

# Feds Vow Fast Release

Refugee Hotline .....6B

By WILLARD P. ROSE  
Harold Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — After a day of protest by refugees and their Miami relatives, federal officials agreed to work through the night Saturday to speed the release of Cubans who have been held at Fort Chaffee for as long as three weeks.

The immediate result, officials said, should be freedom today for 300 refugees — all of them relatives of Cuban-Americans who have flown to Fort Chaffee.

Ron Smith, of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), said the expedited processing of refugees whose relatives come to get them became a matter of policy Saturday at Chaffee, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., the three major refugee centers.

The new policy was announced by Ron Morris, an immigration officer from Miami who is in charge of processing at all three

centers.

Smith said federal officials are aware that the policy is likely to prompt large numbers of Cubans from Miami to come to Fort Chaffee in hopes of getting relatives released quicker.

Morris acted after FEMA deputy director Tom Casey asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to find a faster processing procedure, Smith said.

"The families want to see their relatives and they can't understand why it takes longer to process someone here than in Miami," Smith said.

"This means that these refugees who have family members here to get them are going to be processed out of here and reunited with their families within 24 hours. And that's even if INS here has to work around the clock.

"We have received a full commitment from the INS staff to stay on and process these people all night. This new policy tells

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19-A

## of Refugees With Relatives

everybody [relatives of refugees] that if they come here, they will get priority processing."

Saturday's decision was a radical departure from past policy, which held that the presence of relatives would do little to speed refugee processing.

Smith said the decision had nothing to do with threats by Victor Valdes, a Cuban-American from Chicago, and other relatives to try to organize street protests around the nation to dramatize the refugees' plight.

Protests erupted throughout the day at this military post in western Arkansas, which has disgorged fewer than 400 of the more than 18,000 refugees who have been brought here.

About 100 refugees jumped over barricades and briefly left their compound at about 8:30 p.m. Miami time, but returned and calmed down when Valdes told them about the new policy.

A few minutes later, the post commander, Brig. Gen. James E. (Bulldog) Drummond, 47, strolled up to personally tell a smaller group of refugees about the policy.

Speaking occasionally through a translator (a Spanish-speaking soldier) and occasionally in Spanish, Drummond told the refugees the policy also would speed the release of refugees who have relatives elsewhere in the United States and those who have no relatives in the country.

The reason, he said, is that the volunteer agencies such as the U.S. Catholic Conference will no longer have to bother with refugees who have families at Chaffee. Instead, the volunteer agencies can concentrate on the other refugees.

"Tell them today we make a big change," Drummond said through an interpreter. He later said "a big fight in Washington" preceded the new policy and asked the refugees if they knew what a bureaucrat was.

Drummond also announced the first

baby born at Fort Chaffee. A five-pound, four-ounce girl was born at about 4 p.m. at a field hospital to Talia Guerro-Ruiz. The father reportedly is at Eglin Air Force Base, awaiting processing.

At Key West, another 3,013 refugees were ferried in from Mariel, Cuba, on Saturday. Altogether, some 94,249 Cubans have come to the United States via the sealift that began April 21.

The 50 boats arriving Saturday survived stormy waters in the Florida Straits.

"All of the boats are grossly overloaded," said Coast Guard Lt. John McElwain. Three boats sank in heavy seas, but there were no fatalities or serious injuries, officials said.

A fourth refugee center at Fort McCoy, Wis. — in addition to Chaffee, Eglin and Indiantown Gap — received 355 Cubans on two flights from Key West Saturday. The arrivals brought the western Wisconsin camp's refugee population to more than 1,800.

# Immigration's 6-Month Delay Cut to a Week

I am an American citizen who just arrived from Cuba on the sealift. I'm a citizen because my parents became naturalized citizens in New York when I was 10 years old. We went back to Cuba later and that's where I've been ever since. In April 1980, with Action Line's help, the U.S. Section in Charge of American Interests in Cuba issued me a U.S. passport. My wife and children were issued permits to enter the U.S. The Castro regime ordered me to leave on the sealift, but forced my family to stay behind. In order to claim my wife and children through the U.S. government, I need my U.S. naturalization certificate number. Immigration says it will take at least six months to get a duplicate certificate from New York. All I need is that number. Please help me. — Jose Antonio Doyharzabal

We got you that number. It took us a little more than a week. You were naturalized on Dec. 16, 1957, in the Southern District of New York at the Foley Square Courthouse in New York. Now that you have the numbers, you can fill out the proper paperwork to get your wife and children out of Cuba.

★ ★ ★

I have some good used clothing for men and I'd like to send it to the Haitian Center on Krome Avenue that Refugee Hotline mentioned. I need an address. Can you give it to me? — M. Klidan-er



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303  
Spanish 350-6166

No. The Haitian Center on Krome Avenue doesn't handle clothing donations. That is done by the Haitian Coalition Center at the Miramar Elementary School, 109 NE 19th St., Miami. You can take your clothing to the Miramar Center any time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

★ ★ ★

A friend who lives in California called me asking if I could help her find a Cuban refugee who would like to be sponsored by a California family. The family would give her room, board and a salary in exchange for housekeeping duties. My friend felt that I could give her all the answers because I live in Florida and the majority of the refugees are here. I don't have the answers she is looking for. Can you help? — Sally Chandler, Lake Park

Sure. If your friend has a job for a Cuban ref-

ugee, she can call the Job Bank. The phone number is 325-8899. Be sure to remind your California friend that the proper area code for that number is 305.

Sponsoring a Cuban refugee must be done through one of the volunteer agencies. One of them, The United States Catholic Conference, has offices dealing with refugee resettlement which are located in San Francisco. Tell your friend to call that office at 1-415-648-6550.

★ ★ ★

My Spanish is limited, but I'd still like to volunteer my services to help the Cuban refugees. I can help fill out forms and I can interview people in Spanish. Where can I go? — Harry Cohen

The same day you called us, we heard that the Opa-locka Cuban Refugee Center was in real need of volunteers. We told you you could help right away if you went there. That's just what you did.

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE NO WORDS to express what our family feels about what Refugee Hotline has done for us. You got my brother Carlos Rafus-Santi flown to Miami from Fort Chaffee, Ark., so he could be reunited with his critically ill father who had not seen him for 20 years. You gave an old dying man another reason to live. We also want to thank FEMA for everything it did to get my brother here. — Mirta Rafus Henriquez

# How Resettlement

*McAfee (F) Col 1 June 80 1A*

First of Two Parts

By TOM FIEDLER  
And GUY GUGLIOTTA  
Herald Staff Writers

The resettlement of about 90,000 newly arrived Cuban refugees began four weeks ago in a spirit of

high-minded cooperation, honest enthusiasm and a sincere desire to please on the part of most of those concerned.

It is June now and the weather is dry and dusty in the Florida Panhandle, green and humid in Arkan-

sas by the Oklahoma border, still chilly at nights in Pennsylvania farming country east of Harrisburg.

Nature has provided sunshine because it's that time of year, but the human climate in the resettlement

## Has Become a Mess

camp is grim, threatening and nasty.

On the last day of May, there were 7,393 people at Florida's Eglin Air Force Base, 18,719 at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and 18,990 at Fort Indian-town Gap, Pa. All want to get out.

Meanwhile, more refugees are docking at Key West to be sent to Fort McCoy, Wis., a fourth repository. And despite signs that the resettlement logjam may be giving way, the prospects for folding the tents and emptying the barracks are not good. The refugees can look forward to several weeks, and possibly months, of confinement.

Resettlement has become a ter-



### Refugees Without Refuge

rible mess in only 31 days, but the blame cannot be laid before a single door. Bureaucratic bungling, fears of opening a legal can of worms, the overwhelming demands of having to handle too many people in too short a time — all played a part.

So, too, did the failure of people to come forward as sponsors for a

wave of refugees that is less attractive than any that came before — thousands are unattached men, the most difficult to place.

For the refugees, the euphoria of the first days in the United States has given way to depression, lassi-

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- DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

**Ricardo Aparicio and His Family Have Been at Chaffee for 20 Days**  
*... the reserve facility in Arkansas took in 19,048 refugees*

# Indecision Disrupts Cuban Resettlement

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

tude, boredom and anxiety. As these emotions find expression in complaint or violence, the refugees lose sympathy. Yesterday's poor lost lambs become today's ungrateful wretches.

The resettlement bottleneck exhausted an already meager reservoir of goodwill at Fort Walton Beach, Fla., where impatience at Eglin on May 24 led to a near-riot by angry refugees and a club-wielding confrontation with military guards.

At Chaffee, it was just as bad. A Memorial Day breakout by 200 Cubans terrified the people of Fort Smith, Jenny Lind and Barling, Ark. Authorities who rounded up the escapees later called it a "lark" to relieve the tedium of two weeks confinement. Then it happened again on Thursday. The townspeople already had armed themselves and threatened to kill interlopers. Army MPs believed them.

In Pennsylvania, the honeymoon, at least for a while, was still on. Refugees at Indiantown Gap praised the treatment they received from the military and gobbled platesful of army chow. Many had been in the camp for only a few days, and it was still new to them. They weren't stir crazy — yet.

Failure to cope adequately with resettlement began right at the top. The Carter Administration was reluctant to use existing legislation for handling thousands of Cubans who simply began showing up at Key West in mid-April. Instead, it ended up with a slapped-together, Rube Goldberg-style improvisation loosely based on the Vietnamese refugee resettlement of 1975 but without the accompanying legal underpinning.

In theory, the Refugee Act of 1980, which took effect April 1, should have been a perfect vehicle for the Cuban exodus. Under it, President Carter could have gotten each refugee a wide range of benefits, including medical aid, language school, job training and food stamps and \$500 for private agencies to use as an aid to resettlement.

The act probably would at least have served as a framework, but the administration ignored it and chose instead to set sail on uncharted waters, treating the refugees as applicants for political asylum instead of "refugees" in the federal newspeak sense.

The reason for this decision — the crucial move to date in creating the resettlement mess — was the administration's desire to avoid establishing the legal precedent that all a foreigner needed to do to get refugee status was show up in a boat.

Other groups — Haitians in particular — are seeking residence here and would welcome legitimacy. The administration fears that refugee status for Cubans could be an invitation to the entire Caribbean.

Jerry Tinker, the Senate Judiciary Committee's top refugee adviser, described the result with some eloquence:

"What the administration has done, instead of elevating Haitians to the level of Cuban refugees, is it has dragged the Cubans down to the level of treatment we've always given to Haitians. Now we treat both abysmally."

**FOR CUBANS**, Haitians or anyone else in the same fix, the most significant economic outcome of seeking asylum instead of refuge is that there are no federal benefits. The entire resettlement burden falls upon local governments, private charities and families.

Seeking asylum presents few problems if you can dance like Barshnikov, play cello like Casals, hit tennis balls like Navratilova or design rockets like Von Braun, but if you're a jobless, semi-skilled, black Cuban with no English and an arrest record for spitting at a picture of Fidel Castro, then you can use all the help you can get.

Without the Refugee Act, the Carter Administration was left with nothing, a fact confirmed by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter at a news conference May 6.

"Hodding, are you saying the government hasn't had its act together?" asked a reporter.

"I am saying, in the face of an extraordinary explosion of people seeking freedom, the answer is yes, that is right. But do you know what? It is not possible to get the act together."

**NEVERTHELESS**, the government has given it a try. Control — mandated to Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri by the Refugee Act — has been splintered without the act. Decisions have variously been made by the White House, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, known as FEMA.

This last agency operates the camps and coordinates resettlement, even though its prior experience had been limited to natural disasters.

With the refugees, FEMA soon had the makings of a disaster — but it was one that it and other agencies were creating all by themselves.

U.S. Catholic Conference Associate Director Donald Hohl rebuked FEMA: "What they are doing is turning this into a disaster so they can cope with it."

The camp near Eglin, at a fairgrounds in the next-door Panhandle town of Fort Walton Beach, opened May 2 and filled up by May 11 with 9,997 refugees inside.

**CHAFFEE**, a large reserve training facility in the hardscrabble hills

of western Arkansas, opened May 9 and had 19,048 refugees by Tuesday. Indiantown Gap, 12 miles outside of Hershey in Pennsylvania's chocolate country, opened May 18, and admitted 18,990 refugees in 11 days. Fort McCoy got its first refugees Thursday.

In all the camps, the initial refugee reaction was positive. It was a time for family reunions, ground-kissing, cheering and songs. At Eglin, the first 380 refugees stepped from their airplane shouting "Long Live Liberty" and collected pink roses from the Hispanic Heritage Association.

The romance, however, was an illusion, masking a well of resentment and hostility among the people of both Fort Walton Beach and the Arkansas towns ringing Chaffee.

Both Eglin and Chaffee had been used during the Vietnamese resettlement and the surrounding communities had acquired significant Vietnamese populations.

**THIS WAS NOT** too important for Fort Walton Beach, a seaside resort known for its talcum-powder-like beaches, but it had a powerful impact in western Arkansas. With

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*For the refugees, the euphoria of the first days in the United States has given way to depression, lassitude, boredom and anxiety. As these emotions find expression in complaint or violence, the refugees lose sympathy. Yesterday's poor lost lambs become today's ungrateful wretches.*

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the exception of Fort Smith's appliance industries, the region is one of the United States' poorest, sometimes referred to as "Little Appalachia."

There were 100,000 Vietnamese settled out of Chaffee, and about 2,000 stayed in the area to work hard and live well — better, it appears, than many of the people who already were there.

In this year of hard times, local people are getting laid off, and there is resentment against the Vietnamese. For the Cubans, the reception was glacial.

"Blood is thicker than water," said a 57-year-old Fort Smith divorcee, leading a protest to greet the first Chaffee arrivals May 9.

"Money is thicker than blood. The economy is rock-bottom here. People are out of food all over America.

**AT FORT** Indiantown Gap, the transition so far has been easy for a local populace that is prosperous, perhaps more sophisticated and certainly a bit more blasé about strange goings on. They, too, had Vietnamese, but that experience paled beside the Three Mile Island episode just down the road in Middletown last year.

If special circumstances sweetened the refugees' stay for the moment at Indiantown Gap, elsewhere, as days stretched into endless weeks of tedium, the sweetness turned sour, then bitter.

Processing began as soon as the refugees were on the ground and safely salted away in the camps. It was supposed to be an immutable and logical series of steps leading to clearance and subsequent resettlement with relatives or a suitable sponsor.

In fact, it is chaos and contradiction, with authorities often seeming to improvise as they go along, backing and filling in search of a comfortable policy or making statements without checking with higher authority.

**PART OF THIS** was attributable to the overwhelming demands placed on relief officials by the sudden and massive influx from Key West.

It took days to staff the camps and shake them down into some semblance of routine. Even in the best of circumstances, some refugees experienced paralytic delays in leaving the camps because of inconsequential foulups.

Other problems were more malevolent.

The archetype has been the now-famous security clearance controversy, where the "operative" policy has been known to change almost hourly.

One "official" stance is that no refugee can leave a camp until he has been cleared by Washington after lengthy interviews by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, the CIA and other agencies.

In the early days, officials claimed the refugees would be turned loose within 48 hours after the interviews were completed and the records put aboard a plane for Washington.

**IN FACT**, security clearance has taken between seven and 10 days, and almost immediately became the biggest bureaucratic bottleneck in the entire procedure, no matter which camp was involved. Official

bungling didn't help: Federal authorities lost a bunch of records at Eglin; ham-handed clerks smudged fingerprints at Chaffee and had the cards kicked back to them by the FBI to be done over.

To break the blockage, Tom Casey, running FEMA's end of the resettlement efforts, announced at

one point that refugees would be released before security clearances returned from Washington.

Immediately, he was contradicted by immigration officials at Eglin, who said no one would leave unless he had a security clearance in his pocket.

This same drama seems to have been acted out endlessly. In one sequence at Chaffee, FEMA spokesman Bill McAda began with the announcement that the Arkansas camp and Indiantown Gap were going to a "no clearance" policy to get people moving more quickly.

**DAVE LEWIS** of the U.S. Catholic Conference, the biggest of the resettlement agencies, checked immigration: "We have to have a security clearance in our hands before we let the people go," Lewis quoted INS as saying.

Thursday, however, FEMA was back to no clearance — but only for refugees with relatives on hand. On Saturday, a new twist: FEMA promised round-the-clock processing for refugees whose relatives had come to the camps to get them.

The contradictions and the slow pace of resettlement — only 32 refugees had left Eglin by the end of the first week — eventually triggered a ringing bout of recriminations between Catholic Conference resettlement chief John McCarthy and FEMA's Casey.

"FEMA is great at filling the camps up," McCarthy said in Washington. "But they don't realize we also have to get the people out."

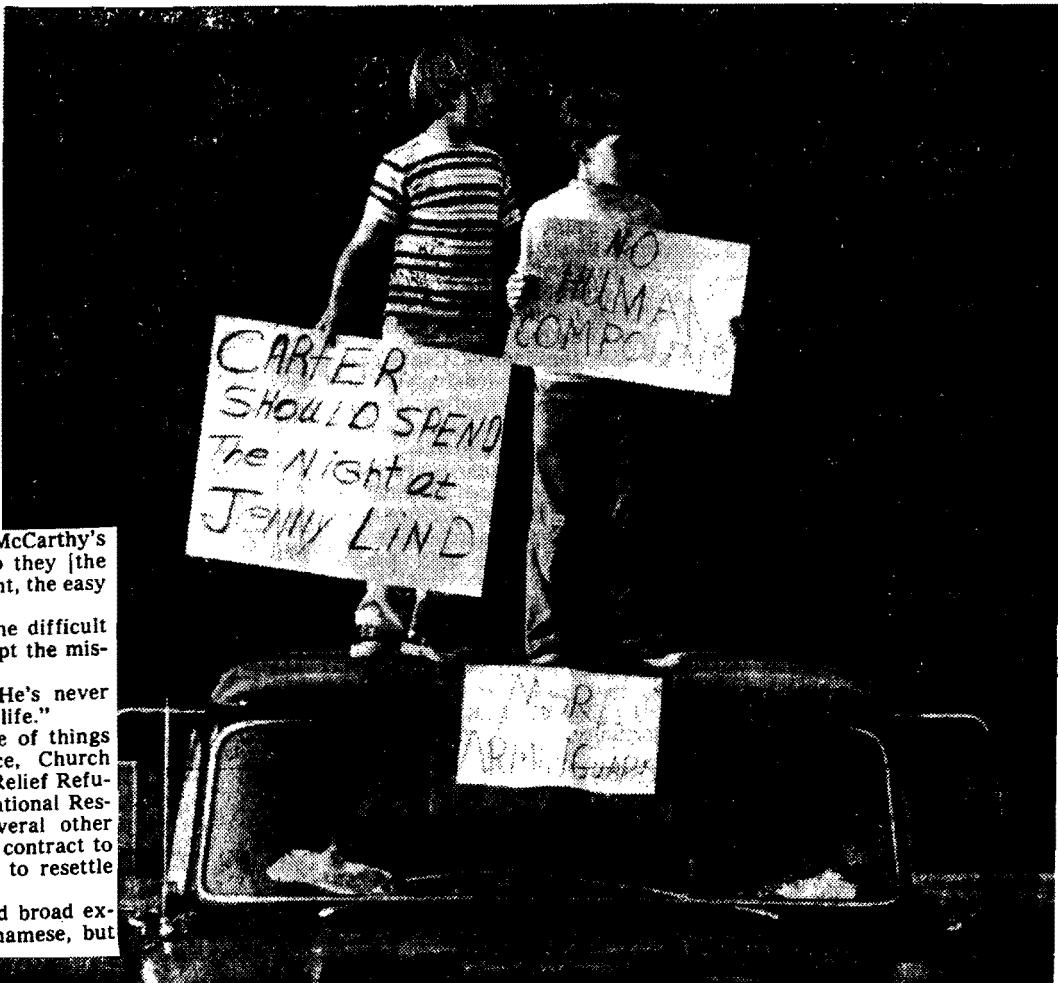
McCarthy complained about the absence of refugee money coming from the government and official statements casting the refugees as crooks, prostitutes, homosexuals and other difficult-to-settle social subgroups.

**HE ALSO** claimed that "we don't know who's in charge. We don't know who is running the show."

Casey took refuge in *machismo*: "What are they, bounty hunt-

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 If they don't want the difficult  
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 McCarthy riposted: "He's never  
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 Catholic Conference, Church  
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 Committee and several other  
 anizations are under contract to  
 federal government to resettle  
 Cubans.  
 All have had long and broad ex-  
 ience with the Vietnamese, but

— DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

**Jerry Meredith, Left, and His Brother Bobby Picket at Fort Chaffee**  
*... townspeople armed themselves and threatened to kill interlopers*

1980's Cubans could be easier because 90 per cent of the new arrivals have family waiting for them.

**STILL, HARD CASES** like the unattached men at Eglin will have to be placed the long way, by the voluntary organizations through their parishes, ministries or community-based chapters.

"We can't say when these camps will be emptied," said McCarthy. "But we are sure that the last person to leave will be an unattached male."

A long stay at the camps, from the evidence already available, is depressing and frustrating. The refugees' initial pleasure at being out of Cuba appears to last approximately a week.

After that, what the experts call "Camp Syndrome" sets in; and anxiety, cramped living conditions, impatience and the hostility of the local populace begin to take a toll.

Trouble at the camps took many forms: Relatives showed up to claim refugees who couldn't leave; a resettled refugee in Miami would find a sponsor for a buddy at Eglin who would then change his plans, forcing his resettlement agency to start all over again; Cuban chain-smokers leaped the barricades at Chaffee and ran across the street to buy or bum cigarettes.

**REFUGEES SET** up their own camp "systems." On the "boulevard" in the center of Chaffee, several hundred hung out, playing

dominoes and cards, gambling for cigarettes. Refugee prostitutes picked up tricks and homosexuals, liberated at last, walked arm-in-arm.

At Eglin, a small, dusty, hot tent city standing on 30 acres of hardpan, homosexuals of both sexes made their own sleeping arrangements, the prostitutes set up shop in "Charlie Tent" and ex-cons from Cuban jails walked about complaining and organizing protests.

On Saturday May 24, the tension at Eglin erupted after refugees staged a partially successful hunger strike to protest slow processing. Air Force officers trying to explain were drowned out by refugee shouts: "No more lies, we want out! Liberty, liberty! Family, family!"

The refugees pressed forward toward the cyclone fence surrounding the camp as Air Force MPs tried to hold them back. In the end, the refugees started throwing cinder blocks at the guards, who clubbed the protesters in response.

**TWO DAYS LATER**, on Memorial Day, it was Chaffee's turn. Two hundred refugees burst past guards and ran out of the camp, intending to do little more than stretch their legs. Sheriff's deputies and soldiers rounded up the escapees and tried to minimize the incident. By Friday, there were daily disturbances.

And it was no joke to the people of Fort Smith, Barling and Jenny Lind, the 1980 heirs to the tough 19th-Century tradition of Fort Smith "Hanging Judge" Isaac Par-

ker. After the first "breakout," one Fort Smith-area man released the Doberman pinscher he had penned up in the backyard, allowing it to attack automobiles that cruised by. There was a run on gun stores, and townsmen sported all types of armament.

A sound truck drove through the Chaffee camp to explain that it was the constitutional right of citizens in the United States to bear arms. The locals, the loudspeaker explained, "were upset" because the refugees left the camp and "you could get hurt" if you run away again.

