. Edward Stack would provide \$750 per pupil for the first year, then drop to \$500 and \$350, respectively, during the two succeeding years.

That simply isn't enough money to pay all costs associated with absorbing a large and sudden influx of foreign students from families that will not become property-tax payers for several years. It can be assumed that, over time, the newly arrived families will become economic assets to the community as their predecessors did. But that process takes time, and their children must go to school during the interim.

Federal aid therefore is essential. The House is to be congratulated for recognizing that fact. The Senate should do likewise promptly.

Mia News (FH) col 1 5A 20 Aug 80 **Would-be escapees taken to correctional institution**

Four Cubans who attempted to escape from the refugee camp at the Nike missile base on Krome Avenue Monday night are in the federal correctional institution in Miami. Camp coordinator Siro del Castillo said the four were turned back with tear gas after fighting with a camp security guard, and were taken into custody by U.S. marshals. They appeared before U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo yesterday, but the government did not press charges. They will remain at the correctional institution until sponsors are found for them. The four were identified as Augustine Valdez, 19; Eduardo Vasquez, 29; Fidel Fonseca, 29; and Juan Avila, 32. A fifth refugee, Jose Angel Martinez, 17, who was with the four when they attempted to leave the camp, ran back in and is still being held at the camp. Martinez, who said he was only helping the others carry their luggage, said the four had been planning to go to the tent city for refugees in Miami.

Mia News (FH) col 1 5A 20 Aug 80 **115 refugees land in Key West**

Three boats arrived in Key West yesterday with 115 Cuban refugees aboard, a Coast Guard spokesman said. The Coast Guard cutter Cape Upright escorted the 48-foot sightseeing boat Holiday II, and 18- and 21-foot outboard motor boats into the Key West Coast Guard Base.

Cuban refugee dies jumping off freighter here

Mia News (F) col 3 7A
JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

20 Aug 80
A Cuban refugee's desperate run for freedom ended tragically today at the Port of Miami when he dove off a Costa Rican ship he had stowed away on — and landed head first on the asphalt pier.

The refugee, Ezequiel Octavio Alvarez, 24, of LaHabona, Cuba, was one of the original 10,000 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in April. Alvarez had been sent to Costa Rica in the first airlift that took thousands of the refugees away from Castro.

He was told by U.S. immigration officials

today that he was going to be sent back to Costa Rica.

Alvarez was believed to have had relatives in Miami. He had tried once before to reach them but had been refused refuge by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the Port of Miami's assistant security chief, Lenny Rosetti.

The refugee died of massive internal injuries in the 36-foot dive off the ship Admiral Caribe, docked at Bay 91.

He and two other refugees had stowed away on the Coordinated Caribbean Transport vessel four days ago before it left Costa Rica for Miami, said Metro Detective Bob Edgerton.

But the next day, they were discovered by ship's crew and held for U.S. authorities when the ship docked last night at 10 p.m.

Immigration officials told the stowaways they'd have to go back to Costa Rica, Rosetti said.

Alvarez was being taken to the lavatory on the upper level of the boat when he suddenly shoved a guard, broke free and ran.

"In an attempt to gain entry into the U.S.," said a Port of Miami security report, "he leaped from the upper railing."

"Apparently," Edgerton said, "the victim assumed that he was jumping into the water."

Pact Could Free Minors in Camps

Mia News (F) col 3 2c 20 Aug 80
By **ZITA AROCHA**
Herald Staff Writer

Some 875 Cuban refugee minors trapped inside refugee camps will be allowed to join relatives and sponsors within the next few weeks as a result of an agreement reached between several states and the federal government, federal officials said Tuesday.

The agreement, between the State Department and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), clears the way for the release of between 100 to 150 refugee youths currently living in refugee camps to their relatives in Florida, said Art Brill, an official with the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Florida also has agreed to take legal responsibility for 118 unaccompanied Cuban minors already in its care. The State Department will pay the cost of housing, feeding and educating them, said Brill.

Wisconsin will accept a certain number of Cuban youths who don't have relatives in that state.

THE STATE department is still negotiating with New Jersey and several other states to accept legal responsibility for the refugee minors, Brill added.

About 875 unaccompanied minors, boatlift refugees, live in camps throughout the United States. Some have relatives in this country, but others do not.

"We hope to begin moving them out of the camps by the end of this week or early next week," Brill said.

Under the agreements, the federal government will reimburse Florida for the care of the refugee children.

The money will come from Emergency Refugee Migration Funds.

Several states, including Florida, had been reluctant to accept legal responsibility for refugee children, fearing they would have to bear the costs of housing and educating them.

As a result, federal government plans to release unaccompanied minors at refugee camps to their relatives were stymied.

SHORTLY AFTER the boatlift began in May,

about 188 refugee youths were turned over to HRS by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The boys, most between 15 and 17, were housed in foster homes and Catholic Service Bureau youth homes.

Some were turned over to relatives, others to sponsors who later abandoned them. There are also unaccompanied minors at the Krome Avenue processing center and at Eglin Air Force Base.

Two weeks ago, a Circuit Court judge ordered Florida to take legal custody of 118 youths already released from the camps.

Florida officials insisted they needed federal assistance to provide medical services and special training programs for troubled youths.

Some of the teenagers have been hospitalized because they are suffering from psychological or emotional disorders, said Linda Berkowitz, public information director for HRS. Four of the boys have been sent to Youth Hall. Three were charged with assault, and a fourth with robbery.

Some of the boys had been in mental institutions and adult jails in Cuba, Berkowitz said.

State wants precautions in

Mia News 7A col (FH)
VERNE WILLIAMS
Miami News Reporter

20 Aug 80

Hopes for the quick release of about 130 Cuban sealift children from camps to relatives in Florida may be premature, state officials said today.

They said an announcement by the federal government that agreement was reached yesterday for the state to accept responsibility for all the homeless children was not correct.

"I know of no agreement on paper," said Linda Berkowitz, refugee coordinator for the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services. "We are in discussions with them now and have said we'll take a look at the potential release of the children on an indi-

vidual basis."

Federal officials have come under heavy criticism over alleged homosexual abuses and other mistreatment of the teenagers by older refugees in the camps.

Art Brill of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force said in Washington yesterday that about 875 young refugees, mostly teenagers, living in camps in Florida and at least three other states would be released to relatives and sponsors in the next few weeks.

Told of the Florida officials' response, he said he understood that "verbal agreement" had been reached with state officials to accept legal responsibility.

He said he understood that Florida had agreed to accept legal responsibility for any refugee children released to relatives. He acknowledged that state officials

release of young refugees

insisted on screening cases individually before doing this.

"It's my understanding that a verbal agreement was reached and a confirming letter is being drafted," Brill said.

Wisconsin reportedly has agreed to accept a certain number of refugee youths. The State Department was still negotiating with other states.

Release of the youngsters to sponsors or relatives was stopped by federal officials several weeks ago until the various states agreed to accept legal responsibility for the children.

"Some minors were released without this, and there were some sponsorship breakdowns," Brill said.

Florida Health and Rehabilitation Services officials

fear many relatives might prove unable to cope with the teens, some of whom have records of mental or disciplinary problems in Cuba.

"Some of them may be perfectly fine children," Berkowitz said. "But these kids are 16 and 17, and that's a difficult age anyway."

If the relatives can't cope, the state will have to bear the burden, she said. HRS does not want to block any child from being placed with a relative, she added.

The state has already agreed to accept responsibility for the care of another 118 sealift children who have no relatives in this country. But in their cases, the federal government has agreed to pay the costs of housing, food and education, Berkowitz said.

Halt to hijacking job for U.S., Cuba

*Mia Newa (FN)
10A CPH
21 Aug 80*

It is true, as FBI agent William Nettles said, that "... in a free society, you'll never have a foolproof system" to prevent airplane hijackings. And it is equally true that two parties — the United States and Cuba — can't negotiate if one of those parties — Cuba — is simply unwilling to sit down and talk about ways to permanently discourage additional hijackings.

So the airplane hijackings to Cuba have taken place in record numbers, three last Saturday alone, while U.S. aviation and airline officials scurry about seeking ways to stop the risky and costly air piracies.

Every serious attempt to thwart further hijacking attempts — from the use of "hijacker profiles" to the use of sky marshals on planes — has helped curtail such foolishness. But nothing will work completely until the governments of both Cuba and the United States decide to get serious, consistently, about acting to stop both air and naval piracies — no matter which direction they are going. In other words, it is just as wrong for the United States to accept hijackers from Cuba as it is for Cuba to accept hijackers from the United States.

For months, Cuba's Fidel Castro has been pulling the strings of the Cuban exodus and exposing the rudderless foreign policy of the United States. The hijacking fiascos simply demonstrate further that Castro still controls the exodus and the influx.

If, as appears the case, the hijackers are recent refugees who have become disenchanted with their lot in the United States, then Castro holds the key to resolving that tangle. Why not voluntarily send any unhappy Cubans back to Cuba? The United States is willing, but Castro won't hear of it. Thus, those unhappy and reckless Cubans are taking matters into their own hands.

Castro's refusal to negotiate with the U.S. government does not absolve the United States of its historic role in creating the climate for the current havoc. It simply puts Castro deeper in the same boat with the United States, the former seeking the title of the world's most devious, pesky manipulator; the latter seeking honors for its repeated blundering.

Perhaps if the U.S. government could put aside the exigencies of a presidential election campaign long enough it might be possible to find some common ground on which to negotiate with the Cuban government: First so both countries can on a regular basis deal fairly in a mutual fashion on the hijacking issue; second for the United States to send and for Castro to receive refugees who want to return to Cuba; third, for Cuba to accept the return of criminals sent here during the recent boatlift.

Ex-Restaurateur Admits Role In Hijacking Truckload of Pot

By MARY VOBORIL

Herald Staff Writer

A former Miami restaurateur pleaded guilty Wednesday to his part in a 780-pound marijuana heist that allegedly involved two Metro homicide detectives.

The two detectives named in court papers unsealed Wednesday are Julio Ojeda and Charles Zatrepalek, who allegedly moonlighted for Mario Escandar of Miami Springs, though not in this case.

Escandar has been identified by FBI agents as one of the nation's biggest cocaine dealers.

Both officers are among targets of an FBI probe of Metro police officers who allegedly accepted drugs, money and other gifts from Escandar or had illegal dealings with others. Twenty Metro officers have been suspended or transferred as a result of the investigation.

RONALD D. Solomon, who once owned Clancy's restaurant on Biscayne Boulevard, pleaded guilty to conspiracy Wednesday before U.S. District Judge William Hoeveler. Solomon faces up to 10 years in prison and a \$30,000 fine on the conspiracy charge.

In exchange for his plea, government attorneys said

they would make no recommendation on the sentence. Other elements of the plea bargain are under court seal. So is the court file.

A criminal information says the pot-theft scheme grew out of a contract for 780 pounds of marijuana ordered by Solomon and an unidentified second person.

The detectives' role was to stop the pot-laden truck short of its destination and question the driver, according to court documents. Someone then would drive the truck away, sell the stolen marijuana and split the proceeds with the detectives.

COURT PAPERS say that happened on April 18, 1979, with a man named Richard Seimer driving the truck. As Ojeda and Zatrepalek stopped him for questioning, a third man, identified as Melvin Adler, hijacked the truck and abandoned it after unloading the marijuana.

Seimer later told the FBI of the incident and identified Ojeda and Zatrepalek as the officers who stopped him. Seimer said the officers worked for Escandar.

FBI agents said Ojeda and Zatrepalek each received "far in excess" of a \$15,000 cut of the sale of the stolen marijuana.

Jack Roberts

MIA News (FH) of 2 SA

21 Aug 80

No reason now for hearts to bleed for refugees

When I learned last Saturday night that there had been three skyjackings that day plus a fourth that fizzled, I worked my way into an emotional swivet.

My wife was 750 miles away in Greenville, Ga., visiting a sick sister and was due to fly home the next morning from Atlanta.

All sorts of little pictures popped in my head, the foremost being one of a bearded guy running up and down the aisle of a jetliner sprinkling gasoline on people and threatening to ignite it with a cigaret lighter.

I briefly considered driving to Atlanta to pick my wife up, which was the only solution that completely eliminated the threat of an idiotic skyjacker.

But when I called my wife to tell her about the plan, she said no. She wanted to get home and pronto. She was worried that I might not have watered the flowers or made sure the dog took her pills for heart worm and fleas.

A friend at Eastern Air Lines made me feel better



Roberts

when he said Eastern had imposed stricter security measures Saturday afternoon and this had played a big role in breaking up a possible skyjacking in Tampa before it had a chance of getting started.

"The skyjackers are just a bunch of homesick Cubans," said my friend. "All they want to do is get home."

I was unable to accept this charitable view. I don't care how homesick they might be, no one should parade up and down the aisles of a jetliner splashing gasoline on the floor and threatening to burn it.

What they really deserve is some hard jail time, and I hope that's what the skyjackers get.

I realize that the new wave of Cuban refugees who came here on the sealift have been assigned to stay in miserable quarters ranging from military forts to tent cities, but the atrocious behavior of the new wave of refugees doesn't recommend them as friends and neighbors.

Even their own relatives who raised hell to get them to this country are now telling the new refugees to get lost. It's understandable. Some of the refugees

have been charged with being children abusers, thieves, prostitutes and killers. The new exiles keep clashing with guards at various refugee compounds and the best thing they could do for the dissidents is to give them picks and shovels and put them to work on public building projects.

It makes no sense at all for Americans to dutifully trudge off to work in the morning while the new Cuban visitors relax and ponder ways to get back to Cuba by any means possible.

I'm not suggesting slave labor. The Cubans should be paid the minimum wage, but they would be expected to work an eight-hour day and none of that make-work business CETA creates by having people pick up pop bottles.

There are plenty of skilled workers among the new refugees but they aren't going to do any work until our American bureaucrats get up off their duffs and get things organized. I don't know who has done the worst jobs — the new wave of refugees or the Americans assigned to relocate the Cubans. It's pretty much a toss up.

SA 21 Aug 80 Spanish lessons now free to adults

MIA News (FH) of 1

Dade residents can learn Spanish for free at county adult education centers now that the Dade School Board has waived a \$5 registration charge. The board decided to drop the fee yesterday after board member Paul Cejas pointed out that speakers of foreign languages are not charged for adult English courses. Only board member Joyce Knox voted against the Spanish class fee waiver, arguing that the federal government picks up the tab for English courses, but doesn't reimburse the school system for Spanish classes. Some 14,054 adults took night Spanish courses in the 1978-79 school year, according to the most recent figures available, while 32,878 took English courses. Registration now is taking place for both Spanish and English courses that begin Sept. 2 at most county adult community schools. In other matters, the school board voted to allow Pinecrest Elementary School to hire additional teacher aides using money raised by the school's Parent Teacher Association and approved the transfer and promotions of a number of principals and assistant principals.

MIA News (FH) of 1 SA 21 Aug 80 Possible skyjacking averted

The recent outbreak of airplane hijackings to Cuba has caused the airline industry to be more cautious. Federal Aviation Administration representative Jack Barker said another hijacking attempt may have been headed off at the Island City Flying charter service in Key West. Island City employe Susan Cates said several Latin males inquired about chartering a plane to Miami, but she refused. "I'm smarter than that," Cates said. Monroe County sheriff's deputies warned the men to stay away. Deputies also reported that a lemon juice bottle full of gasoline was discovered in a Key West International Airport bathroom. The latest surge in hijackings began Aug. 10 when a Spanish-speaking man took over an Air Florida flight bound from Miami to Key West. There were five more hijackings to Cuba within the week.

Boatlift Refugee, 19, Dies *Mia Hu (F) 6/4 21 Aug 80 2A* After Disturbance at Camp

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

Manuel Rodriguez stepped off the refugee boat in Key West, had a first look at the country he planned to adopt, and made plans for a brand new life.

The plans never materialized.

Wednesday, the 19-year-old Rodriguez was dead, a victim of head injuries suffered in disturbances Aug. 5 at the refugee center at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

His death — at 11 a.m. Tuesday — was the first recorded in disturbances at the nation's four resettlement centers for Cuban refugees.

Pennsylvania police have begun a homicide investigation in connection with his death.

"He was just a child," said his grief-stricken father, Manuel Rodriguez. "He had many plans."

The elder Rodriguez, a refugee who arrived in Key West four days before his son, has been living in Miami since he was released from the camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark. He had been released under the sponsorship of a distant Miami relative.

In the month before his son's injury, he worked at a restaurant and waited to be reunited with his son, who also had been claimed by the relative.

"They would call every once in a while to say he would come," a family member said. "His father waited for him every day. Now look how he is coming back."

A preliminary coroner's report said Rodriguez had several skull fractures, indicating he received several "strikes" in the head. Dauphin County, Pa., coroner Dr. William Bush said it was evidence that the injuries were the result of a blow rather than a fall.

Refugee Indicted In Stabbing Death

MADISON, Wis. — (AP) — A refugee at the Fort McCoy resettlement center was indicted Wednesday by a federal grand jury in connection with the stabbing death of a refugee described as a fellow convict from Cuba.

Alberto Jorge-Morales, 30, was charged with first-degree murder in connection with the death of Luis Alvarez-Benitez outside a mess hall at the refugee camp July 29.

An assistant U.S. attorney, Grant C. Johnson, said the two men had been inmates of a Cuban prison and "there was apparently bad blood between them."

"He was practically dead on arrival" at the hospital, Bush said. "He never regained consciousness. He was maintained artificially on a respirator. He gradually slipped away."

He said the autopsy determined a homicide caused Rodriguez's death. "Whether the homicide was justifiable or not has not been determined," he said.

Bush said a preliminary FBI report, which he said he used as a "stepping stone" in his investigation, stated that the blow with a stick or a blunt instrument had been administered by a member of a Cuban security force, formed within the camp in cooperation with authorities in efforts to quell the disturbances.

"Apparently, after extensive interviews by the FBI, it was deter-

mined that this area of the camp [where Rodriguez was wounded] was one manned by the Cuban security force," he said.

Camp officials and Pennsylvania State Police spokesmen declined comment on the report.

Rodriguez had been living in an area for unaccompanied males at the camp. Camp spokesmen Wednesday offered little information about his life there. Carl White, of the State Department task force that operates the center, said Rodriguez had been placed in a detention facility for a period during his stay there. But he said he had no information on the reasons for his detention.

"The matter was still under investigation," he said.

The disturbances at the camp involved 400 to 500 rock- and bottle-throwing Cubans clashing with the camp's security forces. Three other refugees were hospitalized as a result of the disturbances, but they since have been released, White said.

Shoot skyjacker? Safety first is rule

Mia News (FH) 082
5A
DARY MATERA 21 Aug 80
Miami News Reporter

The Miami area's newest police force, the federal sky marshals, say they won't hesitate to shoot a hijacker aboard a jetliner if the situation calls for it.

"But that would be the last resort," Hector Gonzalez said.

After nearly a week of discussion about reactivation of the "skycops," Gonzalez yesterday became the first person ever to be identified as one. He was unveiled at a press conference here by Federal Aviation Administration officials who said they've been bombarded with requests for information about the undercover cops.

Gonzalez, a nine-year veteran of the sky marshal program, said they are trained to consider the safety of passengers before taking any action against a hijacker.

"Safety would be on my mind the whole time," he said. "I would have to use my own judgment to react. If my reaction would endanger the safety of the passengers, I would wait for another opportunity. It all depends on the situation. If we feel we have a chance, we may take it. If not, we may go to Cuba."

"This is all a facet of our training. We are trained to deal with the close environment of an airplane. All the marshals are expert marksmen. If you are not, you are not a marshal."

Gonzalez is here along with an unspecified number of other marshals because of the recent rash of hijackings to Cuba by refugees. Last week alone, six planes were diverted to Cuba — the most hijackings in one week in U.S. history.

Officials said the popular belief that a gunshot on a plane causes certain disaster is a misconception.

"As far as we are concerned, our only concern (when shooting) would be hitting the passengers," Gonzalez said. "As far as the performance of the aircraft, it would not affect it."

George Reed, head of the FAA's air worthiness department, explained that a bullet hole in a plane would be nothing to worry about.

"As a matter of fact, there is already a big hole in the airplanes. There is a mechanical pump that pumps pressure into the plane. That is regulated by a very sizable hole regulated by a valve that lets the air out. A little hole the size of a bullet would not let the pressure out."

Reed, however, does not recommend gun battles aboard jetliners.

"There are a lot of vital things that you could hit. Things like electrical wiring, and the pilot. . . . But the probability of a small projectile hitting something vital, like a vital wire, is remote."

Gonzalez said sky marshals are trained at the FBI training center in Quantico, Va. Their number is secret, just as the number presently riding South Florida's planes remains secret.

"We board like any passenger and dress like any regular passenger," said Gonzalez, who was wearing a light brown mix-and-match suit with a frayed buttonhole. The husky 45-year-old with black-rimmed glasses and black hair speckled with gray looks like any other passenger.

"We're just regular people," he said.

FAA spokesman Jack Barker said all the marshals hold other full-time jobs with the agency, mostly in security and investigations, and are called into areas like Miami when needed.

"We have many down here now. I won't say how many, but we have many," Barker said. "The air marshal is our last resort. Our main goal is to keep (hijackers) off the planes."

Barker and Gonzalez feel the program is working here.

"There hasn't been a hijacking in the last several days since we put in the stricter measures," Barker said.



Associated Press

Gonzalez: ' . . . the last resort'

How long will the stricter measures be in force? Gonzalez said, "I think (the sky marshal program) is going to be in effect until there is no threat of danger to the flying public."

Send Back Criminal Refugees, Pettigrew Says in Miami Debate

Miami Herald (F) col 1 19A 21 Aug 80

By WILLIAM R. AMLONG
Herald Political Writer

U.S. Senate candidate Richard Pettigrew suggested Wednesday that criminals and mental patients shipped here by Fidel Castro during the Mariel-to-Key West exodus be sent back immediately, through Guantanamo Naval Base if necessary.

Pettigrew, a former Florida House Speaker from Miami, was the most strident on the issue Wednesday as he, Insurance Commissioner Bill Gunter and former state Sen. Buddy MacKay — the three major challengers to incumbent Richard Stone in the Democratic Senate primary — appeared before the Tiger Bay political luncheon club. Stone, who was in Washington, did not appear.

ALL THREE, expectedly, called for an acceleration of federal funds to South Florida to help the community cope with the costs occasioned by the influx of Cuban refugees. Pettigrew and MacKay went beyond that.

"It is a shame that we have not removed from our communities those people who were ejected from Cuba, from jails, insane asylums and other places," said Pettigrew in answer to a question from the audience.

"It is ridiculous that we permit them to remain here when we under no circumstances intended to receive such persons. They should be returned through Guantanamo or some other means — now."

After the joint appearance, Pettigrew discounted the chance that such action by the United States could provoke a war with Cuba.

MacKay — several of whose television spots focus on the refugee



PETTIGREW



MacKAY

situation — evoked chuckles from the crowd with his critical characterization of what he called a "do-it-yourself immigration policy."

"**IF YOU'RE IN** the Caribbean, and you can get in a boat, and you can get to Florida, you can stay here," MacKay said. "If they ship you someplace else, and you can get to a Trailways bus, you can come to Miami."

"And now it turns out, Phase 3 is, 'If you don't like it here, you can hijack a jet and go home.'"

MacKay called for not only a review of the nation's immigration policy, but also for an overhaul of the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service "so it is a competent agency."

Both Pettigrew and MacKay called for economic development programs to alleviate the poverty that now stimulates so much of the emigration from the Caribbean, Mexico and Latin America.

"And if we don't do that, the crisis of the 1980s is going to be in our own hemisphere," said MacKay.

Said Pettigrew: "We will not do it, as Sen. Stone has been doing it, by increasing and advocating in-

creasing sugar tariffs that keep the Caribbean countries that are in the sugar business in penury while we subsidize, with federal taxpayer expense, a nonviable sugar industry in the Everglades that is tearing up those Everglades."

Gunter, as he had been throughout the program during a discussion that focused primarily on economics, was the most general of the three.

HE CRITICIZED what he called a "nonpolicy" on immigration and blamed Stone for what he said was a lack of strong leadership on the issue of reimbursement to local governments. However, Gunter offered no specifics beyond saying that there needs to be a fair dispersal and job placement program for the time being immigration problem.

Pettigrew, who has issued a 30-page position paper, reiterated his call for selective wage-and-price controls and full employment. Although he is a former White House aide, Pettigrew is critical of President Carter's attempts to curb inflation by inducing a recession.

MacKay, who opposes wage-and-price controls, suggested that the culprit in the economy was a government that spends too much and regulates too heavily.

Gunter offered no specifics, but repeated almost verbatim a phrase from his campaign brochure when he said: "We must bring inflation under control. No ifs, no ands and no buts. That means an ongoing commitment to fiscal integrity, to a reduction of the federal debt and to disciplined control of expenditures."

Rude guests riot while natives suffer

Mia News (FH) col 2 10A 21 Aug 80

CHICAGO — The elderly woman wasn't complaining, although she sounded hurt and confused. She's partially disabled because of a stroke. She lives alone and seldom leaves her little apartment.



Royko

Until recently, one of her few pleasures was going out twice a week for lunch at a senior-citizens center. A city agency provided her and a lady friend with transportation.

But recently, the city agency said it couldn't provide her with transportation more than once a week. "They said their budget had been cut," the woman said.

"You know, I don't believe in complaining. I've always taken care of myself. But it seems like such a little thing, getting a lift for lunch. I don't think that's asking too much."

No, it's not asking too much. But when budgets are trimmed, it's always someone like that lady who is asked to feel the pinch. The sacri-

fices are always borne by those who don't complain. A few minutes after I talked to her, I looked at the latest edition of the paper and saw the headlines about the latest riot of Cuban refugees.

And the paradox struck me: Here was a native-born American, someone who had worked hard most of her life, paid her taxes. She was now living in a tiny, cramped apartment, counting her pennies, and can't even get help from the government for an occasional afternoon out.

At the same time, these refugees — who are probably living better than she is — were rioting over some vague grievance.

I've tried to be understanding about the Cuban refugees. But I have to admit that I don't understand what in the hell they are complaining about. Every other immigrant group that came to this country — the Irish, Poles, Italians, Germans, Scandinavians, you name it — came here at their own expense and were expected to take care of themselves. When they passed through Ellis Island, they were on

their own. It was work or go hungry.

They were given the dirtiest, lowest-paid jobs — if they were lucky enough to get them. But none of them rioted — at least not before they had even passed through immigration. In contrast, the Cubans came here uninvited. They were dumped on us. It would have been harsh, but this country could have turned them away.

But we didn't. We let them in, and about all we've asked of them is to live for a while — at our expense — in refugee centers, until they can be absorbed into society in some orderly way.

And while they are waiting, they are getting better housing and better food — and in some cases, better entertainment — than many black Americans who live in big city ghettos and many elderly Americans who live wherever their meager Social Security checks permit.

Those who claim to understand the workings of these peculiar minds say: "They are frustrated." Well, who isn't frustrated? That old lady, trapped in her little apart-

ment, is frustrated. The money that is being spent to take care of the Cuban refugees could give her, and many others like her, a few small pleasures. I'm sure many black Americans are frustrated at the thought that they will soon be competing with the Cuban rioters for the shrinking number of jobs.

I'm not sure what is being done about the Cubans who have rioted. The government is as vague about that as it is about most things, except tax collections. But I think most people would feel better if the government were more decisive and — yes — more visibly harsh.

I think people are entitled to know that any of the refugees who riot — not just the leaders, but those who join in — are going to be expelled from this country. And that it is going to be done quickly.

Most people have had the experience of unexpected and uninvited guests dropping in at a bad time. And most people try to be hospitable in such situations.

But when the uninvited guests start busting up the furniture, it's time to throw them out.

4 Refugees Sue for Welfare Aid

Mia News (FH) col 2 10A 21 Aug 80

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Four Cuban refugees who arrived in the United States this spring filed a class-action suit in federal court Wednesday, charging that the Illinois Department of Public Aid wrongfully denied them welfare benefits.

The four men said they came to the United States to escape political repression in Cuba.

They accused the department of changing its regulations July 8 to

bar them from seeking funds under the General Assistance and Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled programs.

Department spokesman Laurel Loughnane said the designation of the Cubans as "parolees" makes them ineligible for federal assistance.

The plaintiffs are Guillermo Torres, 27, Gilberto Vincent-Castillo, 25, Daniel Kyle, 35, and Cristobal Ruffin-Cardenas, 23.

It's not fair that Latin adults can learn English for free in Dade schools while non-Latin adults have to pay \$5 to register for Spanish courses, School Board member Paul Celas told the board Wednesday. So the board voted 5-1 to waive fees for the 14,000 adults expected in conversational Spanish courses this fall and agreed to refund fees to those who have already registered. Board member Ethel Beckham was absent and Joyce Knox voted against the motion. The loss of \$70,000 in registration revenue could hurt the program, Knox said.

Benefit
Spanish Free
Schools Offer
Mia News (FH) col 1c
21 Aug 80

The original Spider Man

Mia News (FH)
 Col 2 1A
 21 Aug 80

Broken body untrammeled spirit

BARBARA KATZ
 Miami News Reporter

Professional contortionist Juan Corratge Bassetti spent 60 years tying himself into knots in Cuba. His body is broken now, but he goes to the same lengths to entertain children and soothe the restless at the Cuban refugee camp on Krome Avenue.

Corratge, a 78-year-old cripple who sought refuge here in the sealift more than three months ago, is the top man at Bravo building, one of three hangars housing families at the former Nike missile base in South Dade. He welcomes new refugees, makes sure the residents' few material possessions are not lost or stolen, and serves as an informal counselor to many young refugees — all for free.

But in spite of the help Corratge gives others, nobody seems to want him. He is old and disabled and alone. No one has offered to sponsor him.

Corratge, who was known in Cuba as Spider Man, or sometimes Frog Man, is not bitter, and doesn't think his fellow refugees should be. "I tell them always to obey the law of their new country," he said. "I tell them this country is very generous and very helpful, but they have to abide by the laws.

"If they're despondent about not finding a

job, I tell them, 'Remember Cuba. Remember what it was like there: Once a year you get a pan and a shirt.'"

His white mane, ruddy cheeks and wheelchair make Corratge a familiar sight around the camp. Some may know him for his performances in circuses all over Cuba before the government forced him to retire. He had been well-known as a man who could make his body do amazing things with his rubber limbs.

In the past 10 years, he lost the reflexes in his legs because of his contortionist act. Eventually paralysis set in.

Although he can't amuse children with his act any more, he teaches them calisthenics and lets them push his wheelchair around the camp.

He knows precisely when he arrived there — "three months, nine days," he says proudly. That makes him one of the refugees who has spent the most time at the Krome Avenue camp, one of three refugee camps in Dade County.

"Tent City," the much-publicized camp under Interstate 95 in downtown Miami, includes refugees who were dumped by their sponsors or who couldn't find housing. An-



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Please see REFUGEE, 12A

Juan Corratge, contortionist, clowns with a fellow refugee

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REFUGEE, from 1A *Mia News 12A 21 Aug 80*

other camp on the south side of the Krome Avenue missile base is for Haitians.

But the Cuban refugee camp that Corratge calls home has been almost overlooked as attention focused on the big military bases in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Florida's Panhandle where refugees are still being housed.

At Krome Avenue, young men lounge on Army cots or stand around talking. Families swap stories and rest inside the rocket hangars.

Clothing hangs on lines inside the tents or on the wire fence surrounding the camp.

There's not much to do. Going to the cafeteria for three meals a day helps break up the hours. English lessons are offered in the morning and there is baseball, football, dominoes and cards.

The main pastime is talking of the life they left behind and the life that awaits them outside the camp.

Corratge says all he needs are the financial

assistance he has applied for and a dog. Recalling the days when he worked with animals in the circus, he said he would like to teach the dog tricks. "Then I could just sit by the park and make a lot of money."

Camp officials say Corratge has been a big help to them and they would be sorry to lose him.

"It would be hard to get someone in there to do what he's doing as well," assistant camp supervisor Ramon Campa said. "We'll really miss him when he leaves."

Action pledged against anti-Hispanic terrorism

Mia News 12A 21 Aug 80
Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Promising that his administration "is not going to tolerate terrorism," Mayor George Voinovich told Hispanic leaders yesterday the city will act quickly to stop a wave of suspicious fires and bomb threats directed against the Latin community.

The mayor met with Hispanic leaders in the wake of fires last week that destroyed two Hispanic social clubs and a popular disco. No injuries were reported in the fires.

Hispanic groups and leaders also

reported they had received several bomb threats in the same period.

There are an estimated 60,000 Hispanics among Cleveland's 660,000 population.

One Hispanic leader said some threatening letters were signed "KKK."

"Nothing's happened like this in 14 years," said Raul Vega, the Puerto Rican executive director of the city's Spanish-American Committee.

Cleveland "has always accepted the Spanish-speaking people," he said. "In the past, there have been

isolated incidents, but nothing to the extreme of what's happening, and I don't know where it's coming from."

Jose Pena, editor of the Spanish-language weekly newspaper Ecos de Cleveland, said no group had claimed responsibility for the fires or threats.

"It could be one kook, a coordinated thing, or it could be the Cuban situation, the hijackings, that pushed whomever it might be to be so aggressive with their attacks," he said.

56,234 of new refugees stay here

Mia News (FN) 5A col 2
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

More than 85 per cent of the 120,000 Cuban refugees who have arrived in the United States since the sealfit began in April have been resettled, more than half of them in Miami, according to James Thompson of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force here.

Thompson says the task force is spending \$100,000 to renovate the refugee center for Cubans and Haitians at the former Nike missile base on Krome Avenue near Kendall Drive in West Dade.

He said refugees are considered resettled when they are released from government control and placed into at least a "minimum sponsorship" situation.

The resettlement figure does not reflect the number of refugees who have found jobs. But Thompson said

The tent city is unacceptable. It was meant only as a temporary location. It was never intended as permanent

CETA funds made available to the City of Miami and Dade County last month to employ refugees and to help victims of the May rioting were a step toward easing the scarcity of jobs for them here.

Of the 102,627 Cubans who have been resettled, 56,234 have come to Miami, Thompson said.

Another 1,253 Haitians still are in holding centers in Miami, and 15,249 Cubans are at various camps in Dade and other parts of the country. Also 1,978 Cuban refugees are being detained for one reason or another.

Thompson said the \$100,000 outlay will result in a "complete renovation" of the missile base. "We have already started to mend the fences, cut the grass and that sort of thing."

He said negotiations are under way to move the Cubans out of the tent city under the I-95 expressway in Miami.

"The tent city is unacceptable," Thompson said. "It was meant only as a temporary location. It was never intended as permanent."

He was not specific about where the refugees might be moved, saying only that "alternatives are being sought."

Hijack Suspect Still Waits for Lawyer

Mia News (F) 26A col 3 22 Aug 80
By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

2 Men Are Indicted for Hijacking Attempt

KEY WEST — It has been more than a week since he was jailed on a charge of conspiring to hijack an Air Florida flight, but Cuban refugee Julio Hernandez-Rodriguez still hasn't talked to a lawyer.

He has been kept in the crowded, steamy Monroe County Jail while an error — either in the criminal-justice system or the postal system — has kept his court-appointed defense lawyers from knowing they are assigned to represent him.

"We are unaware of him," federal Public Defender Ted Sakowitz said in Miami Thursday. "I don't understand what has happened. Something went wrong."

U.S. Magistrate Jack Saunders says he mailed Sakowitz a notification Aug. 15 that his office had been appointed to represent the Freedom Flotilla refugee. Sakowitz, whose office includes seven public defenders, said he never received the letter.

"I don't know what's happened

Two men were indicted in Miami federal court Thursday for the Aug. 17 attempted hijack of a Florida Airlines flight at Miami International Airport.

The men, Jose Antonio Pablo-Lugones and Hector Caceres-Pinero, were recently arrived Cuban refugees who allegedly wanted to force the Key West-

bound plane to take them back to Cuba.

