

Hunt Lives

IE col 2 18 July 80

By MARGARIA FICHTNER
Herald Staff Writer

This week in Detroit, the Republicans have rallied around the once-improbable presidential candidacy of a former movie star.

This week in Key Largo, Richard Nixon has vacationed far away from the limelight, the GOP's forgotten man.

And this week in Miami, a quiet, intellectual 61-year-old ex-jailbird named E. Howard Hunt has watched it all on television and says maybe it is finally time to "get away from the baleful fallout of Watergate."

Eight years ago — on June 17, 1972 — a band of "plumbers" broke into Democratic headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex. E. Howard Hunt, the former CIA agent who helped plan the break-in and spent 33 months in prison for his trouble, today sips coffee flavored with Sweet 'n' Low and says, "The country seems to have pulled itself together. Except that I notice the television

Second-Chance Life

Mia Her (F)

commentators are very free with their prescriptions, saying such things as, 'If we are ever to learn the lessons of Watergate... I don't know what the lessons are, and I really defy anyone to give me a 1-to-5 outline as to what they are.'

ONE DAY, HUNT SAYS, Watergate — which rocked the country and toppled the Nixon presidency — will be little more than a footnote in the history books. "It'll be a long paragraph as seen through the prism of whatever prejudice is applicable to the writer of the paragraph," he says. "Above all, the thing will be seen in perspective, as not all that sinister a happening."

In his own new Watergate book, *Will*, G. Gordon Liddy writes that at one point he plotted to kill both Hunt and syndicated Washington columnist Jack Anderson. Liddy told a magazine reporter that he expected to receive orders to silence Hunt by arranging to have his food poisoned.

"I've never given much credence to that state-

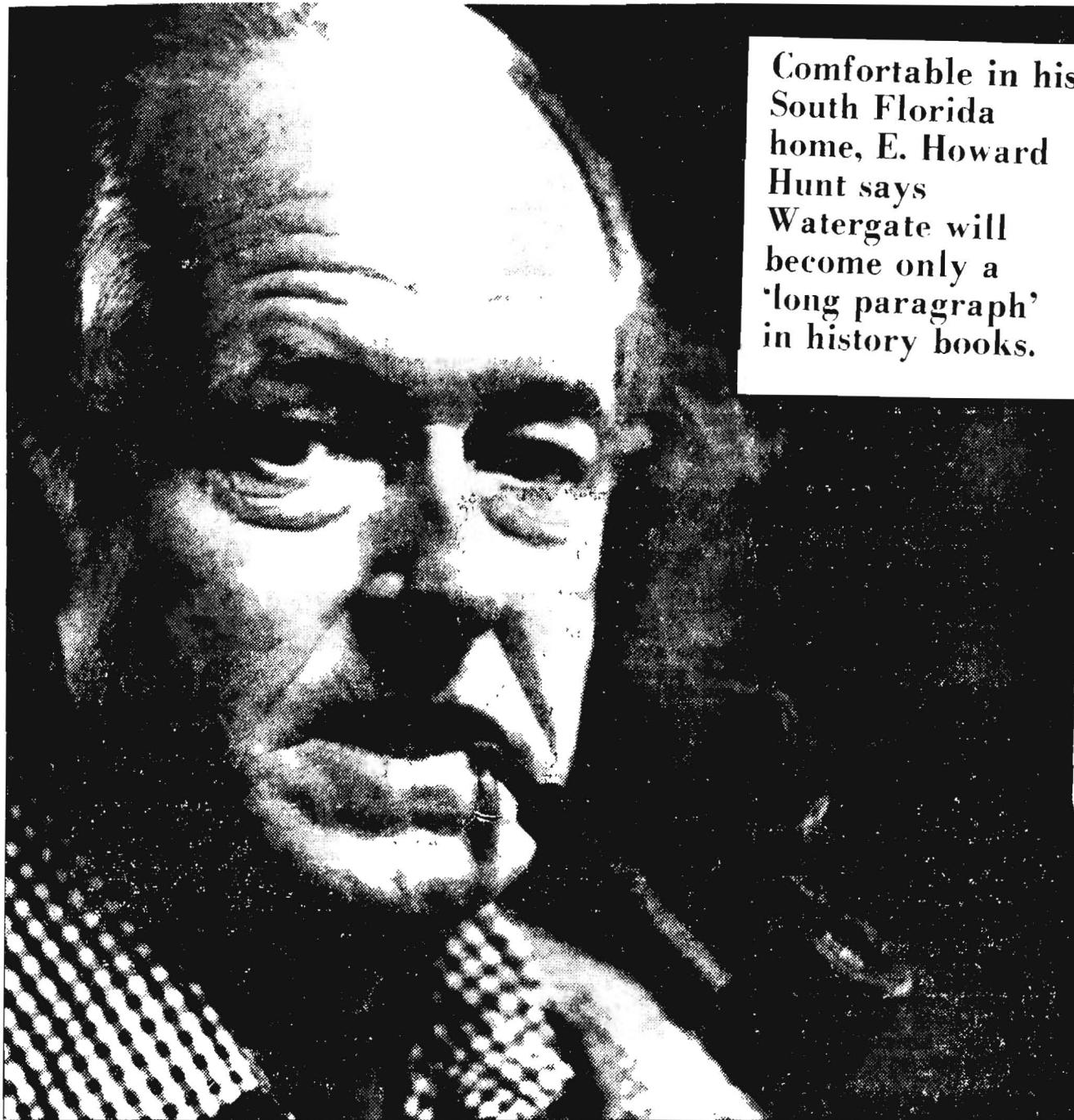
ment," says Hunt. "For one thing, I understand he was waiting for orders to come down. Orders from whom? He doesn't suggest anyone. He's a very bizarre individual."

One day, Hunt says, all of Watergate, including Howard Hunt, will be forgotten. "The sea washes the shore as it always has, and life goes on, hopefully to more constructive things."

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LIKE EVERYONE, he grumbles a little about money ("I had hoped to have a boat down here. I can't afford a boat. Everybody else has a boat."), saying his Watergate fines and legal fees cost him \$300,000 in down-the-drain income and his days of accumulating capital are over. But on the whole, the last few years have been kind to E.

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Comfortable in his
South Florida
home, E. Howard
Hunt says
Watergate will
become only a
'long paragraph'
in history books.

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— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

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Hunt Rankled by Re-Emergence of Nixon as Statesman

► FROM PAGE 1E

Howard Hunt, and he knows it.

Like Job, he has been given a second chance.

His four-bedroom house sits just south of Miami Shores and a block inland from Biscayne Bay. In back is a pool. Inside on the walls hangs some of the surrealistic art Hunt began to paint while imprisoned at Eglin Air Force Base.

Parked in the driveway are a white Cadillac and a Dodge Omni, its bumper trimmed with an "I Don't Brake for Liberals" bumper sticker Hunt picked up at LaGuardia Airport. "Any thought that can be reduced to a bumper sticker," he says, "isn't worth worrying about."

IN 1977 HUNT was married for the second time. His first wife, Dorothy, had died in a Chicago plane crash in 1972. His current wife is Laura Martin, a former Spanish teacher from Albany, Ga. They met when Hunt was in prison. She had been a friend of one of Hunt's daughters and went to visit him in Eglin. "In the beginning, we were friends. She had been divorced for a couple of years and didn't want to risk getting involved in something like that again. And I had other emotional attachments. But when I got out, I found that I wanted to see her. I wanted to be with her more than with anyone I knew."

Last June at the age of 33, Laura Hunt bore her husband his fifth child. Austin Dairing Hunt weighs 34 pounds now, has his mother's hazel eyes and takes enormous pleasure in his ability to growl like a bear. His father envies him his thick blonde hair.

Hunt's four eldest children have settled into their own lives. St. John Hunt has a West Coast rock band called Daybreak. Lisa Hunt is married and has two youngsters of her own. Daughter Kevan Hunt just graduated from law school in California. David Hunt, 16, attends private school in the Northeast.

"THE MAJOR PROBLEMS with my children are solved," says Hunt, "and I guess you could say my major problems are solved, too."

Last month, Stein and Day published Howard Hunt's latest book. *The Hargrave Deception* is a novel about a former CIA agent who is called out of retirement to perform a mission for the agency and ends up in the center of a globe-spanning web of betrayal and murder.

It is the last in a string of 56 books Hunt has produced since the '40s. Don't forget, he will tell you, that "I am a fellow whose writing career was interrupted by Watergate."

A former war correspondent for Life, Hunt also once wrote for The New Yorker and continued to churn out two or three books a year — sometimes under the pseudonym David St. John — during his career with the CIA, "doing them after hours as a relief from the highly intensive work I was engaged in." Mostly they are novels with old-fashioned gutsy titles — *Murder on the Rocks*, *I Came to Kill*, *Hazardous Duty*.

His most popular work, written after he came home from World War II "and found a country that was very anxious to forget the war and get on with the business of making money," was *Stranger in Town*. Billed as "the story of one man and many women," it was considered somewhat scandalous for its

day.

TODAY, HOWARD HUNT works in his study, a room comfortably crammed with books and family pictures. There are framed photographs of Hunt with William Buckley, Hunt with Tom Brokaw, Hunt with his Siamese cat Fenwick, dead at 21. There are the works of Hemingway and Raymond Chandler, authors Hunt admires.

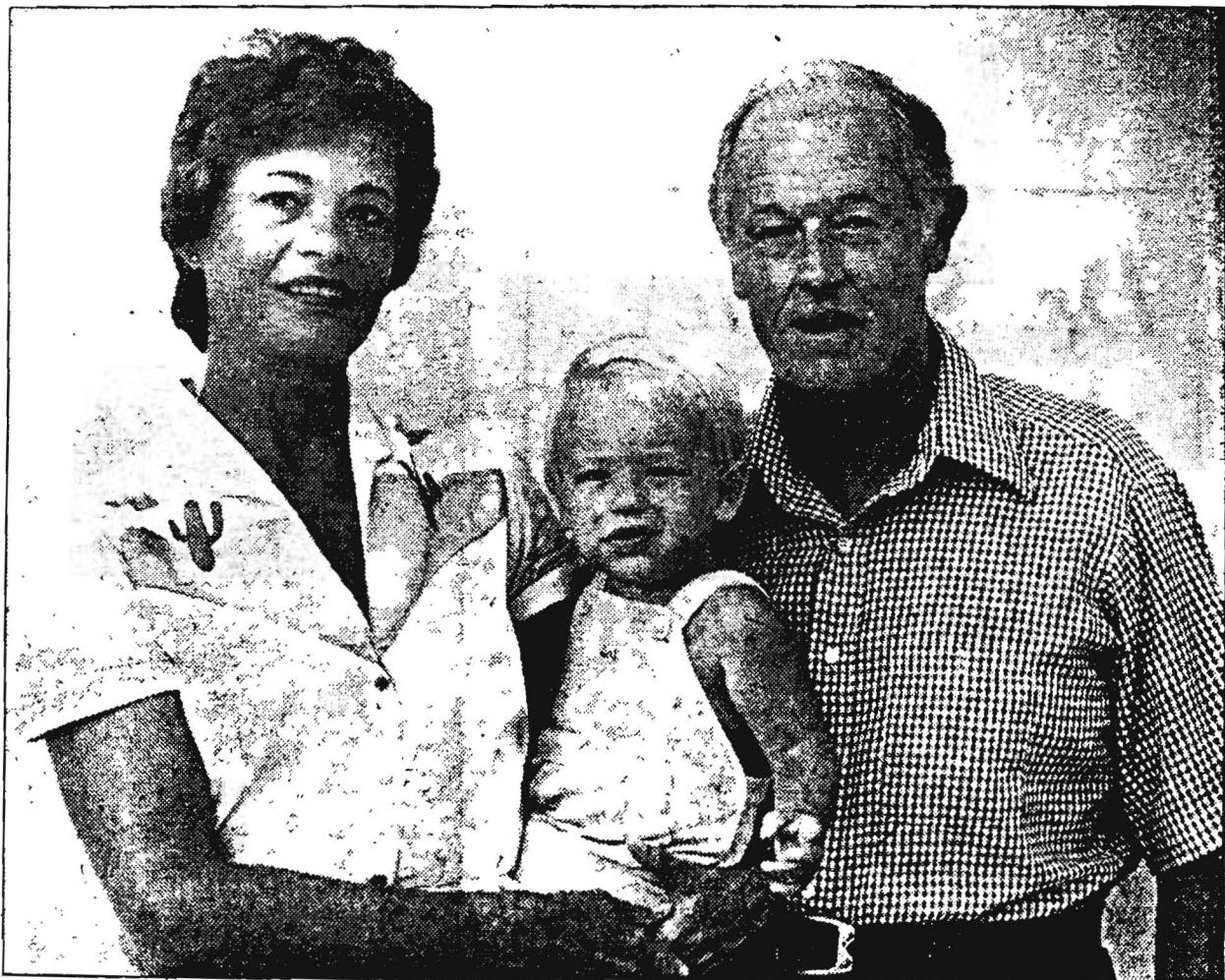
On the walls hang a Japanese flag captured at Guadalcanal ("Who remembers Guadalcanal today, huh?"), the skin of a snake Hunt shot in the Everglades when he was 12 ("He was lying in the road engorged on a swamp rabbit. My father sighted the gun, and I pulled the trigger. He died happy.") and a framed certificate from the CIA, signed by former director Richard Helms.

IF HE HAD three wishes, Howard Hunt says, he would wish "that I had never been invited to become a White House consultant," that "I had not agreed to help the investigating team once I was inside the White House" and "and that my first wife had not been killed so horribly and that she were alive today, and that is no disrespect to my current wife."

In May, Howard Hunt petitioned the state of Florida to restore his civil rights, lost when he went to prison, and he occasionally entertains thoughts of finding work someday as a rehabilitation consultant.

Although Hunt served most of his sentence — 22 months — at Eglin, he says he was in 13 different jails and prisons between his January 1973, guilty plea to conspiracy, burglary, wiretapping and other charges and his release in early 1977.

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— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

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Hunt, with his second wife, Laura, whom he met while in prison, and their year-old son, Austin.

"I was aware of the roaches, the bad food, the brutality," he says. "You don't find that many literate alumni of the prison system who could help make things better."

HE HAS FINISHED two new, so far unpublished novels and keeps up a steady stream of letters to newspaper editors stating his opinions on such issues as Ramsey Clark's Iran visit and the Abscam scandal.

And if that is not enough, there is always the gradual elder-statesman re-emergence of Richard Nixon, sticking like a bone in his craw. Hunt is convinced Nixon knew in advance of the first Watergate break-in, that he ordered the second

and that he himself erased the controversial 18½ minutes of White House tapes. When Nixon appears on television with David Frost, lectures in Europe or writes a new book, Hunt fumes.

"It surprises me always that the healing process we've gone through embraces Mr. Nixon, who not only betrayed his closest friends — of which I was not one — but also betrayed his office, betrayed his party and betrayed his country.

"You don't get nearly impeached for doing nothing. The greatest service I think the ex-president could perform is just to stop speaking out on issues. I wish Mr. Nixon would be a grandfather and, if necessary, a writer, and then that the man would just shut up."

FROM TIME to time, Hunt has lectured at colleges and universities about Watergate, but, "It occurred to me that these kids had been in their early teens at the time of Watergate and were much more interested in rock music. What they knew about it had filtered down to them in abbreviated form, either from their parents or from the news media. Their memories of it were only echoes."

As for what he will tell one-year-old Austin about those days, he says, "I'm 60 years older than my son. His elder brother is just 16, and even he doesn't have much of a concept of what went on."

"I'd have to be pretty close to 80 before Austin would be anywhere near old enough to understand. It's not something that immature minds can grasp and deal with. You don't make the children suffer for the sins of their fathers."

Wolff

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Cubans

Education is called biggest problem in Dade; dropout rate, lack of counselors contribute

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

The main problem facing Cubans in Dade County is education, according to the preliminary findings of a two-year study to be released today by the Cuban National Planning Council.

The dropout rate is worsening dramatically, according to available statistics. There is, too, a lack of Cuban administrators, teachers and, most of all, counselors.

Also, the council's report says, there is not enough money to help students make it through college.

The dropout rate among Cuban students here increased 28 per cent from the 1977-78 school year to 1978-79. That increase was the largest of any ethnic group.

The council's study shows that in 1977-78, the dropout rate was 18.7 per cent for Hispanics, 18.4 per cent for Anglos and 26 per cent for blacks.

In 1978-79 the dropout rate for Hispanics increased by 28 per cent, while the rate for Anglos went up 3.5 per cent and the rate for blacks declined by 2.2 per cent, according to Guarioné Diaz, the council's executive director.

Statistics are not yet available for the 1979-80 school year.

Dr. Antonio Jorge, a professor of economics at Florida International University, and Marta Bequer, principal at Shenandoah Junior High

School, said that economic factors were to blame for the dropout rate.

"Most kids feel that in the short run education does not pay because they are able to get part-time jobs that provide small but adequate incomes that can satisfy their limited needs," Jorge said.

"Schools have to provide these kids with a program where they can study and work part-time to earn some money," Bequer added.

The purpose of the study, Diaz said, was to investigate the welfare, education and health needs of the five largest Cuban communities in the United States: Dade County, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York City and the Union City-West New York area of New Jersey.

"We chose these cities because about 90 per cent of all Cubans in the United States live in them," Diaz said.

The study is the first to investigate Cubans' needs on a national level. It was funded with a \$300,000 federal grant.

The study shows a large imbalance between the number of Cuban students and the number of Cuban faculty and administrators in Dade schools — public, private and colleges.

"We have schools ... 90 per cent (Cuban) were there isn't one single counselor or teacher who is Cuban, too," said Diaz.

The study shows that in the past school year 33.7 per cent of the students enrolled in the Dade

public school system were Hispanics, while 11.7 per cent of the faculty and 9.8 per cent of the administrators were Hispanic.

Bequer sees a connection between the lack of counselors who can understand Hispanic students and the high dropout rate among Cuban students.

"It's not only the language problem, but the cultural one. A Cuban counselor is going to understand these kids a lot better" she said.

Cuban students in South Florida are less likely to get financial aid for their college studies than in the other four metropolitan areas of high Cuban concentration, the study shows.

"We haven't been able to determine the reason for this," Diaz said. "We don't know whether it is that the students here do not need financial help as much, or if they just don't have enough information."

The study also shows that:

✓ The average age of Cubans in America is 36 as compared to a national average of 29. Diaz said the Cuban population is getting younger here. The average age in 1960 was 40.

✓ Cubans averaged between 10 and 15 years of residence in Dade. In the other cities the average was 7 to 11 years.

✓ Social services are used less frequently by older Cubans than by other groups who need them. Diaz said the public transportation difficulties in Dade are partly to blame.

Mia Hie (F) copy
**Judge Removes
Himself From
Church Case**
18 July 80

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A federal judge has removed himself from presiding over the trial of two top officials of the Church of Scientology but denies allegations by the group that he is biased against them.

Judge Charles Richey announced his decision after presiding for two years over the trials, saying he had been the object of "groundless and relentless attacks" by the two defendants and their lawyers.

The case of Morrison J. Budlong and Jane Kember, charged with stealing government files and bugging government meetings, had been scheduled to go to trial July 7. But it has been indefinitely postponed until another judge can be appointed.

Seven of the church's leaders have been convicted and sentenced to prison in trials over which Richey presided.

The Scientologists have claimed that they have tape recorded statements by two court officials that prove that Richey is biased against them.

Richey defended himself against the claims, but said he took himself off the case because "the time has come for the proceedings in the case to proceed on the merits with the attention of all directed at the real issues in the case."

Cubans arrive daily on 'illegal' sealift

Mia Hie (F) copy
LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

two-man crew had been fishing in

the waters around Mexico when

their boat encountered difficulties.

The captain said he radioed Cuba for help and the Miss Johnnie was commandeered into a Cuban port,"

said the Coast Guard spokesman.

"The captain, who said he had been in Cuba since July 6, said the Cuban officials gave him a choice:

either pay \$2,700 for towing

charges or take Cuban refugees to

the U.S.

"He brought the refugees. We are

investigating his charges."

The Miss Johnnie was spotted taking on water by the Coast Guard cutter Vigorous at around 7:25 a.m. yesterday. Two Cuban gunboats were escorting it toward American waters. A 41-foot Coast Guard patrol boat replaced the Vigorous and took the shrimper into Key West.

"Refugees are still coming in," the spokesman said. He said about two boatloads of Cubans arrive daily.

"I don't mind it. I'm just doing a job."

Nor does he see any letup in the exodus of the stragglers who didn't make it out of Mariel before the sealift was ruled illegal.

"Somehow, people who want to get to Cuba to bring people back are still making it around our blockade. They wait until dark. It's just too big an ocean to patrol."

Despite what you may have heard, the freedom flotilla lives. Its participants are Cubans who did not make it here in the April and May heyday of the sealift.

Several hundred Cuban refugees have arrived in Miami since the sealift "ended" by order of the White House, immigration officials said.

Two hundred refugees arrived in Key West from Mariel at 7 p.m. yesterday aboard the Miss Johnnie, a 73-foot shrimp boat. A Coast Guard spokesman in Key West said Miss Johnnie's arrival was no different from that of any other illegal entry during the past month. "We spot them in the Florida Straits and escort them in. Then, we turn them over to Immigration." This group's method of arrival was typical:

"Somebody just got through our blockade and brought in more refugees."

But, the spokesman said, the crew of the Miss Johnnie had a slightly different story from most who have arrived since the sealift was declared illegal. Its captain says Miss Johnnie was forced by Cuban officials to take the refugees out of Mariel.

"The captain said he and his

Castro to Help Commemorate Somoza Ouster



CASTRO

Mia Hie (F) 6C copy
From Herald Wire Services

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Cuban President Fidel Castro will attend ceremonies here Saturday marking the first anniversary of the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza, the government announced Thursday.

Cuban support for Sandinista guerrillas was instrumental in Somoza's ouster. Castro's presence at the festivities had been long rumored, but confirmation was delayed until the last minute, apparently for security reasons.

Moises Hassan, a member of the five-man governing junta installed by the Sandinistas, said Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also will attend the anniversary observances.

Others who have accepted invitations, said Hassan, include Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Belize Premier George Price and, tentatively, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's military strongman.

U.S. Is Said to Spy On Phone and Telex Messages in Europe

From Herald Wire Services

LONDON — The United States bugs telephone and Telex communications throughout Europe from a secret listening post in northern England that is the largest tapping center in the world, the left-wing New Statesman magazine said Thursday.

The magazine said the base, at Menwith Hill near Harrogate in Yorkshire, had been kept secret even from the U.S. Congress and was tied into the heart of Britain's communications system in partnership with the British Post Office.

THE DEFENSE Ministry denied the report, saying the facility was "a communications relay center for U.S. forces in Europe, its main purpose being to provide communications that are both rapid and secure.

"It does not intercept phone calls or telecommunications in this country nor is its purpose to intercept trans-Atlantic phone calls."

The magazine said the center's "business for more than 15 years has been sifting the communications of private citizens, corporations and governments for information of political or economic value to the U.S. intelligence community

"And since the early 1960s," it added, "its close partner in an operation of ever-growing technical sophistication has been the British Post Office."

In Washington, a spokesman for the National Security Agency, the most secretive of all U.S. intelligence branches, would only comment, "The British Defense Ministry has answered that allegation."

WITH heavily-guarded headquarters outside Washington at Fort Meade in Maryland, the NSA is said to run a vast organization that includes monitoring posts in Europe and the Far East to listen in on So-

Britain Voids Edict Barring Scientologists

LONDON — (UPI) — Foreign scientologists no longer are considered dangerous persons in Britain. The government has lifted a 12-year-old ban on their entering the country.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, in announcing the decision to Parliament said, however, that foreigners associated with scientology still would be barred if their presence is not considered conducive to the public good.

He said the ban was imposed in 1968 by the Ministry of Health on the ground that scientology was socially harmful and its methods could be a serious danger to the health of its members. Whitelaw said the ministry now is satisfied that there is not clear and sufficient evidence on medical grounds for continuing the prohibition.

The Church of Scientology welcomed the decision.

"Religious liberty has been upheld," the church said. "The government has put into practice its policy of equal treatment for every individual."

viet and Warsaw Pact military and other air, land and sea traffic, spy-in-the-sky satellites, aircraft and even submarines.

Earlier this year, New Statesman, which has made a specialty of investigative journalism, charged that the British Post Office operated a widespread bugging operation called Tinkerbell from a large office building in London. The government said that report was exaggerated but never flatly denied it.

The magazine said Menwith Hill base was operated by the U.S. National Security Agency and had more than 800 employees working around the clock.

"The Menwith Hill base covers 562 closely guarded acres of the Yorkshire Moors, festooned with a remarkable array of satellite-tracking aerials," New Statesman said.

The Post Office, the magazine said, built the American base into the heart of Britain's national communications system and linked it to communications throughout Europe by a five-mile land-line to the Post Office microwave tower at Hunters Stones, which is tied to London.

"THE LINK to London has access to the international exchanges and thus the whole panoply of international connections," it said.

An American Embassy spokesman would not comment on the magazine report but said Menwith Hill was a U.S. Defense Department facility and "its mission is to rapidly relay and conduct communications research." He said it was operated in conjunction with the British Defense Ministry of defense personnel.

Keith Hampton, a Conservative member of Parliament who lives in the area, said he did not believe the facility was a center for eavesdropping on conversations.

He said the New Statesman was wrong in saying the base was clothed in secrecy, because Americans live in the local community and the base is open for inspection.

But Hampton also said more information should be made public about the base.

The government has denied charges that eavesdropping has grown so extensive in Britain that it is beyond government control and a threat to civil liberties.

U.S. policy shift seen in

Mia News (FH) 18 July 80

**IVAN A. CASTRO
and ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ**
Miami News Reporters

Col 1 SA

Three Cuban men who stole a boat to come to the United States have been charged with transporting foreign commerce from Cuba — an indication that the federal government is planning a crackdown on Cuban boat hijackers seeking asylum here.

Justice Department spokesman John Russell said this was the first time that such an action has been taken against Cubans who have weathered the Florida Straits to reach freedom here.

He would not say why other Cubans have not been charged in similar incidents.

Myles Frechette, head of State Department's Cuban Desk, insisted this was not a change from regular U.S. policy.

"We have never condoned stealing or hijacking a boat or plane to get to the States no matter the reason," Frechette said. "In other cases, I believe there was not enough grounds for prosecution. In this one, apparently there is."

Frechette added that this was a warning to others who may think of doing the same thing.

"Anybody who plans on hijacking or stealing a boat to come here should understand that they will face similar charges," Frechette said.

boat-theft case

The three Cubans, identified as Omar Blanco, Epifano Herrera and Luis Collazo, face 10 years in jail or a fine of \$10,000, or both, if convicted.

They arrived in Key West July 8 aboard the Victoria de Giron, a wood-hulled diesel craft. A fourth person on the boat was not charged because he is a minor, FBI sources in Miami said.

Blanco and Herrera overpowered and tied up the boat's captain, Jesús Hernández Riviero, near Havana harbor and then took the boat along the Cuban coast, Acting U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle has charged.

He said, "Hernández, according to the affidavit, said he did not voluntarily come or take the boat to the United States."

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Priests indicted in sealift want change of venue

Two Episcopal priests scheduled for a preliminary hearing in Miami today on charges they defied federal orders by bringing 437 Cuban refugees into the county will ask for a change of venue. The Revs. Joe Doss, 37, and Leo Frade, 36, said they will ask U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo to move their trial from Florida to New Orleans, where they serve as rector and Hispanic mission director, respectively, at Grace Episcopal Church. The priests, using contributions from Cuban exiles and other sponsors, bought a converted World War II sub chaser, re-christened the vessel God's Mercy and sailed off on their rescue mission. The crew members have been indicted with the priests and face a possible maximum sentence of five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine each. Doss said his group was committed to the trip by the time President Carter ordered the boatlift halted. "We had already placed most of the people in jeopardy by giving their names to the Cubans through the Cuban Interest Section in Washington," he said. "We didn't have any choice except to go. We had a moral obligation to go."

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'Triangle' author hurt by bomb

The author of the best-seller "The Devil's Triangle" climbed into his pickup truck at his Fort Lauderdale home last night, turned the ignition key, and had his leg blown off by a bomb, Fort Lauderdale police said. Richard Winer, 51, of the 700 block of SW 4th Place, was in serious condition in Broward General Medical Center's intensive-care unit after his right leg was blown off below the knee shortly before 7 p.m.. A police sergeant who questioned Winer quoted him as saying, "I don't have any idea why anyone would want to do this to me." Police are seeking a white male with red hair and a beard in his 20s who was in the area shortly before the bombing and drove away in an old blue pick-up truck with no tail gate and in poor condition.

Charges Filed Against 3 Who Hijacked Boat To Flee From Cuba

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ

Herald Staff Writer

For the first time since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, U.S. officials have filed criminal charges against three Cubans who stole a boat to escape the island, administration officials said Thursday in Washington.

The three 24-year-old refugees who stole a 30-foot diesel boat on the night of July 8, bound its captain and took the vessel to Key West will be taken before a federal magistrate today and charged with transportation and introduction into the United States of stolen property.

In Miami, assistant U.S. Attorney Jeffrey Kay said the charges against Omar Fabelo Blanco, Epifanio Mantilla Herrera, and Luis Hernandez Collazo, carry a maximum prison sentence of 10 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

A fourth refugee, Miguel Angel Mantilla Tartabul, will be charged as a material witness in the case.

FEDERAL officials in Washington stressed that the decision to prosecute these Cuban refugees and

not the countless others who have made the 90-mile journey across the Florida Straits in stolen boats was not an attempt by the United States to placate Cuban officials upset with the rash of boat hijackings in recent months.

"This problem has been under study by the Administration since last October when the first incident took place," said an administration official in Washington. Cubans since then have stolen boats from the Cuban Government five times to escape to the United States.

"We have a genuine concern that the world not gain the impression that the United States condones hijacking of vessels or boats under any circumstances. The problem is that under our laws it is very difficult to prosecute this kind of cases," the official added.

The difficulty mentioned by officials is that if a boat is hijacked outside U.S. territorial waters, the crime cannot be prosecuted in the United States.

THIS LEGAL problem enraged

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U.S. to Prosecute, Boat Hijackers

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FROM PAGE 1A

Cuban officials, who repeatedly told their American counterparts that the boat hijackers should be prosecuted, as Cuba had been doing with Americans who hijacked airplanes to Cuba.

Boat hijackings were contemplated along with air piracy in the anti-hijacking treaty that existed between Cuba and the United States from 1973 to 1976, when Cuba allowed it to lapse.

Cuba's irritation became public when President Fidel Castro threatened in a March 8 speech to open a Cuban port and allow the mass migration of its citizens to the United States in retaliation for the hero's welcome given to boat hijackers.

April 22 Castro kept his word and opened the port of Mariel — over 116,000 refugees have come

over from Cuba in the last three months.

"This is not related to Castro's speech" or the subsequent migration of thousands of Cubans to the United States said the administration official. He stressed that since the beginning, the United States has been preoccupied with the hijacking of vessels.

PROMPTED by the resurgence of boat hijackings, Justice Department officials began a search early this year for a statute applicable in the case of refugees who steal boats to escape Cuba.

The solution, as evidenced in the case against the refugees who hijacked the Victoria de Giron ten days ago, was to charge them with the transportation of stolen property into the United States.

Washington officials said the case against the three who hijacked the Victoria de Giron "had the

magic formula" that allows them to prosecute, and that other cases might be very hard to prosecute.

Both the Washington officials and Kay, who is chief of the U.S. Attorney's office Major Crime Unit, said they did not know what the magic formula was.

"It is the right facts, the right circumstances and the right case at the right time," Kay said.

He added that the captain of the Victoria de Giron, Jesus Hernandez Rivero, 64, had returned to Cuba, but that "we expect that the captain will be available for the prosecution."

The local official also added that the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Justice Department were also looking into the hijacking of a barge in February used by 26 refugees to escape to the United States to determine if there are grounds for prosecution.

Author-Adventurer

Mia Her (F) coll 2B

Maimed by Bomb

19 July 80
By JOE STARITA
Herald Staff Writer

He has run guns to Cuba and slipped past British ships blockading Israel, treasure-hunted off the coast of Puerto Rico and photographed the ocean a thousand feet down.

Best-selling novelist, filmmaker, freewheeling soldier-of-fortune.

But Friday afternoon, lying in a hospital bed, Richard Winer insisted it was being president of a neighborhood civic association that cost him half a leg and nearly his life.

"I GUESS they picked me out because I'm the president of the organization and an easy target," reasoned Winer, 51, whose right leg was shattered Thursday evening by what police described as a pipe bomb planted in Winer's pickup truck.

Recovering at Broward General Medical Center, the Fort Lauderdale resident said he believes the attempt on his life may have been prompted by his efforts to close The Rusty Anchor, a seedy, rundown bar a few blocks from Winer's \$300,000 canal-front home at 712 SW Fourth Pl.

"I don't see how that's possible," said John O'Rourke, owner of the land occupied by the bar and former owner of the bar itself. "How would they [bar patrons] know Winer?"

Bar owner Ritter Cyphers could not be reached for comment Friday by The Herald.

VOLATILE and outspoken, Winer helped organize the Sailboat Bend Civic Association two weeks ago.

The group of Southwest Fort Lauderdale residents had two goals: stemming the flow of drugs and the prostitutes that Winer said were creeping out of The Rusty Anchor and into the homes banked against the canal.

Although some neighbors reportedly saw a man in a blue pickup leaving the area shortly after the explosion, Fort Lauderdale police Friday had few leads and no suspects in custody.

Police officials said seven detectives are tied up in the Jerry Frank Townsend murder trial, leaving the department short-handed in pursuing the attempt on Winer's life.

That attempt, according to Winer, began sometime late Wednesday night or early Thursday when someone slipped onto his property and wired an explosive device to the engine of his pickup.

When the truck wouldn't start about 1:45 p.m., Winer said he put a battery charger on the pickup and left for court in another car.

Winer said he came back about 5 p.m., saw a loose wire on the engine, put it back in place and started the pickup.

The pickup "started up fine." Winer said he shut the motor off, noticed a red wire dangling from the engine, but didn't do anything about it.

Between 5 p.m. and 6:45 p.m., Winer was inside his light orange two-story home with a glassed-in study on top, showering, eating, dressing for a civic association meeting later Thursday night.

He climbed in the pickup to go to the meeting.

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— JOHN DOMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Ma Nee 2B 19 July 80
TV Cameraman Zooms in on Richard Winer in His Hospital Bed
... pipe bomb planted in his pickup truck injured his leg

"BUT AS SOON as the engine turned on, wham! I see these flames coming through the floor first.

"The funny thing is," Winer said, "I walked about four or five steps on both legs before calling to the neighbors for help."

Throughout a 45-minute interview Winer arranged for local media Friday afternoon, he was calm, his voice flat and emotionless while speaking of the alleged

murder attempt that will change his life.

"The doctor said there was one chance in a 100 he could save my leg. Then he said it was 1 in a 100 he could save my knee.

"THEN I woke up with no knee," said Winer, an unsuccessful candidate for Fort Lauderdale City Commission in 1979 who five years earlier wrote *How Deadly is the Devil's Triangle*.

Winer, who is listed in stable condition and expected to be hospitalized several more weeks, said he will recuperate by working on four novels currently in progress.

As a television news camera crew was leaving his hospital room Friday, Winer had one question:

"Where will this story be played on the 6 o'clock news?"

7 of 2

ROBERTO
ABRICIO



Odio Should Keep His Nose Out of Politics

There must be times when Cesar Odio, the Miami assistant city manager, makes statements that are logical, sound and reasonable. Unfortunately, there aren't very many of them.

Instead, his statements tend to be half-baked and go beyond his role as an administrator. His last utterance has to do with the Cuban refugees who are living in the Orange Bowl, a few of whom have said they feel so depressed they'd like to go back to their homes in Cuba.

Odio got so worked up by this that his reaction was: "Put them in a boat. Let them go."

That reaction hardly befits a high city official. But it is troublesome that it is not an isolated instance of shooting from the hip. The illness, apparently, is chronic.

ON APRIL 6, the Sunday night when the events at the Peruvian embassy in Havana sparked city-wide demonstrations in Miami, Odio went on radio station WQBA.

Odio said then the political developments in Havana could only mean the Cuban exiles would have an opportunity to renew the fight against Castro. The statement itself doesn't sound all that bad. In fact, I understand what he meant. The problem is with who said it. What was an assistant city manager doing on radio urging a revolution?

Odio's job is administrative. He should stay out of politics, something he finds impossible to do.

After the refugees rioted at the Eglin Air Force Base compound and at Fort Chaffee, Ark., Odio flew out there as part of a group of Miami Cuban officials.

WHEN HE CAME back he went on WQBA to justify the riots and implicitly to blame the federal government. The refugees, he said, were being mistreated, abused and suffered terrible conditions, so it was to be expected they would riot.

At that stage Odio was being promoted by Mayor Maurice Ferre for Special Assistant to the White House on Cuban Refugee Affairs. That job eventually went to Sergio Pereira, an assistant to the county manager.

But why would Ferre want to lend a valued aide to the White House and lose his services for up to a year? After all, Odio worked for Ferre at Maule Industries for 18 years and is an inner-circle member.

Ferre has told close associates that he feels City Manager Joseph Grassie might not last long in the job because of a string of controversial confrontations Grassie has had with city commissioners.

Ferre's first move to start grooming Odio for Grassie's job was early in April, when, after a spat between Grassie and the commission, Ferre appointed Odio as a "good-will ambassador" between the commission and the city manager.

BUT THE MAYOR knows if he tries to appoint Odio city manager, Odio would face some tough opposition. One reason is Odio lacks city administrative experience. Another is his college records are unavailable. A city source tells me they remained in Cuba.

So it was logical Ferre would try to get Odio the White House job, which would have given Odio some gilded credentials.

Had he gotten that job, we would have seen this week a Special Assistant to the President of the United States uttering the very same words Castro used in sending the refugees out of Cuba.

"Put them in a boat and let them go."

Historians might wish to record this as one instance when the White House made no mistake in overlooking Odio.

Maybe there is a lesson for the city of Miami there.

Priest Pleads Innocent

Mia Her (F) coll 2B 19 July 80

The Rev. Joe Morris Doss prepares to enter federal court here Friday to plead innocent to bringing in 422 undocumented aliens in the Freedom Flotilla. Only the Rev. Mr. Doss, an Episcopal priest, showed up for the arraignment. Another Episcopal priest, the Rev. Leopold Frade and five other defendants waived their right to be present. The seven used the motor vessel God's Mercy to bring in the Cubans June 12. Six of the seven are from the New Orleans area; the seventh is from Biloxi, Miss.

— Associated Press



Cuban Hijackers Expected Heroes' Welcome, Not Jail

Miami (F) Col 1A 17 July 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ

Herald Staff Writer

The three 24-year-old Cuban refugees merely shook their heads.

Like hundreds of other refugees in the last 21 years, they had stolen a boat to flee to freedom.

Such fugitives had always been welcomed, sometimes as heroes.

But not this time.

Omar Fabelo Blanco, Luis Hernandez Collazo and Epifanio Mantilla Herrera couldn't understand why they had spent nine days in jail, or why on Friday they were brought before Federal Magistrate Peter Palermo.

At the hearing they learned they would be the first charged under a new Justice Department policy designed to prevent Cubans from entering the country illegally and to demonstrate the United States' willingness to prosecute hijackers.

The welcome for hijackers has long irritated Cuban President Fidel Castro, who claims those who steal a boat to leave Cuba should be sent back or at least prosecuted in the United States.

The three were not charged with hijacking the 30-foot fishing boat Victoria de Giron on

July 8. The United States lacks jurisdiction over a crime committed outside U.S. territorial waters.

Instead they were charged with bringing stolen property into the United States.

Miguel Angel Mantilla, 17, who arrived on the same boat, was not charged because he is a minor.

"IF THIS COUNTRY has welcomed thousands of delinquents from Mariel, why are we being accused?" asked Epifanio Mantilla, after the three men were released to Miami relatives, who signed a \$25,000 bond for each.

"The federal government is sympathetic with the plight of Cubans living under the Castro regime and is aware of the considerations which lead them to flee from Cuba," said a Justice Department spokesman.

"However, the government cannot condone situations where fleeing Cubans choose means of escape which jeopardize the lives or safety of innocent persons," he added.

In Miami, the attorney for the three said the charges were part of a deal between the Carter administration and the Cuban government.



- UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

New Hijack Policy Baffles Cubans Who Stole Boat
...Luis Hernandez, Miguel Mantilla, Epifanio Herrera, Omar Blanco

"I'm appalled that the U.S. government would find it convenient to cooperate with the communist government of Cuba to prosecute three young men fleeing communism by coming to the United States," said Ellis Rubin, who said he was volunteering his services to the three.

Jose Mantilla, 39, a local fisherman and uncle of two of the recent arrivals, also was flabbergasted.

"I don't think it is fair," Jose Mantilla said. "All they wanted was to obtain freedom."

TWICE IN THE last three months he took his lobster boat to Cuba to pick up relatives. He brought back 16 and had his boat confiscated.

Jose Mantilla had also wanted to bring back his two nephews but failed.

Frustrated, the four fishermen stole the boat, tied up the captain and headed for Key West.

Twelve hours later they had arrived at Cudjoe Key and were taking a swim when federal authorities arrived to process them.

12-A (F) 44 THE MIAMI HERALD Saturday, July 19, 1980

Refugee Tests Find Cases of TB, Syphilis

ATLANTA — (AP) — Of the 115,000 Cuban refugees who arrived in the United States from April 21 through July 6, 1,608 had positive tests for tuberculosis and 3,806 were found to have syphilis, the national Center for Disease Control reported Friday.

The CDC said in its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report that medical screening of the refugees had been completed. There were 398 with active or suspected active tuberculosis and 1,210 with suspected inactive tuberculosis.

Ninety per cent of those with syphilis have been treated and others are under treatment.

The U.S. Public Health service screened about 103,000 of the refu-

gees. The others were screened by the Metro Dade County Department of Public Health in Miami, the CDC said.

The CDC said screening results were consistent with information obtained from the Pan American Health Organization that indicates a tuberculosis case rate for Cuba in 1977-78 at about 13 per 100,000 — one of the lowest case rates in the Western Hemisphere.

The CDC said 9,898 children and young adults among the refugees were immunized for measles, mumps and rubella.

Meningococcal meningitis has been confirmed in seven refugees, the CDC said. None of the cases was fatal.

Mao-Hu (F) col 1 (A 19 July 80)

VIPs Pour Into Nicaragua

On Revolution's Anniversary

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

Herald Staff Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Nicaraguans prepared for today's celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinista revolution by burning effigies of Anastasio Somoza and putting out the welcome mat for Fidel Castro and a Who's Who of other Third World figures.

The five-man governing junta and members of the national directorate of the Sandinista Liberation Front spent most of Friday greeting delegates from about 30 countries.

Government leaders arriving during the day, in addition to Cuba's Castro, included Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and Premier George Price of Belize.

The Sandinistas also listed Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization among the leaders of governments who would attend.

Others on the list of special guests included former Presidents Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, Felipe Gonzalez of Spain's Socialist Workers Party, and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican (Republic) Revolutionary Party, who is representing the Socialist Internationa-

Also invited was Iranian Foreign Minister Saeed Qotbzadeh, who was passing through Paris en route to Nicaragua. He was forced to delay his departure and to confer with Iranian Embassy officials

after assassins tried to kill former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar in Paris. Wire services reported Qotbzadeh's arrival at midevening Friday.

The 11-member U.S. delegation, which arrived on a presidential jet at 1 p.m. Friday, is led by Donald McHenry, the ambassador to the United Nations. This is a Cabinet-level post. Among other members of the U.S. delegation are Assistant Secretary of State William Bowdler, Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D., Neb.), chairman of the Senate's Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee, Rep. Mickey Leland (D., Tex.) and Catholic Archbishop Edward

Turn to Page 20A Col. 1



Mao-Hu 1A 19 July 80 — United Press International
Fidel Castro, Right, Salutes the Colors on His Arrival
... he is escorted by Nicaragua junta member Daniel Ortega

World's VIPs Pour Into Managua To Fete Revolution's First Year

Mara Alex (F) Col / 20A 19 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1A

McCarthy of Miami.