**THE U.S. Catholic Conference's** Lewis warned that "this is a potentially explosive situation" and suggested the only solution that really made sense:

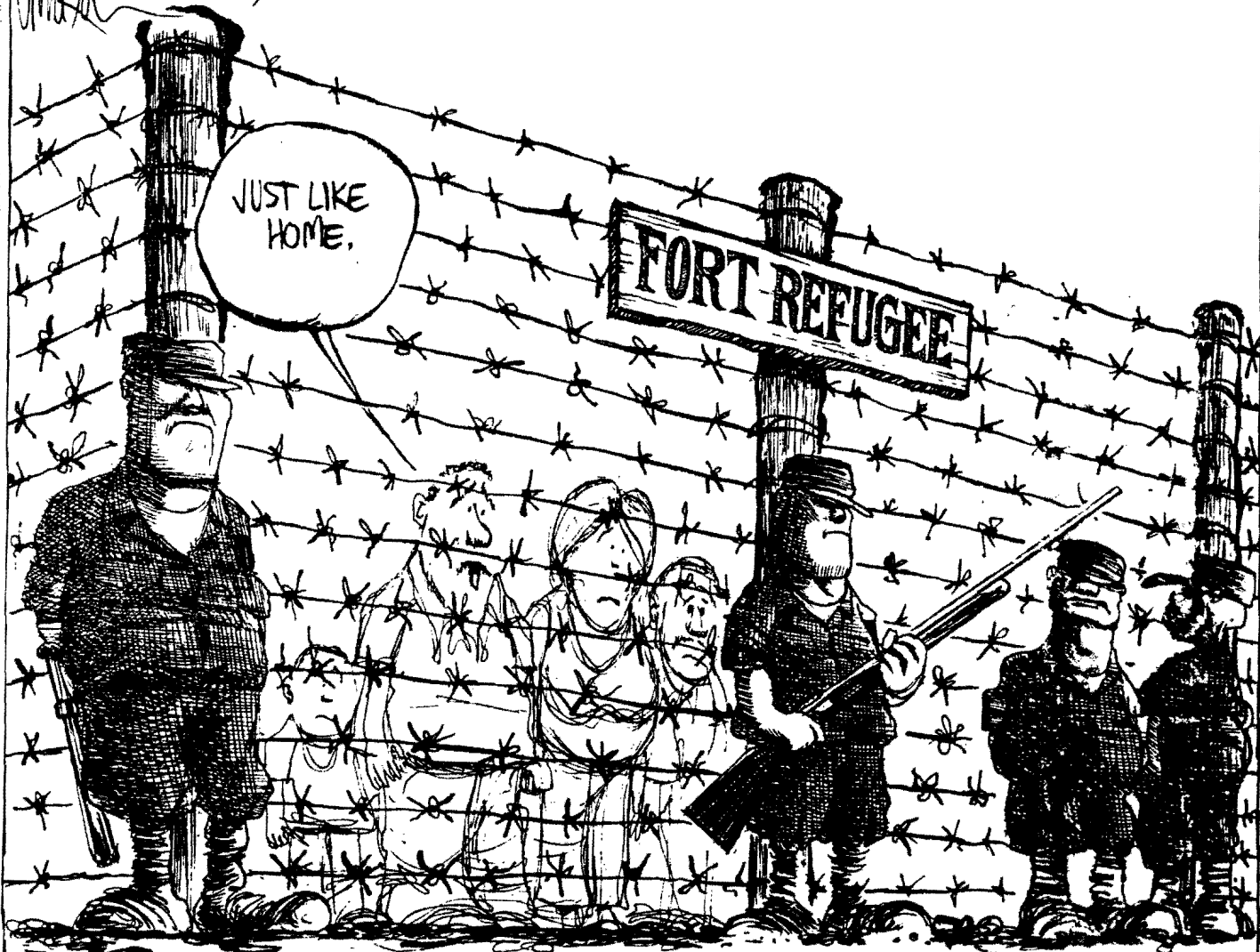
"We have to start moving large numbers of these people out." By the end of May, they were moving, all right, but who knew if it was fast enough.

And resettlement agencies were working overtime to get people to go north, east and west, anywhere but Miami. The overwhelming majority, of course, headed south.

But that was Miami's problem. Also contributing to this report were Herald staff writers Willard F. Rose in Fort Chaffee, Ark., David Hume at Fort Walton Beach, Fla. and Cheryl Brownstein at Fort Lupton Gap, Pa.

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# Vietnamese Had Different Problems

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By TOM FIEDLER  
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The resettlement of 90,000 Cuban refugees in the United States has posed staggering problems for bureaucrats and relief agencies swamped by a human tide that appeared almost without warning, unlike any previous Cuban migrations.

Many Cubans this week will begin their second month in resettlement camps. It is a time of anxiety, frustration and depression. There are knifings, gambling, prostitution, hunger strikes, sitdowns, shubbings and fights.

All of this seems fresh and horrible in 1980. But it has happened before, and in many ways, it was worse.

Suppose there were few, if any, Cubans already living in the United States and almost no one spoke your language? Suppose instead of leaving Cuba voluntarily you had been forced out by events beyond your control in circumstances both terrifying and dangerous?

Suppose you were competing for jobs and housing with 130,000 fellow refugees instead of 90,000? And supposed you had to face the prospect of staying in the camp for four months — not four weeks?

**IT BEGAN** on April 29, 1975, when North Vietnamese troops encircled Saigon and guerrillas began shelling Tan Son Nhut airport. President Gerald Ford cabled the U.S. Embassy: Evacuate all Americans and as many South Vietnamese as possible.

In what is still regarded as the most sudden movement of refugees in modern times, nearly 140,000 Vietnamese dropped their weapons and vanished in a rush, putting to sea in small boats or U.S. Navy ships, filling up a hastily assembled fleet of chartered jet transports and even clinging to the landing skids of American helicopters.

It took slightly less than eight months before the last of some 130,000 Vietnamese refugees left a Western Arkansas army camp called Fort Chaffee for resettlement in the United States. The other 10,000 had gone elsewhere.

NOW IT IS 1980 and the Vietnamese are hotly pursuing the American dream — buying homes, raising children, running a local pizza shop in Arlington, Va., supervising a fishing fleet in Niceville, Fla.

The apparatus they helped create in 1975 was still more or less in place when the Cubans began to arrive at Key West in 1980. Chaffee is back; so, too, are Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle.

Also in evidence are the same bureaucratic hairpulling, the political foulups, the command failures and the rest of the tedious snowshoeing that makes refugee processing a plodding bore.

Local communities, one finds, do not like Cubans any more than they liked Vietnamese. The U.S. president would perhaps like to call the whole thing off, but now, as then, finds that turning one's back on an immigrant is politically indefensible, the ultimate hypocrisy in a nation of immigrants.

**IN NUMBERS** and in the suddenness of the arrival, the Cuban exodus of 1980 is far more like the Vietnamese resettlement than any previous Cuban migration. The Camarioca sealift of 1965 brought 6,000 people, a trifle. The "Freedom Flights" of 1965-1973 brought 260,000, but they were chosen, sifted, screened, tested and prodded before they arrived.

In 1980 the Cubans, like the Vietnamese, are washing ashore in droves, their idea of the United States shaped by radio broadcasts and last year's visits from Miami relatives.

The Vietnamese didn't have uncles and aunts in Miami, and this, for refugee resettlement officials in 1980, is the biggest blessing and the biggest curse.

**IT MEANS** that transition will be easier for many Cubans than it was for the Vietnamese; the new arrivals will be able to drop into large communities that speak their language and care what happens to them.

But it also means that relatives

hang out around the gates at Fort Chaffee asking the embarrassing question that officials can't answer: "If I'm here, why won't you let my son out of there so I can take him home?"

The Vietnamese had no English. No mother. No home to go to, either.

Despite differences, Carter Administration officials in 1980 believe that the machinery devised to cope with the Vietnamese resettlement worked well and can work again.

**THE VIETNAMESE** and Cubans evaded processing at a "country of first asylum" where refugees are screened before coming to the United States, a few at a time, within a quota set by the President and Congress. With the Vietnamese and the Cubans, there was no screening, no processing, no few at a time, no quota and no chat on the Hill.

The first group of Vietnamese arrived at Camp Pendleton, Calif., within three weeks after the fall of Saigon. By the end of May 1975, Eglin, Chaffee and Indiantown Gap were open and operating.

Many of the same people who worked the Vietnamese resettlement are back now, pressed into sudden service and forced to listen to many of the same complaints that were heard from local folk unaccustomed to strangers.

**INSIDE THE** camps, the Cubans are plagued by the same delays that afflicted the Vietnamese, waiting weeks, sometime months to get security clearances from immigration officials.

There was culture shock for the Vietnamese, mental health problems and "Camp Syndrome," a combination of anxiety and depression that was not just common but the norm. In the second month of Cuban resettlement the same symptoms are starting to appear.

At first, finding sponsors for the Vietnamese was difficult, recalls John McCarthy, refugee expert of the U.S. Catholic Conference,

which resettled 42 per cent of the Vietnamese and will probably end up resettling 70 per cent of the Cubans.

"It took time to get the people we needed and then it took time to get the sponsors," McCarthy said. The average Vietnamese spent 110 days in camp, bored, but with enough time to learn a little English and get a tentative grip on the "American Way."

**THE MORE** difficult cases, adult men with no family or friends, took longer to solve, and these refugees stayed longer at the camps. The Cubans in 1980 can expect the same.

After Congress authorized a \$400-million training and language program for the Vietnamese, resettlement moved apace and the task was completed on Dec. 20, 1975.

There is no special federal money in 1980, at least not right now, and this will add time to Cuban resettlement. On the other hand, the large Cuban community in the United States offers easy relocation for large numbers, which will speed the process.

"We'll do it," said the Catholic Conference's McCarthy. "With or without the government."

During the first weekend in April, 10,800 Cubans sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Their action led to the boatlift that has brought thousands of Cubans to Florida, sparking the refugee crisis in the United States. Here is an account of one Cuban family's tribulation:

# *Mica New* *(F) of 1 IF* *June 80* The Ordeal of a Refugee's Flight

By JUAN CASANOVA

Friday, April 4, started out like just another day. At 10 a.m. I was at work at my desk in the publicity office of the State Committee for Normalization [of statistics] at Casino Deportivo, a Havana suburb.

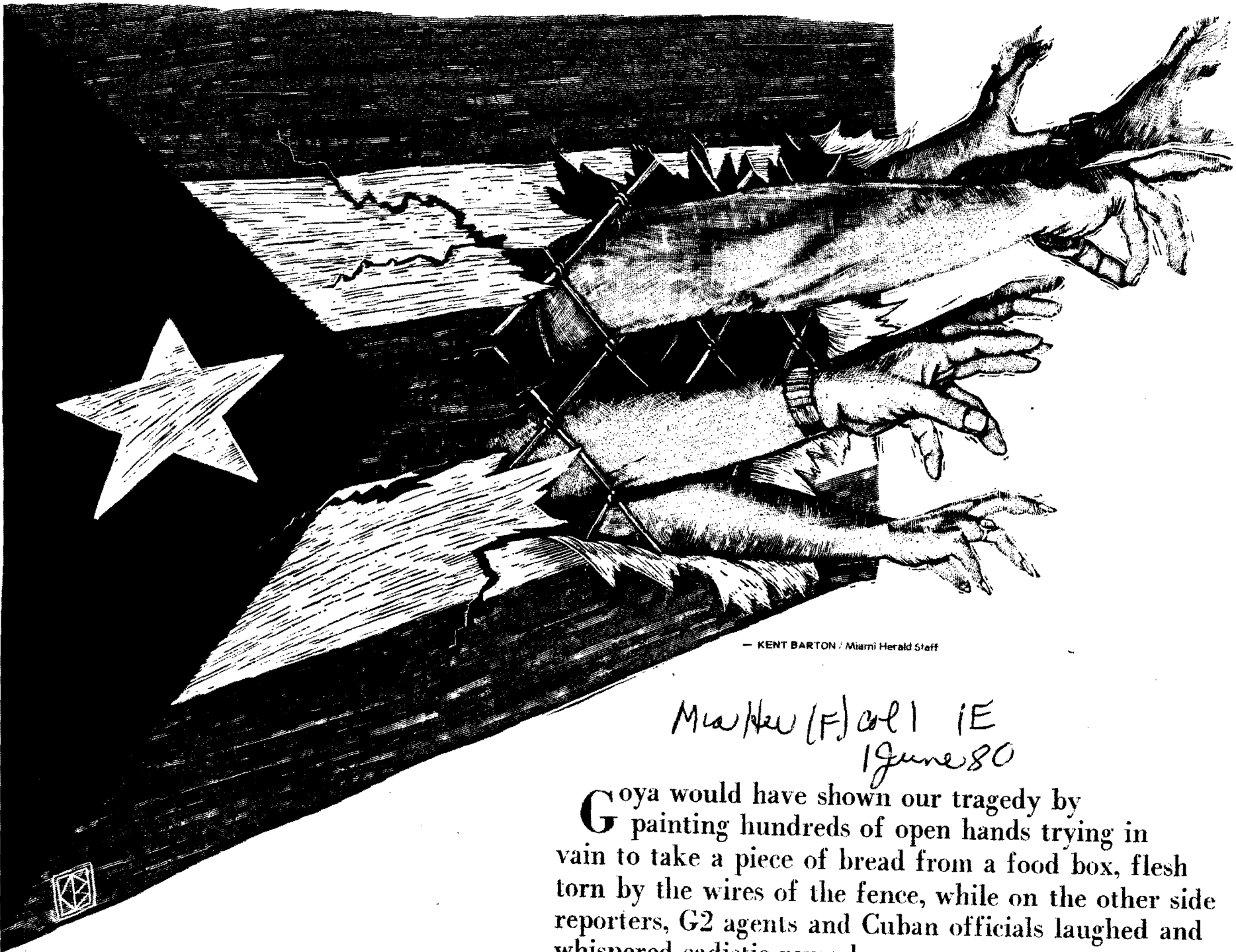
Suddenly the office photographer came in with a copy of the newspaper Granma. He showed it to me and, taking me by an elbow, rushed me to the air-conditioned darkroom. Then he asked, "What do you think about the Peruvian Embassy?" Full of surprise, I read the editorial and told him that I thought it was tricky. According to it, everyone who sought asylum in the embassy would be called a criminal.

Avidly, I read on that Granma denounced the group of people who sought asylum, saying they had forced their way into the embassy. Things did not stop there. The editorial said that all the criminals, *lumpens*, and anti-social elements who so wished, could ask for asylum. My surprise grew every second.

Of course I realized they were trying to stay ahead of the game. That way, all Cubans who were ready to take up the challenge would know the consequences. If we sought asylum, we were expos-

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Cuban journalist Juan Casanova, 36, his wife Natividad, 32, and their adopted son, Odin, 8, were among those who chose to go to the Peruvian Embassy, remaining there for 11 days. Casanova describes their ordeal in search of freedom in this article for *The Herald*. They arrived, finally, in Key West on April 30 and now reside in Homestead, where Casanova works at a print shop.



— KENT BARTON / Miami Herald Staff

Miami (F) col 1 E  
1 June 80

**G**oya would have shown our tragedy by painting hundreds of open hands trying in vain to take a piece of bread from a food box, flesh torn by the wires of the fence, while on the other side reporters, G2 agents and Cuban officials laughed and whispered sadistic remarks.

# We Ate Leaves, Drank Salt Water

FROM PAGE 1E

ing ourselves to the perpetuation of the appetitive "scum."

That epithet would follow us, even on official documents. And that was of extreme importance because our lives were ruled by government identity cards.

During that Friday people talked about the situation, but they were skeptical of the information published. At the office we were busy packing papers because we were moving to Old Havana. Due to the events at the embassy, and due to our move, little work was getting done on the monthly statistics and measurements magazine edited there. By the afternoon, many of us were feeling anxious.

At 5:30 p.m. I went to my grandparents' house, with whom I lived in El Cerro. I remarried two years ago, but because I could not find a house to live in with my wife, she had to live with her five brothers. One of them lived in the apartment with his own wife. Eight people lived in a two-bedroom apartment. We could almost never sleep together.

When I arrived my wife asked me: "Did you see what happened at the Peruvian Embassy?" That is where we talked about the issue. I asked if she had read the editorial. She thought the government was saying that all those who sought asylum would be considered criminals. "They are doing that so that no one will ask for asylum," she said.

I told her: "I do not know whether or not it's true that they have taken away the guards. We have to wait and see what information we receive." We went to watch television. Nothing was clear. We had doubts as to what was happening. It was not certain that anything was happening. As usual, I went to sleep at my grandfather's house.

Saturday, in the afternoon, I dressed well, thinking something could happen. I put on a *guayabera*. When I arrived at the apartment my wife looked at me and said: "I was going to tell you to dress well and come early."

In the living room her brothers and other neighbors were beating on the *santeria* bongos. After a little while my wife called her brother to the room. The brother's friend and the neighbor continued beating on the drums.

I realized my wife and her brother were discussing something important and confidential. She called me to the room and said to me: "You know that the mother of our upstairs neighbor, Leito, is in the Peruvian Embassy. He asked for asylum last night, and she went to take him food. She left word that when she returned, she would tell me about the situation, if one could still go in, and what kind of people were at the embassy."

At that point, my wife and I decided to go. We talked about our lives and our problems. My wife had been criticized at the School of Philology, at the University of Havana, for supporting three classmates who were expelled for wearing American clothes to classes. Sometime back I had been in confinement for six months for having made some criticisms in discussion circles. In general, our lives were suspended in mid-air because of the revolution.

When we told my wife's family that we were going to the embassy, my brother-in-law said he wanted to ask a *santeria* priest if we should go. The priest told him to have the seashells thrown by an *orba* [a higher priest]. The *orba* told us: "Yes, go to the embassy. The more people who go, the more difficult it will be for Fidel to go back. You saw that one who just left — over there — that is my son and he is going to the embassy."

We returned to the house to pick up a few things. The neighbor's mother had returned from the embassy.

"There are all types of people at the embassy," she told us: "There are doctors, engineers, workers, decent people, pregnant women, children. The guards were taken off Friday afternoon. It looks like a procession over there." She gave us the address and told us which way to go.

My mother-in-law, who is very spiritual, told us that before leaving she had to offer a thanksgiving and petition mass to God, so that He would ask *Ochun* [the Virgin of Charity, in Afro-Cuban rites] to protect us.

She offered the *santeria* mass and, with great fervor, they began to sing spiritual songs.

My wife and I began feeling restless and with the boy [who is eight years old] we left. We said good-by. The family was eager to leave together, but the old ones began to pick up photographs, to give away the electrical appliances. They said they would come later. We became desperate. At 11 p.m. we left for the embassy.

The taxis would not stop. They were all taken by people who wanted to go to the embassy. We took bus No. 10 and we got off at 23rd Street in Vedado, across from the Copelia ice cream parlor. There we took bus No. 64 and we realized many of the people in the bus were carrying paper bags with them. Nobody said anything, but we all looked at each other's sacks with conspiratorial looks. Everybody looked at each other's paper bags.

Everybody got off at 72nd Street. It did look like a religious parade. There were some lights on the street and many patrol cars. We were following the people, and everyone was going to one place. We were walking fast, fearful that we would be imprisoned for taking the paper sack. My wife put the paper bag close to her chest and held the boy's hand to appear less suspicious.

We arrived at a fence that was partly down. I picked up the boy, and a young man helped me pass him through. I went across, in order to help my wife, and we found each other inside. "Well, we are finally here," I said. The place was almost full. You could not walk very far. People were hugging. "We are in free land — I don't know what will happen, but I am here," everyone said.

Many of those who were there went to pick up their children and remained because they could not convince them to leave. There was a large group of young men and women who had left a *quince* [debutante] party, rented five taxis and went directly to the embassy.

By midnight, the members of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] began to throw stones at us and we called them assassins. We found Leito, the neighbor, and he told me that Fidel had gone by, to look at the spectacle as if it were a circus. He said Ramiro Valdez, minister of the interior and police, had gone by also.

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— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

## Journalist Juan Casanova and His Wife, Natividad, Safely in the States

The first night we slept on the floor. I could not sleep. There was too much whispering, too many conversations. Some were full of hope. Other people thought that the stones and the shots fired by the special troops that had begun to surround the embassy were dangerous signs. The troops had bayonets attached to their rifles.

We established a committee to keep the order. We realized that they had placed a machine-gun behind some rocks. What people feared most were the troops. Sunday, some people came in whom we realized were infiltrators. In the afternoon, they cut off the water.

**W**e had clothes in our paper sack. The food was being brought by my wife's mother, but the family never arrived. The government had closed the perimeter of the embassy.

The second night we were trying to listen to the Voice of America to find out if our actions had had any effect in the outside world, because our hope was that our problem would become a problem of the United States and of the capitalist nations.

We listened attentively to the Voice of America reports. Many people had transistor radios. Some people had extra batteries, so that we could find out the news. They were Soviet radios, Sokkol.

That night, we thought again that the government could attack the embassy. But we felt on Sunday that they would not do it, that it was difficult with so many women and children — that they would not carry out a massacre because there were foreign journalists who were keeping tabs on the situation. Some journalists from Juventud Rebelde passed themselves for Chilean or Uruguayan reporters. We kicked them all out.

That night the loudspeakers began saying that anyone who wanted a provisional pass to go home for food and such could receive one. There was great skepticism regarding the passes. Only a few took the risk at the beginning, and when they returned they said there were some guarantees. But a lot of people were left outside, and were never able to return.

My wife was tempted to accept the pass because of the boy, but I told her: "Let's wait to see if they give any guarantees about returning."

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Sunday, people began tearing up the ID cards, which is what controls every detail in the life of Cubans. The ID card says if you were in prison, your social class, and it has certain control signals which tell if you have had political or criminal problems. In every political activity, they pick up the people and ask for their ID cards, which are internal passports. For every type of transaction, you need the ID card.

This act of tearing up the card that was a mark of identity, which controlled our lives, was clearly in rebellion. To move from one place to another, to check into a hotel, they take down all the information on the card. They even do it when you go to a cabaret. Now people tore it up and said, "I've liberated myself from this." The [Peruvian] consul interrupted this and told us not to tear it up because it was necessary for identification inside the embassy. The Peruvians picked up the card.

As the days went by, the children were becoming dehydrated. A girl was almost dead, and we kept a minute of silence for her. She was inside the embassy building. We were almost certain she would die. A group of people picked her up and took her out. I don't know what happened to her, but I never saw her again.

It took a long time to walk 20 meters, because you had to walk on top of people. And since we were not eating, people had to remain lying down to conserve energy. The men would find it hard to urinate and would not urinate for three or four days, and they would be constipated for 10 or 11 days.

We were able to get a few packs of food for the boy because he had an uncle who was a political prisoner. Some families would give us some food for him, but during the last two days, he ate nothing.

It was not easy to see my son and all these brothers in such a desperate state and to have nothing but words to soothe them. The most important thing is that we were united. So united that in the embassy gardens we were capable of yielding to children, elderly or sick people five of the 10 inches of space we had to ourselves.

We took turns to sleep. There was no room for all of us to lie on the ground at once. And we learned to feed ourselves from wild leaves and to drink teas made without sugar from mango and orange leaves. I never thought you could make soup with fish bones. Or that warm salted

water could relieve hunger so well. Many of the people there took up residence in the trees. Each became the proprietor of a branch. For the majority of us, the trees and the few inches of ground were the first things we owned in our lives. The first roof that we owned was the moon and the stars.