They were arrested before boarding. They allegedly carried bottles of gasoline.

The charges are conspiracy, attempted aircraft piracy and carrying explosive devices while attempting to board an aircraft.

to the mail, but I sent it to the Federal Public Defender's Office, 505 Ainsley Building," Saunders said. "I can't carry it up there by hand."

Sakowitz said it would have been "more expedient" for Saunders to have phoned him about the appointment. Sakowitz said federal judges and magistrates in Miami, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach often telephone him.

"I make enough long-distance telephone calls to Miami at my own expense as it is," Saunders said. "I guess, though, I don't make enough."

Saunders mentioned another pos-

sible explanation: He said he has sent materials to federal offices in Miami several times and found out weeks later that they had been received but not opened.

Sakowitz, however, rejected that suggestion.

"No, no, no, it's not possible. It isn't here . . . It hasn't arrived, and that guy is still in jail," he said.

Hernandez-Rodriguez's problems began Aug. 13, when the wiry, mustachioed Cuban was stopped at Key West International Airport's security checkpoint and arrested because he had a blue steel cap gun

in the right-front pocket of his patent-leather jacket.

Air Florida flight 707 took off on schedule at 10:25 a.m. Minutes later, it was hijacked to Havana by seven Cuban refugees who threatened to ignite a Wesson oil bottle filled with gas. It was the second of a spree of six hijackings.

Court records show Hernandez-Rodriguez confessed to FBI agent Robert W. Kelly that he had conspired with Cuban refugee Pedro Fidel Rodriguez "and six others" to hijack the flight because he was homesick.

Hernandez-Rodriguez, 29, appeared before Saunders on Aug. 14. Bond was set at \$500,000. The next day, Saunders sent letters to Sakowitz and federal prosecutor Paul Lazarus telling them that an arraignment had been set for 4 p.m. Aug. 29 in Key West. Lazarus currently is on vacation.

Records at Monroe County Jail show that the refugee-turned-defendant has not had a visitor or attempted to make a phone call since he has been there.

Follows Earlier Effort

Drive to Benefit Refugees

Mia News (F) 4A 22 Aug 80

Their first fundraiser a moderate success, volunteers from the Krome Avenue refugee camp have scheduled a second drive Sunday to collect cash and clothing for the not yet resettled Cubans still living there.

Sunday's collections will be made at the Jose Marti bust at West 29th Street and Eighth Avenue in Hialeah.

A day-long fundraiser at a Little Havana intersection Wednesday "went pretty well," said Siro Del Castillo, coordinator of the Krome camp. Teenage volunteers working the traffic brought in \$814 and a truckload of clothes, he said.

They might have collected more

had police not chased them away from SW Eighth Street and 13th Avenue, the originally designated site, to a less busy intersection several blocks away, he said.

The change in location hurt the drive because potential contributors, told by local Spanish radio stations to donate money only at the first site, thought the second was suspect, he said.

The money will buy clothes and sundries for the 610 Cuban refugees still housed temporarily at the Krome camp. Some of the funds will be turned over to a small contingent of Haitian refugees also living at the camp, Del Castillo said.

Mia News (F) 5A 22 Aug 80 **Two more boats arrive from Cuba**

Two fishing boats with 152 Cuban refugees aboard arrived in Key West yesterday, each escorted by a Coast Guard cutter, a Coast Guard official said. The cutter Point Franklin escorted a 30-foot fishing boat and the cutter Point Arena accompanied the 65-foot Second Wind.

...yo. Mia News (FH) col 2
Cuba says hijackers jailed 2A 23 Aug 80

Havana says homesick Cubans who hijacked six planes last week to return to their island have been arrested and jailed "without exception," the State Department reports. But spokesman David Passage said Cuba again rejected a U.S. proposal for talks on repatriating exiles who either wish to return to Cuba or who the United States wants to send back. Passage said Cuba's note on jailing the hijackers should serve as a warning to other Cubans who might be contemplating a hijacking.

Entire Wave of Hijackers Under Arrest, Cuba Says

Mia News (F) col 1 13A

23 Aug 80

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Cuba has informed the United States that all of the hijackers involved in a recent wave of air piracy to Cuba have been arrested and jailed, the State Department said Friday.

The Cuban government, however, once again rejected a U.S. proposal for talks on repatriating Cuban exiles who either wish to return to the island or are found ineligible to remain in the United States.

State Department spokesman David Passage said the Cuban position was outlined in a note delivered to American officials Thursday. The note was in response to U.S. appeals for Cuban cooperation on both the hijacking and repatriation issues.

Passage said that Cuba informed the United States that the hijackers involved in seizure of six U.S. airliners last week "without exception have been arrested and thrown in jail."

He said the note should serve as a warning to would-be hijackers that they face harsh treatment in Cuba if they try to return to the island by that method.

Cuba also said it has adopted additional measures for aircraft security and indicated its intention to cooperate with the United States in dealing with hijackings and taking measures to discourage them, Passage said.

The hijackings were carried out by homesick Cubans who came to the United States during the "Freedom Flotilla."

The United States repeatedly has proposed to Cuba that arrangements be made for the orderly return to Cuba of those wishing to go back as well as other exiles who are inadmissible because of past criminal activities or other reasons.

But Cuba ruled out such discussions in Thursday's note, consistent with its long-standing position.

Young Cuban-Americans are urged to increase participation in politics

Mia News (FH) 2A col 1 23 Aug 80

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Young Cuban-Americans do not participate enough in the political process of this country, said speakers at the Cuban National Planning Council conference yesterday on "Cubans in the United States: A Community in Evolution."

"It is the theme that has permeated my conversations for a long time. It seems our generation of Cuban-Americans, young professionals, has had a reluctance to participate fully in the political process," said Luis Lauredo, senior vice president of the Import-Export Bank in Washington. He is the highest-ranking Cuban in the Carter administration.

Lauredo said the problem does not apply to older Cubans. He said Precinct 658, in the heart of Little Havana, has a voter turnout of 82 per cent, the highest in the city of Miami.

Alfredo Durán, past president of the state Democratic Party, said young Cuban-Americans may be too concerned with their pocketbooks to worry about politics.

Participants at the conference at Florida International University were also concerned about the possibility of a referendum on bilingualism being placed on the November ballot.

Manuel Casanova, a local businessman, said bilingualism has brought South Florida more tourists from abroad and more investments and commerce with Latin America and Europe.

"Dade exports three times as many goods as it imports, and this is pretty good at a time when there is a national deficit in foreign commerce," he said.

Because of increased tourism from abroad, Casanova said, Dade needs more than Spanish speakers.

"There are more and more German, Dutch and French tourists coming over all the time. Instead of

moving backwards," he said, "let's move a step forward and create a multilingual community that would make all these people feel comfortable in Miami."

But at least one Cuban leader, who did not want to be identified, said passage of the anti-bilingual referendum might be good for the Cuban community because it would cause its members to become more politically involved.

"Cubans are so isolated they don't feel discriminated," he said. "They can be born, work, buy groceries, die and be buried in Spanish. But if they realize how disenfranchised they really are, then we might have a move toward political activism."

The Cuban National Planning Council is a private non-profit organization founded in 1972 to identify social, economic and cultural needs of Cubans in the United States and help exiles adjust to American society.

Legal or not, Jorge's going to

Mia News (FH) col 1A

LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

23 Aug 80

Sometime in the next few days, a Cuban refugee named Jorge will slip aboard a boat bound for Mariel and try to run the Coast Guard blockade of the Florida Straits.

The trip is illegal. The time and place of departure are secret. The names of the captain and crew are also secret. What is not secret is Jorge's mission: getting his parents out.

For the past month, the 26-year-old

musician's attention has been focused on a plot to penetrate the blockade and return to Cuba, a place he thought he'd never see again.

Jorge's intricate plans for the trip back contrast sharply with the way he left Cuba. He made his decision to leave in a flash.

Jorge remembers: It was midnight on April 4. He had just finished a set on the conga drums at a Cuban club two blocks from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. A friend rushed into the club with news about the takeover of the embassy by

thousands of Cubans seeking political asylum and passage out of the country.

"He told me, 'Let's go! Let's go! This is our chance.'"

"I had to make the most important decision of my life in a hurry. A hundred things ran through my head. Should I leave? Should I stay? What's going to happen to us in the embassy? What about my family... my mother."

In the excitement of the moment, he says, everything became crystal clear. Jorge and his friend, knees shaking and throats dry, decided to join the other Cu-

Cuba for his family

bans who had stormed the embassy that evening. His family, he thought, would follow him.

Or he would get them out — somehow.

Thirteen days later, "the worst days of my life," Jorge was on a boat to Key West. The ordeal, he thought, had ended.

Unlike some refugees, Jorge's adjustment to the United States has been relatively easy. He lives with relatives and works at a Miami nightclub playing the conga drums. Three days a week, during the day, he sells flowers on the street to passing motorists.

But soon he will head back to Cuba.

"If I was only homesick and wanted to go back, and got desperate enough, I'd probably hijack a plane," Jorge says. "But what I want is to bring my mother and father here...."

"I think if I had known that night I would have to go through so much, I would have run away from the embassy. I can have everything here, but I don't enjoy it when I think of my parents stuck

Please see JORGE, 4A

JORGE, from 1A

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back there.

"I miss them. My plan was not to leave them behind and never see them again. I thought they'd leave right behind me. I knew they had wanted to come to this country for a long time, but they were unable to because I was of military age."

Jorge, an only child, waited and waited for his parents to arrive. He saw the sealift dwindle.

"Every day I'd listen to the radio to hear if their names were announced. I'd check El Herald to see if they were in the list of Cubans at refugee camps looking for their relatives in the United States."

Jorge says he knows what he is doing is illegal, that he can go to jail

if caught — but that's the least of his worries.

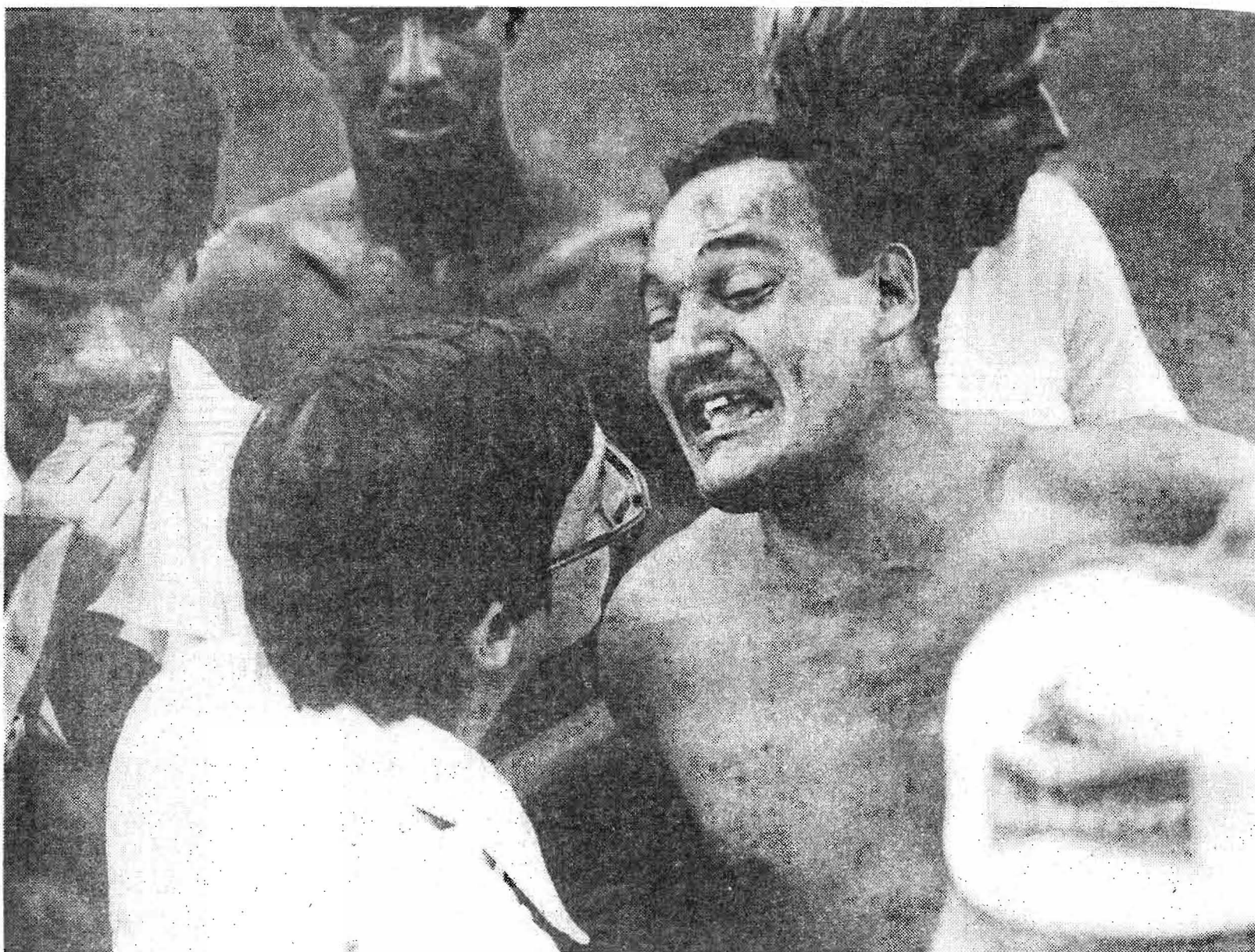
What are Jorge's chances of evading the blockade and reaching Mariel harbor?

"Not very good," said Coast Guard Petty Officer Tom Debasitis. Every day, Debasitis says, Coast Guard cutters apprehend three to five privately owned small vessels headed for Cuba. Fourteen to 17 cutters patrol the route between Key West and Cuba.

"We are stopping them all, or at least most of them," he said. "I don't think any get past us."

Jorge is determined to succeed:

"If they (Coast Guard) catch us, I'll just try again and again."



Breaking Down

Everyone agrees: The living isn't easy this summer at Little Havana's teeming

Tent City, where more than 700 homeless Cuban refugees live in squalor and increasing tension. Minor disputes like this one regularly flare into fullblown fracas, and city officials fear that Mi-

— BRUCE GILBERT/Miami Herald Staff

ami's first Cuban ghetto may well spawn Miami's first Cuban disturbance. An examination of conditions inside the camp, Page 1B.

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1A 24 Aug 80

Exodus Cost Climbs Past \$250 Million

\$700,000 a Day Still Being Spent Just to

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

Jose Elias Landrove Dominguez drove a truck in Havana. When he disembarked from the Freedom Flotilla at Key West last April he became a welfare case.

He still depends on the government for his next meal. At least 15,249 Cuban refugees at military camps are in the same boat.

The public's tab for the exodus of 120,000 Cubans is a big one — more than \$250 million. It gets bigger each day amid growing bitterness among local governments and private relief agencies that contend Washington is doing little or nothing to help them.

YET THE BILL so far is still far below the cost of relocating the '60s refugees, about \$1 billion.

Then, Washington paid for everything. This time, the feds are balking.

The Carter administration last month said it would recommend a resettlement program in which states and local governments would bear about half the costs.

Some federal officials argue that local governments must share in the financial burden because, they say,

there would not have been a boatlift had Cuban-American residents of South Florida not chartered the boats in the mad scramble to Mariel.

On the other hand, local officials feel the matter is Washington's problem because of foreign-policy ramifications.

Angry local officials have trekked to the U.S. capital to urge the administration to pick up the full tab, saying that, otherwise, local governments could face financial problems and increased social tensions.

MIAMI ALREADY is experiencing an anti-refugee backlash symbolized by the drive to repeal Dade County's 1973 bilingualism ordinance.

Why do the refugees cost so much?

Twenty-nine-year-old Landrove Dominguez began running up his symbolic bill as soon as he got off the boat from Mariel. Ravenous after a three-day stormy crossing of the Florida Straits, he was led to a

temporary cafeteria where he wolfed down 15 sandwiches and drank 10 soft drinks and five cups of coffee.

It was all "free," at least for him. The taxpayers paid about \$3 to \$4 for each of his meals, or about \$590,000 so far for all the refugees who passed through Key West.

While at Key West, Landrove Dominguez came down with a cold and received a series of shots given by a volunteer doctor. He paid nothing and the doctor charged no fee, but the government paid for the doctor's meals and hotel room: about \$30 a day.

THREE DAYS after arriving, Landrove Dominguez took his first trip in America. He boarded a bus, chartered by the government for \$600 a day, and was taken with about 40 other refugees to a processing center on Krome Avenue, west of Miami near the Everglades.

Once there, a Red Cross volunteer gave him and the others a so-called "emergency kit," a plastic bag bearing the Red Cross emblem and containing several tubes of

toothpaste, toothbrushes, aspirin, shampoo and soap. Each refugee has received the \$10 kit; the government paid a total \$1.2 million for those packages.

Each refugee also received several changes of clothes, and the men got razor blades and cans of shaving cream. Estimated cost per refugee: \$50, for a total bill of more than \$10 million.

Many refugees have been flown, at a cost of about \$700 per charter flight, to relocation camps.

Landrove Dominguez went to Miami from one such camp after a civilian sponsor was found for him. He took a job at a construction site and for two weeks supported himself.

Curtail Boatlift

BUT THEN he was laid off and again became dependent on Uncle Sam. Matters got worse when his sponsor threw him out of the house and Landrove Dominguez went to live at the Orange Bowl.

Last month he and hundreds of other homeless refugees were moved to Tent City under I-95.

Today Landrove Dominguez languishes below the superhighway on an Army-issue cot, longing for Cuba and the young wife he left behind in Havana. Last month, at a cost of \$63 monthly per refugee, he and thousands of other refugees began receiving food stamps, which are expected to pay for some of their meals. Landrove Dominguez gets dinner at Tent City, at an average cost of about \$3. Breakfast of coffee and bread costs taxpayers about 50 cents.

Some might expect Landrove Dominguez to be grateful for the thousands the government has spent on him.

He is not. In fact, he is downright angry, so upset he wants to be sent back to Cuba.

LANDROVE DOMINGUEZ thinks Uncle Sam is not doing enough or spending enough money to help him and the thousands of other refugees who still have not been relocated. "The U.S. government must provide us with jobs and good homes," he said.

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The expenses of housing and feeding each refugee are only a fraction of over-all expenditures incurred by government agencies and private relief organizations. No one in or out of government has yet figured out the exact cost of the sealift, and the estimate of \$250 million is mainly the result of guesswork. The estimate does not include other major expenses such as salaries and overtime costs for local and federal officials.

The Coast Guard alone is spending \$700,000 a day for the floating barricade in the Florida Straits to prevent more boats from getting through to Cuba, said Miami Coast Guard spokesman Greg Robinson.

He said the 18-cutter blockade "is the most expensive peacetime operation" since the Coast Guard was established in 1790 when 10 cutters were commissioned to stop the smuggling of European goods.

THE FEDERAL government is spending \$35 a day for each of the 1,621 Cubans being held at various detention centers in the nation. That translates to \$56,735 a day or \$5,106,150 for the last three months they have been under custody.

About 15,249 hard-to-relocate refugees remain at the Krome Avenue center; Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Fort McCoy, Wis.; and Indiantown Gap, Pa. To feed and clothe them, taxpayers dish out an average of \$10 a day — or \$1,067,430 a week.

Besides those continuing costs, several other organizations and government groups have made one-time expenditures.

Gov. Bob Graham's office spent about \$1 million to mobilize National Guardsmen to receive refugees, according to Ron Villeda, Graham's director of administration in Tallahassee.

The Dade School Board spent \$1 million to teach English to about 7,000 Cuban and Haitian refugee children in summer programs, according to Paul W. Bell, a top School system official. He said each student costs taxpayers about \$2,600.

DADE COUNTY officials predict more than 10,000 additional Cuban and Haitian students will be enrolled by September.

A U.S. congressional subcommittee is seeking a \$67-million legislative package to reimburse local school districts for educating the children in the next three years.

A few days ago, the U.S. House Education and Labor Committee passed a compromise plan to boost federal aid from about \$300 per student promised by the administration to as much as \$450 per student this year. The plan would also provide \$750 per refugee in 1981, \$500 per student in 1982 and \$50 per student in 1983. The money would provide instruction in English and in American culture.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), now in charge of refugee relocation, has spent more than \$100 million since the crisis began in April, said Bob Mair, an FEMA emergency specialist in Atlanta, Ga.

HE SAID funds came from a \$345.7-million special congressional appropriation for refugees through the end of the current fiscal year, most of which already has been committed, mainly in reimbursements to relief groups and local governments.

Last week a dispute arose in Miami involving FEMA and the Miami director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force, Paul Bell (no relation to the school system's Paul W. Bell), over funding and ultimate authority for the refugee problem.

Bell and his assistants ultimately resigned. To avert a crisis Washington quickly named a new director, James Gigante, and ordered him to overhaul the refugee program.

A week later, trouble also developed at the Haitian Coalition, the Dade County agency charged with resettling Haitian refugees. An exasperated executive board of the coalition voted to strike because of inadequate resources and lack of federal policy.

*Mia Hel
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TRYING TO HEAD off another crisis, Gigante promised to send a \$150,000 check to bail out the coalition, but its members were not impressed.

Gigante also announced the additional distribution of \$16.8 million for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Carla Bernabei, an auditor in Miami Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio's office, said Miami spent more than \$500,000 on the Orange Bowl refugees and will be reimbursed by the federal government for some of that. Meanwhile, Washington has approved an additional \$950,000 expenditure to house the 700 refugees at the tent city under I-95.

Anibal Irastorza, American Red Cross Dade County Chapter assistant manager, said his agency spent \$1.1 million for medicines, blankets and cots for the refugees. Other private relief organizations spent about \$12 million to help the refugees and in most cases Washington will foot the bill, Irastorza said.

However, private entities are increasingly concerned about the delays in reimbursement, and the United States Catholic Conference, which has resettled the majority of the already-relocated 100,000 Cuban refugees, is running out of money.

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ADVISER: Central American countries need a great deal more economic aid, military advisers and military training.

Master (F) Col 1E 24 Aug 80

How Reagan Might Change

The prospect of a November victory by Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan has aroused considerable speculation and, in some sectors, trepidation about a Reagan administration's policies toward Latin America and the Caribbean.

Roger Fontaine, 39, a visiting scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a respected conservative think tank in Washington, is one of the former California governor's principal advisers on the hemisphere.

Others are Pedro San Juan, the AEI's director of Western Hemisphere affairs, and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, a political scientist at Washington's Georgetown University who also is associated with the AEI.

Fontaine holds both a master's and a doc-

tor's degree in international relations from Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies in Baltimore. Before joining the AEI he was director of the Latin American division of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He is considered a likely candidate for a top hemisphere affairs position in a Reagan administration.

He spoke recently in Washington with Herald Latin America Editor Don Bohning. Although he emphasized that his views do not constitute formal policy that would be pursued by a Reagan administration, his comments do offer a general idea of what might be expected.

An edited version of the conversation, in question-and-answer form, follows.

Latin Policies

By DON BOHNING

Q. What do you think would be the most significant differences between a Carter administration and a Reagan administration regarding policy toward Latin America?

A. I think there is going to be a rather striking difference in approach to Central America and the Caribbean, number one. Number two, a different approach to Mexico and I'd also say a striking difference, in relations with Mexico and, third, dealing with the key countries of South America.

Q. You say some major differences, some major changes in policy toward Central

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Fidel Should Worry About Reagan Win

▶ FROM PAGE 1E

America. Let's pursue that a little bit more.

A. Well, I think in one of the broadest aspects a Reagan administration is going to act a good deal more aggressively in preserving what's left of, and preserving what opportunities are left for, democracy, particularly in Central America. This is a personal feeling because it hasn't been spelled out officially, but I would like to see something shape up in the Reagan administration that would be nothing less than a Truman Doctrine for the region. You remember the Truman Doctrine was designed for Greece back in the late 1940s to help regimes in serious trouble who were friendly to the U.S. but under attack from armed minorities that were aided and abetted by outside, hostile forces, mainly the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

A somewhat similar situation is occurring in a number of cases in Central America. Armed minorities supported by principally the Cubans are attempting to destabilize regimes to the point where I think the chances for democracy as we know it are going to be closed out, foreclosed.

I think you have to do something like a Truman Doctrine. A Truman Doctrine means that you are going to have to give these countries — El Salvador being one, Guatemala another — a good deal more economic aid than they are getting, at least short-term, particularly in the case of El Salvador. It means that they need military advisers. It means that they need military training. Kind of a combination of the

kinds of things we did in the early '60s under the Alliance for Progress and what the Truman Doctrine did for Greece and Turkey in the 1940s.

Q. You would think military advisers are essential, are required?

A. Yes. And military assistance. Again, a personal opinion, but I think this controversy between lethal and non-lethal aid is absurd. You don't fight terrorists and guerrillas with non-lethal aid.

Q. But after Vietnam, when you talk about military advisers, don't you raise a red flag?



'I think there has been, until very recently, a misperception of Reagan in this country. Let's not blame the poor, old Latin Americans for not being able to understand Reagan.'

A. Well, I understand that but the fact is that we're going to have to confront Vietnam for what it was and then go on from there. If we continue, again in my view, to focus on Vietnam as a failure and then say every time we use legitimate instruments of diplomacy and international relations that this somehow leads us into a Vietnam, then we might as well just build a Fortress America about the rest of the world. That's the choice.

Q. This leads to another question. Do you see any circumstances under which the United States might intervene militarily in Latin America?

A. That's a very tough one. Frankly, I wouldn't even speculate on it, but I would say this. The use of military force is an option any nation, in terms of its vital national interests, has to maintain as a possibility. I don't think it's a probability or even a likelihood but beyond that would be an extreme form of speculation. No admin-

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istration can rule it out. That leads to another question about the revival of "Big Stick" diplomacy. That's an important question but again, I don't think that if you are talking about changes in administration and changes in policy, I don't think we are going back to "Gunboat" or "Big Stick" diplomacy as it is perceived or caricatured.

Q. Don't you think a Reagan administration might have a problem of perception in some parts of Latin America?

A. I think it might have a, quote, problem of perception. But my concern is that the perception of the Carter Administration is one that it doesn't exercise very forcefully anything in terms of defending America's vital interests. One example comes to mind readily and that's the little dance we did last fall regarding the celebrated Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. I'm a good deal more worried about the perception the United States got after that ... inability to either control events or bring about a situation or change a situation that it deemed unacceptable. That's a serious matter.

Q. How do you deal with El Salvador?

A. I think it's very late in Salvador and I hope to God there is something left to save in El Salvador after January of 1981. I'm not going to speculate one way or the other because I don't know. I've been pessimistic and sometimes I've been optimistic that things somehow will be pulled together. But I would not only continue support of the middle sectors in that country, what's left of the middle sectors, but show more support than has been shown. I don't think the kinds of support we've given so far have been adequate.

Q. How about the junta? Is there any alternative to the junta at this point?

A. There are some things I personally disagree with. I'm very leery of the agrarian reform, for example, although among people whose views I respect it's very controversial. I'm also very much afraid of the nature of what the economy is going to be like in the next six months. If it is going in as many pieces as I suspect it is, that's going to make it even harder, much harder, to preserve any kind of support for the junta. I think another thing the junta has got to do is to extend its support or extend its embrace to the private sector or much of the private sector in El Salvador. I think the two fighting each other will end up destroying or helping to destroy the country and paving the way for a far left takeover. It's very late in the game.

Q. How about Guatemala?

A. Guatemala is a little further down the road but Guatemala is going to need some help, again both military and principally economic. But mostly what they need, quite aside from military advisers and military training, is some political support, the sense that they are not alone. I

think it's probably the most important thing the United States can do, to demonstrate that the United States is still in business, that it is still concerned about the region.

Q. There is a terrible human rights problem there as I am sure you know.

A. Yes. I am fully aware of it and I am also arguing that the United States, by staying out of Guatemala, letting it go its own way, is in fact making things worse, not better. That's why I disagree with that policy.

Q. How would you deal with Nicaragua at this point? You were quoted recently as saying you would not have approved that \$75-million loan to Nicaragua.

A. That's right. That is the Republican Party platform. That is not a position I agreed to six months ago. Six months ago or so, whenever I testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I said, albeit with five pages of caveats, that I believed that the aid should be approved for Nicaragua because there seemed to be no other option. It was necessary to preserve what was left of the private sector and if the private sector felt that there was no hope and got out, then we would be confronted very quickly with a totalitarian Cuban-style state. I have subsequently changed my opinion slightly, added more caveats. I don't think it [the \$75-million loan] will do any good now.

Q. You think Nicaragua is lost?

A. I think Nicaragua is lost, for the moment. I don't think the money is in fact going to go to the private sector. I don't think the private sector is going to be supported or would be supported. I don't think the private sector has any real influence in Nicaragua today.

Q. Then how would you deal with Nicaragua?

A. I don't have a plan. I've asked everybody in town who knows and they don't have a plan, either, although most people privately now say that Nicaragua is lost. I can't tell you what we do about Nicaragua. My guess is, and this for Americans is very hard to understand, I think it's a matter of being patient and letting the Nicaraguan people make their own decisions. I think the money [to Nicaragua] only supports the dictatorship in Nicaragua now. There may be, in time, enough ferment within the country to either limit or overthrow the really hard Sandinistas who intend to establish, are in fact establishing, a tight, tough dictatorship. But that is only speculation and that's not much of an option but we don't have much left.

Q. How about Panama? There seems to be a great deal of concern in Panama about a Reagan victory, more so than anywhere else in the hemisphere perhaps, because of the 1976 campaign and the [new Panama Canal] treaties and what not.

A. I think the governor [Reagan] is on record as saying that now that the treaties have been approved by the Senate and ratified that they are a solemn obligation of the United States, which they are, and that the United States will live up to its obligations and that it will assume that the Panamanians will do the same thing.

Q. Are we talking about a strict interpretation of the treaties, the reservations and the amendments? If so, that could be a problem because the Panamanians don't necessarily recognize all the reservations attached by the Senate.

A. I know. And you also know that the governor pointed out on a number of occasions that one of the problems we're going to have with these treaties is that, in fact, we don't have two treaties, we have four treaties. They have their interpretations and we have ours, aside from the reservations. That does raise problems, and they're going to have to be sorted out between the United States and Panama.

Q. But as far as the basic treaties themselves, there is no reversing them?

A. I don't see abrogation or reversing or unilateral action. I don't see any of that and I think the governor has been very clear on that point.

Q. You think that it is possible that we are going to have to sit down and straighten out some points?

A. I think that's inevitable. The problems will grow. I've said, and it's a personal opinion, that these treaties really aren't very workable; that in a couple of years both Panamanians and Americans are going to agree on that point and at some point we're probably going to have to sit down and try to sort this thing out. It would be a hell of a lot easier if we try and do it together, try to be as mutually benefiting to each other as possible rather than be antagonistic. And I would guess a Reagan administration would take it in that spirit.

Q. Moving to the Caribbean, how do you deal with Cuba?

A. Ah, Cuba. Big question. This, by the way, is a difference, a clear difference, between Reagan and a Carter administration. Gov. Reagan has never once thought that the Cubans were anything less than hostile toward the United States and its interests, around the world or in the Caribbean, so I think there is going to be a change in policy. Now, the next question. What are you going to do about it? To paraphrase Fidel when he was asked that question once, I don't want to make that

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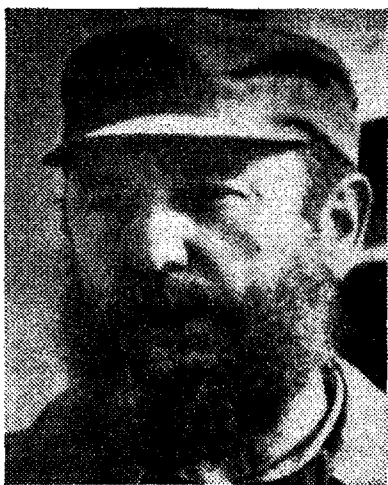
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job any easier for the Cubans. I think it's extraordinarily interesting, I can't recall, before a U.S. election, when Fidel was so strident about one presidential candidate. He's said twice now that he was reminded of Hitler. He's obviously concerned [about a Reagan victory]. He's worried and I think he should be worried.

The other thing, though, is that if you read his [July 26] speech, and Fidel is a very clever fellow, he is trying his best to divide or pare off or shear off the rest of Latin America from the United States; to say Cuba and Latin America have a great deal in common versus a troglodyte Reagan administration, Gunboat Diplomacy and all of that. I don't think it's going to work because we're not going to let it work. We're not going to let his position of influence dictate the kinds of policies we follow in Latin America. I think Castro's intention, besides announcing his preoccupation with a Reagan administration, is to attempt to break off Latin America from the U.S. and I don't think we're going to play into his hands in that regard.

Q. But doesn't Gov. Reagan, by making a comment like he did after the Afghanistan invasion suggesting a naval blockade of Cuba, doesn't that play into Castro's hands?

A. I don't think so. As a matter of fact, and I'm glad you raised the Afghanistan thing, because people usually isolate it



'I think Castro's intention, besides announcing his preoccupation with a Reagan administration, is to attempt to break off Latin America from the U.S. and I don't think we're going to play into his hands in that regard.'

from that, what Reagan was saying was that this was a legitimate response to an event that we couldn't do much about, that is the invasion of Afghanistan, because we

don't have any forces there. But we do have forces in the Caribbean and if the Soviets want to take that sort of action somewhere else which may harm our interests, then they must expect something in return, a counteraction where, in fact, we can back it up. Now, the next question is, is there going to be a naval blockade of Cuba? I don't know because you know it may be just too late. If the Soviets move somewhere else and do something else as they did in the case of Afghanistan, well, I wouldn't rule it out.

In the meantime, however, I think there are a number of things that are going to happen with Cuba vis-a-vis us [a Reagan administration]. One of them, of course, is that there is not going to be any question about continued benefits which the Carter Administration dangled in front of them the first two years.

Q. Continued benefits like what?

A. Well, for example, and again a very personal opinion, I don't think you are going to see an ending of aerial surveillance over Cuba which was done for two years or longer. I, for one, would like to reexamine the fishing agreement. That is not saying it should be abrogated, but I'd like to look at it. I'd also like to review the 1962 understanding between Kennedy and Khrushchev [after the missile crisis]. I'd like to look at that.

Q. Would you review the exchange of interest sections and steps we've taken toward diplomatic relations?

A. Yeah, I would review the interest section question and I would also review tourist dollars going into Cuba.

Q. You are not saying that you would withdraw the interest section? You are saying that you would review it?

A. No. I'd spend a long time, careful time, reviewing the total aspect of U.S.-Cuban relations including all those things.

Q. But you would go no further than has been gone as far as rapprochement?

A. That's right. At the same time, no further steps towards rapprochement. Unless, of course, the Cubans were willing to change their activities and their attitudes.

Q. What does that mean? Angola? the Caribbean? Central America?

A. That's right. When they stop acting as Soviet allies and surrogates, then I think we have a chance to do some serious talking. I've suggested, and it's only a personal suggestion, that the Cubans ought to be given a choice and the choice is, if they want to continue doing what they are doing or even increasing their activities, then they must expect to pay increased costs. The price goes up for their alliance with the Soviet Union. And I think it should be a heavy cost, a heavy price. If, however, they decide that price isn't worth it, and they are willing to change, then I think we should be willing to change and that means the trade embargo, the whole business.

Q. How do you make them pay that price?

A. There are ways of doing it, without getting into specifics. The Cubans know it and we know it.

Q. How about the rest of the Caribbean, Jamaica, the small islands? How do you deal with them?

A. Specifically, in the case of Jamaica, its economy is in ruins, largely self-destroyed by the [Prime Minister Michael] Manley regime. We are talking now, strictly personal opinion, Jamaican elections are to be held in September or October, and I think the U.S. has got to, at least short-term, help rebuild that country. I think it is self-sustaining once it gets over this bad patch, the next year or two. That's assuming there isn't a Manley victory and I'm assuming there isn't a Manley victory because of the polls.