A Soviet group headed by Supreme Soviet Vice President N.P. Kalinin was the first to arrive in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, Thursday night.

Castro, the first head of state to show up, arrived late Friday morning from Havana in his Soviet-made jet. He strode off the jet, walked down a staircase and embraced members of the country's ruling five-man junta while a band played Cuba's national anthem. A 50-member police honor guard, decked out in white helmets and spats, stood by.

Walking with the junta members, Castro saluted as he reviewed the honor guard. He greeted government officials, then embraced and spoke with Sandinista leaders.

FOR DAYS, authorities have tried to promote the mood of a national party for the anniversary celebration with thousands of small gatherings around the country and a barrage of propaganda to commemorate the triumphant end a year ago to 46 years of Somoza family rule.

The culmination comes at midday today with a mass demonstration by an expected half-million persons — nearly a quarter of the country's population — in the new 19th of July Plaza.

Castro's acceptance of the Sandinistas' invitation to today's festivities stirred the most excitement among government supporters. Junta member Moises Hassan said Thursday, after Castro's participation was confirmed, that Cuba had provided the most help to the Nicaraguan revolution in terms of ability to give.

Hassan pointedly downplayed the help of the United States and Venezuela, although he acknowledged that their financial assistance has been the most in absolute terms. Earlier in the week, the U.S. Embassy released figures showing that U.S. loans, grants and food aid disbursed during the past year totaled \$62.6 million, with papers about to be signed on a loan for \$55 million and a donation of \$5 million.

SECURITY FOR the occasion appeared the stiffest since the Nicara-

Col 13



— United Press International

TEARS OF FEAR run down the face of this little girl, who was separated from her mother in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. Many peasants have taken refuge in the embassy because of rebel violence in the countryside.

guan civil war ended. Though government officials discounted rumors that "counterrevolutionaries" were planning some action during the celebration, they took no chances.

Large numbers of Cuban security men came into Managua several days ago to prepare for Castro's arrival. Their style was in evidence. Cameras and tape recorders were minutely checked. News photographers often encountered security

men who requested the film from their cameras after they had taken photos of persons in the streets.

Soldiers with automatic weapons are on every corner. Traffic has been diverted for many blocks from the Inter-Continental Hotel, where the special guests are housed. This ties up traffic all over Managua, a spread-out city whose original downtown area was destroyed by the 1972 earthquake.

One floor of the Inter-Continental has been given over to security men, who questioned all hotel employees and executives individually this week about their histories and associations. One man was questioned for four hours.

All air traffic over Nicaragua has been suspended today.

Security forces conducted sweeps through several neighborhoods in recent weeks and rounded up people they considered to be security risks, but the action set off such an outcry that most of those arrested were released and government authorities issued numerous apologies.

DESPITE THE sometimes heavy-handed tone, the country is decked out in banners of powder blue and white — the national colors — and the red and black of the Sandinistas. Many government buildings are freshly painted, with the lettering done in red and black. Even railroad engines have been painted red and black.

In the old devastated downtown, a series of parks and recreation areas have been completed with attractive stonework and fresh plantings.

Murals giving an epic character to the revolution are appearing around Managua. Many of them have been painted by the Orlando Letelier International Brigade, a group of young artists who travel the world in memory of the former Chilean foreign minister assassinated in 1976. Among the brigade members are Jose and Francisco Letelier, sons of the slain Chilean.

Also here for the anniversary celebration is Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of Salvador Allende, Chile's Marxist president who died in a 1973 military coup. She appeared at a public rally Wednesday to dedicate one of the brigade's murals.

FOR DAYS, government radio, television and press have been exhorting Nicaraguans to march to the immense new parade area today to take part in the celebration, which is supposed to last four hours.

Citizens have been told to organize in their neighborhoods and march together, five abreast, to the site. They have been advised to carry food and water and bring a nurse or someone experienced in first aid.

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Innocent plea

'We feel what we did was right,' priest indicted in Cuba sealift says

KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporter

Another chapter has been added to the "beautiful success story" of two Episcopal priests who gained freedom for 437 Cuban refugees during the sealift in May.

The Rev. Joe Doss, 37, the soft-spoken rector of Grace Episcopal Church in New Orleans, and six others pleaded innocent in Miami yesterday to charges that they ignored President Carter's orders to halt the refugee influx.

Doss and the Rev. Leo Frade, 36, director of the Hispanic mission in the same city, were arraigned in U.S. District Court.

"I don't think anyone, including the President, would have wanted us to leave those people there," Doss said. Frade was not present for the hearing.

Innocent pleas also were entered before U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo for a doctor, a nurse and three crew members who accompanied the priests on the sealift mission.

Each of the seven defendants faces a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine, if convicted.

Jail terms and fines didn't concern Doss and the others when they started their journey to Cuba in May. Instead, they were concerned about the Cubans who had families in Doss' predominantly Hispanic parish. With \$270,000 collected by the community, a World War II vintage submarine chaser was bought in Boston, renamed God's Mercy and towed to Mariel harbor.

The group's "moral obligation" to get the relatives ran head-on into Carter's May 14 order to close down the sealift.

"We got in touch with the administration," Doss said, "had several hand-carried letters delivered explaining our mission and what we'd gone through. We told them that as far as we were concerned, we were committed. We weren't going to stop ... we just couldn't turn back."

By the time the God's Mercy returned to Key West they were in violation of Carter's edict. Gaining freedom for the refugees netted the group indictments earlier this month. After they were indicted, Doss still

called the trip to Cuba, "a beautiful success story."

Doss, speaking before the hearing yesterday, noted that when Carter called a halt to the sealift May 14, "he did not take into account the fact that many of us had already turned in names to the Cuban authorities. You don't turn in names of people and leave them there."

The priests' lawyer, Julian Murray, asked that the case be moved to New Orleans because the principals and most of the witnesses are from that city. U.S. District Court Judge James Kehoe is expected to rule on the request by the end of July.

"As a rule of thumb, people want to be tried where they live," said Doss, who's also a member of the Louisiana Bar.

It's also an economic move. "We want to do it as cheaply as possible," Doss said, because the \$270,000 is nearly gone.

A legal defense fund is being organized in New Orleans. Contributions can be sent through Doss' church on Canal Street. "It would be great to get contributions, and you can be sure anything left over is going to be used for other humanitarian causes," he said.

Doss said most of the Cubans now live in Louisiana and are expected to attend a "service of thanksgiving" there next Friday.

"And I defy anyone who wants to prosecute us to look those people in the eye and say, 'I wish we'd have left you there,'" he said.

Doss said he and his fellow priest did nothing wrong and that they will not engage in plea bargains.

"We feel what we did was right, and we don't feel we can plead guilty to anything," he said. "We're going to fight it all the way."

The Havana-born Frade is a veteran of Cuban refugee activities, having worked to arrange freedom flights for political prisoners earlier this year.

In seven trips to Cuba to arrange the flights, he built up a network of contacts on the island. It was his idea to use one boat and make a single trip to fetch the relatives of parishioners of his church.

More than 116,000 Cubans have come into the United States since the sealift began in mid-April. The refugees continue to trickle into the country daily despite the U.S. ban.



Associated Press

Hijacker prosecution starts *Mia News PA col 1 19 July 80*

The federal government has begun prosecuting those who hijacked boats from Cuba, starting with three 24-year-old refugees who bound the captain of a 30-foot vessel and took it to Key West July 8. Luis Hernandez, left, Epifanio Herrera, second from right, and Omar Favelo Blanco, right, appeared before a federal magistrate here yesterday on charges of bringing the stolen boat into the United States. Miguel Angel Mantilla, second from left, is a minor who came from Cuba with the others but is not being prosecuted. He will appear as a material witness.

Congressman tells of refugee camp visit

Guards caught asleep on job

Associated Press

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — A surprise visit by Rep. Allen Ertel (D-Pa.) to the Cuban refugee center here turned up sleeping and inattentive guards, the congressman says.

Ertel said yesterday that he and his aides arrived at the Army installation at 10:30 p.m. Thursday and drove around in a car for three hours without being stopped by military police or Federal Protective Service guards.

Security has become a major problem at the refugee center in recent weeks. More than 110 Cubans have walked away from the base. Ten have been charged with crimes like burglary.

Officials in nearby Union Township have asked a federal judge to order a 24-hour foot patrol around the base and the installation of a barbed-wire fence. Only wooden sawhorses and rope surround the refugee barracks now.

The Cuban population at the center, once 19,000, has been reduced to about 6,900.

At one point during his visit, Ertel said, he and his aides drove past a Protective Service car a couple of times and wondered why they were not stopped by the guards.

"I walked up to the car and asked, 'Can you tell me how to get to Route 72?' The guard in the car didn't say anything; so I said it more loudly. He had his cap down over his eyes and was asleep."

TB rate low in Cuban refugees

Associated Press

*Mae Head (NY) Col 1 HA
19 July 80*

ATLANTA — After completing medical screening of 115,000 Cuban refugees, health officials say they found the relatively low tuberculosis rate they expected.

The national Center for Disease Control reported that of the 115,000 refugees who arrived in the United States from April 21 through July 6, about 1,608 had positive reactions to tests for tuberculosis. All are being treated.

Of these, 398 demonstrated active or suspected active tuberculosis and 1,210 demonstrated suspected inactive tuberculosis, the center said yesterday in its Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Report.

The center said screening efforts were consistent with information obtained from the Pan American

Health Organization. That organization indicated a tuberculosis case rate for Cuba in 1977-78 at about 13 for 100,000 — one of the lowest case rates in the Western Hemisphere.

About 3,806 refugees had reactions for syphilis, the Center for Disease Control said. Ninety per cent of those have been treated and others are under treatment.

The U.S. Public Health Service screened about 103,000 of the refugees. The others were screened by the Metro Dade County Health Department of Public Health in Miami.

The center said 9,898 children and young adults among the refugees were immunized for measles, mumps and rubella.

Meningococcal meningitis has been confirmed in seven refugees, the center said. None of the cases was fatal.

Castro arrives for Nicaragua

Associated Press

Mae Head Col 1 8A 19 July 80

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Cuban President Fidel Castro, dressed in his customary military fatigues, is here to take part in Nicaragua's anniversary celebration of the July 19, 1979, overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza.

A military band played the Cuban national anthem as Castro walked

down the stairs leading from a Soviet-made jet yesterday.

He chatted with Sandinista National Liberation Front leaders who led Somoza's overthrow, waved to the airport crowd and then climbed into a blue Mercedes-Benz sedan and headed for an undisclosed location.

Delegations from Mexico, North Korea, East Germany, Vietnam,

Bulgaria, Algeria and Honduras also are here.

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat was expected, and top-ranking officials here said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh will attend.

The Sandinista-led revolution culminated in victory last year in Managua shortly after Somoza abandoned his burning nation. He

celebration

now resides in exile in Paraguay, living off what is reported to be a vast fortune gathered during the 42 years his family ran this Central American nation of 2.5 million.

The Red Cross says perhaps 50,000 persons died in the year-long revolution, and now the entire nation is hastily trying to rebuild the country in the name of Cesar Augusto Sandino.

Starting Over on Crest

Mia Hu (F) col 2 20 June 80 JE

The Casanova family arrived in South Florida April 30 after spending 11 days at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and joining the Freedom Flotilla from Mariel to Key West. They have since established themselves in Homestead. From time to time, The Herald will visit with the Casanovas to check on their progress as they settle into life in America.

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

Juan Manuel Casanova, a writer and journalist, indulged his romantic temperament in Havana by illegally picking flowers from roadside bushes.

"I loved flowers," he said. "And because I am a little bit of a poet, it did not seem like a crime."

That was three months ago, before he joined the hungry, restless crowd that defied revolutionary rules and sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Before the exodus that brought him and 114,000 Cubans to the United States. Before Mariel, Key West and Miami.

Now, he indulges himself by writing at home in



A Cuban Family Chronicle

the evenings. An account of his ordeal at the embassy was published in The Miami Herald June 1, and he has started a novel about his recent experiences in Cuba. But Casanova makes his living now building lawns and planting flowering trees in the plush gardens of Miami Beach.

HE HAS LITTLE money: Casanova brought nothing from Cuba and although the gardening job pays him \$3.50 an hour, he is often forced to miss work because he depends on others for transportation. He left friends and even some family behind. It will take time for him to re-establish the reputation he had made in Cuba as a prize-winning writer, a trade magazine editor and a public information expert.

Still, Casanova feels a rush of optimism that will

of Optimism

— not be stopped by poverty, or exhaustion, or even loneliness.

"No society can give back what has been taken away from you over the course of 20 years," said Casanova, 35. "The solutions for human problems are not the ones given by magicians at birthday parties."

He intends to make his life work. So he overlooks present difficulties: the tiny Homestead duplex he shares with his wife Natividad, 32, her son from a previous marriage, Odin, 8, and two other relatives; the gardening job; the isolation from the familiar smells and sounds of the Cuban community in Miami.

He — and his family — are more concerned with the future.

"I HAVE A GREAT deal of faith in this country," said Natividad, echoing Casanova's optimism. "At least here, the limitations you have are the ones you set for yourself."

So far, the Casanovas haven't had time even to



Mia Hu (F) col 2 20 June 80 JE
Brother-in-law Luis Torres, left, gives typing tips to Juan Manuel Casanova and family.

— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

'Here, the Limitations Are the Ones You Set for Yourself'

► FROM PAGE 1E

think of those limitations.

The family arrived in South Florida April 30. Since then, their life has been an adventure — a "gypsy existence" from one refugee camp to another, as Natividad calls it — over which they have had little control.

The Casanovas had no relatives to welcome them in South Florida; no one to shower them with gifts of new blue jeans, sneakers and wrist-watches; no one to share with them, in reassuring Spanish, the secrets of the new world they were encountering; no one to help them translate their vision and perceptions of America into the practicalities of everyday life.

"I always had an image of the American way of life," Casanova said. "But when I arrived, it looked like a dream. The closer I got to the big display windows and the buildings, the more I thought they belonged to an unreal world." It was a world beyond his reach.

THE CASANOVAS' FIRST home was the auditorium of Milander Park in Hialeah. When the camp closed, they were taken in for five days by a Homestead church. When the church ran out of resources, the Casanovas were "adopted" for two weeks by the Hartzler family of Homestead, thus avoiding yet another move to the refugee camp at the Orange Bowl.

And adaptation began.
At first, it was a rocky process.



Natividad Casanova
...reunited with family

Odin began attending third-grade classes in a language he did not understand. He became restless. Natividad started hunting for an apartment with a rent low enough for their meager resources. She became frustrated. Casanova began looking for a job. He found one with the help of an acquaintance made at a South Dade church where he gave a speech about his experiences. He became, temporarily at least, a gardener.

All along, the Hartzlers supported them — housing them, feeding them, guiding them through the legal process of renting a home. Communication between the families was simple.

"We speak a little Spanish and

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they speak some English," said Catherine Hartzler. "And we used their dictionary a lot."

Quickly, the Hartzlers became the Casanovas' first friends in the United States.

"That family was decisive in the course of my life," said Casanova. "They provided us with stability. Without them, our life would have been truly hazardous."

Two weekends ago, the Casanovas moved into their apartment in Homestead. They were joined by Natividad's brother and cousin, also arrivals in the Freedom Flotilla, who are helping share the \$225-a-month rent.

THE ROOF LEAKS in the two-bedroom duplex, and there are panes missing in some windows. The three months' deposit they were asked to make on the apartment depleted their resources: \$192 from a collection taken up for them at a Protestant church in Homestead, payment from The Herald article, the money Casanova earned for a week's work at a local print shop.

But the Casanovas refused to look at inconveniences.

In Cuba, because of the severe housing shortage, the Casanovas had not been able to live together. After their wedding two years ago, Natividad continued sharing an apartment with her brother and his family. Casanova lived with his grandmother and aunt.

The Homestead duplex is the Casanovas' first home, and their first small triumph in the United States.

"I think every society has its problems," Casanova said. "I think this is a society where if you set out to solve a problem, you can solve it. I spent so many years vainly trying to solve problems in my country. Even elementary ones, like having a house."

WHILE FINDING an apartment

was a chore, furnishing the one they found was a surprisingly simple matter: The Hartzlers and their friends rallied together to bring mattresses, kitchen equipment, tables, chairs.

"One day, two Americans knocked on the door and asked us if we needed a bed," said Natividad. "I thought they were either mind readers or salesmen. But they were friends of the Hartzlers. I had never seen them before."

There have been other good omens. Someone found a typewriter in a trash can and gave it to Casanova. He cleaned it up and found it worked.

"It's the first typewriter I ever had," he said proudly.

As the Casanovas meet their basic needs, they are beginning to take stock of their life so far, and to make tentative plans for their future.

NATIVIDAD'S BROTHER, Luis Torres, 25, a percussionist and investigator of Cuban folklore who has been doing construction work since his arrival in South Florida, dreams of bringing his younger sister and his wife to the United States. And he dreams of continuing his study of folklore.

"There are so many things I'd like to do," he said. "I'd like to expand on my work, to offer everything that I know."

His cousin, Carlos Torres, 29, tells him to be more practical.

"The first thing should be finding a permanent job," he tells him. Carlos has had trouble finding full-time work and dreams of landing steady employment. "I've been doing one thing today, another tomorrow. I want something stable. The other preoccupations are obvious. I worry about my mother, my family. But the main thing is finding a job."

Natividad, an articulate woman who knows some English and Russian and was a specialist in the pro-

cessing of scientific information in Cuba, has similar preoccupations.

"**I WANT TO FEEL** useful," she said. "I was accustomed to working, to a certain degree of intellectual life. Suddenly I'm a full-time housewife. I feel isolated ... a bit hemmed in."

She has picked up notices of jobs available in public libraries and is eager to go job hunting. But transportation is a problem — the Casanovas own only a bicycle. And Natividad finds taking buses from Homestead to Miami too much of "an adventure."

"I have to wait for someone who

can give me a lift ... do me that favor," she said.

But above all, the family seems determined to be patient. Casanova has a son in Cuba, whom he would like to bring to the United States. But he says he must establish himself here first. Find a permanent job. Write. He is sure he will have little trouble adapting fully to his new life.

"In Cuba, I felt unadapted ... I spent too many years playing at conforming," he said. "My culture, for me, is not in a language, or in gestures. It is where I can belong with all my dreams and all my ambitions."

Mme. H. O.
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160 Refugees Saved as Yacht Sinks

From Herald Wire Services

A 72-foot yacht bringing 160 Cuban refugees to the United States sank in the Florida Straits Saturday, but the Coast Guard safely removed all aboard before it went to the bottom.

Coast Guard spokesman Mike Kelley identified the vessel as the Inspector II. He said it was having trouble with its electrical system, causing its bilge pumps to stop.

A Coast Guard repair crew from the cutter Vigorous went aboard the yacht, trying in vain to repair the system. The vessel was sunk so it would not pose a hazard to other boats, Kelley said, about 20 miles from Cuba's port of Mariel.

THE REFUGEES were taken aboard the Vigorous, where they joined 25 other Cubans removed a short time earlier from the 25-foot motor cruiser Meow. The 25 were put aboard the cutter when gas fumes began leaking in their boat.

A 22-foot pleasure boat with five

refugees aboard was continuing its journey from Cuba to Key West. The Meow was being towed by the Vigorous.

The cutter and the smaller boat were expected in Key West late Saturday or early today.

Since the first boats from the United States answered the Cuban government's invitation in April to pick up refugees, 116,850 Cubans have come to Key West.

HOWEVER, a blockade was begun May 15 after President Carter called for a halt of the boatlift. While the flotilla has slowed to a trickle, a few boats have been able to slip through the blockade by taking circuitous routes to Mariel.

In a related incident Saturday, authorities in Denver said five Cuban teenagers who tried to escape from a halfway house are being transferred to federal institutions in Georgia and New Mexico.

The youths, part of a group of 21 Cuban refugees who have been placed in Emerson House in Denver

recently, were captured early Friday after escaping two hours earlier from the halfway home. They

fled across a courtyard, climbed on to the top of a nearby building and hid in a crawl space.

U.S. Stingy, Meek (F) Cop Castro Tells IA July 20 Nicaraguans

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN
Herald Staff Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Sandinista rulers of Nicaragua, celebrating the first anniversary of their revolution in the presence of Fidel Castro, declared their commitment Saturday to holding elections that are "appropriate."

They did not, however, put forth the election timetable that the big delegation representing President Carter at the festivities had hoped to hear.

Cuban President Castro, in his 40-minute speech preceding the main Sandinista speakers, accused the United States of being stingy in its financial assistance to this war-ravaged nation. He also warned that the recently adapted platform of the Republican Party is "terrible" and "threatening" for Latin

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— United Press International

Fidel Castro Delivers 40-Minute Speech in Managua Celebration
... in cap and green fatigues, Castro matched Sandinista commanders

On Anniversary, Sandinista Vows 'Appropriate' Election

Marker (F) 30A Col 1 20 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1A

America.

Several hundred thousand people crowded into the new 19th of July Plaza on the outskirts of Managua to celebrate the downfall a year ago of the 46-year Somoza family dynasty, with speeches, songs, chants and a military review. The government had predicted the crowd would number half a million persons, but it did not appear to be that large.

U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry led the U.S. delegation in the almost unnoticed walkout at the end of the ceremony to protest the singing of the ruling Sandinista par-

By creating the Council of State two months ago, Daniel Ortega said, the Sandinistas have already 'ratified their decision to guarantee political pluralism, which is nothing more than a reflection of the policy of unity that are vanguards [the Sandinista leadership] has pushed since its foundation.'

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ty's anthem, which denounces Americans as "enemies of humanity."

U.S. Embassy officials said the walkout was kept low key because the Americans could not stay for the anthem, but they also did not want to "create a big fuss."

Many people from the countryside spent the night driving toward Managua in trucks and buses to take part in the celebration. From neighborhoods of the capital, people began marching toward the parade grounds at dawn to be there for the 10 a.m. start.

COMMANDER Daniel Ortega, the only person who serves on both the governing junta and the supremely powerful Sandinista Directorate, delivered the main speech, touching frequently on U.S. political and military interventions in Nicaragua through the years.

Since the Sandinista victory, he said, relations between Nicaragua and the United States have taken a U-turn.

Two months ago, when Nicaragua went through a deep crisis as a result of the resignation of the two non-Marxists on the five-member junta, the Sandinista Directorate held negotiations with the so-called bourgeois sector of Nicaraguan society to try to restore the fragile unity that has prevailed since the war.

As the result of commitments, some public and some private, that the Sandinistas made to the non-Marxist camp, two other moderates joined the junta and non-Marxist groups took their seats on the new Council of State. Reportedly, one of the secret commitments was to announce, before Saturday's anniversary, a timetable for municipal and general elections. However, Ortega referred to elections only indirectly, saying the anniversary day was intended to honor the heroes and martyrs of the long war against the Somozas, not to offer an opening to those who did not march behind the Sandinista colors.

BY CREATING the Council of State two months ago, Ortega said, the Sandinistas have already "ratified their decision to guarantee political pluralism, which is nothing more than a reflection of the policy of unity that are vanguards [the Sandinista leadership] has pushed since its foundation."

"Here, there are neither majorities or minorities," he said.

"Our decision to hold elections that are appropriate with the spirit of this new democracy has not varied," Ortega declared. But he said

they will not be the kind of elections known in the past in Nicaragua, which were usually manipulated by the government in power.

Castro, in his cap and green fatigues, blended into the long row of Sandinista commanders, who wear uniforms almost identical to his. Castro promised not to dominate the proceedings with a long polemic and also noted that he was sharing the guest platform with a wide variety of people, including North Americans.

AFTER PRAISING the help that has come to Nicaragua from around the world, he said he understood the largest amount had come from the United States.

"I only lament, sincerely, that it is little for the wealth of the United States. It is little for the richest country in the world. It is little for the country that spends \$160 billion on military goods, or the country that, according to projections, is going to spend a trillion dollars on military items in the next five years.

"That is useless spending. Those expenses for the arms race ought to be devoted to helping the underdeveloped countries of the world, dedicated to helping countries such as Nicaragua."

American officials say that a total of \$122.2 million in aid has either gone to Nicaragua or is awaiting signature since the Sandinistas took over a year ago.

CASTRO ALSO warned of the danger of new arms races, of cold war and hot war. This, he said, becomes especially evident "after reading . . . the platform of the Republican Party of the United States. It is a terrible platform, threatening for peace, a terrible platform that threatens again to apply the club to Latin America.

"It is a terrible platform that speaks of backing off as much as possible from the Panama Canal accords . . . that speaks of supporting genocidal governments of this hemisphere, that speaks of ending help to Nicaragua."

The GOP platform says, in part, that the Republicans "do not support U.S. assistance to any Marxist government in this hemisphere and we oppose the Carter Administration aid program for the government of Nicaragua."

On the Panama Canal treaties, which turn the waterway over to Panama at the end of the century, the platform says that "reservations and understandings [adopted by the

Senate] to the . . . treaties, including those assuring the United States of primary responsibility of protecting and defending the Canal are an integral part" of the agreements and Panama will be held to them.

The Cuban president took care to say that he had not come to Nicaragua to tell Nicaraguans how to carry out their revolution, but that he expected to learn from the process here. He called the Nicaraguan plan to permit political pluralism and participation by all social classes "one of the wisest things" the Sandinistas have done.

CASTRO WAS one of three visiting heads of state taking part in the celebration, but the other two — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and Premier George Price of Belize — delivered only brief greetings.

Officials had announced that Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be here, but he failed to arrive and no explanation was given for his absence.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh also was to attend but he canceled his trip in Paris, where he stayed to confer with French officials on an assassination attempt against Iran's former prime minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar.

Other foreign delegates came from Caribbean and Latin American nations, Vietnam, East Germany and Cambodia. The Soviets, led by Supreme Soviet Vice President N.P. Kalinin, were the first to arrive, flying in Thursday night.

At a government reception Friday night, Castro chatted amiably with McHenry, Assistant Secretary of State William C. Bowdler and Larry Pezzullo, the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua.

"We toured the horizon," McHenry told reporters, declining to elaborate.

In a conversation with reporters at the reception, Castro was more conciliatory toward the United States than during his speech Saturday. He observed that "the United States has had a nonaggressive policy toward Nicaragua during the past year" and is pursuing "a more intelligent and more constructive policy" than it had toward Cuba.

Pezzullo, who talked with Castro for 10 minutes, later said the Cuban president had taken "a very sensible line" and had said "some very nice things" about the United States.

"He thought we and Cuba could work mutually for the benefit of Nicaragua," said Pezzullo.

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Refugees at Bowl Scuffle With Police

Facing Eviction for Football, Exiles Stage Protest

By LIZ BALMASEDA
And JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writers

A group of Cuban refugees, facing eviction from their Orange Bowl home next week to make way for the Miami Dolphins, went on a rampage Saturday evening, demanding to talk to city officials and harassing Miami police who tried to break up the disturbance.

The incident began at about 7 p.m., police said, when a group of refugees, worried about where they would be relocated, set up barricades and vowed not to remove them until a Miami Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio came to talk to them in person.

After Odio arrived, the disturbance ended.

But earlier, police got into a shoving match with one of the refugees as officers tried to arrest him. "As we approached the group, they became very violent and started waving their fists," said Lt. Pete Kamenesh.

The shoving match prompted the crowd to toss rocks and bottles at a police squad car and to try to overturn it, police said.

SWAT team officers were called in to help. Police arrested Ediberto Salgado and charged him with disturbing the peace.

"We explained to them over the bullhorn that we were not there to do any bodily harm to anyone, that we wanted to arrest only the person who escaped," Kamenesh said.

Only about 200 of the 750 Cuban refugees who are now living in the Orange Bowl took part in the disturbance, police said.

The Dolphins are returning to the stadium the second Sunday in August.

Marker (F) Cap 2B 20 July 80
GATE 14 of the Orange Bowl, which for a month has been a shelter for the homeless, hungry and jobless Cuban refugees, will snap shut Friday.

The State Department will announce Monday where the refugees, most of whom are single men, will be sent, Barros says. The 50 or 60 women, children and family members will be sent to a separate facility, she says.

That's good news for Magalys Roques, 28, who has been at the stadium for 12 days.

"Maybe now I can finally sleep." The dark-skinned woman nibbles nervously on a piece of bread. "The men here, they don't let me sleep. They always bother me."

"Why don't they just separate the good people from the bad ones," says Juan Perez, 54, sitting on a cot adjacent to the woman. She nods and drops the crusty bread to the floor. It now shares the dirt with broken beer bottles and rotten fruit.

Many of the refugees, who will be bused to another shelter, have been complaining about the food and the filth at the Orange Bowl.

City maintenance crews have been making repairs on all other stadium gates, but city officials say the preseason games can't start on time unless Gate 14 is closed Friday.

Gerardo Aguilera will make way to the peanut and the hot dog vendors. He pushes a Winn-Dixie cart filled with cans of Coca-Cola and sells them for 50 cents. He says he's never been to a football game before and doesn't want to go to one.

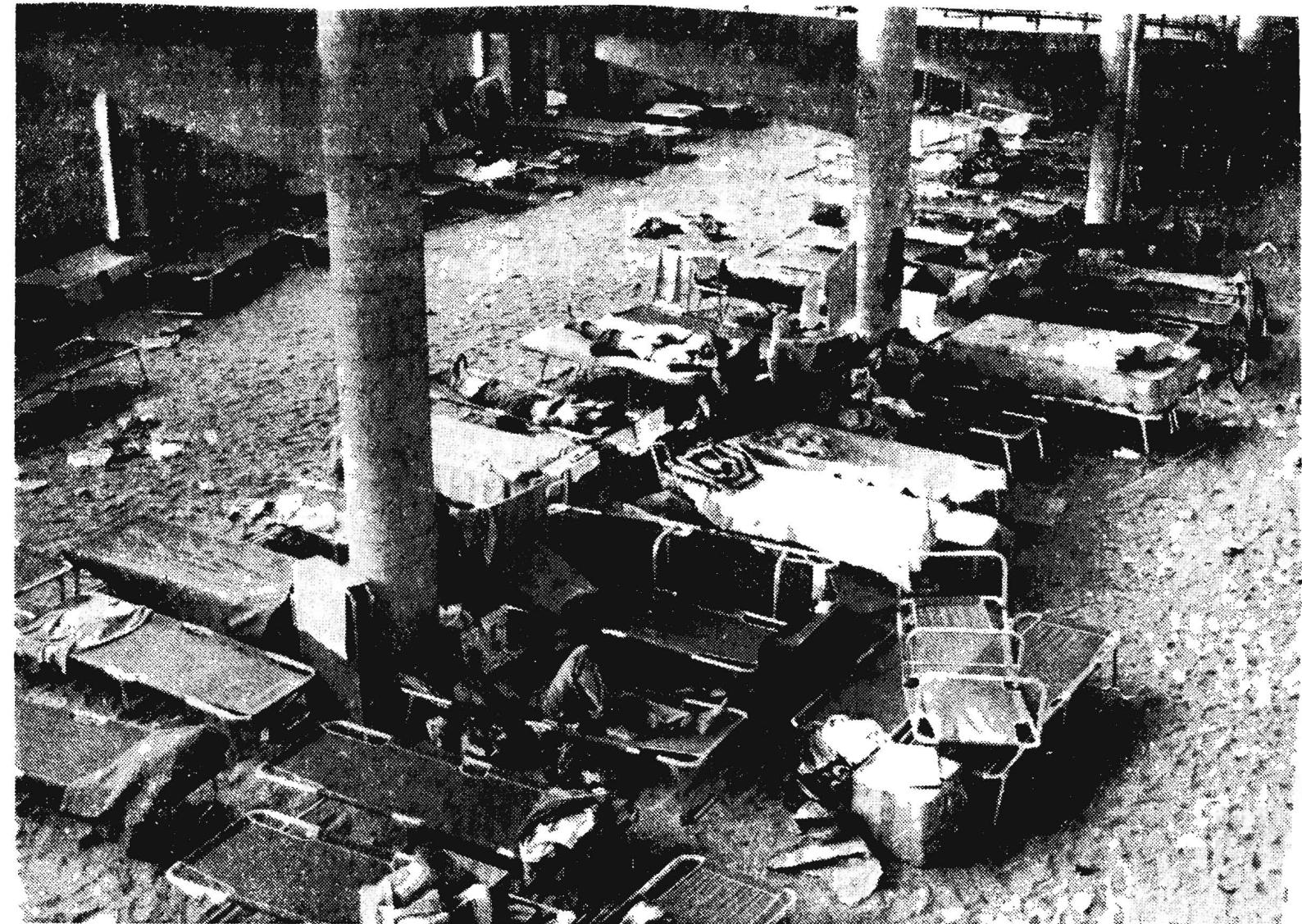
"I just want a job," he says, "and I don't want to be bused anywhere else."

Herald Staff Photos by Albert Coya



Repairs in Refugees' Living Room

... Ronald Gibbs gets Bowl ready



Miami 20 July 80
Cots on a dirt floor
under the Orange
Bowl, right, are still
all the home that 750
Cuban refugees have
found in America.
Above, a woman leaves
to do her laundry.

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- BOB EAST Miami Herald Staff

Miamian Bob Welsh, in Visor, Teaches English Outside Orange Bowl
... When I realized that they had no English teacher, I decided to do it?

Volunteer Gives Cubans the Word

Mia Her (F) col 2 21 July 80
By ETHAN BRONNER
Herald Writer HB

When the Cuban refugees living at the Orange Bowl walked out of Gate 14 this morning and glanced around the bottle- and litter-strewn area, they saw a slim, mustachioed American standing in front of a blackboard propped up on a garbage can.

"Welcome to English class," he said in near-perfect Spanish and proceeded to give a lesson in the shade of a ficus tree. About 50 refugees gathered and began repeating after him the days of the week in English.

Guffaws followed quickly as one young man demanded to know the "truly important words," or those most commonly heard in a locker room. The teacher obliged with a wink.

The refugees' new volunteer teacher, Robert Welsh, 26, calls himself a "repented American."

"I LEARNED Spanish at Gables High School. Through sheer exposure, you become bilingual," Welsh said during a break in the lessons. "Of course, when I was a kid growing up in the Gables, all most of us knew about Cubans was that they used a hell of a lot of Vitalis and lived on Eighth Street. But slowly, you begin to appreciate their culture and their music and it becomes part of you."

Welsh, a native of Miami, has spent two months in Mexico and the Dominican Republic but he says he really learned his Spanish from local Cubans. After

graduating the University of Miami with a degree in political science, he worked as a carpenter and finally bought an apartment building in West Miami.

When the Freedom Flotilla began, he volunteered his time. He went to Fort Chaffee, Ark. last month and has worked on and off at the Orange Bowl since it opened a month ago.

"I SING songs and tell jokes and try to make them happy. When I realized that they had no English teacher, I decided to do it. It took me three days to locate a blackboard. I thought the school board would give me one. Finally, I just bought it. I'm planning to ask Miami-Dade [Community College] for books and pencils."

Welsh also has helped several refugees earn a few dollars. From his talks with many of the more than 116,000 Cubans who have come here in the past three months, he gathered six pages of Cuban stories, jokes and poems in Spanish and called them *Jokes From Maribel*. He had 5,000 copies published with \$300 out of his pocket and gave the booklets to the refugees to sell on the streets.

"They get \$5 for every 20 that they sell," Welsh said, giving a friendly wave to three refugees walking by.

Esteban Gomez, 27, says he and the other refugees need more people like Welsh. "We are forced now to live like beggars here. All we want is to work. With Robert teaching us English, it'll only be easier."

Deal: More Nicaragua Aid

Managua (F) copy 11A 21 July 80

If Soviets Pull Out of Cuba

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

Herald Staff Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The senator who shepherded U.S. aid for Nicaragua through Congress responded to Fidel Castro's criticism of the amount of that aid by challenging Castro to end the Soviet presence in Cuba.

If the Soviets were removed, said Nebraska Democrat Edward Zorinsky, the United States would not have to spend so much money on surveillance of Cuba and would have more for aid for Nicaragua.

Zorinsky was reacting to opinions voiced by Castro during the Cuban leader's speech Saturday at the mass celebration of the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua.

Zorinsky, who is chairman of the Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was one of 11 members of the official U.S. delegation attending the festivities.

"I would... challenge Fidel Castro that if it's not too late, and he still has the ability, to ask the Soviet people to go home from his island. Then I will do all in my power, and I'm sure the administration will cooperate and support me, to transfer the dollars that our government uses in the surveillance of the Soviet troops and presence in Cuba."

"THAT MEANS the new base that we have opened in Key West, that means our amphibious operations, that means the overflights and all the other attendant costs. We would switch those dollars to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. So Mr. Castro has it within his power to help the United States attain more dollars for the reconstruction of Nicaragua."

Since the Sandinista victory a year ago in Nicaragua, the United States has extended loans, food aid and grants totaling \$62.6 million and is about to sign papers for an additional \$60 million.

At present, Nicaragua is the largest U.S. aid recipient in Latin America. Any decision to shift more aid to Nicaragua would require congressional legislation.

Castro called the amount of U.S. aid little, considering the wealth of the United States and the level of its military expenditures.

ZORINSKY, in an interview at the airport just before the U.S. delegation departed Saturday evening, characterized the general tone of Castro's speech as "low key." He said he thought this was in consideration of the American delegation sitting behind him and an acceptance of the fact that America still has many friends in Nicaragua.

Zorinsky, who has been to Nicaragua several times since the war, said he was not greatly disturbed that the Sandinistas did not announce an election timetable during the celebration.

Commander Daniel Ortega, a member of the Sandinista directorate and governing junta, said in a main speech at the ceremony that the rulers remain committed to elections appropriate to the country's situation.

HE DID NOT, however, put forth the schedule for national and municipal elections that many non-Marxist Nicaraguans and the U.S. government had hoped to hear.

"I spoke to Daniel afterwards," said Zorinsky, "and he has some valid points concerning the inability of Nicaragua to hold federal elections at this point in history. Somoza destroyed all the records, all the registrations, and in order to accomplish a fair election, there needs to be done a great deal of work in addition to what has already been done.... But he did indicate that it certainly was on the priority list to accomplish in the aftermath of the revolution."

Zorinsky, as well as the leader of the U.S. delegation — U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry — generally praised what has been done so far to rebuild Nicaragua.

"THE REBUILDING that has taken place is quite evident," said

Zorinsky. "Certainly they have a long, long way to go with stabilizing the economy. They're still having problems in re-establishing the private sector, but I do see hopeful signs — the re-opening of the newspaper La Prensa, for instance. I see the pluralism being maintained, and freedom of religion and the ability of private enterprise to attain their goals. I'm still hopeful, optimistic."

Zorinsky also responded to Castro's criticism of the Republican Party platform. The senator said the remarks might well win votes for Ronald Reagan from people who strongly dislike Castro. Castro called the Republican platform terrible and threatening for Latin America.



Sen. Edward Zorinsky
... challenges Castro

HERALD Monday, July 21, 1980

Orange Bowl Calm

Mia Hu (P)col2 4B 21 July 80

By ETHAN BRONNER
Herald Writer

The Orange Bowl was calm Sunday, following a demonstration Saturday night, but the calm was deceptive. Fear and frustration ran high among refugees at the temporary shelter as officials tried to calm tempers.

Saturday night's demonstration involving 200 of the 700 homeless Cubans housed there was an expression of that fear, the refugees said.

The demonstrators, who have been in the United States for three months, say they were protesting

"It was while we were in line Saturday for our one meal a day that people started saying we would be moved to a military base," said Alfredo Fernandez Fernandez, 45, who arrived in the United States on May 6. "We were all upset. It [a military base] would be like being prisoners, like being back in Cuba."

ACCORDING TO Orange Bowl officials and refugees, several people refused to eat and began talking to others.

Castol Castano, 24, a refugee, says he took part in the demonstration. He and other refugees, who have been here for three months, say they were protesting

After Refugee Demonstration

their living conditions and the fact that they will be moved to make way for the Miami Dolphins, who have an exhibition game there August 9. The refugees fear they will be shipped to a military base.

But Paul Bell, deputy director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian task force, said Sunday that "we have no intention of moving these people to military camps."

Officials made that announcement to the refugees in the Orange Bowl late Sunday. A decision is expected by Wednesday as to where the Cubans, who have been in the Orange Bowl for a month, will be

210 Reach Keys After Boats Sink

The Coast Guard brought to safety Sunday 210 people from three boats which sank trying to make the trip from Cuba's Mariel Harbor to Key West. The newest arrivals brought to 116,854 the total of Cuban immigrants to this country since the sealift began.

tion mostly to protest the lack of sanitary conditions at the Orange Bowl.

"There are children and pregnant women here who can't get proper medical attention and who don't get enough to eat," he said.

An official for the Orange Bowl, who asked not to be named, said that is a legitimate complaint.

"This place was set up as an emergency shelter and simply isn't equipped to handle all the problems," the official said.

There was a scuffle between a Miami police officer, Jack Price, and one of the refugees. As the officer attempted to arrest the man, Ediberto Salgado, the 200 demon-

strators freed the refugee, threw rocks and bottles and tried to overturn the policeman's car.

Refugee officials used a bullhorn to calm the crowd and, according to one official, the demonstrators left the car alone. But Miami police sent in SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team officers, surrounded the arena and arrested Salgado.

"WE HAD TO give that show of force," said Lt. James Tombley, shift commander. "We had to show them that they are guests in this country and must obey the laws. We had the SWAT officers mobilized anyway for the disturbances at Liberty City so when there was trouble we called them in."

\$840,000 found in house where Dade man was killed

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

Miami News 1A 21 July 80

Metro police have found a fortune hidden away in a North Dade house where a man was killed and his father critically wounded.

With a shotgun-wielding officer standing guard on the front porch, detectives removed the money, some of it in brown paper bags, and took it to headquarters for counting. When the tally was complete, it totaled \$840,000.

Police said Francisco Acosta, 38, was killed by one of three men who entered the house he was renting at 3525 NW 95th Ter. yesterday morning.

Acosta's wife was entering the shower at 10:45 a.m. when she heard gunshots in the living room and went to investigate, homicide detective Tim Martin said. She found that her husband and her father-in-law, Gustavo Acosta, 68, had been shot.

Her husband died on the scene. Her father-in-law is in critical condition at an undisclosed location. "We are protecting him because he is a witness to the killing," Martin said.

Police said the motive appeared to be robbery. "But the killing might have been drug-related," Martin said. "There was no sign of forced entry, so maybe the victims knew the men."

Martin said the assailants took an undetermined amount of jewelry and money, and were dropping money in the house and yard as they fled. No arrests have been made.

Police also said they found drug paraphernalia strewn throughout the house.

A neighbor who asked not to be identified said the family moved into the fashionable ranch house in February.

The sides and rear of the house are surrounded by a six-foot wood fence with small sticks covering the slats. The neighbor said different cars were coming and going all the time.

"I knew what was going on and wondered if I should call police," the neighbor said, "but I asked a neighbor and she said, 'Oh, the police must know.'

"I was always afraid they would make a mistake and come over here."

Miami News (FH) exp 1A **194 refugees picked up from sinking vessels** *21 July 80*

A group of 194 Cuban refugees and 16 crew members arrived in Key West after being picked up from three separate sinking vessels by the cutters Vigorous and Point Lobos, said Coast Guard Petty Officer Mike Kelley. The Meow, a 25-foot sport fishing vessel, and the 72-foot Inspector II, carrying the refugees to Key West, were taking on water from splitting hull seams when they were spotted yesterday in the Florida Straits. The Vigorous picked up the refugees and 11 crew members from both vessels. All were in good condition, although one woman had to be revived aboard the Vigorous after inhaling gas fumes from the sinking vessels. Five crew members from a third boat traveling from Mariel, Cuba, to Key West without passengers was rescued near Key West from their sinking 22-foot boat.