Next to me was a woman who was just about to give birth. I closed my eyes and I imagined that child crying for the first

time and adding his wordless voice to our own cries.

The guards' loudspeakers, even after 21 years, continued offering socialism as the perfect society. But time goes against all their reasonings. I think that if we have to bring Fidel to trial for something, it would be for having stopped the clock of progress 20 years ago and having immersed us in backwardness. For having played with the hopes of the poor and having paid them with more misery. For having divided us, pitting children against mothers, brothers, neighbors. Finally, for having carried forth that pervasive plan that has as a motto "hate one another."

There were a few scuffles within the embassy. The boxes of ill-prepared food did not meet even 20 per cent of the needs

'I remember how a man, hands full of dirty diapers, would tell an invisible companion that he would never take asylum again. He would stop and cry.'

— Juan Casanova

of the refugees. And the boxes were used as bones of contention. In reality, what we were concerned about was making sure that women, children and the elderly ate something. But even those wishes were not realized.

From the beginning they tried to organize the lines. It bothered us to have to return to something with which we had had to live for 21 years. But there was no choice. Now we were doing it for different reasons. The children's hunger and the desperation of the mothers were beginning to take truly dramatic dimensions.

I remember how a man, hands full of dirty diapers, would tell an invisible companion that he would never take asylum again. He would stop and cry. Another one yelled at his two-year-old son to keep quiet, that he was driving him crazy. A third one, and a very clever one, by the way, would ring a bell all around the embassy and he would say, with hoarse voice: "Until when, Fidel?" *Hasta las cuantas.* After a while, he would stop to improvise a speech and repeat his phrase: "Until when, Fidel, until when?"

They began to apply psychological measures over the loudspeakers. Throughout the day and night, they would read government communiques with which they tried

to discourage us, telling us that the revolutionary government was the only one that could issue passports and take us out of the country.

They would play Radio Reloj in such a loud volume that, within the compound, it was difficult for us to hear one another speak. At dawn, they would give medical reports. Many people would put cotton in their ears, or cigaret filters; they would take tranquilizers, and tried to sleep to escape the nightmare of the loudspeakers.

The loudspeakers began Monday, April 7. They remained until the end. People would yell "keep quiet, keep quiet," or "lies, lies."

Castro tried to make a great circus. The food was given out at the fence. Instead of taking it where we had started the lines and the food committees, they would give it at other points on the fence to start squabbles. And the socialist news agencies would take advantage of that to zero in on us with their cameras and deform the image of our struggle.

Many mothers scratched their arms while putting their hands through the fence to try to get a box for their children. Goya would have shown our tragedy by painting hundreds of open hands trying in vain to take a piece of bread from a food box, flesh torn by the wires of the fence, while on the other side

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reporters, G2 agents and Cuban officials" laughed and whispered sadistic remarks.

Inside the embassy there were rich areas and poor areas. The people from the better neighborhoods — Miramar, Buenavista and Vedado — were more united and were mostly professionals that grouped together. The people from the poor neighborhood came to us to ask about the situation. There were problems with food hoarding. Some took three or four boxes and made the situation more critical. They would eat at night. That was before we established a group made up of ex-political prisoners to work against that and avoid and neutralize the hoarding.

At one point, someone said they had killed a cat.

At the end of the week, a man dedicated himself to bringing leaves, and he would say "this one is really good, this is really nourishing." And he would find leaves and grass and assert that they were nourishing. So I started to eat leaves. They were big, from the breadfruit tree, and they tasted of nothing, only of grass. I don't know if it was because I ate those leaves that I was constipated during the 11 days.

There was a terrible situation with the restrooms. Every morning, people would defecate in a room. Every day, we would have to move the mountain of excrement, to throw it over the fence. But space became so critical that the bathrooms were cleared up and people began living inside them. People were living and sleeping in the mud created by the urine and the excrement.

Many of us men went on a hunger strike because we heard through the Voice of America that there was a hunger strike in Miami. However, we could not go without food for long. We could not sacrifice the children and the elderly.

On Saturday, April 12, they brought into the embassy eight sacks of potatoes for 10,000 people. It was barely enough for one potato for every eight persons. The water where we boiled them was given out as broth. The potatoes were bought by the consul with money collected by us. We also took up a collection to pay the damage to his car, because a group trying to get into the embassy crashed on to it. We put all the money we had in a bed sheet.

The Peruvian consul tried to buy food with the money, but except for the potato sacks, they would not sell him food, although he was able to buy cans of cookies. Each child received one. Our anger was such that on Sunday the 13th we yelled at the people bringing the food to take it away. We also rejected it on Monday. But the number of people fainting and becoming ill increased continuously.

On the 10th day, the children had gone without food for two days. The government would have some of the people out on the passes talk through the loudspeakers. They said that everything was all right, that they had the passports, and that everything was safe. "I am going home," Natividad told me. They tried to use the family to give us a sense of security. Those

of us who had children decided to take the risk and opt for the permanent passes. Under the rain, and dragging the mud from the generous ground that had served as our bed for 11 days, and through the shouts of "scum" and the blows from the members of the CDR, we went to the immigration office.

Six hours after arriving at the immigration office, they gave us the passport. Then they took us to the buses that would take us to the different points in Havana. At each point, they had organized welcoming for us, with sticks, stones, eggs and tomatoes. I talked to the bus driver and asked him to leave me in a Buenavista street that I didn't even know.

When I saw there was no one there, I said, "This is where I get off."

I went to a gas station where I saw a taxi. At first, the taxi driver refused to pick us up, but when I told him we were from the embassy, he opened the doors and asked where we were going. He turned his head and said, "My sister and my mother-in-law were also in there."

Thanks to the driver we avoided the mistreatment. When we arrived home it was close to 2 a.m. The first hour passed by as we kissed and hugged and cried. As soon as my mother-in-law could control herself, she cooked a steak she had bought on the black market. After I ate it, I became sick to my stomach. After so many days, I was beaten by a steak. I vomited and became dizzy.

One evening after we had been home for two days, we were all sitting in the living room and heard the noise of a crowd that was coming close to our window. A voice was reading a statement that condemned Natividad as a traitor and they began to chant: "Natividad, you went over for a pair

of jeans." It was a choir of 25. The statement said that after so many years of free education and having received instruction, she had decided to leave the country. They asked her to return the instruction and the knowledge to Cuba. I said: "The only way would be if they could take it out electronically from your skull."

They were there for about half an hour and said the committee would carry out a repudiation ceremony. The activity of the committee condemned "the scum in the Peruvian Embassy," but without great energy, because the neighbors in our block did not support them. They were very upset. A young man who had been on military service in Angola was preparing a bucket of water for them.

The president of the committee, standing on the corner with two or three people, would criticize us in a loud voice. The next day, three classmates of my wife called her on the phone and told her they had been forced to go because they were doing their thesis and they could have ended their studies.

There was a crazy man in the neighborhood, and all his escape plans had gone wrong. He had been jailed for having a life

jacket and a compass in his house. He fell asleep on the last night that he could have entered the embassy. He rented a taxi, and they began shooting at him when he tried to force the taxi into the embassy. Afterwards, he was trying to falsify a pass. Finally, he was going to join the "great march of the fighting people."

Thousands were arrested because they were going to try to get into the embassy by force. During the first hours of the march, the loudspeakers said: "We know there are people who are going to try to go into the embassy." But it was very difficult because there were three rows of guards around the embassy. One was made up of civilians, another one of policemen. They had to keep their arms crossed.

Finally, one night we returned home and received a message that we should go to Abreu Fontan park, next to Coney Island. When we arrived there, we found out we had been chosen to go. Forty of us left for Mariel. The bus was well guarded. It was 10 p.m. We did not know we would be in Mariel four days.

There we lived under tents in camping grounds in Mosquito. But the rain came and destroyed the tents and we got wet. It was rumored that they were trying to delay our departure.

We were called "ambassadors" and "Peruvians." They would not call us by name. We had to stand in lines. There were lines to leave in buses. That is why we could not sleep. There they gave us boxes that were worse than the ones at the embassy, with rice and scrambled eggs. The children had neither milk nor baby food. And the families were afraid because if a child became sick, we might lose the opportunity to leave. We were surrounded by dogs.

When we arrived they took away our money and our jewelry. The toilets were next to the ocean, 300 meters away. Everything was disagreeable, and the treatment we received was even more so. We awaited our turn five days. The food was horrible. The crowding together of 600 to 700 persons, along with the restrictions and the proximity of the German Shepherd dogs, made the place comparable to a concentration camp.

Going to the docks of the Mariel cement factories, we found out they were throwing the dogs on the refugees. Many took away, as souvenirs, the scars left by their bites. When we found out about this, we could not help but remember what the po-

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litical organizations had said: "They will throw the dogs at you."

Maribel looked like a forest of masts. I closed my eyes and gripped my teeth. I did not want to cry. I wanted to be happy. But I didn't feel the nostalgia that I thought I would. It was only a pair of eyes that saw the land where I was born.

They asked for three Peruvians. We were first. They placed us in a bus with a family who had been claimed by relatives. They were eight. When we arrived at Maribel, the craft had received permission to leave. We boarded with the family and we were taken to the Solaces, a modern, 30-foot yacht. A very emotional woman, Chelos, told us not to be afraid anymore, that the boat had a North American flag. She shook our hands and hugged all of us. At the dock, we were joined by seven or nine people. Eight were family members, 12 from the embassy. We were 20 refugees and there were four crew members. The captain and the mate were American, the two others were Cuban.

We left at about 11 p.m. on April 30. The weather was not very good. They told us we had to leave with other boats. We were followed by border patrol boats for about 10 minutes, until the captain decided to take up speed and we separated.

Chelos encouraged us and talked about the reception and of the efforts made by people in Florida to participate in this. Key West had been declared a disaster zone. We would be well treated. The Cubans had made a lot of noise and, thanks to it, the government had taken the problem into consideration.

The trip took seven hours. I spent all the time on deck vomiting. My wife and son were below. I had thought that when I left

Cuba I would feel a great nostalgia, but the nightmare was such that I could not feel sadness. I felt so mistreated and so hurt that all I could think about was arriving on American soil and beginning a new life.

Around 6:30 a.m. the family in the yacht showed us the Key West lighthouse. Slowly, I began to see the city's gray and white buildings. I looked back, and there was nothing left of the nightmare. Contrary to what T.S. Eliot said, April was not the cruelest month.

Then I allowed myself to cry. And I cried while laughing and I gave thanks to God, and to the nation of Jefferson, Washington and Lincoln. And in a special way, to the Cubans in the United States who opened their hearts to us and did not forget us after 21 years.

We adjusted the life jackets. The cruise ship passed by, and we had the opportunity to see other craft going to Cuba. People waved at us, and we waved back. One of the things that impressed me the most was that at the Key West marina, they would ask us through loudspeakers if anyone was ill.

We remained in Key West for a day. That same day, we left in an Army bus.

Later, at Milander Park, they asked me how old I was, and I had difficulty remembering my age. I felt ageless, as if I had just been born. As if my whole life was ready to begin anew.

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# Cubans Rampage in Arkansas

*Master (F) col 1A 2 June 80*

By WILLARD P. ROSE  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Hundreds of Cuban refugees angry at delays in processing rampaged through Fort Chaffee Sunday, burning buildings and pelting soldiers and newsmen with rocks.

Soldiers evacuated about 500 civilian employes and sealed off the base during the riot, which began about 6 p.m. Arkansas time and lasted into the night.

About 1,000 Cubans marched to the main gate, then tried to race up Arkansas Highway 22 to nearby Barling, but were turned back by State Troopers, who beat them with billy clubs. Several troopers swung their nightsticks like baseball bats, getting a good grip with both hands and swinging from the heels.

The Cubans responded by hurling rocks and chunks of concrete — some six inches square — at the troopers.

After being pinned down behind cars and trucks for about 10 min-

utes, troopers fired about 20 rounds with shotguns and pistols over the Cubans' heads.

Some soldiers said several Cubans received light wounds from buckshot, but that could not be confirmed.

Federal marshals later used tear gas to control the refugees and

pushed them back inside the compound. Groups of 400 to 500 Cubans tried to charge the main gate several more times during the night, but were turned back each time by tear gas.

At least three Cuban refugees were being treated for gunshot wounds at a local hospital, a

spokesman confirmed. There was no information as to how serious the wounds were.

Between 15 and 20 law enforcement officers and several civilians were injured, hospital authorities said. A fourth refugee was admitted with a stab wound. One civilian who was hit by a rock was treated

at the emergency room and medical personnel treated several other persons at the base.

Among the injured civilians were two women who were surrounded in a building by hundreds of rock-throwing Cubans outside. The Cubans set fire to the building, and the women said they ran for their lives.

Bill McAda of the Federal Emergency Management Agency denied reports that the refugees had taken over the base, but said bands of refugees were on the loose inside.

In Barling, police and soldiers had their hands full trying to calm about 500 local residents, some of whom were armed with shotguns, pistols and clubs. They cursed the soldiers for not letting them help battle the Cubans.

Shortly before 11 p.m., police arrested six Barling residents and charged them with disorderly conduct. The six, hauled away in a paddy wagon, refused to leave the streets as ordered by policemen. At midnight, only about two dozen people could be seen in the small town of 3,008.

**SOLDIERS SEALED** off the base and banned reporters, but this Herald reporter was allowed in briefly around 10:30 p.m. Arkansas time to retrieve his car parked inside the

Carl M. Hester (K) 14A 2 June 80

# Cubans Rampage at Fort

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base. (This reporter earlier had been pinned down with a group of troopers behind a pickup during a barrage of rock-throwing. Several soldiers received cuts and bruises. The reporter was hit in the back with a piece of concrete and suffered a minor cut and bruises.)

It was an eerie scene. The base, which during the daytime is normally a bustling city of 20,000, was profoundly quiet.

Traces of tear gas could still be seen hovering above the ground. Light fumes were still in the air. Huge chunks of concrete lay everywhere, along with the charred remains of several wooden guard booths, which were torched in the main street.

The refugees were quiet then, though groups of 10 to 20 could be seen standing together, talking and gesturing angrily.

**THE BASE** looked for all the world as if it had been through a major battle. It had.

Two mess halls were completely destroyed by fire, and two supply buildings were also destroyed. A number of other fires also damaged buildings to a lesser extent.

Some Cubans helped to put out fires and tried to round up their unruly countrymen. A number of Cubans were arrested, but the exact number was not known.

Gov. Bill Clinton placed the Arkansas National Guard on alert and asked the White House for more military aid. President Carter dispatched White House staffer Eugene Eidenberg and Tom Casey of the emergency management agency to Chaffee Sunday night.

Still, tempers ran hot Sunday night.

Paul Scharbor, 22, a resident of Barling, said, "People are getting hot now. There's gonna be somebody shot if this keeps up. A lot of these people are ready to shoot if they see Cubans."

## Opa-locka Processing Rules

Cuban boatlift refugees who were released to the custody of their families in Key West should report to the Opa-locka immigration processing center at noon today if their paternal last names begin with the letter E, F or G, federal officials said.

Boatlift refugees whose last names begin with H, I, J, K or L should report at noon Tuesday. Jim Keene, an official with the Federal Emergency Management office, said the processing of the estimated 40,000 refugees re-

leased to South Florida Cuban families will continue on an alphabetical basis.

The processing began Saturday.

Keene said the Opa-locka center is handling from 1,000 to 2,000 refugees daily in a four-hour immigration processing procedure. At the current rate, it will take about 20 days to handle the refugees who are expected to make South Florida their permanent home, Keene said.

**HIS FRIEND**, Cray Mayberry, also 22, asserted that "Cubans have been escaping from this base all week long, and the Army's been hiding it. People have been finding them in their homes. Folks around here are cocking shotguns."

Two other young bearded men, dressed in jeans and T-shirts, said they were members of the Ku Klux Klan and were passing out pamphlets urging President Carter to arm the refugees and send them to fight Fidel Castro.

The two said a number of Klansmen were willing to go with the refugees to fight Castro.

# Chaffee



— Associated Press

**Cubans Who Escaped From Fort Chaffee Sunday Afternoon Flee Into Tall Arkansas Grass**  
*... they were forcibly returned to the base, but later rioted after another escape attempt*

stopped to regroup, some were chased by police back to the main gate. Pursuing officers struck a number of the refugees on their heads, backs and legs.

A group of 50 to 100 continued running toward Barling. State police drove past the Cubans to within 50 yards of the city limits and joined local officers in forming a roadblock.

When the Cubans reached the roadblock of about a dozen officers they stopped and sat down in the middle of the highway. About 30 soldiers arrived, armed with M16 rifles.

The troops moved to within a few feet of the Cubans, then raised their rifles skyward. The guns were not loaded, according to authorities. But the refugees, thinking the soldiers were about to open fire, began running toward a nearby gate to the base.

Buses were brought to the area, and the Cubans were taken back to their quarters.

The base, where more than 18,000 Cubans await relocation, has been the scene of numerous demonstrations during the past week over the pace of processing.

The Cubans, who had marched up Fort Chaffee's main street at least three other times during the day, paused at the main gate, then began to pour over the four-foot-high brick wall and spilled over onto the shoulder of Arkansas Highway 22 and headed toward Barling.

Law enforcement officials — some 50 state patrolmen, 25 county sheriff's deputies and members of the Fort Smith police force — began to move in, some wearing bullet-proof vests and hard helmets.

AT THE MAIN gate, the refugees jumped a short, connecting brick wall that runs 20 to 25 yards and then cleared a barbed-wire fence. They succeeded in proceeding about 300 yards toward Barling. At this point, troopers drove the refugees back toward the fence. Shortly after 6 p.m., the refugees began picking up rocks, concrete chunks, and anything they could lay their hands on and started throwing them.

Troopers were saying things like, "You stupid bastards." A sergeant with the state patrol told his men they had received reports that the refugees might be trying to seize

weapons on the base.

The incident was the second of the day in which refugees burst out of the base. Army troops and police wielding nightsticks turned back about 300 refugees who escaped Sunday afternoon.

The first breakout followed a rock- and bottle-throwing incident that left three military policemen injured. Four other law enforcement officers were hurt Saturday night in a similar incident when refugees hurled rocks and bricks.

Between 50 and 100 of the escaped refugees got to within 50 yards of the Barling city limits, less than one mile from Fort Chaffee, before they were stopped.

All of the refugees were back inside the base by midafternoon.

**THE REFUGEES**, frustrated by delays in processing, had shouted "Libertad" and marched down the camp's main street toward the front gate. The mob swelled to 300 as refugees at the gate and some along the way joined the march.

About a dozen MPs in riot gear at the gate made no attempt to stop them from leaving. Some refugees climbed over a four-foot stone wall, while others vaulted the four-foot metal main gate to the outside.

The refugees flooded onto Arkansas Highway 22 and kept moving down the road. When the Cubans

*M. A. H.*

*2 June 80*

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# Dade Can't Carry

*Second of Two Parts*

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**  
And **DAN WILLIAMS**  
*Herald Staff Writers*

Market (F)  
Col 1A  
Jensen



## Refugees Without Refuge

More Cubans — 90,000 — have arrived in the United States in the last six weeks than in any year since Fidel Castro came to power 21 years ago.

Most of them want to live in Miami. About 40,000 of them are already here.

"There's one city in the United States every Cuban [refugee] has heard of — Miami," said Donald HohI, associate director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, a refugee resettlement agency in Washington.

Dade County simply cannot handle it alone.

It's as if another city the size of Coral Gables had

## the Entire Burden

parachuted into the county. And even if the number stops there — at 40,000 — the new refugees will need 20,000 new jobs, 10,000 to 13,000 new housing units, 8,000 to 10,000 new classroom seats.

And 45,000 more refugees are waiting to get out of resettlement camps.

All at a time of deepening recession, of disappearing jobs and overburdened housing. All at a time when school officials project a \$24-million budget deficit for next year, without including the refugee students.

"I'm not a gloom and doom person," said County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "We'll survive. But this problem is going to have a tremendous impact on the

Turn to Page 8A Col. 1

# Dade Refugee Load Too Much to Carry

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community.

"It is a national problem that requires a national solution," he added.

"No community, even one as large as this one, can absorb 40,000 people without putting stress on its social, economic and institutional fabric," said Charles Blowers, chief researcher of Dade County's Planning Department.

As the nation enters a recession, most of the economic projections for Dade County are bleak. The current unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent is expected to jump to an average of 7.4 per cent — 54,900 unemployed — for the fiscal year beginning this October, said George Babbitt, labor market analyst for the Florida State Employment Service.

Because the jobless rate rises 1 per cent for every 7,000 persons unemployed, the actual unemployment rate in Dade County may already exceed 7 per cent if the refugees are included.

"I don't see how we can absorb that number of workers [20,000] in the labor force in one lump," said Babbitt.

That 7.4 per cent projected rate could exceed 10 per cent or more if the refugees remain unemployed or if they merely displace other workers.

**UNEMPLOYMENT** has not risen to that level since the recession of the 1970s.

Such economists as Ray LaCombe, of AmeriFirst Federal Savings and Loan Association, foresee no great growth in the number of South Florida jobs during a recession.

But one hope is that a large number of Latin businesses in Dade County might find ways to create thousands of new jobs for the refugees, LaCombe said.

One testimony to the power of the Cuban community to take care of its own is the way in which 40,000 refugees have been absorbed into the homes of Miami's Cubans.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre is a believer.

Refugee Cubans created thousands of jobs in Dade County in the last two decades.

"The question is not whether we can do it [again], but rather how quickly we can do it," Ferre said.

**FERRE'S ONLY** concern is that the federal government helped the Cuban refugees of the '60s and '70s with millions of dollars in aid, but is

not doing so in the '80s.

So the refugees are left to help themselves. For that they need jobs.

It is a full house at 1036 Venetian Way, Apt. 11. Hector Luis Perdomo, a former political prisoner, was the first to come with his mother and sister. They rented a small efficiency apartment.

Then came a brother; and then an uncle, an aunt and four children.

They're all living in the small apartment now — sleeping on four beds and a sofa, buying their groceries with food stamps, looking for a job and a way to get there. Because Perdomo is a former political prisoner, he and his mother get monthly checks totaling \$262 from the Cuban Refugee Center. They also get \$63 in food stamps.

They pay \$210 a month for the apartment, and have to move out today because they haven't been able to pay the rent.

"**WHAT WE WANT** is work," said Perdomo, 28, a mechanic by trade. "There are four men here to work."

Shortly after Perdomo arrived, he found work in an auto repair shop in northwest Dade. He went there and back with a friend who had a car. But after three days, the friend decided he didn't like the job and Perdomo had lost his ride.

Statistics show that Perdomo will have a hard time finding a new job.

Every morning about 100 Cubans show up at the Latin American Chamber of Commerce employment bureau. Seventy are interviewed by the Latin Chamber and 40 or 50 actually get to meet prospective employers.

In the first 25 days of May, the chamber found employment for only 258 refugees of the 1,381 who had shown up for interviews.

"We do not have enough jobs here for so many people," said Orlando Ruiz, who has headed the Latin chamber's employment bureau for the last three years.

**RUIZ ADDS** that the problem the newcomers are facing is two-fold — they don't speak English, and they don't have transportation to get to and from the jobs they find.

"What they need most is English," said Ruiz. "Most of those who offer jobs to the refugees are Hispanic concerns, but even they need their clerical help to be bilingual."

Spanish-speaking radio station WQBA started on Thursday "A Job for a Cuban," an on-the-air job hunting program. WQBA listed

3,500 job openings within two days but there were no figures on how many refugees qualified and were hired.