I think if Manley does win or if Manley maintains himself in power through one means or another and continues on his present course, there's not much we can do. I, for one, don't want to continue what I think has been a Carter policy of saying that this [the Manley government's] is good economic policy, this democratic socialism, and it's something that should be welcomed. I think it's been a disaster in Jamaica.

Q. Do you consider the Manley government to be Marxist?

A. I consider the Manley government heading in that direction, yeah. And some of the people around him Marxists, yes.

Q. How do you define a Marxist?

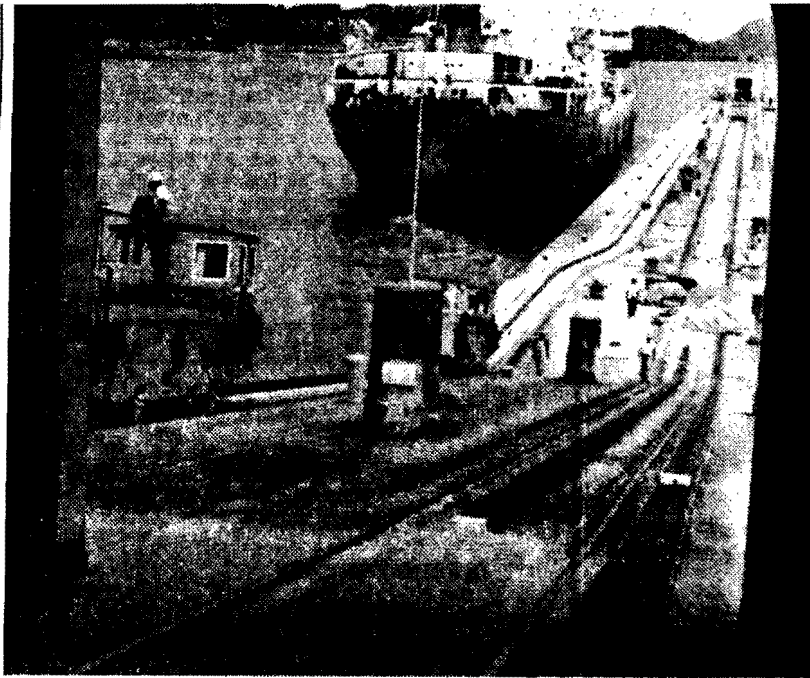
A. With some difficulty. Part of the definition is who their friends are and it's very clear from that element of the PNP [Manley's Peoples National Party] that their friends are not in the United States, not in Western Europe, but in Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Q. Do you include Manley in that element of the PNP?

A. Manley is very hard to pin down. But I think increasingly so the answer is yes. It's been a dynamic. Four years ago I think the answer would have been no. Even two years ago. But I think the direction is obvious and plain.

*Manley 4E
24 Aug 80*

40/5



'I think [Reagan] is on record as saying that, now that the [Panama Canal] treaties have been approved by the Senate and ratified, that they are a solemn obligation of the United States, which they are, and that the United States will live up to its obligations and that it will assume that the Panamanians will do the same thing.'

Nla Nla 24 Aug 80 4E

Q. What about Mexico?

A. Mexico is very clearly going to be a priority for a Reagan administration. If I had to pick a priority, it probably would be Mexico, from what I can tell.

Q. Why?

A. Because it's next door, 65 million people. Concern about Mexican political stability has got to be paramount to the United States. And there are a number of very serious, inter-related problems that both Mexico and the United States face. We have made very little or no progress on them over the last four years or longer and we all know what they are. Trade, immigration and energy and, to a lesser extent, fishing rights and pollution. I think this is going to be pretty much on the top of the calendar.

Q. How would a Reagan administration differ from a Carter administration in dealing with Mexico?

A. Well, first of all, I doubt that relations could get any worse. And this is in part due to personality. Carter simply threw away his chances for serious talk, particularly in February 1979 when he visited Mexico. I think it's a question of priority, meeting your commitments and indicating you are serious about negotiations. I would like to see the next U.S. ambassador to Mexico with a lot of clout and a good personal relationship with Reagan so things can get done and get done a lot faster than they have been. I would like to see negotiations on an inter-related basis because I think you are going to have to en-

gage in a lot of give and take on trade, immigration and energy. And the other thing that's going to add to the impetus is that [Mexican President Jose] Lopez Portillo is now on the downside of his administration. I think we've got about a year in which we can engage in serious talks and make serious progress and then, we hope, they will continue under the next [Mexican] president.

Q. How would you see a Reagan administration dealing with military dictatorships in Latin America?

A. That also raises the question of human rights as well as relating it to political stability and democracy. Let's go to human rights for a moment because that's a cause of endless confusion. I have said, and will say again, that human rights as a concern of American foreign policy did not begin with, nor will it end with, Mr. Carter. I think in terms of what Reagan will do is to continue to espouse his concern for human rights but change the method, tone and tactics, particularly in Latin America where we have been the most heavy-handed.

My guess, in fact my conviction, is that changing the method, the tone, the tactic

will include going private rather than public, being less threatening but being firm and persistent and being patient. You can't do this over a two-year period or a four-year period or even a six-year period. But if it's done with persistence and patience over a period of time, then I think it begins to pay off.

In terms of dictators, I think Reagan has a tendency to deal with the situation as it is, not particularly espousing it or being in favor of it, but knowing that turbulent countries or countries going through a period of turbulence are going to have that sort of thing, at least for a period of time. That's not saying you support it, it's just saying you are accepting it if that's the way it is and hoping, by the way, you don't make things worse.

Q. What about a country like Chile? Some of your comments on Chile have been bit more harsh than those about other countries.

A. I'm worried about Chile. I have also said, in the full context of what was said and not just the part that was quoted, that while I see progress under difficult circumstances in Brazil and Argentina in terms of reforming or reconstructing their political institutions in the right direction, I don't see similar progress in the case of Chile. Chileans don't like me to say that, but that's my personal view and I would hope they would take some steps.

And the other thing I would hope, and expect, too, is that while we want this to happen we are not, as the present administration has done, going to engage in open, high-profile attempts at leverage and pressure. I don't think that's worked at all. It's probably harmed more than it's helped. I would like to see us again, behind the scenes, extend our influence, whatever influence we have, and persistently suggest that maybe they [the Chileans] should be on a similar road as the Brazilians and the Argentines. This is a very delicate question. But the bottom line is that I'm a little worried about the route that Chile is now going.

Q. Do you think the perception of Gov. Reagan by some Latin Americans, who view him almost as they view one of the military dictators, has been erroneous. Their view of how he would deal with Latin America?

A. Yes. One, it isn't surprising because I think there has been, until very recently, a misperception of Reagan in this country. Let's not blame poor, old Latin Americans for not being able to understand Reagan because if they read some of the American press why in the world wouldn't they get an idea like that.

I think his image, as opposed to his reality, has been undergoing some changes in this country over the last six months or so and I think that, in turn, it will follow in the region as well. One of the turning points will be when the governor does make a major speech on the hemisphere, which I think will occur sometime in September. That's going to be a fairly full-blown explanation and exposition of his policies.

SAE

Many more refugees expected

*Mia Her (Neighbor)
24 Aug 80 p. 18*

By KENNETH CAMPBELL
Herald Staff Writer

Caribbean refugee immigration to the United States is not over, no matter how you look at it.

The reason is that the conditions spawning the recent immigration influx are still prevalent, and are likely to remain. And the treatment received by the refugees in the United States has been taken as a welcome by some refugees.

A conference on international migration at Florida International University Thursday night agreed on the refugee situation.

"One thing is apparent, I did not hear anything that surprised me," said Marshall Harris, former president of United Way. "It was both obvious and frightening. We saw from four different points of view. Our nation will be besieged by refugees in the future."

The effect these refugees will have on South Florida was not made clear, although it was clear that some are getting jobs that Americans would be getting.

Four speakers addressed the Caribbean immigration issue.

• Dr. Richard Sinkin of the University of Texas at Austin, noted that "the real force [behind the immigration] is the way the Caribbean has been developing recently."

"The growth between the rich and poor is widening. It has been a policy of growth without development. It is a policy that will create migration. It is essentially an increase in production but without more jobs."

At the same time, he said, the United States has included the Car-

Continued on page 19

Refugees' effect on S. Florida not clear

Mia Her p. 19 24 Aug 80

Continued from page 18

ibbean in its development, such as using Jamaicans to harvest sugar cane crops.

• Dr. Robert Bach of the State University of New York at Binghamton, said the differences between the pre-Mariel Cuban refugees and the Mariel group is not that great.

He said the trend has been for the

new immigrants to become the working class of Cubans who preceded them in America. Bach said the most recent Cubans immigrants are part of a continuing immigration, which is in effect transplanting the pre-Revolutionary Cuban society in South Florida.

But he said, the new refugees are coming in at a bad time and settlement for them may be more difficult.

• Dr. Dawn Marshall of the University of the West Indies in Barbados, said the United States encourages temporary immigration by not enforcing immigration laws. She said that once illegal immigrants are allowed to stay in the country and work, others think they can do it too.

In fact, she said, many do not want to become citizens.

Attack on Sponsors *Mia Her (F) GP 7A* Puts Refugee in Jail *24 Aug 80*

BERKELEY, Calif. — (UPI) — A Cuban refugee has been sentenced to one year in jail for a knife assault on his immigration sponsors.

The Alameda County District Attorney's office said Pedro Tartabul, 27, was celebrating his arrival from Cuba Aug. 7 at the home of the sponsors, Ulises Sanchez and Jose Contreras, when the attack took place.

According to investigators, the hosts had invited a young woman to the dinner and when Tartabul allegedly made improper advances to

her, his sponsors told him to go outside and "cool it."

Tartabul allegedly returned and attacked Sanchez and Contreras, seriously stabbing the latter. He was arrested when police arrived, and pleaded guilty in Municipal Court Friday before he was sentenced.

6-A

... THE MIAMI HERALD Sunday, Aug. 24, 1980

Surprise Search of Cuban Camp Yields 60 Homemade Weapons

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — (UPI) — Authorities conducted an unannounced search Saturday of Camp Area 3 at the Cuban resettlement center, confiscating 60 homemade weapons and detaining four refugees for questioning.

Officials said the four Cubans detained were suspected of involvement in the Aug. 5 disturbances at the center in which about 500 refugees participated and 19 refugees and 56 military personnel were injured.

Camp Area 3 houses about 1,500 adult males. The search was conducted by 150 U.S. marshals, Feder-

In the second unannounced search of the month at the Pennsylvania resettlement center, authorities turned up more weapons and detained four Cubans suspected of involvement in the Aug. 5 disturbances.

al Protective Service personnel and members of the U.S. Border Patrol.

Troopers from the 503rd Military Police Battalion, and paratroopers of the 1st Battalion Airborne, 505th Infantry, and 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, N.C., cordoned off Camp Area 3 during the

8-hour search.

A similar unannounced search was conducted Aug. 10 in Camp Area 5, where families are housed. About the same number of homemade weapons was confiscated in that search and 51 refugees were detained for questioning.

Tense City

Mr. Her (F) col 2 1B 24 Aug 80

Wait Is Endless, Tempers Short

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

An August downpour floods the Army tents where more than 700 Cuban refugees have been living for almost a month. Their few possessions — hand-me-down clothes and cheap shoes — float in the knee-deep water.

It's just another inconvenience in Miami's Tent City, temporary home for refugees who spend their days and nights in Army tents pitched on newly laid asphalt under the I-95 exit at SW Seventh Street.

It is a festering sore that in less than four weeks has become Miami's first Cuban ghetto.

If conditions don't improve, it could spawn Miami's first Cuban riot.

The picture is grim:

A plump, middle-aged woman complains that the canvas flap on the camp's makeshift shower offers no privacy. Men part the flap, leer and shout obscenities.

Cars that would seem at home in a junkyard line the neighboring streets. They belong to the lucky refugees who own their own cars.

Police who speak no Spanish and refugees who understand no English square

Cost Keeps Climbing2B
Boatlift Goes On3B
Slain Refugee Mourned4B

off at the slightest misunderstanding.

Those who have been at the camp for weeks complain that food is scarce, jobs are few and they are too often idle.

Tempers are short. Petty disputes become near-riots.

Even the city administrators who set up the facility admit it is inadequate for the hundreds of penniless, jobless and homeless refugees who live there.

On any given day, four or five refugees may be relocated to another state and 30 or 40 families with young children are placed in cheap hotels throughout the city.

And even as dozens leave, dozens more arrive, some rejected by their sponsors, others rejecting their new homes far from the mecca for Cuban refugees.

THE CAMP is manned by 14 harried city of Miami employees. The federal government only picks up the tab. It will

for Refugees

exist until the federal government finds a more permanent solution.

Life at the ghetto starts at 5:30 or 6 a.m.

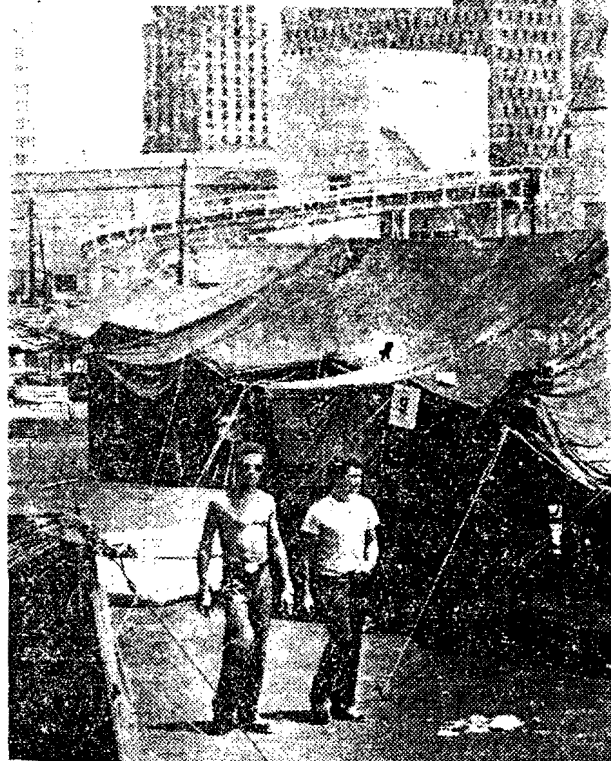
Some want an early start in their search for work. Others set out for their modest part-time jobs.

But most get up just to make sure they can get a cup of American coffee and a few slices of bread before breakfast runs out. The next meal is not served until late afternoon, a cold boxed dinner and a plastic cup of punch.

At midmorning Manuel "Chichi" del Valle, a county employee, walks into the camp accompanied by a midget.

The midget, Armando Cartaya, 26, gained nationwide publicity when the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus hired him at Indiantown Gap to work as a clown.

BUT AFTER a month, the sad-faced Cuban clown found the traveling circus life wearing. He earned \$150 a week, but had no friends because he speaks no Eng-



— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Refugees Stroll Through Tent City
... in shadow of downtown skyline

10/9/80



24 Aug 80 Mia Hu 2B
Felix Cook Waits for Woman Who Offered Free Rooms to Refugees
... but she didn't return Saturday, adding to his frustration

— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

1st Cuban Ghetto *Miami 2B col* Could Produce *24 Aug 80* 1st Cuban Riot

FROM PAGE 1B

lish. Cartaya also missed his parents in Cuba.

Miami, with its hundreds of thousands of Cubans, became an ideal, an obsession. Cartaya pulled a switch — one night he ran away from the circus. Two days later — all of the intervening time spent on a bus — he arrived in Miami.

At Tent City, Cartaya did not even remember his name. In Miami he had gone to a friend's house, and from there to a "night club where naked women were dancing.

"They gave me some pills [Quaaludes], and it went to my head," Cartaya explained later in the day. "Now I don't even have the suitcase where I carry my clown costume."

At a wood table once used for picnics at one of the city's parks, Ali Sanchez, 18, talked of his first professional fight in the United States.

"Saturday I fight at Miami Beach," the muscular black youth told his friends. "In Cuba I was the 130-pound champ of the armed forces."

SANCHEZ did not come on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift. He said he escaped the Cuban boxing squad in Mexico and sought political asylum in the United States.

His tale was interrupted by Olga Gonzalez, who ran out from a green Army tent with a towel wrapped around her waist.

"Ali, Ali, that woman, Teresa, robbed my clothes," yelled Gonzalez as she unwrapped the towel to show she was only wearing her panties.

Sanchez ignored her. He stopped talking at the sight of a white van pulling up at the camp entrance.

Maria Ofelia Parajon, a thin and attractive woman, got out and called for families with children. They would be taken to the Rode-way Inn on the 79th Street Causeway, where they will be housed for \$65 a week.

Tent City, everyone agrees, is no place for children.

Parajon, one of 14 city employees

who care for the more than 700 refugees at Tent City and the more than 150 who live in rented hotel rooms throughout the county, tried to get the refugees to form an orderly line into the van. She failed.

The crowd tried pushing its way into the van.

"THIS TIME I'm not staying behind," screamed Migdalia Quinones, 44, as she yanked her 21-year-old son by the arm. "I have been here since the Orange Bowl and have never even had a week in a room."

But Parajon was looking for women with small children, and Quinones was again left behind.

Sanchez, the boxer, also tried to get in the van. But camp supervisor Pepin Rilo ordered him off.

"He has already been in a hotel room and got thrown out for breaking a door," said Parajon.

In three trips Thursday, 43 people were taken to the North Bay Village hotel. There they will get the same breakfast and dinner that the refugees receive at the camps. More frequent meals would make them ineligible for food stamps.

THE TENT CITY graduates will remain in the motel until the government moves them again or they find jobs and homes on their own.

Chances of either happening soon are slim. City employees charged with helping are already overtaxed. And the federal government provides no funds for training.

Shortly after Parajon left on the van, Ambassador Victor Palmieri, U.S. coordinator for refugees, made a five-minute tour of the tents and talked to one of the refugees.

When a local television reporter asked Palmieri about conditions in the camp, he replied: "I've seen worse."

Two Jackson Memorial Hospital officials disagreed.

"These people are living like animals. This is very depressing. The [federal] government should do something about it," said Cristina de Falla, international affairs director at Jackson.

Margarita Carrera, of the office of patient relations, added:

"They are living in subhuman standards."

A FEW MINUTES after de Falla and Carrera left, a policeman and a refugee scuffled near the camp's northern gate. The policeman spoke no Spanish, the refugee no English.

In the brief fight, the policeman hit Pablo Mendez with his handcuffs, broke his glasses and dragged him 100 feet to his squad car. Seventy or 80 refugees began pushing, shoving and screaming.

"Black Americans burned the area and caused \$200 million in damages," screamed one refugee. "We have more guts than they do and we're going to burn down this place."

In a few minutes two Miami police squad cars rolled into the camp. The refugees again yelled their threats.

"If you want Miami to burn, arrest that man," yelled another.

Police Sgt. J.B. Fernandez asked the crowd to explain what had happened and ordered the officer to leave the area. Mendez was taken to a local hospital.

LATER, Fernandez told his boss what had happened. "I had to get the officer out of the area," he said. "They were going to lynch him."

One of the plainclothes policemen who patrols the area regularly admitted the mood at Tent City is tense. "Anything can spark a riot," he said. "We usually try to keep a low profile, but we have a job to do."

"Look at all this junk," he said, pointing to the old cars parked outside the camp. "Many of them have no licenses. We have found some with stolen license plates."

As calm returned to Tent City, one of the homosexuals who lives there talked of life inside the tent and his hopes of someday going to San Francisco.

"When I arrived at the airport in Miami from Fort Chaffee, nobody was at the airport waiting for me," said Juan Iscca Puente, 27. "I started walking and asking people questions until they took me to the Orange Bowl. From there I came here."

JUAN DIAZ, 54, interrupted. "Homosexuals aren't persecuted here," said Diaz. "Police have treated us very kindly."

"But conditions in the tents are not good," he said, touching the brim of his wrinkled felt cowboy hat. "We did not come to live in these conditions. This reminds us of the Barrio de las Llaguas, one of Cuba's largest ghettos."

Their conversation was interrupted by a steady rain that soon became torrential.

Inside the administration trailer, Rosita Cosio, a psychologist work-

3044

ing for the city, served as an interpreter between trailer-park operator Cliff Russ and the two refugees whom Russ wanted to hire.

COSIO TOLD Reinaldo Portuondo, 21, that Russ is offering a trailer home to live in and a \$50 salary for a 5½-day work week doing lawn and maintenance work. Russ was not offering to buy their food, he said. They would have to buy that themselves.

"I have to take it because I have no other job," said Portuondo.

Cosio walked out of the room and into a small back office and started crying.

"He is offering about \$1 an hour," Cosio said. "What can I tell him?"

Portuondo asked a relative to join him, borrowed \$2.50 "to eat today" and walked out with Russ.

The rain had been falling for about half an hour when a pair of pants clogged the storm sewer. Soon the area was flooded, and refugees poured from the tents to chase their floating possessions.

ONE MAN threw a beer bottle at the administration trailer, and the

most excitable yelled again that they would burn down the camp.

Another Miami employe waded to the drain and pulled out the pants while Caridad Rios, a black Cuban city employe, started calming down the refugees.

She joked with them. She threatened them. She pleaded with them.

"You know, this reminds me of *el solar del Principe* [a tenement] in Havana," she told one refugee. "Either you shut up, or I'm going to beat you up," she joked with another.

The water receded and people gathered their belongings.

NURY TORRALBA, 42, again began selling hot Cuban coffee from a thermos. But he explained that what he really wanted to do was find a job.

Torralba charges 25 cents for each sip-size cup of coffee, but admits that he gets paid for only one out of every three or four cups he sells.

"There are three coffee vendors here," Torralba said. "And there's not enough money among us to make a living.

"But I have to try," said Torralba who sang as he walked between the tents: "Coffeeeee! Recently brewed coffeeeee!"



*Mia Neri
24 Aug 80 2B*



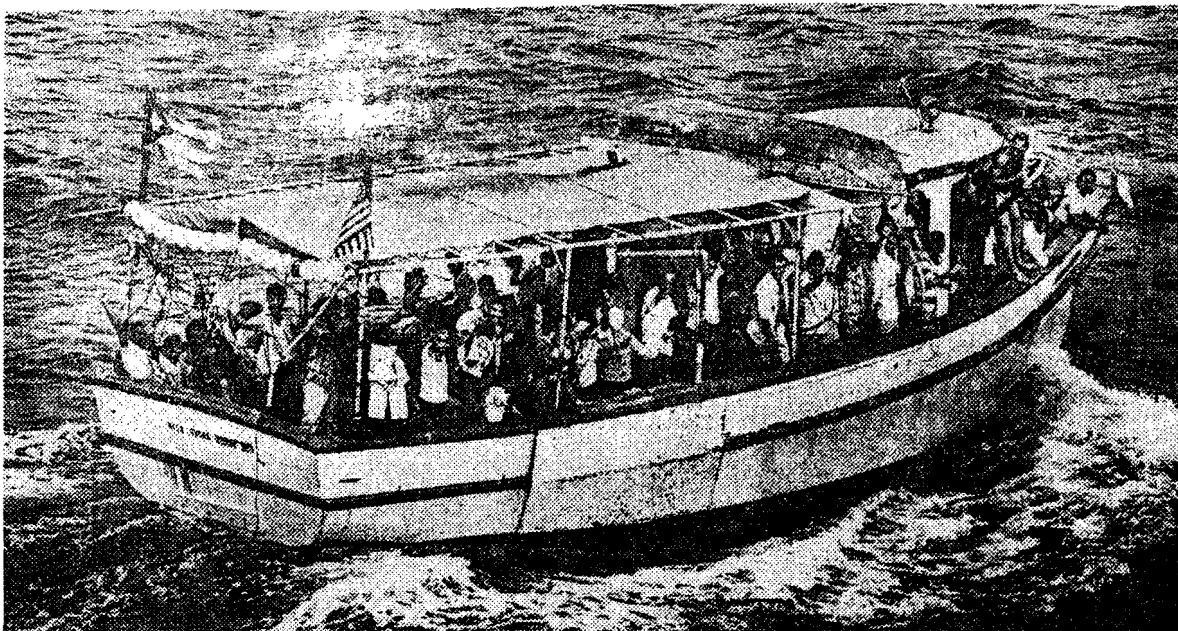
— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

2B call 24 Aug 80 Mia Neri

Juan Bonet Looks Out of Shower Tent (Left), Leaves Toilet (Above)

... facilities are primitive, but refugees have nowhere else to go

24 Aug 80



Boatlift 1980 Isn't Over, *Mia Hu (F) CP1 3B 24 Aug 80.* Resettlement Just Begins

By ZITA AROCHA
 Herald Staff Writer

Since April, 120,000 Cuban refugees have come to the United States, and they continue to arrive at the rate of nearly 100 a day.

For some who have come in the Freedom Flotilla, the journey is over.

Federal authorities say 85 per cent of them have been resettled in cities around the country, more than 56,000 in the Miami area.

But 15,249 live in refugee camps at military bases, awaiting resettlement. Some 711, whose resettlement was unsuccessful, live in government tents under a central Miami expressway.

Homosexual refugees are getting resettlement help from American gay-rights organizations. About 1,600 refugees with Cuban criminal records are being held in prisons.

The government has begun deportation proceedings against 120 of those in jail, but so far has been unable to persuade Cuba to take any back.

Some 160 refugees have asked to return home voluntarily, and a few have hijacked airliners for their return.

The boatlift that brought the refugees to the United States was organized by Cuban exiles and initially tolerated by Washington, but later was declared illegal. The government has issued notices of fines to nearly 2,000 participants in the boatlift, but only two persons have paid so far.

Following, in question-and-answer form, is a summary of the latest facts and figures on Cuban Exodus 1980:

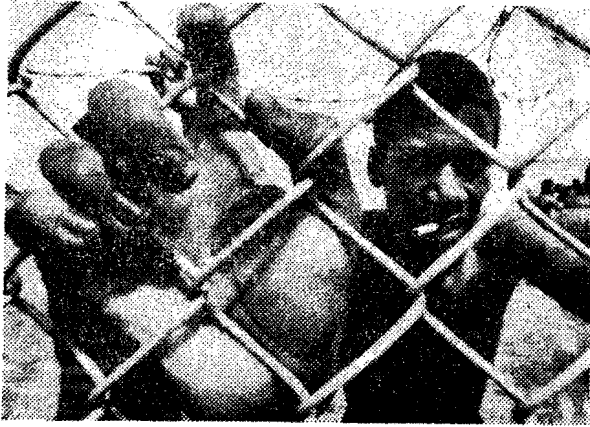
Q. Is the refugee boatlift over?

A. No. Between four and five boats sneak past the U.S. Coast Guard blockade every day and make it to Mariel harbor. "It's not really hard for the boats to slip by," said a Coast Guard spokesman. "It's not like we are blocking a road. We're trying to block a whole sea and many slide by us at night," he said. According to figures released by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), refugees are currently arriving at Key West at an average rate of 95 a day. Since June 19, some 100 boats have brought in around 5,800 refugees. "We've had arrivals every day except during the week of Hurricane Allen and during a couple of weekends," said an INS official.

Q. Why is the June 19 date significant?

A. The federal government has made a distinction between refugees who came to this country before and after June 19, 1980. Cuban and Haitian refugees who arrived between April 20 and June 19 are considered "entrants," and are eligible for such govern-

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ment benefits as Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicare and Medicaid. Refugees who arrived after June 19 are not eligible for these benefits. They will be granted paroles and temporary work permits every 60 days until their petitions for political asylum are heard by INS officials.

Q. Where do the post-June 19 refugees go from Key West?

A. INS sends them to the Krome Avenue holding center where they are processed, given health examinations and then released to relatives. Because some of the refugees do not have relatives or friends in the United States, between 250 and 280 Cuban refugees are being housed at the center temporarily until social service agencies can find sponsors for them.

Q. How many Cuban refugees have arrived on the boatlift?

A. As of last week, the Mariel boatlift has brought some 119,854 refugees to the United States. Of that number, 102,627, or 85 per cent, have been resettled. Approximately 56,234 of the refugees live in Miami.

Q. How many resettled refugees have jobs?

A. No official figures on the number of employed refugees have been calculated, but some economists estimate as many as 80 per cent of them are unemployed.

Q. How many are still in camps waiting to be resettled?

A. Now 15,249 refugees still live in camps. The breakdown is as follows: 516 at the Krome Avenue Center; 857 at Eglin Air Force Base, Pensacola; 5,422 at Fort McCoy, Wis.; 4,217 at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.; and 4,237 at Fort Chaffee, Ark. In addition to that 15,249, 711 homeless refugees are living at the city of Miami's Tent City.

Q. Who remains in the camps?

A. Mainly, hard to place, single males who have no family or friends in this country.

Q. How many unaccompanied minors are there at the camps?

A. About 875 minors, most between 15 and 17, are waiting to be reunited with relatives or sponsors. The federal government had delayed releasing them until the states accepted legal responsibility for them. This past week the U.S. State Department and several states, including Florida, came to an agreement on the minors. The states will take legal responsibility for them and the federal government will pick up the tab.

Q. How many self-professed homosexuals remain at the camps?

A. At one point, about 1,000 self-avowed homosexuals lived in the camps, but that number has been cut in half because many have been sponsored through gay-rights organizations.

Q. How many refugees have been jailed for crimes committed in Cuba or after arriving in the United States?

A. Currently, 1,621 refugee criminals are being held in detention centers. INS is in the process of deporting them and has already officially decided to deport 120 of the criminals. But it will be difficult to convince Cuba to accept them, U.S. State Department officials acknowledged. Five formal or informal requests to take the criminals back have been "rebuffed" by the Cubans. Negotiations continue.

Q. How many refugees who were jailed when they arrived in the United States have been released?

A. Some 113 refugees detained when they arrived here have been sent to Fort McCoy and are awaiting resettlement. Another 102 have been released to relatives or sponsors. The refugees had committed petty crimes in Cuba and are "low risks."

Q. Have any of the boatlift arrivals been classified Cuban agents?

A. "We have identified some and are handling them," said an FBI agent in Miami. "I can't say how many because that would be playing into the Cuban government's hands."

Q. When will all of the refugees be moved to Fort Chaffee?

A. Federal government officials say they are trying to place as many of the refugees as possible with sponsors before they begin moving them to Fort Chaffee. "We would like to begin consolidating in a few weeks and finish by mid-October," said Art Brill, an official with the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington. The federal government officials also said they hope to move all of the refugees out of Fort Chaffee by the end of the year.

Q. How many boat captains have been prosecuted by INS for bringing refugees into the United States illegally?

A. INS is prosecuting 140 cases involving 475 persons who are charged with bringing in illegal aliens or with intent to bring them in. Indictments have been issued in only 35 of the cases, in which there are 210 defendants. The remaining cases have not yet reached the indictment stage. In a small number of cases, between 3 and 4 per cent, charges have been dropped.

Mca Her 24 Aug 88
3B

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Q. What are the penalties for bringing in illegal aliens?

A. Conspiracy with intent to bring in illegal aliens carries a maximum five-year jail term a \$10,000 fine or both. The charge of bringing in illegal aliens carries a maximum penalty of five years and a \$2,000 fine per alien or both.

Q. Which was the first case prosecuted by INS?

A. Charges against 72 persons bringing in 775 Cuban refugees on The Red Diamond were filed June 3.

Q. How many boat captains were fined by INS for bringing in refugees?

A. Some 1,900 boat captains were served with notices of intent to fine when they pulled into Key West. The fine is \$1,000 per refugee. They were given 30 days to file a response to the charge and some 1,100 have responded. In these cases, INS is waiting to receive instructions from the Justice Department on whether to collect the fines or drop the cases. Fines have been levied against 800 boat captains who did not respond. INS has referred 500 of these cases to the U.S. Attorney who will decide whether he will try to collect through civil litigation.

Q. How many boat captains have paid the fines?

A. Only two. One paid \$1,000 and the other \$2,000.

Q. How many boatlift vessels have been seized by the U.S. Customs Service?

A. As of last week, some 1,115 boats had been seized by Customs. Of that number, 240 have been returned to owners through court orders, 50 have been released after the owners posted bonds, 156 are under physical seizure and the rest are under constructive seizure. This means they were moved to another berth, but the owners can't use them until the matter goes to court or the owner posts a bond.

Q. Were the recent skyjackings the work of "home-sick" Cubans or Cuban government agents?

A. Most federal and local officials believe that the skyjackers are Cuban refugees who are frustrated over not finding housing and employment in their adoptive country. The FBI agrees. Bill Hayes, an FBI special agent, said Spanish-speaking witnesses who were on board had this to say about the skyjackers: "They said they were dissatisfied with the progress that was being made to reunite them with their families in Cuba . . . they said they had gone to INS and to the State Department requesting that their families be brought over and they were rebuffed. They said they couldn't speak English, had no jobs and had no one to turn to."

Q. How many refugees have requested to be allowed to return to Cuba?

A. At the camps about 80 refugees have asked to return home. At the city of Miami's Tent City, some 80 refugees signed a petition requesting they be allowed to depart.

Q. What is the United States doing to help the dissatisfied refugees return to their homeland?

A. The United States has been trying to persuade Cuba to take back the criminals and the dissatisfied refugees. The Cubans have said no.

Victim of Refugee Riot is Buried

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Manuel Rodriguez said a final tearful goodbye to his son Saturday, just three months after the two arrived on the Freedom Flotilla hoping to begin a new life in the United States.

In a subdued ceremony in Miami, attended by about 30 relatives, friends and boatlift refugees, 19-year-old Manuel Jr. was buried.

Manuel Jr. died Tuesday at a hos-

pital in Pennsylvania, as a result of head injuries suffered during a disturbance Aug. 5 at the refugee camp in Fort Indiantown Gap.

Minutes before the gray coffin, draped with a Cuban flag, was closed, Rodriguez leaned over and kissed his son.

RODRIGUEZ IS the first person to die in connection with riots that have occurred at the four resettlement camps for Cubans who ar-

rived on the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

"Next week I'm going to the place where my son was killed and I'm going to investigate," said Rodriguez, 45, who was a cook for eight years at El Floridita, a popular Havana restaurant. "The government has to know who killed my son."

According to friends, Manuel Jr. entertained refugees at the camp with his music and singing. Some of

the sessions were taped by camp employees.

But he also had a history of anxiety attacks and was prone to become violent, his father said.

SATURDAY, AFTER the funeral, as Rodriguez sat in his one-room Little Havana apartment, he said that camp and church officials in Pennsylvania had not been straightforward with him about his son.

"I would call the camp just about every day and [officials] would tell me they were about to release my son," said Rodriguez, who explained that the youth had been sponsored by an aunt who lives in Miami.

Rodriguez explained that he did not find out until Aug. 11 — six days after Manuel Jr. was hospitalized — that his son had been injured during the disturbances at the camp. He said he became worried because he had not heard from him, and called camp officials.

"Then they told me he had been hurt after he stole a government jeep, went crazy, and it turned over," Rodriguez said. Later, Rodriguez added, the jeep story was dropped and he was told his son was injured in the disturbance.

Rodriguez arrived at Key West May 17. His son arrived six days later. Rodriguez was sent to Ft. Chaffee, Ark., and later released. He came to Miami and got a job as a waiter.

According to a preliminary FBI investigation of the incident in which Manuel Jr. was injured, the youth was struck in the head by a member of the camp's Cuban security force, which had been organized to help authorities quell disturbances there.

“If I had stayed on as a government agent I might have been able to help my husband, but that time is past.”

Ex-tax spy Elsa Gutierrez

Mia News (FH) col 1 3A *25 Aug 80*

BARBARA MALONE
Miami News Reporter

Elsa Gutierrez, Miami's one-time celebrated spy for the Internal Revenue Service — you may remember her by her code name, “Carmen” — has put her Mata Hari days behind her and gotten married.

Her husband: a convicted marijuana dealer and attempted murderer who is serving eight years in a maximum-security prison in Central Florida.

Gutierrez, 39, took Raunel Ramos, 32, known to law officers as “Loco,” as her husband in the chapel of Dade County Jail on July 3.