**Miami REFUGEE
(Fed) HOTLINE***21 July 80*

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I have some relatives that came here via Key West on May 17. They were given 60 days to return to the Immigration and Naturalization Service with their Parolee I-94 papers. Now I understand they are supposed to go to the Miami Baseball Stadium. Do they still have to go to the INS offices as well? — Armando Prats

When the Cuban refugees came to the United States they were processed and given provisional I-94 Parolee status. This was to give the government 60 days to decide what to do with them. It was decided that the refugees who arrived before June 19, both Cuban and Haitian, would be given refugee status. This is what the processing at the Miami Baseball Stadium, NW 23rd Street and 10th Avenue is for. Since the INS is processing the refugees at the stadium, there is no reason to go to their office. Every day, except Sunday, from 7 a.m. until they are finished, refugees are being processed. Processing is on a first-come first-served basis. Both Cubans and Haitians now have the

right to be declared refugees. After two years as such, they can apply for permanent residence and after five years, citizenship. No Haitian is going to be deported because of Judge James Lawrence King's decision and it would be foolish to remain illegal in the United States when you have the right to be here legally.

I am a social worker at Jackson Hospital and am at my wit's end. We have a Cuban refugee who has to be discharged, but needs continuous oxygen at her home. Caridad Franco has an inflammation of the lung tissue and can't live without the oxygen. I have tried everywhere, but can't find anyone to supply her with the oxygen. Can you help her? — Alina Perez-Stable

Of course. We got the United Way to supply her with the initial tank of oxygen and the equipment that goes with it. The main problem was finding the daily tank that she needed. With Refugee Hotline's help, Caridad Franco was one of the first Cubans to have Supplemental Security Income approved on an emergency basis as a disabled person. This made her eligible for Medicaid, which covered the cost of the daily oxygen. She has already been discharged and is home with the needed oxygen.

Plans afoot to move refugees from bowl into tents or hotels

**BILL GJEBRE
and MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporters**

Plans are being made to relocate about 800 Cuban refugees at the Orange Bowl to either a tent city or hotels, local government officials said today.

A tent city is being planned at a proposed park site in Little Havana to house some of the Cuban refugees, according to Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa.

Lacasa said City Manager Joseph Grassie told him of plans for the tent city at the proposed 9.5-acre "Latin Riverfront" park on the Miami River at SW 4th Street and 4th Avenue.

Meanwhile, Assistant County Manager Tony Ojeda said the State Department will move 70 homeless Cuban refugee families from Miami's Orange Bowl to two local hotels.

Lacasa said he has been told the federal government will assume all costs for housing the refugees being transferred from the Orange Bowl.

The official relocation sites, however, will not be announced until tomorrow or Wednesday, according to Larry Mahoney, a press officer for Paul Bell, head of the State Department's refugee task force.

Ojeda, a special assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, said the State Department also is looking for some type of dormitory facility to house the 650 to 700 single men now at the stadium. The Orange Bowl has to be vacated by Friday to give time for the City of Miami to get it ready for the Miami Dolphins' exhibition football games

in August.

Ojeda said he hasn't heard which hotels are going to be used for the families. He said the State Department also has asked for the return of any money unspent from the \$100,000 it gave Metro to buy food for the Orange Bowl refugees and to keep two policemen on duty there. He estimated about \$50,000 is left.

"We feel the city and the county both have gone above and beyond the call of duty in this effort at the Orange Bowl," Ojeda said. "Our position is that the housing of the refugees should be a federal responsibility. We don't want to be involved any longer in a situation as unworkable as the Orange Bowl is."

The stadium was the scene of a near-riot early Saturday by about 200 of the men as rumors swept through the stadium that they would be transferred to a military camp.

Ojeda, who is Stierheim's liaison for refugee problems, said he is not sure the State Department understands the nature of the problem at the Orange Bowl.

"We are not just talking about a place for people to stay," he said. "A facility is needed that has social workers, supervisory food personnel and medical support. We are talking about an enormous operation for an indefinite period of time."

The Orange Bowl was opened by the city about six weeks ago after refugees who arrived in the sealift were found sleeping on the streets and in parks either because they had no sponsors or they had been abandoned by their sponsors.

Rabbi Farin dies; helped Cuban Jews

Miami News (FT) 21 July 80
 Rabbi Victor Farin, who was buried at Mount Sinai Cemetery yesterday, would have been 103 years old today, according to the Hebrew calendar. He spent most of those years working with Cuban Jews. He was the founder of the Cuban Sephardic Congregation, 715 Washington Ave., Miami Beach.

He was born Aug. 8, 1877, in Kirkilisse, Turkey. But, his wife Esther said, that was according to the Gregorian calendar. "I stayed in Cuba with the children and four years later he came back," she said.

Farin said that in 1931 they moved to France where they came face to face with World War II. But, his wife Esther said, that was according to the Gregorian calendar.

"There are differences between one and the other and if one follows the Hebrew calendar, his birthday would have been today," she said. In the Italian frontier. The Italians

did not persecute Jews." Their sons, she said, remained in France under assumed identities. "They lived in different places with false identification papers. They changed their first names and since our last name is French, they survived."

After the war, the family returned to Cuba, where they stayed until Fidel Castro came to power in 1959. They settled in Miami in 1968.

In addition to his wife, Rabbi Farin leaves two sons, David and Avigdor; and seven grandchildren. Funeral arrangements were handled by Riverside Alton Road Chapel.

el.

Thousands in Cash Hidden in Closet At Murder Scene

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Paper bags and duffel bags, all stuffed with money — more than \$500,000 and still counting — may have been the motive for Dade County's 283rd murder of the year Sunday.

The killers left it.

They fled, scattering expensive jewelry across a wet lawn Sunday morning, leaving one man dead and another wounded in a modest North Dade home with a mind-boggling bedroom closet.

"God only knows how much they got away with," said Metro Homicide Sgt. Gary McGowan.

"We don't know how much was here to begin with," said Homicide Captain Marshall Frank.

STILL COUNTING \$100, \$50, \$20 and \$10 bills Sunday night, police said the cache totals between \$500,000 and \$1 million. They suspect narcotics involvement.

Francisco Acosta, 38, a boat repairman, owner of a Cadillac Eldorado, died in his living room at 3525 NW 95th Ter. in a middle class neighborhood.

His only prior arrests involved auto theft and lewd conduct.

His father, Gustavo Acosta, 68, gravely wounded, is under police guard at a local hospital.

An 18-year-old woman who says she is Acosta's widow told police she was taking a shower at 10:45 a.m. when gunshots rang out.

She then found the bleeding victims.

Witnesses say the three gunmen, who partially ransacked the house, drove off in an aging beige-and-brown four-door sedan, possibly an Oldsmobile.

There was no sign that the heavy wooden front door, with a deadbolt and peephole, had been forced open, indicating that the victims either let the killers in or did not bother to lock their door.

THE FIRST police officers at the scene found paper bags of money in plain view, spilling from the bedroom closet.

Another woman arrived, also claiming to be Acosta's widow.

"There are several people claiming to be the widow," a detective said Sunday night.

The slaying followed by six hours a lovers' quarrel and a shooting outside a Coconut Grove bar that claimed victims 281 and 282 in this, the county's most violent year.

Boon Eng Chua, 26, loved Gim Laun Tan, also 26, he said. They grew up in Singapore. They came here about a year ago.

They lived at 5615 Biscayne Blvd. He was holding her in his arms when Miami police arrived at 4:20 a.m. Sunday. She said she was cold. He was trying to keep her warm. A kitchen knife lay nearby on the bed.

Stabbed three times, she died during surgery at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

"THEY REALLY tried, but they couldn't save her," said Homicide Detective William O'Connor.

He charged Boon with first-degree murder.

Police say Boon waited until Gim was asleep, then went to the kitchen for the knife.

"He couldn't handle her leaving him," a detective said. "She was openly dating another man."

Gim saw her new friend Saturday, they said. Boon, a college student, quarreled with her about it early Sunday. Later, after arming himself with the knife, he woke her and they talked again. Then, police say, he stabbed her.

He told Gim's sister, who lives nearby. She called police.

Twenty minutes earlier, outside the Tikki Club, at 3677 Grand Ave. in Coconut Grove, somebody shot Willie Frank Riley, 18.

Riley, who had a history of drug and robbery arrests, was standing at the rear of the Tikki when an unidentified man fired several shots at him. One hit Riley in the right chest.

HE RAN, stumbling, into the crowded nightspot and out the front door where he collapsed in the rain.

He died at Coral Gables Hospital at 6:45 a.m.

Police found many potential witnesses, but little cooperation. It was the second murder in Coconut Grove in 25 hours.

A young Cuban refugee was shot dead in his car parked behind St. Stephens Church at 3:20 a.m. Saturday.

Both cases are unsolved.

Exiles Resume

Mia Her (F) Cpl 1A 22 July 80

Tent City Proposed 1C

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

On Ernesto Delgado's first boat trip to Cuba, he was forced to leave the Port of Mariel without the two daughters he had gone after. Instead, he was forced to bring back strangers selected by the Cuban government.

Last week, as the second phase of the Cuban Boatlift began quietly, Delgado picked up the two girls he had not seen in 13 years.

He had skirted the Coast Guard blockade and returned to see if Cuban President Fidel Castro would keep his word and allow exiles to return for the loved ones they had been denied on their first trip.

Delgado's daughters — Mercedes, 15, and Lourdes, 13 — were waiting for him at Mariel Harbor. The father had left Cuba 13 years ago when Mercedes was 2 years old and Lourdes had just been born.

"Our mother cried a lot when we left," said Mercedes. "But she couldn't come with us because her own mother, our grandmother, did not let her leave Cuba."

Sealift — To Get Kin

We did not really want to leave our mother behind but we had to because the immigration police said we had to go since our father wanted to take us with him."

Delgado's leaky boat sank in the Florida Straits. Its passengers were rescued by the Coast Guard and taken to Key West. After landing there, they then traveled by bus with scores of other refugees to Miami.

Exodus '80 sealift from Cuba seems to have entered Phase II.

In Phase I, Cuban exiles who took boats to Cuba to bring back relatives and friends were often loaded up instead with strang-

ers.

Now Castro apparently is keeping his word and allowing the exiles to return for the loved ones.

And the resuming sealift has found a way around the Coast Guard blockade aimed at stopping such travel to and from the island.

Phase II is different. So far it is slower, bringing back 100 to 200 refugees a day, compared with thousands a day at the peak of Phase I.

The Cuban refugees in the new surge are easier to place with sponsors because al-

most all have relatives or close friends here.

Refugees arriving in Phase II are being processed by officials at the Krome Avenue missile base off the Tamiami Trail west of Miami. The Krome Avenue center was all but inactive during the first days of July as the Cuban exodus slowed to a trickle under pressure from the Carter Administration.

"The sealift began picking up again in numbers July 11," said Siro del Castillo,

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Arriving Refugees Easier to Handle; Most Already Have Relatives Here

► FROM PAGE 1A

the State Department official in charge of the processing center.

"On the weekend, we got 198 refugees one day and 190 the next day, which was Sunday. And we noticed that the vast majority of the new arrivals were family groups, with fathers, mothers and children or the wives, daughters, sons or husbands of families split up in the original sealift that began in April."

He noted that one indication that family members are arriving with the new groups is that about 80 per cent of the more than 900 refugees who have arrived at Krome since July 11 have been processed and delivered to sponsors. Only about 200 refugees remain there now.

The boats of the sealift's Phase II are sailing around the floating barricade of Coast Guard cutters by taking indirect routes, Del Castillo said. He said some boats first feint toward Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula and then turn toward Cuba, while others go north along the Florida coast and then head south toward Cuba by way of the Bahamas.

Lt. Cmdr. Bower Sox, a spokesman for Coast Guard district operations, said: "We're not aware of any boats getting through the blockade. The boats that have been

arriving recently are boats that have been stuck in Mariel Harbor for quite some time."

But Myles Frechette, director of the State Department's Cuban affairs desk in Washington, disagreed.

"Some vessels are sneaking by and are possibly deceiving the Coast Guard," he said in a telephone interview.

"The fact of the matter is that one or two boats are arriving [at Key West] every day," he said. "Nonetheless, I am satisfied with the job of the Coast Guard."

BECAUSE OF reports of vessels eluding the blockade, Frechette said, the Carter Administration will not relax its efforts to stop vessels from going to Cuba. He also stressed that he doubted a new chaotic boatlift is about to resume, reiterating that the only way the United States will agree to a sealift or airlift of refugees from Cuba is to negotiate an orderly operation with the Cuba government.

Cubans first began going to Mar-

iel for relatives and friends after 10,000 Cuban refugees invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and Cuba indicated that anyone who wanted to leave would be let out through the port.

The exile boats were at first forced to take out refugees from the embassy, then others labeled by the Cuban government as "anti-social elements" and "scum." Some were released from prison to leave.

When relatives and friends of exiles in the boatlift were left behind, the government promised that they could be picked up on later trips.

However, that possibility began to fade when President Carter imposed the blockade on the boatlift with about 18 Coast Guard cutters.

The blockade, stiff fines and confiscations of boats soon combined to end the sealift. At least it seemed that way until July 11, when the Krome Avenue center near the Everglades suddenly was swamped with refugees again.

IN ALL, more than 116,000 refu-

gees have arrived since April. And Phase II has been yielding an average of 100 to 200 people a day since July 11, according to Paul Bell, deputy director of the Cuban Task Force, a combination of federal agencies.

Some officials speculate that Castro will keep filling boats with refugees as long as Cuban-Americans send vessels for friends and relatives. The blockade, fines and confiscations have discouraged the resumption of the flotilla on the scale of Phase I, but there are fears that the evasions of the Coast Guard may reinforce a new rush to Mariel.

Those are distant issues for Del Castillo and his charges at the Krome Avenue camp, a sprawling former missile facility filled with military tents behind a chain-link fence topped by rolls of barbed wire.

The heat is stifling and the buzzing of millions of mosquitos blends with the chatter of refugees in an incessant roar.

Cuban Tent City

Mia Hu (F) coll KC 22 July 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials have proposed building a tent city on the site of a Little Havana park to provide emergency housing for 600 Cuban refugees now living in the Orange Bowl.

A favorable decision is expected today on the \$1.2-million plan to pave the site of the proposed Latin Riverfront Park with asphalt and erect a tent city to house "for up to a year" the homeless and jobless Orange Bowl refugees.

"It is not a good solution to the problem, but I understand they could find no other

suitable alternatives," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre. "And we need the Orange Bowl."

At least one community leader did not agree.

"That is the worst thing that they can do," said Willy Gort, chairman of the Little Havana Development Authority. "I think the federal government has enough abandoned buildings where the refugees can be given temporary shelter.

"It adds problems to an area already plagued with vandalism and alcoholics walking around at night," Gort added. "This is not going to help anybody

May Rise on Riverfront

and it is going to hurt everybody."

ASSISTANT MIAMI City Manager Cesar Odio said that if the federal government approves the proposal, paving will start immediately and the tents will be raised during the weekend.

There was little doubt that Odio's timetable would indeed be kept.

"Either the refugees are out of the Orange Bowl by Monday or I will not have the stadium ready for the Dolphins," said Odio. "But don't worry, we will be ready by Monday."

After days of discussions and frustra-

tions at not being able to find a suitable location to move the refugees, federal officials asked the City of Miami for permission to use the proposed park site and requested an estimate of what it would cost to house the refugees there for one year.

City officials said construction of the new park is not expected to start for a year and the tent city will not hinder it.

Monday afternoon, Odio submitted the city's plan to the new State Department Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

The plan asked for \$200,000 to get the area ready for the refugees, and another \$1 million to care for the refugees there for

one year.

ONLY FEDERAL approval of the funding aspects of the plan was pending because there were few other feasible alternatives to get the refugees out of the Orange Bowl in time to prepare the stadium for the start of the Miami Dolphins exhibition football season Aug. 10.

Federal officials had considered the vacant Ada Merritt school in Little Havana but the building could not be repaired in time. They considered the old Opa-locka airbase, but Dade County officials would

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10/2

Tents to House Cubans Mia Hsu (F) col 3C

Could Stay Up for a Year

22 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1C

not allow its use. They considered shipping the refugees back to the five camps around the nation, but the refugees have indicated they would not go back voluntarily.

Moving the refugees out of the Orange Bowl in time for the start of the Dolphin's season was only part of the problem.

Already, Miami and Dade County officials had to face the possibility of having the Orange Bowl closed for health reasons. And Dade County had withdrawn its 12 employees stationed at the Orange Bowl because their personal safety had been threatened over the weekend.

"THE MAIN problem they have to recognize is that the Orange Bowl is not a facility to house 700-800 people," said Walter Livingstone, assistant director of Dade County's Department of Environmental Health.

"If they [the refugees] were not moved out by the weekend we would have to meet with city officials and tell them the present situation cannot continue," Livingstone added.

He explained that his inspectors had found maggots at the Orange Bowl, a sewage problem and garbage strewn all over the premises. He said city officials had cooperated in trying to make the situation more acceptable, but that "you always

have a potential health hazard when you have garbage and sewage thrown around and people living in congested conditions."

Tony Ojeda, an assistant county manager, said he had decided to move the county's personnel out of the Orange Bowl when one of 12 employees working at the stadium was threatened on Saturday. On Monday, there were only six city of Miami employees at the Orange Bowl.

"Until the State Department realizes that this is a federal problem and that they need to provide auxiliary services to these people, the problems are going to continue," said Ojeda.

OJEDA SAID that to control the problems, the entry and exit into the premises of these refugees had to be controlled; that experienced personnel had to be hired to deal with the troublemakers in the group, and social services provided to the people who are idle all day.

Miguel Parajon, deputy director in Miami of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, explained the difficulties in finding a new location for the refugees at the Orange Bowl.

"The refugees fear they will be taken back to the camps, and the city is scared that the people will wind up sleeping in the streets of Miami again," Parajon said.



— ALBERT COYA, Miami Herald Staff

Rodolfo Idalgo Waits at Orange Bowl ... his next 'home' could be a tent city

THE ORANGE BOWL, which in the early days of the Freedom Flotilla served as a holding area for refugees waiting to be processed, became a temporary shelter in June when hundreds of refugees were found to be sleeping in the streets of Miami.

There were fewer problems in moving the families at the Orange Bowl.

The State Department task force approved moving them to a small hotel in downtown Miami, and by late Monday, 49 refugees had settled into the Shelnor Hotel at 420 NE First Ave.

The federal government has agreed to pay \$30 a week for double rooms; \$40 a week for rooms with three refugees; and \$45 a week for rooms with four refugees.

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Cuban seeks aid

Mia News (FH) cop 2 1A

Associated Press

A Cuban Olympic team member calls for assistance to aid fallen Cuban gymnast Jorge Roche today at the Moscow Olympics. Roche



Section C.)

fell trying to complete a triple in the vault.
(Stories on the Moscow Olympics in Sports,

6A • The Miami News • Tuesday, July 22, 1980

(FH) cop 1

Judge takes charge of harassed refugee

Associated Press

SPARTA, Wis. — A judge has warned the government against interfering with his efforts to find a home for a Cuban teenager who says he fled from the Fort McCoy refugee resettlement center to avoid harassment by homosexual refugees.

Judge James Rice recessed a Circuit Court hearing yesterday and retained custody of the 16-year-old boy, advising immigration officials to consult with the Justice Department if they think there is a problem with jurisdiction.

Rice's admonition not to interfere was made after Donald Russell of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the youngster could be arrested as an illegal alien.

Rice placed the boy in a Sparta shelter home after he and another 16-year-old, who said he had been pressured by a homosexual refugee, climbed a fence at the resettlement compound a week ago.

The boy who said he was harassed has since been flown to relatives in Florida.

Harry King of the Federal Emergency Management Agency said an estimated 425 minors unaccompanied by relatives are to be provided with more secure quarters, separating them from harassment.

Remodeling is to begin tomorrow. Bernard Beam of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services said the site had been used to

house escape-minded refugees, and that the barbed wire coiled along the top of a 12-foot-high perimeter fence will now serve to isolate teen-agers from aggressive refugees.

King said it also would give authorities more control over teenagers. There are about 7,560 refugees at the western Wisconsin center.

Russell's arrest threat was issued while Rice was considering giving custody of the boy to David Morgan, chief of the center's educational service, who has offered to become the youngster's guardian.

"Let's get this kid someplace rather than this strange place where he is now," Rice said, postponing the matter for a week to allow Russell to confer with a U.S. attorney.

Despite fences surrounding the compound, officials continue to have problems with escape attempts. They said there were 27 fence-jumpers Sunday alone, all of them recaptured.

There also were reports from refugees that 150 of them are engaged in a hunger strike to protest what they call poor treatment at the center. Officials said they had no knowledge of refugees refusing to eat.

"The situation here is that they are treating us the same way as they did in Cuba," refugee Jorge Peli Garcia said, identifying himself as a spokesman for hunger strikers.

Cuban family leaves Bowl for hotel room

Mia Kwoe (FT) col 2 5A

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Modesto Mena says he's willing to stay at the Shelnor Hotel as long as he has to — and that may be a long time.

Mena, 21, his wife, Marlenis, 19, and their sons, Osman, 3, and Yosmani, 2, were among the first 32 Cuban refugees to be moved out of the Orange Bowl and into hotels yesterday. They will stay there until they can be relocated outside Miami.

Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio, in charge of the Orange Bowl operation, said 76 of the 786 Cubans at the stadium would be taken to the Shelnor, 420 NE 1st Ave., and the Ford Hotel, 60 NE 3rd St. All are members of family groups. The rest, he said, may be taken to a soon-to-be-built tent city at Latin Riverfront Park, SW 4th Street and 4th Avenue.

Odio said today that the city is waiting for Washington approval of a \$1.1 million grant from the State Department to start work on the park.

"We have to pave the place, put a fence around it and if the federal government doesn't approve that money today we have to look for another source right away," Odio said.

The refugees have to be out of the Orange Bowl by Aug. 10 to allow groundskeepers to restore the field for the start of the Dolphins' football exhibition season.

The Menas family moved into the small room at the Shelnor about 3:30 p.m. yesterday. They weren't crazy about the place.

"I was hoping for something better," Marlenis said. "There is not even a bathroom here (it's down the hall). But I would have to say anything is better than the Orange Bowl."

She wondered how long they would have to stay at the Shelnor.

"As long as we have to," Mena said.

"At least we have some privacy here," he added. "I feel the change will do us good."

Mena said his sons got sick at the Orange Bowl during the family's six-week stay there. Osman had an eye infection and Yosmani suffered from throat and ear problems.



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANE

Modesto Mena, left, sons Osman and Yosmani, and wife, Marlenis, sit in Miami hotel room

"I guess it was the dust," said Marlenis.

Odio said expenses incurred by the Cubans at the hotels will be paid out of a \$100,000 grant from the State Department, bringing the expected total to \$1.2 million. He said they expect to have everyone relocated within six months.

The Shelnor is charging \$30 a week for a room occupied by two people; \$40 for a room with three people and \$45 for four people in one room. The city is providing cots for families that need additional sleeping space.

The city will continue to provide food, said coordinator Pepin Rilo.

Stierheim protests 'tent city'

Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim is protesting to the White House the plans to house the homeless Cuban refugees now at the Orange Bowl in a tent city along the riverfront in Little Havana.

Stierheim said today he is trying to reach White House aide Eugene Eidenberg to urge that these refugees be taken out of Dade County to one of the camps established by the government for the refugees coming from Mariel.

Skyjack Mia News (FA) passengers Collo paid Cuba IA landing fee

HEATHER DEWAR 23 July 80
Miami News Reporter

FBI agents are studying a finger-print on a plastic soft-drink cup in an attempt to identify the "scruffy-looking" man who hijacked a Delta Air Lines jetliner to Cuba.

The hijacker, armed with a small-caliber handgun, forced a Lockheed L-1011 with 156 people aboard to land at Camaguey, Cuba, yesterday. He was taken into custody by Cuban officials.

Heavy thunderstorms closed Jose Marti Airport in Havana, where the gunman first demanded to be taken, forcing the plane to land at Camaguey in central Cuba instead, Delta officials said.

Cuban agents would not allow the plane to return to Miami until a \$1,000 "landing fee" was paid. Stewardesses collected the cash from the frightened passengers, who were reimbursed by Delta upon their return here.

Agents searched the plane after it landed here for refueling at 7:28 p.m. yesterday. They found no trace of the hijacker except the cup left in his seat, said Miami FBI agent William Nettles.

Crew members aboard the Chicago-to-San Juan flight told FBI agents the hijacker spoke only Spanish. He said he was Puerto Rican and was fleeing the United States for Cuba to escape "lots of personal problems."

"He had a gun, and he said he had a bomb," Nettles said. "Nobody

Please see SKYJACK, 6A

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SKYJACK, from 1A

Mia Nettles cop 6A 23 July 80

saw a bomb, but the crew members said he kept shifting something from one pocket to another."

One passenger, who refused to identify himself, said that when the captain announced that the plane had been hijacked, "Nobody panicked. People just kept reading their newspapers."

After again departing from Miami, the 142 passengers arrived in San Juan at 11:30 last night — eight hours after their scheduled arrival.

"The nightmare is finally over, but I am still very frightened," said Evelyn Estrada of suburban Des Plaines from the safety of her San Juan hotel.

The plane was about 200 miles south of Miami when it was hijacked at 3:03 p.m., said Delta representative Jim Ewing. It left Miami at 1:30 p.m. and was due in San Juan at 3:50 p.m.

Officials said they didn't know how the man could have taken a weapon on board. All but 16 of the 142 passengers boarded the plane in Miami, said Delta representative Dick Jones.

The jetliner spent two hours on the ground at Camaguey, then took off at 6:27 p.m. for the return to Miami.

The passengers weren't upset, Nettles said. "Most of them are just furious because they're late getting to San Juan."

The hijacker, unshaven and dressed in a pair of jeans and a denim jacket, grabbed a stewardess about 45 minutes after the flight left Miami, Nettles said. He twisted her arm behind her back and threatened to shoot her if the plane wasn't diverted to Cuba.

"He didn't make any demands, except to go to Havana," Nettles said.

FBI agents who interviewed the crew and some passengers said the hijacker was about 30 years old, 5-feet-6, with a mustache and a heavy beard.

Estrada, 25, said she saw the man at the Miami airport before he boarded the plane:

"We were approached by a dirty, long-haired man who said in a very weird tone, 'I am looking for the plane to San Juan.' We told him it is leaving soon. He said, 'That's the one I want.'

"We didn't think anything about it until we landed in Cuba and we saw that he was the hijacker ..."

"I was all ready to land in San Juan when the pilot said the plane was being hijacked to Cuba. When we landed in Camaguey, the runway was full of missiles, radar equipment, tanks, helicopters and men with guns.

"To my amazement, I saw out the window the same guy who stopped us in Miami. He walked off the plane holding a gun to the head of a stewardess. He walked right past everyone on the runway and into the terminal."

Estrada's friend, Paula Giller of Madison, Wis., said Cuban officials forced the plane to remain while Cuban agents boarded the plane.

"I thought we would be there forever," said Giller, 21. "The Cuban agents told us that we could not leave until the passengers were able to collect \$1,000 in cash. We all searched out pockets and gave whatever money we had to a stewardess who walked through the plane collecting it with a hat."

The money was for a Cuban landing fee. The pas-



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Nettles: 'Said he had a bomb'

sengers were reimbursed for their contributions in Miami.

The women, both students at a Wisconsin technical college, plan to remain in San Juan until Aug. 10, Estrada said. "I am really afraid to come back. If we are hijacked again, I don't think I will be able to take it."

It was the third hijacking to Cuba of a U.S. plane this year, and the second involving a Delta plane.

On April 9 a former dental school student with an automatic pistol scaled a wall at the Ontario International Airport near Los Angeles and commandeered an American Airlines jet. The jet, with only the hijacker and seven crew members aboard, flew to Dallas and then Havana. The crew members were allowed to return with the jet.

On Jan. 25, Samuel Alden Ingram Jr. of Atlanta took over a Delta Air Lines plane over North Carolina and forced the pilot of the Atlanta-to-New York flight to fly to Cuba. The 61 passengers and crew members sneaked off the plane while it was on the ground in Cuba and later returned to the United States.

Ingram, accompanied by his wife and two small children, held a flight attendant at knifepoint. Delta representative Walt Jureski said airline officials do not know how Ingram got the knife past airport security checks.

There was no immediate word on what the Cuban government planned to do with the latest hijacker.

"We always ask for the return of the hijackers, but the Cubans have the option of trying them there," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk in Washington. "In the past, they have taken the option of trying them there."

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The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Rafaela Hernandez gets a birthday hug from Alain Febelo

Government mulls funds for tent city

Mia News (FA)
Col 1 23 July 80
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter MA

The State Department's Cuban Haitian Task Force in Washington is considering a request by City of Miami officials for \$969,778 to pay for a tent city that will house about 800 Cuban refugees for six months.

The tent-city, for refugees who have been housed at the Orange Bowl, is already under construction at the proposed Latin Riverfront Park, S.W. 4th Street and 4th Avenue under Interstate 95.

Art Brill of the State Department task force said the city's request arrived in Washington this morning and that Mike Thorne, the task force director, and other officials are going over it.

"All I can say is that we are going to have a decision on this as soon as possible. We are concerned over the plight of the City of Miami and these people," Brill said.

In Miami, assistant city manager César Odio said the funds should cover the operations of the tent city for six months.

Odio also offered a round figure breakdown of the expenses: \$151,000 would be used for site preparation (paving and fencing the area and electricity installation among other things); \$134,000 in operation costs; \$39,000 for employee benefits; \$37,000 for administrative costs; \$465,000 for food and other necessities; and \$144,000 for maintenance.

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Mia News 23 July 80 14A
The Miami News - BILL REINK
Tent denizens at Nike site off Krome Avenue: Many have names and numbers to call .

(242)

Some go, some stay; life goes on for refugees

Mia News (FH) col 2 IA 23 July 80

- Bill would offer \$2,300 in aid for each refugee child, 9A
- Federal government considers tent city funding, 14A

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

Life, Cuban refugees have learned, goes on pretty much as usual, no matter where you are.

At the Krome Avenue Nike missile base, where Army tents, makeshift shower rooms and portable bathrooms are scattered around the sprawling 30-acre refugee site, it's certainly true.

There are cakes for birthdays, softball games for kids and *arroz y picadillo* (rice and ground beef) for dinner, just as there were back home.

Yesterday, Rafaela Hernandez celebrated her 58th birthday with a pink-and-white frosted cake her daughter bought at a Cuban-American bakery. She used her green Army cot as a table and friends sang "happy birthday" after dinner.

She couldn't have been happier. After all, two days ago she was in Cuba. She didn't know where her next meal would come from or if she would be let out of the country.

Hernandez is typical of the Cuban refugees at the

Please see TENTS, 14A



Happiness is going to a home for Myra de la Torre and her son Paul, 3, about to join relatives

The Miami News - BILL REINKE

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TENTS, from 1A

Ma Neva (FH) 23 July 80 14A cont

Krome Avenue base, which houses 455 people. Like most of her compatriots, she is waiting to be processed so she can be reunited with her daughter and sisters. In the meantime, she's enjoying her new-found freedom.

"Lately, we've been getting a lot of nice, family people," says Joe Vasquez, shift supervisor at Krome Avenue. "About 90 per cent have relatives in the U.S., compared to about 60 per cent a month or two ago. And they're just plain nice. Before, we weren't getting the best of society."

The refugees are brought to the site directly from Key West. Their average stay at the 2-month-old refugee center is about four days. They are processed by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel in downtown Miami offices while government officials help locate their relatives here. Those without family in the United States stay longer, awaiting sponsors or the next plane out to a refugee camp — usually Fort McCoy in Wisconsin.

friend of mine. Maybe he can help," they say. Each digs into his pockets to bring out folded pieces of papers, scrawled with names and numbers.

Jaime Gomez, 18, said he will be sent to Fort McCoy either today or tomorrow because his relatives in Miami do not want to take him in. He pleaded with a reporter and photographer to find a friend, another refugee who was released earlier and who promised to give him a home.

"I can live with him and his family. I can find a job here. I don't want to go to Wisconsin. I don't know anybody there," he says, desperation in his eyes.

Victoria Calvo, 17, also is looking for a sponsor. The diminutive blonde and her sister, Patria, told Cuban officials that they were prostitutes in order to get out of the country. In reality, they're the daughters of a member of the Cuban Communist Central Party. Victoria says they took a chance to get here and are

Some, like 17-year-old Alberto Cruz, have stayed longer than expected. As a minor, Cruz needed a notarized letter from his aunt in New Jersey to be released. But he said he didn't mind the two-week stay.

Every afternoon he pitched for one of the softball teams at the center. Most of the other boys considered him good on the mound. Today he leaves all that behind. Instead of pitching, he'll be catching — a plane to New Jersey.

"It gets to be a lot of fun here when you play ball," Cruz said as he carried bats and gloves from the playing field. "The people have made me feel good, and even though I want to start life with my aunt, I'm sorry to leave some friends behind."

Still other refugees just want to leave. Shirtless and with pant legs rolled up, a group of men flock to arriving visitors to find out if they might be sponsors.

"Could you please call this number?" "This is a

willing to work at anything.

"Both my parents are Communist and two of my other brothers are, too. But we never liked that system. We wanted to get out," she said.

Across a grassy field, women lined up in the hot, humid afternoon for a cool, refreshing shower. Others washed clothes in a basin and then hung them to dry on the barbed-wire-topped fence.

"In the afternoons it gets up to 110 degrees here," supervisor Vasquez said.

But the heat does not seem to bother those refugees lined up behind a fence to shout and wave at relatives who arrive to see them.

"My mother is waiting out there for us," Myra Urquiaga said as she waved frantically to a crowd of Cuban-Americans 100 yards away.

"Soon, tomorrow or the next day, we will be going home," she said.

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Matter (F) col 4 3B

Investigators Team Up

Three Murders Linked to Drugs

23 July 80

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN

Herald Staff Writer

The slayings of two men found on the side of a remote northwest Dade road Monday are "definitely connected" to Sunday's robbery-murder of a man in whose bedroom closet police found \$840,000, Metro police said.

"There is certain physical evidence that indicates there is a definite link between the two homicides," said Homicide Sgt. Lou Diecidue. He would not elaborate about the evidence linking the two cases, but said all three shootings appear to be narcotics-related.

The homicide detectives investigating the murder of Francisco Acosta, a boat repairman in whose modest home police found the \$840,000, have teamed up with other Metro detectives probing the murders of two Cuban refugees shot Monday and left to die in weeds lining a dirt road at NW 107th Avenue and 138th Street, Diecidue said.

One of the men in Monday's murder was identified as Victor Arminan, 27, of 5505 NW Seventh St. Both Arminan, who had lived in Miami since September, and the other, unidentified victim who arrived here in February, were armed. Each carried nearly \$1,000 in cash.

"WHEN YOU have an excessive amount of money and you're carrying a gun and you're meeting out in an area that is 20 miles from nowhere, the average police officer has only to believe that you're involved in an illegal drug situation," Diecidue said.

Police suspect Arminan and his companion may have been two of the three gunmen who killed Acosta,

ta, 38, and seriously wounded Acosta's 68-year-old father. It was in Acosta's bedroom closet at his house at 3525 NW 95th Ter. that police found the \$840,000, stuffed in paper sacks and duffel bags.

After partially ransacking Acosta's house, his killers fled, dropping expensive jewelry across his lawn before driving off in an old model beige and brown sedan.

Arminan and the other victim were killed sometime between 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., police said. "A state wildlife officer passed by that exact spot at 5:30 p.m. and he didn't see anything," Diecidue said. "At 6:30 p.m. a farmer passed the area and found the two bodies. There was no way that anyone could have passed that area without seeing the bodies."

Fold up tent city idea

*Mia News
23 July 80*

One thing can be said about the federal government's handling of the refugee problem: It has been consistent. Consistently bumbling.

The evidence mounts. Government officials are now proposing to build a tent city on the site of a proposed park in Little Havana: A makeshift, blowing-in-the-wind tent city in subtropical South Florida in the middle of the hurricane season. Sort of like building a village of chickees in the Yukon in January.

The government has to find emergency housing for about 700 refugees now sheltered in the Orange Bowl. The refugees do not want to return to camps around the nation, and local governments do not want them sleeping in the streets.

The emergency that exists now should never have been allowed to become one. The Orange Bowl was temporary and inadequate from the beginning, and the deadline for moving refugees out was known right along. Yet what's in store is a third-rate housing facility that is justified only to punctuate a bankrupt government policy.

Canvas should not be allowed to become the new symbol of Miami. If government — federal, state and local — cannot find adequate permanent quarters for the jobless refugees, then private agencies working with individuals in the exile community here should step in to fill the void. And if that cannot be done the refugees, like it or not, should be relocated to more permanent quarters at the special camps around in country.

And if there must be a tent city for refugees, it should be on the lawn at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

Bill would offer \$2,300 in aid for each refugee child

Combined Miami News Services

WASHINGTON — School districts could get as much as \$2,300 in federal aid for each new Cuban or Haitian refugee child enrolling this fall under legislation that has cleared a House subcommittee.

The measure, approved yesterday on a voice vote and sent to the House Education Committee, is designed to ease the burden that the recent flight of more than 140,000 people from Cuba and Haiti is expected to place on school districts across the country, particularly in South Florida and New Jersey.

The sponsor, Rep. Edward Stack (D-Fla.), said his analysis shows the national average cost of educating an English-speaking child is about \$2,000 while bilingual instruction adds about \$1,500 to that total.

"It certainly would cover the costs we are incurring," said Paul Bell, Dade County assistant superintendent for administration. "But we must remember it's only authorizing language which establishes a level of need in our system. It's an important first step which could eventually lead to full funding," Bell said. "But that's all it is."

"The Stack bill has a long way to travel," Bell said. "It will go before the full committee next week, but then it has to be adopted by the House and then an appropriation made. It probably is some time away."

"It's just a vehicle to establish the needs," Bell said. "It must travel a very complicated and dangerous path through the House, but we are very pleased that something has been started in Congress."

Bell said that Dade County gets an average of \$1,101 per student from the state and about \$800 from

the county for educating each student. He estimates that the cost of educating a non-English speaking student is about \$1,000 above the \$1,900 that comes in from state and local sources.

Stack proposed that school districts be reimbursed for the local share of the cost of a basic education — about \$800 on the average nationally — and with a \$1,500 special services grant in those districts which receive the most refugees.

The bill make eligible for aid those districts with 500 or more new refugees or those whose enrollments rise by 5 per cent because of the new arrivals, whichever is less.

Stack said the Carter administration's current plans to provide \$300 per student is "grossly inadequate." He said the refugees are placing an unexpected burden on school districts, and that the quality of education for children already enrolled would decline without extra federal help.

The total cost of his proposal would depend on how many of the refugees register for school, but Stack estimated it at \$67 million for the first year.

Mia News
23 July 80
9A Col 1

3 refugees will appeal deporting

Mia News 23 July 80
Associated Press 9A Col 1

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — Three Cuban refugees ordered deported by an administrative judge told him that they plan to appeal the ruling.

The refugees, who are being held at the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, were taken one by one into a makeshift hearing room at the prison yesterday and told immigration Judge Irving Schwartz that they wanted a lawyer.

The three were among six refugees at the prison denied asylum in this country since deportation hearings began Monday. Schwartz ordered hearings for the three postponed until Friday to allow them to obtain legal counsel.

Two hundred and thirty-four refugees who have criminal records have been held at the prison for more than a month. All will be allowed a chance to request asylum from the judge, said George Geil, deputy director of the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Kansas City, Mo.

Joe Krovinsky, a spokesman for the Immigration Service in Washington, said 56 Cubans had been ordered deported in similar hearings at federal institutions in Alabama, Georgia and Washington state.

'Go North' Miguel (F) Col Empty Cry IID 23 July 80 For Cubans

By MIGUEL PEREZ
New York Daily News Service

NEW YORK — Bitter economic and emotional ripples from the wave of Cuban refugees who fled to U.S. shores on last spring's Freedom Flotilla are being felt in the New York metropolitan area this summer as more refugees head north to be with relatives and friends who settled here during the Cuban exodus of the 1960s.

At LaGuardia Airport, a 51-year-old man released from a refugee camp in Arkansas walks around the corridors wondering what he will do with the \$7 he has left in his pocket. He called the family that had agreed to be his sponsors and was told they have no room. He called a second time to borrow money to go to Miami and they hung up.

In Union City, N.J., a Cuban-American woman cries as she tells volunteer workers at the St. Anthony's Refugee Center that she saw her sister and her family on a TV film from a refugee camp more than a month ago and still has been unable to find them.

AT ANOTHER CENTER in West New York, N.Y., a young refugee who carries all his belongings in a plastic trash bag says he has been sleeping on the street for two nights because his brother, who had agreed to sponsor him, ordered him to leave his house.

Similar cases of refugees abandoned by their sponsors, families without shelter, and stranded relatives in refugee camps are also cropping up daily in Cuban refugee centers opened in Flushing, Queens, by the Brooklyn Archdiocese, in Union City by the North Hudson County Community Action Corp., in Elizabeth, N.J., by the Catholic Community Service.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 refugees are now believed to be living in the metropolitan area, including 4,000 in New York City.

"In Miami they tell them to go north because we supposedly have food, jobs and housing for them," says one volunteer worker at a refugee center. "Their relatives give them \$20 and put them on a plane to New York or Newark. But when they get here, they find that we have nothing for them."

OFFICIALS HERE say that so far the burden of the refugee influx has fallen entirely upon local government agencies that lack adequate funds or manpower. They say donations have run out and the federal government is taking

too long to provide promised funds.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that of 114,000 Cubans who came to Key West on the boatlift from Mariel, Cuba, about 30,000 are still in refugee camps throughout the country — and many will head for the New York area in the next few weeks.

Underscoring all the statistics are the stories of personal disappointment and despair.

The woman who saw her sister on TV was told that a refugee center would try to locate her family at refugee camps throughout the country.

"I have made more than 200 long distance calls and I can't find my sister, her husband or their children," says Magdalena Velasco of Perth Amboy, N.J. "My husband and I own a grocery store and we can afford to support them. They are not going to cost the U.S. government one single penny."

The young man kicked out by his brother to live on the streets was sent to a restaurant in Newark where the owner agreed to give him a room, meals and a modest salary for his work as a kitchen helper.

The man stranded at LaGuardia Airport because his sponsor would not take him was eventually led to Port Authority police headquarters, where officers chipped in to buy him a meal. He was taken to the refugee center in Flushing.

In other developments concerning the refugees:

- Four Cubans held at the McNeil Island, Wash., federal penitentiary will be deported from the United States because they are convicted criminals, an Immigration and Naturalization judge has ruled. The men had been convicted, some more than once, of burglary or breaking and entering, said Kendall Warren, a trial lawyer for the Immigration Service.

- Gay leaders, preparing to welcome 80 homosexual Cuban refugees to San Francisco, say they are confident the resettlement will go smoothly. About 40 gay Cubans are expected to arrive today from Eglin Air Force Base, and another 40 will arrive Thursday.



- KEITH GRAHAM Miami Herald Staff

Mia Her (F) 1A 23 July 80
Big Dreams Col 1

For Evelio Acosta, 27, the uncertainty of life in a new land is no great cross to bear; he dreams of New York and its discotheques and he is sure

he will go there soon. For other Cuban refugees now housed at the Shelnor Hotel in downtown Miami with Acosta and his young nieces Selma (left) and Mercedes, the ordeal goes on; 10 of the Shelnor's 49 refugee guests have already reported back to the Orange Bowl, complaining

that they dislike the Shelnor neighborhood. Their stay at the Orange Bowl will be short-lived. The Miami Dolphins need the stadium, and the city has already begun to build a tent city for the displaced refugees in the heart of Little Havana. (See stories, Pages 1B and 11D.)

Miami Jetliner Is Hijacked to Cuba

Mia Her (F) Col 1 23 July 80

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Transportation Writer

A Delta Air Lines jetliner with 156 persons aboard was hijacked Tuesday afternoon shortly after taking off from Miami and forced to land at Camaguey, Cuba, Federal Aviation Administration officials said.

After a two-hour stopover in Camaguey, where four Cuban authorities took a lone, gun-wielding hijacker into custody, the Lockheed 1011 took off for a return flight to Miami. The mustachioed hijacker, who had several day's beard growth, said he was Puerto Rican.

Before the plane was allowed to depart for the return trip, the crew had to collect \$1,000 from the passengers to pay the landing fee charged by Cuban authorities.

The plane landed in Miami at 7:28 p.m., departing later for its original destination, San Juan, Puerto Rico, with a different crew.