In fact, nobody knows how many of the recently arrived Cubans have found jobs.

This immigration has the suddenness and mass of an avalanche, twisting the normally difficult problems of finding work and shelter into a nearly hopeless dream.

**THIS HEAVY** mass taxes the food stamp program, strains the schools, burdens health care facilities.

By mid-May, 3,711 new Cuban refugees joined the list of food stamp recipients. As many or more have applied since then.

While the adults line up at the food stamp offices, the children show up at local schools. There were 182 new students at Dade County schools last Tuesday, 197 more Wednesday, 184 more Thursday.

As of Thursday, 1,778 had enrolled in local schools in the last six weeks.

*[Handwritten signature]*



Ten members of Hector Luis Perdomo's family members live in a \$210-a-month efficiency apartment, but they must move today because they haven't been able to pay the rent. They are Raysi Rovira, left kneeling; Julia Rodriguez, right kneeling; Marialina Perdomo, seated; Ofelia

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TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Montesino, Madeleyne Martinez, Raquel Rovira and Raul Rovira, left to right, front row standing; and Hector Luis Perdomo, Jose Carlidad Perdomo and Pedro Rovira, left to right, standing in rear.

They have shown up for classes even though the end of the school year is less than two weeks away.

Paul Bell, assistant superintendent for administration, estimates that even if the number of refugees in Dade County does not increase between now and September, 8,360 new Cuban students will register in public schools for the fall term.

**HE SAID** the number could equal or surpass 10,000.

Bell said that educating these students will cost \$1,000 more than the cost of teaching other students because among other things they need special instruction in English.

"And this in a year when we are already projecting a \$24-million budget shortfall, even without these students," Bell said.

"If we don't get federal support, not only for educational services, but for employment training, housing and social and health services of all kinds, then we will have major problems in the schools and in the total community," Bell said.

Directors at Miami Mental Health Center expect an increase of 800 patients during the next year because of the refugee influx.

The center is supposed to be a crisis center to treat temporary cases of mental illness. But last week, retarded and chronically psychotic patients normally treated in hospitals were dumped at the center by buses bringing troublesome Cubans from the Orange Bowl refugee camp.

**THEY FILLED** the clinic's beds. "No one wants to take responsibility for them. They are sent here right after processing because no one knows how to handle them. But we are not equipped to treat them," said Maria Antonieta Prio, director of the clinic.

Jackson Memorial Hospital, the primary health care facility for the county's poor, says it will treat only emergency refugee cases because the federal government will pay only for emergency cases, said Cristina de Falla, director of the Office for International Relations.

Many government employees who deal directly with the problem fear that the day will come when Dade County's local Cuban community will begin to feel the cramp of having a distant relative or friend stay for months sleeping on the living room couch.

Less than one-half of 1 per cent of apartments are vacant. The average cost of single-family homes in Dade exceeds \$60,000; condominiums average \$45,000.



*Mia Hill (F) 2 June 80*  
**Refugees Without Refuge**  
*SA Col 1*

### **Impact of Exodus From Cuba on Miami**

Here is a look at the impact the new Cuban refugees already have had on Miami:

- 40,000 refugees now are living in Miami and officials estimate they will require 20,000 new jobs, 10,000 to 13,000 new housing units and 8,000 to 10,000 new classroom seats.

- By mid-May, 3,771 refugees were receiving food stamps and as many have applied since then.

- As of May 29, 1,778 refugee children had enrolled in local public schools — enough to fill up three elementary schools. School leaders expect 8,360 enrolled by fall.

- With 20,000 new job-seekers, and the economy turning down, the unemployment rate in Miami could jump to over 10 per cent.

- With only one-half of one per cent of Miami's apartments vacant, and with the cost of homes and condominiums, refugees are living in crowded conditions throughout Miami.

*Mia Hill  
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"LITTLE HOUSING is available and what is, is expensive. No one is building for the lower-income end of the market," said economist Doug Wiles, publisher of the Real Estate Digest.

"I don't see that the magnitude of the problem has started to hit home yet," said Linda Berkowitz, of Florida's department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. "Now relatives are happy to take these people home because of the whole humanitarian aspect.

"But when the house gets cramped and the money grows short, that is when it's going to hit people," she added.

Loretta Bacon, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), said that occasionally local Cubans have refused to accept responsibility for recently arrived relatives.

"The majority of those with relatives here are welcomed with open arms," Bacon said. "However, we are encountering cases of people who we call to tell them a relative has arrived and they tell us that they already have five people in their homes and cannot take in any more."

**PEDRO DELGADO**, a kitchen worker at an Omni restaurant, lives with his wife and two unmarried sons in a small Little Havana townhouse. When the Mariel exodus began he took in his wife's niece and a friend of hers.

That was three weeks ago. Neither Susana Garciga, 21, a waitress in Cuba, nor her friend Xiomara Blanco, 27, have been able to find a job yet.

Delgado says he will keep the women at his house until they get a

job and their own apartment.

Delgado's problem: He is expecting his mother and 10 more relatives to arrive from Cuba shortly. He has no idea how he can house them or provide for their needs. He takes home \$600 a month.

"I do not regret taking the two women in, even though I realize things are becoming very tough," said Delgado.

The two young women realize they need to find a job and a place of their own. But so far they have filled only two employment application forms and have been hired for neither job.

**XIOMARA AND Susana** do not want to leave Miami, because they do not have relatives any place else.

But there are others who are willing to relocate anywhere in the United States.

At the Centro Hispano Catolico, a social service agency in downtown Miami, many show up every day asking for help in finding a job, or in getting a plane ticket north.

Gloria Alvarez, who works for Dade County's Office of Latin Affairs, is heading up a group of volunteers at the Centro Hispano.

She has helped 86 refugees find jobs. But every day 50 or 60 more ask for help. More than 1,000 have shown up at the center since the Mariel to Key West exodus began.

"Many of those who come here do not even have relatives here," Alvarez said.

Alvarez suggests they go down the street to a relocation agency so they can be resettled elsewhere in the country.

**AND MANY** are taking that advice. Close to 4,000 have been relo-

cated by the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC).

Tania Medina, USCC director in Miami, said the rate of resettlement from the city now exceeds 200 refugees daily. They line up at Bayfront Park Auditorium for the long process of obtaining air fare northward.

Those who have relatives in other parts of the country to sponsor them are quickly put on a plane north. Those without must await somebody to provide a job and shelter.

Technically, only those refugees with relatives in Miami were supposed to come here. It didn't happen that way.

Bacon, a local FEMA spokeswoman, said the word spread quickly among refugees landing in Key West that the way to remain in South Florida was to say that they had families in Miami. But almost 34 per cent of the refugees who came from Key West have no relatives here.

Arturo Fong, a 34-year-old economist, is one of them. He now wants to go north.

"I WANT TO go simply because I think the job opportunities will be better in New Jersey," Fong said.

He said he has relatives somewhere in Elizabeth, N.J., but he hasn't been able to find them. So, despite the encouragement given refugees to leave Miami, Fong cannot.

Fong was taken to the Salvation Army to await a decision.

"They [FEMA] have told me for weeks that I should relocate. Now they say I have to have relatives, or a sponsor, and I am left on the street," said Fong.

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# Almost All of Cubans Who Settled in Spain Want to Come to U.S.

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By MARIA LOPEZ SALAS  
Special to The Herald

MADRID — Quietly and unobtrusively the government of Spain has admitted 487 Cuban refugees in the last six weeks, doing its part to relocate some of the more than 90,000 people who have left their Caribbean homeland in the exodus of 1980.

The Madrid 487 are all from Havana's Peruvian Embassy, invaded by 10,000 would-be refugees over Easter weekend. All were quietly evacuated by Iberia and Cubana airlines commercial jets in the waning weeks of April.

The lack of publicity earned kudos from a Cuban government buffeted by bad press; even the refugees appreciated it. After that, however, there has been nothing that separates the Madrid 487 from their fellows anywhere else in the world. Nearly all — 90 per cent in this case, say relief officials — want to go to the United States.

The majority are skilled blue-collar males and young students; there are few professionals.

Virtually no one has accepted a United Nations High Commission refugee resettlement plan that would give them \$5,000 in a lump sum payment if they stay in Spain.

Instead, they have approached the Catholic Relief Agency and the International Rescue Committee to help them get through the paper-

work that will, they hope, take them into the United States in 3½ or 4 months.

Meanwhile, they are the wards of the Spanish government, which has given them food, lodging at local boarding houses and \$80 pocket money per person. The cash was donated by the Miami-based Cuban Patriotic Junta headed by former Cuban Vice President Antonio de Varona.

Some of the refugees receive money from families already safely established in the United States, and for them, the waiting is easy. For the others, however, the biggest problems are boredom, depression, anxiety and the difficulty of getting a job.

Working if you're an alien is hard enough given Spain's labyrinthine labor laws, but for Cuban refugees the difficulties are compounded by the hostility of the Marxist labor confederation which is boycotting Cubans, accusing them of taking jobs from Spaniards.

Many of the jobless have sunk into listlessness, ignoring everything except basic needs and their desire to get to the United States, viewed as the only hope for the future. For those with immediate family across the Atlantic there is no problem, they are leaving all the time.

For the majority, however, there is only uncertainty.

# Exiles in Caracas Ask, Where Are Refugees?

By JANET DENEFE  
Special to The Herald

CARACAS, Venezuela — The cardboard sign above the entryway advertises *Casa Cubana* — “Cuban House,” and one wall of a spacious living room bears a framed map of Cuba, reminding Caracas’ exile community that someday they might like to go home.

There may be 50,000 Cubans living in Venezuela, the harvest of 20 years of migration from socialist Cuba. What they would like to know this year is why Venezuela, which volunteered to take 500 of the Cubans who invaded Havana’s Peruvian Embassy, isn’t getting any.

“We don’t know where the people are,” said exile leader Joaquin Perez Rodriguez. “We’ve got the food, the clothing, a place to stay and eventually the jobs, but either the Cuban government has let everybody out of the embassy or they don’t want them to come to Venezuela.

“They won’t give us an answer,” Perez Rodriguez said. “I talk to the Cuban Embassy here, and the foreign ministry talks to them in Havana. We still don’t know anything.”

When and if they come, the

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Cuban colony is ready, perhaps better equipped than any exile community outside of Miami.

The exiles pay nearly \$3,000 per month to rent the home with the *Casa Cubana* sign and contribute at least as much for food, transportation, medical and other expenses.

Dozens of new mattresses are stacked in a corner of the living room, and a room at the top of a winding staircase holds crates of cereal, beans, rice, powdered milk, coffee and sugar.

Downstairs are pants, shirts, children’s clothes, women’s clothes and a long rack jammed with suit jackets.

New arrivals are expected to pull their weight. On the bulletin board in the foyer, a list of rules reminds guests they should make their beds, turn the lights out at 10 p.m., and help keep the place clean.

Ordinarily all this serves the Cubans who arrive in a trickle aboard commercial flights that bring regular visaed refugees and former political prisoners going into exile. Neither of these programs has functioned effectively during the mass exodus of 1980.

*Casa Cubana* lies empty.

Waiting for the refugees that haven’t come.

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*7A 2 June 80*  
**Soviets May Be Building**

# Nuclear Presence in Cuba

By JACK ANDERSON

**T**HERE is disturbing evidence that the Soviets, encouraged by Jimmy Carter's tepid leadership, may be preparing another Cuban missile crisis for the United States.

The appearance of Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962 brought a nuclear showdown between Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy. With cold courage, Kennedy faced down Khrushchev, who never recovered from the loss of face. Now with Carter in the White House, the Kremlin czars apparently think they can win a new Cuban confrontation.

Here's the background: American intelligence experts, after painstakingly putting together bits and pieces of evidence, informed the White House last year that there was a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

President Carter, with his eye on public-opinion polls showing that he was regarded as a weak, ineffectual leader, rushed off half-cocked and announced with chest-thumping bravado that the presence of 2,600 Russian troops in Cuba was "unacceptable."

THE Kremlin disdainfully dismissed Carter's saber-rattling as empty rhetoric, and when the Soviet combat brigade suddenly became "acceptable," Soviet strategists were confirmed in their suspicion that Carter was no tiger, but a pussycat.

The President's humiliation over the Soviet-brigade issue was lost sight of by the American public within a matter of weeks, swallowed up in the greater crisis over the hostage seizure in Iran.

Now, less than a year after the combat-brigade fiasco, U.S. intelligence analysts have compiled truly alarming evidence that the Soviets are secretly developing a nuclear capability in Cuba — may, in fact, already have introduced nuclear weapons into their satellite outpost 90 miles from Florida.

The reason the American public has not heard of this genuinely ominous development is that the intelligence community is afraid to so much as suggest a nuclear presence in Cuba. The pragmatic men in the intelligence agencies fear the disclosure would touch off another inter-

national crisis — one which Carter is ill-equipped to handle.

There is, of course, the possibility that the evidence is misleading — that the bits and pieces of incriminating information all have an innocent explanation. But the accumulation of data from various sources points to "a worst-case" projection that the Russians are indeed creating a nuclear arsenal in Cuba — and worst-case scenarios are the only safe ones to assume when dealing with the Kremlin.

Some of the evidence I have already reported. Other information has only recently been interpreted by intelligence analysts.

One of the most disturbing developments was reported by a high-level Cuban defector, who until recently was being trained by the Russians to command a SAM-2 (surface-to-air-missile) site. He told his intelligence debriefers that the Soviets have modified their Cuban missiles by adding three booster-rocket motors that increase their range threefold.

Intelligence sources say that the Cuban defector had been informed that the purpose of the SAM-2 modification was to give it a surface-to-surface capability. In other words, it can now be used for attack as well as defense. The defector reported that the modified SAM-2s in Cuba can reach targets in Florida.

What alarmed the intelligence experts even more was the defec-

tor's report that he was told the new missiles' twin warheads were "very powerful" and required Soviet personnel to activate them. He was told the warheads are so powerful, in fact, that they were to be detonated only a maximum range.

The defector assumed from these hints that the missile warheads were nuclear. What he didn't know was that the Soviets had tested nuclear warheads of up to 20 kilotons on SAM-2s as long ago as 1961, and that there are SAM-2s deployed in the Soviet Union that are nuclear-armed.

Intelligence sources also noted gloomily that the Russians routinely describe their nuclear weapons as simply "immensely powerful" to disguise their nuclear reality from the troops who handle them. So the



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Mia Hux (F) Comrade Fidel Castro 2 June 80

defector's reports add up to the distinct possibility that Soviet nuclear missiles are in position in Cuba at this very moment.

Another recent development adds to the ominous overall picture. In 1978, President Carter expressed concern at the appearance of 20-odd Soviet MiG23s in Cuba. But the intelligence experts determined that they were for Cuban defense only.

What the American public was never told was that the Russians can rewire a MiG23 to carry nuclear weapons in approximately two days. Furthermore, I can report also that the Soviets have constructed about 50 hardened shelters for the MiGs in Cuba — an unusual precaution for a climate as mild as Cuba's. Analysts suggest that the strong shelters are intended to protect the MiG force from surveillance, or attack or both by U.S. aircraft and missiles.

**PERHAPS** the most alarming evidence of Soviet military preparations in Cuba is the construction that the Soviets have constructed Matanzas, not far from Havana. I reported in April that large holes in the Matanzas area were "strikingly similar" in size, shape, and construction to those that are known to house missiles in the Soviet Union.

The intelligence analysts have learned more since that first report, and it's not encouraging. Initially,

the activity around Matanzas was nearly dismissed as "suburban construction." But now it appears that what the Soviets are building there is indeed an underground bunker or silo for surface-to-air missiles. With the known nuclear capability of Soviet SAM-2s, and the threefold increase in the missile's range reported by the Cuban defector, this adds up to another Cuban missile crisis.

Almost as a footnote, it should be mentioned that the Soviet brigade itself was interpreted by some Pentagon experts as possibly constituting a "special mission" force. One of the special missions the Russians use such brigades for its protection and security for nuclear-weapons installations.

(FH)

# Freighter reported bringing

Combined Miami News Services

KEY WEST — Braced for a final surge in the six-week "freedom flotilla," U.S. authorities received reports today that a freighter carrying 2,000 to 3,000 Cuban refugees was headed north from Cuba's Mariel harbor.

Chief Petty Officer Joe Amato of the Key West Coast Guard station said a cutter was attempting to locate the ship, believed to be the 118-foot Red Diamond, a Panamanian-registered freighter. Ship-to-ship radio calls indicated that "initial estimates of people on board

are between 2,000 and 3,000 refugees," Amato said.

He said the largest previous number on a single boat has been approximately 600 early in the sealift that now has brought nearly 95,000 Cubans to this country.

He said it wasn't immediately known who had chartered the vessel. Most other ships used in the flotilla have been chartered by Cuban exiles living in the United States.

Amato said of the Red Diamond, "She supposedly made one attempt to get out last Friday but had some

## 2,000 or more refugees

kind of malfunction and turned back."

The new report came after a quiet weekend with few refugee arrivals. The Coast Guard said three boats arrived yesterday with 569 passengers and one more came into Key West today with 241 Cubans aboard, bringing the total in the exodus to 94,951.

The Coast Guard says 120 or more boats are still waiting to pick up refugees for the 90-mile trip across the Florida Straits.

In other refugee developments:

✓ More than 360 Cubans completed their first month in self-imposed confinement today at the U.S.

Interest Section at Havana. The group sought safety in the U.S. mission on May 2 after a bloody brawl with Cuban government supporters.

✓ A member of the House intelligence committee gives the CIA high marks for "clearly warning" of the flood of refugees that has poured into the Florida. But Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) gives the Carter administration low marks for its reaction.

✓ The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported that Cuba had agreed to let the last 442 Cuban refugees in Peruvian Embassy in Havana go to Lima.

# 'Lima 328' Don't Want

By DOMINIC HODGKIN  
Special to The Herald

LIMA, Peru — Penniless, inadequately clothed against the southern winter and impatient, the 328 Cuban refugees lodged at Lima's Tupac Amaru Park are nevertheless living as well or better than most of the Peruvians who surround them.

They left Cuba in mid-April aboard jetliners bound for San Jose and Lima, the first evacuees from the mobbed grounds of Havana's Peruvian Embassy.

The Lima 328 were supposed to be the vanguard of 1,000 refugees accepted for resettlement by the Peruvian government, but it wasn't until Sunday that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced that Cuba decided to release 442 more refugees. Another 30 Cubans remain in the embassy, and the Peruvian government will attempt to negotiate a "satisfactory solution" with Cuban authorities, the ministry said.

When Cuban President Fidel Castro stopped the airlift more than 600 short of

the Peruvian quota, he left the Lima 328 as the first orphans of "Exodus 1980."

They might just as well have arrived yesterday.

Only six have taken jobs, while the rest continue to wait in their tents for visas to the United States. There is no attempt made to resettle here, because nobody wants to stay.

Cuban singer-composer Juan Jose Sierra explains that "there isn't any of the kind of atmosphere I need to work in, only strip clubs and things.

"In the States I could play to full houses," he said. "I don't want to stay here doing something which doesn't interest me. I'd rather be in the States with the family."

So would everyone, "something like 99 per cent," according to one camp official. The U.S. Embassy says it doesn't know how many have applied for visas, but stresses that the Cubans must stand in line — without special treatment — along with

## Jobs — They Want Visas

Peruvians who have waited in some cases for years to emigrate to America.

"Don't get us wrong," said Zobeida, Juan Jose Sierra's wife. "It's not anything against Peru, we're very grateful to Peru. We'll remember the country and come back for holidays some day."

That's nice for Peru, which has picked up most of the tab since the refugees' arrival, donated a municipal park — closed now to Peruvians — and provided the new arrivals with three meals a day. The menu is described as "adequate," including meat and fish, increasingly beyond the reach of most Peruvians.

And this, of course, describes the problem. Peru has a per capita annual income of \$800, more or less the same as Cuba's, and a host of social and economic problems fully the equal of anything Cuba itself can muster.

For the Lima 328, being a refugee does not mean resettlement in the Third World. It means reunification with family in the United States and a shot at the good life.

"I don't mind working hard," said one refugee. "In the States you work hard and in a few months you save up enough to buy a car — but here? Forget it."

This is not news in Lima, where life itself often is a day-to-day struggle, but it hasn't stopped the Peruvians, whose sacrifice might be the greatest of any nation touched by "Exodus 1980."

Besides the food, the refugees are receiving a host of free services and staying in a place whose middle-class neatness glows in stark contrast to the hovel-filled shantytowns squatting beneath the slate-gray winter skies of this Pacific capital.

The Peruvian left has attempted to translate this disparity into social protest in several anti-refugee demonstrations, but relations between Cubans and Peruvians both inside and outside the camp remain excellent and relatively free of friction.

The refugees have soccer, volleyball and baseball fields and a swimming pool. On-site Red Cross nurses provide free medical treatment, and some private schools have

also provided free spots for school age children, with uniforms thrown in.

Since April 22, when the refugees were first allowed to leave the camp, many have been going out with Peruvians their own age. Some friendships date back to the first few days at the camp when friendly Limeños passed food and old clothes to the refugees through the perimeter fence.

Money has come from the Miami-based Cuban Patriotic Junta headed by former Cuban Vice President Antonio de Varona. The junta has donated \$85 to each refugee, much more than the average Peruvian makes in a month.

In a poor country, however, where hustling can be a way of life, there is little resentment, and Cuban behavior — few refugees look for jobs and most quit after a few days — is understandable and logical.

"Would you go out and work for peanuts if you were living rent-free with somebody paying your food, school and medical bills?" asked one young camp employe.

# Pleasant Costa Rica Receives

Manu (F) Col 1 2 June 80 SA

By LEZA SHALLAT  
Special to The Herald

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Rumors swirl through the streets of San Jose in a frenzied numbers game that is posing only two questions for some 450 Cuban refugees stranded here.

What country will take them in and how many will it accept?

Ricardo Domingue bursts into his rooming house to announce "115 to Canada." Former political prisoner Luis Enrique Perez asserts that "the United States is going to take 200 and I'm No. 1."

The Cuban word for rumor is *bola*, or "ball," and numbers and countries are knocked about like fungoes in an infield here. Few have substance, but all carry the stuff of dreams.

The object of the game is to get to the United States, and to that end about 400 of the San Jose 450

only 150 with immediate family in the United States will get them.

And if your immediate family arrived in Key West on the Mariel-Florida seafloat, that doesn't count. As a result, some of Costa Rica's Cubans are the missing pieces of split families who have no quick and easy way to get back together.

"My mother, my father, my 6-year-old daughter, all my brothers and sisters and friends made it to Key West while I've been sitting here filing my nails," says 22-year-old Jayfa Nillar de Valle, who is practicing her English. "But I'll get there, and when I do everything will be swing."

The "San Jose 450" are the residue of April's abortive Havana-to-Lima airlift, an adventure which was supposed to use Costa Rica as a halfway house for the Cubans who mobbed the Peruvian Embassy over Easter weekend.

Cuban President Fidel Castro called it off after half a dozen flights. Some 300 of the 750 who arrived in

## Only 20 Applications to Stay

San Jose went on to Peru, but the rest stayed here.

The Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration footed the bill for the evacuation, a cost estimated at "somewhere between \$5 million and \$10 million," according to local committee representative Jose Luis Montiel.

But Costa Ricans also have responded generously, as has the local chapter of the American Chamber of Commerce and the small Cuban exile colony, led by Huber Matos Jr., son of the celebrated former guerrilla chief.