Now she's on a crusade to get the man she loves out of prison.

Gutierrez was paid \$200 a week by the Miami office of the IRS in the early 1970s to spy on the sex and drinking activities of prominent Miamians during an investigation known as Operation Leprechaun.

During Operation Leprechaun, Gutierrez spied on more than 30 prominent Miamians, including city officials and federal and state judges, to gather tax information for the IRS. She went public with her undercover activities after she had a falling out with the agency.

Gutierrez' disclosures led to a series of exposes, a U.S. Senate committee investigation, and a federal grand jury probe. As a result of the ensuing mess, IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander curtailed IRS intelligence activities nationwide. The Miami office of the IRS was ultimately cleared of allegations that the agency's spying was politically motivated.

Now Gutierrez — whose full name before her recent marriage was Elsa Lourdes Patricia Arias y Garcia de Castro Gutierrez — is doing battle with the State of Florida on behalf of her new husband.

She has been married five times, to four husbands (she married her first husband twice). Today, she says,



Gutierrez: My husband did not understand

she'd like people to just call her “Elsa Ramos,” after the fourth.

Gutierrez says she met Ramos at a mutual friend's home about a year before the wedding. At the time, Ramos was awaiting trial on a charge of attempted first-degree murder. Gutierrez says she quickly became convinced he was innocent.

Gutierrez says she told Ramos of her spying for the government immediately. “I am a completely honest

crusades to free dooper husband

person and I would not hide such a thing from the man I love," she says.

The fact that she was a former government agent made no difference to Ramos, who has been convicted of drug trafficking as well as attempted murder and was once charged with kidnaping, Gutierrez said.

Last Jan. 17, Dade Circuit Court Judge Frederick Barad sentenced Ramos to eight years in prison, including three years without parole, after he entered a guilty plea to attempted first-degree murder of Eduardo Iglesias on Oct. 14, 1979, and possession of a firearm during the crime. At the time, Iglesias and Ramos were co-defendants on a kidnaping charge.

Iglesias survived a bullet through the neck and mouth during an argument with Ramos and two co-defendants, including Ramos' brother, at a gas station. Ramos' brother, Genovevo, filed an affidavit with the court that Ramos didn't have a gun.

Gutierrez says Ramos was confused when he pleaded guilty to trying to kill Iglesias. "My husband speaks no English and the court proceeding went so quickly that even with a translator he did not understand what was happening," she said.

Ramos had been a co-defendant of Miami cocaine kingpin Mario Escandar and Iglesias and another man in the 1977 kidnaping of Francisco Quintana. Prosecutors charged the quartet held Quintana, a suspected marijuana importer, for \$57,000 ransom.

Escandar entered a guilty plea to the kidnaping and was sentenced to 15 years in prison. But Judge Wilkie

Ferguson reduced Escandar's sentence to 60 days after Metro detectives said he was cooperating in drug investigations.

The kidnaping charges against Ramos and Iglesias were dropped after the victim did not want to testify. The fourth defendant was acquitted.

The FBI is now investigating the relationship between Escandar and the Metro officers who helped arrange his lighter sentence.

Last February, Ramos entered a guilty plea in Jacksonville to conspiracy to deliver more than 100 pounds of marijuana. He was sentenced to five years, to run concurrently with the attempted-murder sentence.

Despite her former work as a government agent, Gutierrez says she is now without money or powerful friends who can help her get her husband out of prison. "I am not in the same league with Mario Escandar, who has friends in high places," she complains.

"If I had stayed on as a government agent I might have been able to help my husband," she adds, "but that time is past."

She lives today in a Coral Gables apartment with her 18-year-old son from her first marriage, Tony Herrera, and her black toy poodle, Dina.

"There is only one thing I live for now," she says: "To see my husband out of jail and start a new life together away from Miami."

Mia News 3A 25 Aug 80

Refugee Report *Mia News (F) 3B col 1* 'Misinterpreted' *25 Aug 80*

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — (UPI) — A report that 80 per cent of the Cuban refugees remaining at Fort McCoy have prison records and that a large number had mental problems has been misinterpreted, a State Department spokesman said Sunday.

David Nichols, information officer at the Cuban resettlement center, referred to a report by National Public Radio on a study conducted by psychiatrist Peter Kramer and researcher Rachel Schwartz for the state Department of Health and Human Services.

"What [the report] fails to mention are the circumstances under which some of them were sent to prison," Nichols said. He said almost all of those imprisoned would not have been imprisoned under laws in the United States.

"Many were arrested for minor crimes, which under our system of justice, would not be subject to prison," he said. He said the crimes were a result of living conditions in Cuba.

For example, he said, one refugee was imprisoned in Cuba for stealing a duck to feed his family.

Nichols said the refugees at Fort McCoy had been carefully screened and the screening turned up 940 cases where serious criminal records were involved. All 940, he said, were sent to federal correctional institutions.

Most of the mental problems that have appeared, he said, were the results of anxiety by Cubans awaiting resettlement and possible "culture shock."

Mia News (F) 5A Col 1 25 Aug 80 Sealift refugee buries his son

One Cuban sealift refugee buried another — his son — here this weekend and vowed to find his son's killer. Manuel Rodriguez Jr., 19, died Tuesday of head injuries suffered during an Aug. 5 disturbance at the Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. refugee camp. He became the first person to die as a result of unrest at the nation's four resettlement sites. "Next week I'm going to the place where my son was killed and I'm going to investigate," said the elder Rodriguez, 45, who arrived at Key West May 17 and is working in Miami as a waiter. The FBI's preliminary investigation indicated Manuel was struck on the head by a member of the camp's Cuban security force, organized to help authorities quiet disturbances there.

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The Miami Herald

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6-A

Monday, August 25, 1980

EDITORIALS

Stop the Criminal Sealift, Deport Felons Who Make It

NO MAJOR tragedy yet has resulted from the wave of attempted and completed hijackings by Cuban refugees. The potential for disaster when desperate men wave gasoline bottles in an airliner became clear this week when 301 persons died in a fire on a Saudi Arabian Airlines jet.

Lesser tragedies unfold every day, however. They are directly attributable to the irresponsibility of Fidel Castro and the Carter Administration regarding the continuing Mariel sealift. It already has brought 120,000 Cubans undocumented into the United States since April.

Teenage boys in refugee camps are raped and terrorized by older homosexuals. One 19-year-old was killed during a camp disturbance. Delinquent Cuban teens are incarcerated in the chronically overcrowded Dade Youth Hall.

Families have been split. More than 700 Cubans languish in a dismal tent city under a Miami expressway. More than 100 other homeless Cubans are housed temporarily in area hotels.

One researcher says that five out of every six of Dade's new Cuban refugees are unemployed, and about 75 per cent of them are living in overcrowded temporary arrangements with friends and relatives. An estimated 40,000 new Cubans in Dade need jobs, and 50,000 lack permanent housing, the survey reported.

Those are tragedies aplenty, with more to come. And still the undocumented Cubans pour into Key West by boat from Mariel at an average rate of 100 per day, 3,000 per month.

It must stop. All of it. If political expediency is the firmest currency in the White House today, then the President and his advisers should recognize that an

ugly, tense tent camp in downtown Miami is sure to cost the Democrats votes in a key state.

If President Carter can't figure that out by himself, his main man in Miami, Mayor Maurice Ferre, ought to tell him so. Gov. Bob Graham sacrificed his opportunity to carry the message to the Democratic National Convention in order to glory in the network-TV spotlight as a nominating speaker. The governor should come to his senses too.

There are several steps the President should take immediately:

- End the sealift. Enforce the law and invoke its penalties, including jail sentences, loss of legal residence and potential citizenship, and impoundment of vessels.

- Deport the proven criminals to Cuba. If Fidel Castro refuses to negotiate an orderly return, the criminals can be sent back through Guantanamo Naval Base, by plane, or by ship under military escort.

- Repatriate those Cuban refugees who want to go home. It is consistent with every American principle to assist individuals who wish to be reunited with their families in their homeland.

- Ask the United Nations and the Organization of American States to join in a demand for Cuba to cooperate with an orderly hemispheric policy on immigration.

No one should be able to flout the laws of the U.S. Government and mock its authority within its own rightful territory — not Fidel Castro and not the Cuban-born American resident who feels like taking a boat to Mariel. If Mr. Carter wants a stage on which to act Presidential before the election, he ought to look first to the Straits of Florida.

Refugees Live *mis Her (F) 10A col 5* Like Nomads

26 Aug 80

By **ROBERT RIVAS**
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — In Miami, they live in tents under an Interstate 95 overpass. In Key West, they live — at least for now — in a stately building that once housed the Cuban consulate.

Homeless Cuban refugees who were "squatting" at the former USO building near Truman Annex were evicted Friday by police. They promptly moved to the San Carlos Institute, technically owned by the Cuban government.

Former Havana taxi/truck driver Raul Campoalegre found the accommodations relatively good. He lives in the dressing room behind San Carlos' stage. His dresser mirror is surrounded by makeup lights while his mattress leans against the wall to make enough room for a "living room" in the daytime.

CAMPOALEGRE, IS bald, 49 and wears wire-rimmed glasses that give him a dignified look. He is one of 32 Cubans who spent last weekend at the San Carlos, the traditional hub of Key West's enduring Cuban culture.

Theirs are stories of frustration and heartbreak. They have not found what they sought. Many, like Campoalegre, wonder if they'll ever see the family they left behind in Cuba. All need homes and jobs.

Clotheslines are strung behind the front doorway to San Carlos, padlocked to keep other Key Westers from seeing past the building's Baroque facade.

But the move also was made without permission. San Carlos Institute President Peter Sanchez was out of town.

SAN CARLOS Institute member Berena Carballo, owner of the Fourth of July Restaurant, has fed and helped refugees since the boatlift started in April.

She fears that when the rest of the San Carlos directors find out about the situation, the refugees will be kicked out. "If I were put out on the street, I do not know what I would do; I couldn't guarantee my acts," she says through interpreter Arturo Espinola. "It is up to us [Cubans] — all of us — to help these people."

As president of the Latin Chamber of Commerce, Espinola has sponsored several refugees, who are settled into jobs and homes in Key West. His phone service recently was cut off because he was late paying a massive long-distance phone bill.

Espinola suggests that the San Carlos directors put the refugees to work cleaning and refurbishing the aging building. Cluttered with junk, its murals and plaster broken and its image tattered, the San Carlos is slated for reconstruction by government grants and public contributions. Besides being a Cuban consulate, it was once a school for Key West's Cuban children and an opera hall whose stage was graced by the great ballerina Pavlova.

Campoalegre arrived May 4 in Key West and spent six weeks at the Eglin Air Force Base refugee camp in the Panhandle. He was released to a family of Miami Cubans who said they would help him find a job and housing.

DURING THREE WEEKS in Miami, Campoalegre found about 90 hours of construction work and four days loading cargo at Miami International Airport. Then a friend from Cuba — a shoemaker who had come to live in Key West — told him his chances of finding regular work would be better "for me here than there was in Miami," said Campoalegre, who left a wife and two children behind in Cuba.

He and the shoemaker took a bus to Key West. He lived at the USO building and worked as a volunteer at the Truman Annex processing center, where he kept anxiously hoping to see his wife and children. He signed up to leave Cuba thinking they would be permitted to come with him; the Cuban government didn't take care to let it happen that way.

On Friday, Campoalegre moved into the San Carlos. He has been to the Florida State Employment Service and obtained an appointment this week to apply for a truck driving job with the Charley Toppino & Sons contracting firm.

Whether he gets work will determine whether he can soon afford a permanent home. Until then, he says any shelter he can find will have to do.

...general election.

Mia Nueva (FH) col 1 5A

26 Aug 80

100 Cubans daily beat blockade

More than three months after President Carter ordered an end to their sealift, nearly 100 Cuban refugees a day slip through an ever-expanding Coast Guard blockade that costs U.S. taxpayers almost \$600,000 a week. Eighteen cutters and several aircraft patrol a 20,000-square-mile area in the Florida Straits from the Dry Tortugas in the west to the Cay Sal Bank and the Bahamas in the east. The original blockade, set up May 15 after Carter ordered an end to ferrying of Cubans from Mariel harbor, covered half that area. "We have two or three vessels getting through every day," Guard spokesman Mike Kelley said. "The ones that are going through are taking a round-about way to Cuba. We've had to expand our areas of surveillance and coverage. Some go through the Cay Sal Bank and then directly into Cuban waters. Then they proceed along the Cuban coast to Mariel, instead of going due south (to Mariel)."

Skyjacking of NY-Miami flight *Mia News (FH) col 2 1A 27 Aug 80* leaves many passengers irate



JACK KNARR
and RICK THAMES
Miami News Reporters

One passenger said hijackers should get the electric chair. Another said carry-on luggage should be searched. A third said carry-on luggage shouldn't be allowed.

Nerves were frayed and patience was in short supply at Miami International Airport today as 228 passengers arrived from Cuba following the seventh hijacking of a U.S. jetliner in the past three weeks.

Once again, Spanish-speaking men — three of them — splashed gasoline around the back of the plane and on a passenger and threatened to ignite it if they weren't flown to Cuba.

No sky marshals were aboard Eastern Flight 401 last night, which finally arrived here at 4:25 a.m. following the unscheduled stopover in Havana.

The wide-bodied L-1011 with a crew of 12 had taken off from New York at 9:17 p.m., bound for Miami. It was passing over the Carolinas at 10:22 p.m. when it was hijacked, said William Nettles Jr. of the FBI.

It was an instant replay of a scene aviation officials had hoped they'd seen for the last time: Three men running down the aisles of a jetliner, screaming, "Cuba! Cuba!" and spilling a liquid they threatened to ignite if the plane was not diverted. Five of the six other skyjackings this month were engineered by Cuban refugees.

Passengers were angry. So were the loved ones who waited for them at the airport here.

"Perhaps we should do away with carry-on luggage," said Norton Cooper of Philadelphia. "Plus,

Associated Press

Miamian Denise Bennett welcomes home her daughter Kathy, 11, a passenger on skyjacked jetliner

Please see **SKYJACKING, 4A**

SKYJACKING, from 1A *Mia News*

27 Aug 80 CRI 4A

the press spreads the techniques of how to hijack a plane, like wildfire. I don't think it's good to publicize these things."

Cooper is worried. He's in the liquor business and has a problem. He'll be traveling Florida by plane. "I have three or four flights to take while I'm here, and I'm concerned they'll be hijacked, too."

"The hijackers," said Martin Rodriguez, 19, of 1845 NW 112th St., "should be penalized very heavily — what's the reason for taking the plane over there if they're being put in prison, as they say. That's kind of stupid."

"If they want to go back — President Carter was nice enough to let them in, he'd be nice enough to let them go back. Who needs this frustration?" Rodriguez was waiting for his mother and brother.

As relatives arriving at the airport got the news of the hijacking, some broke down. Denise Bennett of Kendall Lakes became hysterical. Her husband Marty carried her to a waiting room.

"This country ought to buckle down," said Eddie Laracuente, 33, of 1530 Calais Dr., Miami Beach. "We

need more inspections of the personal luggage," added Pauline Navarro, 67, of 8951 SW 57th Ter. "This is getting to be a joke already."

Miami podiatrist Ed Geller, 29, said: "These (hijackers) probably planned it months ago to embarrass us. Let's see, 120,000 (Cubans) came here and 16 (hijackers) went back. We're still ahead and they're losing."

On board the plane, passengers were in fear. Little Lisa Davis, 7, said later, "I was scared and I was frightened — I was crying."

"We saw one sprinkling things around; he was in a 'boxing' position," said Edith Braun of Brooklyn. "It smelled like gas. They started drinking liquor, and everybody got nervous."

Two bilingual Miami Beach passengers interpreted for the pilot and the hijackers. They were Carmen Soriez, in her 40s, of Morton Towers, and Laracuente's wife, Flora. They went back and forth, keeping the calm.

There were no injuries and the plane landed at Havana's Jose Marti Airport at 12:20 this morning.

At 5 a.m., passenger Danny Lewbel, 17, was the first to walk out a U.S. Customs Service door in Miami. "I'm free," he exclaimed. He was wearing a blue T-

shirt that said "I'm so abused."

Lewbel, a student at Sunset High School, had been kidding about hijacking while he visited in New York the past week. "I wasn't nervous, to tell the truth I knew they weren't going to blow themselves up."

FAA spokesman Jack Barker said the beefed-up security measures here after the latest rash of skyjackings were supposed to have been put into effect at New York's Kennedy Airport, where the latest hijackers boarded.

The new security measures include the use of a "behavioral profile" that is supposed to aid airport personnel in spotting would-be hijackers. The profile has been credited with the arrests in Florida of six persons charged with attempted hijacking this month.

The FAA also began putting armed sky marshals aboard some flights to and from Florida. Barker said there was no sky marshal aboard last night's hijacked craft.

"The profile has worked very well," Barker said. "Why it didn't work this time, we're going to try to find out."

Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock said an investigation of security at its gates in the New York airport

was begun almost immediately after officials learned of last night's hijacking.

"We earlier tightened our security throughout our system where we think there is potential (for a hijacking), and New York obviously is one of those areas," Ashlock said.

"We're going into detail to find out just what got past us up there."

Flight 401 is the second Eastern jet hijacked in less than two weeks. An Eastern 727 on a flight from Miami to Orlando Aug. 18 was diverted to Havana by six Cuban refugees threatening to ignite a supposedly flammable fluid.

That hijacking was one of three in one day — a U.S. record, as were the six that week.

Until the crew and passengers are interviewed, Ashlock said, it won't be known if Eastern security will be changed because of last night's hijacking.

"Yes, it's disquieting (to Eastern) to the point where we want to know if we are lax somewhere in our security," Ashlock said.

"But you learn from your experience. You seal up another hole in the security net."

The two heroines aboard

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FA) col 2
1A 27 Aug 80*

Carmen Soriez was one tired woman as her taxi pulled up to Morton Towers where she lives on Bay Road, Miami Beach, during the breaking dawn early this morning.

Nobody inside knew yet that she was also a genuine heroine — that she and another Miami Beach woman named Flora Laracuente of 1530 Calais Dr. had, as interpreters, literally guided the destiny of Eastern Flight 401 last night in another ugly hijacking, this one from New York to Havana and back to Miami International.

They were the only two bilingual people among 228 passengers who stepped forward to help communi-

cate with three Spanish-speaking men who at about 10:20 p.m. somewhere over the Carolinas took control of the 9:17 p.m. flight out of New York.

"Thank you so much for what you did," Stewardess B.J. Howard told Flora Laracuente in the U.S. Customs waiting room after the fearful flight was over.

"The crew wanted us to stay away," said the Miami stewardess. "And the two women did the translating, walking back and forth between the cockpit and the back of the plane, where the hijackers were located. They kept assuring the hijackers, 'Everything's going to be all right.' Because the Cubans were very excitable, very upset."

Flora and her two kids, pretty little 3-year-old Nicole and Eddie Jr., 15, had been on a vacation trip to New York — it was the first time she'd been separated

Flight 401

from her husband, Eddie, 33, in 15 years.

"At first I was frightened," she said. "One of the hijackers was a young boy of 16 or 17. He said, 'I don't care if I live or I die. I haven't seen my mother in two years.'"

"And there were two others — one was an older man who said he hadn't seen his three children in three years. He said he didn't care whether he died, either — they wanted to go back to Cuba, and they were flicking gasoline around and there was nothing anybody could do."

A North Bay Village carpet salesman named Jerry Steindam, 35, described the terror: "They shouted, 'Sit down! Sit 'em down! Get seated! We're going to blow

Please see PASSENGERS, 4A

PASSENGERS,

from 1A

Mia News

27 Aug 80 col 4A

it!" Passengers would stand to see what was going on in the back, and the hijackers would hold matches to the vials of gasoline.

"After the Cuban policemen took them off, I went back to where they were and looked around, and found the two bottles of gasoline. One was Grecian Formula, the other Listerine. I gave them to the stewardess and just said, 'Get them outta here!'"

"At one point," Flora said, "Two black men said, 'Let's jump 'em!' But the engineer said, 'No, let the two women talk to them.'"

So Flora and Carmen did talk, counselling calmly, instinctively. Carmen was in fear, "but I tried to explain to them what the captain told me, to just tell them to be sure that they were following their orders to fly to Jose Marti Airport."

"They were a little bit excited, trying to negotiate with me. They told me they would blow the plane."

And without any stewardesses working now and with no one allowed to go to the toilets, Carmen said, "I tried to do my best to make everyone comfortable."

Flora fought the fear — "When you are flying, there is a feeling that when anything happens, it is so final, that if there is some problem, you don't have a chance."

They worried about a fire starting and what would happen there high in the air over nowhere if the thing raged and smoked — and killed them. They thought of the thick oxygen in the cabin. They worried as the hijackers made jerky movements, as the hijackers began drinking.

But Flora spent a lot of the time in the cockpit — the crew wanted an interpreter nearby and asked her to stay — and she was amazed by their confidence, their expertise.

And they strapped her in up front when they flew down out of the sky in to Havana, and she was thrilled — for perhaps the only time in her life she landed up front, hearing the radio transmissions and watching all of what went on. "It was wonderful," she said.

It was a fine and fitting end for two good people who helped when they were needed.

Bilingual foes upset Latins

Ma News (FA) col 2 5A
IVAN A. CASTRO
 Miami News Reporter

27 Aug 80

Dade County, already troubled by cultural polarization, will suffer further from the present anti-bilingualism campaign — whether or not the issue makes it onto the November ballot, Hispanic leaders say.

"This is one of the more divisive things ever done in this county in the last 20 years," said Leslie Pantin, chairman of the state Commission on Hispanic Affairs.

Latin leaders were reacting to the fact that the anti-bilingual forces appear to have gathered enough petition signatures to have their proposed referendum on eliminating Spanish as the county's second official language put on the general election ballot.

Emmy Shafer, one of the leaders of the anti-bilingual campaign, walked into the downtown courthouse yesterday with what officials said were 44,166 signatures endorsing a referendum. She needed 26,113. She says she has 90,000.

"The result of this referendum, whether it comes to pass or not, will demonstrate to the Hispanic (community) where we really stand," said Eduardo Padrón, president of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination. "It will tell us whether we have friends or not and whether we are welcome here or not. This will polarize this community even more by making Cubans more militant."

Hialeah Councilman Raúl Martínez was wondering who would back the Hispanics.

"I would like to know how blacks and the liberal groups like the Jews are going to vote on this," Martínez said.

Alicia Baró, president of the local chapter of the National Association of Puerto Rican Women, said the



Padron

⚡ The result of this referendum . . . will demonstrate to the Hispanic (community) where we really stand. It will tell us whether we have friends or not and whether we are welcome here or not ⚡

impact of the anti-bilingualism proposal is going to be ugly.

"It does not matter that we work hard or how well we do — we are still not accepted by the power structure that is Anglo," she said.

But Shafer vehemently denied that the referendum she supports is anti-Hispanic. "This has nothing to do with hate or resentment," she said.

The Hispanic leaders said they feel that the proposal opposes all minorities, not just Hispanics.

Because the proposal specifies that "expenditure of county funds for the purpose of . . . promoting any culture other than that of the United States is prohibited," the Hispanic leaders said that black activities paid for by the county also will suffer.

"Blacks are going to suffer, too, because black cul-

ture is not American culture," Padrón said. "The Kwanza festival, which is an African celebration, and the Goombay Festival, which is Bahamian, won't get funds from the county either."

The election might never take place, however. Jody Gluck, assistant supervisor of elections, said that after there's a random sampling to verify the signatures in the petition, there may be other obstacles to the petition.

"State law provides that any person might challenge the finding of the random sample and then we will have to go signature by signature and there is a very small time frame to do it," Gluck said.

As of now, Gluck continued, the anti-bilingual group has not submitted enough signatures to force a special election. They need 52,426, she said.

Shafer said she wasn't interested in a special election.

"I don't want to go into a special election because I don't expect taxpayers' money to be used for this," she said.

Hispanic leaders said Spanish will be spoken in Dade and there's nothing anybody can do to stop it — referendum or no referendum.

"It has nothing to do with culture, but with dollars and cents," Pantin said. "It is also a matter of geography. Latins will come to Miami to do business with those who speak Spanish. The tourist, the businessman, the investor from Latin America wants to do business in his own language, and anybody who doesn't want to see it that way, well . . ."

Shafer said that the proposed ordinance has nothing to do with economics and that Dade's economic well-being has nothing to do with bilingualism.

"Spanish-speaking people are going to come here anyway," Shafer said. "They speak English."

Tent City Refugees *Miami (F) 6/2 IC* Might Be Shifted

To Another Camp

27 Aug 80
By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials may close Tent City and the Krome Avenue holding center and move homeless Cuban and Haitian refugees to another temporary camp, a State Department official said Tuesday.

Four sites in Dade and Monroe counties are under consideration for the new camp: an abandoned submarine base in Key West; a deserted missile site on Key Largo; Richmond Air Station in South Dade; and Ada Merritt Junior High School in Little Havana, said Jim Thompson of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"Living conditions at Tent City are not satisfactory. Krome South is overcrowded and environmentally unsound," Thompson said.

Some 1,200 Haitian refugees are living in tents at the Krome Avenue holding center, a former missile base, where sewer facilities have been inadequate and mosquitos plentiful.



LACASA

MEANWHILE Miami Commissioner Armando Lacasa said he will ask the City Commission next week to close Tent City, located beneath Interstate 95 near SW Fourth Street. About 700 Cuban refugees are living there.

"Tent City is the federal government's responsibility," said Lacasa. "There's no reason why the city should keep paying for it."

An option to opening a new camp would be to make repairs to the tents at Tent City and to the Krome Avenue holding center and keep the refugees there, Thompson said.

Victor Palmieri, the federal coordinator for refugee affairs, and Chris Holmes, the Washington-based director of the refugee task force, toured the proposed refugee sites, with local task force officials Friday.

Thompson said he didn't know when a decision will be made on moving the refugees.

No tent city closing yet

Even though the federal government is looking for alternate facilities to house Cuban and Haitian refugees, there are no immediate plans to close Miami's tent city, James Thompson, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, said yesterday. He said the five sites under consideration are the Truman Annex in Key West, the Key Largo Nike site, the Richmond Naval Air Base in South Dade, the Krome Avenue north and south camps and Ada Merritt Junior High School. Thompson said other sites also are under consideration. Sergio Pereira, assistant to the Dade County manager and special consultant to the White House for refugee resettlement, said he would press for a decision during a meeting Friday in Washington.

Miami Herald SA 6/2 27 Aug 80 Guard stops two Cuba-bound boats

U.S. Coast Guardsmen boarded two Cuba-bound boats, one just shy of Cuban waters, and steered them back to Key West yesterday. The crew of the cutter Courageous stopped the 40-foot cabin cruiser Alo Pi with two men aboard about 30 miles north of the Cuban coast, spokesman Mike Ayres said. The 45-foot pleasure craft Mila Rae, carrying four people, was boarded by officers from the cutter Alert. The Mila Rae was 15 miles north of Cuba when halted. The crews will be turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs officers. The Coast Guard's 18-cutter Florida Straits patrol, aimed at stopping the sealfit that has carried nearly 121,000 Cubans here this year, has been intercepting two to three Cuba-bound boats a day, the Guard said.

3 Hijack

Miami (F) Col 51A

EAL Jet

27 Aug 80

To Cuba

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

Three Spanish-speaking men using "bottles of fluid" as weapons hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 401 late Tuesday night, diverting the New York-to-Miami flight to Havana.

The plane was reported on the ground at Jose Marti Airport at 12:15 a.m. today.

It was the seventh hijacking of an American aircraft to Cuba since Aug. 10. It was the first since the federal government issued a public warning last week that federal sky marshals would be riding on selected flights in the wake of the rash of air piracy attempts by recently arrived Cuban refugees.

Flight 401 carried no sky marshals.

There were few details of the circumstances of the skyjacking, which occurred 35,000 feet over Cape Charles, Va., at 10:20 p.m., one hour and two minutes after the widebodied L1011 jetliner left New York's Kennedy Airport.

The pilot of the plane reported that the three men were in the rear of the plane crying "Cuba! Cuba!" an FAA spokesman said.

ACCORDING TO another report, the hijackers poured the contents of their bottles across the floor of the plane, a tactic used at least once before in the current air piracy wave.

Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Jack Barker said there were 228 passengers and 14 crew members aboard the ship. Eastern spokesman James Ashlock said two of those 14 crew members were "jumpseat" pass riders not actively assigned to the flight.

The skyjackers were carrying "bottles of fluid," Barker said. It was not immediately known whether the bottles contained gasoline, as has been carried by several skyjackers in recent incidents.

Ashlock said there had been little contact with the jet's captain, still unidentified early today. "He's just going about his business," Ashlock said. "He reported that they were en route to Havana. We don't know what's going on up there."

Since June 1979, 12 American planes have been diverted to Cuba.

Anti-Bilingual Drive

Mia Hu (F) Col 1 27 Aug 80 1A

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

Leaders of a drive to eliminate Spanish as Dade County's alternate official language delivered 44,166 signatures Tuesday to Metro officials, nearly twice as many as needed for a November ballot measure.

The action set the stage for an election pitting Dade's Latin community, with 17 per cent of the registered voters, against a sizable backlash among non-Latins.

But obstacles — including an expected demand for a signature-by-signature verification of the petition — still could prevent the ordinance from appearing on the Nov. 4 ballot.

If the signatures are verified in time, the

anti-bilingualism measure will join a proposed ordinance to restrict smoking on the ballot. A third November ballot possibility involves a gay rights measure that is now the focus of another petition-gathering effort.

Emma Shafer, president of the five-week-old organization — Citizens of Dade United — that has led the anti-bilingual petition drive, was exhausted Tuesday as the group submitted results of its work.

"I have had no sleep. This has been my main concern for four weeks. The first thing I will do is collapse and sleep for 24 hours," she said.

She watched as six employees of the commission clerk's office divided a three-foot-high stack of petition sheets and began

Lists 44,166

counting signatures — the first step in the verification process.

Although state law permits a speedy check by random sample, a signature-by-signature count may be demanded by anyone prepared to pay 10 cents a signature.

And John Diaz, president of United Cuban-Americans of Dade, said his organization will demand such a complete count when the Metro Commission meets Sept. 2.

Elections officials are not certain they will be able to complete a lengthy signature-by-signature count in time to get the anti-bilingual measure on the ballot in November.

"We're two weeks away from the September election," Deputy Elections Supervisor David Leahy said. "We're working on absen-

tee ballots. Registration is heavy. It's difficult to pull people off.

"There's no guarantee we can get it done by November. We, of course, will do our best," he said.

It took elections officials an estimated 1,100 hours of overtime, costing about \$7,500, to count signatures on a proposed ordinance to restrict smoking.

The signatures of 26,213 registered voters, 4 per cent of Metro voters, are needed to put the proposed ordinance on the ballot.

Failure to get the measure on the November ballot could mean a wait until the next regularly scheduled countywide election, in



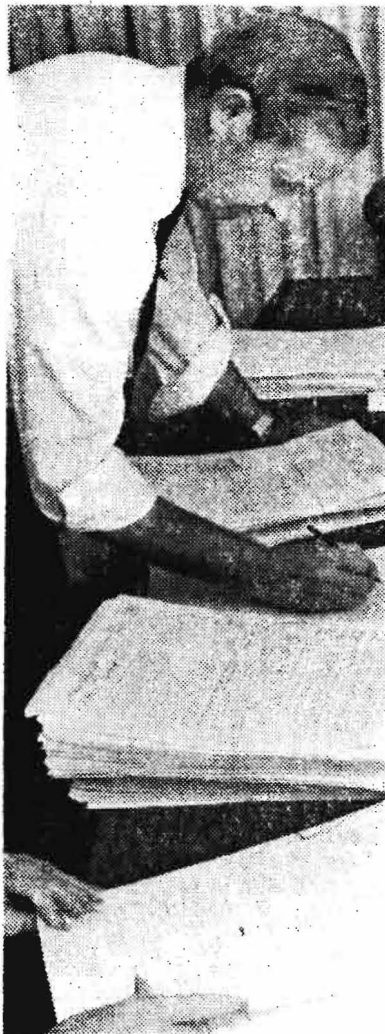
Emma Shafer
... 'my main concern'

Turn to Page 11A Col. 1

Anti-Bilingual Leaders Hand Metro

Mia New (F) copy 11A 27 Aug 80

44,166 Signatures for Ballot Measure



Counting Signatures
... Ray Reed assists

FROM PAGE 1A

September 1982.

To call a special election, costing from \$300,000 to \$350,000, Citizens of Dade United would have to turn in 52,426 valid signatures, 8 per cent.

"We don't want to go to a special election. That's very costly," said Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for Citizens of Dade United.

But Shafer said the group could produce enough signatures for a special election, if needed. She said she has another 45,000 signatures in addition to the 44,166 turned in Tuesday.

Leahy said he hopes to be able to present the results of the random sample to Metro Commission Sept. 2.

Commissioners will have a chance to avoid an election on the proposed ordinance by adopting it then themselves.

The ordinance would read: "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 METRO Commission officially made Dade County bilingual in an April 1973 resolution.

The wording of the proposed ordinance to reverse that action has left county officials puzzled over what its impact would be.

At a minimum, it would mean the end of the Division of Latin Affairs, a 10-member group that translates



Jeff Rosenthal

... special vote costly

county documents into Spanish. It also would end the county's foreign tourism advertising and cut off county support for festivals celebrating foreign culture.

It would not eliminate bilingual education in the schools or bar private employers from requiring bilingualism among their employees. It also could not force Spanish-speaking county employees to speak English on the job.

LEADERS OF Citizens of Dade United say the ordinance would help unify Dade County's ethnic divisions.

Cuban opponents say the opposite would occur.

Each side promises a vigorous campaign.

The Citizens of Dade United is a

group of political novices that has been operating out of office space donated by North Miami accountant Marion Plunske, 13493 NW Eighth Ave.

The group's president, Shafer, a Coral Gables resident who speaks Polish, Russian, German, Czechoslovakian, English and Yiddish, has never before been politically active. She and other leaders of the group have avoided reporters and public appearances during the past five weeks.

Campaign finance reports show the group has collected \$5,097, mainly in \$5 and \$10 contributions.



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

College graduate Jorge Peraza marks prices

Refugees find jobs scarce; lucky ones keep looking up

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

One is a construction worker. Another is employed as a secretary. A third works at a warehouse.

However modest their jobs may sound on the surface, they represent bona fide success stories.

The workers are Cuban refugees who arrived earlier this year on the freedom flotilla. These are the Cubans who have bucked the odds. They are among what is believed to be a small fraction of the 120,000 refugees in the sealift who have found jobs in South Florida.

Like their counterparts who arrived here in the 1960s and 1970s, the sealift refugees who now are employed in modest jobs have aspirations well beyond their present positions.

Jorge Peraza is a 31-year-old graduate of the University of Havana with a degree in economics and computer systems analysis. He has been separating and pricing merchandise at Jordan Marsh's distribution center for four weeks.

These days he drives to work in a 1969 Buick Electra — the first possession he has bought with his earnings since he arrived in the United States on May 13. When Peraza speaks of his job, of his new car, of his plans to get back into the computer field, he speaks with confidence.

"In two years I see myself established, living on my own," Peraza said. "I do not think I will, I know I will

I know I will have to work hard and study hard to be able to get back into my field. Others have done it. Why shouldn't I?

... I know I will have to work hard and study hard to be able to get back into my field. Others have done it. Why shouldn't I?"

Peraza had been looking for a job since he was released to his relatives in Miami. He thought he was qualified for many job openings, he said, but "not being able to speak the language hurt me." When a friend told him there was an opening at the distribution center, he applied immediately and was hired.

Peraza, who earns just above the minimum wage, now is sweating out an on-the-job trial period and he's not yet guaranteed a 40-hour week. After 90 days, however, he will be.

He is taking English classes at the distribution center twice a week. Once he masters the language, he hopes to move up in the company.