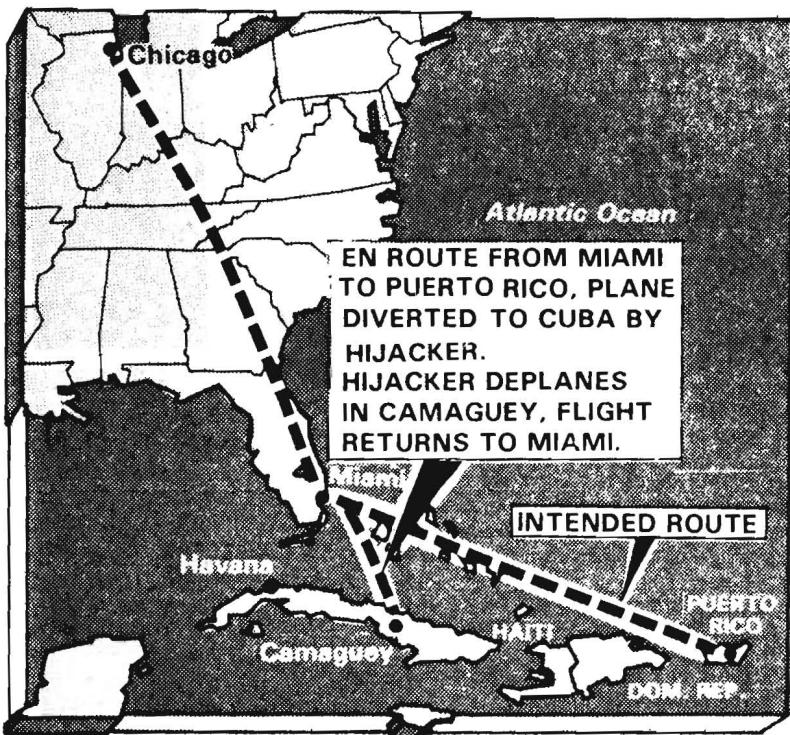
None of the 142 passengers or 14 crew members was injured, a Delta spokesman said.

The wide-bodied jet was ordered by the hijacker to fly to Havana at 3:03 p.m., when it was about 200 miles southeast of Miami.

But "thunderstorms were rolling across [Havana's] Jose Marti Airport at the time," said Delta spokesman Jim Ewing, so the plane flew on to Camaguey, about 320 miles southeast of Havana. It landed there at 4:28 p.m. The hijacker deplaned at 5:10 p.m.

The hijacker, about 30 years old and dressed in a denim jacket, cornered a stewardess, Doris Woods, in the rear of the plane. He had been sitting in a seat on the left side of the plane five rows back from the first-

Turn to Page 12A Col. 1



Gunman Forces Jetliner to Cuba

► FROM PAGE 1A

class section.

He pushed a "small gun" into Woods' back and twisted her arm, FBI agent William E. Nettles said.

He told her that he had a knife and a bomb, but neither was ever seen. "He kept moving something from his right hand to his left-hand pocket," Nettles said.

"I want to go to Cuba," the man told Woods. For the rest of the flight, he kept the gun trained on her.

He walked Woods up the aisle to the front of the plane, stopping at the locked door to the cockpit. Another flight attendant, Betsy Hughes, used an intercom to tell the pilot, Capt. Lyle Gildermaster, that "there is a gentleman here with a gun."

The hijacker told the flight attendants that he had "personal problems."

The hijacker never entered the cockpit, Nettles said. But Gildermaster looked at him through a peephole in the door and saw his gun.

The captain radioed U.S. air traffic controllers and "said there's a possible hijacking," said another FBI spokesman. "Then that there was a gun. . . . Then that they were in Havana territory. Then they cut off the conversation."

Passengers remained calm. "A typical New York reaction," said one of them. "They just kept on reading

newspapers."

The flight, Delta's 1135, had originated at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport and made an intermediate stop in Miami. It took off from Miami at 2:45 p.m.

It is the first time a hijacked plane ever has landed at Camaguey, FAA officials said.

(Air Florida, a Miami-based airline, had weekly Boeing 737 flights to and from Camaguey for about three months earlier this year. "It's a small airport," an Air Florida spokesman said. "The facilities there aren't much.")

The Delta L1011, which seats 293 passengers, was only partially loaded. An FBI official said 126 of the passengers boarded the plane in Miami and 16 had embarked in Chicago.

Delta officials refused to release a list of the passengers aboard the plane, but said there were no VIPs aboard. After being debriefed in Miami, all the passengers except one reboarded the same L1011 at about 9:30 p.m. and took off for the 2½-hour flight to San Juan.

The man who stayed behind refused to identify himself, but the luggage he was carrying had a sticker with the name William Fortuno on it. He said he would spend the night in Miami and fly to San Juan today.

Herald Staff Writers Shula Beyer and Guillermo Martinez also contributed to this report.

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Refugee Tent City

Mia Nel (F) col 1 1B 23 July 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

The neighbors thought the city of Miami finally had started to build the long-awaited Latin Riverfront Park.

But as the bulldozers began clearing ground under the stretch of I-95 that crosses Little Havana, the residents began to talk, to worry.

The bulldozers were clearing the old baseball field in the neighborhood to build a tent city for "up to 800 homeless Cuban refugees for six months."

The federal government had given speedy approval Tuesday for the city of Miami to spend between \$800,000 and \$900,000 to

house and feed the Cubans who have lived in the Orange Bowl for the last month. Washington will pick up the tab.

The city needed the stadium by Monday to prepare it for the start of the Miami Dolphins' exhibition football season Aug. 10. No other location was available.

AT THE RIVERSIDE neighborhood, already troubled by alcoholics, drugs and juvenile delinquency, the impending arrival of the Cubans from Mariel worried some of the neighbors.

"They don't have anywhere else to go," said Laura Milian, who has lived for two years in a one-bedroom apartment at SW

Troubles Neighbors

Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street. "Let them come."

But her mother, Felicia Rivero, 80, who lives next door, asked: "What if there are bad people among them?"

Miriam Roman, director of Centro Mater day-care center, called Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio as soon as she heard that the grounds, which 210 children in the program used as a recreation area, would become a temporary home to the Orange Bowl refugees.

"We are faced with a new reality," said Roman. "They are our brothers, and we must help them."

But Roman worried about how the refu-

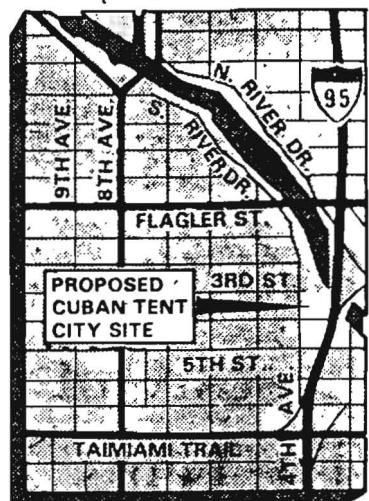
gees would affect the children in the program; she worried that they had permanently lost their recreation area; she worried about the neighborhood; she worried that now that the money was being spent to build the tent city that the area would become a permanent home of new waves of refugees.

ODIO TRIED to allay her fears.

A fence would surround the area bounded on the north by SW Third Avenue, on the west by Fourth Street, on the east by Sixth Street. Police would patrol the area 24 hours a day.

And he promised that a new baseball field

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Ball Field Loses Out To Tents

► FROM PAGE 1B

would be built for the children of Centro Mater.

But Odio could not assure Roman that the refugees would be out of the area in six months.

He said city, county and federal officials would help find them jobs, housing, and even relocate them out of Miami if the refugees would agree. Too often, however, local officials have found a hollow ring to promises of housing, food and jobs for the single refugees from Cuba who have no relatives in the United States.

Even Odio admits that the choice of the area underneath the expressway is not an ideal location to house refugees. But there was no better place available, he said.

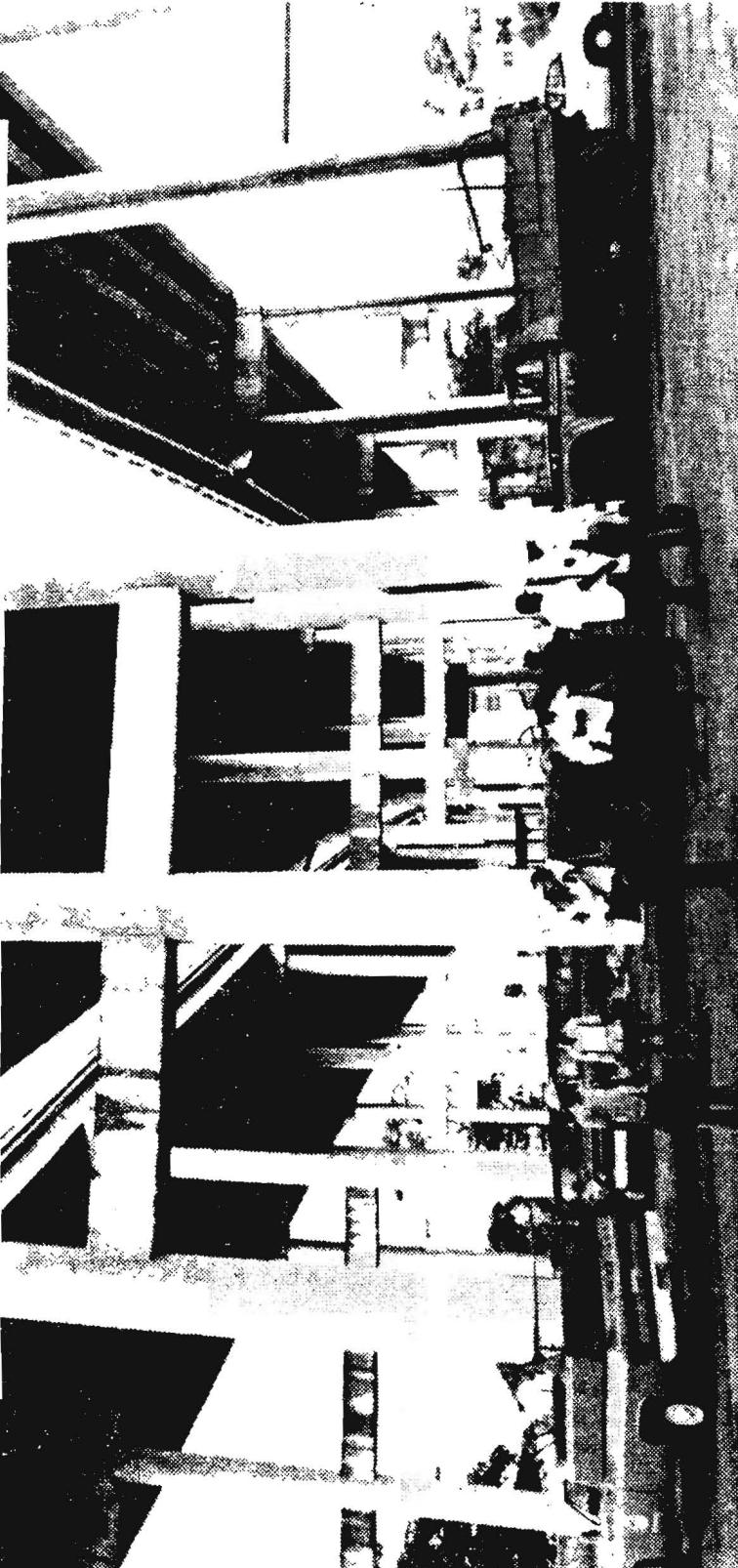
At the Shelnor Hotel in downtown Miami, refugee families told the now-familiar tale of failure to find jobs and difficulties with living with their relatives in South Florida.

"I made a mistake. I came to work and enjoy myself, and I'm doing neither," said Evelio Acosta, 27.

Acosta said he and his father had settled in Miami, then found that their lifestyles clashed. "If I went to a discotheque, he worried, said I'd get shot," said the native of Havana province.

"I want to go to New York."

ACOSTA HAD a gold ring hang-



- BRUCE GILBERT/Miami Herald Staff

Workers Began Clearing 1.95 Area in Little Havana for a Tent City to House Orange Bowl Cubans
... site, once proposed for Latin Riverfront Park, was being used as a ball field

but had to give it up because no one would care for her daughters.

"We need work," she said. "Someone must solve this for us."

Herald Staff Writer Dan Williams also contributed to this story.

Shelnor, 420 NE First St. They will not be forced to move to the tent city.

But, according to Odio, by early Tuesday, 10 of the refugees transferred to the Shelnor moved back to

Shelnor. His room at the Shelnor had been decorated by a previous tenant with a painted landscape in psychedelic colors. Forty-nine refugees, members of family groups, are housed at the

20/2

House Panel Clears Aid To Refugees

By MARK LACTER

Special to The Herald

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee Tuesday reported out a \$67-million legislative package aimed at reimbursing local school districts for educating Cuban and Haitian refugee children during the next three years.

The bill is an expansion of a measure introduced earlier this year by Rep. Edward Stack (D., Fla.), and provides federal funds for bilingual education, extra classrooms and school buses.

Dade school officials predict that at least 18,000 additional Cuban and Haitian students will be enrolled by September; in Broward, about 1,300 are expected.

Of the \$67 million requested — a figure based on current refugee estimates — \$31 million would go for the extra costs incurred for teaching a non-English speaking student. Most of this money, which averages about \$1,000 per student, covers federally required special education programs.

UNDER STACK'S revised proposal, heavily affected school districts would receive money over three years: \$1,500 per pupil during the first year, \$1,000 in the second year, and \$700 in the third year.

A second phase of the bill, providing \$21 million, would reimburse the school districts for the cost they would normally pay out to educate new students.

According to Stack's legislative assistant, David Portnoy, that amounts to between \$800 to \$900 per student per year in Dade and Broward counties, or about 40 percent of the total share.

The third and final phase would authorize \$15 million for adult education programs, such as English language instruction, and basic and vocational education.

2-B

THE MIAMI HERALD Wednesday, July 23, 1980

Migrants Make a Pitch

By SUSAN BURNSIDE
Herald Agriculture Writer

If local and federal officials can house Cuban refugees in hotels and tent cities, they should be able to find housing for migrants too, members of the Dade Migrant Housing Task Force said Tuesday.

"If they do it for them, they can do it for us," said Fernando (Chappy) Pro, task force member and South Dade Skills Center director.

The committee, created last month to seek additional migrant housing in South Dade, agreed it might have to request creation of a farm workers' emergency tent city to avert a housing shortage this fall.

The tent city would be a "last-ditch plan" if other efforts for more permanent housing fail, said Metro

Commissioner Clara Oesterle.

Since federal authorities already have converted two former Army missile bases into camps for Haitian and Cuban refugees, they might do the same for migrants at one or two old missile bases in South Dade, suggested Walter Livingstone, environmental health officer with the Dade Public Health Department.

A HOUSING shortage exists now for the migrant, and it's going to become more acute within the next three months, task force members agreed.

Farmworkers, with little work available in the Carolinas and Michigan, are returning daily to South Dade, and "they have to sleep outdoors one, two, sometimes three nights" before they can move into trailers

for Tent City of Our Own

at the Everglades Migrant Labor Camp, said camp manager Will Poppell.

The situation will reach crisis proportions in September and October when the majority of pickers return here and find all labor camps and private rentals filled, task force members said.

Migrants last month persuaded Metro commissioners to keep the Everglades camp open all summer to meet the unprecedented demand from families who either didn't migrate or who came back after a few weeks because work was scarce.

SINCE THEN, 93 families have moved into trailers on the site southwest of Florida City. Another 35 families are on a waiting list, and "each day there are more

people arriving," Poppell said.

The camp has 239 trailers, but most of those require extensive repairs before Dade Health Department inspectors will allow migrants to occupy them. Poppell's five-man maintenance crew can't keep up with the demand.

Steve Mainster, director of OMICA Housing Corp., said he is trying to get the federal government to donate an additional 100 surplus trailers to Everglades.

Task force members agreed to try to get the trailers, but directed Mainster to prepare for a tent city in case the trailers aren't available.

The task force will meet in August for a report on the emergency tent-city plan.

Metro says tent city problems all Miami's

*Mia News col 4 SA
24 July 80*

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

Metro says it got no advance word from Miami on the city's plan to resettle homeless Cuban refugees in a tent city — and now Metro is giving the city advance word that any problems created by the project will be all Miami's.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim already has expressed his dissatisfaction with the tent city plan and was trying to get his message to the White House.

Yesterday his principal liaison for refugee affairs, Tony Ojeda, had this to say:

"The county position is that the federal government should be the one totally responsible for this problem. The county is not going to be involved, because we believe Metropolitan Dade County already has provided services and personnel to assist those refugees and we have more than met our obligations."

Ojeda said neither he nor other county officials were told of Miami's plans to have the tent city set up along the riverfront in Little Havana until after city officials announced it publicly.

"We do not intend to become involved in the tent city operation," he said flatly.

He indicated that if Miami officials call on the county to provide health, medical or social services for the refugees, Metro will insist on financial reimbursement.

While the refugees have been housed temporarily in the Orange Bowl, Metro has used \$100,000 given it by the State Department to hire a catering firm to provide

Cuban-style food for them and to pay the cost of police protection and of personnel it had assigned to the stadium.

The county had been looking into several buildings including hotels, old schools and a warehouse as possible temporary housing for the refugees once they left the Orange Bowl. This scouting ended when Miami announced the plans to set up a tent city.

A group of prominent civic leaders also is opposing the tent city plan. Dr. Eduardo Padron, chairman of the Cuban Refugee Task Force of the Dade County Coordinating Council, said the task force has decided the tent city is a bad idea.

Padron, who is dean of instruction at the downtown campus of Miami-Dade Community College, said the task force didn't take a formal vote when it met yesterday, "but all the members agreed the tent city is not good for the image of the community."

Members of the task force, all of whom Padron said joined in opposing the tent city, are:

William Ruben, president of Jordan Marsh; Franklin Skinner, a Southern Bell Telephone executive; Alexander Wolfe, chairman of the board of Southeast Banks; John Benbow, chairman of Barnett Banks; Ted Pappas, a Keyes Co. executive; Dr. Julio Avello, of the International Medical Center; attorney Robert Traurig; Joaquin Blaya, vice president and general manager of Spanish language of television Channel 23; Raul Masvidal, chairman of Biscayne Bank; and Dr. Maria Hernandez, a Chase Federal Savings executive.

*col 1 SA Mia News
24 July 80*

218 more Cuban refugees arrived in Key West yesterday evening aboard two vessels. The Party Girl, carrying 200 refugees, and the Anna, with 18 refugees aboard, arrived in Key West around 6 p.m. They were spotted in the Florida Straits by the Coast Guard cutter Point Bataan. Both vessels were seaworthy.

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*Col 1 SA Mia News
Link to Acosta killing? 24 July 80*

The body of a shooting victim found Monday night alongside another victim in a remote area at NW 107th Avenue and 138th Street has been identified as that of Arnoldo Sanchez Hereida, 42, of 5505 NW 7th St. Police believe the slaying of Hereida and the Latin male, identified yesterday as Victor Arminan, 27, also of 5505 NW 7th St., are drug-related. They believe Hereida and Arminan may have been two of the three men who gunned down Francisco Acosta, 38, and critically wounded his father, Gustavo Acosta, 68, in the Acostas' home at 3525 NW 94th St. on Sunday morning. Police found \$840,000 stuffed in paper sacks and duffel bags in the home. The three assailants ransacked the house and took an undetermined amount of cash and jewelry, police said. Hereida and Arminan each had about \$1,000 in their pockets when their bodies were found.

Bar burglar is slain

A burglar who entered the Flagler Bar at 635 W. Flagler St. at 5:45 a.m. yesterday was fatally shot by an employee sleeping on the premises, Miami Homicide Sgt. Nathaniel Veal said. Another burglar got away. Andres Gonzalez told police he was sleeping in the bar when he was awakened by the robbers as they were going through the cash register. He grabbed his revolver and shot Rafael Miranda in the head. Miranda was dead on arrival at Jackson Memorial Hospital. Police classified the shooting as justifiable homicide.

Briefly

*Mia News SA col 1 24 July 80
Key West Coast Guard unit
gets humanitarian award*

Coast Guards troops in Key West received the federal government's Humanitarian Award today for their efforts in the Cuban sealift. Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt and Adm. John Hayes, Coast Guard commandant, were to present the award this afternoon to the Key West detachment that has been escorting refugee vessels from the Florida Straits into port almost daily. The award marks the first time any Coast Guard group has won the award, spokesman Mike Kelley said. Rear Adm. Benedict Stabile, the district commander, was to accept the award. In addition, Group Commander Samuel Dennis was to receive the Legion of Merit for his "calm and competent handling of the operational and administrative requirements placed upon the group by the unprecedented sealift," officials said. The Coast Guard has handled 1,312 search and rescue missions since the sealift began April 20.

U.S. Asks Latin American

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States appealed to its Latin American allies Wednesday to share the burden of receiving and resettling hemispheric refugees who are displaced by war or political conditions.

"No one country, however well-intentioned, can deal by itself with large-scale flights of refugees," Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher told the Organization of American States (OAS).

"As this problem transcends national boundaries," he continued, "so should the solution transcend single nations."

THE U.S. proposal would have two benefits: First, it would relieve the financial burdens on nations "of first asylum," by having all OAS members contribute a proportionate share to the upkeep of the refugees. Second, it would prevent a country, such as Cuba, from using emigration as a weapon against another country by pledging all OAS members to help in the resettlement process.

There was no date set for the OAS to vote on the proposal.

Christopher also asked the OAS Perma-

nent Council to adopt a principle of condemning those governments that use emigration as a way of dealing with political problems.

That provision, officials said, was aimed squarely at Cuba, which has used emigration to relieve counterrevolutionary pressures.

STATE DEPARTMENT officials said in a briefing that the United States' appeal to the OAS grew directly out of its experiences in dealing with the 117,000 Cubans who either fled, or were forced to leave, their homeland earlier this year.

Herbert Thompson, the U.S. deputy representative to the OAS, said the proposal wasn't meant to include Haitian or other economic refugees.

The Cuban exodus began April 21 when Cuban President Fidel Castro opened the port of Mariel and allowed people to leave. He also ordered about 1,000 criminals removed from jails and placed on boats going to Key West.

If the U.S. proposal had been in effect when the Cubans arrived in Key West, for example, help could have been provided by the 27-member OAS, officials said.

Moreover, refugees without strong ties to

Thursday, July 24, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

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Allies to Share Refugee Burden

the United States could have been resettled throughout the hemisphere, they added.

CHRISTOPHER, in his speech, also delivered a series of stinging denunciations of the Castro government for its efforts to use the latest Cuban exodus as a political weapon against the United States.

He reminded the OAS that when 10,000 Cubans took refuge inside the Peruvian Embassy in early April, Costa Rica organized an airlift to bring them to freedom.

But, after two days, Castro shut down the airlift and opened the port of Mariel so the flow of refugees could be directed entirely toward the United States.

These Cubans "were induced to depart in small and dangerously overloaded boats," Christopher said. "The ensuing boatlift brought great suffering; a number of lives were lost at sea."

He also noted that among the refugees were about 1,000 Cubans who had committed "serious" criminal acts. Many were released from prison on the condition that they leave for Key West, Christopher said.

He said this action was "a particularly egregious violation" of the international

principle that each nation must respect the immigration laws of other nations.

SO FAR, Castro has rebuffed U.S. efforts to return the criminals to Cuba, Christopher added. He said Cuba has even refused to allow the repatriation of other refugees who have decided they don't like the United States. "This obligation [to receive repatriated citizens] is clearly spelled out in modern treaties for the protection of human rights," Christopher said.

The U.S. proposal to the OAS is an outgrowth of a conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in May, which was called to deal with the then-ongoing Cuban exodus.

One goal of that conference was to enlist nations other than the United States to help care for the Cuban refugees. However, only five other countries offered to assist in the resettlement process as a result of the San Jose meeting.

One senior State Department official said the U.S. proposal outlined Wednesday are "preventive medicine" that spell out in advance the duties of each nation in responding to future refugee movements.



Warren Christopher
... critical of Castro

Was Hijack Gun Only Plastic Toy?

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Transportation Writer

The nervous, scruffy Puerto Rican who hijacked a Delta Air Lines L1011 to Cuba at gunpoint Tuesday boarded the jetliner at Miami International Airport, federal officials said Wednesday.

But they have no idea how he took a pistol aboard the plane without being detected by security guards at the concourse checkpoint.

How the hijacker boarded the plane with a gun "is a question that we're working on getting answered," said Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Jack Barker. One possibility is that the pistol the hijacker used to commandeer the plane was a plastic toy, he said.

If the gun was plastic, it would not have triggered metal detectors that airline passengers must pass through before boarding planes. Carry-on luggage is X-rayed.

"**THERE ARE** a lot of plastic guns that are almost exact duplicates of real guns," Barker said.

Passenger screening at the concourse where the hijacker boarded the plane is handled by Wells Fargo Guard Services of Florida Inc. Wells Fargo officials declined comment Wednesday on the hijacking.

The screening devices, owned by Delta but operated by Wells Fargo, are checked daily to make sure they are working properly, said Delta spokesman Walt Jureski. No problems were found when they were checked Tuesday morning, he said.

The devices were rechecked after the hijacking. "They were found to be in good working order," Jureski said.

The hijacked flight originated in Chicago and was scheduled to fly to San Juan, Puerto Rico, after a stop in Miami. "It looks like he [the hijacker] boarded in Miami because the people who were on the Chicago-to-Miami portion of the flight don't remember him getting on with them," said FBI agent William Nettles.

The wide-bodied jet, carrying 142

passengers and a crew of 14, landed Tuesday afternoon at an airport in Camaguey, Cuba, about 320 miles southeast of Havana. The hijacker had ordered the pilot to land in Havana, but there were heavy thunderstorms there.

After two hours on the ground in Camaguey, where the hijacker was taken into custody by Cuban authorities, the plane returned to Miami. There was no word on the fate of the hijacker. Until this year, Cuban authorities had prosecuted and imprisoned hijackers; now they are released.

BEFORE DEPARTING Camaguey, the Delta crew had to ask passengers to donate money to pay a \$1,000 landing fee charged by Cuban authorities.

"They [the passengers] were reimbursed when they got back to Miami," a Delta spokesman said.

They were flown from Miami to San Juan on a later flight Tuesday night.

The hijacking "went rather smooth," passenger William Willman said after landing in San Juan at about 11:30 p.m. "I didn't see any women break out in tears. Hijacking's not the thing that it used to be."

Passengers and crew described the hijacker as about 30 years old, 5-feet-7 inches and wearing blue jeans and a denim jacket.

FBI agents were trying to determine the hijacker's name by a process of elimination. The names and

addresses of passengers were taken by agents when the plane returned to Miami. Agents said they would compare the names of returning passengers to the airline manifest listing the persons who boarded the plane.

AGENTS WEREN'T optimistic about identifying the hijacker that way, however, because they weren't sure they had taken the names of all the passengers who returned.

The FBI also tried to find fingerprints on a cardboard milk carton used by the hijacker and a magazine the hijacker had been reading.

If he can be identified, he will be charged with air piracy and efforts will be made to extradite him, officials said.

*Mia Her (F) col 1
Arafat Is Reported*

Visiting in Havana

24 July 80 QC
MEXICO CITY — (UPI) — Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat flew to Havana Wednesday on his way back from celebrating the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, Cuba's official Prensa Latina news service reported.

The brief dispatch, monitored here, did not say how long Arafat would stay in Cuba, stating only that Havana was a stopover on his trip from Managua. Castro remained in Nicaragua, touring the war-ravaged southern part of the country, and was expected to return to Cuba today.

*Mia Her (F) col 6 7A
24 July 80*

ENVIOUS DIPLOMAT: Testifying behind closed congressional doors, Myles Frechette, the State Department's Cuba desk director, commented a bit wistfully: "The Cubans are tremendously flexible in their foreign-aid program. There are no strictures. There are no legislative amendments. There is no Congress. The Cubans can do whatever they want." Then, realizing who his audience was, he added quickly: "I did not imply any criticism."

* * *

Petition Seeks Vote to Outlaw Bilingualism

*Matter (F) col 6
24 July 80*

By GEORGE STEIN
Herald Staff Writer

Calling Dade County's bilingual status a "cancer in this community," a group has distributed 4,000 petitions seeking to make English the county's only official language.

The group, Citizens of Dade United, registered as a political action group with Dade election officials on Monday.

More than 26,000 signatures are required to put this proposal on the Nov. 4 ballot:

"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."

No sooner had the petition started circulating than an attorney for the group acknowledged that the wording of the petition could cause problems:

IN PARTICULAR. Leon Weiss said, some could interpret the petition to ban teaching French or any other foreign language in the schools.

"There are definitely semantic problems that I can see bringing about some litigation in the future," Weiss said. "It would ultimately be left to the courts."

The leader of the group, Emmy W. Shafer, a Coral Gables resident who speaks Russian, German, English, Czechoslovakian, Polish and Yiddish, said the petition was not intended to prevent the teaching of foreign languages in the schools.

She said the group and the petition are not anti-Cuban. However, in an appearance before the Metro Commission, she referred repeatedly to Cubans, who she said should have learned English by now. She said bilingualism contributes to hostility and funds spent on bilingual programs could better be spent elsewhere.

If the signatures of 4 per cent of Dade's registered voters are obtained by Sept. 15, the measure would appear on the Nov. 4 general election ballot.

Graham: Tent City a Sign Of Federal Policy Failure

Matter (F) 8C col 1 24 July 80

JACKSONVILLE — (UPI) — Gov. Bob Graham chided the federal government Wednesday for failing to come up with an "aggressive program of resettlement" for Cuban refugees and said the tent city being erected in Miami to house several hundred homeless refugees was a sign of that failure.

"It [the tent city being built beneath an expressway in the Little Havana section] is an indication of the fact we are going to have serious secondary effects until we have an effective resettlement program," Graham told a news conference televised statewide.

NOTING THAT refugees continue to arrive from Cuba, the governor said he has been urging federal officials to "regularize" the resettlement program into something analogous to the Freedom Flights of the late 1960s.

He said the government also ought to do more about resettling refugees outside of the Miami area "nationally and internationally."

"We must also regain control over who gains entry into this country," he said. "I think it is intolerable that Fidel Castro is allowed to dump his undesirables on

this country."

But Graham dismissed as "an unrealistic scenario" the possibility hundreds of thousands of Cubans would return to their homeland if Castro were overthrown, thus plunging South Florida into economic chaos. He was asked if he had a contingency plan for that eventuality. He said he did not.

"The vast majority of the Cubans now living in Florida, I think, are prepared to make a permanent commitment," the governor said.

GRAHAM ALSO said during the half-hour question-and-answer session:

- He will not allow "a small group of hoodlums" to take the law into their own hands in Liberty City, and there is a great deal less racial friction in other Florida cities than exists in Miami.

- The November presidential election will be close, but "I believe President Carter will carry the state."

- Florida has more uncompleted interstate highways than any other state in the nation; he will decide in the fall whether to call a special legislative session to deal with the state's transportation problems.

Police-Report Access OKd

Mia Hu(F) col 1 3C 24 July 80

The final court order was signed Wednesday allowing The Miami Herald and other news media to inspect and copy investigation reports gathered by the Public Safety Department's Internal Review Unit.

Circuit Court Judge David Levy signed the final judgment directing the PSD to comply with all terms of a settlement agreed to by The Herald, The Miami News, the Public Safety Department and the Dade County Police Benevolent Association.

The Herald initiated the legal action in 1979 after then-Sheriff E. Wilson Purdy refused to turn over information gathered by his department's Internal Re-

view section, which investigates complaints against PSD officers.

Under provisions of the agreement, information in the PSD records will be available with these exceptions: identification of the department's confidential informants, certain surveillance techniques and the home addresses, telephone numbers and photographs of law enforcement personnel and members of their families.

The agreement also provides that disputes over revealing certain material will be submitted to Levy for a decision.

Judge Sees Crime

Mia Hu(F) col 1C 24 July 80

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

Hundreds of hard-core juvenile delinquents, freed from Cuban jails to ride the recent refugee boatlift, threaten a "Latin juvenile crime wave" in Miami, a Circuit Court judge said Wednesday.

Cuba offered the teenagers "the alternative of joining the boatlift or having their jail term extended," said Judge Seymour Gelber, predicting that the normally low crime rate among Latin juveniles will double in Miami within three years.

Some of the juveniles already have committed crimes here, and others have been turned back to the state or into the street

by sponsors who claim the youths are uncontrollable.

Gelber studied questionnaires completed by some of the estimated 1,400 homeless juveniles who came from Mariel without their parents, and who are now scattered in camps and group homes in several states. Between 200 and 300 are in South Florida.

ALMOST TWO of every three unaccompanied teenage refugees in South Florida said they were released directly from jail to sail on the boatlift, Gelber said. Their crimes ranged from trespassing and resisting arrest to larceny and robbery, he said.

Wave From Boatlift Juveniles

About one out of four said they were serving a second jail term when they were released.

Gelber's report comes as court-appointed guardians and state and federal officials argue before Juvenile Judge William Gladstone about who will be legally responsible for the refugee children without sponsors or relatives here, and who will pay for it.

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) will provide federally financed foster care for Cuban teenagers, but only until Aug. 5.

"I want someone to get mad about this," said Gelber. "We have to invest in it — money and other resources so these kids,

through education and social programs, can adjust to the community."

A hearing Wednesday before Gladstone revealed that state officials have quickly become aware of the potential crime problem among Cuban refugee teenagers:

- Nine refugee teenagers have been sent to psychiatric hospitals where treatment could cost \$630,000 a year.
- One foster parent appeared Tuesday before Gladstone. "I can't control this child. Here state, you take him," the foster parent told the judge.

- Several other teenagers have been involved in serious beatings. One smashed a chair over another teenager's head. Anoth-

er used a broken bottle as a weapon in an assault.

- At least one teenager lied about relatives here to leave Cuba. The youth told federal officials he was related to a Miami television station employee. When federal officials contacted the man, he agreed to talk to the teenager and later agreed to house the youth.

"THIS IS a very explosive situation," said Edward Tutty, who is administrator of the Mental Health Clinic at the Juvenile

Increase Feared In Juvenile Crime

24 July 80

FROM PAGE 1C

justice Center.

Tutty said he planned last week to file a delinquency petition against a 13-year-old boatlift refugee.

"He has a potential to harm," said Tutty.

The youth was sent to the refugee camp at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. He escaped twice and was involved in two beatings.

A Miami family, distant relatives through the teenager's half-sister, agreed to sponsor the youth. He moved into the family home, argued with the neighbors and tossed rocks at passing cars. The family's landlord threatened eviction.

"The sponsor brought him in," said Tutty. "A walk in. He was very disruptive. He had come from an institution in Cuba. He was there for two years."

Tutty said none of the agencies he contacted would agree to take the youth. "The only way to get service was if someone charged him with a delinquent act," Tutty said. Instead, the family agreed to move the 13-year-old to a hotel until a foster agency accepted him.

"We attribute a lot of delinquency to disrupted homes," said Tutty. "These kids have less. They have multiple problems. They have no ties. They don't speak English. They have less self-monitoring behavior. You've got a recipe for delinquency and emotional disturbances."

TUTTY SAID he has ordered additional psychological testing kits, in Spanish, because he anticipates a dramatic increase in the number of Cuban teenagers at the clinic.

Gelber and HRS officials emphasized Wednesday the need not only for housing, but for educational and social programs for the teenagers.

"Money for care and maintenance is not sufficient," said Linda Berkowitz of HRS.

Mia Her (F) col 5 8C
Money, however, remains the bottom line when state and federal officials discuss responsibility for the Cuban refugee teenagers.

State prosecutors last week asked Gladstone to declare nearly 200 of the juveniles wards of the state. The court order would place on HRS the financial burden of housing the teenagers.

Wednesday, the one-foot high stack of dependency petitions was withdrawn after state and federal officials agreed to a temporary financing plan.

HRS officials told Gladstone that the teenagers are a federal problem. Four court-appointed guardians told the judge that the legal burden for financing the teenagers rests with the federal government. Without accepting responsibility, federal refugee officials offered short-term financing to HRS.

The federal funding involved three federal agencies and two periods of financing.

HRS AND the federal General Services Administration agreed in a contract to provide for care of about 200 teenagers until Aug. 5. GSA will provide about \$675,000 for care. HRS will voluntarily assume responsibility for the teenagers without court order.

By avoiding a court order, state officials could withdraw from the care agreement.

Another \$2 million will be available for child care of some Haitian and Cuban refugees through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The money was passed to HRS from the State Department.

HRS officials hope to obtain part of the \$2 million to continue care of the Cuban refugee teenagers after Aug. 5, Berkowitz said.

"The state is unwilling to accept responsibility, because it may be stuck with the bill," said Gladstone. "The bill may be enormous."

Mia Her 24 July 80 10A col 1 Investing some logic in refugee education

There is a wealth of practical logic in both a federal court ruling requiring free education for children of aliens and in U.S. Rep. Ed Stack's proposal to reimburse local school systems for educating refugee children.

Stack's bill, which was reported out of committee Tuesday, recognizes that educating refugee and migrant children is too costly a task for community school systems dependent upon state and local tax revenues. The court decision, which struck down as unconstitutional a Texas law requiring aliens to pay tuition for a public school education, noted that if migrants' children are denied access to schooling they eventually will become totally dependent on publicly funded social services.

The federal court is correct. Education is commonly regarded as an expense, but it should be seen as an investment. And that fact should be particularly clear right now to the people of South Florida.

Rep. Stack is also correct. The burden of educating a significant number of refugee children — an estimated 18,000 in Dade County — is falling on a very few school districts across the country.

It should be evident to the Carter administration that those districts can neither absorb the numbers of students nor help them adjust to a new language and new culture without detracting from the quality of education offered students already enrolled. It is patently hypocritical for the White House to tell Florida officials that the refugees are essentially a local problem at the very moment that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is urging the OAS to share the task of resettlement because dealing with the refugees is a hemispheric problem.

But hypocrisy in the matter of the refugees appears to be administration policy. So if the federal help needed for Dade's school system is not forthcoming from an executive branch intent on taking a page from Poor Richard's Almanack, the necessary funds will have to come from a Congress led and pushed by the Florida delegation.

Although it is a long way from passage, Rep. Stack's bill offers the hope that a realistic solution is possible. The bill would grant money for special education needs to school districts where refugees have produced a 5 per cent enrollment increase or added 500 new students to the rolls. And the aid would be provided in decreasing increments over a three-year period. That, too, is reasonable, because refugee students will need more than a year of special attention to complete the process of assimilation and adjustment.

Floridians in Congress must use all their effort and influence to steer the Stack bill through the legislative white waters ahead. If Stack's proposals or a similar source of relief is not forthcoming, it will be uncomfortably easy to predict a lost generation of schoolchildren, sharing an underfunded education, growing to alienated adulthood here. For the children already enrolled here no less than for the refugee children, a strong and resourceful public school system is essential.

QD

'The Way' cult reported seeking converts among refugees at Chaffee

Mia News (PA) Col 1 6A
Combined Miami News Services

24 July 80

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — About a dozen members of a cult called The Way International who are employed at the Fort Chaffee relocation center have been "witnessing" to Cuban refugees during working hours, according to camp officials.

No disciplinary action will be taken against them, said Donald Whitteaker, senior civilian coordinator for the State Department. But all employees at the relocation center were reminded yesterday they are not permitted to engage in religious, political or personal activities at the base during regular duty hours.

The Arkansas Gazette reported in a copyright story yesterday that some unidentified workers at the fort said that the cultists freely passed out their group's literature and "witnessed" to refugees during working hours.

"It is not appropriate or desirable . . . for employees to engage in religious, political or personal activities at Fort Chaffee during regular duty hours or at other

times in use of their official positions to exert influence," Whitteaker said.

He said any religious organization that wishes to conduct services on the post should contact Lt. Col. Robert Barker, a Fort Sill, Okla., chaplain assigned to the center.

There will be no immediate disciplinary action taken against any employees.

Allegations that the cult members were trying to convert the refugees were denied by Tim Warga, a member of the cult who is the Federal Emergency Management Agency program administrative area coordinator at the base.

The Way members offer refugees "fellowship in the evening," just as other religious groups do, Warga said last week.

The Way has about 20,000 members who follow the teachings of Victor Paul Wierwille, a former minister of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. The group, which calls itself a Biblical research and teaching center, is based in New Knoxville, Ohio.

I hope we keep in mind we are dealing with a bunch of children. What we are really here about is the care of a batch of children that can't provide for themselves

Cuban youths placed in

*Mia-Neva (F4) col 2 SA
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter
24 July 80*

Some 200 Cuban youths who arrived in the United States without their parents during the refugee sealift have been placed in the "temporary and voluntary care" of the state by Juvenile Court Judge William Gladstone.

Gladstone told the state's representatives that "you are responsible" for the children and will remain responsible unless the court withdraws the order at a later hearing.

The judge's order followed an hour of bickering between representatives of the state and federal governments and four court-appointed guardians for the youths.

"I hope we keep in mind we are dealing with a bunch of children," Gladstone said. "What we are really here about is the care of a batch of children that can't provide for themselves."

The Cuban youths are living throughout Dade

County. Fifty are being cared for by Catholic Services. José Villalobos, one of the guardians, was unhappy with the end result.

"Of course I'm unhappy," he said. "The federal government says it is not their problem. The state says they can't pay for it. The state alleges, and I agree, that the federal government is responsible. (President) Carter is playing politics. He doesn't want the voters in Pennsylvania to know he is spending money on Cuban refugees."

Sylvester Ligsukas, of the Cuban-Haitian task force, said the United States is doing its part.

"The federal government is providing \$2 million to reimburse states, including Florida, for their expenses. We have also appropriated \$100 million for the next two years for this purpose. All that is needed is an authorization to release it. The administration has also asked for special legislation to reimburse the states, including Florida, for 100 per cent of their expenses."

But almost everyone agreed that at least some of

state's custody

the children need special attention.

"I have been told of relatives who can't control these children (but) returned them to state custody," Gladstone said. "I have been told of nine who have been (held) in mental institutions."

Gladstone said the cost of treating a youth at a mental institution could be \$70,000 per year. He also said that 64 per cent of the youths had served time in prison.

"We only have what they tell us, but of those who had been in prison, some 50 per cent were there for political reasons and the other 50 per cent were in for crimes. This is going to require special care and the federal government should be involved," the judge said.

After the hearing, Gladstone said he felt the matter of the Cuban refugee youths would be worked out — at least for a while:

"They struck a delicate balance where nobody is going to rock the boat as long as the federal government pays for the day-to-day expenses."

Suit filed to block tent city

Mia News(FN) col 6
HEATHER DEWAR
Miami News Reporter

25 July 80

A group of business operators along the Miami River have asked for a federal court injunction to halt preparations for a tent city to house 700 or more homeless Cuban refugees at a riverfront site.

Claiming that their businesses "will suffer irreparable harm" if the City of Miami goes ahead with plans to build the tent city at SW 4th Avenue and 4th Street, the 12 neighborhood business operators filed a suit seeking the injunction yesterday. They named President Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and the City of Miami in the suit.

The suit asks U.S. District Court Judge James Lawrence King to call a halt to construction of the tent city. No date has been set for a hearing.

The refugees, most of them single men abandoned by their sponsors after being released from federal processing centers, have been housed at the Orange Bowl since June 19. City officials say they must leave the stadium to allow groundskeepers to prepare the field for the beginning of the Miami Dolphins' exhibition football games.

The tent city on the riverfront site of a proposed "Latin Waterfront Park" was the best alternative available, city officials have said.

But the business operators say the neighborhood is already overcrowded. They worry about water shortages and power failures, an overflow of garbage and sewage, jammed streets and vandalism.

The suit charges that the tent city may violate city zoning regulations. The area is not zoned for high-density residential development and the city commission did not hold the

public hearings required by law before a zoning variance can be granted, lawyer John Cosgrove said.

Miami City Attorney George Knox said he does not believe the proposal violates the city's zoning code because the tent city, to be used for about six months under the city's plan, would not be a permanent residential development.

Cosgrove said President Carter and Muskie were named in the lawsuit because "obviously the City of Miami does not set foreign policy or immigration policy."

"Ultimately the responsibility for these people rests with the federal government," he added. "I think the city is taking what they consider to be a very humanitarian action. They're trying to do the best they can in a situation that's not of their own making."