Besides the push to come to the United States, many Cubans have doubled visa applications. Canada received 170 requests, Venezuela 25, Argentina 20, Australia 10 and Spain three. Four refugees with families in Austria, Guatemala, Mexico and France have been promised visas by those countries.

Oddly enough, only 20 Cubans have asked to stay in Costa Rica, one of the world's pleasanter places. Several explain that industrialized countries offer the best

hope for earning lots of money, which is what they want.

"I'll go anywhere except a communist country," said Oscar Alcazar, 26. "And I'll do anything when I get there to bring my parents out of Cuba."

To ease the strain of waiting, the Costa Ricans, who hold little brief for formality, have simply issued the refugees cards that say something like "I am a Cuban," and let them roam at will.

Despite the pleasant ambience, the same anxiety that plagues the camps in the United States lurks just beneath the surface here, as well.

Desperation recently inspired 17 Cubans to board and illegally occupy an empty Pan American passenger jet for a few hours at San Jose's Juan Santamaria International Airport.

The 17 were arrested and released on their own recognition while lawyers try to plea bargain a charge of "tentative air piracy" down to "obstruction of public services."



▮ Someday I would like to win a gold medal for the United States as a way of thanking them for giving me my freedom

## Olympian from Cuba defects to U.S.

Combined Miami News Services

NEW YORK — A member of the Cuban Olympic weightlifting team has defected to the United States with the help of Miami's anti-Castro Alpha 66 group — including the weightlifter's cousin, Jose Miguel Delgado of Miami.

Lino Diaz de Villegas Delgado, who won the Junior Pan American title in the 181-pound class in Montreal last Thursday, had been planning the defection for six months.

On Friday, he said, he sneaked away from Cuban authorities with the help of Alpha 66, of which his cousin Jose is a member.

To avoid being turned over to Cuban authorities by Canadian officials, the 20-year-old athlete was shepherded over the U.S. border and on to New York City on Saturday.

Delgado said he will go to Miami, where he wants to attend school and continue to compete, if possible, for the United States.

"Someday I would like to win a gold medal for the United States as a way of thanking them for giving me my freedom," he said.

Recently, many Cuban baseball players have been among the many thousands who have fled Cuba and come to the United States. A swimming coach also has defected. But Delgado is believed to be the first prominent young member of an athletic

delegation to defect outright. At the Pan American Games last summer, the Cuban team won eight of 10 gold medals in weightlifting.

Delgado does not think he will be the only Cuban to defect.

"Others will," he said. "It's a question of waiting for the opportunity. Some are scared because they don't have families or connections in the U.S. Athletes are given the opportunity, because of the travel, to escape."

He explained that athletes in Cuba are interrogated and counseled as a preventive measure. "They put you in a locked room and ask you questions about politics before they allow you on trips," he said as his cousin interpreted.

He also said Cuban athletes live with the fear that "athletes will be infiltrated with spies — or asked to spy on their own friends."

"We are told that Americans put things in your handbags, and then report thefts to police, in order to demoralize Cuban teams," he said.

Though the clandestine operation by which he defected was dangerous, Delgado said somberly, "It was a question of what was more important — my life or my freedom."

Still dressed in some of his Cuban athletic garb and proudly carrying three gold medals from Canada and a passport listing many international stops, Delgado said, "Trying to win medals is a lot safer than trying to defect."

The New York Times News Service

### Coca-Cola

### to head 13A

### Cuban 2 June 80

### Mia News 6A (F) coll

NEW YORK — Roberto C. Goizueta has been elected president and chief operating officer of the Coca-Cola Co. in a move that surprised both the soft-drink industry and Wall Street analysts who follow that market.

The announcement has raised speculation as to whether Goizueta is the likely successor to 65-year-old J. Paul Austin, the company's chairman and chief executive officer, who has reached the company's retirement age but has a mandate from the board of directors to remain until February 1981.

Goizueta's election also fills a 9-month vacancy caused by the unexpected resignation of J. Lucian Smith, a well-regarded soft-drink executive. The reasons for his departure remain unclear, but industry speculation at the time was that he left because of increased tension in top management and some pressure from Austin.

A company spokesman would not comment on Austin's retirement plans.

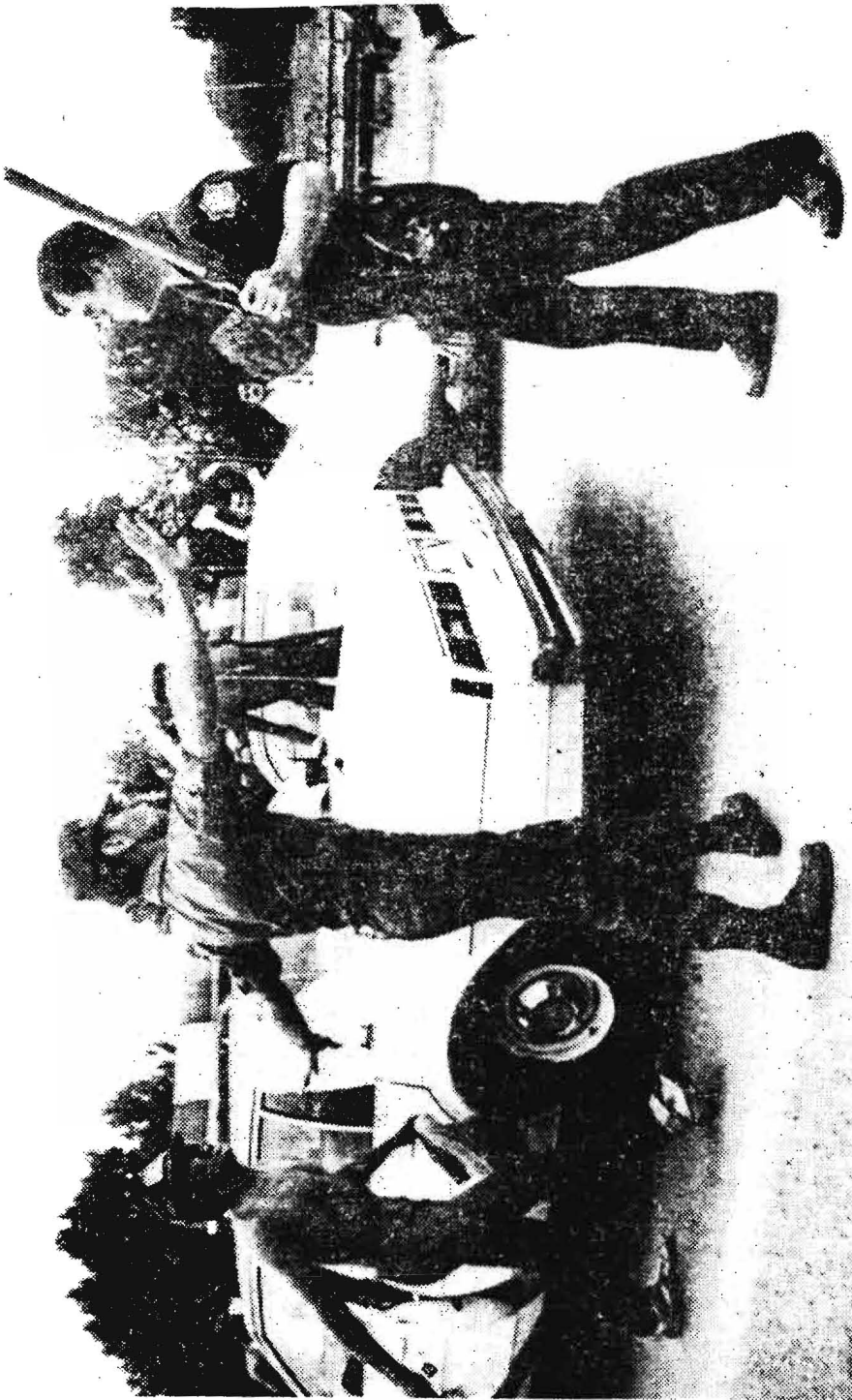
Goizueta, 48, was also named a director of the company, which is the world's leading producer of soft drinks. A native of Cuba and now an American citizen, Goizueta was a vice chairman of Coca-Cola, which he joined in 1954. He was responsible for the company's legal, technical and administrative areas.

His promotion was additionally surprising to trade analysts because he does not have any direct product responsibilities except as manager of Coca-Cola's comparatively small Aqua-Chem division. Aqua-Chem manufactures steam and hot water generators, bottled water, and plastic items.

"As to why a technical man rather than a marketing man was named president, I can only say that for a number of years Goizueta was in the executive offices and as such has been intimately acquainted with all decisions of marketing," the Coca-Cola spokesman said.

1A Col) Mia News (Mia) 2 June 80

# 8 Cuban refugees shot in riot



Associated Press

Army major steps between state trooper and fleeing Cuban refugee urging 'Don't hit them.'

**JACK KNARR**  
Miami News Reporter

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Eight Cubans were gunned down and a dozen others were beaten and stabbed as authorities faced an angry mob of 2,500 refugees advancing on the main gate of this Army base last evening. Nine remained hospitalized overnight with their wounds.

After the protesters retreated into the base, they went on a rampage there, burning down four buildings and hurling rocks at fleeing workers. Two mess halls and two storage buildings were destroyed and a number of other structures were partially burned.

An all-night curfew restricting the more than 18,000 refugees to their barracks was slapped on after federal officers, military police and state troopers regained control.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton was meeting with local officials early this morning after flying by helicopter over the base. The National Guard was put on alert, and President Carter dispatched staffer Eugene Eidenberg and another aide to assess the situation.

A total of 49 persons, including 37 Cubans, were injured in yesterday's 5:53 p.m. blow-out, federal authorities said.

Three Cubans who were shot and another who was stabbed were rushed by Army helicopter to St.

See CUBANS, 6A

10/2

# CUBANS, from 1A

*Ma News 6A 2 June 80*

the more than 18,000 refugees in the fort to their barracks was declared after federal officers, military police and state troopers regained control.

Nine refugees were hospitalized with their wounds.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said Carter sympathizes with the refugees' problems, "but it does not extend to condoning that sort of thing."

Powell said Carter has "taken steps to increase security," but did not elaborate. "Obviously, we are watching the situation carefully," Powell said, adding authorities hoped to increase the rate at which the refugees are processed.

He said Fort Chaffee has a higher rate of single males with no family than other refugee centers, and so did not believe the trouble would spread to the other centers.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton said today that 35 to 40 "agitators" had been identified and were being held in

the base stockade. He said the security force at Chaffee would be increased from 650 to 2,000.

Clinton said the riot may have been provoked by agents of Cuban President Fidel Castro. "They want Fidel Castro to be able to laugh at us," he said.

The Arkansas National Guard was put on alert, and President Carter dispatched Eugene Eidenberg and Tom Casey of the federal Emergency Management Administration to assess the situation.

Eidenberg said this morning that refugees identified as agitators would be sent to a federal detention center. "Those few who, for whatever reason, cannot play by the rules will be separated and detained," he said.

A total of 49 persons, including 37 Cubans, were injured in yesterday's 5:53 p.m. melee, federal authorities said. Order was restored at 8:30 p.m., authorities said.

Three Cubans who were shot and one who was stabbed were rushed by Army helicopter to St. Ed-

ward's Medical Center in the nearby town of Fort Smith.

St. Edward's spokesman Jim Hannah said Estuez Fidel Fuentes, 20, was in serious condition with gunshot wounds of the right chest, abdomen and arm; Perez Pedro Nodbrise was in guarded condition with gunshot wounds to the head and right arm and a possible skull fracture; V.A. Jorge was also in guarded condition, with gunshot wounds of the left chest and arm and right leg, and Marcial Bermudez, 25, was in serious condition with knife wounds of the upper left chest and lower abdomen.

Five other refugee gunshot victims were undergoing treatment at the Army base's 47th Field Hospital. Their conditions were not known.

Two employes trapped in one of the mess halls managed to escape under a hail of rocks as the building was being torched. Becky Hodges, 22, was treated at St. Edward's after being struck with a large rock.

Hannah said Hodges and the other woman told him they were working when the building was mobbed. He said the women hid behind doors and desks, but when the building was set afire, they fled. "They said they were stoned with big rocks," he added.

State trooper Steve Clemmons, 31, was treated at the base hospital for a cut caused by flying glass and released.

Seven Cubans were admitted to the hospital after being beaten, and five others were treated for cuts. One heart attack was reported, and 23 persons received medical treatment, authorities said. Two GIs required treatment — one was "overheated, and the other was hit with a rock."

The final showdown near the main gate of the base came after a full day of demonstrations.

Around 2 p.m., about 300 refugees, shouting "Libertad!", overwhelmed the main entrance guards and flooded out onto Arkansas 22, heading toward Barling, a town of 3,000 people less than a mile away. Three MPs were pelted with chunks of concrete and bottles and suffered injuries.

Authorities used clubs to bang heads, backs and legs, and hurled tear gas canisters at the mob to block the bridge into town and force the demonstrators back inside Fort Chaffee.

James Hodge, a college student who lives in Fort Smith, watched the violence on television and observed that city and state police "done a little hittin' back this time ... They fired some pistol shots and shotguns, too."

Several hours later, the mob of about 2,500 Cubans formed inside the base and marched on the main gate.

"They made an advance on the main gate," said Bill McAda of the Emergency Management Administration, "and that's when the shooting occurred ... I'm assuming that's what made them run the other way."

"They ran back, and that's when the burning started."

McAda said all law enforcement agencies at the scene denied their forces fired shots. Spokesmen for the Arkansas State Police and Sebastian County sheriff's office also denied firing shots.

The main gate was staffed by military police and some federal marshals at the time of the shooting,

while sheriff's deputies and state troopers were posted outside, McAda said.

The refugees "tried to take my building," McAda said. "There was a TV crew there, filming their advance, and they didn't like that. So I had 80 troops in riot gear and flak jackets standing around me."

There were reports that several Cubans were seen inside the base brandishing knives and pistols. Several guardhouses and other buildings on the base were torched and partially burned before base firefighters put out the blazes.

McAda said firefighters were not stoned or harassed. "A number of Cubans put on white armbands, I guess to show they were good guys, and helped ... put out the fires."

*2 of 2*

# Thousands of foreign students attend special classes in Cuba

*Mia News (BS) CP 3 6A 2 June 80*

Boston Globe

HAVANA — In a large-scale effort to “fulfill our internationalist duty,” Cuba is playing host to 10,300 students from the developing world.

About 9,000 of them, mostly African children, are studying at 15 schools on the Isle of Pines, off Cuba's south coast.

“It's a sacrifice to us, because these are places that could go to our own students,” said Dr. Abel Prieto, a Cuban Ministry of Education official. “What we are doing is providing these countries with a chance to develop the human resources that are essential to their future.”

Cuba has been accepting foreign students for years. The present project began in 1978 and reached its present size in the last winter. Among those arriving in recent months were large groups from Nicaragua and the Congo.

Some Congolese children reportedly were being taken from their families against their will. The reports were apparently based on accounts of mothers seen crying at Brazzaville Airport when their sons and daughters departed. When the charges were made in October, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguessou called them “anti-truths not deserving of denial.”

Nearly all the foreign students on the Isle of Pines, except for the Nicaraguans, are from Africa. They include 2,500 from Angola, 2,300 from Mozambique and 2,250 from Ethiopia, all countries which maintain close political and military ties with Cuba.

The youngsters attend schools with children of their own country, and apparently have little contact

with Cubans or other Africans. The schools are named after heroes and martyrs of revolutionary movements of their countries.

Each three-story building houses about 600 students and 37 teachers. Cuban teachers give instruction in most subjects, but each school's faculty includes about six teachers from the homeland of the students.

The native teachers are in charge of social science courses: history, geography and subjects relating to the cultural heritage of their countries, given in the pupils' native language.

“We are emphatically not trying to make these kids into Cubans,” Prieto said. The reason they come here is that their countries do not have the educational infrastructure they need to educate their children. This is one of the best things we can do for friendly countries.”

The Isle of Pines, which is slightly larger than Rhode Island, is being transformed into the “Isle of Youth” as part of an ambitious government program to merge work and study. In addition to the 15 schools for foreigners there, 30 similar schools for Cubans dot the lush citrus-growing island, reputedly the model used by novelist Robert Louis Stevenson for his “Treasure Island.”

Like the Cubans, the African and Latin American students on the Isle of Pines work in nearby fields several hours each day. Cuban authorities say this arrangement allows students to help pay for their education and also instills “the habit of productive work” which President Fidel Castro says is essential to the transformation of Cuban society.

6A • The Miami News • Monday, June 2, 1980

*(Metro) (FH) (BS)*

## Cuban alien flow slows to trickle

Combined Miami News Services

KEY WEST — While federal officials braced for a heavy influx of refugees this week, the sealift that has brought more than 94,000 Cubans to Florida came to a virtual halt yesterday.

One boat carrying 128 storm-tossed men, women and children pulled into the harbor here yesterday. As of early today, no more boats had ar-

rived.

But the Coast Guard said at least 120 and possibly many more boats still are waiting at the Cuban port of Mariel. Officials had no explanation for the lull in the sealift, but heavy seas may have been a factor in the lack of traffic from Cuba.

In other refugee developments:

✓ More than 360 Cubans completed their first

## but big influx due this week

month in self-imposed confinement today at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, their morale high despite crowded conditions and a continuing stalemate in negotiations for their departure. The group sought safety in the U.S. mission on May 2 after a bloody brawl with government supporters.

✓ A member of the House Intelligence Committee gives the CIA high marks for “clearly warning”

of the flood of Cuban refugees that has poured into Florida. But Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) gives the Carter administration low marks for its reaction.

✓ The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported Cuba had agreed to let the last 442 Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana come to Lima. More than half, 268, were due yesterday and the rest in a few days.

# Olympic weightlifter defects from Cuba

(Metro) MIA News ~~6/7~~ AA cop) 2 June 80  
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Delgado does not think he will be the only Cuban to defect.

"Others will," he said. "It's a question of waiting for the opportunity. Some are scared because they don't have families or connections in the U.S. Athletes are given the opportunity, because of the travel, to escape."

He explained that athletes in Cuba are interrogated and counseled as a preventive measure. "They put you in a locked room and ask you questions about politics before they allow you on trips," he said yesterday as his cousin interpreted.

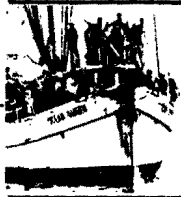
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Still dressed in some of his Cuban athletic garb and proudly carrying three gold medals from Canada and a passport book listing many international stops, Delgado said, "Trying to win medals is a lot safer than trying to defect."



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*cap 3*

WOCN Radio has a refugee hotline number, 858-5065, that is announced frequently over the air. For some reason, people are confusing that telephone number with my telephone number. I get hundreds of calls a day and the radio station says there's nothing it can do to help me. I am an elderly diabetic woman and I simply can't cope with all these phone calls. Can The Miami Herald's Refugee Hotline call WOCN Radio's refugee hotline and come up with a solution to my problem? — Mercedes Gonzalez

Of course. We called the owner of WOCN Radio, Ramon Lopez, and explained your problem to him. He pulled the tape recorded announcement giving the telephone number off the air and had it re-recorded so that there would be no mistake about the correct number. WOCN, also called Ocean Radio, offers a refugee hotline number, 858-5065, that gives the list of names of refugees housed at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The hotline tells you the name of the refugee, his or her date of arrival and the barrack where the refugee is housed.

★ ★ ★

I picked up two of my relatives, who are Cuban refugees, in Key West. They will ultimately be going to a small town in Texas near Houston. Do they have to be processed before

they leave for Texas or can they be processed there? — George Carr

They have to be processed here. It will only create a lot of confusion if your relatives try to be processed in Texas, says a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The entire processing system is set up in South Florida. Also, your relatives will need the proper paperwork to identify themselves once they get to Texas.

Opa-locka is the only processing center you can take your relatives to because the Orange Bowl has closed down. But provisional processing centers will be set up in different places throughout Dade County within the next few days. If everything goes as scheduled, your relatives should be ready to leave for Texas by the middle of the week.

★ ★ ★

I am a nurse who has just arrived in the United States from Cuba. I need to know what I have to do in order to practice my profession in this country. What kinds of licenses do I need? Are there any brush-up courses that teach American methods of nursing? — Carlos Fernandez

You'll get plenty of answers and plenty of help from the Cuban Nurses Association in

Exile, 419 SW 8th Ave., Room 301, telephone 324-8818. Office hours are from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The association can give you guidelines as to what you will need in order to take the licensing examinations the state of Florida requires before you can work as a nurse or nurse's aide. Once you have the preliminary papers, Jackson Memorial Hospital offers nurses orientation courses which include English-language lessons. For information on Jackson's courses, call Teresa Corbo, 325-7977.

★ ★ ★

Please give me the addresses of the different places where refugees that have just arrived from Cuba can go to pick up clothing. — Eugenia Marquez

Clothing and shoes are available at Centro Hispano Cubano, 130 NE Second St., Miami, telephone 371-5657. Clothing, shoes and toys for the children are available at CAMACOL, 1417 W. Flagler St., Miami, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Those who go to pick up clothing should, if possible, bring identification showing that they are Cuban refugees. The I-94 Form is evidence enough.

# Weightlifting Champion Defects, Comes to Miami

By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

World juniorweight weightlifting champion Lino Diaz de Villegas, 20, won three gold medals at the Pan American Games in Montreal before defecting from the Cuban team and fleeing to the United States over the weekend.

"He was granted entry yesterday [Saturday] and he is being processed," confirmed Mark Sawoski, a State Department spokesman.

Diaz de Villegas had planned his escape for the past six months, working out the details of his defection from Havana with his cousin Jose Miguel Delgado, who lives in Miami.

Delgado is a member of the so-called "military branch" of Alpha 66, the militant anti-Castro organization. Friday, Delgado enlisted the help of the organization to get Diaz de Villegas out of Canada and into the United States.

It worked and they both flew from New York to Miami Sunday night.

Delgado said plans were made for his cousin to defect when he represented Cuba at sporting competitions in West Germany, Hungary and Jamaica last year, but Cuban security made an escape impossible.

"By the time he got to Montreal, everything had been planned," said Delgado.

Delgado said Diaz de Villegas won his three gold medals at the Pan American Games in Montreal Thursday. Friday, Cuban agents accompanying the team of 10 athletes relaxed security around him.

Diaz de Villegas made contact by phone with his cousin Delgado in Miami. "He called me and told me he was ready," Delgado said. "We had people in Montreal to help him."

Diaz de Villegas went into hiding in Montreal and Canadian authorities were asked for political asylum on his behalf, said his cousin. Delgado said Canadian officials would not give assurances that the athlete would not be turned over to his team.

"So we had our people put him on a bus for the United States," Delgado said.

At the frontier Friday night, Diaz de Villegas was taken into custody by U.S. Border Guards. The Border Patrol released him in the custody of his cousin Saturday with a 60-day probation status.

Diaz de Villegas plans to formally ask for political asylum here this morning.

## Boatlift *MIA HUF* *col 1* At Standstill *MA*

### — For Now *2 June 80*

KEY WEST (AP) — The Cuban refugee boatlift was at a virtual standstill Sunday, with only one vessel arriving in Key West and the Coast Guard reporting no sightings of boats attempting to cross the Florida Straits.

Puzzled American officials believed it only a temporary halt in the sporadic operation before an expected final surge in the next week or two.