"My family didn't want me to work when I got here," he said. "They told me to go back to school, to

Please see REFUGEES, 4A

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REFUGEES, *Mia News (FA) col 1* from 1A *4A 27 Aug 80.*

study. But I'm used to supporting myself, and I felt I needed to work while going to school."

Statistics say that Peraza is not typical of sealift refugees. Clinical psychologist Jose Ignacio Lasago studied 400 sealift refugees from July 11 to Aug. 1 and found that 73 per cent were without permanent jobs.

Another study, conducted by Dr. Robert Bach of the Brookings Institution in Washington, found that the refugees are "solidly working class."

In Bach's survey of 1,937 Cubans arriving before April 29, and 633 more refugees arriving between May 9 and 13, the four largest occupational categories were laborer, craftsman, machine operator and transport operator.

Peraza exemplifies the working refugees, many of whom have taken jobs well below their level of training in order to work up to their former status.

Bach said this transitional period is typical of all immigrants.

"Taking the liberty of projecting this future on the majority of the 'flotilla' emigrants, it is likely that they will find self-sustaining employment within a relatively short period as part of the Cuban-American working class," Bach said in his report.

★ ★ ★

Nicolas Gonzalez walked the streets of Miami every day looking for a job after he arrived here May 1. He had little luck. People who had offered work to his relatives told him they no longer needed an employee. The main reasons cited were the economy and their own relatives arriving during the sealift.

Finally, after 80 days of job-hunting, Gonzalez was hired as a construction worker. For a 60-year-old man, it was not the ideal job. He knew he had to depend on buses and rides from fellow workers. But Gonzalez did not think twice about the offer.

"I am still strong, but sometimes I can feel the years," he said. "This type of work is debilitating, but I am prepared to do anything."

In Cuba, Gonzalez often worked in the tobacco fields. More recently, he worked in the tobacco plants helping to cure leaves. He said that construction work is not that much harder and the pay, \$4 an hour, is good.

Next month will be the first time he'll be able to pay the \$230-a-month rent on his Little Havana apartment without his brother's help. He says this in a voice tinged with emotion and pride.

Gonzalez's wife, Caridad, found a job at a garment factory. She is paid by the piece. She takes home about \$40 a week.

"She is only a beginner," Gonzalez said of his 48-



New refugees Caridad and Nicholas Gonzalez

year-old wife. "She will bring in more money soon."

Without the help of his relatives and friends, he said, they would have never made it.

Many refugees like the Gonzalezes are getting help from relatives. Bach points out that the new refugees look to the established Cuban-American community for support — and that is where they are most likely to find it.

Problems remain, however. The Gonzalezes live with her sister, her sister's husband and their two nephews in a one-bedroom apartment. The Gonzalezes are the only ones with jobs and Gonzalez says it's often hard to make ends meet. In addition, the Gonzalezes left their daughter in Cuba and they want to bring her here.

But they have not given up hope.

"Sometimes I had my doubts when I didn't have a job, but I never lost hope," Gonzalez said. "I want to tell that to the other Cubans who want to go back and think of hijacking planes. When one is patient, the reward comes."

★ ★ ★

Alicia Valhuerdi, now employed as a secretary for Parker's Home Discount Center and Hardware in South Dade, has already finished a beginner's English class at Sunset High School. In September, she will begin a class in intermediate English and then a course in shorthand.

"You must work hard and study hard to get ahead in this country," said Valhuerdi, 37.

She arrived April 25. A secretary in Havana, she quickly found a job at Parker's through a friend. Although her salary of \$120 a week is modest by U.S. standards, Valhuerdi is amazed by the amount she's earning.

"You make much more here," she said. "But, of course, there are also more things to buy at the stores."

Tent City Must Be Closed

Mia Her 28 Aug 80 6A col 1

Every Miamian and every American would be ashamed of the continuing presence of the tent city that squats in shadow of the stately old Dade County house downtown. Federal funds and city employees are maintaining an unattended and utterly unacceptable urban blight in the heart of the city. It must go, and

because tent city is best understood by its name, this page today departs from its normal format. The pictures framing this editorial show — better than words could tell — what ugliness is hiding under the downtown expressway, jammed against the collar neighborhood.

More than 700 Cuban refugees are crammed into those tattered tents. Their only possession is a collection of cots. Odd mattresses and other scavenged or donated items add to the disarray. Any tent resident who is resourceful or lucky enough to acquire clothes and other personal possessions have them exposed to wind, rain, and sun. The mood of the camp is tense, and the situation is worse. No wonder.

Federal officials can be proud of their role as landlord to this slum. No Miamian can pride in being its neighbor. Yet Federal officials from the President down are

dragging their feet, hiding from the misery and danger that their irresponsibility has fostered in this city.

The fall season is coming. State health inspectors are hurrying to certify the West Dade farm-labor camps before the migrant workers arrive. Meanwhile, just a few miles east, in the heart of the city, the United States of America itself maintains a housing project so disgraceful that it would get a private landlord arrested. Housing codes and health standards are ignored.

At the migrant camps, for example, hot-and-cold running water must be provided. At the tent city there's no hot water at all. The cold water runs freely, however — right under the sleeping refugees, anytime it rains. Little wonder that there's talk of a riot atmosphere at the camp. People cannot live for long like animals without losing some of their humanity.

Tent city was thrown together last month in order to get the refugees out of the Orange Bowl in time for football season. It should be phased out immediately.

Nearby Ada Merritt Junior High School, however, is no solution. Tentative plans to renovate the old school for housing were hasty and unrealistic. The real costs of renovation would be enormous, and once

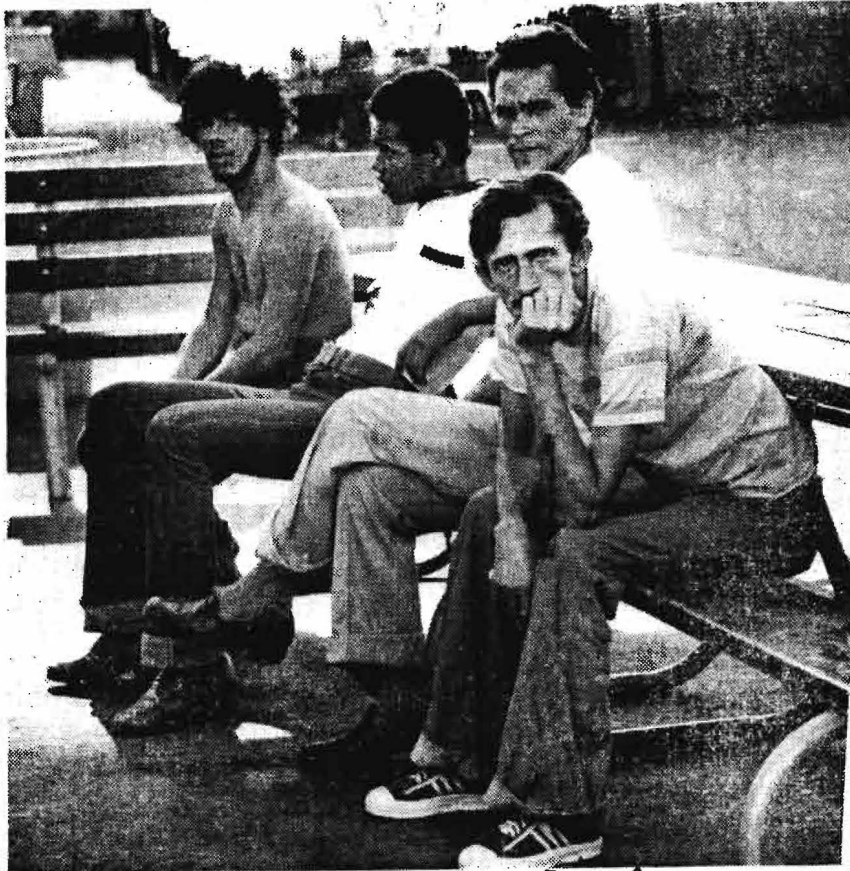
reopened, the building would be very difficult to police. Worst of all, use of the school would institutionalize a local stop-gap measure that properly belongs in Federal hands.

City, county, and state officials, along with private citizens, have every right to demand Federal action. If the Government doesn't have a facility handy that can accommodate all 700 tent residents, then it will have to make do. Rooms and houses can be rented. Those refugees who are working can pay rent on a sliding scale until they are independent.

Federal officials might plead that they don't want to get into the rental-housing business. That's too bad. They already are in the slumlord business, and that's not a proper role for them, either.

There should be a permanent Federal program to relocate Caribbean entrants to parts of the country where housing and jobs are available. And long range, the Government will have to develop a coherent and enforceable immigration policy.

But the critical priority for Miami today is to eliminate the Federally funded tents. They are an affront to the conscience of the community and an indictment of the nation's sense of humanity.



Mia Her (F) col 1 28 Aug 80 6A
Above: Without jobs or sponsors, refugees

sit idle day after day.

A City's Shame, A Nation's Disgrace



Maxwell (F) Cpl 28 Aug 80 6A
Inside their canvas ghetto, refugees live in crowded alienation amid primitive conditions that no government should tolerate, much less perpetuate.



Above: Beyond Tent City, I-95 and the courthouse.

Right: Is a tent a proper home for children?

Mia Neri 6A 28 Aug 80
 Miami Herald Staff Photos by Bruce Gilbert



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Unexpected handicap for

BARBARA KATZ
Miami News Reporter

Alberto Rodriguez Cruz went to the U.S. Special Interests Section in Havana May 2 hoping to get visas to the United States for himself and his family.

His timing was horrible. While Rodriguez was in the office, 1,500 Cubans stormed the place seeking political asylum. It was a follow-up to the takeover of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by thousands of other Cubans.

While Rodriguez was standing there, he says, plainclothes agents were bused in and began attacking people with chains, tire irons and nail-studded boards — one of which cost Rodriguez his left eye.

"I tried to get away," recalls the chunky, curly-haired Rodriguez. "My back was turned. (Government agents) came from behind and hit me on the side. I brought my hand to my eye. I tried to see and saw that there was no life in the eye. 'I lost my eye,' I thought."

Rodriguez passed out and awoke sometime

My doctors told me to wait a year (after the operation) before working, but I have to go beyond medical advice because my family needs the money

later in a Cuban hospital. The doctors wanted to remove the eye, but Rodriguez refused, hoping that American doctors eventually would be able to save it.

A few days later, Rodriguez, his wife, and two teenage daughters left Cuba on the sealift from Mariel. Authorities in Key West sent him quickly on to Miami International Hospital. Doctors there first tried to save the eye, but soon concluded they could not, and removed it.

this refugee

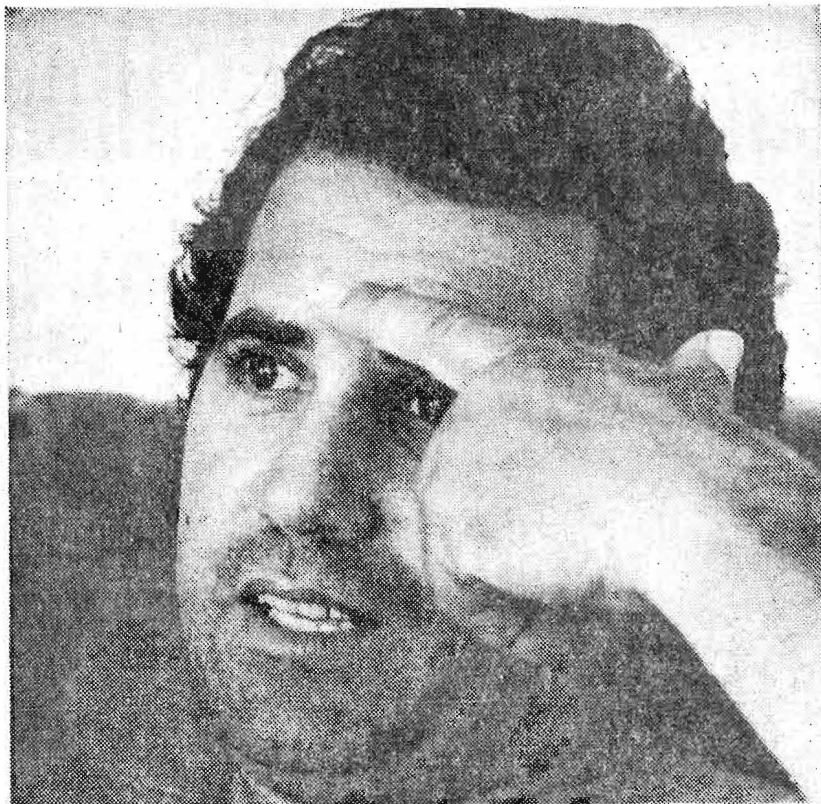
Since the newly arrived Cubans have not received refugee status and are not eligible for federal benefits, the 40-year-old Rodriguez had trouble getting the \$350 he needed for an artificial eye.

Dade County's United Way came through with the necessary assistance under its Help Them to Live Program. The program provides money for medical devices and equipment that cannot be paid for by family, friends or community agencies.

Today Rodriguez and his family live in a small house in Hialeah, where he is recuperating from the eye operation and starting to look for work — any kind of work.

He is getting federal aid to help pay the rent on his house, he says, and until recently his wife was working the night shift at a shoe factory. But she had to quit because she was unable to sleep during the day, he says.

"My doctors told me to wait a year (after the operation) before working," he says, "but I have to go beyond medical advice because my family needs the money."



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Alberto Rodriguez Cruz: off to a rocky start while still in Cuba

Sue U.S. to Collect Refugee

Reimbursement20C

By **ESTON MELTON**
Herald Staff Writer

Metro Commissioner Barry Schreiber proposed a court fight with the federal government Wednesday

to recover an estimated \$3.1 million the county has spent this year on Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Schreiber said he will ask the Metro Commission on Tuesday to approve filing a lawsuit against

U.S. officials to recover funds already spent as well as money expected to be spent on 1980 refugees in coming years.

"Immigration is a federal issue, and there's no reason in the world why Dade County should be the dumping ground for bad immigration policy set by the White House," Schreiber said.

"Jimmy Carter is just pussyfooting around. The only way we're going to get anything out of the federal government is to take them to court."

THE LAWSUIT also would seek an immediate dismantling of the temporary tent city under Interstate 95 near SW Fourth Street, now home to about 700 Cubans, and creation of a federal resettlement policy.

Thursday, Aug. 28, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD (F) CA 1 3-C

Expenses, Schreiber Says

Schreiber said he would file suit as a private citizen if the commission declines to join as a group in the action.

About \$3.4 million in county funds will have been spent between Jan. 1 and the end of September, the bulk of it on Cuban refugees, an assistant to the county manager said Wednesday.

But the Federal Emergency Man-

agement Agency, which helped process the refugees, has agreed to reimburse Metro for only \$269,037 in direct expenses, assistant William Talbert said.

Of the \$3.1 million balance, \$1.4 million in refugee expenses at Jackson Memorial Hospital may be recovered through pending negotiations with federal officials, Talbert said.

FEDERAL POLICY governing the status of the refugees bars Metro from recovering any additional funds, Talbert added. "If they were classified as refugees, we'd have no problems getting our money back," he said.

Metro officials have estimated they may need to provide \$21 million worth of services next year alone to the refugees.

Cubans put advisers in Afghan war

Mia News (FH) col 6
28 Aug 80 2A
London Telegraph

NEW DELHI — Cuban military advisers, believed to be experts in guerrilla warfare, are present in Afghanistan, fighting with Afghan army regulars, according to diplomatic reports reaching here.

"They are said to bring greater expertise in guerrilla tactics than the Soviets," a diplomatic report said yesterday.

No details on the number of Cubans who may be in Afghanistan are known, but it is said there has suddenly been a big jump in the number enrolled as students at Kabul University. In March there were only four there, all studying the Afghan language. Now there are 35.

Analysts believe any Cuban involvement in Afghanistan at the behest of the Kremlin would make good sense, for the Cubans have more experience in fighting guerrilla wars than the Soviets.

Correction

Based on information from The Associated Press, a photo caption in yesterday's Miami News incorrectly identified Kathy Bennett, an 11-year-old passenger on an Eastern Airlines flight that was hijacked to Cuba. Kathy is the daughter of Judy Bennett of Miami.

Mia News (FH) col 1 SA 28 Aug 80 More Cubans land at Key West

Two boatloads of Cuban refugees arrived in Key West yesterday. The Coast Guard said the research boat Sunset carried in about 290 refugees. The number of refugees on the other boat was not immediately known.

No tent revival here

Mia News (FH) col 1 14A
28 Aug 80
The waters parted, the clouds vanished, the sun shone and, lo and behold, the Carter administration came down from the mountain to reveal what everyone else already knew:

"Living conditions at Tent City are not satisfactory ... Krome South is overcrowded and environmentally unsound," said Jim Thompson of the U.S. State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force. What exactly did Thompson and the federal government expect? And where have they been?

Thompson said four other sites in Dade and Monroe counties are being considered for a new temporary camp. What, may we ask, will make them any better?

Unless federal officials begin to get insights about the inadequacy of this kind of makeshift, temporary solution, the Carter administration may fold before the tents do.

Man shot to death in bar

A Northeast Miami man was shot to death at a bar when he tried to disarm a gunman who had shot at the bartender. Miami police said the gunman walked into the Flamboyant Bar, 2400 NW 2nd Ave., yesterday and asked for a beer. When the bartender turned to serve him, the gunman fired one shot at the bartender. The bartender was not hit. Two patrons of the bar then moved toward the gunman. Genigeo Muniz, 33, of 402 NE 26th Ter., approached the gunman first. Muniz tried to take his gun away and was shot to death, police said. The gunman backed out of the bar while pointing the gun at the bartender and the other patron, and fled. He still is at large.

Mia News (FH) col 1 SA 28 Aug 80 Latin affairs finalists named

Five people have been chosen as finalists for the position of Dade County director of Latin affairs, said Tony Ojeda, assistant to the county manager. The five were chosen from 174 applicants by a citizens panel appointed by County Manager Merrett Stierheim, who will make the final decision. The finalists are Jesus Angulo, Hialeah director of Latin news; Maria Cristina Barros, coordinator of community services for the county's Office of Latin Affairs; Virginia Godoy, coordinator of Hispanic Heritage Week; Gema Hernandez, a social worker in the county's Department of Human Resources; and Luziano Isla, the county's liaison officer to the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium. The winner will replace Aida Levitan, who resigned two months ago to become director of the City of Miami's Office of Information and Visitors.

She Breaks Latin Tradition

Mia Her(F) col 1 B 28 Aug 80

Breaking Ground in Army

By MIKE WINERIP
Herald Staff Writer

Spec. 4 Maria Chevez smiled politely, but she didn't like the Cuban newsman's questions.

"A lot of traditional, stupid questions," said the Cuban-born Chevez.

The interviewer from Spanish language Channel 23 wanted to know if a female soldier loses her femininity. He wanted to know what a woman could do in the Army. He wanted to know if women are allowed to shoot.

"I felt like saying, 'You've been in the states for years, get with it,'" says Chevez. "But I just went along so it would please him. He was in a rush. I could have made an issue, but it wasn't worth it. I can't change him in a few minutes. He was a typical macho Latin."

CHEVEZ IS ONE of four enlisted Hispanic women doing a nationwide public relations tour for the Army this week. They are hitting cities with large Spanish-speaking populations: San Antonio, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Houston. Chevez is in Miami Monday and today, in Puerto Rico Tuesday and Wednesday.

They are trying to encourage traditional Latin women that the Army wants them.

Perhaps most impressive about the PR blast was its straightforward simplicity. Chevez is not a polished speaker. She is not striking looking. She is not an officer with special privileges. She has never done any Army recruiting before.

She was dressed in a baggy, unflattering uniform; she wears her hair short and cropped; she speaks with a pronounced accent and has a tendency to use double negatives.

She comes across as what she is: A person of simple tastes, intelligent though not extraordinary, most appealing in her sincerity and good nature. She is a fine rank-and-file soldier who enjoys the Army for the right reasons.

"**THESE PEOPLE** aren't superstars," says Tom Ford of Ayer Corp. in New York, which has handled Army public relations for the last 10 years. "They're soldiers who can express themselves. Believe me, we don't rehearse them."

"Believe me," says Chevez. "I didn't have no kind of training for this."

One of the biggest criticisms of recruiting in recent years has been that it paints an unfairly glamorous picture, making the Army sound more like a country club than the military.

The result has been a high dropout rate: 46.7 per cent of the women who enlist do not finish their complete tour, while 33 per cent of the men don't. Disappointment with assigned military jobs and sexual harassment are two chief reasons, according to Pentagon studies of women in the military.

RECRUITERS ARE under significant pressure to convert civilians. Chevez is not. She is a chemical operations specialist stationed at Fort Hood, Killeen, Tex.

"The Army's just like any civilian

job," she says. "You can write that. It's what you make of it."

Army officials hope the half-dozen radio and TV appearances she makes in Miami will help attract Cuban women.

Few Cuban women join the service, local recruiters say.

They're too traditional, says the 24-year-old Chevez. "Cuban women are too much for the latest fashions instead of fighting. Too materialistic."

Chevez moved from Cuba to Puerto Rico when she was four. Her father is an agricultural engineer, her mother, a pharmacist. They would have preferred a profession for their daughter. But after a year and a half at the University of Puerto Rico, Chevez enlisted two years ago.

She hopes to make it as a career soldier. She met her husband of six months in basic training. They are in the same company.

THE STANDARD Army benefits delight Chevez. You want to hear about the health plan? You want to know about pay? You want to know about recreation? "We've got snack bars, bowling alleys and every company has a TV room with pool tables, Ping-Pong and a Coke machine . . . You want to know about commissary benefits?"

The New Army is more sensitive to medical problems, she says.

The New Army is paying for her upcoming hospitalization and will give her recovery time.

She is being permitted to ease her workload. The military doctor's orders say Chevez is not to lift more



— TIM CHAPMAN/Miami Herald Staff

'The Army's just like any civilian job,' says Cuban-born soldier Maria Chevez. 'It's what you make of it.'

than 30 pounds; is not to inhale chemical fumes. "No crawling, running, jumping, marching or standing for long periods."

"No firing of weapon in prone

position."

How else could the New Army treat a soldier who is 2½ months pregnant?

Voter Registration Lags In Dade Latin Community

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

Latins are the most under-represented group on Dade's new voter registration roll when compared to their total population in the county.

The new roll was broken down and tallied up earlier this week by elections officials.

"The Hispanics are registered at less than half their potential," said Assistant Elections Supervisor Joseph Malone. "They make up close to 40 per cent of Dade's population but only 17 per cent of the registered voters."

This in large part is because of the 150,000 to 200,000 non-U.S. citizens among the Hispanic population, said Malone. Dade's total Latin population is about 680,000. Only 115,000 are registered voters.

Blacks, on the other hand, are registered up to what election experts consider to be their potential, said Malone. They make up 15 per cent of the voter roll and 16 per cent of the total population.

"That means they are holding their own," said Malone.

There are 107,581 registered black voters of a total of 672,683 registered voters. The number of

blacks in the county is believed to be about 255,000 in a total population of about 1.7 million.

THE DOMINANT voter group continues to be the non-Latin whites, although their percentage of the whole slipped from 68.3 to 66.5 between January and August. There are 447,488 non-Latin white voters among an estimated 765,000 residents. Their share of the total population is believed to have dropped to about 45 per cent.

"They still control the vote," said Malone. However, the turnout in Latin precincts is heavier than in non-Latin white precincts in most elections. It also is heavier in black precincts in elections of special interest to blacks.

"Neither minority group can decide an election," said Malone. "but the two are important for the success of any election."

Among the non-citizen Hispanics are many of the older Cuban refugees, said Malone. He predicted in about 10 years the Hispanic voters will be able to decide countywide races.

United Way OKs Refugee Aid

Dade County's United Way Wednesday approved grants totaling \$80,550 for emergency refugee assistance.

The money will go for mental health care, counseling and child care. Agencies receiving the allocations are the Miami Mental Health Center, Little Havana Activities Center, Catholic Service Bureau, Christian Community Service Agency and Centro Mater.

The board delayed until next month consideration of a request for \$125,877 in emergency funds from the Haitian American Community Association (HACAD).

Octavio Verdeja, the United Way chairman in charge of setting priorities and setting agency allocations, said preliminary review of the HACAD request left too many unanswered questions.

"We agree in concept [with the application]," Verdeja said. "But we need additional information."

The United Way money appropriated Wednesday comes from a \$4-million reserve fund. The board of directors also approved a \$20,773 one-time grant from that fund to the Parent Resource Center for child abuse prevention programs.

In February, the United Way board approved a one-time grant of \$7,500 to HACAD for aid to Haitian refugees.

For Miamian, 'Never Again' on 401

was silly superstition. You can't go by it. I said, 'OK, book me on it.'"

Steindam, a 34-year-old Miami carpet salesman, made the 9:30 p.m. flight, and along with 224 other passengers made an unexpected detour to Havana.

"I just had a funny feeling when I got on," he said from his North Bay Village home Wednesday. "I just said to myself, 'Watch it be my luck. We'll probably be hijacked.'"

They were, of course. And although Eastern officials dismiss as nonsense the morbid mythology that has sprung up around 401, Steindam for one says "never again."

"Call it blind superstition, or just dumb luck," he said. "I'd fly Eastern, but not 401. Twice in a lifetime is enough."

The last time Gerald Steindam held a reservation on Eastern's Flight 401 from New York to Miami, pneumonia prevented him from getting out of bed. The flight he missed plunged into the Everglades on its final approach to Miami International Airport, and 111 persons died.

On Tuesday, Steindam, in New York for a wedding, felt fine. He was in bed just because he overslept. After he missed the morning Air Florida flight to Miami on which he had a reservation, he called Eastern to see what else was available.

"They said they had 401," Steindam recalled. "I had sworn never to fly 401 again. But I figured it



Gerald Steindam

... fateful flight

U.S. Gropes For Answer To Hijacks

28 Aug 80

By FITZ McADEN
And JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writers

Frustrated and bewildered by the seventh skyjacking to Cuba in three weeks — and the first since armed sky marshals were assigned to some flights — federal and commercial aviation officials Wednesday urged an orderly process for returning homesick Cuban refugees.

Echoing their feelings were frightened passengers aboard the Eastern Airlines L1011, commandeered to Havana by three Spanish-speaking men Tuesday night. The wide-bodied plane, carrying 228 passengers and 14 crew members, returned safely to Miami at 4:32 a.m. Wednesday.

"WE SHOULD be Making provi-

sions for the people who want to go back," said Charles Bryan, who had been a passenger aboard the New York-to-Miami flight. "The United States government should be responsible for them to go back to Cuba, if that's what they want."

"I think the government should have a plane waiting here and if they want to go back, then let them go back — and good luck to 'em," said George Gottlieb, a New Yorker vacationing in Miami who had waited anxiously at the airport for relatives aboard the jet to arrive.

"Just throw them on the first boat and ship them back with no questions," said Sylvia Perez, who also had waited for relatives.

The FBI wasn't even sure, though, that the three hijackers were refugees who came to the United States in the Freedom Flotilla. The boatlift so far has brought 120,000 refugees from Cuba.

"We don't know," said Bill Nettles, assistant agent-in-charge of the

Turn to Page 32A Col. 1

32-A

THE MIAMI HERALD Thursday, Aug. 28, 1980

Refugee-Return Plan Urged to Combat Hijacking

FROM PAGE 1A

FBI's Miami office. "One of the [hijackers] said he hadn't seen his parents or his kids in Cuba in two years," an indication he left Cuba long before the boatlift, Nettles said.

But Nettles said the "indications are real good" the hijackers of the other six planes earlier this month were boatlift refugees.

The Federal Aviation Administration is "6,000 per cent in favor" of establishing an orderly procedure for returning any Cubans who may be homesick or disgruntled because they've had trouble finding jobs, said FAA spokesman Jack Barker.

"IT WOULD be the best way to stop this nonsense," another FAA

official said privately. "But there's nothing we can do to work it out. It would be up to the State Department to set up something with Cuba."

A State Department official said that neither a "flip-flop flotilla" nor an airlift is likely. The State Department has failed so far in attempts to explore the possibility of returning unhappy refugees on charter flights or boats, he said.

"As far as any arrangements to charter aircraft or something like that, we haven't talked about that" with Cuban authorities, said press officer David Nail.

Nail said there are several air-charter firms, including at least two

in Miami, that offer regular flights to and from Cuba. He said refugees who want to go back can get "necessary paperwork" by applying to the State Department.

"These documents would enable them to travel to Cuba as far as the U.S. is concerned," Nail said.

But would Cuba accept refugees who want to go back?

"That can't be answered right now," said Rene Mujica, a spokesman for the Cuban government's interests section in Washington. "That is a question that is still being dealt with and it would not be constructive to comment."

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THE LATEST hijacking will result in tightened security measures at New York airports, said FAA spokesman Fred Farrar. The plane had departed from John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Farrar refused to say what the measures will be or if they also will be put into effect in other cities.

While sky marshals have been assigned to some commercial flights as a result of the latest hijacking wave, none was aboard the airliner hijacked Tuesday, Eastern's Flight 401, Barker said.

The FAA announced its decision to use sky marshals Aug. 17, the day after three jetliners, all flying

to or from Miami, were hijacked to Cuba.

Until then, the FAA had relied on X-ray devices at boarding gates, and airlines had begun using "behavioral profile" to screen hijackers and their weapons.

The airlines also began hand-searching carry-on luggage, resulting in the arrests of six Cuban refugees in two separate incidents.

THE WEAPON in Tuesday's hijacking was the same used in five earlier air piracies this month: a container of liquid that the hijackers threatened to ignite unless they were flown to Cuba.

The airliner was commandeered 35,000 feet over Cape Charles, Va., at 10:02 p.m., an hour after departing from New York.

One of the hijackers was described as being in his mid-30s, another in his mid-40s and the third as a teenager. They were identified by the FBI as Miguel Toledo, J. Calero and M. Avila.

On board, one hijacker jumped up with a plastic Bactine bottle and shouted, "Cuba, Cuba," FAA official Barker said. The hijacker splashed some of the liquid on the floor of the airplane. Then he and the other two hijackers started

lighting matches. The teenager smoked a cigaret, passengers said.

ONE PASSENGER said he believed gasoline was in the container because he smelled it. But FAA and Eastern officials said the liquid that was splashed on the jetliner's floor was still being analyzed.

The plane was scheduled to land in Miami at 11:59 p.m. but touched down at Havana's Jose Marti Airport at 3:48 a.m.

Cuban authorities took the hijackers into custody and allowed passengers to go into the terminal building. Airport officials offered passengers food and drinks. The beer was excellent, said passenger Bryan.

Cuba billed the airliner about \$1,100 for landing fees and other charges. The International Air Transport Association, an industry organization, paid the tab. The group will bill Eastern, an airline spokesman said.

Cuban authorities "are charging [hijacked planes] everything in sight," said FAA spokesman Farrar. He said a National Airlines DC10 hijacked to Cuba Aug. 14 ran up a bill of \$12,500 for fuel, immigration and customs fees, food and beverages and other expenses.

"They don't carry that much cash on a plane," Farrar said. "The U.S. interests section in Havana guaranteed payment."

*Ma Hu
28 Aug 80
32A*

Bilingualism Boils Over

Mia Heu (F) IC col 1 28 Aug 80

And now comes bilingualism.

It's a fact of life in this crazy town. If a furor isn't boiling at the moment, stick around. It soon will be.

In recent years, our verbal brawling on this issue or that seems to have become more frequent, more intense.

Where else but Miami would people get emotional about rapid transit? Or smoking in restaurants?

Many of our political disputes, of course, are rather like family quarrels: volatile and noisy on the surface, but undergirded, I like to think, by fairly strong community spirit.

I say "I like to think" because I'm not all that certain anymore.

We skirmished like hell over casino gambling, I recall. But that wasn't much of a gut issue to begin with. When the idea of casinos on Miami Beach was rejected, we became friends again.

BUT SOME of our issues turn ugly.

Gay rights got nasty the first time around, perhaps because the subject never had been debated by a whole town before. Sexual conservatives clashed with advocates of license. Deep animosities developed. Religion got into the act. Bitter resentments persist to this day.

This summer, Miamians have been torn on several fronts. Underlayers of tensions thicken, I'm saddened to say, in an atmo-



**CHARLES
WHITED**

sphere of increased violence, cultural abrasions, persistent influx of refugees, racial hatred.

Our worst fight has been racial. It erupted in an appalling bloodbath of street massacre. Deep in the soul of this city, the impact has been awesome.

Against such a backdrop, I sort of wish that the brewing dispute over bilingualism would quietly dry up and blow away. But that's not likely.

FOR "BILINGUALISM," as I've noted before, actually is a buzzword for a deep and grinding white American resentment of the Hispanic influx. It boils beneath the surface of this community like a pressure cooker.

One result: The grassroots group gathering petition signatures to force a vote against bilingualism in Dade County government got a whopping 44,166 names, more than twice the number needed to

put the measure on the November ballot.

Never mind whether the ballot issue has merit, or that the Hispanic boom

has tapped a gusher of Latin American wealth to this community. The fact is, language is a volatile issue.

One of the most frustrated individuals in Dade County today is the English-speaking white American who feels that his government has welcomed half a million Cubans with open arms, fed them, educated them, put them in business, given them favored status. But he, poor slob, is becoming a minority in a hometown committed to foreign culture and foreign language.

I'M NOT saying I agree with this. I'm saying it's what vast numbers of Americans in this town are saying and thinking.

Such frustration needs to be addressed and ventilated. It demands attention by people of goodwill, American and Hispanic. And this should begin with the Metro Commission.

Whatever our language, we're still a family.

Or we ought to be.



Cuban Refugee Indicted

A federal grand jury indicted a Cuban refugee Wednesday in connection with the attempted hijack of a Key West-to-Miami flight Aug. 13.

cy carries a maximum penalty of death.

Fernandez, who arrived in the U.S. May 22 in the Freedom Flotilla, told the FBI that two more would-be hijackers went to Key West International Airport but backed out.

The indictment says seven undicted co-conspirators accompanied him to the airport. All brought tickets for the flight, the indictment says.

Julio Fernandez Hernandez-Rodriguez, 29, who allegedly carried a toy pistol when he was arrested at an Air Florida boarding area in Key West, was charged with conspiracy and attempted air piracy.

The charge of attempted air piracy-

McNawa(FH) **Soldiers** *SA* **keep watch on refugees**

Col 1
Associated Press *28 Aug 80*

FORT McCOY, Wis. — Soldiers arriving at Fort McCoy from Colorado for infantry training are also going to help patrol the camp's Cuban refugee center, Gov. Lee Dreyfus' office said yesterday.