A Refugee Melting Pot Adds Chapter to Boatlift

Mia New(F) col 1 12A 25 July 80

By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — The Cubans arriving in Key West lately include 84 hardened criminals, five Cuban-Americans who rammed two big Coast Guard cutters with a tiny outboard boat and a dark-eyed man who kissed the hot concrete dock at Truman Annex.

It was business as usual at Truman Annex on Thursday, the day the number of Cuban refugees arriving reached 117,265. But on the high seas Wednesday night, there was the unusual.

It started when a Coast Guard helicopter 30 miles south of Key West spotted the 25-foot sportfishing boat Vangie headed south. With words scribbled on a big chalk board that was held out the chopper's window, the Coast Guardsmen told the Vangie to turn back.

The Vangie didn't.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the 210-foot cutter Vigorous and the 82-foot Point Lookout steamed to intercept. The spokesman said the Vangie's crew tossed lines out of the boat in an effort to foul the cutters' propellers.

When that effort failed, the Coast Guard said, the Vangie rammed both the Point Lookout and the Vigorous. There was no damage to any of the three vessels involved.

The Coast Guard said the entire scenario, which took place over a 23-mile span of water, ended at 10 p.m. when the Vigorous turned its fire hoses on the Vangie, forcing its

crew to surrender. The Point Lookout towed the Vangie to Key West and turned its five-member crew over to immigration inspectors.

The boat's captain was identified as Juan Luis Mesias. His passengers were Alfredo Mesias, Elizabeth Pascual-Llorut, Kenia de Armas and Felix Bello, all of Miami.

Just after dark Wednesday, 13 refugees arrived on the 24-foot pleasure craft Anna and another 263 offloaded from a charter fishing boat called the Party Girl.

Inspectors interviewing crew members from the Party Girl learned that large number of its refugees had been inmates of a Cuban prison. Officials asked higher-ups in Miami to send down special buses and guards.

Eight guards were rushed to Key West. They segregated 84 suspected criminals from the refugees and sent them to Miami on separate buses.

It was a very different group of 148 refugees that stepped off the plushly carpeted yacht My Aud, a New York-based vessel, Thursday.

The boat was packed with men, women, children, elderly people. Top-heavy with Cubans, the boat listed so badly that dockside workers worried that the vessel would capsize.

When the boat docked, however, one man leaped into the water, rushed to the shore and bent down to kiss the ground, as many of the previous refugees had done.

At Refugee Barracks, Teen Violence Thrives

Mia Her (F) 201 5c
By LIZ BALMASEDA
And AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writers

The windows in Building 67 at Opa-locka Airport are smashed, the plaster walls punctured by gaping holes, and the furniture wrecked.

Fifty-two teenage Cuban refugees live there in the former Air Force barracks. Among them are vandals, burglars and street fighters who brawl with each other and with black youths from Opa-locka.

Metro police were called to the building Thursday to disarm a youth with a knife. On Wednesday, they were there to stop the young refugees from vandalizing the shelter.

"WE HAVE delinquents here, crazy people," said the Rev. Osmel Valera, a Dominican priest who lives in the Opa-locka barracks.

"I really hate to see people even buy them gifts," he said. "The gifts are destroyed . . . brand new radios and stereos . . . destroyed."

"A simple task of brushing your teeth is turned into a riot," said Valera, who added that he is not a spokesman for the Catholic Services Bureau, which oversees the refugee barracks.

Building 67 is evidence of a larger problem identified in a report written by Circuit Judge Seymour Gelber, which said hundreds of teenagers released from Cuban jails for the Key West boatlift will double the traditionally low crime rate among Miami's Latin teenagers within three years.

At Building 67, a notice is taped to the door of the counselor's office. It says in large, block print, "Under no circumstances will this boy be allowed to enter here."

The boy is 16-year-old Jesus Medina, arrested by Metro police Thursday when he refused to surrender a knife.

ON JULY 11, Opa-locka police arrested 16-year-old Antonio Perdonio, a refugee, inside a dime store in downtown Opa-locka.

Only hours before, Perdonio was arrested — but released by Metro police — during another burglary attempt.

"What was I in jail for?" 16-year-old Francisco Cruz said in Building 67 Thursday. "For being a danger to the system."

The boatlift cut Cruz's four-year prison sentence short.

Cruz was wandering through the barracks Thursday. A three-inch gash in the right side of his head was closed by more than a dozen stitches.

"I was watching television and someone hit me over the head with a chair," he said. He said another youth stole a record player and a pair of shoes from him before the beating.

OPA-LOCKA police needed four hours of telephoning to find a state agency that would accept a juvenile refugee arrested for a burglary. Federal officials refused to take the teenager.

An inter-office memo to Opa-locka Police Chief Robert Ingram says Opa-locka is experiencing increasingly frequent clashes between local residents and Cuban juveniles temporarily living at Opa-locka Airport.

Black Opa-locka residents have attacked the refugees, the memo says. "In retaliation, the refugees have grabbed baseball bats and went 'hunting' for black residents."

"The job of teaching them to cope with society is a job of total reconstruction," said Valera. "... We've got a tremendous problem here."

"The tragedy is that you have to wait for one of these kids to commit a serious crime before you can do anything about it," said Circuit Judge William Gladstone. "It's a big political issue."

Florida's newly revised juvenile code limits arrests and detention to "serious" crimes, not assault or vandalism.

"What do you do?" asks Gladstone.

State Group to Study Impact Of Cuban-Haitian Refugees

The Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations said Thursday it will examine the Cuban-Haitian refugee problem and its fiscal impact on the state.

A September fact-finding hearing has been scheduled in Miami.

"We're concerned that the federal government's decision to treat all of these people as entrants rather than refugees has made them largely ineligible for federal benefits," said vice chairman Tom McPherson.

FIU Appoints Interim Business Dean

By JAMES RUSSELL
Herald Financial Editor

Florida International University has picked a man on its own staff as a temporary replacement for Paul Loomba, the business school dean who resigned after losing a faculty confidence vote.



RODRIGUEZ a two-year period.

During that time, the spokesman said, FIU will search for a permanent dean.

LEONARDO Rodriguez, an associate professor in the accounting and management departments of FIU's School of Business, was named dean for a two-year period.

There was trouble almost from the moment he took over. In his first few months as dean, a half-dozen or more members of the instructional staff departed — an occurrence Loomba blamed on low salaries.

Many of those who remained were soon in revolt against the new dean, whom they accused of faculty favoritism, courtesy, intimidation and spending too much time with his family in New York.

In an open meeting, the faculty dissidents confronted Loomba with

their complaints and later voted 31 to 22 against him on a confidence vote. Five others did not cast votes.

A university spokesman said programs instituted by Loomba will continue under the new administration, including a project to develop an "econometric model" of Southeast Florida.

THE MODEL, scheduled to be operational by June of 1981, is a compilation of economic information about the region to be used as a basis for planning and forecasts by business and government.

Rodriguez joined the FIU faculty in 1973. He previously taught at Florida State University and Miami-Dade Community College.

"His work in Central and South America has been extensive," an FIU statement said.

"He has directed research and taught in the MBA (masters of busi-

ness administration) program at University of Santa Maria in Panama and University of Oriente in Venezuela."

Rodriguez also has directed small business conferences in the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico and Miami.

"He will hold the fort until we get a new dean," said one FIU official.

The problem of faculty salaries continues. FIU's full professors earn about \$30,000 a year. Associate professors get about \$23,000 and assistant professors around \$20,500.

"That's 15 to 20 per cent below comparable pay at other universities," an official said.

Two of the business school's faculty members recently left for higher-paying jobs at the University of Miami and two others went to other schools.

English-Language Vote

By GEORGE STEIN
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cuban leaders Thursday called a petition drive to eliminate Spanish as Dade County's alternate official language anti-Cuban, even though its sponsors claimed it wasn't.

Leaders of Citizens of Dade United, the group circulating the petitions, said members were not anti-Cuban. They said members want to stop paying taxes to support bilingualism and are weary of being told they must learn Spanish.

The group registered as a political action group earlier this week to circulate a petition seeking a county referendum on the question.

Dr. Eduardo Padron, chairman of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD), laughed at petition leaders' statements that they are not prejudiced against the estimated 40 per cent of Dade's population that is Cuban or Spanish-speaking.

"IT IS INDICATIVE of the lack of understanding and bigotry in the community," he said. "It is only going to make the Cuban community more aggressive, more militant. The responsible members of the Anglo community will not let this happen."

Padron said the county's Latin population and bilingual status had been the basis for a shift in the area

Unity Divided,

Fistfights broke out Thursday night at a meeting of Community Unity, a Hialeah citizen group that earlier this summer successfully blocked a measure that would have made Hialeah officially bilingual.

The fights occurred during a quarrel over incorporation, which had left the group split into two factions.

Many of the 100 or so persons who attended the meeting, at Hialeah's Disabled American Veterans hall, angrily walked out in protest of the group's having incorporated without consulting the membership over appointment of officers.

economy from "a moribund resort" to a "recession-proof international commercial center."

SALAD vice president Maria Hernandez said the petition drive leaders are "not only anti-Cubans, but cowards also. They don't even dare to express their own feelings."

Miguel Gonzalez-Pando, director of the Center for Latino Education at Florida International University, said, "I would not doubt that such a petition may get enough signatures to be put on the ballot, possibly even

Drive Called Anti-Cuban

Members Slug It Out —

"If you don't like it, leave," John Post, a leader of the original group, repeatedly told the gathering.

At least six persons figured in a fistfight that followed a shoving match toward the end of the evening. Police were not called.

At evening's end, there were two groups — Community Unity and Community Unity Inc., each claiming several of the original group's 11 board members and the organization's \$700 bank account.

The meeting had been called to announce an alliance with Citizens of Dade United, a new countywide group that has launched a petition drive to revoke Metro's status as an officially bilingual community.

win in a referendum. The irony of the situation is that those who would benefit from bilingualism are the Anglos: the market in this community demands bilingualism."

EMMY SHAFFER, president of Citizens of Dade United, said it is not anti-Cuban.

So did Marion Plunske, a North Miami accountant who donated the use of a telephone line and office space at 13493 NW Eighth Ave. to the group.

"They are not anti-Cuban. They just can't understand why Dade County spends hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on bilingualism," she said. Dade's Office of Latin Affairs has a budget of \$202,000 for the year beginning Oct. 1.

"They resent being told they must learn Spanish or they must leave Miami," Plunske said. "The frustration has just been building and building."

HOWEVER, Plunske added, "It's possible some of the people applying for petitions may be anti-Cubans, but that is not our object."

Citizens of Dade United is seeking the 26,000-plus signatures of Dade County registered voters required for this ballot proposal:

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

Dade became officially bilingual in 1973 by resolution of the Metro Commission.

If enough signatures of voters are gathered by Sept. 15, the measure would go on the Nov. 4 ballot. Leaders of the drive said they would not release the number of signatures gathered in the drive's first week.

Castro Sees War Scars *Mia Her(F) 25 July 80 col 1 26A* In Tour of Nicaragua

From Herald Wire Services

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Cuban President Fidel Castro has finished his state visit to Nicaragua, winding up the trip with a tour of cities ravaged by last year's civil war.

With Castro Wednesday was Sandinista commander Eden Pastora, widely known as "Commander Zero" for his daring August 1978 attack on Managua's National Palace. The raid added spark to the revolution that eventually ousted President Anastasio Somoza a year ago.

Castro, with an army of Cuban bodyguards, visited the "Southern Front" battlefields near Penas Blancas, 90 miles from Managua, where Sandinista troops had fought some 5,000 of Somoza's troops.

Castro, a long-time ally of the Sandinistas, also stopped briefly at the fishing town of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast and dined at the San Alejandro cattle ranch, once owned by Somoza.

Later, at the southern city of



NEWS BRIEFS

Rivas, the Cuban leader, wearing his traditional green army fatigues, pressed through a welcoming crowd shaking hands and chatting.

12 Firms Sue Carter,

Mia Her(F) col 2
Refugee Crime 4C, 5C

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Citing untenable strains on security, sanitation and street traffic, a group of 12 firms sued President Carter and the city of Miami Thursday in efforts to stop a makeshift tent city from springing up in Little Havana.

At least 600 homeless refugees, all products of the Cuba-Key West boatlift, are scheduled to be resettled at SW Sixth Street and SW Second Avenue on the site of the city's proposed Latin Riverfront Park.

The \$950,000, federally funded emergency plan is primarily designed for refugees now camped in the Orange Bowl. The refugees are being evicted to make way for the Miami

1C *25 July 80*

Dolphins exhibition football season, which begins Aug. 10.

Bulldozers already have begun readying the park site. Asphalt surfacing is scheduled for today. Tents are to be pitched during the weekend. The refugees are to be moved out of the stadium by Monday.

"THE BUSINESSES will suffer irreparable harm as a result of lost profit from the crowded and congested situation to be created" by the tent city, the U.S. District Court says.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said he didn't know what the city would do if a restraining order was granted. He said caring for the refugees is primarily a federal responsibility.

"We [city officials] don't set foreign policy," Ferre said. "I wish we did."

Miami to Stop Tent City

In their suit, the business people say there is "potential harm to customers of these businesses as well as surrounding residential areas," which already are plagued by alcoholics, drug users and juvenile delinquents.

"The plan does not provide for adequate security. . . . Relocation will cause a strain on utilities" in an area where firms "use computers to operate their day-to-day businesses, requiring great amounts of electricity."

FURTHER, "THE sanitation facilities in the area cannot support an influx of 700 people [for up to one year] without causing irreparable harm to the environment and business climate."

It also notes that neither the city nor the federal government held a public hearing before deciding "to abruptly use an area zoned

for a park in which to relocate the Cuban refugees."

Filing the suit were Adams Electrical Service Inc., Atlantic Marine Boat Yard Inc., Belcher Marine Supply Inc., Capt. Harry's Fishing Supply Inc., Marine Supply Co. Inc., Miami Shipyards Corp., Pan Am Roofing Co. Inc., Pan American Exterminating Co. Inc., Biscayne Awning, Corvair Generators, R.B. Grove and Southern Diesel Engine Repair.

The U.S. State Department said Thursday that the only other alternative to the Little Havana tent city, part of which will be under Interstate 95, is the Ada Merritt School. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie also is a defendant in the suit.

The case was randomly assigned to U.S. District Judge James Lawrence King, who is on vacation until Aug. 7.

Beach Sees Crime Rise Since Refugee

By DAN WILLIAMS
And JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writers

The Miami Beach cop sitting in the lobby of a small oceanfront hotel wrote the letter R in the top-right corner of the crime report on someone he had just arrested for possessing two bags of marijuana.

R: a new indicator for new problems in an old neighborhood. It stands for refugee, the latest tenants to settle into the damp stucco apartments and old hotels of South Beach.

Three weeks ago, Beach police began distinguishing arrests of refugees with the letter "R" in an effort to document the extent of crimes involving the newly arrived refugees. Most of the "R" reports pertain to Cubans from the Mariel boatlift, although police are including Haitian refugees as well.

"SINCE THE influx of refugees started hitting in the spring, we've noticed an increase in crime," Miami Beach Police Chief Pete Corso said Thursday.

Crime on Miami Beach, up almost 30 per cent over last year, was already on the rise before hundreds of new Cuban refugees began settling into South Beach in late April.

But Beach police believe that increases in at least two particular categories — rape and weapons offenses — have resulted from the arrival of the new refugees.

Eight rapes were reported

through April on Miami Beach — the same number as during those months in 1979. But in May and June, 17 cases were reported, compared with four during the same months in 1979.

"Some of these people [the refugees] had been in jail [in Cuba] for a while," said Officer Joe Pinon, one of about 16 Spanish-speaking officers on the Beach force of 242. "They get here and they think they can do whatever they want to."

CORSO SAID it would take at least three months to analyze the degree of refugee crime. Neither Dade County nor Miami police departments have singled out the refugees for special identification on crime reports.

Corso said crimes committed by Cuban and Haitian refugees who entered the country after March receive the "R" designation. He added that the Haitians have been involved in "very, very little" of the cases of rising crime.

The new refugees, generally young and single, offend some long-time residents. The men stroll shirtless on the sidewalk. They like to drink beer and chat on the corner.

One retiree, Lena Chumsky, 73, sat on the porch of the Casa Grande Hotel on Ocean Drive this week, chattering in English and Yiddish with her friends. She finds herself surrounded by refugees who speak only Spanish and who clutch radios playing loud music.

"It was a nice place at one time,"

said Chumsky, who claims to have been burglarized three times in the

Influx

past month. "Now it's mostly Cubans. It's bad — it's bad all over."

MacNews(FH) 25 July 80 col 1
**Trip to Cuba stopped
by fire hose blasts**
5A

Five Cuban-Americans heading for Cuba to pick up refugees were arrested after the Coast Guard ended their voyage by spraying them with water from powerful fire hoses yesterday. Captain Juan Luis Mesias, 26, and the crew of the Pompano Beach-based 25-foot Vangie were being detained by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers pending arraignment in Key West. The Vangie was 30 miles south of Key West Wednesday night when it was spotted by a Coast Guard helicopter taking part in the blockade of sealift boats. A crewman on the chopper lowered a chalk board ordering the boat to stop, Coast Guard spokesman Bob Britt said. "The boat did not stop, and the cutters Vigorous and Point Lookout were sent out," he said. When the cutters approached the vessel after a 23-mile chase through the Florida Straits, the crew of the Vangie tried to jam a cutter's propeller by dragging a cable into a cutter's path, Britt said. The boat then began ramming the two cutters. None of the boats were damaged. The Vangie finally stopped after being sprayed with fire hoses.

**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

*Marker (F)
Col 1 1B*

Alien Rights Are at Stake In Tucson Trial

26 July 80

Two Arizona brothers are standing trial in a Tucson federal courtroom for beating and sending back to Mexico three "wetbacks" three years ago. The result of that trial will have important implications for the civil rights of aliens across the country.

Thomas and Patrick Hanigan, wealthy cattle ranchers from Douglas, Ariz., have been charged with violating the Hobbs Act, which prohibits interference in interstate commerce.

The Hobbs Act, a U.S. Justice Department weapon used mainly in combating mobsters, has never been invoked in a civil rights case. If the Hanigans are convicted, for the first time illegal aliens will have federal protection against abuse.

IN SOUTH Florida, where thousands of aliens arrive every year, the underground movement of illegal aliens is a lucrative business that too often results in the abuse of aliens.

Throughout the country — our area included — the illegal aliens perform some of the lowest paying jobs available, often getting less than minimum wage. Many times employers hire the illegals knowingly, exploit them, and feel safe because the aliens would not dare seek legal help.

MAIDS ARE abused and harassed. Often the harassment is sexual. I am told that the three largest markets for illegal aliens working as maids are South Florida, Southwest Texas and Washington, D.C. In the nation's capital, diplomats and foreign business and executive types are among the worst offenders.



In South Florida, wealthy aliens themselves are also among the worst offenders in bringing in servants with special visas, then holding them in what in some cases amounts to virtual servitude.

The Hanigan case would change this radically. Aliens would be able to invoke the Hobbs Act. The implication of this would be far-reaching. The court would be saying that the right to work is more important than the legal immigration status of the alien.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES that surround the Hanigan trial are right out of the frontier territory where the incident took place on a hot August morning in 1976. Three Mexicans, Manuel Garcia, Bernabe Herrera and Eleazar Ruelas, were hiking across the Hanigan ranch after having crossed the Rio Grande.

Police and the Justice Department say the Hanigans stopped the three Mexicans, kidnaped them, tied them up and spent the better part of the day beating them up with pistols and a metal rod. The Mexicans were stripped naked.

Then they were chased into the desert with shotgun pellets being pumped into their bare behinds. The three Mexicans returned to Arizona

and filed charges. Two weeks later the Hanigans were indicted on kidnapping, robbery and assault charges.

AN ALL-WHITE jury found them not guilty. But after strong pressure from national Hispanic organizations, the Justice Department invoked the Hobbs Act late last year in its federal indictment.

If the Hanigans go free, national Hispanic groups are expected to scream bloody murder and mount an intense nationwide campaign to gain prosecution on other similar cases.

If the Hanigans are found guilty, the rights of aliens all over the country will be drastically enhanced.

Power thieves convicted for meter-tampering

*Marker (A)
Col 1 5A*

26 July 80

Their effort to beat the meter has gotten two men four years each.

Juan Maristany, 38, and Eugenio Acosta, 49, were sentenced to a year in jail and three years' probation yesterday by Dade Circuit Court Judge Fred Barad after pleading guilty to bilking Florida Power & Light Co. out of an estimated \$250,000 in electricity.

The two men turned back the electricity meters for at least 130 clients in Dade and Broward coun-

ties. The investigation into the scheme was "the largest investigation of the organized theft of electricity ever recorded in the United States," according to FP&L.

The conviction is also a first.

"We've won over 300 cases since 1975 on meter-tampering, but they were all misdemeanors," said FP&L representative Dave Wolverton. "This is the first felony conviction on record."

*Opponents considering
another effort Monday*

Judge upholds refugees' tent city

Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter
26 July 80

Declaring that the City of Miami had shown "proper exercise of its police powers," a Dade Circuit Court judge has dismissed a suit brought by a group of businessmen against the tent city that will house about 700 homeless Cuban refugees.

Judge Sam Silver's decision in an emergency hearing last night does not preclude the businessmen from seeking another hearing Monday, and lawyer John Cosgrove said his clients will consider doing so.

Earlier in the day, U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis dismissed the action from federal court, where it was originally filed, because the plaintiffs had not shown in the suit why it should be argued in federal court. Davis suggested that the suit might be filed in Circuit Court, which Cosgrove did.

As defendants, the suit named President Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and the City of Miami. Cosgrove's clients, owners of a dozen businesses along the Miami River, claimed they "will suffer irreparable harm" if the tent city is erected at SW 4th Street and 4th Avenue.

The refugees, housed at the Orange Bowl

I had doubts myself when the decision was first made, but after seeing the site, I had no doubt it was the best site, the only site

since mid-June, are being moved to the tent city over the weekend.

Cosgrove contended that the tent city would cause water shortages and power failures, an overflow of garbage and sewage, jammed streets and vandalism. He said the facility violates city zoning regulations.

Walter Leamen, president of Belcher Marine Supply at 260 SW 6th St., testified at the hearing that the area adjacent to the tent city is already heavily congested with traffic, has a high crime rate and an overburdened electrical supply.

But Assistant City Attorney Ron Cohen countered that the businesses were interested only in turning a profit and had not proved that the economic damage would be "so irreparable that it cannot be compensated in a court of law."

Assistant City Manager Caesar Odio said the

tent city on the riverfront site of a proposed "Latin Waterfront Park" is the best alternative available within the city's jurisdiction. He said the health, safety and welfare of its neighbors would not be in danger.

Two City of Miami policemen will patrol the area and the city has hired five private security guards. Showers have also been provided at the site and there is one portable bathroom for every tent. Jackson Memorial Hospital and the Miami Mental Health Institute are also nearby, Odio said.

"I had doubts myself when the decision was first made," he said, "but after seeing the site, I had no doubt it was the best site, the only site."

The tent city will house the refugees for six months and if an alternative site is found in that time, Odio said, they will be moved to it.

The refugees are mostly single men who were abandoned by their sponsors after being released from federal processing centers. Most had drifted back to Miami and were sleeping on the streets and at the airport. The city decided it would be safer to provide the refugees with temporary housing at the Orange Bowl even though the Bowl would have to be vacated for the Miami Dolphins' exhibition football games.

Tent City Is Upheld By Court

By *Dan Williams*
And AL MESSERSCHMIDT
House Staff Writers

A Circuit Court judge, during an emergency hearing in the recreation hall of a Coral Gables condominium Friday night, refused to stop the city of Miami from opening of a Cuban refugee Tent City in Little Havana.

As scores of refugees moved into large green tents rising beneath the twin lanes of I-95, Judge Sam Silver decided that Miami officials properly used their police power to move the Cubans from the Orange Bowl to a city-owned park site.

At two hearings Friday, the operators of 12 businesses near the Tent City attempted to block opening of the camp, which will house about 800 refugees. U.S. District Judge Edward Davis, saying he had no jurisdiction, denied the businessmen a hearing in Federal Court Friday.

While Judge Silver held court in the condo rec hall, scores of Cuban refugees wandered into the Tent City and began settling in their latest temporary residence.

CITY OFFICIALS predicted that 400 moved into the camp Friday

Turn to Page 2B Col. 2

400 Make Tent City Their Home

Mia Her (F) 892 2B 26 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1B

and said that all of the Orange Bowl refugees would be in Tent City by noon today.

Fifty city employees were working around the clock to set up 30 huge green Army tents and dozens of portable toilets on fresh asphalt. Five more tents will shelter supplies. A trailer will be an administrative center.

The refugees who arrived Friday evening lounged on a grassy field and napped on mattresses and cots as they waited for the tents to be raised. They brought clothes in plastic bags and ate government-provided box dinners.

Tent City is being raised on the future site of the Latin Riverfront Park, near SW Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street.

As many as 750 refugees have lived in the Orange Bowl refuge for more than a month. Tent City will provide a six-month home for the refugees, who were evicted from the Orange Bowl for the start of the Miami Dolphins football season. The new camp is being financed with \$1.2 million in federal funds.

CITY CREWS erected the first tent just before sunset Friday. As they hammered in the last stake, Leonardo Espinosa, 18, strolled in with a little brown suitcase and green cot he carried on foot from the Orange Bowl.

"I just wanted to move in and end the confusion over moving," said Espinosa.

Israel Fernandez lay on the grassy yard in front of the asphalt lot. He was disappointed.

"For this, you might as well send me back to Cuba," he said. Fernandez said he looked for work, but that Cuban-American residents of Miami "are afraid of us" and refused to hire him.

A friend brought him a boxed meal of pork, rice and beans provided by the government. "Viva Carter," said Fernandez.

The refugee camp will be staffed by volunteers from city's Community Crime Prevention Project, a joint committee of social agencies and the Miami police. Volunteer agencies will also try to resettle the refugees permanently elsewhere.

"Two police also will always be stationed at the refuge," said Armando V. Pomar-Vizcaino, a Crime Prevention Project staff member. He said police will step up patrols

in the neighborhoods surrounding Tent City.

Nearby Little Havana residents wonder about their new neighbors.

"That one seemed like a decent man," said Julia Medina told two friends on the balcony of her apartment at SW Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. The thin gray-haired lady had brought a glass of water to a refugee.

"HE WAS TOO polite to ask for water himself. He sent his daughter," she said.

The neighboring businessmen, in the suit they filed initially in Feder-

al Court, claimed that the camp would increase crime and hurt business in the area.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit were President Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and the city of Miami.

At a hearing that lasted less than five minutes, Davis refused to order a temporary injunction halting the opening of the camp.

Attorney John F. Cosgrove dashed to Circuit Court to seek an injunction. The case fell before Silver, the court's emergency judge.

Silver scheduled a 7 p.m. hearing in the entertainment room of the Gables Waterway Towers, 90 Edgewater Dr.

The judge, in a three-piece gray suit, sat at a red cocktail under a large-screen wall-mounted television. Three city of Miami attorneys sat on Silver's left, at a round party table. Cosgrove sat on the right, at another party table.

About 12 condo residents watched the hearing and rooted for Cosgrove, who complained that the businesses never received notice from the city about opening of the camp.

"The area is already congested by traffic," Cosgrove said. "The safety and welfare of the employees of the businesses and residents of the neighborhood are jeopardized by this action."

"It is well within the police powers of the city to regulate health and safety," Assistant City Attorney Ron Cohen told Silver.

"All they [the businessmen] have is ideas of speculative damage," said Cohen, adding that an injunction will leave "800 people with no place to go."

Silver told Cosgrove he could seek another hearing before a regularly assigned judge Monday. Cosgrove said he will discuss the possibility of another hearing with the businessmen.



— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Judge Sam Silver Listens to Tent City Arguments
...session held in luxury Coral Gables condominium



- MICHEL duCILLE / Miami Herald Staff

Mia Her 2B Antonio Somoza Claims Cot at Tent City in Little Havana *26 July 80*
...he was among 400 Orange Bowl refugees who began camping out Friday

(3093)

Refugee Agony Needs More Than a 'Tent City' Solution

Mia Khu 6A Col 26 July 80

EVEN MORE Cuban refugees are arriving daily by the hundreds again in South Florida. Meanwhile, the Government is reduced to throwing up a pitiful "Tent City" — beneath a stark concrete forest of I-95 bridge supports — to house up to 800 of those who came before them.

Those homeless, jobless, and increasingly hopeless people have lived already for a month and more amid rows of cots in, of all places, the Orange Bowl.

That these conditions exist, and persist, is disgraceful. It is simply unacceptable. The facts alone provide overwhelmingly persuasive testimony to the total breakdown and inadequacy of Federal immigration policy. The Carter Administration must do more, much more, and it most do more now.

Perhaps there is no immediate alternative to "Tent City." If it must be accepted, however, it must be accepted with the greatest reluctance. Let no one mistake the building of a "Tent City," beneath an interstate highway, in the middle of Little Havana, one of Miami's most-densely populated quarters, as a satisfactory solution.

So much more needs to be done. First and foremost, the Federal Government absolutely must restore its grip on U.S. immigration policy. Since April, Fidel Castro has governed it. That cannot be allowed to continue.

Second, Washington must assume full responsibility for the refugees already here. Massive immigration to American shores is by definition a Federal prob-

lem. It is unfair, it is just plain wrong, for Miami and Dade County to have to shoulder these burdens created by the Administration's failure to enforce Federal laws.

The Carter Administration must not dodge its responsibilities any longer. Federal money and manpower are needed to house, feed, and relocate the refugees.

Looking ahead, the Government should move now to build a comprehensive refugee-processing center in the Greater Miami area. Given this city's geographic location in a world where tyrants expel their populations by the thousands, there is bound to be a next time. When next time comes, a Federal refugee-processing center should be ready. Miami does not need any more "Tent Cities."

Finally, the Administration should make it a high priority to follow up its proposal Wednesday to the Organization of American States. The Carter Administration is rightly seeking the aid of Latin American neighbors in devising hemispheric solutions to these refugee problems. That is the only ultimate answer.

But for now, the most pressing need is the immediate allocation of enough people and resources to enforce immigration laws. Until that is done, more human gunpowder will continue to be strewn around the social powder keg that is Miami, and Fidel Castro will continue to throw matches.

Cockfight!

Santana, El Zorro claw and peck to a

bloody death

• Thursday night, the Hialeah Gardens town council will hold a special meeting to vote on an ordinance to ban cockfighting. Opponents claim the fights are cruel and should be outlawed; supporters contend they are sport and the birds are "born to fight." The Miami News assigned writer Raphael Lima to attend and describe a Hialeah Gardens cockfight. This is his report.

RAFAEL LIMA

Special to The Miami News

A circular mesh cage is lifted from two nervous roosters in the center ring. Around a plywood arena, five rows deep, men with fat cigars and guayabera shirts lean into the sawdust pit like Romans sending Christians to the lions.

Everywhere there is the sound of cocks crowing.

As the cages are lifted, Santana and El Zorro, the night's first contestants, lunge at each other and collide in a blur of talons and beaks. The spectators scream and cheer the birds on. When El Zorro is on top, some yell, "Get him now, little gallo! Get him now!"

Then Santana gains the upper hand and the men who had been slouching in their seats suddenly spring to their feet. "Now you have him!" they yell.

Santana and El Zorro break off their attack, circling each other like wary prizefighters sizing each other up. Suddenly Santana flies up with short strokes of his clipped wings and brings double-talon legs to bear on his foe. They fight in quick, short bursts. Small red spots begin to appear on their backs and heads.

The fight continues one minute, two minutes, three. Men become red-faced with hysteria. One of the spectators jumps down from the stands to kneel as if in prayer, in front of the duel. "Move around! Move around!" he exhorts. When the bird does not oblige, he pounds his fists into the sawdust.

The tiny fighters continue their assault like tireless gladiators. As one whirls in the air the other covers with his wings.

Three to five fights like this one are held in this warehouse at 11750 NW 87th Pl. in Hialeah Gardens.

*Your great American leaders raised
and fought roosters! Jefferson,
Lincoln, even your President
Washington . . . if he can do it, why
can't we?*

every Friday night, Sunday afternoon and Sunday night. The warehouse is partly owned by Hialeah Gardens Mayor Burl McCormick, who voted for the cockfight ban when the town council gave it tentative approval earlier this month.

McCormick says he's against cockfighting, "but it's not illegal as yet. . . . Until it's illegal, they're entitled to their sport."

Tonight's sport has about 60 spectators, who have paid \$20 each for ringside seats, \$15 for middle-row seats and \$10 for seats in the upper rows.

Before the fights the birds are placed on a chrome scale and weighed to the ounce. Men stand around rubberring outside a wired-off enclosure, commenting on the birds. "That one will never last," one man says, "he's eaten too much corn. ¡Esta gordísimo! (He's too fat!)"

Almost all of the spectators are Cuban-Americans. Amidst the weigh-in some of the longtime Cuban exiles listen to stories of communist Cuba told by recent arrivals from the Mariel boatlift. Sadness fills their eyes as they take in the stories of need and want in their rundown homeland.

In another room men sit on benches facing each other in double rows. One man holds the animal while the other searches in matchboxes for the right-size talon. The birds' talons have been snipped off so they can train without killing each other; now talons, some as long as two inches, are reattached to the legs of the roosters who will fight tonight. If the fight were held

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in Mexico or Puerto Rico, small razors would be attached to the birds' legs instead.

The fighting cocks have been trimmed of excess feathers. Like an expert hair designer, Ramon Benitez, promoter of the cockfights, has snipped away back and head feathers, then given the birds a once-over with a razor. After that the birds are swabbed in alcohol and their goose-flesh skin turns beet-red.

"They love to kill each other!" Benitez says, handling one of the birds. "Even when they are young they love to fight. The chicks have to be kept away from each other or they will kill each other."

Benitez can't understand the opposition to cockfighting. "Listen to me," he commands, "your great American leaders raised and fought roosters! Jefferson, Lincoln, even your President Washington ... if he can do it, why can't we?"

After the weigh-in, the birds are taken to another room where a veterinarian, Dr. Osvaldo Pastor, has prepared solutions in test tubes. "The solutions are dabbed on the birds before they get into the ring," Pastor says. "It will tell us if any of the birds have been treated with poison."

If a bird is treated with poison and it is not detected, another rooster pecking at it will be killed. "It is not a common practice," says the veterinarian, "but we like to run a clean game."

As the birds are dabbed with cotton balls their legs twitch. Some try to peck at each other even though they are still held by their owners. While the preparation has been going on men have been pouring into the warehouse to pay their entrance fee and take their ringside seats.

Now, 10 minutes into the first fight, Santana and El Zorro are both bloodied and tired. Santana's feathers are red from blood. El Zorro, more agile and less weary, moves around his foe, pecking, flying up in short jerky movements to bring talons to bear.

Men are hoarse from screaming. It is like the last round of a championship fight.

El Zorro senses Santana is tiring and becomes fren-



Associated Press

'Get him now, little gallo! Get him now!'

zied. So do his fans. Like the final moments in a bull-fight, both man and animal are anxious for the kill. Santana falters under a barrage of talons and beaks; he weakens and falls. The crowd goes wild.

And yet Santana recovers, like a boxer rising from the canvas on the eight count. But El Zorro is relentless, refusing to let his victim regain his wind. Santana circles in confusion as El Zorro rains bows.

Finally, red with blood, Santana falls.

The fight over, the owners step onto the sawdust arena to pick up their birds. Santana's owner unceremoniously gathers his bird. El Zorro's owner, a little more careful, strokes and preens his rooster and smiles as he walks out of the pit.

Santana's owner is unfastening Santanas' talons. The bird is limp in his hands. In moments, he is dead.

2 of 2

2 Plead Guilty to Meter Meddling

Mia Herl (F) CP2 2B 26 July 80

By JIM BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

An exterminator and a gas station attendant interrupted their grand-theft trial Friday to plead guilty to moonlighting as electric meter mercenaries.

While an all-female jury waited outside for testimony to resume in the two-day trial, Juan Maristany and Enrique Acosta admitted they had been paid for at least five months to set back the electric meters at four homes and four business places.

Circuit Judge Frederick Barad immediately sentenced each man to a year in jail and three years' probation. The men also must pay some

\$3,000 to Florida Power and Light Co.

Had the men been found guilty by the jury, Acosta would have faced a maximum penalty of 40 years in jail on eight charges and Maristany 60 years' imprisonment for his 12 charges.

EACH WAS ACCUSED of contracting with business owners or operators and home owners to turn back electric meters so they would indicate less than actual power usage.

Faced in court with photographs taken by FPL investigators showing Maristany and Acosta actually working on the meters, the defendants' attorneys, Richard Sharp-

stein and Julian Mack, arranged the guilty pleas with the court.

Their clients, they said, would plead guilty to reducing the meter readings by some 59,000 kilowatt hours and the theft of \$3,000 from FPL if Barad would agree to the minimum sentences.

Assistant State Attorney Fred Kerstein objected to the light sentences and asked for "at least five years in prison."

He said only the reluctance of the defendants' "customers" to testify precluded the state from filing "many more charges" against the pair. Kerstein said his office is considering criminal charges against the home owners and business operators.

BARAD SAID he went along with the plea because neither defendant had a prior criminal record and because of Acosta's age, 49, and the fact that the 32-year-old Maristany's wife is expecting twins within a month.

Both men probably will be granted work-release privileges during their incarceration and be permitted to spend daytime hours working to support their families.

Acosta and Maristany said their scheme to help power users reduce their electric bills was designed to augment their regular paychecks.

Neither, however, may have to repay the full \$3,000 that the state claims was lost by FPL. The power company has billed, and received from the customers, perhaps half of the amount lost.

The defendants' customers included homes at 611 NE 55th St.; 1005 Belle Meade Dr.; 645 East Okeechobee Rd., and 625 Solano Prado in Coral Gables.

The business places included The Foxy Laidy, a topless-bottomless bar at 6507 Bird Rd.; La Gran Via Bakery at 950 SW Eighth St.; La Milagrosa Supermarket at 3641 SW Eighth St.; and the La Revoltosa Grocery at 5741 W. Flaeler St.

Cuban Families *Mia Aker (F) Col 1* Sue U.S. for ^{9A} Welfare Funds *26 July 80*

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — (UPI) — Two families of recently arrived Cuban refugees are suing the government for \$25,000 each because they were denied welfare payments for the first month they lived in a New York town.

The families of Eulogio Reyes-Marquez and Jose Falero claimed they sustained \$15,000 each in damages because they were not allowed to collect welfare immediately upon their arrival. Another \$10,000 was sought in punitive damages.

Charles Bates, the social services commissioner of Westchester County, said the two families arrived June 16 and were given emergency assistance and food stamps despite the fact that one of the families was living with relatives and the head of the second family had a job.

Upon arrival, both families immediately applied for welfare, but because their immigration status was unclear, the county denied them public assistance until July 9.

The suit, which named the county, state and federal governments as defendants, was filed as a class action on behalf of all refugee families in the state.



According to FBI informants, the detectives allegedly helped Mario Escandar (left) steal drugs, intimidate rival drug dealers, cover up at least one murder, and operate a counterfeiting operation.

Mia Aker (F) Col 5 1A

26 July 80

10 Metro Detectives Implicated in Probe Of Drug Operation

By ANDY ROSENBLATT
And EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writers

Ten more Metro homicide detectives have been implicated in the FBI's expanding investigation of police officers allegedly tied to cocaine kingpin Mario Escandar. One has resigned and nine have been transferred, the Dade County Public Safety Department (PSD) said Friday.

The wholesale transfer, involving about one-third of Metro's entire homicide unit, brings the number of PSD employees suspended, transferred or subpoenaed in the FBI probe to 21.

The officers being moved "apparently have been named as subjects of the FBI investigation," acting PSD Director Robert Dempsey said. "That doesn't mean there is hard evidence against them. If there was hard evidence, we would have suspended them."

Persons familiar with the investi-

gation said the 10 detectives were identified by fellow police officers. "We're not finished yet," one investigator said. "Other officers will be named."

Some of the transferred officers are suspected of directly working with Escandar. Others are suspected of selling or using drugs. Still others are suspected of knowing about, but not reporting, the alleged misconduct of their colleagues.

SOME OF THE officers being transferred are considered Metro's best and most experienced homicide investigators.

They include Lt. Frank Smith, Sgt. Steve Jackson, Sgt. Gary McGowan and Detectives William Bellerdine, Al Lopez, Tim Martin, Mike McDonald, Steve McElveen, Richard Mueller and Tom Gergan, who recently resigned. Bellerdine, Jackson, Lopez and Martin are part of a

Turn to Page 10A Col. 1

10A2

More Metro Homicide Detectives Are Involved in FBI Drug Probe

Mia (H) col 1 10A 26 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1A

special homicide squad assigned to investigate drug-related murders.

"My character has been unjustly damaged," said McGowan, one of the few officers who could be reached for comment Friday night. "I'm going to fight this. I wouldn't even know Mario Escandar if he walked in my yard."

McGowan, a 10-year veteran of the department, was assigned to homicide last year. He is being transferred to the PSD's South Dade substation.

Detective Martin, who has spent three years in homicide, called the transfers unfair. "I have no idea why I'm being transferred," Martin said. "My superiors wouldn't tell me. The FBI has already told me that I am not a target of their investigation."

McGowan and Martin denied any association with Escandar, use of drugs or knowledge of other police officers who have used drugs.

THEIR TRANSFERS, and the transfers of the other officers, become effective Aug. 4.

Neither acting PSD Director Dempsey nor FBI Agent William Nettles would comment on the transfers.

Capt. Marshall Frank, commander of the Metro homicide unit, said the transfers would make the police department's ability to deal with Dade's soaring murder rate "a greater challenge." More than half of Metro's 28-member homicide unit has been suspended or trans-

'My character has been unjustly damaged . . . I'm going to fight this. I wouldn't even know Mario Escandar if he walked in my yard.'

— Sgt. Gary McGowan

ferrered as a result of the FBI probe.

The reassignment of the nine men was authorized by PSD Director Bobby L. Jones last week after he met to discuss the investigation with PSD Maj. Steve Bertucelli and Arthur Nehrbass, head of the Miami FBI.

Some of the transferred officers reportedly have refused to provide FBI agents with information about the activities and finances of other homicide detectives.

The FBI began an investigation of Metro homicide detectives about a year ago when local drug dealers began to complain that several detectives were working with Escandar, a Miami Springs resident considered by federal agents to be one of America's most important drug dealers.

According to FBI informants, the detectives allegedly helped Escandar steal drugs, intimidate rival drug dealers, cover up at least one murder, and operate a counterfeiting operation.

SEVERAL METRO police officers were later picked up on an FBI wiretap discussing drug-related activities with Escandar, who is reportedly cooperating with the FBI.

Four of the detectives allegedly

linked to Escandar — Fabio Alonso, Julio Ojeda, George Pontigo and Charles Zatrapalek — were suspended with pay in November.

Detectives Robert Derringer and Pedro Izaguirre were suspended in January. Izaguirre has recently resigned. Derringer and Izaguirre are also the targets of an investigation into the disappearance of \$62,700 from Metro's police property room.

Other PSD employes involved in the FBI investigation include Officer David Ward, who was picked up on the FBI's wiretap, and Officer Charles F. Rivas, whose name was mentioned by other officers heard on the wiretap.

Lt. Gary L. Minium, Lt. Robert E. Willis and PSD secretary Janet S. Meister have received subpoenas in connection with the investigation. Rivas and Willis have denied any wrongdoing.

Former federal Magistrate Michael J. Osman and William Mehrtens, the late U.S. district judge, were also linked to Escandar as a result of the FBI probe. Osman has said his relationship with Escandar was professional although he does not represent the cocaine dealer. Mehrtens called his relationship with Escandar "a casual friendship."

A visit to Havana in Monday's News

Mia News (FTD) col 1 2A 26 July 80

In the last four months, Miami News reporter Marilyn A. Moore has covered the Cuban refugee exodus in Peru, Key West, Miami and the four big refugee camps across the United States. This month, Moore spent two days in the country where the sealift started — Cuba.

In Monday's Miami News, she reports on her experiences in Havana.

Watched closely by Cuban officials, she nevertheless was able to visit the Peruvian Embassy, where the refugee crisis began; the U.S. diplomatic mission, where 311 would-be refugees have been holed up since they were attacked by a pro-Castro mob three months

ago; and a Havana couple who want to leave for this country.