The only boat to arrive between midnight and midday Sunday brought 128 weary, wind-whipped men, women and children. This brought the total of those renouncing the Fidel Castro regime to risk their lives in the hazardous journey to 94,269 since the boatlift began in April.

"Zero sightings," Coast Guard Lt. John McElwain said about reports from Coast Guard cutters patrolling 15 to 20 miles north of Cuba and along the 90-mile Florida Straits corridor from Mariel harbor to Key West.

The lack of activity was in sharp contrast with Friday, when more than 70 boats left Mariel and began arriving here, and with Saturday, when 48 boats ferried in a total of 2,905 refugees.

Boat captains arriving the past two days appeared in agreement that the remaining number of vessels waiting to load up in Mariel was about 120. There has been no recent word over Havana radio about the boats that still remain in Mariel harbor.

# Blockade Fails to Stop 276-Foot Cruise Liner

By **STEPHEN DOIG**  
Herald Staff Writer

The two-week-old Coast Guard blockade of Cuba-bound boats sprang leaks over the weekend big enough to steer a 276-foot Panamanian cruise liner through.

Not to mention a 122-foot World War II submarine chaser, the crew of which insists that a "anti-magnetic" radar jammer was used to hide from patrol boats.

The two ships, chartered by separate Cuban exile groups in Tampa and New Orleans, are among the largest to join the outlaw sealift. Spokesmen for both groups Monday hoped fervently that returning to the U.S., even facing arrests and fines, would be less than the headaches they had getting to Mariel.

"If I were offered \$10 million to do it again, I would not," said Tampa restaurateur Cesar Gonzmart, who led the group that chartered the cruise ship Rio Indio. "On the other hand, if I had been offered \$10 million not to do it the first time, I would have refused."

**GONZMART** rounded up Cubans all over the country to kick in \$210 a head for 2,300 spaces on the Rio Indio, the aging hull of which was designed to carry 350 passengers in stateroom comfort. Gonzmart said he fully expected the ship to return with more than 4,000 refugees aboard.

"No one is looking to make a profit," Gonzmart said. "Any money left over will go to Cuban relief. We even signed up several hundred free, those who had no money."

The ship, chartered from a Californian named Austin Underdel, left Tampa last week after suspicious Coast Guard inspectors tried to find out where it was going, Gonzmart said. The ship didn't go to Cuba directly, but to Grand Cayman in the Bahamas where 38 Cuban Americans who had flown there 13 days earlier came aboard. It left for Cuba.

Then the Coast Guard arrived again, Gonzmart said. A search and rescue plane spotted the boat and, Sunday morning, about 120 miles from the Cuban coast, the Coast Guard cutter Courageous pulled alongside with a

boarding party who warned the captain he was breaking Panamanian and American law.

"The owner told the captain to return to Grand Cayman," said Gonzmart. "I was listening on the radio, and I could hear people yelling 'Kill me, kill me, but I won't turn back.'"

**FOUR HOURS** of near-mutiny followed, Gonzmart said, until the captain "agreed their cause was a worthy one."

Gonzmart also said he told Underdel that if the ship returned without its refugees, "those people will kill you." Underdel also became convinced of the worthiness of the cause.

The Rio Indio then steamed on to Mariel. Gonzmart didn't even want to think about the problems to be faced getting it back out.

The group in New Orleans, led by two Episcopalian priests and a wealthy Cajun, also is beginning to sweat out the implications of the voyage of God's Mercy, once known variously as Palace 3 or the Big Cajun.

"The instruction has been given to everyone not to say anything until it gets back," New Orleans attorney Romi Gonzalez said in a telephone interview Monday. "The Cubans are mad, the Coast Guard is defensive, and the State Department is concerned."

**THE CLOSE-MOUTH** policy came a bit late, Gonzalez admitted. A reporter for The New Orleans Times-Picayune wrote a story Sunday full of high intrigue, mechanical problems, and a gizmo that supposedly foiled Coast Guard radar.

"I don't know anything about that," Gonzalez said of the device. "That sounds a bit, well, creative."

But Coast Guard spokesman Bob Schenck said Monday that he knew nothing about the ship. "I guess we haven't sighted it," he said.

Gonzalez refused to do more than confirm that God's Mercy, though strained, is in Mariel and is expected back "maybe by the end of the week."

"Don't write too much about this," he pleaded. "We're in enough trouble as it is."



## The Phony Bond case

Miami News (FBI) CP2 1A

# A judge, a lawyer

3 June 80.  
● Second in a series

PAUL KAPLAN and BOB MURPHY  
Miami News Reporters

Three city cops were driving through Little Havana and decided to stop for *café Cubano*.

They pulled into a restaurant at 47th and Flagler. It was mid-afternoon. They were dressed in plain clothes.

Officer Ossie Austin approached the walk-up window. He glanced through the window at the customers inside and spotted him eating at the table nearest the door.

Austin turned and walked back to the car.

"I think it's Nachin," he said. "He's at the front table."

## and a troublesome writ

The other two officers peeked inside. Sure enough, it was Alfredo Montanez-Ramos — "Nachin" — accused of murders in Miami and Puerto Rico. He had been freed on bond by the late Dade Circuit Court Judge Paul Baker in July 1977, pending his murder trial in Puerto Rico. Freed with him was Juan Ramon Perez-Llamas — "Mon" — said by lawmen to be Nachin's partner in the ruling drug family of San Juan.

Both suspects had forfeited their bonds and gone into hiding. They were not reported to have been seen again by lawmen until Austin spotted Nachin lurching on steak and rice and beans on Aug. 9, 1978.

The three officers huddled in their car, trying to work out a plan. The manual doesn't tell you how to arrest a murder suspect in a Little Havana restau-

rant — especially this suspect, whom they knew well.

"Nachin will kill anyone," says Lt. Col. Jose Sanchez, head of the Special Arrest Unit of the Puerto Rico Police Department.

The officers agreed on the direct approach. Austin stayed outside to cover the door. Sgt. Emilio Cabrera and Officer Sebastian Aguirre went inside, guns hidden. They walked two steps past the front table, as though headed for the rear. Suddenly Aguirre swung around and tucked his snub-nosed .38 into Nachin's ribs.

"I said something clever, like, 'We'd like you to

See BOND, 6A

10/3

# BOND

Mia News  
from 1A 6A

3 June 80  
"come with us," Aguirre recalled. "He looked up, saw me pointing the gun at him, and went right back to his steak. The two guys with him almost choked, but Nachin was cool."

The officers let him finish his lunch. Then they took him to jail and had him booked for murder.

Nachin called his attorney, Paul Pollack.

\* \* \*

There are almost as many stories about Paul Pollack's law office as there are about Paul Pollack.

It's in a dull little building, two stories high, that's swallowed up by its next door neighbor, the Orange Bowl. Cops joke that even on a game night, you're liable to find more activity at Pollack's place than at the stadium.

"I work late every night. People come and go — sometimes very late at night," Pollack says with a smile. "I got two bars in the building. Some ... call my place a nightclub."

Pollack's full-time bail bondsman, Billy Panasuk, who owns Speedy Bail Bonds, recently was convicted in federal court here on narcotics conspiracy and distribution charges involving several cocaine transactions, one of which took place at Panasuk's office in Pollack's building, according to testimony in the case. Pollack was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

A witness in the case, who formerly worked with Panasuk, testified that Pollack offered him \$5,000 to murder a woman who had threatened to testify about Pollack and Panasuk's alleged drug deals. The witness said he rejected the offer and that Pollack later slapped the woman, threw her onto the floor, stuck a gun in her mouth and threatened to kill her. Pollack denied the allegations.

"It's a bullshit case," Pollack says.

That's the way he talks. New York tough guy. Kojak with a law degree. His friends love it.

Under that tough facade, they

say, is a heart of gold. They call him a lawyer's lawyer, a worker who makes sure that hundreds of criminal defendants a year get proper representation in Miami's courtrooms.

Most of all, they say, he's effective. Few of Pollack's detractors will argue with that. Pollack has proven time and again that he can wheel and deal with the best of them — especially in the vital pre-trial stages of a case.

His critics say that under that tough facade is a cold and calculating interior. They say Pollack runs a law mill, grinding out cases on a volume basis, but caring only for his big-money clients.

Pollack himself says he's no angel, but that he's honest.

"I have a high-volume practice with a lot of blacks and Latins. If that's a law mill, I guess I run one."

Pollack's office is dark, almost eerie, dripping with he-man intensity. The only light in the room comes from a small fixture over his mammoth wooden desk and from a color TV, which he leaves on for the soap operas with the sound turned off.

The room is a deep-freeze.

"The junkies can't take the cold," Pollack says. "I freeze them out. That's the only way you can get rid of them."

Pollack sees no reason to spend hour upon hour with small-timers who were caught with a few pounds of pot. Many of them need little more from Pollack or his stable of lawyers than to arrange the best plea bargain possible or to represent them at bond hearings, which is Pollack's forte.

A lawyer who left Pollack's firm under less than pleasant circumstances says, "Paul holds the best bond hearing in town, by far. He says the same thing to all his small clients — 'Gimme some money and I'll go see the judge.'"

Pollack calls that a distorted version of what he tells his small-time

2013

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clients. The attorney who used to be with Pollack says that whatever the statement may imply, he doesn't think Pollack does anything illegal to influence judges.

"He just has an excellent relationship with some of them," the lawyer says.

Pollack had an excellent relationship with Dade Circuit Court Judge Paul Baker, who died of cancer in December 1978.

A somber shrine to Baker takes up most of the wall opposite Pollack's desk. Baker's portrait hangs on the wall, surrounded by a plastic wreath. Below the portrait is the nameplate that once rested on Baker's bench.

Pollack says that he and Baker were "close friends."

"He was a great man," Pollack says.

\* \* \*

Pollack was standing with Nachin before former Circuit Court Judge Alan Schwartz (now an appellate judge) within hours of Nachin's arrest in Little Havana on Aug. 9, 1978.

Now there were new charges to deal with — a double homicide in Miami. Less than a year after Baker freed Mon and Nachin on bond, a lone gunman walked into an apartment on NW 8th Street and calmly gunned down Carlos Manuel Arteaga and Angel Loubriel, a pair of suspected drug traffickers.

Two women identified Nachin as the murderer, and he was charged. He later was found not guilty after one witness disappeared prior to trial and the other admitted that she was high on cocaine at the time of the killings.

While the hearing before Schwartz was in progress, FBI agents entered the courtroom and arrested Nachin on a federal warrant alleging unlawful flight to

avoid prosecution for murder.

The warrant was issued in Puerto Rico.

"We wanted to make sure that the federal guys had custody; we didn't want him bonded out again in state court," said Special Prosecutor Roberto Buono-Grillasca, head of extradition for the District Attorney of San Juan.

One day after Nachin was taken into federal custody, Federal Judge Peter Palermo set bond at \$1 million on the unlawful flight warrant, pending a full hearing. The next day, Aug. 11, 1978, Pollack and his former partner, Edward O'Donnell, were back before Palermo, arguing for a \$100,000 bond. Palermo lowered it to \$300,000.

On Aug. 18, Pollack filed a writ of habeas corpus with Baker, requesting that Baker order federal authorities to produce Nachin for a hearing in Baker's state court.

Baker approved the writ and ordered U.S. Marshal Donald Forsht to produce Nachin for a state hearing. Forsht didn't like the looks of it. He says he wondered why a state judge was exercising jurisdiction over a federal prisoner.

Forsht went to U.S. District Court Judge William Mehrstens and told him of Pollack's writ and Baker's order.

"What the hell is Pollack trying to pull?" Mehrstens says he asked Forsht.

Forsht said he didn't know. Mehrstens told him to produce Nachin, as ordered by Baker, but not to allow the suspect to go free.

"I told Don that if Baker (freed Nachin) to arrest Baker and bring him to me," Mehrstens recalls. "I told him not to permit Baker or any state officer to interfere with federal custody, and if they did to arrest him and bring him to me for a contempt hearing ... I think I was a little upset.

"It seemed to me to be an attempt to do something improper," Mehrstens says.

Forsht went to Baker and relayed Mehrstens' message. Then he waited while Baker and Pollack conferred in Baker's office.

"Pollack came out and said there'd be no hearing," Forsht recalls.

Pollack then attempted to arrange Mon's surrender in exchange for a low bond against both Mon and Nachin. He finally agreed with the U.S. Attorney's Office here to surrender Mon in exchange for a bond of \$100,000 apiece. Pollack posted Mon's \$100,000 bond in advance and agreed to surrender him on Aug. 24, 1978.

On that date, the federal warrant against Nachin for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution was quashed so that he could be turned over to the State of Florida to stand trial for the Miami murders.

That worried Buono, the Puerto Rican prosecutor. The federal judges had refused all along to let Mon and Nachin free on bond. Now they were back in the custody of the state courts, which were different. Baker had freed them once and Buono believed Baker had been foiled by Mehrstens in a second attempt. Now that they were back in state custody, Buono feared that it would happen again.

Mon did not surrender on Aug. 24, as promised, but Palermo granted him a 24-hour extension before ordering the bond forfeited. Mon surrendered to Aguirre and Buono the next morning at a Holiday Inn.

Buono flew from Miami to Puerto Rico that same day "to tell everyone on the island that the same thing was going to happen again. They were going to make bond. I could feel it."

TOMORROW: The phony bond.

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# Technically, It Took 10 Years; Emotionally, It May Take Forever

M. W. Hei (F) IC Col 2 3 June 80

The American flag, draped across the entire width of the stage, was so massive that it seemed to dwarf the naturalization officials and 700 citizens-to-be who stood before it at Dade County Auditorium. There was anticipation, impatience, confusion in the air.

"Raise your right hands. Do you and each of you take this solemn oath?" an official's voice demanded.

"I do," the crowd half-heartedly replied.

Almost immediately, some of the audience began to leave.

"Come back here. Where are you going? It isn't over yet," the man on the microphone hollered.

During Monday's three-hour naturalization ceremony, in which paperwork and procedure took precedence over pomp, there were few traces of emotion in the audience. Many people didn't understand the vague instructions. Children cried. Applicants were shuffled about as officials collected identification papers and questionnaires.

Only when a representative of the Dade County Bar Association closed his speech with Cuban patriot Jose Marti's words, "*Honrar, honra*," which honored the new citizens, did the audience respond with fervent applause.

**THE CEREMONY** was the epilogue to a process that for immigrants begins when they leave their homeland. For me, it started almost 11 years ago when I left Cuba on one of the Freedom Flights.

As I said the words, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America . . ." which concluded Monday's ceremony, I felt a familiar loss. I was losing Cuba all over again.

It was my parents' decision to leave Cuba when I



## PERSONAL REPORT

**fabiola santiago**

was 10 years old, and I had no choice but to go along. The decision to become a citizen, however, was all my own.

As I was growing up, my family often discussed the subject of my citizenship.

"Who knows, you may want to get involved in politics someday, and you'll need to be a citizen," my father once said.

I smiled then, but I knew if I ever became a citizen, that would not be the reason.

**TECHNICALLY, IT** took me 10 years. Emotionally, it may take me forever.

On the surface, I adapted easily to the American way of life. I wore faded jeans and T-shirts, I mastered the language and spoke without an accent, I won the Daughters of the American Revolution Citizenship Award. My father teased me by calling me *gringa* (an Americanized girl). But way down deep, the name just didn't fit. It still doesn't.

I can remember the first time I heard the Ameri-

10/2

# Journey to Citizenship

Miami Her (F) Col 2 IC 3 June 80



— STEVE DOZIER/Miami Herald Staff

**Fabiola Santiago takes the oath**  
*...she joined 700 others in ceremonies Monday*

20/2

## Why the Refugees Rampaged at

3 June 80  
By DAN WILLIAMS  
And JOHN ARNOLD  
Herald Staff Writers

MIA HEN (F) Col 1A  
FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — In the stuffy barracks of the Fort Chaffee refugee camp there is plenty of time. In 92-degree heat, card games don't help to pass it. The waiting goes on, and it is patience, not time, that is in short supply.

On a hill above the camp at the old white base theater, clusters of Cuban exile families wait for release of their relatives. Once again, they make preparations to spend an uncomfortable night.

"Forms, forms, forms," said Lourdes Muro of Hialeah, waiting for her brother. "We fill out one form, and they give us another."

"Every day another excuse," said Raul Mendoza, a sculptor from Puerto Rico. His brother has been at Fort Chaffee for 20 days. "Today's excuse was that nobody could be processed because of the riot."

The mood among refugees and their families is one of irritation, a riot hangover. They sense that the binge of refugee violence has done nobody any good. And they blame it on a rowdy, criminal minority that they say is mak-

## Fort Chaffee

ing life miserable at the camp.

But a clear account of what happened Sunday and why it happened is difficult to come by. Reporters have been permitted few interviews with refugees.

In those interviews, regretful, embarrassed refugees say that they fear the violence will make conditions worse for them and delay their release.

That's the fear of Eleuterio Acosta, a plump 39-year-old refugee wearing a baseball cap. "A

Turn to Page 17A Col. 1

## How to Stop Refugee

MIA HEN (F) Col 1A 17A 3 June 80  
FROM PAGE 1A

minority within a minority lost control. Today they processed nobody, and the American people think badly of us in trying to protest the bad conditions," he said.

Along "The Boulevard," the refugee camp's unofficial main street, it was easy to find card games and cigaret salesmen. It was hard to find anyone sympathetic to Sunday's rioting.

A loudspeaker truck drove the perimeter of the barricaded refugee barracks area on Monday, announcing a 10 p.m. curfew. "You must be

inside, you cannot be outside," the loudspeaker voice warned.

IT WAS a riot caused by everything and nothing.

"It's because we have no newspapers," said Luis Romero. "We don't know what's going on back home," he said.

"There is a bad element here," said Nora Rodriguez, 40.

"It's *confusionismo*," said Celestino Arbolae, who was jailed in Cuba for auto theft. He claimed the riot was started by Castro agents.

But all agreed on the solution: "Get us out of here," said Arcadio Perez Penton, 27.

OMAR TERUEL, 32, said authori-

## Disturbances: 'Get Us Out of Here'

ties overreacted to a group of agitators during the early stage of the riot and prompted additional violence by using unnecessary force. When police used tear gas, women and children nearby were affected by it, he said. The tear gas incited other refugees to join the violent protest, he said.

As buildings burned, some Cuban men tore up bedsheets to wear as white armbands to distinguish themselves from the rioters, Teruel said. He said he was part of a group armed with baseball bats that guarded a mess hall against rioters. "It was Cuban against Cuban," he said.

Some Cuban family groups were so terrified that they ran to a wooded area in the camp to escape. Military police later herded these families back to their barracks, the refugee said.

A ROOMMATE of Teruel, Ernesto Fernandez, said many Cubans opposed protest plans for a hunger strike by what he said was a small group of agitators. "We opposed it because we never did it publicly in Cuba. Why should we do it here?" he said.

Refugees who were asked about the cause of Sunday's violence spoke of their long wait and the lack of money for cigarets. But

there was no talk of real hardship.

Packs of cigarets sell for a cheap 55 cents, but, even so, few refugees have money for a pack. One man approached a visitor to exchange a Cuban 20-peso bill (about 70 cents) for American money. Another said he had traded a pair of pants and a shirt for cigarets.

The Army says the food for the refugees is better than a regular military menu. The fare is mainly meat and potatoes and a choice of three or four vegetables, three times a day.

The refugees eat and sleep. They are impatient to get out, they say. But the wait goes on and on.

# Influx Forces Processing Change

*McNair June 80 16A col 2*

In anticipation of large numbers of Cuban refugees expected to arrive today from Key West, officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have asked earlier Cuban arrivals scheduled to report to the Opa-locka immigration processing center today not to report.

Refugees whose paternal last names begin with H, I, J, K or L, originally scheduled for today, should await further notice.

Ken Hutchinson, center manager for FEMA at Opa-locka says that the 24-hour-a-day processing, which began Saturday, has been going extremely well.

Nearly 4,500 of the estimated 40,000 refugees released to South Florida relatives already have undergone the immigration and security checks required to become applicants for political asylum. Those applicants hold I-94 cards valid for 60 days — after which time they must return to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for further processing — and are eligible at once for employment, job training, food stamps and social security.

At today's processing, the Red Cross provided ice water to those in line who had an average six-hour wait. A doctor was also on duty to aid the elderly and infirm.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*McNair (F) 16A  
col 1 3 June 80.*

I'm an orthopedic surgeon who read a story in El Herald about a Cuban refugee child who can't walk. It seems he had a broken leg and the doctors in Cuba inserted a metal bar in the leg. The leg was never properly set. I would like to offer my services as a specialist to see if there is anything I can do to help this little boy. Can you tell me how to reach his family? — Dr. Ivan T. Barrios

We certainly can. We gave you the phone number of the family of young Daniel Gonzalez and, just to make sure you and the family would have no problems making contact, we called them and gave them your phone number.

★ ★ ★

Please tell me where I can find work for a deaf-mute person who has just arrived from Cuba. — Dulce Criado

The Office of Jewish Vocational Services, 318 NW 25th St., has begun to handle unusual job petitions for the handicapped. It has set aside Friday, June 6, beginning at 9 a.m. to assist the hearing-impaired. If you need more information, call Jorge Fer-

nandez, 576-3220. Employers who have jobs to offer can also call Fernandez.

★ ★ ★

Refugee Hotline told people who had jobs for the Cuban refugees to call the Job Bank, 325-8899. I don't have a job to offer, I'm a refugee who is looking for work. How do I contact the Job Bank? — W. E. C.

Go to the Job Bank's office, 974 SW First Street. Those who have jobs to offer can call the Job Bank and have the information recorded and stored in the computer. Those who are looking for work must go to the office and inquire.

★ ★ ★

Is there any organization that is specifically helping Haitian refugees who want to be relocated out of state? — P. S. D.

Yes. The Lutheran Church Immigration and Referral Service, 5905 NW Second Ave., 751-3429, is working closely with the Haitian refugees.

# Soldiers in the Dark

MIA Her (F) Col 1A 3 June 80

By WILLARD P. ROSE  
Herald Staff Writer

## on Riot Orders

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Soldiers made no move to prevent as many as 1,000 Cuban refugees from storming out of Fort Chaffee Sunday because they had not been told that President Carter had approved the use of "reasonable force," federal officials acknowledged Monday.

Until Sunday's riot that left four buildings destroyed by fire and as many as 40 refugees and three soldiers injured, soldiers here were under orders not to strike or use significant force against the Cubans.

"There was a constitutional issue. Until today, we had been told to consider these people as welcome citizens seeking asylum," said Lt. Col. A.T. Brainerd.

Brainerd said there initially was a

debate among federal officials about whether the military could legally detain the refugees unless they were considered "illegal aliens."

Thus, when the refugees began to

flee the base Sunday, military policemen blocking the main gate stood helplessly by as the Cubans ran between and around them.

But Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, seething over what he painted as a

communications breakdown, said he talked to President Carter last Tuesday and was told then that Carter "thought the directive on use of reasonable force was clear. But the military police here said they

never received a directive from the Department of Defense in Washington on it."

Gene Eidenberg, a special assistant to the President, confirmed Clinton's version.

When he learned that officers here were never told by officials in Washington that force had been approved a week ago, Clinton said, "It made me mad as could be. I was furious."

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D., Ark) said there never should have been any doubt about the use of force. "These people are illegal aliens. They don't have any rights," Bumpers told a press conference at Fort Chaffee on Monday.