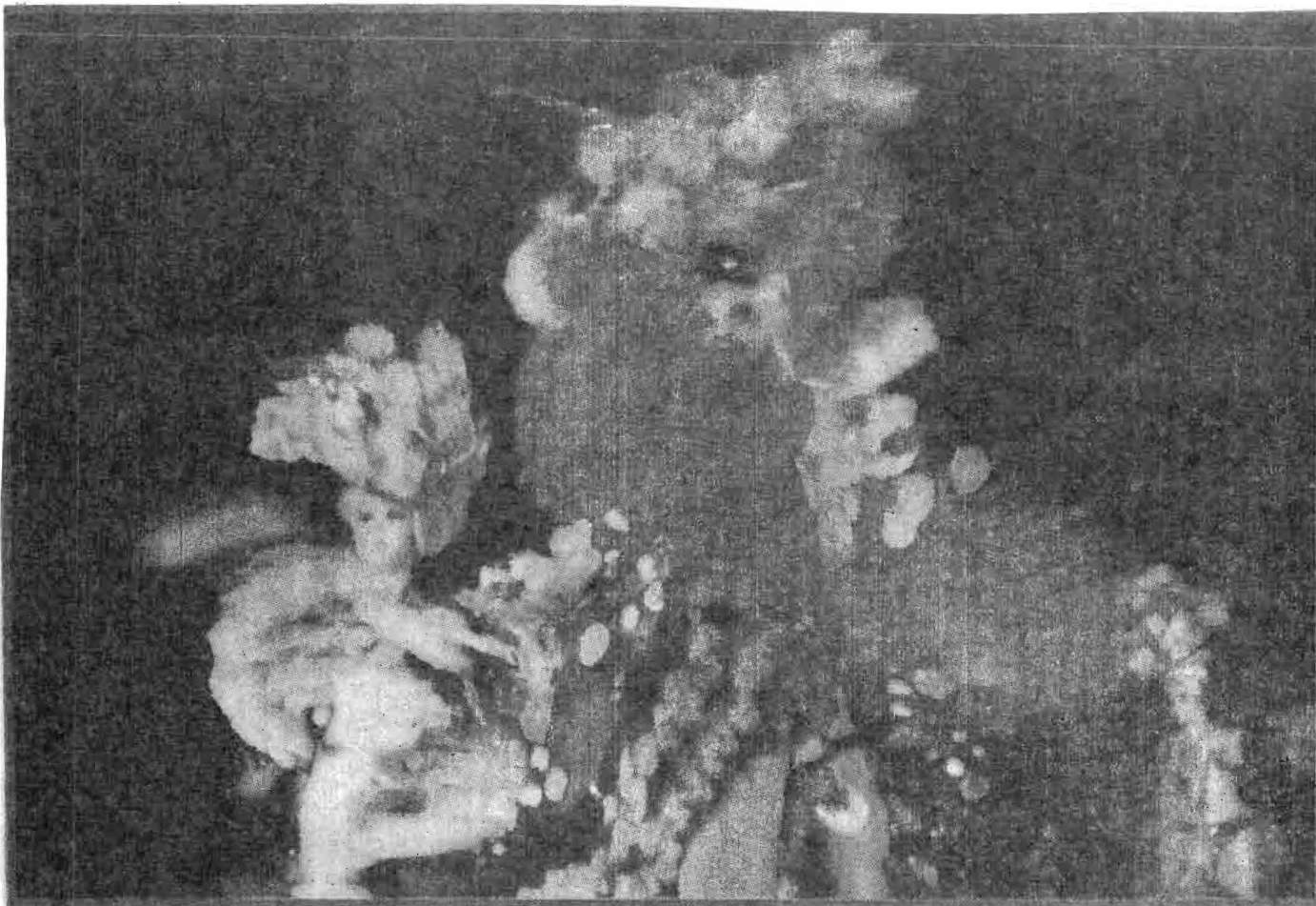
Joseph LaFleur, a Dreyfus aide, said in Madison that the governor has been demanding security improvements at the center since July without getting a satisfactory response.

The Monroe County sheriff's department has complained that undermanned security at the Cuban compound is allowing many fugitives to escape.

Rep. Alvin Baldus (D-Wis.) said Tuesday he complained to the State Department that the flow of fugitives has burdened local law enforcement capacities, has been accompanied by an increase in break-ins and burglaries at rural buildings, and has spread fear among his constituents.

A portion of the camp and many of its barracks were fenced off in May as a compound for refugees. The compound currently has about 5,000 refugees and is to close down in mid-September as cooler weather arrives.

LaFleur said the Colorado troops will "augment, if necessary, the current security forces at McCoy."



**A dazzling
Tropicana dancer
smears the air
with her blazing
finery**

The Miami News - BOB MACK



**Dazed tourists
slump in tour-bus
seats, bound back
to Miami at 3 a.m.
after their**

Saturday^(FN) night in ^{Miami News} col 2 Miami? Go to Havana

1D 29 Aug 80

IAN GLASS

Miami News Travel Editor

For years, the entertainment moguls of this hemisphere's playgrounds, and especially of the Bahamas, have wondered with some apprehension what would happen to their trade if Havana ever opened up again.

Well, they have the opportunity now to pop over and see for themselves any Saturday evening with a visit to the long-established Tropicana Night Club. It is a fair guess that they will come away from that theater under the stars quite impressed.

Perhaps even a little apprehensive. In its eye-filling glitter and verve, in its colorful inventiveness and raucous energy, it instinctively invites comparison with its exile counterpart in Miami, Les Violins.

American Airways Charters, a Hialeah-based tour operator, has started running weekly, seven-hour trips to the Cuban capital at a cost of \$120. The spectacular show included in the inaugural trip last Saturday almost evoked memories of the hedonistic days before Castro.

Well, almost . . .

Havana in the pre-1959 days of Fulgencio Batista was a quickie, in every sense of that word. How effortless and cheap it was to slip over for the weekend and fulfill one's sensual fantasies at the Blue Lagoon, watch the legendary Superman perform tirelessly, and rub shoulders in the casino at the Riviera Hotel with reputed mobster Meyer Lansky and at the Hotel Capri with George Raft.

Then drink mojitos at La Bodeguita del Medio or Ernest Heming-

Havana Tropicana



Mia News (FH) cap 2 1D 29 Aug 80.
its flash on Cuban entertainers at the Tropicana, which welcomes visitors (top) in Spanish, Russian, English and French

HAVANA, *(FNUCAPI)* from 1D

way's famed "double frozen daiquiris, the great ones that Constante made, that had no taste of alcohol!" — as he was to describe them so glowingly in "Islands in the Stream" — at his favorite bistro, El Floridita.

And, afterwards, casually eye the ladies of the evening leaning over balconies on streets like Consulado off Prado. They were easy to find because their perfume could be smelled a block away.

Havana has not opened up in that morally unrestricted sense. Oh, you can still drink the mojitos and the daiquiris, and you can dance — and how Cubans love to dance — and see the cabarets at the Riviera and Capri and the Copa Club.

But there's no gambling, and the ladies of the evening are much more discreet and selective these days. In a country where the average salary is \$175 a month, their waywardness is born of necessity, but the foreign tourist still has to have patience and seek them out around the Malecon and the docks and hotels like the San Rafael.

What the government wants to see, in the words of Cuba's Tourism Director, Gary Gonzalez, is foreign tourists with "less unwholesome interests" than those who caroused in the free-wheeling, anything-goes days before the Revolution, and these socialists are certainly not going to dirty up their act to get them.

Indeed, they may not need to do so, if the delighted reaction of the 77 tourists from Miami for last Saturday night's trip, which included a tour of the city, drinks, dinner and the show, is any barometer of taste in the pursuit of pleasure.

So piqued, in fact, was the Bahamas Government by the possibilities of such competition with its own Freeport and Nassau sequins-and-feathers shows that it sent its Miami news bureau manager, Ken Heinrich, on the trip to report on the show.

Heinrich's assessment of the nearly two-hour Tropicana extravaganza fairly accurately reflected that of the rest of the group, which, incidentally, included no native-born Cubans, presumably because of the trouble involved in getting special visas. (It takes about 10 days to have these cleared by the Cuban government.)

Said Heinrich: "As good as anything I've seen in Las Vegas or Paradise Island. I enjoyed the hell out of it. The costumes and the lighting were excellent."

On the 40-minute flight, which was enlivened by complimentary rum punches, American Airways Charters executive vice president Frank Masdeu said his firm does not expect to make money from the one-night trip. "We just want to acclimatize people, to get them to Havana so that they can see there's nothing to be afraid of."

Masdeu hopes that, having been given a tantalizing look at Havana, the one-night-standers will return on one of the company's longer packages — from three days and two nights all-inclusive for \$299, up to eight days and seven nights for \$550.

Air-conditioned, Spanish-built buses with built-in bars and guides took the group for a quick tour of Havana — the Malecon, Morro Cas-

tle, the University of Havana, past decaying mansions sitting in eerie melancholy. There were no stops. The streets looked clean and the Russian and Italian cars new.

"Cuba has a population of 9 million," said one of the guides, a rather hazy assessment, for that is the figure mentioned in the 1977 census, and obviously makes no allowances for those who have since been born or exited to Miami and other climes.

(Indeed, a recent exile to Miami said after the group returned home that among the 10,000 Cubans who fled to asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in April was the entire cast of the Tropicana show, and that the artists we had seen were all new.)

There were about 1,200 people wining and dining at the Tropicana last Saturday evening. It was difficult to assess how many were foreign tourists and how many Cuban. They were mostly young people, suspiciously well-dressed, out on the town, which must be a rare treat considering the level of salaries. There is a cover charge equal in pesos to \$7 (for which the guest gets a complimentary drink, sees the show and enjoys unlimited dancing).

One guide said a couple could spend an evening there for about \$18.

It is a popular spot for weddings; one party, the women in white hats, was being celebrated there last Saturday. There is a constant, overwhelming aroma of Cuban cigars.

The Havana Club and Caney añejo rums were, as expected, potent; the food unexpectedly execrable, instant distress. Dinner consisted of an avocado and lobster salad with an oil that was obviously intended for sewing machines and a suspicious-looking mayonnaise. Many of the Miami group shunned this repast.

The main course was unidentifiable because it was tasteless. Various bets were made on its source, ranging from chicken to whale meat, but a waiter insisted it was beef from Camaguey. The cattle in Camaguey drastically need help. The red wine served was from Bulgaria. The bread was good, but dinner is one act the Tropicana will have to clean up if it expects to attract discriminating Americans.

The open-air night club, which has a sign welcoming guests in Spanish, English, French and Russian, goes back to 1939. Its main area, Bajo las Estrellas (Beneath the Stars) has a central circular platform that serves as a dance floor, but is raised as a stage when the show starts.

There are eight other stages at various heights and platforms amid the trees to accommodate the 36-man band and a 16-woman choir, all of it lit up by winking colored lights. There are various subtle and bewitching tricks to enhance the effect, like luminous steam curtains, multi-colored backdrops, invisible aerial walkways and spotlight beams.

The show was flashily continental, a complete contradiction of the Castro government's self-proclaimed puritanism. The women dancers — who are not averse to beefing up their salaries by illicit nocturnal dates with the customers, said one observer — were beautiful and leggy, and moved among the guests. The costumes, including those of the men, were spectacularly colorful, those of the women sensually skimpy. There was an incredibly good bongo group.

That most popular of Cuban songs, "Guantanamera," was played at a faster pace than is normally heard among Cuban exiles. Particularly outstanding were a santeria (voodoo) number and the carnival finale. The performers danced merengues and sambas and excellent ballet as the befeathered models walked on the platforms high up amid the coconut and bamboo trees.

It could be one of the fleshpots of the world, like Paris or Paradise Island, for it is risqué in parts, except that the entertainers kept their tops on.

The show was tastefully free of propaganda; one was certain that it would end with the unfurling of the Cuban flag. The performers welcomed the group backstage afterwards, and a few of the women performers accompanied them to Jose Martí Airport for the 3:30 a.m. departure to Miami.

"If you took the trouble to come to see us," said one, perhaps voicing the hope that it would not be the last time, "it's the least we can do."

38/3

May Keep Issue Off Ballot

Check of Signatures Sought *Mia Her(F) CPZ IB 29 Aug 80.* On Anti-Bilingual Petition



HERNANDEZ

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

A Cuban-American group fighting a move to eliminate Spanish as Dade County's official second language has collected enough money to force the county Elections Department to check each of more than 44,000 signatures on a recently submitted anti-bilingual petition.

Members of United Cuban-Americans of Dade believe a signature check cannot be completed in time to get the anti-bilingual measure on the Nov. 4 ballot.

"We want time to educate the citizens of the county to the bigoted appeal of the petition," said John Diaz, president of United Cuban-Americans.

The anti-bilingual petition seeks to prohibit the county from spending money to use any language but English or to promote any culture but that of the United States.

Backers of the anti-bilingual ordinance, Citizens of Dade United, delivered 44,166 signatures to county officials this week. Only 26,213 are required to place the measure on the ballot.

But United Cuban-Americans collected \$4,666 Wednesday night through a radio marathon on Spanish-language WQBA — more than enough to cover the dime-

a-signature payment required to challenge the validity of each signature.

"And the donations keep coming," said WQBA news director Jorge Luis Hernandez, who invited the group to make the radio appeal.

The group will ask the Metro Commission Tuesday to have each signature validated.

Because ballot issues must be advertised five weeks before the election, the check of signatures must be completed by Oct. 4, said elections supervisor Joyce Dieffenderfer.

"We're looking at compulsory overtime and seven-day weeks. We're looking at killing our staff," said Dieffenderfer.

If the signatures can not be validated by Oct. 4, the measure would have to await the next regular election in September 1982 — unless the anti-bilingual groups present 52,426 signatures to call a special election.

Jeff Rosenthal, a lawyer for Citizens of Dade United, said the group has collected more than enough to force a special election. But, he added, the group has not decided whether to ask for one should the validation drag beyond Oct. 4.

A special election would cost taxpayers between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

cd2 Mia Her (F) 1B 29 Aug 80

Refugee Baby Boom Crowds JMH

Beds Spill Into Halls Of Hospital

By **PATRICK MALONE**
Herald Medical Writer

The maternal unit at Jackson Memorial Hospital has reached its worst crowding in history because of a surge of pregnant Haitian and Cuban refugees giving birth at Dade's only public hospital.

Twenty new mothers lay on stretchers in the maternal unit hallway Thursday because of the lack of beds. Nurses are working double shifts and many mothers are sent home early.

The crowding has built for the last two weeks and peaked with 34 patients packed in the hallway last Friday and 35 again Monday.

At the same time, Jackson's chief financial officer reported that the county-owned hospital is \$3.3 million in the hole from treating refugees this year, with no certain prospects of being reimbursed by the federal government.

"The feds say they are willing to pay part of the cost, but we've been tossed around to three different agencies. We've billed them \$1.3 million and we haven't gotten a penny," said Leon Zucker, Jackson finance vice president. On Thursday, he said, federal officials finally promised that a \$106,000 check would be in the mail within 10 days.

ONE OF FIVE babies now born at

Turn to Page 2B Col. 6



Mia Her (F) col 2 1B 29 Aug 80.

— BILL FRANKS / Miami Herald Staff

Mothers and Babies Spill Over into Corridors at Crowded Jackson Maternity Ward

...nurse tends newborn in cart; at left are mothers Maria Torres and Wanda D. Bowden (in background)

Medical Bill *Ma Her (F) Col 6* Now Runs *2B 29 Aug 80* \$3.3 Million

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

Jackson have refugee parents, mostly Haitians but also Cubans and Nicaraguans. Because Haitian mothers often receive no prenatal care, they are considered high-risk cases, further straining Jackson's maternal and pediatric facilities.

"It is a little overwhelming and we get a little tired, but under the circumstances, the staff is doing very well," said Ann Scupholme, Jackson's chief nurse-midwife.

The crowding is compounded by a chronic shortage of nurses at Jackson, partly due to a national nurse shortage but also because Jackson's wages were not competitive with other hospitals until a new contract ratified in May.

Making things even tighter is the reluctance of Dade's private hospitals to accept spillover patients from Jackson who have no health insurance. A program to decentralize Dade's indigent baby deliveries has so far reduced Jackson's load by only 4.5 per cent.

The result: "We're not compromising safety, but we are compromising quality," said Scupholme. "We can't give the mothers as much individual attention. And with all the stretchers in the hallways, it prohibits any decent postpartum care."

THE CROWDING in pediatrics affects not only infants born at Jackson, but any baby in South Florida born premature or in need of special care for another reason. Jackson has the only state-funded newborn intensive care unit south of Palm Beach.

Jackson's newborn intensive and special care units will accept transfers from outside the hospital only when they have 30 babies or less. Thursday's count was 65.

"It's horrible," said intensive care specialist Dr. Ron Goldberg. "There've been many times recently that the whole state is closed and transfers have to be sent up to Georgia."

Nurses in the Jackson newborn units, who ideally should care for no more than two babies at a time, sometimes have to cope with four and five patients, Goldberg said. "It's a dangerous situation, and yet we have no choice because we have babies who would die otherwise."

At the current rate, 8,000 babies will be born at Jackson this year, up from 7,100 last year. A maternal and child care building now under construction is scheduled for completion in late 1982, but Jackson officials hope to have no more than 6,000 deliveries there annually.

IN HAITIANS alone, Jackson has counted 716 deliveries in the current fiscal year, 114 just in July.

"We used to think that if we got 20 deliveries a day, it was busy," said midwife Scupholme. "Now we don't think we're busy till we get to the 35 mark."

Scupholme and Terry Holsinger, the Jackson administrator in charge of maternal care, said two other factors play a role in the leap in births there: Dade's general population growth, and the recession, which makes many parents who would otherwise have turned to private medical care come to Jackson.

The Jackson obstetric staff started a special early discharge program in April to relieve crowding. Mothers who enroll in the program before birth and who are specially screened go home as early as 12 hours after delivery with their babies.

Midwives visit them at least once in the home before birth and two or three times afterwards to check the health of mother and baby.

"This has proved safe, and the patients who have completed the program love it," said Scupholme.

'If these were state-licensed facilities, I guarantee you we'd shut them down tomorrow.'

— Walter Livingstone, assistant Dade director of environmental health

Squalor, Tainted Food *Mia Her (F) Col 1 16 29 Aug 80* *Cited at Refugee Camps*

By JANE DAUGHERTY
Herald Staff Writer

Conditions at three federal refugee camps in Dade County are deplorable and are getting worse each day, Health Department officials said Thursday.

Cuban and Haitian refugees at the two Krome Avenue camps were served catered dinners heavily contaminated with fecal coliform bacteria earlier this month.

Walter Livingstone, assistant Dade director of environmental health, called the fecal contamination of the fish, rice and mixed vegetables meal "the worst I've ever seen. The food was unquestionably unfit for human consumption."

An inspection of the Tent City camp Thursday yielded 16 health and safety hazards. Among them were exposed electrical wires, broken plumbing, plugged storm drains, abandoned refrigerators, filthy toi-

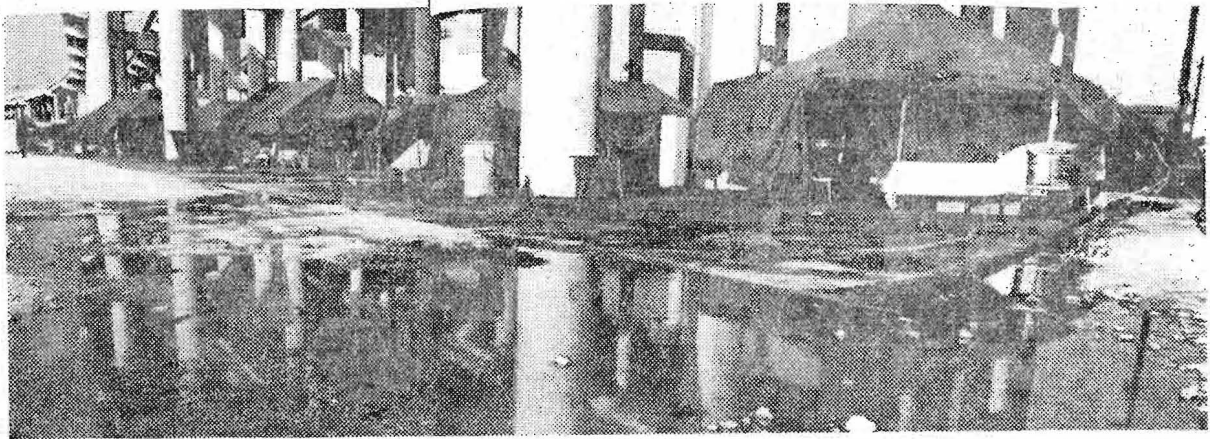
lets, improperly stored kerosene and swarming flies.

THE DADE COUNTY Health Department does not have the authority to order the refugee camps closed, Livingstone said. "If these were state-licensed facilities, I guarantee you we'd shut them down tomorrow," he said.

The contaminated food at the Krome camp was served to 200 refugees before the contamination was discovered. Meals for 800 had been prepared.

The Health Department later found that 22 Cubans and Haitians who ate the food became sick. Their symptoms included vomiting and diarrhea. None was hospitalized, Livingstone said. That incident was discovered on Aug. 8.

An acceptable fecal coliform count in food intended for human consumption is 10 bacteria per gram. Some of the food served to the refugees contained almost a



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff

million fecal coliform bacteria per gram.

"With that count, you know what they were eating," Livingstone said.

The catered meals came from Yayo Tropical Sundries of Miami under order from the Red Cross. Livingstone said health inspectors were sent to Tropical's kitchens at 1990 NW Seventh St. to investigate and found several health violations. Under Health Department order, all deficiencies have been corrected, Livingstone said.

THE CONTAMINATED food was among the unacceptable conditions cited by Livingstone in an Aug. 19 letter to federal officials calling for the closing of the sites operated by the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"None of these three facilities are adequate to house or meet the health needs of the refugees now occupying these temporary facilities," Livingstone wrote.

"... These facilities were originally intended for use on a temporary emergency basis only. Continued long-term occupancy greatly increases the risk of spread of infection and disease to the occupants and surrounding community," he said.

Art Brill, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington, said Thursday, "I can't confirm anything. I'm not really aware of this [Health Department recommendation]. As you know, we are in the process of trying to relocate [the refugee camps]."

"We're aware of the situation. That's one of the reasons we want to move out of there. We're concerned, but no decision has been made [on the move]."

BRILL SAID HE could not predict when a decision

Refugee Sues Dade Over Aid Denial

Mia Herald Col 3 29 Aug 80 4B

A Cuban refugee suffering from chronic heart disease sued Dade County Thursday, charging the county's welfare department with discrimination for refusing to grant him emergency welfare aid.

The suit was filed in federal court as a class action on behalf of Dalia Cardenas Gonzalez of 145 SW Second Ave. and all other Cuban or Haitian refugees who also might qualify for county aid. It was filed in U.S. District Court by Legal Services of Greater Miami.

County manager Merrett Stierheim and William R. Sutton, director of the Dade County Welfare Department, are named defendants in the suit.

"Cardenas is residing here, he is unemployable, he requires emergency medical attention," said William J. Flanagan, an attorney for Legal Services of Greater Miami. "He is being singled out by the county simply because he is an alien."

Local governments have resisted granting services to Cuban and Haitian refugees because the federal government has not guaranteed full reimbursement for their care. Federal, state and local government previously have battled over care for mental patients and unaccompanied minors who came from Cuba on the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

But Flanagan contends that the issue of money should not stand in the way of care for Cardenas or other refugees in similar circumstances.

Sutton declined to comment Thursday on the county's welfare policy toward refugees. Stierheim could not be reached for comment Thursday night. A hearing is scheduled this morning in U.S. District Court.

Cardenas, 57, arrived in the United States on May 4 and applied for welfare benefits on Aug. 5. He was turned down.

But on Aug. 11, Sutton revised the county's policy and permitted aid to the refugees, the suit con-

tends.

Hearing this, Cardenas applied for the welfare benefits again on Aug. 12. A day later, Stierheim reversed the policy and Cardenas' appeal for aid was rejected again.

Tent-City Conditions Deplored

FROM PAGE 1B

might be made.

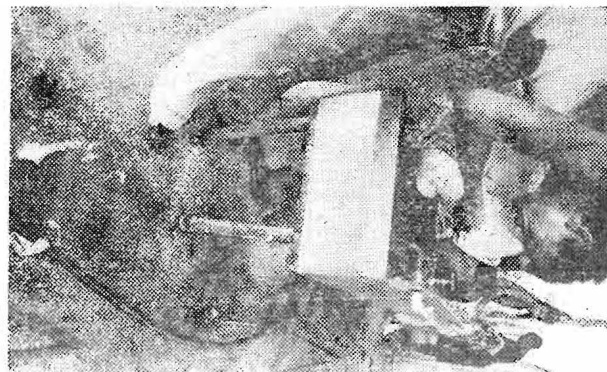
Livingstone said all three refugee sites are deteriorating rapidly. "It's becoming more and more difficult to force federal officials to keep them up," he said.

In his Aug. 19 letter to the public health director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Livingstone listed six major hazards at the Krome South site [for Haitians].

The camp had an inadequate sewage disposal system; a drinking water supply line that ran through a pit containing fecal matter; no hot water; an outbreak of scabies; open tents not protected from mosquitos; vermin and rodents; and contamination of the underground water supply.

The last inspection of the Krome North site, where more than 612 Cuban refugees were housed, a week ago, found overcrowding; people forced to sleep in torn tents; no hot water; no towels provided for washing; and improper sewage disposal.

Livingstone said it often takes three days or more for federal offi-



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff
Refugees Wash Up
... at communal sink

cials to even begin correcting hazards and deficiencies.

"We can set up field kitchens in the jungle and feed hundreds of soldiers safely," he said. "We can dig pits and have safe latrines, but we can't take care of these people?"

"Sometimes they can't even get regular soap at Krome."

The sanitation inspections are conducted with the consent of federal officials in charge of the care of the refugees.

"Refugees continue to be sent to these camps," Livingstone said. "For too long, we have said we can't do anything else with these people. Well, we have to say that this is unacceptable."

Officials Regain Control In Outburst by Refugees

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — (AP) — Authorities regained control of a burning detention barracks Thursday night at this refugee center after a group of Cubans climbed atop a building to harass officials with taunts and rocks, authorities said.

At least six people, including an immigration officer, suffered minor injuries, officials said.

It was the fourth disruption at the resettlement camp here this month. In three disturbances Aug. 5, a Cuban teenager was fatally injured.

Thursday's disturbance involved about 40 youths at a barracks in a top security area, officials said. Some of the youths climbed atop the barracks, while others set fire to mattresses inside the building, officials said.

State Department spokesman Carl White said he did not know what led to the disturbance, which was preceded by a fight between

two refugees.

Approximately 150 soldiers and immigration officers had surrounded the area — which houses 87 Cuban men who broke camp rules or are suspected of having committed crimes in their homeland — but were not needed, White said.

The youths became apprehensive about the fires and were persuaded to give up, White said. By then, some of the demonstrators had to be removed from the roof by cherry picker, as fire fighters pumped water into the building.

White said there was "substantial" damage to the building, the highest-security building in the camp. The area is enclosed by a 12-foot-high cyclone fence and coils of barbed wire.

During the disturbance, White said he saw some of the demonstrators holding bed slats similar to those which had been used as weapons in earlier disturbances here.

Former Terrorist Faces Pot Charge
Mia Her (F) 40 2A 29 Aug 80
A onetime Cuban exile terrorist, who turned government informant in a federal grand jury probe of links between terrorist activities and drug smuggling, has been charged in a marijuana smuggling case in North Florida.
Ortega, a prominent figure in Miami's mid-1970s wave of terrorist bombings, testified before the Miami grand jury earlier this year and was given a new identity under the U.S. witness protection program.

Financial aid policy hit

Legal Services of Greater Miami yesterday filed suit in U.S. District Court alleging that Dade County policy denies emergency financial assistance to poor Cuban and Haitian refugees and asking that the policy be changed. The lawsuit charges that the county's welfare department is discriminating against Cuban and Haitian refugees solely because they are aliens and that the county's policy violates the U.S. Constitution. The class action suit asks for an injunction to stop the alleged discrimination by the Welfare Department. The suit charges that plaintiff Dalic Cardenas-Gonzalez is in desperate need of emergency financial assistance for food, shelter, medicine and clothing.

GOOD WORKS: Even cynical old criminal defense attorney Paul Pollack says he was touched when Julia Quintero showed up at his office last week carrying 1,400 pennies that had been carefully rolled and wrapped by her husband, Arturo, who is blind. The Quinteros had heard an appeal on WRHC radio for help with legal fees for Gaspar Jimenez, a Cuban exile whom the Mexicans want extradicted so he can stand trial for allegedly trying to kidnap the Cuban consul in Merida in 1976. "Business is bad," says Pollack, who refused the donation, "but it's not that bad." ... Marv Len Renick



POLLACK

nap the Cuban consul in Merida in 1976. "Business is bad," says Pollack, who refused the donation, "but it's not that bad." ... Marv Len Renick

**Cites idleness among residents,
lack of any Cuban in authority**

(FH) col

Metro official says refugee

IVAN A. CASTRO

Miami News Reporter

Cuban refugees being held at Fort Chaffee, Ark. are on the verge of another violent explosion, according to a Metro official who visited the troubled military base.

The problems at Chaffee will be compounded when the 15,000 refugees at three other U.S. camps will be moved to Chaffee, which already has 4,000 refugees, starting in early September. Refugees at Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle will be the first to move to Chaffee.

"The situation there is serious, and if something isn't done, there could be another violent outburst," said Silvia Unzueta, a Metro official on loan to the Cuban Task Force of the Coordinating Council of Dade

County.

Back in Miami from a two-day fact-finding mission at Chaffee, where eight Cubans were shot and a dozen more were beaten and stabbed in June, Unzueta yesterday cited two factors that could cause renewed violence at the base.

"First of all, there isn't a Cuban-American — somebody who can understand the refugee's needs — in a decision-making position within the administration of the camp," Unzueta said. "And secondly, Cubans at the camp have practically nothing to do. They only have English classes that last for about one hour."

Other potential problem areas at the base, Unzueta said, are the minimal security presence inside the compound and a refugee population ruled by violent individuals and managerial confusion because of strained

camp may face more violence

relations between State Department personnel who recently took over the camps and the military personnel who used to dictate policy.

"It seems the Army had a better way of doing things," Unzueta said. She cited the military procedure of segregating families, young singles and unmarried men.

Unzueta complained that under the present administration, male offenders were sent to a stockade within the camp while women were sent to the County Jail.

In a memorandum she sent to the task force chairman, Eduardo Padrón, Unzueta recommended that a "board of qualified Cuban-American administrators with sensitivity and understanding of cultural, social and psychological dimensions" from within the camp be put in charge. She also recommended that the govern-

ment "beef up" the camp's staff with as many Cuban-Americans as possible.

Other recommendations include:

- ✓ Establishment of a massive skills program to include English classes and courses in office skills, sewing and carpentry.
- ✓ Identify the criminal element left in any of the camps and send them to jail.
- ✓ Recreational and educational programs for unaccompanied minors.
- ✓ Segregating certain elements within the camp, with special areas for homosexuals, prostitutes, and criminals.
- ✓ Use of Cuban leadership in the camp to assist with security and other matters.
- ✓ A facility at the base to serve as a women's jail.

150 Cuban refug in Peru, demand

MARILYN A. MOORE
and KEN SZYMOWIAK
Miami News Reporters

About 150 Cuban refugees, sick of living in Peru's version of Tent City, stormed a Braniff International jetliner in Lima today and demanded to be flown to the United States.

At least two Cubans were injured when Peruvian authorities fired shots at the mob.

Another 150 refugees were reported to be milling around outside the plane, demanding to be let aboard, said U.S. officials monitoring the incident.

The DC-8, bound from Rio de Janeiro to Los Angeles, was stormed by the refugees during a fuel stop in Lima, an airline spokesman said.

ees storm jet flight to U.S.

They demanded to go to either Miami or another U.S. city, according to conflicting reports.

A spokesman at the Aeroperu ticket counter said the airport is "just a crazy place."

"Everybody wants to watch the hijacked airplane and the police cannot control the situation," she said. "They are thinking of closing the airport . . . Now the air traffic is normal, but this is getting worse and most

of the airlines want to stop the service."

The wounded Cubans were hit by shots fired by troops from the Guardia Civil, which provides security at the 10-year-old Jorge Chavez Airport, according to Jodie Merrick, press attache for the U.S. Embassy.

The two were not seriously injured and were re-

Please see SKYJACK, 4A

SKY JACK, *Miami News (FH)* *from 1A 29 Aug 80* *Cap 1 4A*

ported to be aboard the aircraft, being treated by doctors. A Lima radio station said one Cuban was shot in the leg and the other was hit in the arm.

Merrick said negotiations were at a stalemate. He said Peru's Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa was personally conducting negotiations for his country. Ulloa was stationed in the VIP lounge and was in contact with Peru's Interior Minister Jose Maria De La Jarra aboard the plane.

Inside the jet were 150 Cuban refugees and 17 passengers, including at least one U.S. citizen. Merrick said there were no crew members aboard.

He said the plane was surrounded by armed security forces but there was no indication the situation would turn violent.

"There's no specific threat, but there's a certain sense that violence is latent."

Some reports indicated the Cubans were armed with pistols, but Merrick said they were only known to possess knives.

The refugees broke windows in the airport terminal to get onto the runway, said an airline spokesman in Lima. Witnesses said some refugees suffered cuts from the broken glass and others were prevented from boarding the plane by policemen who fired shots into the air.

The refugees demanded to be flown to Miami, according to Jack Barker of the Federal Aviation Administration's Atlanta office. But Merrick said they did not specify a destination in the United States.

The attempted hijacking occurred as passengers were boarding the plane, said Jere Cox, public relations director for Braniff International Airways in Dallas.

Flight 920, which originated in Rio, was making a fueling stop in Lima and had been scheduled to depart for Los Angeles at 1:20 a.m. EDT, Cox said.

The Cubans are among the more than 700 refugees flown to Peru in mid-April. They were among the 10,800 Cubans who had stormed the

Peruvian embassy in Havana to request political asylum. The Mariel-to-Key West sealift began when Cuban President Fidel Castro cut off the airline trips arranged for those in the Peruvian Embassy.

The refugees in Peru have been living in a tent city in a park in Lima. Most have been bitterly unhappy in Peru because they want to come to join their families in the United States.

But U.S. officials said they must qualify for immigrant visas, like anyone else trying to resettle in the United States, according to the State Department.

Merrick said, "They've refused jobs rather than risk their status as refugees."

In Washington, State Department spokesman Joe Reap said that if the Cubans hijacked the plane and took it to the United States, "they will be placed under arrest. It is the policy of the United States to prosecute hijackers."

Miami News Reporter Ramon Garza also contributed to this story.

Fight in refugee camp sets off Cuban melee

Miami News (FH) 4A copy
Associated Press
29 Aug 80

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — A fight between two Cubans apparently set off a rock-throwing melee in a high-security detention area of this refugee resettlement center, scene of three disturbances earlier this month, officials say.

Seven people, including an immigration officer, were injured during the eight-hour disturbance by about 40 Cubans on yesterday. Eighty-five people from the camp detention area were removed to other prisons and detention centers in the area, officials said.

At the height of the disturbance, about 20 Cubans climbed to the roof of a top-security barracks for juveniles and jeered at security officers, pelting them with rocks and pieces of broken furniture while others inside set fires and broke windows, officers said.

State Department spokesman Carl White said the incident ended when clouds of smoke from burning mattresses convinced unruly Cubans to end a stalemate and relinquish control of the top-security

barracks for young detainees.

Some were evacuated from the roof by cherry picker, he said.

White said an immigration officer sustained a knee injury, while one Cuban was treated at a hospital and four were treated at the post. One refugee could require hospitalization, White said.

The disturbance, the fourth this month, came as the father of a refugee who recently died of injuries suffered Aug. 5 was visiting the center. Three uprisings Aug. 5 resulted in \$43,000 damage.

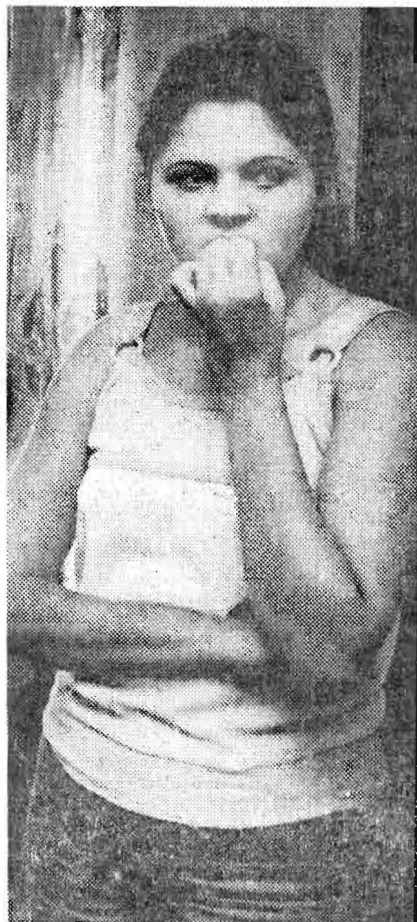
Nineteen-year-old Manuel Rodriguez Jr. was the only person to die of injuries stemming from disturbances at the nation's camps for "freedom flotilla" refugees. The elder Rodriguez was visiting the base yesterday "to find out the truth, that's all," said a companion.