She found Havana bearing the look of a town in tatters, a place where time appears to have stood still; the Peruvian Embassy an eerie sight, an abandoned building whose once-beautiful gardens are now trampled dirt; the U.S. mission an unlikely residence for Cuban refugees who sleep in the lobby, hold their own elections, watch Errol Flynn movies and fall in love with U.S. Marines.

Look for her stories and photographs in The Miami News Monday.

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Castro Sharply Criticizes Reagan, GOP Platform

Associated Press

Cuban President Fidel Castro on Saturday strongly criticized Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan and the party's campaign platform, saying it could lead to war.

"Sometimes we have the feeling that we are living in times like those that preceded" Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany, Castro said in Ciego de Avila in eastern Cuba.

"I don't want to say that the situations are exactly the same, but I think that these crazy people need straitjackets," he said.

His speech, monitored in Miami, came as the Communist country celebrated the 27th anniversary of the start of its revolution.

Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, said that Castro addressed a crowd of 100,000 upon his return from a week-long trip to Nicaragua. While in Nicaragua, Castro had also criticized the GOP

platform, terming it "threatening" for Latin America.

The Cuban president said there is a real possibility that Reagan and the Republican Party will win the November elections.

"Certainly, its criteria with relation to Latin America couldn't be more gloomy," he said. "Because they talk about ending all aid to Nicaragua, stopping the progressive changes in Central America, reneging on the Panama Canal treaties and, at any given moment, placing a naval blockage around Cuba."

"If that type of platform is followed, there will be a war between the United States and the peoples of Latin America because it is impossible for this continent to go back to the days of 'the big stick.'"

Castro said that he was attacking the GOP platform reluctantly because, since many consider him an enemy of the United States, his criticism would provide fuel for those who support the platform.

Mia Her (F) 22 July 80 CP 4 2A

Boatlift Rumors Make Coast Guard Scurry

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — The U.S. Coast Guard, acting in response to rumors of unusual boat activity in the Florida Keys, called out 25 reserves Saturday from Miami to ward off a revival of the renegade Cuban boatlift.

Eleven Coast Guard cutters and 10 utility boats based in Key West that were scheduled to dock Saturday were sent back to sea.

A 60-member Coast Guard unit in Tampa-St. Petersburg was mobi-

lized, then sent home with orders to remain on weekend standby.

The mobilization began after rumors of:

- An unusual number of boat launchings throughout the Keys and of a convoy of vehicles pulling boats south on U.S. 1.

- The launching of a new refugee boatlift during festivities in Cuba marking the Cuban Revolution.

- A Cuban radio report that 12 boats were leaving Mariel for Key West.

U.S. 'Volunteers' Chaffee To Keep 10,000 Refugees

FORT SMITH, Ark. — (AP) — White House officials have suggested that Fort Chaffee be used to house 10,000 homeless Cuban refugees for the remainder of the year.

Gov. Bill Clinton said officials asked him to "volunteer" the Army Reserve base to house refugees from camps in Florida, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin as well as Fort Chaffee. The base has been open since May 9.

Clinton said his immediate answer would be "no." But officials did not ask for an immediate reply. Clinton said he would ask city and county officials in the western Arkansas area whether they favored the plan.

Clinton said he would fight the idea if the federal government tried to impose it on the state. He also said the federal government would have to pay the state and local gov-

ernments \$215,000 for damages and expenses incurred during earlier problems at the base.

Fort Chaffee was the scene of rioting June 1, when a crowd of 200 to 300 Cuban refugees tried to escape from the base.

"I felt that if the people here feel they are safe now, that security is better and if the people want to keep several hundred jobs in the community, then it might be a possibility," Clinton said. Fort Smith has the highest unemployment rate in the state at 9.4 per cent.

However, residents of Barling and Jenny Lind, which are closest to the base, have protested the presence of the Cubans at the base.

Earlier this month, Arkansas Attorney General Steve Clark said he had been promised the base would be closed by the early fall and would not be used as a home for sponsorless refugees.

• Lobster fishermen using the opening of the season as a cover to run to Cuba for refugees.

The Coast Guard admits it doesn't want to be caught unprepared — again.

"Washington has been alerted. They are very anxious that Phase II of the boatlift doesn't have a chance to get started," said Roland Eisner, deputy group commander in Key West.

"We're taking steps because we don't want to see ourselves overtaken by events."

No refugee boats were sighted Saturday in the Florida Straits either en route to Mariel or departing from the tiny port.

"I'd rather be working today than be working 16-hour days three months from now," Eisner said.

More than three months ago, the first wave of the Cuban boatlift landed here, almost before the Coast Guard and other federal agencies knew what had happened.

"Last time, people thought it would only last a week or so and

involve a handful of people," Eisner said. "Then, boom, we have more than 117,000 refugees here."

"We have no explanation for all the [boat] activity. Maybe it's just the nice weather and an unusual number of boats are being launched by weekend boaters," said Bob Britt, a Coast Guard spokesman in Miami.

"And maybe it's just a sign that lobster season has opened."

Saturday marked the day when lobster fishermen, many of whose boats were seized shortly after the sealift began, could return to work.

"We've seen nothing," Eisner said. "As soon as we start moving, people start demanding to know what's happening. Absolutely nothing has happened yet. And we're going to see that nothing does."

"We are not going to permit another unauthorized exodus from Mariel," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuba desk. "I have no doubt that if we ceased our law enforcement, we would have another one."

Refugees Move to Tent City; Most Happy With Facilities

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The asphalt was still sticky Saturday and showers hadn't been installed, but after the first night at the brand new tent city on the banks of the Miami River, some Cuban refugees said they were glad to be away from the Orange Bowl.

"There's not all that dirt here and we're in a much more central location," said Julio Jimenez, 23, who Friday night packed his belongings into an old grocery cart and made the trek from the Orange Bowl to the tent site on foot.

"Last night I slept outside, because the tent wasn't up yet," he said. But he was settled in by Saturday afternoon.

Construction of the 30 green tents began Friday, while a group of local businessmen tried to get a Dade circuit court injunction to stop the project. The businessmen failed in their effort. The asphalt was laid Saturday morning. Green cots were set up in neat rows under the tents and portable toilets were installed at the camp. By the afternoon, the tent city, located below I-95 on SW Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, was nearly completed.

Officials in charge said workmen hadn't had time to install showers at the site, but they insisted they would soon be put in.

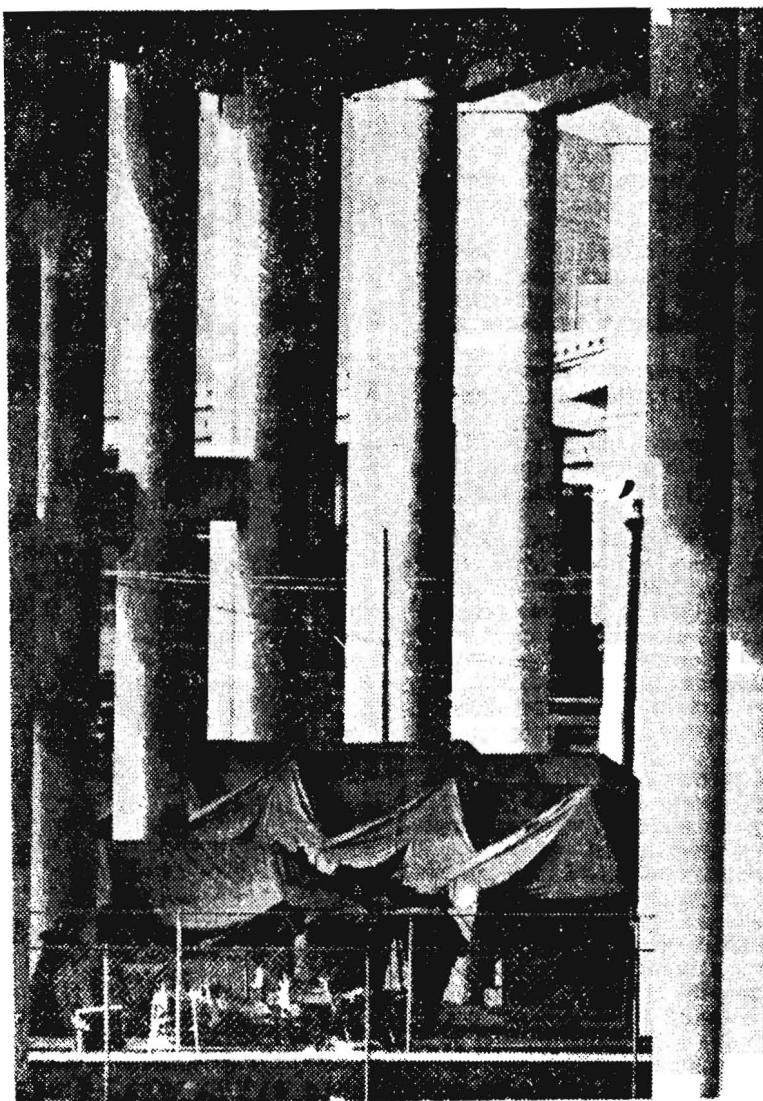
"This is much better than living on a ramp at the Orange Bowl," said Scott Hardman, a special assistant to the director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force of the U.S. State Department.

"This was really the only solution" to the problem of where to house the refugees, Hardman added.

The refugees had been staying at the Orange Bowl since June, when it was discovered that dozens of them had been roaming the streets of Miami without a place to live. They had to leave the stadium this weekend, however, to make way for the Miami Dolphins football team, which begin using the Orange Bowl on Monday.

While many refugees seemed pleased with their new quarters, others were not.

"If they had wanted to, they would have put up buildings for us," complained Hortensia Mon-



- JOE RIMKUS Jr. / Miami Herald Staff

Tents Rise Beneath I-95 on Miami River Bank ... area businessmen failed to prevent building

teagudo, 40, a former political prisoner who arrived on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

Monteagudo, who had been living in a one-room apartment with six other refugees, had not decided Saturday whether she would move into the tent city.

"The refugees' first impression [of the tent city] was that they were being placed under a bridge.

But as soon as they began moving in, they have started feeling better about being here," said Cesar Odio, assistant Miami city manager.

Monday, city officials and representatives of several social services agencies plan to go before the Dade School Board to request that Ada Merritt, a junior high school that was closed this year, be used to house the refugees.



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Emmy Shafer: Bilingualism 'is a cancer hanging over us'

Bilingual foe says Dade should be 'one community'

Miami News (FH) Col 2 1A

• Dislike of bilingualism unites petitioners. 4A

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

28 July 80

"I don't hate nobody. I just like to see everybody happy, the way it was."

White-haired Emmy Shafer cocked her head to one side as she explained why she's pushing what could be one of the most explosive issues ever to face Dade voters — outlawing bilingualism.

The Coral Gables resident is heading a petition drive to get a referendum on the Nov. 4 ballot to repeal the resolution adopted by the Metro Commission in 1973 declaring Dade County officially bilingual in English and Spanish.

Shafer's referendum would propose the following ordinance:

"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 pro-

hibited. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only."

The ordinance would affect only Metro government and not the school system or any Dade municipality.

If the petition gets the 26,213 signatures needed to get on the ballot, the referendum will be conducted in both English and Spanish because Dade County is under federal order to conduct all elections in both languages.

Shafer claimed the petition already has more than 7,000 signatures and she predicted ten times that number by the end of the drive.

"I was at a building the other day, I won't tell you which one, and I got 58 signatures in just a little while — all men."

The official declaration of Dade County as bilingual "is a cancer hanging over us," Shafer said.

She insists she is not anti-Cuban, that she

Please see SHAFER, 4A

Murphy (F) *IC coll* *28 July 80*

Castro Speech Lacked Focus, *Overriding Theme*

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro, trying to gather up the pieces of a year gone awry, has his first breathing space in several months, a chance to take stock, plan ahead and reflect upon the bits of chaos still swirling about.

Nobody outside the government appears to know where this process will lead, and Castro's 26th of July speech Saturday, despite rhetorical excursions into a variety of political and metaphysical milieux, offered some clues but few proofs.

The speech contained conciliation and confrontation in about equal measure but drifted about like a rudderless ship. In a sense, the speech, like Cuba itself, appeared to be groping for a new direction.

THE MARIEL boatlift has wound down to a trickle and the surge of anti-Americanism that clutched the nation in an emotional vise throughout April, May and June has subsided to pre-exodus levels. On Friday night, a carnival



NEWS
ANALYSIS

parade passed by the heavily guarded U.S. Interests Section on the Havana waterfront without a single fist raised in anger. Congas and dancing had replaced placards and slogan-chanting.

In Moscow, the Olympics were half over, giving Cuba a possible chance to overcome the crush of anti-Soviet propaganda attending this most visible of public forums. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan may have cost Cuba a seat on the U.N. Security Council, most certainly cost Castro a great deal of credibility as the newly anointed head of the so-called nonaligned-nations movement and left Cuba with a foreign policy crippled by events beyond its control.

As for the United States, it is an election year, no time for Cuba to propose changes, radical or other-

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The Miami Herald
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wise, no time for new initiatives, no time to transmit or receive new signals. The gradual liberalization wrought by the political-prisoner releases and exile visits has continued despite the furies unleashed by Mariel.

AGAINST THIS muddled panorama, Castro chose the small interior city of Ciego de Avila for the 26th of July celebration, the anniversary of the unsuccessful 1953 assault on Santiago's Moncada Barracks that gave Castro his revolutionary start.

As a site — Ciego de Avila is seven hours by bus from Havana — it was far from the tumult of major urban centers. The audience, according to official party sources who always publish the attendance before the event, was 100,000, substantial in most places, but a bit off for Cuba, which has advertised crowds of 1 million on at least two occasions this year.

In these relatively intimate surroundings, Castro spoke for just over two hours, beginning at 7 p.m. under bright Caribbean sunshine and finishing to a standing ovation beneath spotlights that lit up the straw-hatted crowd like a sea of Wedgwood dinner plates.

The Avilenes and the nationwide television audience were treated to a probing speech that, instead of making policy, appeared to test the ideas put on display one by one like

bouquets at a flower shop. The inflammatory diatribes against the United States were there, as virulent as any during the darkest days of the 1960s, but there were olive branches as well, which, if they stopped short of outright praise, had the effect of tempering what otherwise would have been a simple, hardline denunciation.

STILL, CASTRO'S harsh condemnation of the U.S.-supported military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador, "neither democratic nor Christian," signaled further ideological confrontations to go with the bloodshed in Central America. So, too, did his Guevara-style affirmation that "there is only one road — revolution; there is only one way — armed struggle."

But he also made an ideological distinction between U.S. "imperialism" and military "fascism" in Latin America. He linked the two in El Salvador, but not in Guatemala or Bolivia, whose military governments have no support in Washington.

And, while Castro warned against the dangers to world peace of a Reagan presidency, he demonstrated a willingness to wait and see: "One thing is what's in the [Republican Party] platform, the other is what the supposed crazies are going to do once they are in power."

He also gave a cautious endorsement to U.S. aid efforts in war-destroyed Nicaragua, saying, "We are happy they have decided to collaborate with Nicaragua" even though "they want to stimulate capitalism."

THE REAGAN candidacy and U.S. aid to the Sandinista government were themes first sounded by Castro during his recent visit to Nicaragua, and one of the aims of the July 26 speech appeared to be to put the Nicaragua trip in a perspective suitable for home consumption.

Still, the attention lavished on the Nicaraguan revolution at Ciego de Avila seemed unnecessary and un-





While Castro warned against the dangers to world peace of a Reagan presidency, he demonstrated a willingness to wait and see: 'One thing is what's in the [Republican Party] platform, the other is what the supposed crazies are going to do once they are in power.'

*Mia Hsu
28 July 80 IC*

called for. Castro took pains to point out that, although Sandinistas counted "bourgeoisie" and clerical support and promoted a "mixed economy" and a multiparty political system, "there is a true revolution in Nicaragua."

Detailed explanations of this sort were gratuitous in Cuba, a country and a people that have given the Sandinistas unqualified support for 20 years. Instead, Castro's statements seemed designed for international readers worried about the pervasive Cuban influence on the Sandinista leadership. By stressing the differences between the two revolutions, Castro sought to avoid lumping Nicaragua in the socialist bloc, something that — as Cuba knows — can have dire consequences for trade and aid. In his only reference to the Soviet Union, he assured listeners that Cuba harbored no "hegemonic" designs on Nicaragua. "Hegemony" is the Third World word for Eastern Bloc domination — communism's answer to Western "imperialism."

HAVING CLOTHED the Nicaraguan visit in its proper ideological suit, it remained for Castro to give Cubans some reflections on the

highly charged events of the recent past and some thoughts on a muddy future. He offered neither.

He made only oblique references to the Mariel boatlift, each time out of context and each time to amplify a more central point: "There are worries about some little *lumpen*. . . . We didn't harm a hair on their heads," a small problem compared to the "imperialists who back the genocidal government of the fascist Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador.

"What kind of democratic garbage is this where people don't count for anything?"

Instead of concrete proposals, Castro offered ideology and warnings, most about U.S. designs for world domination. His rhetoric was extreme, but, while he sketched the worst possible course of events, he provided a great many carrots to go along with the sticks.

"THE U.S. Republican Party platform," he said, is "extremely dangerous and extremely reactionary," making it seem as if "we are living days like those preceding the election of Hitler."

"We may be playing with war and peace," he added. "It doesn't in-

terest us who wins the elections, but what does worry us is this party and this platform threatening the world with a war."

Still, Castro said, "I don't want to say this is exactly what's going to happen," and "we are always optimists."

In all, it was an unusual performance for the Cuban leader, lacking the sharp focus that characterizes most of his speeches. It was a sampler whose pattern had no overriding theme.

The "imperialist devil" sections were predictable, but the convoluted mish-mash of thoughts on Nicaragua was not. The large view of Central America probably formed the most important part of the speech, but its impact was subsumed in the particular problems of Nicaragua and later shunted aside to make way for a long, parochial encomium to Ciego de Avila sugar production. There was the usual praise for Cubans working overseas, both as teachers and as soldiers, the usual calls for greater effort, the final backslap for revolutionary solidarity.

He said all the words, but he left many Cubans wondering what they mean.

6/27/81

City to Seek School Site For Refugees

*Mia Her (F) col 2 1B
28 July 80*

By MIKE CLARY
Herald Staff Writer

As a feeling of community began to spread Sunday through the tent city home of some 700 Cuban refugees camped under a freeway through Miami, city officials announced plans to move the settlement to an empty junior high school nearby.

Miami City Manager Joseph Grassie said officials today would seek permission from the Dade County School Board to use the vacant Ada Merritt Junior High School, built in 1923, as a more permanent residence for the refugees.

"The riverfront is obviously an emergency location," said Grassie. "There is no reason to believe we won't need housing for another year. We need a more permanent location."

Grassie said Dade's oldest school building at 660 SW Third Ave. would require \$100,000 worth of structural repair, "plus paint and windows," to make it habitable for up to 800 persons.

Grassie said he hoped the tent city — which residents have named *Campamento del Rio*, or River Camp — could be torn down within 45 days.

After the school was closed last year as structurally unsound, the school board leased the building to the U.S. Department of Labor, which planned to renovate it as a resident Jobs Corps training center.

SCHOOL BOARD attorney Frank Howard said if city officials do ask to use the building for Cuban refugees, he would first clarify the intentions of Labor Department officials.

Meanwhile, River Camp began to look like a neighborhood unto itself. Traffic hummed by 200 feet overhead, the showers were communal, and for many the prospects of a new life in the U.S. are still uncertain.

But for a number of refugees —

'There is no reason to believe we won't need housing for another year. We need a more permanent location.'

— City Manager
Joseph Grassie

part of a wave of more than 117,000 persons who came to the U.S. aboard the boatlift from Mariel — the camp served as their first American home.

"The spirit is better here. At the Orange Bowl there was filth and dirt," said Miami Police Sgt. J.B. Fernandez, patrolling the encampment in Latin Riverfront Park under Interstate 95 near SW Fourth Avenue and the Miami River.

AS CITY architect Sonia Lama directed the erection of some 30 National Guard tents, cleanup crews of refugees emptied trash barrels. Plans were made to put up basket-

ball hoops and volleyball nets.

Men waited their turn in the chair of barber Miguel Perez Alcantara, who offered free haircuts and shaves.

Sergio Legon washed his face under a spigot. Pablo Enrique Reu washed out his clothes.

Anna Margarita Diaz, 19, played with a small puppy that Saturday wandered by her cot. She described the dog as all the family she had.

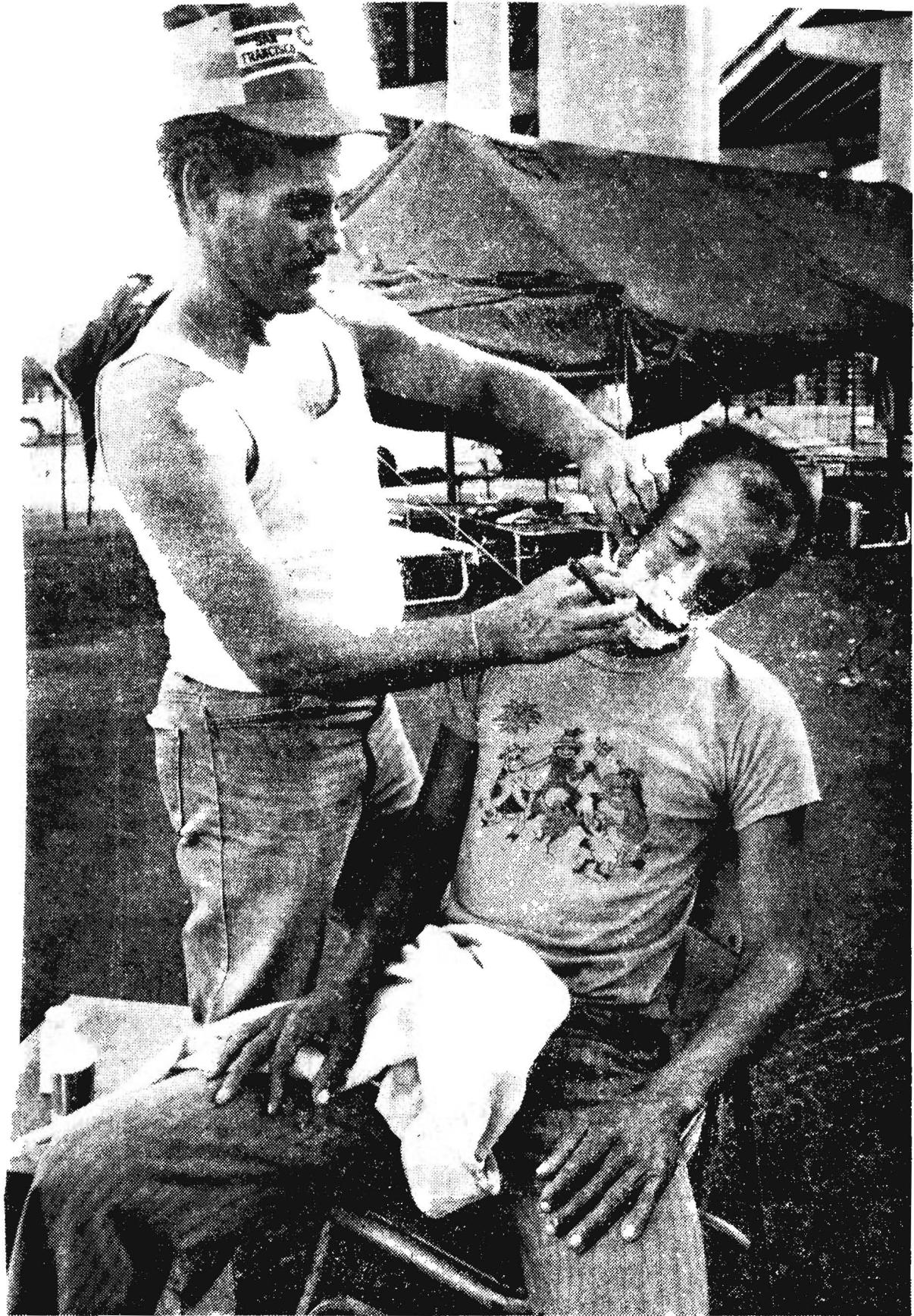
As relatively comfortable as River Camp is — with running water, electricity, two catered meals a day and a blacktop floor — the refugees' home is a symbol of people in transition. The federal government has agreed to pay some \$900,000 to run the camp for up to six months.

"We need social service agencies in here to work with each of these people and get them out into the city in jobs," said Carl Kern, the city's parks director.

WHILE WAITING for the future, many refugees gathered around radios to listen to a rebroadcast of a speech Cuban Premier Fidel Castro delivered Saturday in Havana on the anniversary of the revolution.

At one point during the speech, a refugee walked over and turned the radio off, suggesting Castro was not worth listening to.

The radio was quickly turned back on. "We don't have to believe it to listen," one man maintained. "Maybe it reminds us of why we're here."



Miguel (F) 28 July 80

— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

Miguel Perez Alcantara Offered Free Shaves, Haircuts at the Tent City
... Felix Arrocha Rodriguez takes a seat under Interstate 95

7 of 2

New Bilingualism Petition *Mca 28 July 80 cor 6A (F)*

A Threat to Dade Stability

THE LAST thing Dade County needs right now is a divisive debate about bilingualism. But the issue may be forced on the electorate nonetheless.

A group calling itself Citizens of Dade United is circulating a petition calling for an end to official bilingualism. The Metro Commission in 1973 declared the county officially bilingual.

The petition reads as follows:

"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."

Dade Countians, regardless of their feelings about bilingualism, should think twice before signing this overly broad and carelessly worded petition. It probably won't accomplish what its sponsors hope, and already it has led to further polarization of the community.

Obviously no petition, no government policy, can turn back the clock and make Miami the way it was before the refugees began arriving. Dade County will remain a heterogeneous, multicultural, cosmopolitan community in which bilingualism is inseparable from commerce and from everyday life.

The county government's policy of official bilingualism merely recognizes the

way things are. Moreover, it facilitates the delivery of government services to the thousands of Dade taxpayers who happen to speak Spanish.

In the long run, such a practice actually promotes the goal of cultural assimilation evidently favored by supporters of the petition against bilingualism.

That is because minimizing language-based discrimination improves the economic status of the linguistic minority. Assimilation into the economic mainstream usually is followed by assimilation into the cultural mainstream.

This principle is demonstrated by comparing the rapid "Americanization" of prosperous second- and third-generation Cubans in bilingual Miami with the disheartening lack of economic progress among Mexican-Americans in the linguistic ghettos of the Southwest.

The petition's language is dangerous in several respects. There is, for example, the possibility that it could be interpreted as precluding all foreign-language instruction in the school system. Far more likely, of course, is that the courts will find the petition preposterous and unenforceable — meaning that the whole ruckus will be for nought.

But even more destructive than what the petition's wording says is the message it conveys between the lines. Whether or not its sponsors intend it so, the petition will be regarded as a gratuitous slap in the face of Dade's 600,000 Hispanics. And this quarrelsome community already is slap-unhappy enough.

Anti-bilingualism drive a search for the 'right to say yes or no'

Mia News 4A col 2
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter
28 July 80

Rosemary and Elly stared suspiciously at the battered black telephone in the office of Citizens of Dade United. For at least two minutes, the phone had been strangely silent. Then it rang, just as it had all day and all week.

"685-3385," Rosemary said into the receiver, a look of resigned patience on her face. "Yes, we have the petitions. . . Just send us a stamped, self-addressed envelope and we'll mail them to you. . . You want to help? Well, give me your name and address and we'll get back to you."

As soon as she hung up, the phone rang again.

"685-3385," she said.

Rosemary and Elly have been kept so busy, you'd think they were giving away money. Instead, they're doling out petitions that would allow Dade voters to decide whether the county should remain officially bilingual.

"The response has been very, very favorable," says Marion Plunske, who has lent her North Miami office and telephone for the pro-referendum headquarters. "We knew there was a lot of interest, but it's even more than we'd expected. It's incredible. Yesterday, we had a lady in her 70s who came all the way across town in a bus in the driving rain to get a petition. Last night, a guy called who said he'd been trying to get through for three days."

Plunske said the effort "is not anti-Cuban.

We only want the right to vote on whether or not we should be bilingual."

Rosemary and Elly, who won't give their last names, agree. "We just want the right to say yes or no," Rosemary said.

Most of the work at the headquarters office involves mailing petitions, with room for 10 signatures each, to Dade Countians who request them by phone.

But a few people, like 24-year-old Sandy Lieurance of North Dade, are stopping by to pick up petitions.

"How many do you want, hon?" Elly asks.

"Well, I figure I can use 500," Lieurance replies.

"Five hundred? That's 5,000 signatures," Elly points out. Lieurance settles for less after she learns she can come back for more.

"I've got a daughter almost 7 years old and a son nearly 8," said Lieurance, a pre-school teacher. "I just don't think they should be forced into speaking Spanish. When I enrolled them in school here in North Dade they told me they had to learn Spanish. I went to school here, I was born and raised here. . . I'm really upset about it. Why should I go out and learn something that's not going to benefit me?"

Elaine Thomas, a housewife, promised she'd be back for more petitions as soon as she filled the handful she picked up.

"I'm going to bust my back trying to get these signed," she said. "My mother and father

came to this country in 1904 and nobody was at the dadburn docks waiting for them. . . I know times have changed, but I'm very bitter. I fought Spanish when they tried to get my kids to learn it. I told them if they're going to teach Spanish, they should also have to teach Serbian, which is what I am."

Allen Joyce, a 19-year-old carpet cleaner, and his Puerto Rico-born girlfriend stopped in to sign petitions.

"I just feel if you want to learn Spanish, French or Chinese, why should I pay for it through my taxes?" Joyce said. "I just don't think it's right. If I went to Cuba, I'd learn their language, but if they come here and are given opportunities here, they should be appreciative and learn English."

Lisa Domenech, 18, came to the United States from Puerto Rico when she was 6. She speaks some Spanish. "But I think if the Spanish people are here, they should learn English," she said. "They should learn our language, instead of us learning theirs. This is America."

Seventy-year-old Robert Jackson picked up six petitions that he plans to distribute at Arch Creek Lumber Co., where he is manager. Some of the petitions also will go to the women in his wife's bridge club.

"Look, I hate this bilingual stuff," said Jackson, when asked why he was getting involved. "I think it's time we stood up and be counted. That's a good enough reason, isn't it?"

Coast Guard Gearing Down After Alert

Mariel (F) col 1 4B 28 July 80

About 40 off-duty Coast Guard personnel from the St. Petersburg station who were ordered to be on standby in case the boatlift from Cuba flared up again have been told to resume normal operations, a Coast Guard officer said late Sunday afternoon.

But Centohze said that 25 Coast Guard personnel from the Miami station called to Key West Saturday "will remain there for a couple of days."

The possible renewal of the boatlift from Mariel Harbor that officials had feared might be brewing did not materialize.

Havana, 1980: A town



Moore

*Miami News (FH) col 1
1A 28 July 80*

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

HAVANA — Arnalfo Diaz touches the wall of his house and watches with disgust as bits of plaster crumble to the ground. Once, this two-story row-house in the El Cerro section of Havana was something to be proud of. Now it is in shambles.

Diaz was born here 30 years ago and has lived here all his life. His grandfather lived here as a child. He looks at the house now, and remembers what it was. The memory stings.

Inside and out, the paint is peeling. Big chunks of plaster are knocked out, exposing brick and mortar.

"You see, something breaks and you can't fix it," complains Diaz's wife, Dulce, pointing to an ancient chair with a broken arm. "There's no cement or paint for us. It's there, they make it here, but everything is for them."

To the Dizases, "us" means the ordinary working people of Havana. "They" are the government workers, the privileged few.

The plastic covering a bed that serves as a living room couch is brittle and cracked. A

where time stood still

naked television tube with two knobs stands on an old vestibule. The plastic, made-in-America toilet seat was broken years ago and cannot be replaced.

An American would be embarrassed to donate furniture like this to charity, but it is what the Dizases — and thousands of other Cubans — live with, day-to-day.

The Diaz home looks like most of Havana. It is a city in decay, a town in tatters, a place where time seems to have stood still.

Thirty years ago, when Arnalfo was born,

Inside Cuba today

■ Peruvian embassy stands as a symbol

■ U.S. diplomatic mission off limits to Cubans now

Stories inside on 6A

Please see HAVANA, 6A

HAVANA, *MacNews* from 1A 6A

28 July 80 CP

Havana was a jewel among Latin cities — vital, alive, bustling with modern construction, trade and tourism. Some called it the Paris of the Americas.

It was a city that never slept. The streets, scoured white by cleaning crews, were jammed with people at all hours of the day and night. All over town, new glass and concrete buildings were rising to join the sparkling skyline.

Now the sidewalks and gutters are cracked. Peeling paint, gaping plaster and rain-stained walls are everywhere. The proud, colonial-style homes and the office buildings, which once seemed so modern, are ravaged.

Even the new buildings — the sprawling apartment complexes built by the residents themselves with government subsidies and technical help — look down-at-the-heels.

Even some of the fancy hotels are showcases of another era. The Hotel Riviera hasn't been redecorated since it opened two decades ago and still maintains an air of ostentation. But its pretensions seem almost silly, like a silent film star who thinks she's still glamorous.

The hotel does have toilet seats, but the plumbing will not accept Cuban toilet paper, which is rough as newsprint. The used paper is thrown into a waste can.

★ ★ ★
"You want to see what we eat?" asks Dulce, anger glittering in her eyes. "Here, just look at this."

She throws down a plastic bag with about a third of a cup of red beans, another bag with a little more beans and a paper sack with a third type of beans.

"You see, it's barely enough to live on," Dulce said. "It's nothing."

It's not that the Diazes don't have money. There's simply no place to buy extra food. The government ration book is explicit on how much beans, rice and coffee each person can have, how many shirts, pairs of shoes or yards of cloth.

There's plenty of food in the hotels, but Cubans are not permitted to eat in those restaurants or drink in the bar unless they are guests. Even tourists can't be served without showing the waiter an identification card that proves they're hotel guests.

Yet the hotels are jammed with vacationing tourists from South America and the Cuban provinces. The nightspots are jumping past 3 a.m. The dance floors are never empty.

"I can't rent a hotel room in Havana," says Arnalfo. "If I left the country and came back as a tourist, I'd have more rights than I do now."

★ ★ ★

Dulce peers through the iron bars on her front window. "Is that your driver?" she asks the visiting reporter from America. Yes, I say, asking if it's OK for him to park there.

"Oh, yes, it is all right," Dulce says. "It's just that he is a strange face in the neighborhood and he is easily noticed."

Dulce's watchfulness is an echo of something she and her husband detest in other Cubans — specifically the vigilance of the block captain for the Committees of the Defense of the Revolution.

"During the thing at Mariel, when the government

people came to ask her (the block captain) about our plans to leave, this degenerate said wonderful things about us," Dulce says bitterly. "She told them we were hard-working, devoted, that it would be a loss if we left. Now if the questions had been about a good job, she would have called us *gusanos* (worms) and *antisociales* . . .

"The comité is watching us until 4 or 5 in the morning. I swear that woman doesn't sleep."

★ ★ ★

The vigilance makes everyone a little spooky. I was told I was free to come and go, but activities were planned so there was only enough time to change clothes or wash up.

The longer I stayed in Cuba, the more paranoid I became.

I realized my phone conversations were probably being monitored. I had asked to have my visa extended several days and early indications were that there would be no problem. But after I phoned in the Jensen story to Miami, everything changed.

I tried to argue that I didn't necessarily want to write bad things about Cuba, that I wanted to write about something we don't hear much about in the United States — a family who wants to stay in Cuba. I was told that I was asking for something "extra," something beyond my purpose for being there, which was the Jensen story.

They said they weren't worried about me writing something bad, because after all, if I had written the Jensen story so it reflected badly on Cuba, I wouldn't have used "their" telephones.

★ ★ ★

Dulce's face bears the agony of the past few months, the worry, tension and anxiety. She looks older than her age. Her eyes are circled with shadows. Her hips make sharp points under the tattered housedress.

The house is quiet, much too quiet. It was once filled with the laughter of her two young daughters; now it feels like a tomb.

The girls are in Miami, whisked away from Cuba and their parents' arms by the boatlift. When Arnalfo's Miami relatives called for the family in Mariel, the Cuban government would let only four people leave. Dulce and Arnalfo stayed behind.

"We are desperate for our children," Dulce said. "I've never been separated from them before. I can't stand it. I really can't."

Because of his desire to leave Cuba, Arnalfo was fired from his job in April. They're surviving on savings and on money from relatives.

At least they still have their food rationing book. Dulce shows where the names of the two little girls and another relative have been crossed out.

Arnalfo says he spends his time "walking back and forth, imagining ways to get out." There is some solace in constant activity, he says.

But a hope this strong does not die easily.

"We're going to wait," Arnalfo said with conviction. "They're still sending boats to Mariel. I'm not going to renounce my desire to leave. I'm not going to renounce my daughters."

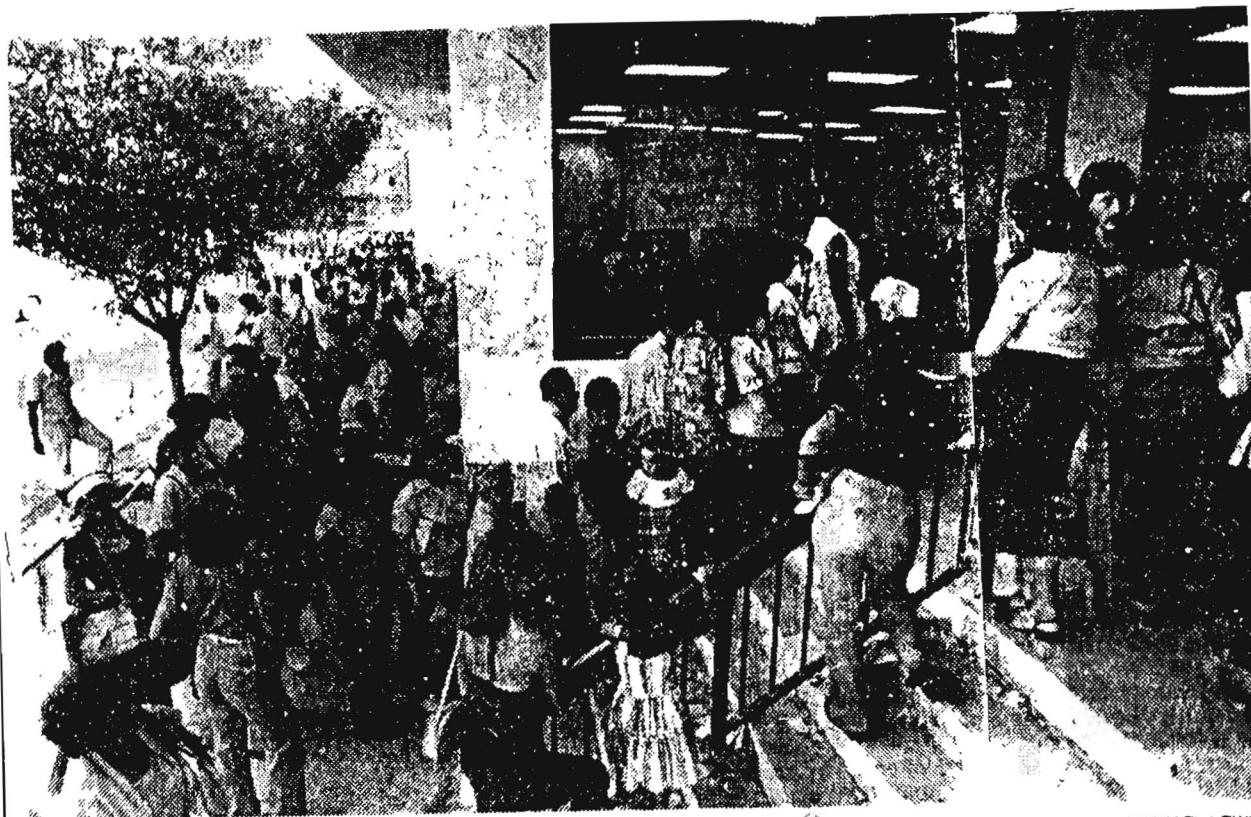




The Miami News - MARILYN A. MOORE

Dulce, Arnalfo Diaz: 'Something breaks . . . you can't fix it'

Mia News
6 PX
18 July 80



The Miami News - MICHAEL LEWIS

Long lines are commonplace in front of Immigration and Naturalization Service building

*At old building,
lines were inside*

Refugees wait, and they wait

*Mia News (PH) Col 2 FA
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter*

28 July 80.

A new building and the heavy influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees are to blame for the long lines in front of the Immigration and Naturalization Services building, said Raymond Morris, the district director.

The lines outside the building at 155 S. Miami Ave., which at times reach around the corner to SW. 1st Street, have been a daily fixture during office hours in downtown Miami since the agency moved to its new offices weeks ago.

"We had lines in the old building, but they were inside," Morris said. "People would line up down the hall in front of the office. Here, they are just more visible because there is no queuing space in the building."

The office also is handling considerably more refugees, Morris said.

"The demand for information, documents, filling forms and that sort of thing has increased considerably since (the sealift from) Mariel," he said. "Obviously, the number of Haitians has increased too."

Morris said Immigration is handling about 500 cases a day, and even though four employees were transferred into the information section from other departments, it's still understaffed.

There has been no trouble in the lines, a police

spokesman said.

Most people interviewed while in line Friday said the importance of what they were doing was worth the two-hour wait.

Ismael Fernández, 45, from the Dominican Republic, said he was in line to get documents to bring one of his 14 children to the United States.

"Today I told myself that I had to do it," Fernández said. "I have come by four times and left because of the long lines. I resigned myself to it."

Jorge García, a 36-year-old Cuban refugee who arrived during the sealift, said the lines here are "nothing compared to the lines ... in Cuba." He was waiting to submit his political asylum application.

Clarita Paray, 28, and Milaña Toninez, 26, Filipino nurses at Mount Sinai Medical Center, were in line to get their working visas in order.

Tominez didn't mind the line, but Paray was a bit tired.

"I finished working at 7:30 a.m. and we came straight to here," she said. "Yes, I do mind a bit."

A Panamanian woman who refused to identify herself was really upset. She wanted to get a visa for her son in Panama.

"I have been here since 7 o'clock," she said at 9:45 a.m. "These people take forever."

U.S. Interests Section off limits to Cubans now

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter
*Mia Newa (FH) cat 6A
28 July 80*

HAVANA — Bob Jordan glanced at the dozen or so Cuban soldiers on the steps of the American diplomatic mission. "Don't look at them and maybe they won't stop to ask us questions," he muttered. "Just keep your eyes straight ahead."

As he walked past, a helmeted military man picked up a phone on the steps outside and spoke into it.

"They record everyone who walks in and out," said Jordan, press attache at the U.S. Interests Section. "I've often wondered if they know me by name or if they call me the white-haired one. Maybe they just call us by the numbers on our cars."

Since May 2, when nearly 500 Cubans seeking word on their requests for U.S. visas were attacked on the steps by a violent pro-Castro crowd, the U.S. Inter-

ests Section has been virtually under siege.

It is roped off by a ring of saw-horses. Police bar entry to virtually all but employes. They patrol the perimeter with rifles. The lower windows are boarded with plywood. It's against Cuban law to photograph soldiers.

Jordan doesn't seem to mind the constant police vigilance. He's gotten used to it during the past two months, just as he has become accustomed to the crowd of 311 Cubans living in the lobby and the problems of feeding, clothing and housing them.

"It's funny how your thinking process changes under circumstances like these," Jordan said. "Just the other day, I was invited to someone's home and I looked at their living room and thought, 'Hmmm, we could sleep 66 people in here.'"

* * *

To reach the offices upstairs, you pass through the

lobby, where the 311 Cubans have camped out since the attack, sleeping on cardboard pallets and hand-made beds.

The bedding is put away during the day and the Cuban cleaning brigades keep the lobby spotless. But with so many people lounging around, it looks a little like the refugee camps of America.

Like their compatriots in the refugee camps, these Cubans pass the time studying English, playing dominoes, tending to the day-to-day routines of cooking and cleaning.