"I don't understand the reluctance of the military to use force. That's been the problem here," said Bumpers, who noted that National Guardsmen were allowed to use force to handle rioters in Miami. "It's an absolute contradiction."

AS SOLDIERS on bulldozers

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# Soldiers Weren't Told Force Could Be Used Against Riot

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

pushed away smoldering mounds of metal and wood from the riot, the Army promised it wouldn't happen again.

Eidenberg said that, after calls to Washington during Sunday's disturbance, the Department of Defense ordered officials here to let soldiers use "reasonable force" to keep the refugees on the base.

Orders circulated here Monday instructed soldiers to use "reasonable but wholly nonlethal measures."

Soldiers will be allowed to use nightsticks, barricades and standard riot-control equipment but will not be allowed to shoot or threaten refugees with death or "serious bodily harm," the orders say.

Brainerd said the soldiers here are being organized into three 500-man "reaction squads" to quell future protests. He said each group

will include soldiers with cameras who will videotape rioters so that they later can be segregated from other refugees.

**IN RESPONSE** to questions from residents of nearby communities who demanded to know when soldiers would be allowed to use bullets, Eidenberg stressed that the Army would continue to use restraint.

"Reasonable force does not, in our judgment, require lethal force," Eidenberg said.

After Sunday's disturbance, Arkansas National Guardsmen and soldiers from nearby Fort Sill, Okla., reinforced the troops already here, raising the number of soldiers from 900 to about 2,000.

"I just want to stress that until Sunday [when state troopers fired shotguns over the heads of rock-throwing refugees and beat them with billy clubs] no force was used — none, not any!" Clinton said. "I

believe if reasonable force is used we'll not have the problems we have had."

**THE BASE** was calmer Monday that it has been since the first refugee protests erupted on Memorial Day. No large crowds gathered near the main gate and no refugees screamed epithets at soldiers.

Nonetheless, increased security was visible everywhere. Guardsmen armed with unloaded M16 rifles and wooden batons were lined up in pairs 40 yards apart around the refugee compound. State troopers patrolled the perimeter and kept anti-Cuban protesters out of sight of the refugees.

Several Cuban-Americans and other officials from Dade County were expected to arrive here soon to help calm the refugees. Among those due were Sergio Pereira, the assistant Dade County manager, and Cesar Odio, assistant Miami city manager.

Federal officials Monday promised, as Fort Chaffee officials have for days, that the processing of refugees will be speeded up in the next three days. They said they expect 300 to 500 refugees a day to be released beginning late this week.

**IRONICALLY**, refugees who rioted on Sunday blamed delays in processing for the violence. But more refugees were released Sunday than on any day since the refugees came here. Slightly fewer than 300 refugees left Sunday, said Bill McAda, a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. An additional 100 were awaiting flights to join relatives elsewhere.

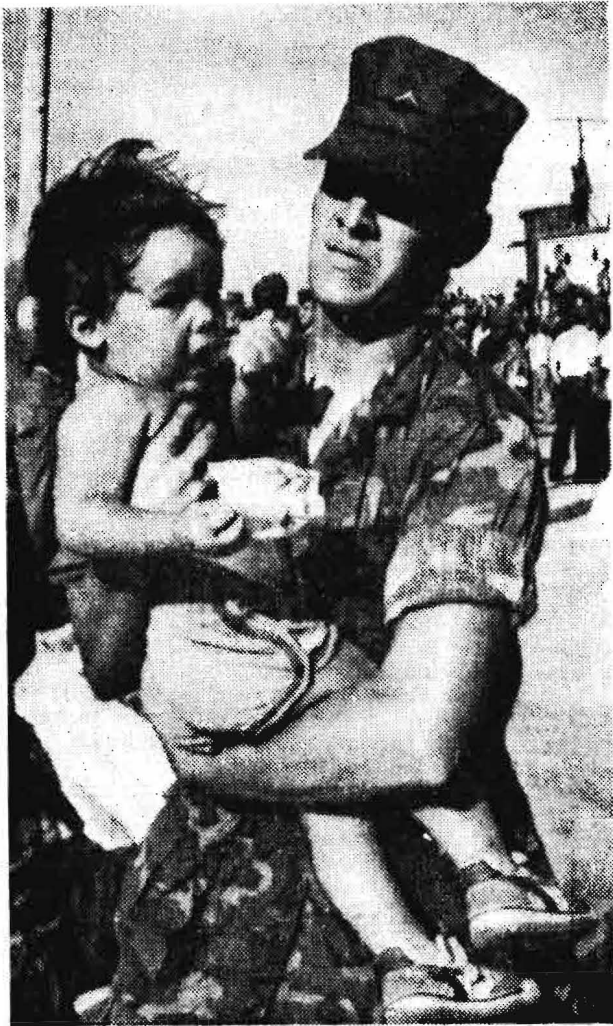
Processing was suspended Monday so that officials could change procedures.

Eidenberg said about 35 to 40 leaders of the rioters have been thrown in the base stockade and will be transferred to a federal prison for potential criminal trials or deportation proceedings.

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*Miami (F) 17A 3 June 80 Col.* — MURRY SILL/Miami Herald Staff  
**Cubans Weren't Allowed to See Anti-Refugee Demonstrators**  
*... Steve Sanders, left, and Mark Rowlett demonstrate outside base*



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Marine carries a Cuban child ashore today.

# 100,000th Cuban lands; freighter's skipper arrested

*Miami News (FH) Col 2 1A 3 June 80*

DARY MATERA and HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporters

KEY WEST — A freighter carrying 847 Cuban refugees pushed the Mariel sealift over the 100,000 mark today, but the captain who brought them here was hustled off to jail.

The red and white 118-foot freighter Red Diamond V, which had its Panamanian registry revoked overnight, was towed into Key West shortly before 9 a.m.

The refugees aboard the biggest boatload yet in the 45-day sealift were greeted by a Marine Corps sign over the processing building: "Please, the last person that leaves Cuba, turn out the lights."

U.S. marshals arrested the ship's owner and captain Peter Phillip on charges of illegal transportation of aliens and of trading with the enemy — a felony that carries a five-year prison term and a \$2,000 fine per refugee.

Phillip, a citizen of the British West Indies, apparently will be the only crewman on the boat to be charged, said unofficial sources.

The stiff penalties — in addition to what has become the standard fine of \$1,000 per refugee — were designed keep Cuban-Americans from chartering foreign ships to continue the sealift.

By enforcing a ban on sailing for Cuba, the Coast

Guard cut off the exile-organized sealift. Authorities estimated Mariel Harbor would finally empty of boats this week.

But those calculations would be thrown off if exile leaders use foreign-registered ships like the Red Diamond V, or a Panamanian-registered ship now in Mariel, the 276-foot Rio Indio, which could carry as many as 4,000 refugees.

Coast Guard Lt. Norris Turner said the Rio Indio was chartered Thursday in the Grand Cayman Islands by 37 Cuban-Americans from Tampa.

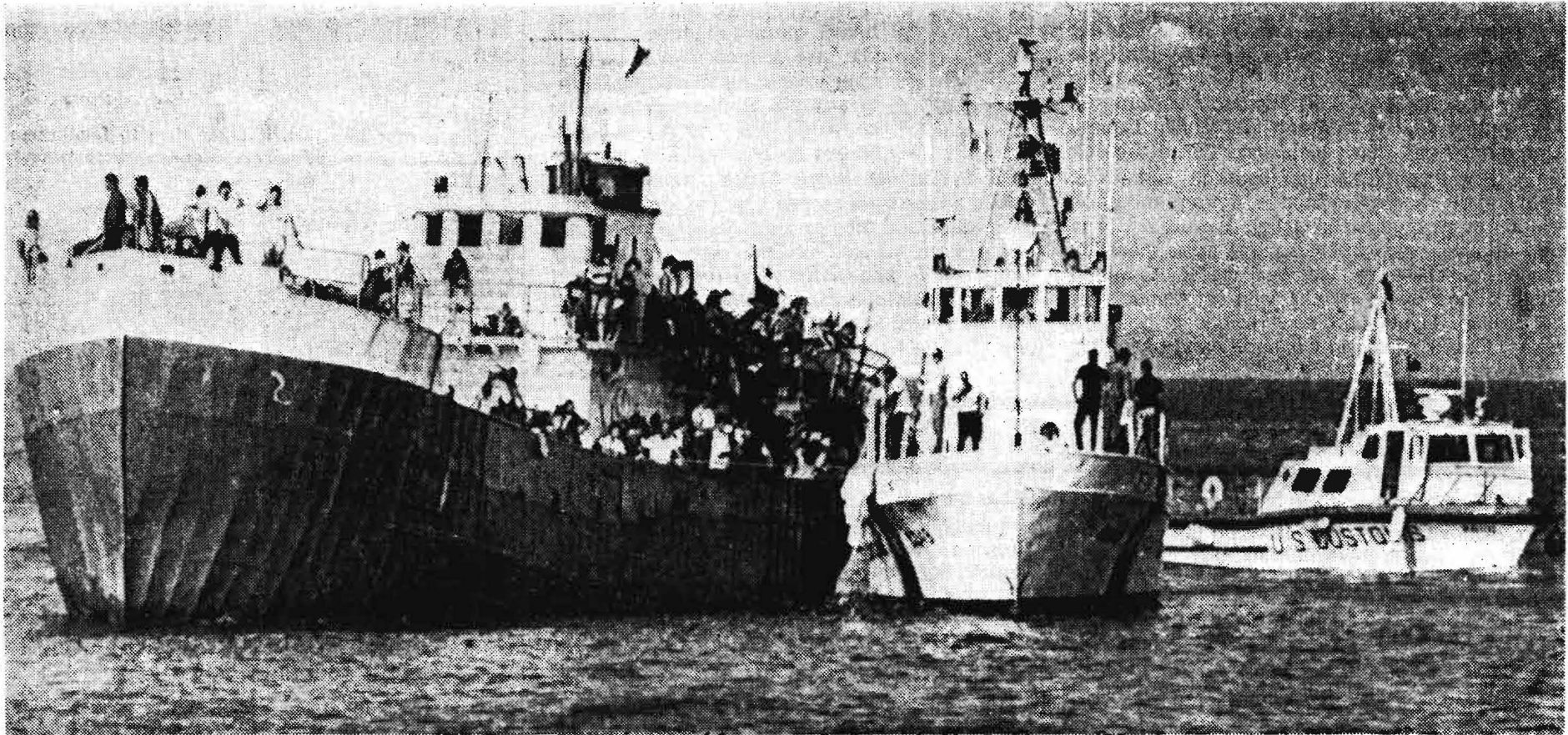
A Coast Guard party boarded the Rio Indio about 120 miles west of Mariel, Turner said, and tried unsuccessfully to talk the freighter's captain from going to Cuba.

"We have no jurisdiction over a foreign-registered ship in international waters. We can't force it to stop," Turner said. "We're concerned that this foreign-vessel problem could escalate."

"We have to accept them, in the condition that they're in," he said. "On strictly humanitarian grounds, we can't tell them to turn around and go to Costa Rica or somewhere else. We're looking at a situation that

See BOAT, 12A

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*Mia News Col 2 / A 3 June 80*  
Red Diamond, left, is escorted by Coast Guard and U.S. Customs craft as it approaches pier in Key West today

The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

9/2/83

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**BOAT,** *Mia News 12A*  
from 1A *3 June 80*

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really can't be resolved except by the State Department."

In other refugee developments:

✓ Coast Guard officials said today a private boat reported about 35 vessels leaving Mariel, including about a dozen shrimpers, each with 160 to 200 refugees.

✓ The Navy minesweeper Elusive rescued 240 refugees from the sinking yacht Solana off Key West after an attempt to unload its passengers backfired.

Solana captain Carlos Munoz said the boat, which was towing a disabled 26-footer, began taking on water and tried to load its passengers onto the Navy ship Shreveport.

✓ State Department and Panamanian officials began talks in Washington about preventing any use of foreign ships to get around the U.S. ban.

For the Red Diamond V, docking at Key West this morning capped a 24-hour zig-zag across the Florida Straits.

The Red Diamond V was once the lead boat in a flotilla of about 40 boats which left Mariel at dawn yesterday.

But dozens of other boats passed the ship after a Coast Guard cutter stopped the freighter and told Phillip that he was "not authorized to enter a U.S. port" because of his ship's foreign flag and grossly unsafe condition.

The Coast Guard message, which stopped short of forbidding the boat to land, was the first such message in the six weeks of the freedom flotilla.

Instead of obeying, the Red Diamond V sailed a zig-zag path across the Florida Straits, its engines barely idling at speeds of five miles per hour. Crewmen

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aboard the ship at first refused to answer radio messages from the Coast Guard.

Late in the afternoon, Phillip announced he was going to the Bahamas and set a northeasterly course away from Key West. But after dark, the freighter again changed course for Key West and radioed the Coast Guard for emergency medical help.

"He said he had numerous patients in need of medical help," Turner said. Among the refugees in distress were about 35 seasick infants, a 4-month-old baby with respiratory problems and a woman with a burned hand, the captain said.

A medic from the cutter Dallas boarded the freighter to find one woman in labor and another mother and her 3-day-old infant in "very poor condition." The ailing mother and child were airlifted to the Navy ship Shreveport. The child was born about 10 p.m., a Panamanian citizen by virtue of the Red Diamond V's flag.

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Ana Veciana



Joanne Hooker



Bob Emerson

## News staffers win Clarion Awards

*MW News (FH) Col 3 3A 3 June 80*

Miami News Reporter Ana Veciana has won a 1980 Clarion Award in a nationwide contest sponsored by Women in Communications Inc. for her story, "My Family Lives with Danger — and Pride."

News reporter Joanne Hooker and photographer Bob Emerson received honorable mentions in the contest for their feature "Annie," which detailed the help being given an eight-year-old retarded child.

The article by Veciana, 22, who has been writing for The Miami News for two years, came after the shooting of her father, who has long been active in anti-Castro politics here.

She described how her family has come to terms with the violence that accompanies exile politics. The story won first place in the contest's Human Rights division.

"Annie," by Hooker and Emerson, received an

honorable mention in the Community We Serve division. The story told of 250 volunteers working 10 hours a day, taking turns trying to break through the barrier of retardation of little Annie Schultz, of Hollywood.

Hooker has worked for The Miami News for six years, Emerson for 15 months.

Carl Hiasen, Gene Miller, and Patrick Malone, of The Miami Herald, also won Clarion Award first prizes for their series "Dangerous Doctors: A Medical Dilemma," about the failure of state agencies to regulate Florida doctors.

The Clarion Awards program was established in 1972 by Women in Communications to recognize excellence in all areas of communications.

The winners — 28 first places and 29 honorable mentions out of 683 entries — will be honored at the organization's annual meeting Oct. 4 in San Diego.

# 'We knew (it) was dangerous, but I wanted my freedom'

ANA VECIANA  
Miami News Reporter

*Mia Veciana SC CoP3  
3 June 80*

Cuban weightlifter Lino Diaz de Villegas Delgado told his teammates last Friday that he was going to do a little shopping in Montreal, where the team was competing. Instead, he phoned his cousin in Miami.

"I'm ready," Lino said.

His cousin, Jose Miguel Delgado of Miami, knew what that meant: the 20-year-old Olympic weightlifter was ready to defect to the United States.

Jose alerted his contacts in Canada and the United States that the plan they had worked out six months earlier was ready to be put into effect. The contacts began a 24-hour watch to assure the athlete's safety.

Then Jose flew to Albany, N.Y., where he picked up a car and drove to a point near the Canadian border.

There Jose spoke with his Canadian contact about his cousin, one of the best Cuban weightlifters in his weight class. Lino is ready to defect, he told them.

There was one fact that Jose would not divulge to the Canadians about his cousin: where he was hiding.

"I wanted them to assure me that nothing would happen to him," Jose recalled. "I didn't want any 'accidents.'"

After Jose held numerous conversations with the U.S. Border Patrol and Canadian police, Lino boarded a Greyhound bus bound for Albany, where the cousins met for the first time since they were babies.

Most details of the plan are being kept secret for security reasons. Jose, 24, says he worries about his cousin's safety — even in the United States.

"We knew the plan was a dangerous one," Lino said, "but I wanted my freedom."

Even now the 20-year-old weightlifter forgets he is not in Cuba.

When Jose took him for a leisurely stroll around the block in New York, he automatically reached for his wallet to make sure he had his government identification card. Jose assured him he didn't need it.

"I told him he was free in this country," Jose said.

Still, old habits are hard to overcome. Yesterday, his first day in Miami, Lino worried about getting in trouble for speaking his mind about the political and economic situation in his homeland.

"Hey, you're in a free country," Jose told him again.

Lino, who has sea-green eyes and a ready smile, was a prominent member of the Cuban weightlifting team. He won the Junior Pan American title in the 181-pound class and took three gold medals in Montreal. He is ranked fourth worldwide.

Hey, you're in a free country

He knew that his travels with the team would offer him opportunities to defect, but he had to be careful: the Cuban government sends secret police to watch its athletes on trips abroad, he says, and the athletes themselves often are spies for the government.

"The saddest thing about this is that you can't trust anybody," Lino said. "You don't know who's who."

Lino, who started weightlifting four years ago, began planning his defection six months ago when he learned of the trip to Canada. Only his cousin, Jose, a member of the military department of the anti-Castro Alpha 66, knew about it.

"We had been thinking about this for a long time," said Jose, who knew his cousin through pictures they exchanged in letters. "We wanted to try it in Germany, but the watch on the team was heavy and we couldn't get close to him. We tried in Jamaica, too, but the security was also tight."

When the plane taking the Cuban weightlifters to Montreal stopped over in Philadelphia, Lino thought about making a run for it. But he decided against it.

"I wanted to compete. I wanted to know how well I could do," he said.

The plan they eventually used was complex, but the cousins believed in it.

"And if something had gone wrong somewhere along the line," Jose said, "we had a backup plan. I am a pilot and I had already arranged to fly a plane to Canada, pick him up and bring him into the United States."

Jose said that everyone he talked to from Alpha 66 was ready to help. "They never asked any questions when I explained my cousin wanted to defect," he said.

Lino, in turn, said he wants to show his gratitude in a special way: "Once I get settled, I'd like to keep training and win a gold medal for the United States."

In the meantime, he worries about his family — he left behind his parents and six brothers and sisters — and the other athletes.

"Undoubtedly, they'll clamp down the security on them even more now," he said. "Before every trip, they interview you to make sure that you won't do something like this. And then they try to keep you happy. They give you a suitcase of new clothes for the trip. They want you to appear well dressed when you're abroad even though it's really not like that back in Cuba."

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*Mia News 3 June 80 8C Col 3* The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON  
Cuban weightlifter Lino Diaz de Villegas Delgado shows gold medals he won in Montreal

2 of 2



# In 'enemy territory' in

*Miami News (FA) col 2 1A*  
JACK KNARR  
Miami News Reporter

*3 June 80*

A delegation of Miami officials found a "Mariel" in America when they flew to Fort Chaffee, Ark.

The delegation saw Cuban refugees surrounded by Americans who hate them.

They saw Cuban families from Miami huddled outside the base waiting desperately to pick up refugees who are relatives. Most have been there for over 10 days. They have no money left. No food. They've lost their jobs back home. They're angry.

The Miamians saw more than 18,000 frustrated refugees crammed into hot barracks with nothing to do, nowhere to go — a refugee community that feels the Miami Cuban community has turned its back on them.

They saw federal bureaucrats who make promises and fail to keep them. They saw constant policy changes. They saw no communication with the refugees.

They saw tension and hot tempers.

They saw an urgent need for help.

The huge camp was calm yesterday after President

**Many of them are coming out of jails from political prison, many of them have spent many nights in Mariel (harbor), and made a difficult boat trip — and now to land in a situation where you're hated, you know, it really destroys your self-image**

Carter ordered the military to crank up its security force from 600 to 2,000. This came in the wake of rioting Sunday during which eight Cubans were shot and others beaten at the main gate, where refugees stoned the guards. Four buildings were torched and base employees evacuated.

Security officials put about three dozen refugees they said were agitators in the base stockade. The Cu-

## Arkansas

bans will be transferred to a federal detention center within the next few days.

But the base is still a powder keg, said Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio today after returning to Miami. A powder keg ready to be set off again by agitators among the refugees.

"It's true that they're being agitated," Odio said. "But it doesn't take much to get them going, because they are frustrated. You can sense it — they're mad."

"Another problem," said Father Jose Nickse of the Archdiocese of Miami, "is that because of the geographical situation, they're surrounded by hostility."

"They're in 'enemy territory,'" said Odio.

"These people have been through a lot," Nickse said. "Many of them are coming out of jails from political prison, many of them have spent many nights in Mariel (harbor), and made a difficult boat trip — and now to land in a situation where you're hated, you know, it really destroys your self-image."

"What can they think of themselves? You feel like

## CUBANS, from 1A

*Miami News 3 June 80 col 1 12A*  
a piece of trash! It is not a typical situation that can be handled by typical means."

The delegation — which also included Sergio Pereira, assistant to the Dade County manager; Marta Franchi, on loan from Miami to the Federal Emergency Management Agency; statistician John Lassivelle and WQBA radio vice president and general manager Herbert Levin — met with base officials and four refugee leaders, interviewed the wounded, and talked to waiting families.

They found a glaring lack of communication not only on the major things, but on the incidentals that matter in Cuban life. For example, whole families had been crammed into barracks with singles. "That's not a

See CUBANS, 12A

healthy thing, single men and women roaming the barracks among families," Levin said.

"Cuban families," Odio said, "like their privacy."

They found a processing system that wasn't working. "We discovered close to 3,000 political prisoners there who already have visas approved by the U.S. Interest Section (in Havana). We want to know why they're still there," Nickse said.

"Officials have promised they would check," he added. He said officials had also promised to process relatives of the waiting families within 48 hours.

Odio urged Miami families not to go to Fort Chaffee. "It's a chaotic situation," he said.

They found a need for Cuban priests — Nickse will

attempt to have one assigned there from the archdiocese, he said. They found a need for volunteers from the Miami community — Odio said he will lead a group of 35 or 40 there this Friday. He said he is looking for anyone who will help, "working inside with their brothers" — including psychologists and those trained in human relations.

Levin said refugees need music and news — he has agreed to have taped music piped into the camp from WQBA, and is arranging for the delivery of Spanish newspapers from Miami.

"We hope the promises we heard are fulfilled," said Nickse. "There's no other way out to avoid violence."

"The situation is explosive."

# Message boom subsides with flotilla

*Mia News col 3 8C*  
*3 June 80*  
LUIZA YANEZ  
Miami News Reporter

The switchboards were lit up like Christmas trees. Overseas operators were swamped with requests for long distance calls to Cuba.

In Key West, people waiting to sail to Cuba to pick up friends and relatives through Fidel Castro's newly liberalized emigration policy were calling their families in Miami to keep them posted.

In Miami, people were phoning all over town trying to find a good deal on a boat.

As the refugee sealift mushroomed in late April and early May, the phone company became the freedom flotilla's master control center.

Alicia Adan, a Southern Bell group manager with the overseas operators, felt the crunch most directly.

Adan said requests for phone calls to Cuba doubled, then tripled, then went completely wild.

Before the flotilla, Southern Bell was getting an average of 2,000 requests a day for calls to Cuba.

"During the flotilla we were handling about 30,000 to 35,000 requests a day," Adan said. "Out of the 35,000 calls only about 500 got through daily."

Adan said the process was a long one. "The Cuban operators do the transferring manually, and they screen a call. Sometimes it took as long as 35 minutes for a call to get through.