White said yesterday's disturbance began in midday when a rock-throwing band of youths from the juvenile detention center breached a fence to an adjacent barracks, known as Delta House. The disturbance followed a fight between two Cubans, White said.

Diary of a refugee family

Mia News (FN) 1A Col 2 29 Aug 80

Father won't let daughter attend inner-city school



The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

Olga awaits shots for school

• This is another in a series of stories about the family of Agapito Cruz, which arrived here from Cuba recently and now is starting anew in a strange country. These stories chronicle their adjustment to American life.

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

Olga Cruz may end up sitting at home this year instead of in a classroom. Her father doesn't want her "perverted" by an inner-city school.

"No way," says Agapito Cruz, who brought his family here on the Mariel-to-Key West sealift four months ago. "She's not going there. I'm not going to let her be damaged. I'm not going to let her be perverted by the bad elements there, by the marijuana-smokers. She's not going. This one doesn't go."

Olga, 17, speaks just a few words of English. She has no job skills. The only American education she has received was in a special summer session for Cuban refugees at Hialeah High School, a few blocks from the family's modest two-bedroom apartment.

That's the school Agapito thinks Olga should attend when classes start Tuesday. After all, that's why he moved the family to Hialeah, he says.

But Olga and about 155 refugee children who live near Hialeah High, a predominantly Latin school,

have been assigned to Miami Central High, a predominantly black school which offers a special program tailored for Haitian and Cuban refugee children.

Hialeah High is overcrowded, school officials say. Miami Central is not.

The Cruzes face a problem common to many Dade families: They want Olga to go to a neighborhood school. They don't want her to be bused into the inner city.

Agapito is determined to beat the system. The plan is to find Olga a job, withdraw her from Miami Central High and enroll her in night school at Hialeah.

But school officials, who say they've received several inquiries like Agapito's, aren't buying that plan.

The Cruzes twice tried to enroll Olga at Hialeah's night school, but couldn't because she's still on the books at Miami Central. They twice tried to withdraw Olga from Miami Central. Officials refused and referred them to the North Central Area Office.

"They can withdraw — that's their privilege — but they'll have to wait six months before she'll be able to enroll in night school," said Joe Dugoni, a director at the North Central Area Office. "We find so often they get out of day school and then they lose interest in school en-

Please see DIARY, 4A



The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

Angelica Jiminez gives Olga an injection that is required before she can begin school

Mia News (FH) col 1 4A
DIARY, from 1A

29 Aug 80

tirely. So we're trying to discourage this kind of thing.

"It's more important that they stay in day school. You know, day school can offer more than night school, like physical education and extracurricular activities. They'll get the educational benefits as well as another important thing — social education."

Dugoni said principals can make exceptions to the six-month delay before night school. But, he said, "Our recommendation is that it not be waived."

Agapito is outraged. He thinks refugees are being used to integrate an inner-city school.

"The division they created they should have to solve," he says fiercely. "We didn't create the racial problems. We don't have to sacrifice for what they permitted to happen here. I'm not going to sacrifice my daughter."

Olga listens to her father's tirade silently, her eyes downcast.

"I do what my father tells me to do," she says, shrugging her shoulders.

2092

Ultimatum Given on Tent City

Mia New (F) col 2 1B *30 Aug 80*

Clean It Up Or Close It, City Is Told

By JANE DAUGHERTY
Herald Staff Writer

Clean it up or shut it down. That was the message on Tent City from state and county health officials to Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre Friday.

Working under the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force, the city of Miami officially runs the problem-plagued refugee camp that houses 735 Cuban refugees in tents under I-95.

In a strongly worded letter to Ferre, Health Department Director Richard Morgan gave the city 24 hours to correct seven health hazards that Morgan said present a danger to the refugees and to the community.

The violations include stagnant water, exposed electrical wiring, kerosene stored in glass jars and unlicensed food service establishments operating within the camp.

"The situation right now is simply intolerable," said Beverly Steinberg, assistant district administrator for the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS). "We simply cannot allow human beings to live in those conditions."

STEINBERG SAID that since repeated attempts to get federal and city officials to correct the hazards in the camp have failed, "We're prepared to take whatever action is necessary to guarantee the safety of those people and the larger community."

Steinberg said HRS and the Health Department are prepared to sue to shut down Tent City.

At mid-afternoon Friday, Ferre's office said the mayor had not yet received the letter from Morgan.

HRS spokesman Linda Berkowitz acknowledged that neither the Health Department nor HRS can order Tent City closed since they do not license the camp.

But, Berkowitz said, both agencies have the authority under state law, Dade County and city of Miami codes to go to court seeking an order to protect the public welfare.

In Washington, Sergio Pereira, special White House consultant for Cuban refugee resettlement, said Friday, "Tent City has to be closed. I think everybody agrees to that. The question is what do we do after that? Do we just remove the prob-

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cap 2
30 Aug 80
1A
Cuban skyjack try in Lima
ends as U.S. takes hard line

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

The State Department's hard line — threatening to arrest 168 Cuban hijackers if the plane they seized on the ground in Lima, Peru, were flown to the United States — paid off today when the hijackers surrendered and freed their 15 hostages unharmed.

The Cuban refugees stormed the California-bound Braniff Airways jetliner yesterday at Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima in a bid for resettlement in the United States. It was believed to be the first time hijackers outside the U.S. ever tried to divert a plane to this country.

But the U.S. government's threat and the Peruvian government's refusal to supply the refugees with a replacement aircraft foiled the plan.

"The problem has come to an end," Transportation Minister Fernando Chaves Belaunde announced early today. He said the Cubans who invaded the plane would be returned to a refugee camp east of Lima.

An airline spokesman in Dallas said the 15 hostages, including at least seven Americans, were safe.

Arrangements were being made for the Americans to return to the United States, said Braniff spokesman Jere Cox.

"The release followed negotiations between the Cubans and Peruvian officials in cooperation with the U.S. State Department," Cox said. He did not elaborate.

The tense daylong hijacking attempt failed after Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde rejected the invaders' demand for another airplane after meeting with Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara, U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman and Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.

Antonio de Varona, leader of the Miami-based Junta Patriotica Cubana, was at the airport "helping with the negotiations," according to Jorge Esteva, treasurer of the junta.

Esteva said Varona and another Miami exile, Dr. Francisco Benavides, arrived in Lima Wednesday to visit President Belaunde and the Cuban refugees in Lima's tent city. He said the purpose of their visit was to ask the Peruvian president to pressure President Carter to allow the refugees to come to the United States.

The refugees who attempted to hijack the plane were among 400 Cubans who surged onto the runway as the plane was being prepared for boarding for continuation of Flight 920 from Rio de Janeiro to Los Angeles. Police jerked the ramp away from the DC-8 jet to prevent more Cubans from boarding, witnesses said. Some were hurt in the fall, they said.

Three Cubans were injured by gunshots apparently fired by Peruvian police, authorities said. Witnesses said several other refugees were cut by glass after breaking windows of the terminal building to get onto

Please see HIJACK, 6A

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Associated Press

Cuban refugees in Lima aboard the Braniff jet that they threatened to hijack to Miami

HIJACK, from 1A *Mia News (FH) 6A col) 30 Aug 80*

the runway.

Braniff's manager in Lima, Leopoldo Pflucker, said most of the flight crew was on the ground when the plane was seized. He said 65 of the Cubans were children.

Jodie Merrick, press attache for the U.S. Embassy in Lima, said the plane had been towed away from the terminal building and was parked at the edge of a runway, more than a mile from the other airline traffic.

Merrick indicated that the 168 persons aboard, including the Cuban refugees and 15 in-transit passengers, were miserable.

"There is no air conditioning aboard the plane because there is no generator," Merrick said. "There's been no food or water brought aboard since the plane was boarded at 1 a.m. (yesterday) and, of course, there's no toilet service."

Another 150 Cuban refugees are seated in the airport terminal, "demanding that if the Cubans on the plane leave, then they should be allowed to leave also," Merrick said.

This morning, neither group was able to leave.

The refugees are among 742 Cubans living in a tent city in a Lima city park. Peruvian officials said only about 50 Cubans were left in the camp late yesterday.

"The rest all went to the airport, for the same purpose," said a civil defense official at Parque Tupac Amaru. "There was much confusion inside the camp. They're going with their suitcases and all their things. They're packed as if they're going for a long trip."

They had been part of the wave of 10,000 Cubans who jammed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana after the Cuban government withdrew its security force in April. They were the first group of Cubans to leave the island for Costa Rica, Peru and Spain. The Mariel-to-

Key West sealift began after Castro cut off the flights.

The Cubans flown to Peru have been trying to come here since they arrived in April. But U.S. officials say they will have to wait their turn — just like any other person who wants to emigrate to the United States.

The Cubans have been fed, clothed and housed, said a civil defense official at the park.

"At all times, they had freedom to come and go from the camp and to work. They come and go as if the camp were a hotel. They were not treated as refugees, but as foreign residents of Peru. But they were not interested in working because the purpose was to go to Miami. Maybe 15 or so wanted to work at stable jobs."

"They've been given good attention, but they always complained about everything. They protested and complained about the tents, which is the usual housing in refugee cases. They declared and declared they wanted to leave and come to the United States."

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Ricardo Muller, a Miami News correspondent in Lima, contributed to this report.

20/2

85 Cuba Refugees Transferred After Uprising at Center

Ma Her (F) col 5
30 Aug 80 *18A*

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — (AP) — Eighty-five Cuban refugees were transferred from this resettlement center Friday to other detention facilities, after a disturbance in which seven people were injured.

In Thursday's incident — the fourth disturbance at the camp this month — refugees seized a top-security juvenile-detention building, throwing rocks and taunting security officers.

About 35 or 40 detainees were believed to have participated in the disturbance, but all detainees were moved afterward, State Department spokesman Carl White said.

Eighty-seven refugees, out of a camp population of 3,900, were housed in the detention area. They were refugees who had either broken rules at the camp or were suspected of being criminals in Cuba.

Of the detainees, 43 men were sent to two federal prisons, while 17 women were sent to a New York-area detention center, White said. Twenty-five juveniles were transferred to a detention center in Petersburg, Va., while two men detained for minor infractions were kept on the post.

THE TRANSFERS emptied the detention area, but White said it could be reopened to house new detainees.

White said the task force running the camp was investigating the cause of the disturbance. He said no charges had been filed pending the probe.

White said it apparently was sparked by a fight between two Cuban juveniles. A band of rock-throwing youths drove security officers back, then crossed a fence to an adjacent barracks known as Delta House.

After clashing with authorities there, they returned to the juvenile area, accompanied by some men and women from Delta House, he said.

The Cubans surrendered and were evacuated after several small fires on the first floor sent smoke billowing through the building.

Couple Calls Refugee Camp 'Frightening'

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — (UPI) — A couple who spent two weeks on voluntary duty at the Fort McCoy Cuban refugee center says the fort is a "frightening place" to live and work.

Dr. Peter Kramer and his wife, Rachel Schwartz, filed a report with the U.S. Public Health Service on their experiences working with the health service at the facility.

"The men's barracks are frightening places to live and frightening places to work in or guard," the report said.

The couple said Fort McCoy is "bare and austere" and there is a great deal of sexual abuse and violence.

"They have created their own subculture, including a homosexual whorehouse," the report said. They said many homosexuals are in the camp and some are disguised as "attractive young women," living in the family compound.

The report was given to Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R., Wis.).

The report said the barracks are like prisons or an armed camp and there are caches of weapons inside the fort. It said feuds have carried over from Cuban prisons to the facility.

"Visually, the compound is frightening — it is a cage and the refugees look like caged animals," the report said.

Fumes Kill Refugee Girl Aboard Boat

Ma Her (F) col 1
18A
30 Aug 80

By ROBERT RIVAS
And JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writers

KEY WEST — A 10-year-old girl, apparently overcome by carbon monoxide below the deck of a 25-foot wooden boat carrying 31 other Cuban refugees from Mariel, Cuba, died Friday as a Coast Guard helicopter rushed her to Key West.

Coast Guard Petty Officer Mike Ayres said the cabin cruiser Francisco sought help about 1 p.m. Friday when it was about 45 miles south of Key West.

"This vessel radioed in that they had 32 unconscious passengers on board," Ayers said. "As far as I know that was everybody but the radio operator. We believe it was carbon monoxide poisoning."

The girl, who was not immediately identified, became the 26th person to die in the boatlift that began in April and has brought more than 121,000 Cuban refugees to Key West. Nine others aboard the Francisco, including a six-month-old baby, were hospitalized.

Although the Coast Guard is trying to arrest all those who violate President Carter's order to end the boatlift, an average of 160 refugees a day continue to arrive at the Key West docks.

In addition to the 32 on the Francisco, the Coast Guard was escorting 80 refugees on a boat called the Amy Friday night.

When the Francisco's request was received, the Coast Guard sent a helicopter and the cutter Point Thatcher to provide assistance. The chopper airlifted four of the most serious cases, including the little girl, to Florida Keys Memorial Hospital. It arrived too late to save her.

"The medical examiner's autopsy showed carbon monoxide poisoning," said Joan Higgs, a hospital official.

Six other passengers were loaded onto the Point Thatcher. Those six, all elderly, except for the infant, were picked up from the Point Thatcher by a Navy helicopter at 5 p.m.

The remaining 22 passengers were loaded onto the 41-foot Coast Guard vessel that was towing the Francisco. Ayers said they had regained consciousness.

Grounded

Miami Her (F) col 30 Aug 80 1A

Cubans Seize Jet in

By **ARNOLD MARKOWITZ**
Herald Staff Writer

More than 150 Cuban refugees, reluctantly resettled in Peru last spring, held stubborn control of a Braniff International plane at Lima's airport all day Friday, and demanded another plane to fly them to the United States.

None of the refugees aboard the plane was believed to be armed. It was not known here whether they were making any threats.

It made no difference.

Late Friday the U.S. State Department and the Peruvian government took a hard line.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde

Terry refused to provide an airplane for the refugees. "In Peru, it's Peruvians who determine what we do or don't do," said Transport Minister Fernando Chaves.

A U.S. State Department official said if the refugees succeed in bringing the airplane to the United States, they will be prosecuted for skyjacking.

He added that even if they don't, just because they stormed the airplane, the refugees have made themselves ineligible to obtain a legal visa to the United States.

"They've blown their chances [to come to the United States]," a State Department spokesman said. "That would apply to the

Peru, Seek Miami Trip

whole bunch.

"If they break a law in another country, when the law is parallel to U.S. law, they'd be ineligible for [legal] immigration," he added, referring to the attempted hijacking.

It is the first such attempt to hijack a plane to the United States, Federal Aviation Administration officials say. There have been seven skyjackings from the United States to Cuba in the last three weeks.

The skyjacking attempt Friday was stymied from the beginning because the pilot had not boarded the plane when the refugees commandeered it.

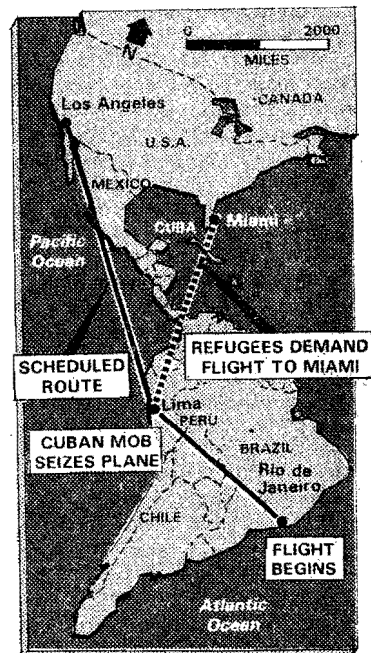
The only crew member aboard Braniff

Flight 920 was a male flight attendant, said an airline spokesman in Dallas.

"We are certain nobody aboard knows how to fly the airplane, unless one of the refugees does," a State Department official said.

The steward and all but one of 16 ticket-holding passengers, who had boarded before the Cubans stormed the gate at Jorge Chavez Airport, still were on the plane late Friday. The Cubans had forced their way onto the plane just before midnight Thursday, Lima time (1 a.m. Miami time), the spokesman

Turn to Page 18A Col. 1



— JOHN WILLIAMSON / Miami Herald Staff

10/3

Cubans Seeking Flight to Miami

Ma Her (F) col 1 18A 30 Aug 80

FROM PAGE 1A

said.

The names of the 15 passengers were released by Braniff, although the list did not include hometowns or where they boarded the plane. The Americans named were Hano, Barbara and Roland Schinzinger; Ted Farias; Edward de la Cruz; Mauro Bardovsky; Jean Gunnerys; Dionisio Nunez; David Bass; William Rabal; Claude Morrison; Svetlana Cuitanic; and Green Hsotel.

Passenger Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos, a Peruvian economist and aide to Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, was released by the Cubans after negotiations with Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara. There was no explanation.

De la Jara, who had been aboard the plane negotiating, said Friday afternoon that he was confident that a peaceful solution would be found. He said one solution might be to take the Cubans to Miami on an Aeroperu plane. One was placed beside the Braniff plane during the morning.

"It all depends on the United States now," De la Jara said after two meetings with the hijackers.

State Department officials in Washington were opposed to the idea. "Remember, it takes two to tango," one said.

Officially, the State Department said its only role in the situation was keeping informed. That, however, did not explain the presence of U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman at the airport.

While Peruvian police surround-

ed the plane, De la Jara was aboard. Other Peruvian authorities and diplomats from the U.S. Embassy waited nearby.

Most of the the 250 or so Cubans who failed to get aboard the plane sauntered around the airport terminal, singing Cuban folk songs. Police said they arrested some.

"What we want is to join our families in the United States," said one of them, Manuel Vega.

"Security in Lima is normally quite strict," said Braniff spokesman Mike Kaeser in Dallas. "It was overwhelmed by numbers."

ACCORDING to reports from Lima, between 300 and 400 Cuban refugees stormed the boarding gate, smashing through the door and windows, and about half boarded the plane before security police pulled away the portable stairs. An unverified report said 168 refugees had gotten aboard. About 250 other Cubans were headed off. An unconfirmed report said two of the refugees were armed. Police fired several shots and three refugees were reported slightly wounded.

One of them, Miguel Valdez, 36, told the Associated Press: "A man dressed in civilian clothes shot me at point-blank range. He hit me here, in the right leg." A doctor put two stitches in the wound. Valdez said his friend Mario, 22, whose last name was unavailable, was wounded in the left ankle. Another man was shot but his identity and the nature of his wound were not reported.

Valdez said he wanted to go to Miami to meet his grandmother, Ze-

laya Galante. His parents and brothers are in Cuba.

Keser, the airline spokesman, said he had reliable information that no weapons were aboard the airplane, a DC8-62, and that no crew members or regular passengers were injured.

A Peruvian customs officer said at least one person on the plane was believed to have a knife, according to United Press International.

Neither the airline nor the State Department knew whether Braniff's flight attendants or the ticket-holding passengers were in danger. After several hours, the plane was towed away from the terminal.

U.S. AND Peruvian officials said the refugees had participated last April in the storming of Peru's embassy in Havana. By the time Cuba agreed to let them leave their home country, more than 10,800 had moved onto the embassy grounds, begging for political asylum.

A short-lived airlift to San Jose, Costa Rica, followed. Peru had promised asylum to 1,000 refugees. Other Latin American and European countries agreed to accept fewer than 6,000 for resettlement. At the time, the United States was willing to accept only 3,500.

The 740 who went to Peru did so reluctantly. They stated preferences for Miami and northern New Jersey, but most who were interviewed said they would accept asylum in Peru — where there were few Cubans in the first place — and seek other ways to emigrate north. Peru set up a temporary tent city

for them in a public recreation complex, Parc Tupac Amaru in Lima.

None of the Cubans has moved from the park to permanent homes in Peru. However, according to official sources in Washington, the United States considers them resettled and ineligible for immigration to this country except through normal channels. Because of immigration quotas and priorities for political prisoners and relatives of U.S. citizens, there appeared little hope that many of them would become eligible in the immediate future.

OTHER CUBANS, meanwhile, found an abnormal channel, the Straits of Florida. President Fidel Castro allowed more than 120,000 Cubans to swarm from the port of Mariel in April's hectic boat parade to Key West.

After almost five months of living in tents at the park in Lima, 300 others found another way, or thought they had. It was Braniff Flight 920.

The flight originated Thursday at Rio de Janeiro with San Francisco its ultimate destination. It first flew to Sao Paulo, Brazil, then to Lima. Braniff said it landed close to its 10:55 p.m. scheduled time, and was due to depart with a full load of 164 passengers to Los Angeles after refueling and changing crews. The scheduled take-off time was 12:20 a.m.

Herald Staff Writers Guillermo Martinez and Tom Fiedler also contributed to this report.

1983



— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

A TRUCKLOAD of Cuban exiles join a demonstration Friday evening in downtown Miami calling for permitting Cuban

refugees in Peru, including the hijackers of a Braniff jetliner, to come to the United States. About 175 demonstrators rallied in

Bayfront Park after driving in a caravan down Flagler and SW Eighth Streets from NW 37th Avenue. (See story, Page 2B.)

Many motives in Cuban march

DARY MATERA

Miami News Reporter

The route was familiar, from the starting point of the march to the ending at Bayfront Park.

But something was different this time when the Cubans gathered at a shopping center at SW 37th Avenue and 7th Street and paraded their vehicles to Bayfront Park.

This time, instead of being products of the first Cuban wave to Miami 22 years ago, most of yesterday's 300 protesters were recent arrivals.

More than 90 per cent of the marchers spoke only Spanish, even those who waved signs promoting bilingualism.

And the reasons behind yesterday's march seemed to differ with each person.

Some marchers were protesting the State Department's recent decision to prosecute Cubans who hijack boats to the United States. Many didn't even know about that ruling.

Some were protesting tent cities for Cuban refugees in Miami, Arkansas and Peru, calling for release of the homeless Cubans.

Some were protesting the possibility of Miami returning to monolingual status if the anti-bilingualism issue makes it onto the ballot and is voted in.

Other Cubans were trying to explain that all Cubans were not the *escoria* — scum — as Fidel Castro branded them, despite recent refugee camp disturbances and hijackings.



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Cuban demonstrators begin gathering on shopping center lot before march to Bayfront Park

"When we came to Miami, Miami was nothing," said an angry Cuban woman holding a pro-bilingual sign.

"We made Miami what it is. We built the businesses and brought the businesses here. The Cubans should learn English, but the Americans have to learn Spanish. Miami is bilingual. Miami is our city now."

Some women waved more radical signs — signs calling for a boycott of stores without bilingual employees, and urging store owners to triple the prices to Anglos who don't speak Spanish.

Others, mostly the Cubans who have been in the States longer, could not agree.

"That woman is a fool," said Kuky Santana. "We don't want to insult the Americans. The United States isn't discriminating against anyone. People are just coming here from everywhere. From all over the world. There are just too many people now."

Santana, a former political prisoner who came to Miami in the early 1960s, looked over the crowd

of protesters.

"Look around. These are different people. They are different, very different. They are not like the Cubans who first came here. They are not educated. They grew up under communism. Many are homosexuals. Communism has destroyed the structure of the human being.

"I've lived in Spain, South America, many places. The only place in the whole world where there is true liberty is the United States," Santana said.

A recent refugee waved a reporter over. He just wanted to talk.

"I spent nine years in Castro's prison, from 1969 to 1979," he said, showing deep scars on his leg. "I was against Castro — that was my crime. Even in prison, being against Castro causes trouble. I killed two men in prison. It was them or me, you understand? One of the men killed my brother."

The man wrote the dates 1969 and 1979 down on a piece of paper, as if to dramatize how much of his life was taken from him.

Among the crowd was Dr. Diego Medina and his wife, Magali. The Medinas, part of the backbone of the Cuban group Alpha 66, had their own reason for being in Miami's latest protest march. Like most of the old-wave Cubans, they were almost apologetic for the new arrivals.

"We want the people to know that all the Cubans who came from Mariel to Key West are not delinquents. They are just anti-communist Cubans," Medina said.

"We are against what Castro is doing in Cuba. We are asking for the North American countries to understand the problems of the Cubans in the refugee camps in the U.S. and Peru."

As the marchers cruised slowly

down 7th Street, the posters and signs were on the cars as usual. The Cuban flags waved as usual. Horns blew as usual.

It was strange how the protest was so different.

WHICH SECTION, SIR-- FIRST CLASS, COACH OR HIJACKER?

GATE 17

MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BEN SARGENT...

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Mia News (FH) col 2 10A

30 Aug 80

United Feature Syndicate

Copters, cutter rescue Cubans

MANN MENDOZA
Miami News Staff

Helicopters hovered above the stricken ship, edging themselves into rescue position.

Crew members of the Coast Guard cutter Point Thatcher worked feverishly to treat the unconscious Cuban refugees, knocked out from inhaling carbon monoxide fumes.

The sea-to-air rescue mission took place 45 miles southwest of Key West in the Florida Straits yesterday.

A young Cuban refugee died and nine others were hospitalized after carbon monoxide fumes spread through their boat as it headed for Key West, apparently from Mariel, Cuba.

Coast Guard and Navy helicopters and the cutter Point Thatcher picked up 32 refugees — 10 of them unconscious — from a 25-foot wooden cabin cruiser, the Francisco, said Coast Guard spokesman John Ayres.

"An 8- to 10-year-old girl was dead on arrival," said Joan Higgs, a Florida Keys Memorial Hospital spokesman. "The medical examiner's autopsy showed carbon monoxide poisoning."

The death raised the number of known fatalities in the 90-mile passage across the Florida Straits to 27 Cubans and Cuban-Americans since the sealift began in late April.

Higgs said a 6- to 8-month-old girl was in "real good condition — the best shape of any of them," two

refugee men were "conscious but confused," and six other refugees were "semiconscious or unconscious. They are waking up and improving."

The 22 other refugees had regained consciousness and did not require hospital treatment.

The boat apparently left the Cuban harbor of Mariel sometime earlier in the day.

Ayres said radio conversations with the operator indicated that an 89-year-old woman and a 6-month-old baby were among the passengers on the overcrowded boat.

Four of the 10 unconscious refugees were hoisted up by the Coast Guard helicopter and taken to Key West. The other six were picked up by the Point Thatcher and hoisted

by the Navy helicopter, which took the refugees to Key West.

The 22 conscious refugees were taken to Key West by a Coast Guard utility boat. Florida Keys Hospital emergency room doctors were standing by to treat them.

The Coast Guard also was escorting a boat carrying 80 other refugees.

Before the latest two boats, 121,404 Cubans had come to the United States across the Florida Straits since the sealift operation began in April.

President Carter ordered a Coast Guard blockade of the sealift in May, but an average of nearly 100 Cubans a day still arrive on boats that slip through the 18-cutter patrol.

\$33,000 Smuggling Fines Given to 3 Salvadoreans

Three Salvadoreans, including the Miami-based consul general, each were fined \$33,000 Friday for trying to smuggle rifles, ammunition and other "implements of war" into their embattled Central American country.

El Salvador Consul General Ramon Martinez, Dioniso Machuca and Luis Mendez had pleaded guilty to the weapons charge in U.S. District Court in July.

In exchange for their pleas, the U.S. Attorney's Office dropped four related charges stemming from purchases at the Tamiami Gunshop at 2975 SW Eighth St.

U.S. District Judge William Hoelzer imposed sentence.

The men were arrested last April after Customs Agent Edward Mederos watched them load paper-wrapped boxes of 43 .30-caliber M1 carbines, 10,800 rounds of ammunition and such military items as bullet-proof vests into a van.

Mederos and other Customs agents trailed the three to Miami International Airport, where the men checked the boxes through the Taca Airlines ticket counter for a flight to El Salvador. The men said the boxes contained spare parts for autos.

Cubans in Peru Don't Qualify As Refugees, U.S. Officials Say

State Department officials say the 150-plus Cubans who have commandeered a Braniff International plane in Lima do not qualify for refugee status in the United States just because they are unhappy in Peru.

"In Peru, they are allowed freedom of movement; they are allowed to work; they are allowed to conduct their life in a form similar to everybody else in the country," said a State Department official.

"To be a refugee, they have to be persecuted, and there is no reason to believe they are being persecuted in Peru."

Few Cuban refugees complained about going to Peru four months ago when they were told their journey to freedom would take them to Lima.

They really wanted to come to

the United States, but temporarily anything was better than Cuba. Sooner or later, many believed, they could join relatives in Miami or New Jersey.

The realization that the day they entered Peru they lost their status as refugees came much later.

In April, Peru had seemed a reasonable refuge.

"If we sought asylum in the Peruvian embassy, it is logical that we go there," refugee Izela Moya, 36, had said at that time in San Jose, Costa Rica.

State Department officials in Washington want the refugees in Lima now to remember that.

If they want to come to the United States, the Cubans will have to do it legally, State Department officials say.



— ALBERT COYA/ Miami Herald Staff

Raul Orama of Alpha 66 Totes a Dummy Gun to Bayfront Rally *...fewer than 200 Cubans turned out for the demonstration*

AND THE BACKLASH that has built within the non-Cuban community added a cold note to the rally. Signs read: "If they want you to translate into Spanish, for God's sake, charge them double." A letter was circulated asking for signatures to protest alleged anti-Cuban talk-show broadcasts at a Miami radio station.

For Andrew Giel and his wife Margarita, however, the issue was simple — and the same as in April.

"I have seven family members in Peru. They were in the embassy. They deserve to be let into the United States. They are not scum," said Margarita.

Her husband, wearing a red-

white-and-blue Uncle Sam hat, referred to the hijacking as "an act of desperation."

"These people are victims. Their only crime is not wanting to live under Castro and desiring to join their families," he said. He held up a sign asking who rules in the the United States, Castro or Carter?

*Mia Her 30 Aug 80
 2B*

ROBERTO FABRICIO



Mia Her(F) col1

Ugly Motives *1B*

Lurk Behind

Petition Move

30 Aug 80

I had a conversation this week with a very thoughtful, middle-aged man named David, who came to Miami only a few years ago from the West Coast. He, like everyone else in this town, has some very definite ideas about our cultural mix.

"After I got here I moved into Coconut Grove and my first contact with Cubans was with some men who worked for a 7-Eleven store near my apartment," he told me. "They were surly, refused to speak English, and I just thought they were a bunch of cavemen."

But David was wrong.

"I found out that the trouble was that they were extremely shy, had been conditioned by their English-speaking customers to withdraw, and had a great inferiority complex as a result of their heavy accent."

Now David is a convert. He is learning a little Spanish, and has discovered a whole new world in Miami's Latin neighborhoods.

This is something that the folks promoting the anti-bilingualism ordinance might not understand. Their main expressed complaint is that the Metro government spends tax funds while trying to serve Spanish-speakers of Dade County by providing a few vital government services in Spanish.

BUT I CAN SEE more emotion than reason lurking behind their campaign.

For instance, they want to cut out \$700,000 the county spends partly to promote this area internationally and serve our international visitors. Yet, in figures released just this Monday, it is evident that the only part of our economic activity that is growing is the international business and tourism.

Could it be that one segment of our community is out to try to harm another even if the entire community suffers from it?

The resolution being promoted by the "anti" group bars funds from being spent to promote any culture that is not part of the United States. Does this include the 12 million Mexican-Americans? Is *chili con carne* out? The Italian-Americans no doubt might feel affected. Is pizza or ravioli part of the culture of the United States? If the resolution is approved, will Columbus Day be banned?

I am convinced that very little will change outwardly in our town. The people who speak Spanish in elevators — and when they speak too loud or too fast they bother me, too, regardless of what language they speak — will continue to do so. The Spanish-language media will continue to prosper.

SO, AND THANK GOD for that, will tourists from Latin America continue to make downtown Miami a thriving center of commerce. And they will continue to chatter away in Spanish, of course.

There will be some changes, of course. The old ladies, living alone at their homes, who do not speak English because at 70 they were too old to learn, might not be able to talk to the emergency operator at the 911 number. After the women scream "*fuego!*" there is a good chance they might die of the burns.

How does that solve any problems? Are we being good Americans by promoting this "anti" campaign? Is this in keeping with the spirit of this country, which has promoted freedom around the world at great human cost?

I see something very ugly lurking behind this campaign of negativism. I see bigotry and hatred and pettiness. The sponsors of the "anti" campaign will not send back to Cuba the half a million Cubans here, or banish the approximately 200,000 other Latins living in Dade.

ALL THIS CAMPAIGN will accomplish will be to divide us even more, to broaden the gaps that have split us. Bilingualism might be abolished from the courthouse, but the entire community will suffer from it. It will be a step backwards. And I haven't seen any community or any country prosper by walking backwards. Or by hating.

Exiles Rally Miami (F) Col For Cubans 213 Still in Peru 30 Aug 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The cry was the same: let the Cubans who stormed the Peruvian Embassy in Peru come to the United States.

The program, also the same: a caravan down Flagler and SW Eighth streets that ended in front of the bust of Cuban philosopher Jose Marti in Miami's Bayfront Park.

Cuban and American flags filled the air. National hymns blared out from portable loudspeakers.

BUT FRIDAY instead of the thousands who flocked to the park in April to celebrate the occupation of the Peruvian embassy by 10,000 Cubans in Havana, fewer than 200 Cuban residents of Miami gathered to hear patriotic speeches and applaud for a free Cuba.

And the demand for letting in the Cuban refugees who are now in Peru included the 160 hijackers of a Braniff jet in Lima.

"Things were more emotional in April. And today is a working day, you have to understand that," said Roberto Perez Fernandez, spokesman for the Cuban Patriotic Board, which organized the rally.

But speakers alluded to the resistance within Miami's Cuban community to welcoming the refugees from Mariel.

"Have we forgotten that we came with torn pants and were hungry? Before, we considered the refugees heroes. Now we answer to the Castro propaganda machine, and say they are scum," said Alberto Martinez Echenique, Patriotic Board vice chairman.

Those at the rally also noted with bitterness the federal government's failure to grant full aid to the Mariel refugees. "I don't see why the federal government does not reactivate the Cuban refugee program," complained Jose Borrell, board member and head of the Cuban Rotary Club in Exile.

Anti-Bilingualism

By GEORGE STEIN
Herald Staff Writer

The group that wants to eliminate Spanish as Dade's second official language said Friday it will withdraw its demand for a countywide vote if the Metro Commission will do away with the 1973 resolution declaring Dade bilingual.

"We want to compromise so there are no hard feelings," said Emma Shafer, president of Citizens of Dade United.

The offer is not much of a compromise, responded John Diaz, president of an opposing group of Cubans, United Cuban Americans of Dade.

"It's ridiculous," Diaz said.

Diaz's group is maneuvering to delay a Nov. 4 referendum by demanding a lengthy signature-by-signature check of 44,166 names on petitions turned in Tuesday to Metro officials.

METRO COMMISSIONERS, four of whom are involved in contested reelection

campaigns, meet Tuesday to discuss the issue. They are expected to hear elections officials say the petitioners have more than the 26,213 signatures needed to put the measure on the ballot, according to the results of a random sampling procedure.

The nine commissioners could vote to put the measure on the November ballot, bypassing attempts by Diaz's group to delay the referendum.

Commissioner Beverly Phillips doesn't think commissioners should interfere. She argued that would violate the spirit of provisions in the Metro charter permitting referendums.

"We've got to follow what the charter says," Phillips said.

But Commissioner Ruth Shack said she supports a commission vote to put the measure on the Nov. 4 ballot.

"I don't believe in delaying tactics," Shack said.

DIAZ SAID he has raised enough money

'Compromise' Offered

to pay for the signature-by-signature check, at 10 cents a name. Elections officials say they are not sure they can complete such a task in time for the November ballot.

But the 10-cent-a-name fee won't cover all the costs of checking the petitions. Elections officials recently spent approximately \$7,500 and used 1,100 hours of overtime to verify signatures on petitions for a proposed ordinance restricting smoking.