And like their fellow refugees, they are waiting for permission to leave. The difference is that these refugees are waiting for word from the Cuban government.

The Americans will not permit interviews or photographs of the Cubans because they are afraid it could upset negotiations for their safe passage out of the country. But they allowed a reporter to briefly walk

through the lobby and watch the activities.

Children splash in a shallow fountain. Men lift weights in a corner of the patio. Freshly washed laundry hangs in the sun.

A chess tournament is going strong; a placard lists the results. In a projection room off the lobby, about 60 Cubans are watching an Erroll Flynn movie, captioned in Spanish, on closed-circuit television. A United States map is pinned on the wall.

Despite Cuba's food shortages, the Americans manage to keep the refugees supplied with food, which the refugees cook in a basement kitchen.

The Cubans have elected their own government. The elections included voting booths, secret balloting and man-on-the-street or "refugee-in-the-hall" interviews on the results. They just finished writing a three-page constitution.

"I wish we had had a graduate of political science here to write a dissertation on this microcosm of an emerging democracy," said Wayne Smith, chief of the diplomatic mission.

And even here, love conquers all — a U.S. Marine has fallen in love with a Cuban refugee, Smith said.

* * *

Smith said the United States is negotiating almost daily with the Cuban government. "We are in contact, but we still have nothing concrete," he said. "Now we're simply waiting."

Asked if they are negotiating directly with Fidel Castro, Smith said he didn't want to characterize the nature of the discussions.

But Smith did say relations between the U.S. diplomats and Cuban authorities are not as tense as during April and May, when Cuba went through a "period of madness" directed at those who wanted to leave.

"There was an organized effort against them," Smith said. "The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution had instructions to express repudiation against these people. There were frequent demonstrations and people were being pulled out of their homes. They were beating the hell out of them."

"Some people were killed, but I don't think anyone knows how many. That seems to have stopped now. Hopefully, that is a recognition that things got out of hand and the committees were told to cool it. It was a time of terrible tensions and unpleasantness."

The U.S. diplomatic mission is technically a part of the Swiss embassy because the United States and Cuba do not have formal diplomatic relations. But it is in its own separate building.

And while the Interests Section is still open, it is not issuing immigrant visas or continuing the ex-political prisoner program because Cuban citizens are not permitted to cross the police cordon, Smith said.

He hopes those programs will resume as soon as the future of the refugees in the lobby is decided and the Cuban government can guarantee the safety of Cubans coming to the Interests Section.

"The tensions have subsided and our working relationship with Cuba has improved somewhat," Smith said. "Let's hope they improve further for a solution to our problem downstairs."

Abandoned Peruvian embassy

Mia News (FH) 6A col 1

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

28 July 80

HAVANA — The two young men peering through the high chickenwire fence surrounding the abandoned Peruvian embassy on Fifth Avenue were dumbstruck. They didn't want to talk. They didn't want anyone to disturb their thoughts.

They were thinking of the 10,800 Cubans who made it past the fence to demand political asylum and safe passage out of the country.

"They say it's a museum now," said one of the men. "A museum of history for the March of the Fighting

People."

The official Cuban newspaper Granma confirms that the Peruvian embassy has been declared a museum.

It is an eerie site for a museum. The building is shuttered and dark. The gates are locked. The National Revolutionary Police have hung a no-trespassing sign.

The garden, once beautiful and well-manicured, looks like it's been scoured with a chemical defoliant. Hardly a bush is standing and many of the trees are stripped of leaves.

There's little left of the grass. Trash is scattered everywhere. The grounds look trampled, beaten down,

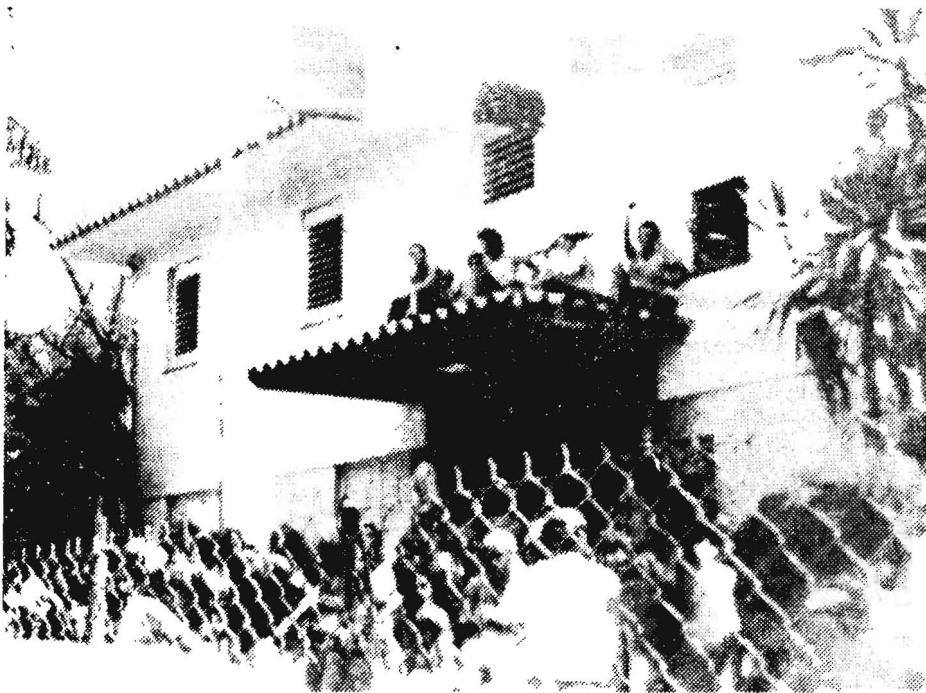


Photo courtesy of the Peruvian foreign ministry in Lima

The Peruvian embassy in busier days: a sea of unhappy humanity

stands as a symbol of freedom

(Handwritten signature)

Mia New
AF 28 July 81

abandoned.

It's hard to imagine this lonely place teeming with humanity. It's difficult to believe the events here triggered the exodus that has brought 117,000 Cubans to the United States.

This is where thousands of Cubans became so desperate for food that they boiled tree leaves for soup and roasted the Peruvian ambassador's cat. They were jammed into halls, stairways, the gardens and the kitchen. Few had shelter from the sun or rain. Many suffered dehydration, sunstroke and diarrhea.

It was so crowded people lived in trees, slept on the roof and fought one other for a place to lie down.

Even though the government said they were free to

leave as soon as another country agreed to accept them, they were heckled by soldiers and pro-Castro mobs. They were the first to be branded *escoria* (scum), *antisociales* and *lumpen* (misfits).

But they didn't give in, not even those who refused safe-conduct passes to their homes and stayed as long as a month. Eventually, most reached their goal.

About 1,000 were flown to Costa Rica, Spain and Peru for resettlement. The others came to the United States on the boatlift.

It started April 2 when a busload of Cubans crashed the embassy gates. In the process, a Cuban military guard was killed, prompting Castro to remove all police guards from the building and leaving it open for the 10,000 who followed.

Granma reports the Peruvian embassy has been moved. Diplomats took with them 33 Cubans involved in the first storming of the embassy. Among the 33 are several Cubans "who, for various reasons, were not permitted to leave the country," the newspaper reported.

Those 33 Cubans remain under Peruvian custody for as long as their hosts will keep them, the newspaper said. They are living in a house in a Havana neighborhood known as Cubanacan, separate from the new Peruvian embassy, according to U.S. diplomats in Havana. Their fate is uncertain.

Now the old embassy is a symbol. People stop their cars and interrupt evening strolls to look at what's left.

To those who still want to leave, the embassy represents freedom. To those who want to stay, it means renewal of the goals of the revolution — because presumably those who were subverting the system are gone.

On the fence near the front door, passersby hang bridal bouquets. No one seems to know why or how this custom began, but it continues. Some of the flowers are fresh, others are withered by the tropical sun. Ribbons from the bouquets flap in the breeze.

The two young men at the fence won't say why they are here. Spooked by questions and a reporter's camera, they walk quickly away.

The Peruvian embassy is not a place where they want to be seen.



The Miami News - MARILYN MOORE

The embassy today: deserted, save those curious bridal bouquets

28/7/81



The Miami News • MARILYN A. MOORE
Jensen with his wife, Lorraine, in Havana after Jensen had been repaid \$10,000 he was charged by the Cuban government

Miami News (Fl) 28 July 80 col 1
Coast Guard keeps extra hands on at Key West SA

The 25 Coast Guard personnel from Miami who were sent to Key West Saturday after reports of a possible resurgence of the sealift between Cuba and Key West will stay there for "a couple of days" even though the flotilla failed to materialize, a spokesman said. But the Coast Guard ordered 40 off-duty personnel from the St. Petersburg station who were on standby over the weekend to resume normal operations. As of late yesterday, a cutter had stopped one boat in the Florida Straits believed to be headed for Cuba, said Lt. Phil Centonze of the Miami station. "Our helicopters have made overflights of the area, and there's just a bunch of people swimming and fishing," said another Coast Guard spokesman. But federal officials have refused to curtail enforcement of the federally ordered blockade for fear that the sealift will resume. "We are not going to permit another unauthorized exodus from Mariel," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuba Desk. "I have no doubt that if we ceased our law enforcement we would have another flotilla."

6A 3 • The Miami News • Monday, July 28, 1980

When Cuban officials decided to repay an American boat captain the \$10,000 charged him for towing his boat off a reef in Mariel harbor during the height of the sealift to Key West, they invited a reporter to cover the ceremony.

Miami News Reporter Marilyn A. Moore spent two days in Havana, along with Ray Jensen, the Islamorada boat captain; his wife, Lorraine; Atlanta attorney Edwin Marger, who arranged the trip, and Marger's wife, Suzanne.

Moore, who has covered the Cuban refugee exodus in Peru Key West, Miami and the four big refugee camps across the nation made her first trip to the country where it all started.

But she sometimes found herself at cross-purposes with the Cuban government, which wanted to entertain its American guests while she wanted to work; to visit Mariel, to talk to Cubans in the streets, to find out what effects the boatlift has had on those who stayed behind.

The Cubans were so intent on their role as "hosts" they refused to allow Moore to pay for her expenses. The Miami News subsequently sent the Cuban government a check to pay them in full.

"We were rarely left alone for long," Moore said. "They planned everything so we had just enough time to change clothes or wash up."

Moore did get away long enough to visit the U.S. diplomatic mission, where 311 Cubans have been holed up since they were attacked by a pro-Castro mob three months ago, and the Peruvian embassy, where the refugee crisis started.

Merritt School to House

Mia Her (F) 302 IC 29 July 80

Reorganization OKd 2C

By JEFF GOLDEN

Herald Staff Writer

More than 600 Cuban refugees living in a tent city under I-95 can move to the Ada Merritt school building in Little Havana, Dade School Board members said Monday.

With Chairman Phyllis Miller absent, board members voted 6-0 to change a contract with the U.S. Department of Labor to let refugees live in the 57-year-old junior high school building at 660 SW Third St.

The dilapidated building was closed and leased to the Department of Labor last year for renovation and conversion into a residential job-training program. Neither the renovation nor the program has started yet.

Assistant Miami City Manager Cesar Odio asked the board to let refugees use the building until the job program begins next winter. By

then, he said, he hoped the refugees could find permanent homes.

ODIO SAID the city would use federal money to pay for up to \$100,000 in renovations to make the county's oldest junior high habitable. Before the decision to move the refugees to the school, the federal government had agreed to pay about \$900,000 to run the tent camp for up to six months.

"We have searched Miami block by block for a solution to this problem" of sheltering the refugees, said Raul Masvidal of the South Florida Coordinating Council, a group of influential businessmen.

"We're pleading for a building to rescue the image of America," Masvidal said.

The Merritt building has special significance to Miami's Cuban-Americans. Crumbling and outdated, the school was supposed to be closed in 1977, but it was such an important

Refugees

center of Little Havana life that Latin leaders forced the School Board to keep it open. The board finally closed the school last year because state officials wouldn't provide money to renovate it and there were thousands of empty seats at nearby schools.

FEDERAL officials have said the Department of Labor will allow the refugees into the Merritt school after the School Board's approval but the move may take a month or more.

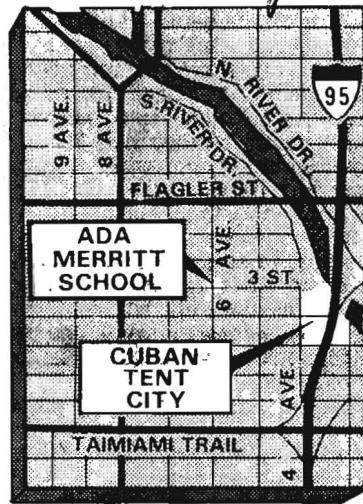
Over the weekend, the refugees were moved from the Orange Bowl into the 30 National Guard tents erected in Latin Riverfront Park under I-95 near SW Fourth Avenue and the Miami River. Residents have named their latest temporary shelter *Campamento del Rio*, or River Camp.

The move was made to clear the stadium for the Miami Dolphins and to provide the refugees with more livable conditions.

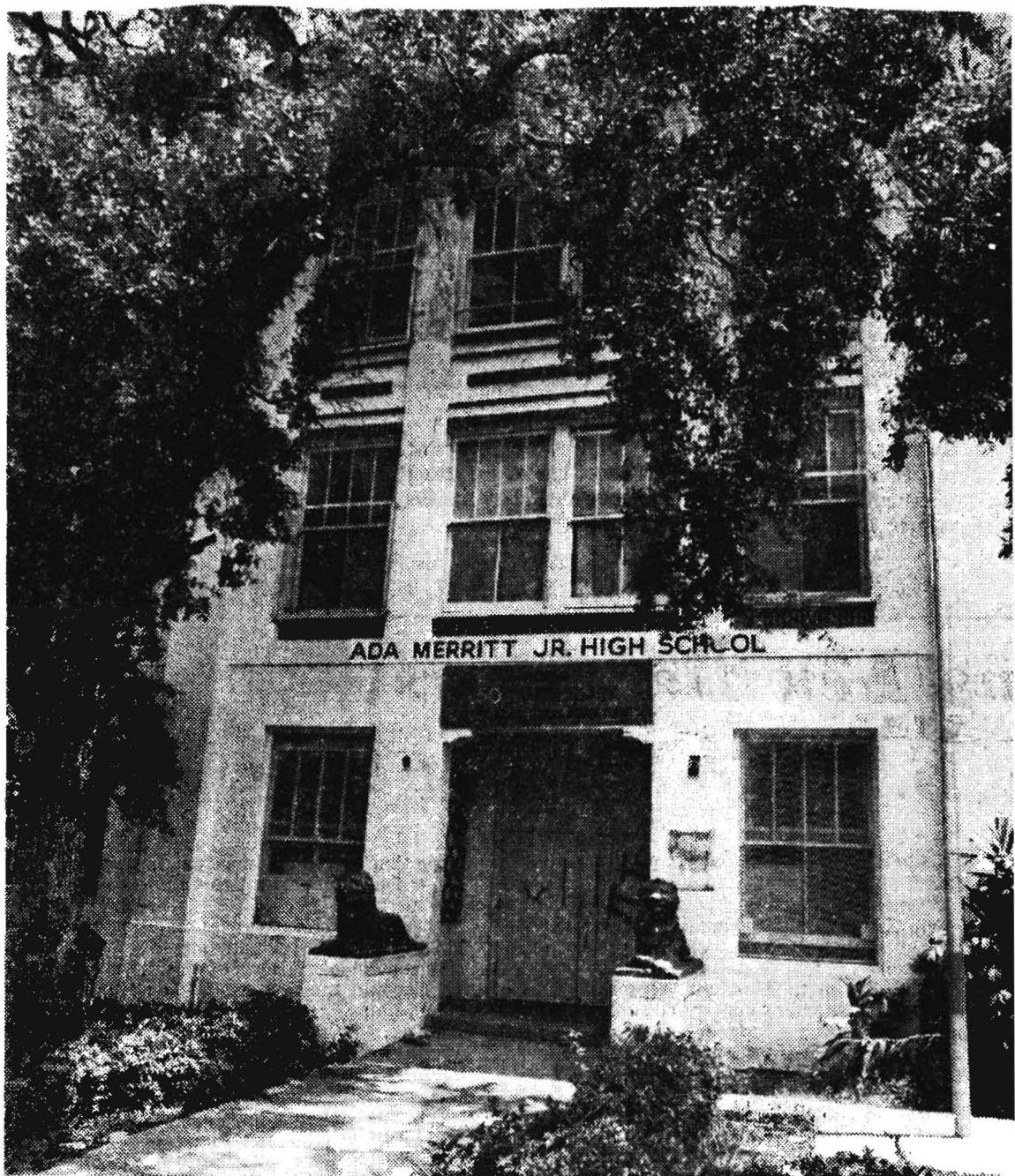
10/2

Next Stop: Empty School

Murder
1C
29 July 80



Dilapidated Ada Merritt Junior High School will be the next temporary home for Cuban refugees who were lodged first at the Orange Bowl, then in a tent city beneath Interstate-95.



— BOB EAST/Miami Herald

Tent city refugees to move into school

Those 600 homeless, jobless Cuban refugees who just moved into a tent city under Interstate 95 will make another move soon — this time to Ada Merritt Junior High School.

The Dade County School Board yesterday authorized moving the refugees into the dilapidated building at 660 SW Third St., a few blocks from the tent city at SW Fourth Avenue and the Miami River.

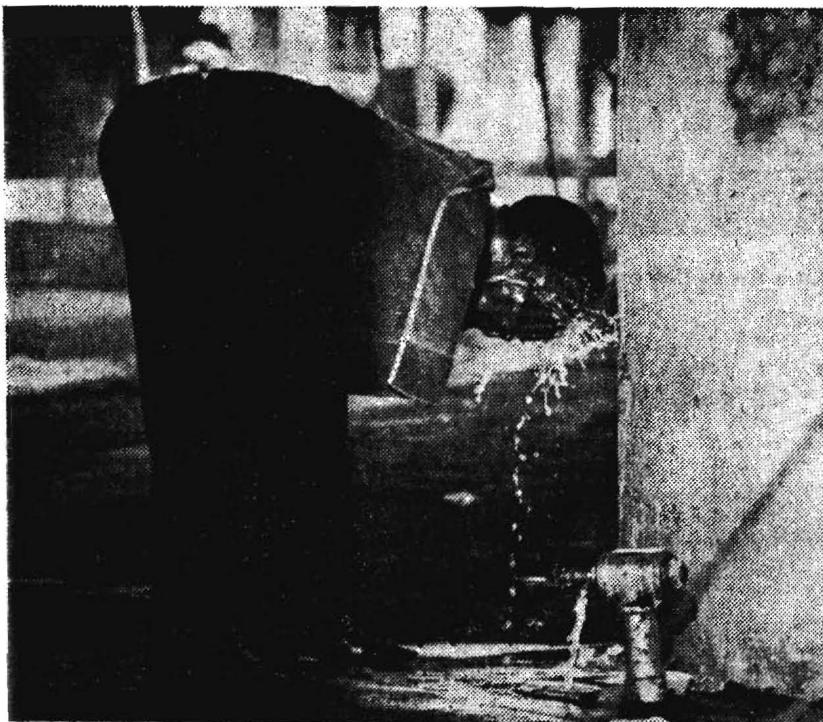
Cesar Odio, Miami assistant city manager, said the city would use

\$100,000 in federal money to make the building habitable. Before the board's action, the federal government had agreed to pay \$900,000 to run the tent city for six months.

Many of the refugees had sponsors after reaching this country in the boatlift, but were abandoned without jobs or a place to stay. They were moved from the Orange Bowl last weekend to allow groundskeepers to prepare for the start of the Miami Dolphins football season Aug. 15.

*Mia News SA col 1
168 more refugees arrive 29 July 80*

Two pleasure boats carrying a total of 168 Cuban refugees and a third pleasure craft with no refugees aboard arrived in Key West last night from Mariel, Cuba, a Coast Guard spokesman says. A 40-foot boat with 146 refugees aboard, a 20-footer with 22 refugees and another craft with no refugees arrived in Key West at 7:30 p.m. escorted by the Coast Guard cutter Point Jackson, the spokesman said.



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Refugee washes from a faucet under I-95 overpass

Jack Roberts

Mia News (FH)

*Col 5A
29 July 80*

Everyone you talk with these days has something to say about the latest wave of Cuban refugees. They're angry because Fidel Castro cleaned out his jails and sent us a lot of criminals and social misfits via the sealift and they're furious that federal authorities can't seem to turn it off.

People are wondering if Florida can assimilate the latest 117,000 Cuban refugees, and one caller asked if it's really true that two refugee families had sued authorities in New York for \$25,000 each because they didn't get welfare payments the first month they lived in the state. (It's true.)

Yes, juvenile crime is up in Miami Beach because of refugees, and yes, some juveniles have tried to wreck the building they're living in at Opa-locka Airport.

What amazes me is how so many people can be angry and depressed and not say one word to the peo-



Roberts

ple who can make things happen. I'm referring, of course, to our congressmen and senators and the city and county commissions.

What you should say is that you wish to see all U.S. immigration laws enforced as nearly as possible. This won't be easy because U.S. officials lost control of the situation as far back as 10 years ago, but if something isn't done to regain respect for U.S. law, the situation will become even more chaotic.

We are not alone in our problems with aliens. West Germany, for example, allowed political asylum to a number of people following the end of World War II. Many who were granted asylum needed only a job, and work was plentiful in West Germany. This year, however, 150,000 people are expected to request political asylum, as opposed to 3,000 in 1970.

It can take up to eight years to gain asylum and during that time West Germany is paying some \$500 million in welfare payments to people from Turkey, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and other countries. West German officials are now saying they have done

it's too late

their share and will be cutting back on welfare, and handling asylum requests faster.

The Germans are now trying to get the word out that they will no longer be soft touches for people around the world.

President Carter greeted Cubans with "open hearts and open arms," and this had an explosive effect that flooded Florida with people trying to escape Cuba.

If he had also said to the Cubans that the United States would require some knowledge of the people being allowed to enter this country, it would have given the Immigration and Naturalization Service some chance of excluding criminals and other undesirables.

You can't blame people from the Caribbean for wanting to live in Miami, but the government should conduct studies immediately to determine how long it will take to assimilate them.

Switching people from one tent city to another isn't going to make any friends among the refugees. More than likely, they'll learn to hate their hosts.

4-C

THE MIAMI HERALD Tuesday, July 29, 1980

Two Blue Fire Crewmen Freed Of Refugee-Smuggling Charges

By AMY LINN
Herald Writer

Charges against two men accused of conspiring to smuggle illegal aliens into the United States aboard the Blue Fire, a 183-foot cargo ship seized by the Coast Guard near the Cayman Islands, were dismissed Monday by a U.S. magistrate.

The Blue Fire docked in Key West July 7, then was brought to Miami two days later. It had come from Mariel but carried no Cuban refugees despite reports it had 2,000 to 5,000 aboard.

The two men freed of conspiracy charges were Charles Connors, the captain, and Edmundo Santiesteban. Five crewmen had also been taken into custody as material witnesses.

The crewmen were released and

allowed to return home last week. None was a U.S. citizen: one man was from Honduras, one from Jamaica, and three were from the Cayman Islands.

Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino held that there was no clear evidence of intent to smuggle since there were no refugees aboard the Blue Fire, owned by the Florida-based shipping company Kirkdale Holding Co. Inc.

It has not been determined why the Blue Fire returned from Mariel without passengers.

"That is a question that's been puzzling me for some time," said Ted Klein, attorney for the five crewmen. "They could have changed their minds. Maybe they didn't think it was worth the risk."

Hope, despair mix in tent city

• School board votes to open unused school to refugees, 6A

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

Bebo Lam crouched on the concrete next to his tent, a look of self-pity and disgust on his gaunt face. "I thought this was the land of plenty," he said bitterly. "Why don't they give us an apartment? Why don't they give us better conditions?"

"I don't understand why they make us live like this."

Lam is one of 650 Cuban refugees moved from the Orange Bowl to the new tent city near the Miami River at SW 4th Avenue over the weekend.

Most are happier with their new surroundings — anything's better than the stuffy, dusty Orange Bowl, they say. Blacktop is easier to keep clean and a fresh breeze sweeps down the waterway. The tents, which sleep about 20 people, stand in a concrete forest, anchored between the 200-foot pilings that support Interstate 95 overhead.

The Cubans wash their clothes in plastic paint buckets and brush their teeth at water spigots. They get one meal a day — a box lunch.

Some have accumulated a few possessions: a cassette deck, a television set, an old dresser or a beat-up armchair, even a car.

But none of this solves the problem. Months after they arrived, these refugees are still refugees.

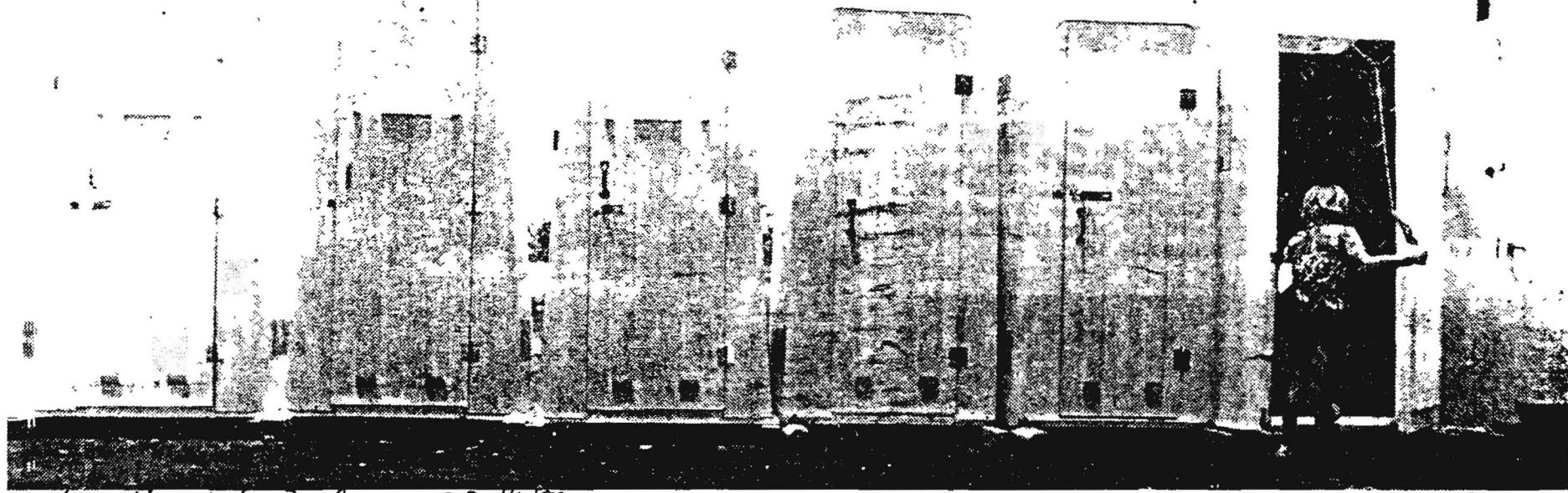
They are still jobless, homeless and friendless in a land governed by a system alien to them — a system where shelter, food and a job are not guaranteed as they are in Communist Cuba.

"Why is there no work? Why doesn't the government guarantee us jobs?" asks Lam, 32, a political



The Miami News - MARK EDELSO

Please see TENT, 6A Native Miamian Bob Welsh, a volunteer worker at the tent city, conducts an English class.



Mia News (FH) cop2 29 July 80

Portable toilet facilities and showers have been set up for the 650 Cuban refugees moved from the Orange Bowl to the tent city near I-95

The Miami News: MARK EDELSOHN



The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

Tent city resident Urbano Torrez, 18, can't find a job and can't find his godmother in New Jersey. His father is still in Cuba

TENT, from 5A

Mia News 6A col3 29 July 80

prisoner ordered to leave Cuba on the boatlift. "It's a disgrace."

Lam first lived with friends, but "I was ashamed to be at their house" without a job, he said. He rented a room, but that became too expensive. He had a job loading trucks, but was laid off.

He doesn't know if he'll stay in the United States. "It all depends on the presidential election," he said. "If relations improve between the U.S. and Cuba, I might go back. Things are not good here."

Lam is not alone in his disillusionment.

"In Cuba I had a job, a house. I could defend myself," said Roberto Rivero, a 38-year-old stevedore whose wife lives with friends while he stays in the tent city. "We came here because there is supposed to be opportunity here. But

there is none. I don't know what we're going to do."

Enrique Gomez, 34, says he's so hungry for a job, he'd even cut sugar cane — something he says he'd never do in Cuba.

"I walk and I walk looking for work," says Gomez, a heavy equipment operator. "My feet hurt from walking . . . I want a job, I don't want to live like this. But I guess it's better to be here without work and sleeping under a bridge than to be in Cuba."

Angela Solano, 26, was painting red and silver designs on her friends' toenails while she waited for another friend to join her on a job-hunting expedition.

"Everyone says don't despair, to have patience," said Solano, who worked in an undergarment factory. "They say in this country, one

day you buy a spoon, the next day a fork. I'm not disillusioned — yet."

Solano is one of the approximately 20 women in the tent city, but living around so many men isn't so bad, she said. "They are very respectful," she said. "They look out for us. The only thing bad is that there is no separate shower for women."

Maria Lopez, 43, was laying wet wash on the ground to dry in the sun while she waited for her husband and son to return from a job.

"You have to fight," said Lopez, who left the Fort Chaffee, Ark., refugee camp two weeks ago and didn't like her Miami sponsors. "You can't lose faith, otherwise you can't get ahead. In six months, seven months, I will have my house and they will have work. Everything will work out."

Secrecy Ordered as U.S. Forces Play War Games in Puerto Rico

Mia/Mu/FF Col 2 14A 30 July 80

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — (UPI) — The U.S. Caribbean Task Force is staging week-long mock invasion exercises in Puerto Rico under a veil of secrecy ordered by State Department officials anxious to avoid angering nations in the area, U.S. Navy sources said Tuesday.

The task force was created by President Carter in reaction to public disclosure last year that a Soviet combat brigade was stationed in Cuba.

The \$6-million training exercise, which began Monday and continues to next Monday, involves 2,500 men and women from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, including Army paratroopers. Troops will practice mock landings and other combat maneuvers on the tiny island of Vieques off Puerto Rico's east coast, site of past protests by fishermen opposed to Navy war games regularly held there.

Officials at the Navy's Roosevelt Roads station in eastern Puerto Rico normally announce such war

games and invite the press to observe them.

But no announcement was made of the Caribbean Task Force's exercise, dubbed "Universal Track 1-80."

Navy sources said the State Department prohibited them from publicizing the exercise, fearing angry reaction from Caribbean and other Latin nations that view the creation of the task force as return to gunboat diplomacy.

"We're not letting anyone in" to observe the games, one Navy spokesman said. "We've been prohibited from making any announcement on this matter. We have only been authorized to give out a release in response to a query like yours."

The spokesman then went on to read a brief statement announcing the exercise would take place at Vieques, Roosevelt Roads and the Key West Naval Air station, where the task force is based.

The announcement said the war games would train forces "in executing quick reaction deployment and tactical operations" and added it would be "short" and "have minimal impact on normal fishing operations in the area."

Cuban refugees by the hundreds gather each day looking for jobs at the career opportunity center operated by the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium at 1901 SW 1st St.

They fill out papers, mill around in a room meant for no more than 30 people and eventually are given a card saying there are no jobs available, but they will be notified when there's a vacancy.

Some of the refugees call on seven other opportunity centers, but the results are the same. There is no money for refugee job placement, and there never has been since the sealift started. There are federally financed programs for blacks, but none for Cubans who came here by the sealift, said Bill Urbizu, spokesman for the consortium, which is better known to people as CETA.

"Only 29 days after the sealift began," he said, "we told the Labor Department it would eventually bring 100,000 people to South Florida and that we needed



Roberts

\$25 million to teach these new arrivals English, check on their employability and give them job skills courses. But they didn't believe us, and the refugees now exceed 117,000. We haven't received a dime to help them."

Jobs created for blacks in the wake of the Liberty City rioting came from a variety of sources. Gov. Bob Graham released \$175,000 in discretionary monies for the cleanup of Liberty City, and this attracted economic and development funds totaling \$150,000.

The Legislature approved \$850,000 to hire 850 youngsters who will work for six to eight weeks cleaning up Dade County parks for the minimum wage of \$3.10 an hour.

A grant from the Economic Development Administration provided eight weeks of employment for a number of adults at \$4.69 to \$5.69 an hour and required no special conditions of employment. The jobs went fast.

Most of the job descriptions in the various public service projects sound useful. A number of people will be employed to watch over certain areas of public housing so neighbors can feel safer. Overall, it would appear that Dade County parks will benefit most from

to refugee jobs

summer programs.

Marvin Smith, assistant executive director of the training consortium, said the sealift and the riot damage in Liberty City coming at the same time put an incredible strain on the system.

"There were no jobs to start with and much of what has been done was relocation of existing plans," he said.

Consortium members here have asked federal officials to pay heads of households more than the minimum of \$3.10 an hour and reduce the number of weeks one has to be unemployed before qualifying for government help. Both requests were turned down, although it is difficult to believe that a family could live on \$7,300 a year. It appears, however, that CETA officials in Washington are unflappable.

Despite the furor going on here, the consortium has been notified that on Oct. 1 CETA funds for this area will be cut 30 per cent. The reason: CETA officials say that only 5.2 per cent of Dade County adults are without jobs.

No wonder, say local officials. CETA failed to count the number of Haitians and Cubans out of work.

Traffic and pollution make tent city

Mia News (FH) col 2 11A

Thought for today: Circumstances alter cases ...

30 July 80

Some 700 Cubans now camped beneath the I-95 Freeway at SW 4th Ave., near the Miami River, may be lucky if they don't have to stay too long. *Campamento del Rio*, or River Camp, is less than 200 feet below the roadway where thousands of vehicles pass daily and city officials have begun monitoring the pollution level of the air created by the auto traffic overhead. River Camp brings to mind a proposal that harkens to 1969. Retired school architect Andy Ferendino recalls that the school board wanted to construct an elementary school on the same seven-acre site and even went so far as to lease the land for \$1 a year. Then the trouble began. First, there was a community argument over the installation of proper guardrails on I-95. The thought that a giant trailer or an auto might crash down upon a school that housed several hundred young children appalled authorities then (and should do the same today.) This concern was debated for a year and finally almost resolved when a new danger arose. The levels of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide at the ground all exceeded state and federal clean air standards. Health experts decided this would have had a deleterious effect upon the students, even though the school would have been air conditioned. Pollution control officials pointed also to the same dangers for a proposed adjacent playground beneath the expressway. The board reluctantly abandoned the idea. The school, ironically, would have been named Jose Marti Elementary, after the Cuban patriot ...

* * *

THE DEATH of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi evoked poignant wartime memories for North Miamian



Kassewitz

location dangerous

ca and the Persian area. The date was November 1943 and one stop was in Tehran. The group went to the palace of the Shah's sister. March gave dramatic readings; Walsh told jokes before an audience that included the shah himself. Afterward, the shah presented both stars with autographed silver candy dishes and prayer rugs. Somewhere, through the years, Walsh lost the rug but



Tent city under I-95

Cuba Revolt *Mia Amor (F) esp* Guerrilla 9A

Kills Herself *30 July 80* Santamaria Headed Publishing Operation

By DON BOHNING
Herald Staff Writer

One of the three most powerful women in the Cuban Revolution, Haydee Santamaria, has committed suicide, Radio Havana reported Tuesday. She was 53.

Of the three, Santamaria was the second to die this year. Celia Sanchez, Cuban President Fidel Castro's longtime companion and confidante, died Jan. 11 of cancer.

SANTAMARIA Only Vilma Espin, head of the Cuban National Women's Federation and wife of Castro's brother, Raul, survives from the influential triumvirate.

SANTAMARIA, a veteran of the unsuccessful 1953 attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago, Cuba, that gave birth to Castro's 26th of July Movement, was the wife of Armando Hart, Cuba's minister of culture.

Her reminiscences of the attack, entitled *Moncada*, were published last month in English by Lyle Stuart.

Santamaria's brother, Abel, and fiance, Boris Santa Coloma, were captured during the attack and subsequently died in prison, apparent victims of torture.

Another brother, Adm. Aldo Santamaria, is chief of the Cuban navy.

However, Santamaria's influence in Cuba was her own, as a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National People's Assembly and the Assembly's Council of State and the longtime head of the Casa de Las Americas, the Cuban government publishing house.



THE RADIO HAVANA news of her death was a tersely worded announcement that gave no details except to say that she had taken her own life Monday afternoon and burial would be Tuesday.

A later radio report about the funeral noted that Castro, party and government leaders were among the mourners. The eulogy was given by revolutionary major Juan Almeida Bosque.

An excerpt of his speech said: "In recent years, *companera* Haydee had been undergoing a progressive deterioration of her health. In addition to this, several months ago she had a car accident which almost cost her life, which aggravated her physical and psychic state even more."

Jorge Dominguez, a Harvard history professor and scholar on the Cuban Revolution, said "the Cuban leadership is going through a tough time."

"It [the suicide] could be one of those things that occurs for purely personal reasons," Dominguez observed. "Then again, it may be part of a bizarre set of circumstances that have been going on in Cuba for months."

AMONG THE "bizarre" events cited by Dominguez are Castro's admission of economic difficulties in a "secret" December speech to the National Assembly; the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that cost Cuba a seat on the United Nations Security Council and damaged its prestige as nominal leader of the nonaligned nations movement; Celia Sanchez' death; invasion of the Peruvian Embassy by 10,000 Cubans that led to the Mariel sealift; and deterioration of relations with the United States.

Santamaria's most influential position was at the head of the Casa de Las Americas, publisher not only of Cuban but many Latin American leftist intellectuals.

Santamaria also was part of Castro's inner circle, dating to the guerrilla struggle to oust Fulgencio Batista's regime. Castro paid tribute to Santamaria in the 1950s, after the Moncada attack, when he said: "Never before has the name of Cuban womanhood been raised to such a high place of honor and dignity."

HER LOYALTY to Castro had never been questioned nor was there any indication of disillusionment with the revolution.

"Life has been good to us," she told a North American interviewer in 1977. "I have been able to see what our people have accom-

plished. I am a totally happy woman. I am laughing. I feel emotional."

In the same interview, however, Santamaria indicated a vague uneasiness about the present when recalling the days with Castro in the mountains.

"I cannot explain why. You do miss those days. . . . Maybe because in those days we had many responsibilities. Today we have none, really. We were all so close together. We miss those nights and days. In a way, life was much easier . . . and at least in my case, I was less afraid."

How Santamaria's death will be viewed in the history of the Revolution is uncertain, but Dominguez notes that the Cuban leadership has never looked kindly at suicide.

WHEN MINISTER of Labor Augusto Martinez Sanchez unsuccessfully tried to kill himself in 1964, the action was harshly criticized by Castro.

"According to fundamental revolutionary principles, we think that this conduct is unjustifiable and improper for a revolutionary and believe that comrade Augusto Martinez Sanchez could not have been fully conscious when he engaged in such a deed," said a communique signed by Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos.

3 Schools Will Reopen for Refugees

Mia/Hel(F) col 2 1B 30 July 80

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

Dade school officials plan to reopen three elementary schools next month as centers for Cuban refugee children and to bus hundreds of other refugee students to dozens of public schools throughout the county.



BELL

the 12,000 to 18,000 children expected to enroll by September.

The three Cuban student centers could hold 1,000 or more children each operating on double sessions, Associate Superintendent Paul Bell said Tuesday. All of the students there would be bused from neighborhoods where schools are too crowded to take new students, he said.

AT THE SAME time, vacant classrooms at 30 other schools would be filled with newly arrived

Cubans, some of whom live within the attendance zones of those schools and others who would be bused in, according to school officials' plans.

Plans also call for 20 other Dade schools to receive newly arrived Cubans who have moved into the neighborhoods of those schools.

In most schools receiving refugees, the new students will be put in separate classrooms with intensive instruction in English and American culture, Bell said, and they will not mix with other students for their first school year here.

Plans to reopen the schools and to bus students to dozens of others were revealed Tuesday at a meeting at Florida International University. Called "a problem-solving approach to the Cuban refugee crisis," the session studied Dade County's need for 42,000 new jobs and housing for up to 50,000 Cuban refugees living with relatives in circumstances ranging from comfort to what one speaker called "subhuman conditions."

SPEAKERS at the meeting said the School Board would transport refugee students during hours when school buses aren't being used for regular students. Once at school, most of the youngsters would be served breakfast.

The program could include the purchase of about \$600,000 worth of English and Spanish books, but the exact figure has not been decided. The issue will probably be presented to the next meeting of the School Board, said Maria Belen

Diaz, an educational specialist with the school system.

"We are anticipating \$250 in federal dollars for every boat child," said Diaz. The money will pay salaries for one teacher and two aides for each 80 children.



BRITTON

BECAUSE of funding shortages, Britton plans to ask the School Board to approve the maximum 1980-81 tax level of \$8.22 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. He scheduled a press conference today to explain why he is requesting a levy that could raise taxes \$61, to \$331, for a house now assessed at \$45,000.

Schools that will receive busloads of Cuban refugees, plus some refugees living nearby, in-

Turn to Page 2B Col. 3

School Board Plans Refugee Busing

Mia/Hel(F) col 3 2B 30 July 80

► FROM PAGE 1B

clude American High, 204 students; Palm Springs Junior, 670; Southwest High, 181; Centennial Junior, 180; Ponce de Leon Junior, 505; Rockway Junior, 440; Booker T. Washington Junior, 553; Miami Central High, 221; and Northwestern High, 652. Elementary schools are Blue Lakes, 499; Perrine, 132; Olympia Heights, 262; Biscayne, 136; Olinda, 318; Westview, 135; Phyllis Wheatley, 347; Nathan Young, 128; G.W. Carver 229; Doug-

las, 835; Ludlam, 135; South Miami, 151; Sunset, 199; R.R. Moton, 209; Olympia Heights, 262; and Perrine, 132;

Schools that will accept large numbers of refugees who have moved into nearby areas include Miami Springs High, 545 students; Shenandoah Junior, 385; West Miami Junior, 346; Coral Gables High, 130; and Miami High, 265. Elementary schools are Hialeah, 464; Lorah Park, 112; North Hialeah, 336; South Miami High, 104; Mae Walters, 484; Coral Park, 104; Frances S. Tucker, 135; James H. Bright, 273; and Comstock, 160.

Mia Hul(F) col 6A 30 July 80

Castro Failures Bear Bitter Fruit

FIDELE CASTRO'S 21-year old revolution seems to be losing momentum and groping for a new sense of direction. That apparent uncertainty in Havana presents an unprecedented opportunity for the United States to expand its own leadership role in the Caribbean.

After a turbulent year, the Cuban leader should have brought to his national-holiday speech Saturday a stirring, inspirational exhibition of leadership. July 26 is the revolutionary anniversary that he has forged into something like Christmas and the Fourth of July combined. It calls for confidence and dynamism.

Instead, Castro went to a relatively remote interior city, abdicating the center stage of Havana. His oratory had the traditional fire, but it lacked his customary sharp conclusions. His revolution, clearly, is troubled.

No doubt the death in January of his longtime confidante and companion, Celia Sanchez, is a factor in Castro's lack of focus. She had been a source of stability and support for more than 20 years.

Further, the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan was devastating to Castro's ambitions for Third World leadership. He was revealed as a Soviet lackey, if not a puppet, by his inability to protest the occupation of a fellow member of the Nonaligned Movement of which Cuba this year was supposedly the leader. As a result of that embarrassment, Castro lost the seat he had expected to gain on the U.N. Security Council.

Most important among the causes of

the Cuban malaise, however, are the internal conditions on the island. Castro at 53 is a relatively young ruler. There's little outlet in Cuba for the ambitions of younger would-be leaders. Instead, there is only the dreary prospect of another generation of short rations, required work stints in the sugar fields, and an utter lack of hope for improved living conditions.

In short, the revolution simply hasn't produced the workers' paradise it promised a generation ago. Today's young adults were reared on those promises. They would like to pass on to their children something a little more substantial. That well-spring of frustration sparked the surge of the Havana 10,000 into the Peruvian embassy in April, which in turn produced the opening of Mariel harbor and the ensuing sealift.

Fidel Castro cannot satisfy those aspirations of his people because the system of totalitarian communism to which he is wed simply cannot accommodate individual hopes. That failure is becoming clear to his neighbors in the Caribbean.

There is little that Washington can do right now about Cuba itself. But as the United States consistently moves away from its old bad-guy role among the hemisphere's smaller nations, it deprives Castro of the external dragon to which he has played St. George so effectively.

And when those deprived, weary Cubans look inward at last, they can see promises unfulfilled and paradise not gained. It is enough to give pause to any middle-aged revolutionary.

Pamplona in Miami?



Festival frenzy in the street during a running of the bulls in Pamplona, Spain

Mia News (FH) col 2 5A 30 July 80

Running of bulls ruled no fit event, but heritage group considers a try

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Miami would face unlimited financial liability from any injuries that might result from a proposed Pamplona-style running of the bulls in Little Havana during Hispanic Heritage Week, the City Attorney's Office says.

The opinion was issued in response to a request from Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms, whose department would have to issue a permit for the event, which is being considered for SW 8th Street in the heart of Little Havana.

The run — in which bulls are set free in the streets to romp with any people who would dare to join them — is being proposed here by the Heritage Week committee.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said he has not heard of the proposal and is opposed to it.

"I think it would be a mistake," he said. "I think it's foolish."

Ferre said few Latins in the Miami area have experienced such an event, which is believed to be unique to Spain. He urged the group to come up with something else.

Despite the warning from the City Attorney's Office, officials of the October festival say they are still considering seeking approval for a running of the bulls.

During the last running in Pamplona, two young men were killed and several others were injured when they failed to dodge the bulls.

The opinion from the City Attorney's Office said, "There is no conceivable way for the city to limit its exposure for property damage or personal injuries which may result from this event."

Although festival officials have considered requir-

ing participants to sign waivers, the City Attorney's Office said such waivers are ineffective. It said the city would be liable anyway because city and state laws prohibit the unrestricted roaming of animals on public streets and because the city has a "non-delegable duty to protect the public using the streets."

Miami police Lt. Herbert Altman, who has been checking into the matter, said the department is against the bull run because of the potential liability and safety concerns.

Aside from the danger presented by the bulls themselves, if the bulls escape the barricades, there is the added danger of a crowd running wild, police said.

Bill Gregg, chairman of the Heritage Week committee, said he had not seen the city's legal opinion, but he said the committee is still considering the event.

"It's still a go for the committee," he said, commenting that the event would draw national and international attention.

Gregg said the committee thinks the event can be made safe.

He said that right now the committee is gathering information about a barricade to contain the bulls and is also getting information about insurance coverage costs.

In addition, Gregg said bulls smaller than those used in Pamplona would be used for the Little Havana run and some type of tape or foam-rubber pompon would be put on the bulls' horns.

Veterinarians with tranquilizer pistols and other medical workers would be on hand, he said.

In about two weeks, Gregg said, all the information should be available and the committee hopes to sit down with local agencies, including the City Attorney's Office and the Miami Police Department, to discuss the event.

U.S. suggests moving refugee homeless out of S. Florida

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

copy SA 30 July 80

Efforts will be made to relocate outside of South Florida the Cuban refugees in Miami who are homeless or having a hard time getting started, says Sergio Pereira, the Metro administrator on loan to the White House to help untangle refugee problems.

Pereira, interviewed yesterday during a brief stay here, said the federal government wants to relocate these refugees in cities like Philadelphia, Houston, Los Angeles and Phoenix, "which are out-of-the-way places for Cubans, but do have Latin enclaves."

But, he said, "These people are free to come and go like anybody else. We cannot force people to relocate."

Between 600 and 700 such Cuban refugees are living in a tent city under Interstate 95 near the Miami River.

Pereira said, however, that he thinks that "once the dust has settled, people will be more inclined to leave."

The Cuban-born Pereira, 36, is normally a special assistant to County Manager Merritt Stierheim. Since 1978 he had coordinated the local arrival of thousands of Cuban political prisoners and relatives, including the freedom flotilla masses.

Pereira also had been working on the cleanup project after the May rioting.

Then the White House called. Since June 16 he has been special adviser to Ambassador Victor Palmieri, the U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs.

Pereira said he began hopping around the country, from Atlanta to Indianapolis to Chicago, to Elizabeth, N.J., Newark, Passaic, New York City and the federal camps where refugees were housed while awaiting processing.



Pereira

"I've been trying to develop a marriage between, on the one hand, local communities and governments and the private sector, and on the other, the federal government," Pereira said.

Progress is being made in resettlement, he said, and where there once were 63,000 people in the camps, now there are about 22,000.

But Pereira hopped around so much he worked himself into a state of exhaustion. About 10 days ago, he was admitted into a North Dade hospital.

"I had been going full tilt with very little time off since June 16 ... with very little time off and it all caught up with me," he said. "I had an irregular heartbeat caused by stress and exhaustion. But there was no heart damage, and I've been given a clean bill of health. I'll stay around here for about another week, resting and playing golf, and then I'll go back to Washington."

Pereira said he believes that if another wave of Cuban refugees arrives in the United States, the federal government will be prepared to keep the situation orderly and under control.

"It will be my recommendation that if we have another wave, we have some fair and firm enforcement, that we not allow it to become the disorganized and chaotic situation we had before."

Pereira said the Carter administration "is not saying 'No more Cubans,' but is saying we will take in people to be reunited with their families. We are saying we are not prepared to deal with Fidel (Castro) so he can empty his island of his undesirables."

He said the refugees who came in the sealift "are not all criminals or homosexuals. Perhaps there are 2,500 homosexuals, at most."

"What I see of this new wave is the living evidence of the failure of Fidel Castro's great revolution. What I see in these refugees are people 20 to 25 years old, with sixth-grade reading levels. These are his children, the people who were supposed to make his revolution work. They are the living evidence of the failure of his government."

*One of the most influential
women in Castro government*

Cuban official buried after suicide

Mia News (FH) copy 4A

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

30 July 80

Haydee Santamaria, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and one of the most influential women in Fidel Castro's government, was buried yesterday afternoon in Havana.

Santamaria, 53, committed suicide two days ago, Havana Radio reported. The broadcast quoted the party newspaper Granma as saying Santamaria died Monday. Radio Havana called Santamaria "an outstanding revolutionary fighter."

Santamaria also held government positions in the Council of State and was director of the House of Americas, the Cuban publishing house. Her husband, Armando Hart, is minister of culture and a member of the central committee. Her brother Aldo is head of the Cuban navy.

Santamaria was one of two women involved in the launching of the Cuban revolution with Fidel Castro's unsuccessful assault on the Moncada military barracks on July 26, 1953. She was taken prisoner along with her brother, Abel, and her fiance, Boris Luis Santacoloma. Both men were tortured to death in prison. Santamaria was freed along with Melba Hernandez seven months later.

"The Supreme Court wanted to free us," Santama-

ria told the Washington Post in 1977. "It was not a custom for women of so-called decent families to go to jail."

Once released, Santamaria began to work for the underground. She was exiled to Miami, where she was treasurer of the 26th of July movement. In 1958, she joined Castro and Che Guevara in the Sierra Maestra mountains.

"The Haydee I knew in the Sierra Maestra was very idealistic," recalled Huber Matos, once second in command in Castro's rebel army. "She was willing to sacrifice to create a country in which the excess and abuse of power did not exist."

Santamaria was born in a small town in Santa Clara state. Her father was director of a sugar mill. They were not rich, but they lived very comfortably. During their youth, she and her brother Abel became interested in the men who worked in the sugar mill.

Matos said that Santamaria idolized her brother and fervently took up the cause when he died at Moncada.

"The times I spoke to her, I understood that she believed the revolution would be a resurgence for the Cuban people," Matos said, adding that he thinks Santamaria committed suicide as a form of escape.

"She was very sincere and I think she eventually realized what was happening to her country, that the so-called Cuban revolution was a corruption of ideals."

Impact on Miami: Schools

Mia News (FH) copy 1A

Cuban influx puts crunch on education

30 July 80

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

- Three months ago, President Carter declared the United States would accept "tens of thousands of Cuban refugees with 'an open heart and open arms.'" But what will this mean for Dade County? This is the fourth in a continuing series examining the impact of the new refugees.

Eugenia Thomas says her 7-year-old granddaughter's public education in Dade County is lacking in some areas, and she doesn't expect it to improve — no with 18,000 youths from the refugee sealift entering the already burdened school system this year.

Thomas, president of the local Parent Teachers Association-Parent Teacher Student Association (PTSA), is well-versed on the problems heaped on the county's school system by the sealift.

"This is not a one-year or two-year problem," Thomas said. "It goes on and on and on. The quality of education is already low now without more problems. Somebody, somewhere is going to suffer."

It is estimated that 18,000 to 20,000 Cuban "entrants" — the legal classification for the new refugees — will be waiting at the schoolhouse door in the fall. That's equal to the entire student body of the Leon County school system, which includes Tallahassee.

In fact, the newest group of refugee students in Dade nearly equals the size of most school districts in the United States. About 98 per cent of the school districts in the nation have fewer than 25,000 students. Dade has 225,000.

School-board officials estimate that the cost of educating a non-English-speaking child is between \$1,000

IMPACT, from 1A

and \$1,500 more than the \$2,000 needed to educate an English-speaking student. Dade now gets an average of \$1,101 per student from the state and about \$800 from the county.

Dade needs about \$18 million to cover the cost of the new entrant children. It expects to get about \$6 million.

No matter how they look at them, local school officials have come to realize that the numbers just don't add up. As a result, they have had to juggle numbers, schools and even laws to accommodate the new students:

With an average of \$300 coming from the federal government for each entrant student, the school budget for the refugee children is about \$13 million short. The board decided that without the money, they would not provide some of the special classes for the entrants.

That violates a federal law requiring all schools to provide non-English-speaking students with special intensive English classes, special counseling, and a full schedule of classes in their native tongues. The decision to defy federal law could jeopardize more than \$50 million in federal funds.

Entrant children will be taught wherever space is available. Some new students will be bused to schools where there are more seats. If the distance is too great, elementary-age entrants may have to be moved to junior high school buildings. Merrick, Gladeview and Miramar elementary schools will be reopened to students. In some cases, portables may be set up and entrant children placed on double sessions. If no public school space is available, entrants may also be moved to non-school facilities.

The situation will probably get worse before it gets better. More entrant children may emerge from refugee camps. Already, more than 9,800 are in a special summer session learning English. And in two or three years, when the entrants have become integrated with the regular students, there will be overcrowded classrooms, overworked teachers and perhaps a shortage of money for teachers, supplies and books. It is estimated that to accommodate the new refugees, the equivalent of more than 20 elementary schools would have to be opened.

"I hope the effect will be minimal," said Dade School Superintendent Leonard Britton. "Our whole intent is to not divert resources from regular students to entrants. But there has to be some effect."

And it is rippling through the system already. On Monday, Britton received approval from the school board to add three high-level administrative positions to the system and give hefty pay raises to 51 top-level administrators.

Britton said the move was essential if the school system is to grapple effectively with the workload produced by the 18,000 refugee children.

Britton and other school officials say educating the new refugees is not a local problem.

"If the federal government opened their arms," Thomas said, "they should open their arms and send the funds too."

Thomas said the PTA sent Congress a resolution saying precisely that, but it has received no response. South Florida congressmen are lobbying for more funds in the meantime, but even if they succeed, it could be a long time before Dade sees any of it.

Last week, a measure to pay school districts up to \$2,300 for each new Cuban or Haitian refugee child cleared a House subcommittee and was sent to the House Education Committee. But the measure, introduced by Rep. Ed Stack (D-Fla.), will have to wend its way through the lengthy legislative process. And school officials are not getting their hopes up.

"The problem is that it's an election year," explained Assistant School Superintendent Paul Bell. "So it becomes a highly localized calamity."

Getting the \$250 to \$350 per student was hard enough, Bell added. It came through legislation passed before Congress recessed for the July 4 holiday. The bill provides \$25 million for adult instruction and for kindergarten through 12th-grade refugees. It is estimated that \$4.5 million to \$6.3 million — or \$250 to \$350 per student — will go to Dade.

Sergio Bendixen, press aide to Rep. William Lehman (D-Miami), said talks are continuing with the Office of Management and Budget to get more money for Dade from that \$25 million.

But for now, the school board isn't counting on more. It's concentrating on other problems caused by the refugee influx. One of them is a class-action suit filed by Miami lawyer Tom Tew, asking that schools be prohibited from enrolling refugee children until the federal government pays for their education.

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"The theory of my suit," said Tew, "is that Dade County taxpayers shouldn't have to pay for federal policy. It's a federal problem needing a federal solution. I think the school board shouldn't have enrolled any of the refugees until they had the federal funds. Instead, they enrolled them and went looking for funds."

A judge now has to decide if Tew has the right to challenge a school board decision. If he decides in Tew's favor, Tew's suit will be decided on its merits.

Also hovering over the heads of school board members is their decision to break the federal law requiring special classes for refugees. School board member Paul Cejas said the intent is "to force (the federal government's) hand."

But it may have repercussions. Board attorney Frank Howard said there is a chance the federal government might challenge the school board's decision.

"Of course, the ultimate sanction, if they demonstrate that we are not complying with the law, is withholding federal funds, but this won't necessarily happen," Howard said.

Cejas and other board members hope it will never come to that. They think Congress may provide the funds.

"I have a feeling the federal government will come through," Cejas said. "We are trying to create a pressure-type situation whereby Congress will realize we can't do anything without the necessary funds."

Instead of funding the new refugees, the federal government may compensate Dade by waiving those civil rights requirements. If it does, Britton said, it will set a bad precedent.

"It is possible that they will waive the requirements, but by waiving them, they're saying you don't really need them," he said. "And those are services the children need. They would just be trying to buy us off."

While waiting for the money, school officials are getting around to the logistics of settling refugees into schools.

Britton's plan is to reopen the three closed elementary schools and plans to bus thousands of Cuban refugee children there. The program, made public during a meeting at Florida International University yesterday, could include the purchase of \$600,000 worth of English and Spanish books.

The schools were closed for two years because there were not enough children to fill them. Officials

say the refugee children would be sent to other schools as they learn English.

Another plan is to assign students to auditoriums in schools with space and to other neighborhood facilities. It is also likely that many of the schools where entrant children enroll will be put on double session.

"We're trying to create space for a school district within a school district," said board chairman Phyllis Miller. "The thrust of it is that the non-entrant children will not be affected at all."

Finding space will be an ongoing problem as more and more refugees released from northern camps settle in South Florida and entrants become proficient enough in English to be brought into the school system's mainstream. Some parents think this will lower the quality of education.

Tew thinks the problem is here to stay. He foresees boundary changes and overcrowded classes when the entrants are ready to enter the regular school program.

"It's going to have a disruptive effect, no matter what they say," Tew said. "What happens when you have some students in a classroom sitting there and not understanding? The teacher either has to slow down the rest of the class or not teach those kids anything. And as time goes by, those kids will get farther and farther behind, more frustrated — and that's where all the problems begin."

There are many other unknowns.

The 18,000 figure is just a projection. But school officials won't really know how many entrant children will enroll until the fall.

Also the demographics of the refugee population are still being compiled by the federal government, making it almost impossible for school officials to draw up specific plans based on the number of elementary, junior and high school-age children.

Finally, school officials don't know how the entrant children compare to non-entrant children in academic skills. According to teacher reports from the current summer session and some informal testing, the new students seem deficient in several basic skills — including their native language.

"Nobody wants to deny these children an education," Thomas said. "We believe every child is entitled to an education. What we don't want is the burden falling in the laps of a few."

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El Salvador next? Cuba's role in revolutions aired

Mia News 6A 30 July 80 est
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence analysts have told Congress that Cuba armed and advised the successful Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, probably considers El Salvador the "next one to fall" and is supporting revolutions in Guatemala and Honduras.

The rare CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency testimony — heavily censored — was released by the House inter-American affairs subcommittee.

CIA analyst Randolph Pherson told the subcommittee April 16, "The perspective is that Cuba sees itself as the arsenal, the training center, the adviser and the catalyst for revolution in these areas.

"Looking from the Cuban perspective, I think El Salvador would probably be the next one to fall," he said. "In Guatemala, the military is stronger. ... It probably ranks in

Cuba's perception as the No. 2 target behind El Salvador. ... Honduras still has a long way to go. You have a very strong polarization of the right and left in that country."

But almost all testimony on whether U.S. intelligence has specific proof that Cuba supplied arms to revolutionaries in those countries was censored out of the transcripts made public.

A subcommittee source said the analysts had good evidence that Cuba supplied arms to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, but had no hard evidence that Cuba is arming revolutionaries in El Salvador, Guatemala or Honduras.

Intelligence analysts and State Department witnesses agreed, however, in uncensored testimony that Cuba's long-standing training program for revolutionaries has supplied many of the guerrillas now operating in Central America.



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Puentes: 'It is good that all the children go to school. My favorite subject is English'

Pupils, teachers expect to adjust to new refugees

Mia News (FT) 6A 30 July 80
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

Armando Puentes has been in school for a month and he can already recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

That's no small accomplishment. The 10-year-old Kensington Park Elementary student is one of more than 9,800 entrant children learning a new language through an intensive summer program.

Puentes is oblivious to the Dade County School Board's problems with 18,000 of his compatriots and is unaware that a Miami lawyer is suing the board to get him out of school.

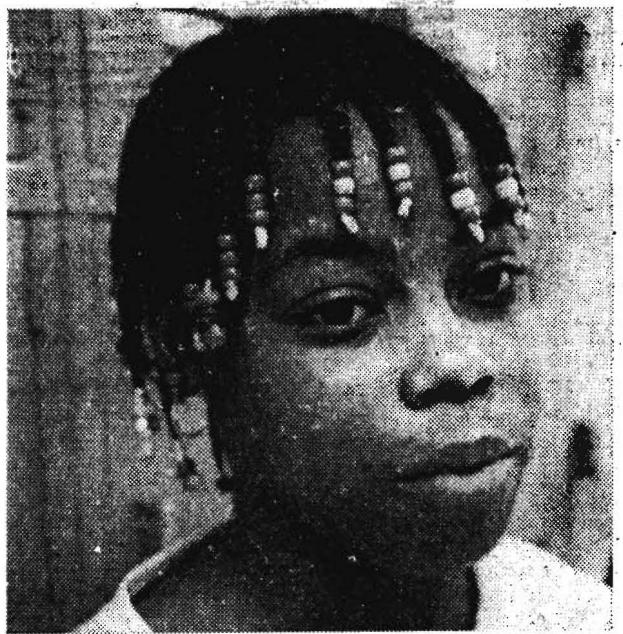
Puentes is astounded that 18,000 children from the refugee sealift are entering the Dade school system. "It is good for this country to take them all," said Puentes, starting in English, then slipping into Spanish. "It is

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The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Linares: 'I think I will learn English soon'



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Williams: All right to have extra students

good that all the children go to school. My favorite subject is English. It is my new language."

This fall, Kensington Park, at 711 NW 30th Ave., will take in about 1,050 students — 200 to 250 more than usual. Lynda Jollivette, Kensington's principal, said the school is already gearing up for the influx.

"Our art teacher will probably have to give up her room, and our music teacher, too," Jollivette said. "We might have to use the career lab as a classroom, though I am trying to keep it as it is. It's going to be a difficult task."

The entrant students are appreciative. Teachers say they are well-behaved and quiet.

"They really seem to like school," Jollivette said. Barbara Linares, one of Armando's classmates at Kensington, said she wants to be a teacher so she can teach English to other children.

"I think I will learn English soon," Linares said in Spanish. "So will all those other children, and then we can talk to each other."

Fifth-grader Melinda Vaverek doesn't mind the idea of another 18,000 students in the school system.

"I think it's a good idea other kids can come to school," she said. "My parents tell me the Cuban refugees who come here aren't treated fine in Cuba and that's why they come. They don't have any freedom so they come here."

Adjustments for the new students also are underway at Citrus Grove Junior High, 2153 NW 3rd St., said assistant principal Henry Pollock. Like Kensington, Citrus Grove also expects 200 to 250 more students this fall, increasing the enrollment to an estimated 1,650.

"As it looks right now, we can handle it," Pollock said. "We'll be using the library, rescheduling and things like that. It'll be a strain, but I don't foresee any problems."

Stella Williams, a ninth-grader at Citrus Grove, said it's "all right" to have the extra students.

"I don't think much of anything will happen," she said, adding that she would like them to learn English so she can understand what they are saying.

Stella's friend, Effie McCartney, 12, has already considered the ramifications of inflated enrollments.

"With the extra students, they'll need to open up some of the schools they closed last year and get new teachers and more books," she said. "They just came over and they need an education, just like we do."

MIAMI NEWS 30 July 80
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**CHARLES
WHITED**

Mildred F. Scott 1B **Neighborhood Of Ada Merritt 30 July 80 From Past Era**

The school is old by Miami standards of age, old and forlorn and empty. It is a complex of cream-colored buildings on a rocky rise, shaded by heavy old oaks.

Jesus has sprayed his name in blue paint on the facade. So have Ernie and Angel. A street sign warns, *Prohibido Echar Basura Aquí*. But people litter trash anyhow. There is a sense of mildew.

Shattered windows watched like sightless eyes Tuesday the movement of life along SW Third Street and Sixth Avenue: an old Cuban woman with a parasol, a boy with a stick, a stray dog.

Above the main double doors, over the chipped stone lions, by-gone reunion celebrants raised a large plywood sign that reads, "Ada Merritt Junior High School, 1923-1973. Oldest Junior High in Dade County." The plywood is badly weathered now.

I stood and read the sign — there in the middle of the crowded neighborhood called "El Barrio" — and thought of the age and the changes in Miami reflected in this place. Odd, how history repeats.

THIS OLD schoolhouse has a fresh lease on life now, of course, because the latest batch of homeless Cuban exiles will be its next tenants. The lost and homeless ones, living now in the tent city by the river. The ones nobody wanted.

It is fitting, in a way. History is a crazy patchwork of human experience and odd links. People always came to Miami looking for a better life anyhow.



MERRITT

Take Ada Merritt. Modern Miami has forgotten who Ada Merritt was. She was a Kentucky school principal who came here in 1891 to homestead. She was already over 40. She opened a crude one-room school in Lemon City, then in 1896 became the first principal of newly incorporated Miami. For 22 years, she was a beloved educator. And she died in June 1923, three months before this school bearing her name opened.

THAT NEIGHBORHOOD around Ada Merritt Junior High harks back to another era. Its crowded, narrow streets are lined with clapboard houses and stucco bungalows of the type they built before World War I. Once, Miami's elegant families lived there.

Ada Merritt Junior High produced 15,000 alumni in 50 years. Some became well known: Ethel Beckham, the School Board member; J.L. Plummer, the city commissioner; Judges C. Clyde Atkins and Thomas Balikes; Robert Shevin, the former attorney general; Eddie Gong, the lawyer; Leonard Rose, the famous cellist, to name a few.

Then the neighborhood went down. In the late 1950s, the School Board was going to close the school, tear it down. Then the Cubans came and gave it new life, new history. Ada Merritt became our first community school. Thousands of refugees studied English there. The old neighborhood absorbed Cuban families and became "El Barrio." At Ada Merritt, young girls did the saucy steps of Cuban folk dances.

THAT PHASE, too, passed. Again the school was to be closed. Cubans marched in protest. So Ada Merritt was designated a historic facility, suitable for restoration. But money was scarce.

Now again, as 20 years ago, it will be a refuge.

I left the old schoolhouse, with its termites and memories, and drove a few blocks through "El Barrio" to the tent city by the river.

The homeless exiles of the Mariel boatlift wandered around, or sat talking on cots. Children played on the asphalt. Boredom was intense.

The world of "El Barrio" waited for something to happen.

Mildred F. Scott 1A **Another anti-Castro radio station Ana Veciana-Suarez 30 July 80**

Communications Act of 1934. Violators face up to a year in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Last February, the FCC closed down Radio Giron, a pirate radio station run by the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association.

The new anti-Castro station, *La Voz de la Junta Patriótica Cubana* (The Voice of the Cuban Patriotic Board), began transmitting nightly about a month ago, said Tony de Varona, president of the Cuban Patriotic Board. He would not say whether the station transmits from within the United States.

"I can say that it is a mobile station, that's all," de Varona said. "And we transmit to the Cuban people, giving them hope, encouraging them to resist their oppressive government. Our function is propaganda. We have no intentions of breaking the law."

The anti-Castro radio stations all broadcast in the 40-meter shortwave band — between 7,000 and 7,100 kilohertz — which is reserved exclusively for licensed ham radio operators.

The Federal Communications Commission is "closely monitoring" a new shortwave radio station that transmits anti-communist propaganda to Cuba. — One of at least three stations urging Cubans to rebel against Fidel Castro.

James Feagles, acting engineer in charge of Miami's FCC office, said his staff is trying to determine whether the station transmits from the United States. It is run by the Cuban Patriotic Board, a coalition of anti-Castro organizations.

"As far as we know, they don't have any operating authority," Feagles said. "We're taking a special interest in this because there are a number of these types of stations either within or without the country. We're trying to determine if this is operating within the country."

Unlicensed radio broadcasting is illegal under the

Cubans to Sue English-Only Forces

Mia Her (F) col3 2B 30 July 80
By CHERYL BROWNSTEIN
Herald Staff Writer

Citizens of Dade United, which would like to see voters officially restore Dade to an English-only county, is about to be challenged by the newly formed United Cuban Americans of Dade County.

United Cuban Americans of Dade County plans to seek a federal court injunction against the petitions being circulated by Citizens of Dade United to get its monolingual proposal on the November ballot.

"I know their trick," said John Diaz, a Hialeah funeral home director, a candidate for Florida House District 107 and president of United Cuban Americans of Dade County.

"They don't want to eliminate the resolution itself," he said, referring to a 1973 Metro Commission resolution declaring Dade to be a bilingual county. "They want to eliminate the funding."

"A politician who wants to help the Latins won't be able to because he will not be able to get the funding . . ." Diaz said.

THE CITIZENS of Dade United petition states:

"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."

United Cuban Americans of Dade County, claiming a membership of 32, was formed "in the last week" to battle the petition, Diaz said. The group opened an office at 482 Palm Ave., Hialeah, and contacted a lawyer, Jose Capiro, to prepare a federal class action suit.

Capiro said Tuesday afternoon that he was "almost sure" the suit would be filed today in U.S. District Court.

THE SUIT, he said, would ask the court to make a declaratory judgment saying the petition is discriminatory and violates the equal protection and due process clauses of the Constitution. He said it also will claim taxation without representation, since there are no Latins on the Metro Commission, which would have to certify the

petition before it is placed on the ballot.

The suit does not seek damages, but will ask the court to issue a restraining order forbidding Citizens of Dade United, the Metro Commission and other local agencies from putting the petition on the ballot.

"I don't think we can trust the media," said Marion Plunske, a Citizens of Dade United activist, in declining comment on the number of signatures gathered so far, the constitutional questions that may be raised or anything else related to the petition.

The group needs to gather 26,213 signatures, equivalent to 4 per cent of Dade's registered voters, by Sept. 15 to get the issue on the Nov. 4 general election ballot.

SHOULD THE proposal be approved by a majority of voters, Diaz fears it will curtail many county services, including the Division of Latin Affairs, the interpreting service at Jackson Memorial Hospital and the translation of legal documents.

He also warned that, if passed, the measure would diminish the interest of international banking and businesses in Dade County.

Most New Refugees Jobless, Study Says

Mia Her (F) col3 2B 30 July 80



LOCAL NEWS CAPSULES

needed and that 50,000 refugees need permanent housing.

Lasaga released his findings Tuesday at a conference on the refugee influx sponsored by Florida International University.

"Clearly, greater incentives for resettlement are needed," said Lasaga. He estimated that between 32,000 and 42,000 new jobs are

Jury in Chicago Convicts Eight Linked to FALN

Mia Nee (F)
31 July 80 col 1

CHICAGO (UPI) — A Cook County Criminal Court jury Wednesday convicted eight Puerto Ricans of conspiracy to commit armed robbery and a variety of illegal weapons charges.

The seven-woman, five-man jury reached the verdict after three hours of deliberation. The eight, suspected of being members of the terrorist group FALN had refused to defend themselves during the two-day trial.

The defendants, Freddie Mendez, Adolpho Matos, Elixian Escobar, Dickie Jiminez, Carmen Valentine, Ida Luz Rodriguez, Dylcia Pagan and Carlos Alberto Torres, the reputed leader, face possible sentences of between six and 30 years in prison for conspiracy and between two and five years for each weapons conviction.

FALN stands for Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional, which loosely translated from the Spanish,

means Armed Forces of National Liberation.

During closing arguments in the trial, Assistant State's Attorney Michael Shabat said the suspected Puerto Rican terrorists "brought an arsenal of death" to north suburban Evanston, where they were arrested.

The eight, charged with conspiracy to commit armed robbery and various counts of unlawful use of weapons, took no part in their trial.

"Every constitutional right has been afforded to those characters," Shabat told the jury. "These defendants know nothing of responsibility — this mob, these self-proclaimed terrorists and conspirators. They know they have broken the law ... they have torn away the foundations of our freedom."

"If that is the character of the members of the FALN, down with the FALN," Shabat yelled.

U.S. House Panel Hikes Student Refugee Aid

Mia Nee (F)
31 July 80 col 2

on how many children entered the country in the Freedom Flotilla. The government provided the first statistics this week, showing that about 13,000 Cuban refugees should enroll here by fall, Bell said.

Bell said he expects the number of refugees in Dade schools to grow during the year as some Cuban families drift to Miami from their initial resettlement elsewhere.

"We think the total number of refugee youth will be a little over 15,000" by the end of the school year, Bell said.

The smaller number of refugees does not affect plans to reopen three elementary schools for refugees, Bell said, but could mean fewer double sessions than planned.

instruction in English and American culture. It would also provide for some new classrooms to help house the refugees when they join regular students in a few years, said Paul Bell, Dade associate superintendent for education.

"THIS WOULD be a major breakthrough if passed by Congress," Bell said. School officials have asked for \$1,000 per student from the federal government in addition to the \$1,100 that the state pays school districts for each student enrolled.

Until now, Dade school officials had expected as many as 18,000 refugees by September. They had guessed at the figure, because the federal government didn't provide statistics

U.S. House Panel Hikes Student Refugee Aid

Mia Nee (F)
31 July 80

By JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writer

Dade school officials learned Wednesday that they may get more federal money for each Cuban refugee student, but that they may receive 5,000 fewer refugees than previously expected.

The U.S. House Education and Labor Committee passed a compromise plan Wednesday that would boost federal aid from about \$300 per student promised by Carter administration officials 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

Cuban group files suit to stop vote on language

Mia Nee (F)
31 July 80 col 2

Three members of the recently organized United Cuban Americans of Dade County have filed suit in U.S. District Court to prevent a proposal to restore English as Dade's only official language from appearing on the November ballot. A petition being circulated by Citizens of Dade United seeks to ban the use of county funds for bilingualism. The official languages of Dade are English and Spanish. The English-only group has until Sept. 15 to gather the required signatures on the petition to get the question on the ballot. John Diaz of Hialeah and Jesus Retureta and Guido Gonzalez, both of Miami, are suing the county commissioners and the supervisor of elections, claiming that the proposed question is vague and unconstitutional. The case has been assigned to U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis.

Diary of a refugee family

Mia News (FT) 31 July 80

A big dream come true: a family's car . . . a symbol

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• This is one in a series of stories about a Cuban family that closed the door to its past and is starting all over again in a new and strange country.

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

Well, Agapito Cruz, you made it — the big dream has come true. You've gotten yourself a car.

That royal blue 1973 Chevrolet Nova parked outside your Hialeah apartment isn't just an automobile. It's a symbol of everything you came here for three months ago on the sealift.

It's a status symbol. A sign you're doing well in this country, even though you and your family arrived with just the clothes on your backs. And it's a symbol of your newfound freedom — freedom to move, to go where you please.

Sure, it's a little battered. Somebody has plastered stickers all over the bumper, and you can't read them because they're in English. The Florida sun has beaten the luster out of the paint. It doesn't even have air-conditioning.

It came with all the headaches — shopping around the used-car lots; getting the \$700 together with help from your relatives; the insurance, buying the tags, having it inspected.

But it's the greatest, most wonderful thing you've owned in all your 42 years. If only your friends in Cuba could see you! They'd never believe it — you, with your very own car. They would be so impressed. Abs-

lutely no one owns a car in Cuba — well, maybe a few government people.

But this is America, where a tank of gasoline and an open stretch of highway means the city is yours. You're the boss.

You feel at home with the steering wheel in your hands, that big engine straining under your feet, the tires thumping over the city streets.

Driving, after all, is so familiar you could do it in your sleep. You're a pro. But this zippy little car is nothing like the big bus you drove for a living from one end of Cuba to the other.

You love the independence, not having to count on a relative to run you here or there. Now you can drive yourself to your dietary helper's job at North Miami Hospital. You can drive yourself home.

In the morning, you take your daughters to school. Then, fighting rush-hour traffic (driving in Cuba was never like this!), you drop your wife off at her new job.

Catalina, who this week started work as a domestic and cook at a fancy house in southwestern Dade, doesn't know how to take the buses. So she waits five hours after work for you to pick her up at the end of your hospital shift.

Sometimes, Agapito, you take the family for a spin. You explore the concrete nooks and crannies of Dade County, the maze of streets, the labyrinth of neighborhoods, the new world that opened, thanks to this car.

"I'm the chauffeur of the whole world now," you say, laughing. "I'm just like a taxi."

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Agapito Cruz is proud of the car his family bought. It symbolizes their new life in America.

The Miami News - BOB MACK

20/7

Keep English-Only Move Off Ballot, 3 Ask Court

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Three members of a Cuban-American group sued Dade County commissioners and the supervisor of elections Wednesday to block the "anti-Cuban" bilingualism referendum from the Nov. 4 ballot.

The suit, filed in Miami Federal Court, says Latins already suffer taxation without representation and that passing the measure would worsen matters.

John Diaz, Jesus Retureta and Guido Gonzalez want U.S. District Judge Edward Davis to declare the proposed ordinance unconstitutional.

Citizens of Dade United has distributed 4,000 petitions to end bilingualism in Dade, where Spanish is the official second language. More than 26,000 signatures — 4 per cent of Dade's registered voters — are needed by Sept. 15 to put the proposal on the November ballot.

"WE CERTAINLY don't have the voters to stop it if it goes on the ballot," said Diaz, president of United Cuban-Americans of Dade. "If it got to the point of a vote, it possibly could win. The whole group thinks it's anti-Cuban."

Citizens of Dade United denies that.

Diaz's group was formed Tuesday and has 32 members.

The suit by Diaz's group notes that no Dade County Latins sit on the Metro Commission or in either house of the Florida Legislature.

"Latin taxpayers of Dade County have taxation without representation," the suit says. Most affected would be "senior citizens and residents who were not lucky enough to come to this country young enough to learn the English language."

"Any limitation imposed in the promotion of any culture and the knowledge of any foreign language is a direct attack to the right warranted by the First Amendment."

Cuban Is Fined \$306,677 In Arms-Shipment Case

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (AP) — A Cuban national arrested after a shipment of shotgun shells was intercepted in this violence-torn port city has been fined \$306,677 after a nine-day trial.

The fine was levied Monday and immediately was appealed.

The defendant, Roberto Hart Smith, 47, heads the Jamaica office of Moonex International, a reported Cuban government front organization. He was arrested June 23 after boarding a private plane bound for Cuba in the company of Jamaica's national security minister, Dudley Thompson, and the family of the Cuban ambassador, Ulises Estrada.

Police seized the cargo, a container shipped from Miami containing 204,500 shotgun shells, on May 5 after it arrived aboard a container ship, the Tango Express. The shells have been confiscated.

Hart told the court that the shells were to have been trans-shipped to the Institute of Sports in Cuba, which would have been in violation

of the U.S. trade embargo although not violating Jamaican law. It is illegal to ship ammunition to Jamaica.

Judge C.A. Harris fined Hart Smith \$306,448 for importing ammunition, which are prohibited goods, and \$229 for importation without a permit.

Kingston has been torn by mounting political violence, particularly in the ghetto areas, since Prime Minister Michael Manley announced elections would be held, probably in the fall.

Manley and his People's National Party, with its avowed philosophy of "democratic socialism," takes a Third World stance in foreign policy and has close ties with Cuba as well as Western nations. It faces a strong electoral challenge from the more conservative Jamaica Labor Party. Opposition leader Edward Seaga advocates encouraging private enterprise and seeking closer ties with the United States.

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145 more Cubans arrive 31July80.

Three boats carrying about 145 Cuban refugees have arrived in Key West from Mariel, Cuba. A 45-foot fishing boat, the 40-foot Natalia and the 30-foot Francis I were spotted yesterday by the Coast Guard cutter Dallas. The boats arrived in Key West yesterday afternoon.

Official: Deportation Risks War With Cuba

*Mariel (F) col 2 1A
31 July 80*

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri suggested Wednesday that attempts to send about 800 undesirable Cubans back to their homeland could risk a war with Cuba.



PALMIERI

"What could we do with the 117,000? We couldn't send them back," he said.

"In fact, at this point, we can't even send back 800 criminals without risking war — war with Cuba," Palmieri said.

The 800 Cubans he referred to are those now being held in U.S. prisons for deportation to Cuba. All have admitted being convicted in Cuba of violent crimes.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, however, has refused to allow the Cubans to be returned despite international laws requiring nations to accept their citizens who are expelled from other countries.

Palmieri's comments were made

to members of a National Association of Counties task force on the Cuban and Haitian refugee situation.

Task force chairman Harvey Ruvin, a Dade County commissioner, told Palmieri that he considered the possibility of war with Cuba over the 800 criminals "absolutely ludicrous."

"We are faced with a much more serious threat of war building within our communities" because of tensions caused by the refugee influx, Ruvin said.

But Palmieri, in ominous tones, insisted that he was serious.

"I don't think there is anything ludicrous about the questions we are dealing with in the foreign policy area," he said. "Let me just assure you about that and then I must pass on [the subject] for the moment."

He later declined to answer questions about this threat but reiterated that "there are risks" involved in the effort to deport the 800.

Palmieri's comments surprised the task force members, who came to Washington to urge the administration to pick up the full cost of resettling the Cubans and the estimated 42,000 Haitian refugees.

The administration last month said it would recommend a resettlement program in which the states and local governments would bear

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More Refugees Arrive As 3 Boats Trickle In

Three more boats laden with 151 Cuban refugees arrived in Key West Wednesday. One managed to dock without the U.S. Coast Guard knowing it was on its way.

Another boat with about 40 refugees was expected to arrive late Wednesday night.

The latest refugees bring the total for the influx to 117,836, continuing the trickle of boats arriving daily from Mariel.

The Countess, a 40-foot Mathews yacht, slipped past the Coast Guard patrol boats and into Key West with 50 refugees on board Wednesday afternoon.

"It just seemed to pop in from nowhere," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Natalia, a 33-foot fishing boat, and the 32-foot Francis I came in with a total of 101 refugees.

Two vessels arrived in Key West on Tuesday carrying a total of 270 refugees. The Lady Maria was the first shrimper in days to arrive, it brought 246. The Cora Leer carried 24 refugees.

Deporting Cubans Brings Risk of War, Official Says

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about half these costs.

The administration also refused to call the Cubans and Haitians "refugees" because that designation would require the federal government to pay the entire resettlement cost.

Ruvin told Palmieri that the decision to pay only a portion of the costs was "murdering" communities such as Miami. He said it also was creating such severe community tension that a serious backlash against refugees was developing.

Palmieri, however, defended the

administration's policy, claiming the Cubans and Haitians failed to meet the legal definition of refugees because they came to America illegally.

He was especially critical of the Cuban exile community in Miami for organizing the boatlift.

He said the federal government should not be asked to bear the full costs of resettling the Cubans in South Florida because "it was the Cuban-American community that brought these people here."

He termed the boatlift a "family reunification that got out of control."

Mexican's Cuba Visit: Glitter, Deep Concern

By GUY GUGLIOTTA

Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's four-day visit to Cuba should produce a lot of business and a lot of photographs for the Mexican leader and Fidel Castro.

Beneath the glitter, however, lurk serious concerns about Cuba's role in Central America.

Cuba's support for leftist insurgents in El Salvador and Guatemala may get public exposure during the visit, but Mexico's neutrality is a policy in search of answers, some of which may be obtained in Havana.

THE 60-YEAR-OLD Mexican president, Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, State Petroleum Co. President Jorge Diaz Serrano and a substantial entourage are scheduled to arrive in Havana today on the next-to-last stop of a tour that has taken them to Costa Rica, Brazil and Venezuela. Lopez Portillo is expected to return to Costa Rica Sunday morning.

Beginning with a motorcade along Havana avenues, Lopez Portillo will receive the warmest welcome Cuba can give. He will be presented at the Plaza de la Revolucion and will receive the Order of Jose Marti, Cuba's highest honor.

Cuban radio and newspapers have been airing programs and writing stories about Mexican history, the Mexican government, the Mexican Revolution and Lopez Portillo. His book, *Quetzalcoatl*, has been rushed into print.

THE NONSTOP gala has three reasons, according to Mexican and diplomatic sources in the Cuban capital.

- First, it responds to the friendship Castro feels for Mexico because of its refusal to break relations with his government when the Organization of American States voted to isolate the Cuban leader and his revolution. Former Mexican President Luis Echeverria received a big welcome during a Cuban visit in the 1970s.

- Second, the pomp is a response to the reception Castro received on his visit to Cozumel, Mexico, last year. On that occasion, Lopez Portillo called for a lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.

- Third, the reception expresses Cuban appreciation for Lopez Portillo's announcing the visit during the height of the controversy surrounding the Mariel boatlift of 117,000 Cuban refugees to the United States. Coming in the spring, when the United States was planning its "Solid Shield" naval exercises at Guantanamo Bay, Lopez Portillo's announcement was taken as disapproval of the maneuvers and solidarity with Cuba.

BESIDES REAFFIRMING the "traditional excellent relations" between the two countries, as one Mexican diplomat put it, the two leaders' principal public business during the visit will be to negotiate and sign at least 11 bilateral commercial, technological and trade agreements.

These will deal with fishing, oil prospecting, fertilizer sales, pharmaceutical production and tourism. They come at a time when Mexico, chiefly because of sugar purchases, is running a trade deficit with Cuba for the first time in recent history.

Still, analysts agree, Mexico's oil, its chief weapon to alleviate the imbalance, is not likely to play a major part in the talks. A trilateral scheme by which Mexico would pick up part of the Soviet Union's petroleum sales to Cuba in return for the Soviets' taking over some of Mexico's obligations has not found a particu-



President Fidel Castro
... awaits Lopez Portillo

larly fertile reception among any of the would-be participants. Mexican diplomatic sources say that oil probably will be discussed, but nothing concrete either decided or suggested.

OF FAR GREATER concern to Mexico is the unrest in Central America. Although El Salvador presents the most visible manifestation of this conflict, Mexico's major interest is Guatemala, on Mexico's southern frontier.

Lopez Portillo's policy has been laissez faire, resting in Mexico's solidly rooted belief in self-determination. It was this tenet that kept Mexican-Cuban relations alive when Castro was shunned by the rest of the hemisphere.

An extension of this policy has been Mexico's opposition to the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador. Because the junta receives critical support from the United States, it does not represent self-determination.

Before arriving in Havana, Lopez Portillo visited Costa Rica and Venezuela, countries that stand behind the junta as a workable solution for El Salvador. In San Jose, Lopez Portillo and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo affirmed the principles of "self-determination" and "nonintervention" in a joint communique, but did not name countries.

THIS IS STANDARD for state visits, but it sent a signal to Washington of Mexican and Costa Rican concern about the future of U.S. involvement in the Central American isthmus.

In Havana, Lopez Portillo likely will be looking for a degree of congruity with the Castro government. Cuba has provided moral support and probably sanctuary and guidance to the insurgent left in both El Salvador and Guatemala.

In his 26th of July speech commemorating the founding of his revolution, Castro branded the Salvadorean government as "genocidal" and "Fascist Christian Democratic," hardly the sorts of remarks designed to quiet anyone's misgivings.