Commissioner Harvey Ruvin said he would support additional funding, if needed, for the signature checks.

If the signature-by-signature approach is adopted, Shafer said her group will turn in an additional 55,000 signatures, enough to force a special election.

It is not clear that the compromise proposed by Shafer's group would be legal.

Shack said the county attorney's office told her that once petitions are handed in, they cannot be withdrawn.

"ONCE THEY have presented the peti-

tion, the people who signed it are a part of it. Unless they speak to the people who signed the petition, it cannot be compromised. That's the problem with government by referendum," she said.

Tax-cut advocate Harry Wilson went to court last year and lost in an effort to correct a mistake in the wording of his tax-reduction measure. The proposal was worded so that it would have cut the countywide tax rate 99.95 per cent. Wilson had intended to cut it roughly 50 per cent. Voters rejected the measure.

Citizens of Dade United dispute the county attorney's position, arguing they have the right to withdraw the petition.

Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for Citizens of Dade United, explained the proposed compromise by saying that rescinding the 1973 bilingualism resolution would mean that the county would not translate routine documents into Spanish, as it now does.

Shafer said that would include, for example, an explanation telling property

owners how to appeal property tax appraisals.

RESCINDING the 1973 resolution also would take back the authorization for Metro's Division of Latin Affairs, a 10-member group that translates 4,500 documents a year into Spanish.

Rosenthal said he expected that the group would be disbanded once authorization was withdrawn.

But, he said, the county might still be able to conduct tourism advertising in foreign languages, an activity that the county attorney says probably would be barred by the proposed ballot measure.

The proposed ordinance says:

"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."

Licenses: Mia Her (F) cold No End 1/3 31 Aug 80 To Lines

By GEORGE STEIN
Herald Staff Writer

At 5:19 a.m., 90 people waited in an alley at the Concord Shopping Center. Most spoke Spanish. Some were angry. Some were bored. Some listened to radios. Some slept. They were all there for the same reason. They needed a driver's license.

"I've been teaching driving for 18 years, and this is the worst I've ever seen," said Cathy McKinney Mackey, who was there to usher a student through the test.

The reason: Cuban refugees are jamming up the system, state officials say. There are a lot of refugees, and they have to repeat the tests more often than longer-term residents.

It is a problem that has produced all-night lines in Dade County and boosted applications in Broward and Palm Beach counties as Dade applicants seek to avoid the crush.

The solution: State officials offer none.

THEY HAVE only partial measures, admittedly not enough to eliminate the overnight lines. The lines will continue, perhaps until the end of 1980, they say.

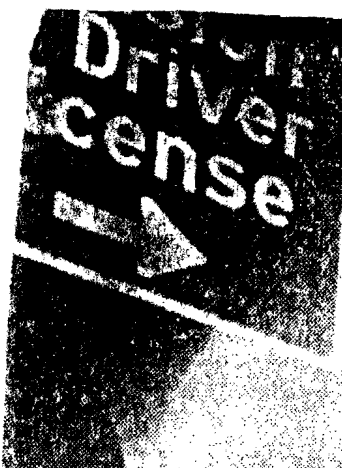
The reaction: Anger from many non-Latins. The drivers-license station is the first place many have had direct experience with inconvenience caused by the influx of refugees.

"I'm the one that's being pushed around," said Enna Blanton, who says the members of her family are "just plain folks." She was on line in a lawn chair at the Concord Shopping Center, a thermos of coffee at her heel.

She arriving at 4:30 a.m., replacing her husband who had been holding a place since 1 a.m. He was the 33rd on line. Daughter Teresa and her friend Lisa were the ones taking the test.

The first in line at Concord this morning had arrived at 10 p.m. the night before.

As annoying as the situation is at



Concord, 11289 SW 40th St., it is not the worst. At least it is orderly, and two portable latrines put in a month ago provide sanitation.

AT THE Miami Central station, 3800 NW 11th St., license examiner Martha Castro says, "The people, when we open the door [at 7 a.m.], they all want to get in. They all fight and they all argue as to who's in line."

Two men were sleeping on the ground in her parking spot when she arrived for work Friday at 6:30

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— JOHN WALTHER/Miami Herald

Driver-License Applicant Sleeps Outside Bird Road Station at 5 a.m.

1092

One State Solution: A Four-Day Week

FROM PAGE 1B

a.m.

Northeast Miami resident Charles Ealy and a friend arrived at the Miami Central office two weeks ago at 3 a.m., to find the place reeking of urine and surrounded by a crowd of people who, they say, made it clear non-Latins were unwelcome.

Ealy left to go to the North Miami station, 13100 Arch Creek Road, where he was again threatened when he decided to stand in line. His offense: He had bypassed a man demanding money for a place on an unauthorized list.

When the crowd became ugly, a woman began screaming, "Bull s — -! Bull s — -!" Someone called police.

THE POLICE lined everyone up against a wall. They set up their own numbering system. Then they sternly lectured the crowd that everyone would go to jail if any more trouble occurred.

State driving officials, arriving later, told the crowd the police list was not authorized. That triggered a shoving match to get in.

"It's absurd," said Ealy. "You can't stand in line without getting a threat of getting beat up."

State officials are trying, with limited success, to hire off-duty police to keep order.

"We can't get one to work. They don't want to work here [at the Central Station]," Castro said. Miami police tried it for a while and then begged off, she said. No police showed up at Concord Friday.

Figures kept by the state show a sharp increase in Dade driving license applicants beginning in April, the month the refugee influx began.

THE STATE processed 40,251 ap-

plicants at the nine drivers license centers in Dade County in July, an increase of 33.5 per cent over the July 1979 figures, according to the latest statistics.

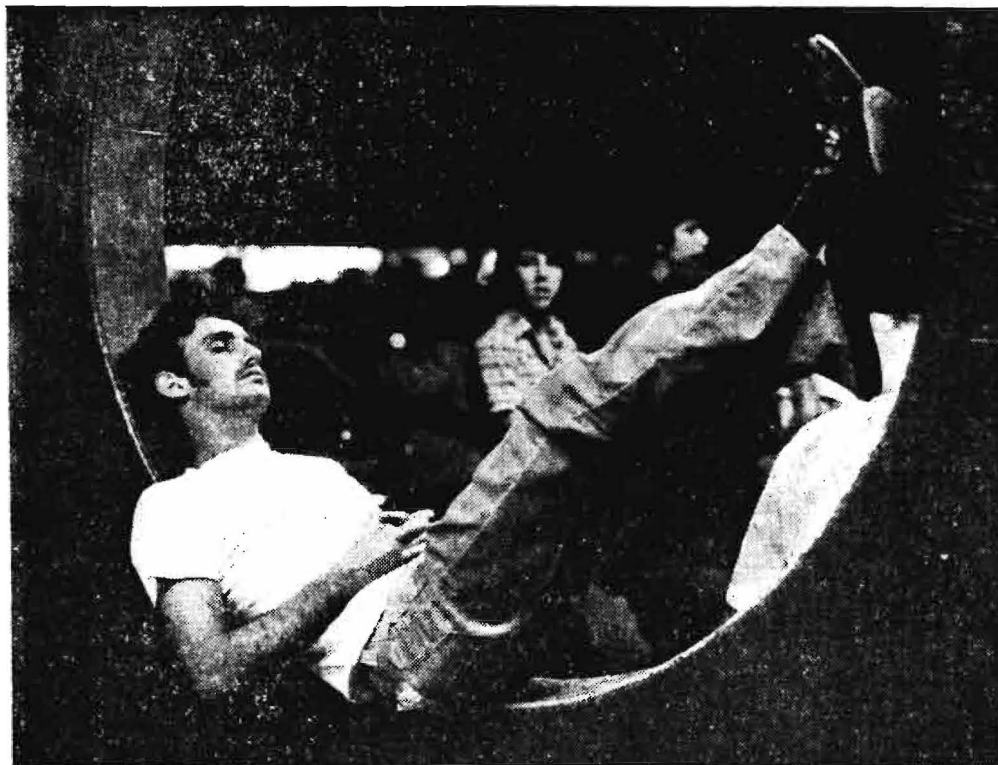
But while the number of applicants has shot up, the amount of hours put in by state license personnel has not kept pace.

J.S. Rowell, a Tallahassee official in the state Division of Driver Licenses, said the state has done everything it can to increase Dade's allotment of license examiners.

Rowell said the state recently had assigned 26 extra positions to Dade County, including all vacant positions throughout the state and

seven new positions that were supposed to go to Hillsborough County. Before the refugee influx, Dade County had 100 of the state's 728 driving examiners.

The state recently opened a new driving license station at 4603 NW Seventh St., and is now trying to open another new station, he said.



— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

Manuel Vega Finds a Hole in the Wall to Take a Snooze

... in pre-dawn hours at driver-license office on Bird Road

The state switched from an 8-to-5 Monday-through-Friday schedule in Dade County to a 7-to-6 Tuesday-through-Friday schedule to make it easier for working people to come early.

BUT ROWELL admits this won't eliminate the long lines.

His solution: More money for more staff and more facilities.

He said state officials have rejected a system in which an applicant could come in and make a reservation for a later test.

"It won't work," he said. "Someone would come 15 minutes late."

But Rowell said he hadn't thought about a phoned-in reservation system, similar to the airline reservations system, that is currently in use in New York City for driver license examinations.

"The only solution is more staff," he said. "We're in a two-year budget. We had no idea we were going to have this influx. We want people to know we're concerned. We're going to need their help if we live through it."

At the Concord Station at 6:30 a.m., the sleepers had awakened.

But no one noticed the twittering song of birds greeting the dawn or Max the maintenance man sweeping the sidewalk.

The crowd had grown and there was too much noise to hear the birds or pay attention to anything other than the soft-cover driver's manual.

The test was only half an hour away.

At 7 a.m., doors opened and the line surged into offices chilled by air conditioning running full blast all night. Within minutes, the massed bodies of the driving applicants had taken off the chill.

Ma Heu 2B
3/ Aug 80 col/

All-Night waits lead only to a place in lines such as the one at right, at 6 a.m. Friday outside the driver's license examination office at 11289 Bird Rd. Below, chart shows how driver-license applications have climbed in Dade County since April of this year.

Dade Applicants For Licenses

Month	1979	1980
March	32,648	32,186
April	30,081	36,362
May	30,311	35,788
June	28,886	36,203
July	30,071	40,251



Tri-Ethnic Politics Complicate Manager Choice

FROM PAGE 1B

that government should seek to emulate practices of private business.

"THE TRUTH of the matter is that the establishment in this community does not believe in the democratic process," said Ferre, referring to suggestions that the city create a blue-ribbon committee to screen applications and submit a list of finalists.

"We don't need any screening committees, any national search. We've got enough talent within," said the mayor.

In his preference for looking from within, Ferre is joined by three of his four colleagues on the commission. Only Commissioner Joe Carollo, a vigorous opponent of the mayor and Grassie, wants to advertise before picking candidates.

Carollo says he doesn't so much want a candidate from far away as an orderly selection procedure.

"I would prefer a local candidate, but there's a lot of good people in other parts of the state and the country who have worked in Florida before," Carollo said.

"We haven't talked about criteria for the individual [city manager], we haven't talked about salary, we haven't talked about what we consider the qualifications," he added. "It's nice to say so-and-so isn't qualified, but what are the qualifications?"

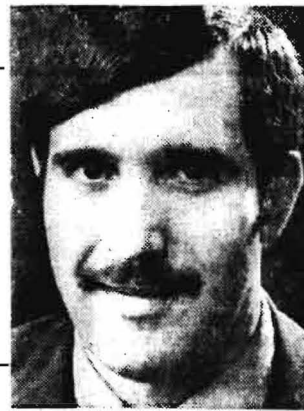
WHILE FERRE points to the availability of local talent as the principal reason for failing to conduct a more formal search, some observers of city politics cite other reasons.

They point to Miami's complex tri-ethnic politics, which the refugee influx and riots this spring have



'We don't need any screening committees, any national search. We've got enough talent within.'

— Mayor Maurice Ferre



'I would prefer a local candidate, but there's a lot of good people in other parts of the state and the country.'

— Commissioner Joe Carollo

further tangled. They also suggest that the way commissioners are going about the selection is a not-very-well camouflaged battle over eventual control of the next manager's administration.

While not nearly as vociferous as Carollo, Commissioners J.L. Plummer and Armando Lacasa shared his frustration with what they saw as Grassie's clear attachment to the Ferre camp; they said the manager frequently ignored other commissioners.

Such favorite Ferre projects as the planned Watson Island theme park received high priority among city staff members, while commissioners complained that it often took them weeks merely to elicit an answer from Grassie to a memo concerning a constituent complaint.

NOT SURPRISINGLY, none of the three last week provided Ferre and Commissioner Theodore Gibson with a third vote to elect as manager Dick Fosmoen, an assistant city manager the candidate considered

closest to Grassie.

While commissioners are deeply worried about winning influence over the next city manager, they also are looking ahead to reelection campaigns. In Miami, that means careful attention to the city's tri-ethnic mix.

Ferre, a Puerto Rican worried about his Cuban support, voted on the first five ballots for Tony Ojeda, a Cuban assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, before switching to Fosmoen.

And, on the opening ballot Friday a week ago, each of his colleagues voted for a member of his own ethnic group.

The two Cubans, Carollo and Lacasa, each voted for a Cuban. Gibson, a black, supported a black. Plummer, the only non-Latin white on the five-member commission, supported a non-Latin white.

ONE MEMBER of the commission suggested privately that some of the reluctance to name a search committee is rooted in the fear that

its list of finalists might not contain candidates who could satisfy each commissioner's political or ethnic criteria for the next manager.

But whatever the city's reasons for looking within, there's little question the method of the search contrasts sharply with that usually employed by cities.

It also is a departure from previous Miami practice. Four years ago, the city hired the firm of Arthur D. Little Co. for \$7,800 to conduct a national recruitment campaign.

After St. Petersburg's city manager resigned last September, that city named a blue-ribbon committee of local citizens — including personnel and management officials of local corporations — to find a consulting firm. For about \$10,000, the firm solicited more than 40 applications and submitted a list of six finalists.

WHEN BROWARD County searched for an administrator in 1978, the commission named a citizens' committee, but decided not to

hire a consultant. Instead, the committee placed advertisements in five professional journals for public administrators and sent out 350 letters to city and county managers nationwide.

The county made its selection from a pool of 191 applications.

Ferre is unimpressed with such procedures. Said the mayor, "Every time we go through a screening committee, it ends up being more political than the politicians."

Ferre ascribes much of the criticism of the city's current search to a "Chamber of Commerce" philosophy, but Lester Freeman, executive vice president of the Greater Miami Chamber, says he doesn't object to the idea of the commission making a pick on its own from within, as long as the matter is approached with seriousness.

"I don't mind if they fool around a little bit," Freeman said, "just as long as they fairly quickly settle down and start trying to pick the best person."

Tent City Clean-or-Close

Mia Her (F) Col 1 1B 31 Aug 80

By JOE OGLESBY
Herald Staff Writer

A 24-hour deadline to "clean up or move out" of Tent City came and went Saturday as city of Miami officials failed to comply with demands of health officials.

The same conditions that existed before state and county officials gave the city an ultimatum Friday were present Saturday at the Cuban refugee camp under I-95 near the Miami River.

"It is not in our hands now," said Hector Salazar, a spokesman for the city.

Salazar spent a good part of the day at the camp, but had received no instructions from city officials, he said.

Nor had he heard from the officials who issued the ultimatum — Dr. Richard Morgan, director of Dade's Health Department, and Beverly Steinberg, assistant district administrator for the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS).

MORGAN SAID he wouldn't try to force the issue until Tuesday. "We've had verbal assurances from city officials that they would make the corrections as soon as possible," Morgan said.

Morgan said Dade Health Department inspectors would continue to check the facility over the weekend. Any decision to seek a court injunction would be made

Tuesday, he said.

Steinberg, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and City Manager Joe Grassie could not be reached for comment.

In a Friday letter to Ferre, Morgan cited seven violations and gave the city 24 hours to resolve them or move the 735 refugees.

Among the violations were exposed electrical wiring, stagnant water, kerosene in glass containers and food service from unlicensed firms.

Morgan said Saturday that he was most concerned about exposed wires. He said city officials are liable for any possible injuries to persons in the camp.

Order Ignored

SALAZAR SAID he knew of no attempt to correct the conditions. "Ferre is the only one who can do something about this," he said. "It is in his hands now. We haven't heard anything. Nobody's been here."

Steinberg called the situation "intolerable" Friday after reports that food served to some of the refugees contained particles of fecal matter that far exceeded acceptable standards.

The city operates Tent City under authority of the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Although the Health Department does not license Tent City, it is responsible for over-all health conditions in the county.

Morgan said he had been assured by Assistant City Manager Richard Fosmoen in a telephone conversation that the city would move swiftly to correct the violations.

"Some of these things are not difficult to correct" Fosmoen said. "It is simply a matter of assigning someone."

Fosmoen said he instructed Al Rodriguez, a supervisor at Tent City, to correct any violation that could be quickly remedied. "I haven't been down there, but I assume those things have been done," he said.

The city will try to correct more serious

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Health Violations Persist

Mia Ake (F) col 1 3B 31 Aug 80

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violations by midweek, he said.

ON FRIDAY, THREE Cuban refugees filed suit in Dade Circuit Court accusing President Carter of creating a public nuisance by operating Tent City.

Tent City "is manifestly injurious to the public health and morals of the neighboring community and to the people of Dade," the suit said.

"We want the refugees relocated to a facility that is at least adequate," said Reemberto Diaz, an attorney with Legal Services of Greater Miami.

The suit was filed on behalf of Nila Carrera, Gerardo Torres and Salvador Delgado. The three cited exposed wiring, broken plumbing, plugged drains, swarming flies, abandoned refrigerators and unsanitary toilet facilities.

It's a Long Wait for a Kind Sponsor

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

A recently widowed father of three called Tent City. He wanted to sponsor a homeless Cuban refugee. But he didn't want to sponsor just any refugee.

"She must be a nice-looking lady. Could have a child. Not fat. Call after 4 p.m.," the man said. Tent City workers did not return the call.

★ ★ ★

Emelina Perez and her one-year-old son went to live with a sponsor in Homestead. The sponsor smoked marijuana and left Perez alone for days caring for two young children. When Perez decided to leave, she had to call police to collect \$100 in wages.

★ ★ ★

The rabbi's wife needed a housekeeper. At Tent City, she talked to social workers who recommended a young black woman, quiet, neat and with a genuine desire to work. But the refugee had a one-year-old child.

"What would she do with the baby while she's working?" asked the rabbi's wife. "How about a day-care center?" the social worker said. Not quite convinced, the rabbi's wife said she would think about it.

★ ★ ★

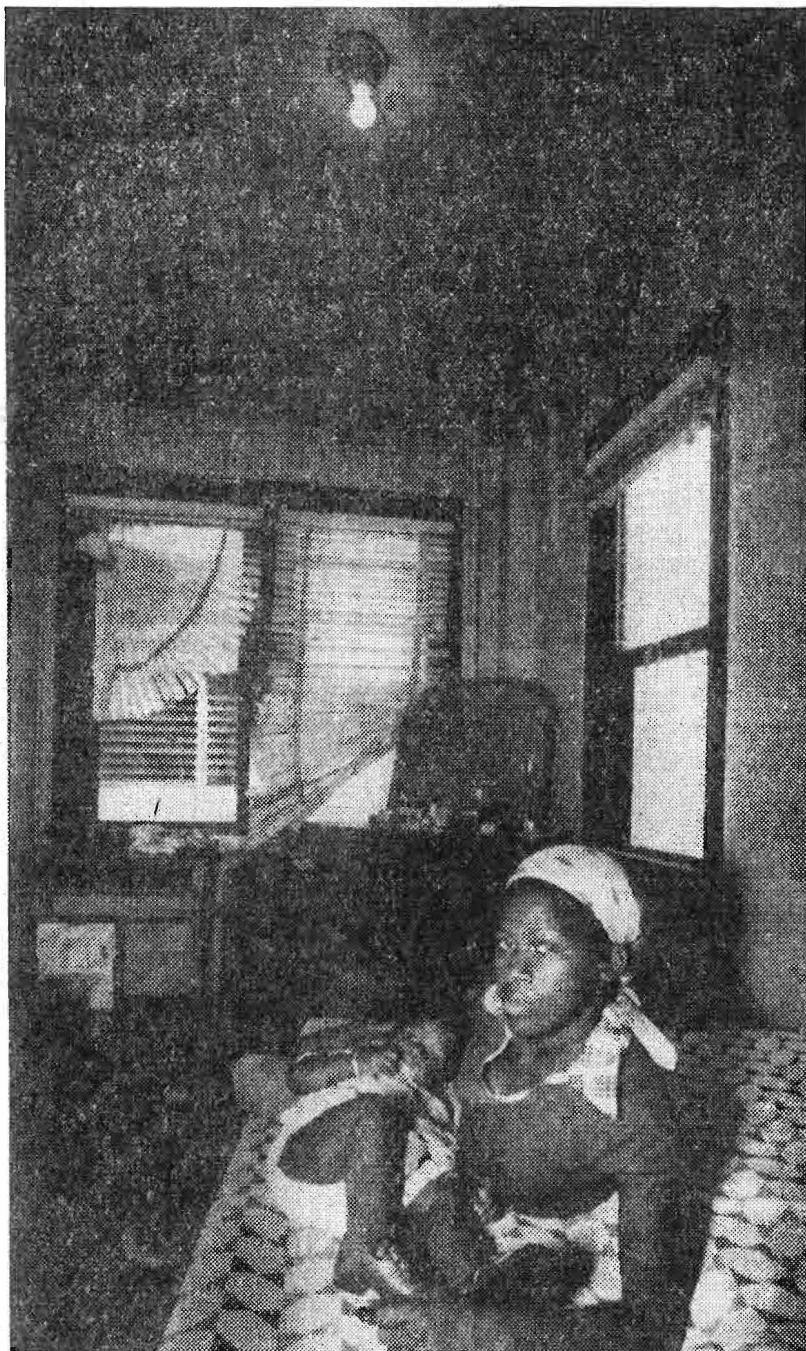
His wife was going into the hospital and the man needed a nursemaid to care for his 13-year-old infirm daughter. "How much will you pay the refugee and how many hours will she be required to work?" social workers asked.

"She'll work from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m., seven days a week, and I'll pay her \$60 a week," the man said.

★ ★ ★

SUCH ARE THE woes of awaiting sponsorship for thousands of Cuban refugees.

Although there are no statistics



— DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

Emelina Perez and Son, Live in Small Room

... awaiting word that someone wants to be a sponsor

on the number of broken sponsorships, most of the 700 homeless refugees living in Tent City are there because they couldn't get along with a relative or a sponsor.

As these refugees leave Tent City to be resettled with new sponsors, they are replaced by new refugees who have just become homeless.

Social workers see it as an unending cycle.

"My uncle didn't throw us out," said Odalis Alvarez, 18, who is living at Tent City with her 26-year-old husband.

"But everything we did bothered him. If we opened the windows, it bothered him. If we took a shower, it bothered him. If we ate dinner, it bothered him. Finally, we picked up our belongings and told him we were moving to Tent City to try to solve our situation," said Alvarez, who lived in her uncle's Hialeah home for less than a month.

Sponsors, on the other hand, complain that refugees have come to the United States without a clear understanding of the Protestant work ethic.

"If, upon arriving here, my brother had had an apartment, a car and a check waiting for him, he would have liked it here," said Alfredo Alvarez-Quinones, 45, whose brother and father arrived on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

"But my brother didn't want to go out and look for a job and he would sleep until noon," Alvarez-Quinones said.

His brother lived with him about a month and then went to live at the Orange Bowl. "My brother left because he wanted to, not because I threw him out."

A SPONSOR IS someone who offers to temporarily house, feed and clothe a refugee. The sponsor, who might be a relative, also promises to help the refugee find employment. If the refugee gets sick, the sponsor pays the medical bills in most cases.

Sponsorship is a fragile arrangement, say federal officials and workers for the volunteer social-service agencies who are in charge of the resettlement program.

"In most cases where the sponsorship doesn't work, there's a legitimate reason," said Marie Salazar, a social worker with the Catholic Service Bureau.

"The sponsoring family might be faced with eviction [because there are too many people living under one roof], or the cultural differences [between refugee and sponsor] might be too great," she said.

MORE OFTEN than not, a sponsorship fails because the refugee, who may be unable to find employment, quickly becomes an economic burden.

At Tent City, 60 per cent of the refugees have signed up with one of about six volunteer agencies that are working to resettle them out of the Miami area, where jobs and housing are scarce.

The volunteer agencies, including the U.S. Catholic Conference and the International Rescue Committee, place 10 Tent City refugees with sponsors every day.

Some of the Tent City refugees drifted to Florida after their sponsorship in another state failed. Others have lived with relatives in Miami but have left when they got the message they were no longer welcome. Still others left refugee camps through phony sponsors.

"NO MATTER how many move out, a lot more will migrate back into Tent City," Salazar said. "What these people need is a steady job, a place to live and transportation."

The volunteer agencies admit they are having difficulty resettling the refugees who are at Tent City and the 15,000 remaining at the refugee camps — mainly, because most are black or mulatto single men.

The refugees' color, as well as the negative publicity they have attracted, makes it more difficult for the agencies to find sponsors, social workers said.

WHAT MAKES sponsorship a shaky, if not risky, proposition, is that a lot of it depends on chance.

The volunteer agencies can't be certain they are matching the right refugee with the right sponsor.

Sometimes, despite a background check, a sponsor turns out to be unsuitable.

Emelina Perez, 19, arrived in the United States on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift with Jagui, her one-year-old son.

She came to Miami from the refugee camp at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., sponsored by friends — a Cuban family that had been in the United States for a year. She decided to go off on her own when she realized 10 people were already living in a four-room apartment in Little Havana.

A volunteer agency arranged a sponsorship with the Homestead woman who wanted Perez to care for her two children, aged seven and four. Perez was to work from 6 p.m. until 3 a.m., five days a week for \$300 a month, plus room and board.

"The lady would smoke drugs [marijuana] at home. She would leave me at home with the kids and wouldn't return for several days. There was no food in the house, not even milk for my baby," said Perez, from the lobby of a rundown hotel in downtown Miami where she is being housed by City of Miami officials.

FINALLY, Perez told her sponsor she was leaving and asked for her three weeks' wages. When the sponsor refused, Perez called the police. The sponsor paid her \$100.

The money has run out. So has Perez' monthly supply of food stamps. There's no lock on the door of the hotel room where she is staying. The hallways reek of rotting garbage. The winos and cockroaches are plentiful.

Perez said she wants to find another sponsor. This week she almost got her chance. Workers at Tent City recommended Perez to the rabbi's wife who was looking for a housekeeper. But there is the small child.

The rabbi's wife is still thinking about sponsoring Perez and her baby.

Meanwhile, Perez waits for a phone call, telling her they are both wanted.

Peru: U.S. Was Right to Refuse *Mia Neu (F) col 4 2A 31 Aug 80* Cubans Who Stormed Airplane

From Herald Wire Services

LIMA, Peru — The president of Peru said Saturday he condoned Washington's refusal to take the 153 Cuban refugees who stormed a commercial airplane in an unsuccessful attempt to travel to the United States.

"Yesterday, at 8 a.m., I had a very cordial conversation with President Carter," President Fernando Belaunde said. "He is imbued with the best intentions, but obviously they [U.S. officials] could not illegally receive the group asking to travel there."

The group of 153 disgruntled Cubans stormed Lima's international airport at midnight Thursday, seized a Braniff DC8 en route to Los Angeles and 15 passengers and demanded to be flown to Miami.

Twenty-four hours later, the hijackers released their hostages and surrendered after receiving word of the U.S. government denial and pledges that Peru will press for their resettlement abroad.

BRANIFF MADE arrangements to house the passengers overnight in Lima and then fly them Saturday to Los Angeles, their destination before the takeover, Braniff vice president Jerry Cox said in Dallas.

Antonio Barona, a Cuban who spoke to the refugees inside the plane during the negotiations, said he told them their action was only hampering their chances of traveling to the United States.

The Peruvian government, he told them, "has pulled all the possible strings," but could not convince the United States to admit them.

Some of the Cubans appeared angry as they left the airport, and called Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara a "liar." They said he promised them that one way or another they would be taken to

Miami.

The refugees said they were unhappy with living conditions in Peru and claimed to have relatives in Miami.

The State Department said the Cubans could not be admitted into the United States as refugees because they already had been given this status in Peru.

THE CUBANS ended up in Peru after taking refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in April in seeking to leave their homeland.

"We are going to do everything possible to meet their aim of resettlement abroad," Belaunde said.

Belaunde noted that as a first measure most Cuban families will be relocated at the Huampani recreational resort, 20 miles east of Lima.

Huampani has several hotel-like facilities and various sports installations. There are 740 Cuban refugees living in Lima.

The State Department said Saturday it has agreed to speed up decisions on admitting Cubans in Peru to the United States.

"Those among them who consider themselves eligible to enter the United States through normal immigration procedures are, of course, free to apply for such visas, and the United States has agreed to review those applications on an expedited basis," a department statement said.

ASKED IF taking part in the hostage incident would count against Cubans seeking to enter the United States, State Department press officer Sondra McCarty said she doubted it.

However, after consulting with State Department officials, she said it would depend on what action the Peruvian government took in prose-

cuting those responsible.

The Peruvian government promised that no charges would be brought against those who stormed the plane.

There were conflicting reports about whether the Cubans were armed. Some witnesses said several men had handguns, but others indicated the armed men may have been detectives who boarded the plane later.

Mia Neu (F) col 6 2B Passenger Detained For Hijack Remark

31 Aug 80
A man was escorted off Eastern Airlines flight 402 before the plane took off from Miami International Airport for Newark Saturday night after a stewardess said he made a remark threatening to hijack the aircraft.

But Jorge Rivera, 21, told police that he said, "I hope this plane does not get hijacked," and that the stewardess misunderstood him to say, "This plane is going to be hijacked."

Metro police said it appeared that it was not a hijack attempt, but said they were awaiting word from the FBI on whether to charge him or release him.



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

Luis Sanchez Plays the Friend of Vincent
... in farce: 'One of Vincent's Relatives Arrived'

Cubans in Dilemma:

Mia Her (F) Col 5 1A 31 Aug 80

The Relatives Arrive — And Want to Stay

First of Two Parts

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

During the first act of a farce called *One of Vincent's Relatives Arrived*, now playing on Calle Ocho, Vincent tells his family in Cuba he's a millionaire.

The debonair but ne'er-do-well hero from Miami thrills his relatives with tales of his numerous businesses, his mansions, expensive cars and a yacht so big the prow is in Key Largo and the stern in Key



THE REFUGEES
How Will They Fit?

West. He even claims to own a blimp.

A friend who knows that Vincent is habitually broke warns, "If your family decides to come to Miami, you're going to have to take asylum at the North Pole."

The hero shrugs, sure that his relatives will never come to Miami.

But they do — on the Mariel boatlift.

They are disappointed to find Vincent lacks even the \$200 to pay rent for his small apartment.

But no one takes off for the North Pole. Instead, the family hangs together, happily living atop one another in Vincent's small apartment.

It's a scene being played out all

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Influx of Refugees Tests Family Ties

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FROM PAGE 1A

over Greater Miami.

WHETHER THE endings are to be happy will depend on the ability of the Cuban families in Miami to put up with hardship. So far, they seem up to the challenge.

But 75 per cent of the Mariel refugees in Miami still are jobless, according to a study by Jose Lasaga, a psychotherapist who has interviewed hundreds of refugees. The same study shows that some 90 per cent of the refugees are living in homes with family or friends or residences owned by friends and acquaintances. The estimated refugee population in Miami is 56,000 to 70,000.

"There is no miracle of job-finding or finding homes. They don't exist," said Cesar Odio, one of Miami's assistant city managers. "It will take time. What is a miracle is that the Cuban family has absorbed thousands of compatriots. The strength of the family has kept this from becoming a disaster."

FOR THE CUBAN family is broadly defined. Sometimes it includes not only parents, siblings, aunts, uncles and cousins, but also strangers from the same village or neighborhood.

It is that tradition that poses problems for Dade's established Cuban families.

Lasaga said that wherever refugees are housed, three are squeezed into homes and rooms where two lived before.

And, after years of separation, even the closest relatives may be strangers to their new families in Miami. "Families are intimate units. Many times, the relations are distant. It can be a strain," said Berta Morales, a worker with the Catholic Social Services in Little Havana.

Adding more tension is the heavy financial burden that is falling on exile families hosting refugees. The government offers little relief.

THE UNEMPLOYED refugees receive no direct financial aid from the state. In a classic Catch-22, residents of Florida, including refugees, must work at least 100 hours before they can collect unemployment checks.

The federal government has authorized food-stamp benefits for the refugees — and more than 41,000 have applied. Families of four are eligible for \$212 in food stamps

In contrast, the Cuban refugees of the '60s received such benefits as well as monthly cash payments from the federal government.

TENT CITY, the makeshift refuge on the banks of the Miami River in Little Havana, attests to the difficulties families have coping with the influx. The population of Tent City amounts to less than 2 per cent of the total Mariel refugee population in Dade.

Most of the residents there have left or been expelled by relatives and sponsors. One teenager at the camp said he left his relatives home because they tried to make him believe in God. Another refugee said his uncle was repulsed by his homosexuality. Others say that their families could not stand the financial burden of having added boarders in their homes.

BUT TENT CITY refugees are atypical.

"Tent City is the most visible problem, but it's the families that

need our greatest support," said Sergio Pereira, assistant Dade County manager and special presidential assistant on refugee affairs. He was addressing a conference at Florida International University on the refugee crisis.

"The families, however, require our long-term support."

Pereira said he expected Congress to offer full refugee aid to Cuban and Haitian arrivals. The aid would include monthly government checks for the refugees.

In the meantime, despite crowded conditions and lack of federal aid, the Cuban community has been able to absorb nearly all of the refugees who have settled in Dade.

Anona Frank, a physician and 30-year resident of the United States, came to Florida last year to retire. It has been an active retirement.

She is taking care of a nephew from Cuba she had never seen and a friend of his she had never heard of, both young men. Frank lives with her husband in a roomy condominium in southwest Miami, but the couple in not accustomed to long-term guests.

"It gets discouraging. I know they are looking for work, but it has been two months," she said.

"On the other hand, I have been able to reopen my practice. My nephew had a sore throat last week."

Raul Santana's Sweetwater duplex once served as a halfway house for more than 20 Mariel refugees on their way from Miami to other parts of the country. At night the bedrooms would be filled, the floor of the living room carpeted with Mariel refugees. Santana's habitual Sunday pork barbecues suddenly were populated with scores of visitors visiting visitors.

"Listen, we used to live at the beach in Cuba," said Santana. "The house was always filled with relatives. I'm used to it. My wife has seven brothers."

The last of Santana's guests was Marcelino Chaviano and his family — not relatives, but friends of his brother-in-law. Chaviano found a job one day as a delivery man, but the company closed four days later.

Conversation at Santana's house often turned to Chaviano's difficulties in finding work. Chaviano had become a little disenchanted.

"No, this is not like Cuba. The government does not own factories," Santana told him.

"Well, can't they tell companies to hire refugees and resolve this problem?" asked Chaviano, who was a truck driver in Cuba.

"Nope."

"Well, the *comunidad* came and told everyone they could get a \$12-an-hour job easy," said Chaviano.

"They didn't tell you about packing tomatoes for \$1.50 when they first came?" asked Santana.

"No."

Chaviano recoiled momentarily at the thought of a low-paying job.

The same reaction was played out during the farce in the Eighth Street theater. Vincent's brother complained that he didn't risk his life crossing the Straits of Florida to work for the minimum wage.

"It's that one leaves Cuba with a vision of one thing and when he arrives it's another," he tells Vincent. "That's what's bad."

The lines get no laughs, but a hearty applause of recognition.

MONDAY: The Stigma of Being a Refugee

20/2