"But people just kept calling and calling and the requests kept piling up. Things are beginning to cool down now, but we are still getting about 10,000 requests a day," Adan said.

Extra operators were hired, she said, but most of the load was handled by experienced personnel from other departments within the phone company.

Calls between Key West and Miami, meanwhile, grew to about three times the normal daily load of 6,000 calls a day.

The phone calls were mainly from arriving refugees who called their relatives here as soon as they hit the docks. Many refugees will long remember that the first money they spent in this country was poured into a phone booth in Key West.

Miamians who tried to make long distance calls during the flotilla often were greeted by slow dial tones or that all-too-familiar recorded voice explaining that "all circuits are busy."

## Rates to call, cable Havana

A daytime station-to-station call from Miami to Havana costs \$3.25 for the first three minutes and \$1.05 for each additional minute. The night and Sunday station rate is \$2.25 for three minutes, then 75 cents for each additional minute. Person-to-person the day rate is \$4 for the first three minutes and \$1.05 for each additional minute. Nights and Sundays, it is \$3 for the first three and 75 cents per additional minute. Night rates apply from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. The Sunday rate applies from 6 p.m. Saturday to 5 a.m. Monday.

Telegrams to Havana cost 23 cents a word for a cable delivered the same day, with a minimum seven words. The overnight rate for a cable to be delivered the next day is \$2.53 for 21 words, the minimum allowed. In international messages you are charged for name, address and signature.

But a Southern Bell spokesman said the phone company is pretty much back to normal now.

Western Union offices also felt the crunch. Harry Harrington, a cashier at the main branch office, said the firm never did better business in money orders than at the height of the flotilla.

"We had an enormous amount of money orders being sent to boat agents and also being sent down from up north to families down here," Harrington said. "The money was to pay for relatives in Cuba."

Harrington said that Western Union's telegrams to Cuba increased from about 50 to 200 a day during the flotilla.

He said the number of telegrams received from Cuba outnumbered the number being sent.

"At one point we were getting 1,200 telegrams a day from Cuba," Harrington said. "We kept falling behind because the Cuban telegraph companies don't work on the weekend. On Mondays we would always be knee-high in telegrams."

As is the case at Southern Bell, business at Western Union is now back to normal, Harrington said, sighing with relief.

## Some ungrateful exiles

*Mia News 3 June 80 Col 1 70A*

Grotesque as it is, the picture of hundreds of Cuban refugees battling American soldiers at Fort Chaffee, Ark., can only be classified as the ultimate incongruity — one which surely must make the hundreds of thousands of Cuban exiles elsewhere in the United States shudder in the fear that they could be tarred with the same slimy brush.

That must never be. The Fort Chaffee refugees appear to be a breed apart. And consequently the federal government would be well advised to take a closer look at these recent and unruly arrivals who, dissatisfied at the mere pace of processing in the land that has accepted them, show their gratitude by hurling rocks at American workers and burning American buildings.

Many of these young, mostly single, men probably have lived their entire lives under a Communist dictatorship, with all the attendant restrictions. It seems a minor request to ask for them to sit quietly for a few days or weeks while a harried Immigration and Naturalization Service attempts to reunite families first and then process the others.

Yet this mob of refugees rioted in America — not against Fidel Castro in Cuba, but against Americans. Possibly there were Castro agents among them, but it stretches an imagination to the breaking point to believe a few agents could turn thousands who ostensibly hunger for freedom against the very people who were, and are, attempting to provide that freedom.

An Army base is not an oceanfront condominium, but there are free bunks and free food and the rioters should be reminded that being at such a camp is not the equivalent of a Castro prison.

What Washington should do immediately is fly a group of Miami exiles to Fort Chaffee. Those exiles most certainly would be able, willing and delighted to advise the rioters that brief restriction is not a great price to pay for life in the United States. Surely local exiles also would be able, willing and delighted to tell the rioters that throwing a rock is no way to say thanks.

# 47 Boats Leave Cuba; Boatlift Ending?

*Mia News (F) col 1A 3 June 80*

By STEPHEN DOIG  
And ROBERT RIVAS  
Herald Staff Writers

**KEY WEST** — A procession of at least 47 boats, including a 118-foot Panamanian freighter with more than 800 refugees aboard, left Cuba Monday morning in what may be the beginning of the end of the "Freedom Flotilla."

Coast Guard spokesman Paul Powers predicted the arrivals would swell the number of immigrants to more than 100,000 by early today. A few hours earlier, 268 Cuban refugees in Havana's Peruvian Embassy, among the last of about 10,000 who entered the embassy over Easter weekend to start the exodus, flew to exile in Lima, Peru.

Before noon Monday, the Coast Guard cutter Cherokee sighted the freighter Red Diamond, which had left for Mariel May 4, about 26 miles northeast of the harbor. Coast Guardsmen spot-

ted another 46 smaller boats heading in a rough formation for Key West.

By 4 p.m., the freighter had sailed to a point about 50 miles south of Key West, where Coast Guard cutters ordered it to halt.

"The captain told us his progress had been impeded by cutters," attorney Ted Klein, who represents the unidentified owners, said early Monday evening. Klein said he "did some quick research" and told the captain, Peter Phillips, to tell the Coast Guard that he was carrying American citizens who had a constitutional right to passage.

"The Coast Guard shouted back that it didn't care," Klein said. "They were advised to return to Cuba or go to Panama."

But Panamanian authorities refused to allow the Red Diamond to enter the country with its load of refugees, and the ship didn't have enough

fuel to reach either Cuba or Costa Rica, Klein said.

Finally after about 90 minutes and after conversations with Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinator Tom Casey, Klein said, the freighter was authorized to dock in Key West. But, the Coast Guard said, Phillips would be arrested and the owners fined about \$800,000 for bringing in illegal aliens.

Coast Guard spokesman Bob Shenck declined comment on the circumstances of the Red Diamond's entry, saying that things had been happening so fast Monday that he and other spokesmen haven't been kept up to date by operations officers.

There was no estimate of how many refugees were aboard the other boats.

"The Red Diamond was more or less leading

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# Last of 'Freedom Flotilla' Member (F) Col 3 June 80 16A May Be Heading for U.S.

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

the procession," Coast Guard Chief Petty Officer Joe Amato said. "[It's] a conglomeration of shrimpers and some lobster boats and pleasure boats of all shapes and sizes."

By 10:30 p.m., 12 boats had arrived, carrying 1,794 persons. Only two boats, carrying 281 refugees, had arrived in Key West by 6 p.m., but 10 more steamed into the harbor in 4½ hours. That brings the total number of refugees since the sealift began to 96,504. The boats were stacked up outside the entrance to the Key West harbor Monday night, waiting for dock space.

An unconfirmed radio report from a shrimpboat captain waiting in Mariel Harbor said that Cuban authorities on Sunday were telling American boat captains to clear out of Mariel within 24 hours.

"We've seen nothing official on that," Coast Guard spokesman Dan Dewell said about the report.

The shrimper told fellow commercial fishermen at a Stock Island seafood dock that there were 6,000 Cuban refugees waiting at the loading dock in Mariel.

Late Monday afternoon another radio report from a shrimper in Mariel said that 14 American shrimp boats remained in the harbor along with about 40 smaller boats. The shrimper said that five shrimp boats loaded with refugees had started to leave, but rising winds and seas forced them to tie up outside the harbor until the weather clears.

The shrimper couldn't confirm the report that Cuban authorities had ordered the harbor cleared, but indicated they "definitely were speeding up the processing."

A Radio Havana broadcast monitored in Miami Monday said that 220 boats remained in Mariel, including three more that arrived over the weekend in defiance of President Carter's order to end the boatlift.

ONE OF THOSE arrivals was the 276-foot Rio Indio, a Panamanian

A first load of 268 Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy arrived in Lima directly from Havana shortly after midnight aboard a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines jet. The remaining 174 were to fly in later this week, according to Lima officials. They did not explain why the refugees were released by Havana.

The latest arrivals were taken in buses to a tent complex near Lima where about 380 Cubans who left in April are living.

Also, Mexico and Panama began negotiating with Cuban authorities to obtain safe conduct passes for 381 would-be Cuban refugees who have been living in the basement of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana since late April.

"WHAT MEXICO and Panama are negotiating," Panamanian President Aristedes Royo said Monday in a television interview in Panama, "is that these persons be allowed to leave the building with guarantees."

The Mexican-Panamanian initiative isn't directed at securing departures of Cubans from the island, he said, but only in providing safe conduct passes so they can go to their homes to await visas.

"These people at the building in Havana are afraid to leave unless there is mediation from a government," Royo said.

The boats from Mariel were not afraid to leave, however, despite six- to 10-foot seas and winds of more than 20 knots. And they kept the Coast Guard busy.

Shortly after sighting the freighter, the Cherokee had to rescue 33 refugees from the 34-foot Miss Mossic, which had an engine fire.

Later Monday afternoon, the Cherokee had to stand by the Gulf Queen, a 70-foot shrimper rented by Cuban exiles in Miami, when it began to take on water.

ALL THE cutters patrolling outside Cuban waters radioed urgent pleas for the boats to wait for better sea conditions.

Only 202 refugees waited in Key West Monday evening for transportation to processing centers at points north. A spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) said that the temporary holding center at Key West had beds available for 5,000 refugees.

Asked if the expected crush of new arrivals would overload the processing staff, FEMA spokesman Jim Keene said, "We've already handled 5,000 in a day before."

Earlier on Monday, a Cuban Olympic wrestler who came here from Canada on Friday formally applied for political asylum in the United States, according to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Lino Diaz DeVillegas Delgado, 20, has relatives in Miami, according to a spokesman, and was told to report here for processing.

Also contributing to this report were Herald staff writer Guillermo Martinez and Herald correspondent Alfonso Chardy.

an cruise boat chartered by Cuban exiles from Tampa.

The broadcast made no mention of any Cuban decision to clear Mariel Harbor, nor did it note the unannounced departure of the Peruvian Embassy holdouts, camped inside the compound under arduous conditions for nearly two months.

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# Mariel Trip Left Engineer Adrift

*M. Hume (F) 4 June 80 Col 1 SB*

By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

When Henry (Hank) Butler heard that his Cuban fellow-workers in Hialeah wanted to sail to the port of Mariel to pick up relatives, he offered to skip work and take them in his sport-fishing boat.

Butler ended up losing his job and his boat.

Tuesday, Cuban employees of Kravex Manufacturing took time off work and gathered in the plant's cafeteria. In a brief informal ceremony, they presented Butler with a bronze plaque as "testimony of gratitude for his help rendered to our brothers who came ... searching for liberty."

"I'd do it all over again," said Butler, 48. "It was worth every minute of it, to see them reunited with their families."

A MECHANICAL engineer and lifelong boatman, Butler had been working at Kravex for about seven months when the Cuban authorities opened the port of Mariel to the Freedom Flotilla.

Cubans comprise 95 per cent of the Kravex work force, employed in making ignition wiring cable for automobiles. The workers began raising funds in April to hire a boat that would take them to Cuba to pick up 12 of their relatives.

"When he heard about it, he told us he would take us to Mariel in his boat free of charge," remembered Antonio Aguiar, 42, speaking for the other workers.

So Butler readied his 41-foot sport-fisherman Wasted Motion, aboard which he lives. On April 28,

he and five of friend — Aguiar, Braulio Torres, Dagoberto Anaya, Teresa Rodriguez and Maximiliano Leon — sailed from Key West for Mariel.

"THE COAST Guard warned me that I could lose the boat but we went ahead," said Butler sadly. "I felt in my heart this was the right thing to do. If you can help somebody, you do it."

Once in Mariel, Aguiar said, they were told by Cuban authorities that "we had to bring three others for every member of our families." Cuban authorities ultimately brought them eight relatives and 24 refugees from the Peruvian embas-

sy in Havana. There were 12 men, 16 women and 17 children.

BUTLER AT FIRST refused to leave Mariel without the other four persons he'd gone after, but Cuban officials ordered the group to leave immediately. "They threw us out," Butler said.

U.S. Customs agents boarded and impounded Butler's boat in Key West. "I'm still subject to a fine," he said.

When he returned to Miami, he found that he had lost his job at Kravex. His three days off had turned into four weeks off.

Butler said that after a few days Customs told him he could have the boat back if he posted a \$1,000 fine

for every passenger he brought back from Mariel. Butler didn't have that kind of money. But Customs let him sail his boat back to Hollywood. They told him to take good care of it. He is permitted to live on the craft, but not to take it out of port.

Butler said he will be allowed a hearing to explain his reasons for going to Mariel and to prove that he didn't make a profit bringing Cuban refugees back to Key West.

But he is sure the \$56,000 boat will go back to the bank where he borrowed the money to buy it, since he still owes most of the money on it. Without a job, he is unable to pay the installments.

*1980*



*McAfee 4 June 80 Col 5B*

— JOE RIMKUS JR / Miami Herald Staff

Henry Butler, holding plaque, smiles at a thank-you from colleagues. From left: front row, Henry Del Campo, Dagoberto Anaya, Butler, German Perez, Tony Aquiar; back, from left, Raul Torres, Bravlio Torres, Carols Espinosa.

*5B*

## The phony bond case

*Memo (FAD) Col 2 1A*

# Skirting law

*4 June 80*

• Last in a series

PAUL KAPLAN and BOB MURPHY

Miami News Reporters

The prosecutor stepped off the Miami-to-San Juan flight and went straight to the judge with a warning: The island's two most wanted men were in custody in Miami and their lawyers might try to free them on bond in Puerto Rico — again.

"Judge, it's going to happen again," said the prosecutor, Roberto Buono-Grillasca.

District Court Judge Luz Carrasquillo knew exactly what he meant.

Thirteen months earlier, in July 1977, a Puerto Rican lawyer went with a bail bondsman to Carrasquillo and asked her to set bond for two Puerto Ricans accused of separate murders on the island.

Since all crimes are bondable in Puerto Rico, Carrasquillo set bail.

Three days later — when the suspects were long gone — the judge learned that the accused murderers

## to free murder suspect

had been in custody in Miami, not Puerto Rico. She also learned they were the island's two most wanted men, suspects in a string of drug-related homicides in Puerto Rico and Miami.

The judge was incensed. She says now she never would have approved bond for the suspects if the lawyer had told her they were being held in Miami, where first-degree murder is a non-bondable offense.

When Buono went to Carrasquillo on Aug. 25, 1978, the judge was hell-bent on preventing the same thing from happening again.

They set up a team of about a dozen people, mainly assistant district attorneys in San Juan, to contact every judge on the island who had authority to bond a criminal defendant. Within days, every one of the 200-odd judges was contacted, either directly or through their staffs, Buono said.

"We called everybody," Buono recalled. "We'd reach a judge and he'd say, 'They called me 14 times already; you're the 15th.' We got them all."

Then the judge and the prosecutor sat back and waited.

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The timing was all wrong for Alfredo Montanez-Ramos, known in Puerto Rico as "Nachin" and suspected by police and prosecutors of being a hit man for the ruling drug family of San Juan.

In late August 1978, Nachin was on trial in Miami for a double homicide in Little Havana. Any attempt to free him on bond — in Miami or Puerto Rico — would have been fruitless. He was acquitted after one witness failed to appear at the trial and the other admitted being high on cocaine at the time of the murders. But he remained jailed in Miami until Jan. 5, 1980, when he was extradited to Puerto Rico. He is awaiting trial for murder.

But that was not the case for Juan Ramon (Mon)

See BOND, 4A

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# BOND, *Mia News (FH) col 1 4A* from 1A *4 June 80*

Perez-Llamas, the alleged brains behind the San Juan drug family.

Mon was not facing trial in Florida. He was being held in Miami pending extradition to Puerto Rico, where he was due to stand trial for the murder of Minerva Falu, the slain leader of a rival drug organization in San Juan. His bail was set at \$600,000 in Puerto Rico after he forfeited a \$150,000 bond.

Paul Pollack, Mon and Nachin's defense lawyer, knew he couldn't get Nachin freed on bond in Florida, where first-degree murder is a non-bondable offense. Getting Mon out would be tough, but not impossible.

Mon was wanted for murder in Puerto Rico, not Florida. The problem Pollack faced with Mon was that he had failed to appear at his murder trial and became a fugitive the last time he was freed on bond.

Pollack sent two of his men to Puerto Rico — bail bondsman Billy Panasuk and investigator Ralph White — to work with Puerto Rican lawyer Carlos Noriega.



**Noriega**

"I was primarily hired for the purpose of posting bond in Puerto Rico," Noriega recalled. "Mr. Pollack told me it was very important to have a bond posted."

Noriega contacted Puerto Rican bondsman Edgardo Vasquez and asked if he could put together a consortium of property owners who would put up a \$600,000 property bond for Mon in exchange for a fee.



**Vasquez**

Vasquez had the group lined up within a day.

On Aug. 30, 1978, Noriega went to Superior Court Judges Rene Arriago and Luis Castro at the Central Justice Building in Hato Rey, a suburb of San Juan. Both judges had been forewarned, and they refused to allow bond.

Noriega said Pollack had given him a deadline of 48 hours to make bond for Mon. After flat refusals from two judges, Noriega said he decided to get out of the central district, where other judges probably "would feel the same way."

Noriega had Vasquez call District Court Judge Edgardo Marquez-Lizardi in Rio Grande, 15 miles east of San Juan. Vasquez is an old acquaintance of Judge Marquez's mother.

Vasquez told the judge he had a client who was seeking a property bond. He asked if the judge would be in chambers that afternoon. Marquez said he would.

The assistant district attorney assigned to Marquez' court was Carlos Ramos-Pantojas.

"I personally told the judge a week before the bond was accepted that the DA's office would vehemently oppose any bond-posting for Perez-Llamas," Ramos said through an interpreter. "I asked (Marquez) to personally notify me or the DA's office if anyone came to post a bond for him because we wanted to be heard during his consideration of bond."

A second assistant district attorney, Reinaldo Arroyo, said he asked both Marquez' secretary and the clerk of the court in Rio Grande to tell Marquez to watch for any attempt to bond Mon or Nachin.

Ramos said that at 2:15 p.m. on Aug. 30 Judge Marquez said to him, "Carlos, the calendar is finished. There's nothing else for you to do" — so he left.

By 2:30 p.m., Noriega, Vasquez and the four property owners were in Marquez' chambers, showing him the deeds that were being submitted for the bond.

Marquez accepted the deeds and handed Noriega a signed bond authorization. Then they left the judge's chambers.

Noriega paid the property owners their fee in cash. "It was a very high rate, higher than the usual (8 per cent)," Noriega said. "Yes, higher than 10 per cent." He would not say who paid the fee.

Noriega flew to Miami that same day and handed the bond document to Pollack in his office.

Circuit Court Judge Paul Baker was not available to hear Pollack's arguments for freeing Mon. Fatally ill with the cancer that would take his life four months later, Baker had to leave the bench at 10:30 a.m. on Aug. 30 — several hours before Noriega flew into Miami with the bond authorization.

The next day, Aug. 31, Baker again was ill and unable to work. Pollack and his former partner, Edward O'Donnell, took the Puerto Rican bond document to Circuit Court Judge Calvin Mapp.

Mapp was reluctant to free Mon. O'Donnell reminded Mapp that a Dade court had freed Mon once before under similar circumstances. Mapp said he wasn't interested in what another judge had done.

Mapp suggested that Buono send a wire to Judge Marquez to make sure he understood what was happening in Miami.

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But Marquez knew Mon was in custody in Miami, Buono said. Two years earlier, if Judge Baker had wired Judge Carrasquillo to tell her that Mon and Nachin were in custody in Miami, Carrasquillo would have rescinded the bond. But not this time.

Despite Buono's arguments, Mapp ordered Mon freed on bond, pending his extradition hearing.

"I had no choice," Mapp says.

Mon then failed to appear at his extradition hearing. He forfeited his bond and became a fugitive for the third time. He remains free to this day.

★ ★ ★

Judge Marquez denies that Ramos warned him about bonding Mon.

"I was never called about the bonding," Marquez said. "Maybe I was on vacation."

Marquez said he didn't recall telling Ramos that his calendar was cleared 15 minutes before Noriega arrived with the property owners. But he said it could have happened because Vasquez "told me he was coming in for a bonding, but he didn't tell me it had anything to do with (Mon)." Marquez said that neither Noriega nor Vasquez told him that Mon was in jail in Miami.

"What I was told was that he was in Miami and wanted to come to Puerto Rico and be arrested," Marquez said. "That way he could look around for witnesses and prepare for trial."

★ ★ ★

Prosecutor Buono couldn't believe that it had happened again, even though he had predicted it.

With help from the Treasury Department in Puerto Rico, he investigated the properties that were used to free Mon.

Almost every piece of property was used fraudulently, Buono says.

Property owner Juan Luis De Jesus used a hotel as collateral for Mon's bond. De Jesus' sworn statement listed its value as \$500,000 after subtracting the mortgage. The Treasury Department in Puerto Rico assessed its value as \$65,130, and found that De Jesus owned only half of it.

Property owner Esteban Canales Pizarro submitted a deed on 1,010 square meters of land that he said was worth \$150,000. The Treasury Department said he



**Buono: Judge, it's going to happen again . . .**

owned 516 square meters worth \$690.

Teresa Irizarry submitted a deed on a \$50,000 house she said she owned. Buono says she sold the house in 1966 and then used the house for bond nine times after she sold it.

The district attorney in San Juan now is investigating the property owners for potential prosecution.

★ ★ ★

After Mon forfeited bail the second time, Puerto Rico Supreme Court Justice Charles Figueroa raised his bond to \$5 million so that if he was ever picked up again, it would be a lot tougher to post bond.

Sebastian Aguirre, one of the cops who chased Mon in the streets of Miami, and Buono, one of the prosecutors who chased him through the courts, snicker about that.

They think the bond is justified, but deep down something tells them it won't matter.

Buono: "In drug cases, where huge sums of money are available, there'll always be attorneys willing to abuse the law to free their clients."

Aguirre: "If the dooper's got money, it's one hearing after the other and somewhere down the line they'll make bond. That's the key — make bond."

*3 of 3*



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Anderson: Why trade ex-governors?

## In Miami, Anderson

*MIA News (FA) call 4 June 80*  
Combined Miami News Services  
*6A*

Independent presidential candidate John Anderson ignored the hoopla and last-minute campaigning in nine primary states to spend 24 hours pressing the flesh in Miami.

"The primaries are ending, but our campaign is just beginning," Anderson said last night at a fund raiser for 150 to 200 contributors. "The American people are beginning to realize that without my candidacy, they are faced . . . with a choice between the lesser of two evils."

"I think we have the man in the White House a little bit worried," Anderson told about 100 campaign workers at the opening of his storefront headquarters at 13126 NW 7th Ave. in North Dade.

The Illinois congressman had sharp criticism of the Carter administration's "stop-and-go" refugee policy, which Anderson said was unprepared for "a hundred thousand people literally being dumped on our shores."

Anderson advocated an open-door policy toward both Haitian and Cuban refugees. "This country, which absorbed 3½ million refugees 75 years ago, can absorb the Cubans and Haitians," he said during a visit to the Cuban refugee processing center at Opa-locka.

Anderson's appearances here signaled the beginning of a petition drive to get his name on the Florida ballot as an independent candidate in November. But

## attacks Carter's refugee policy

the drive, which must gather over 42,000 signatures by Aug. 15, was temporarily stymied by his lack of a running mate.

In the five weeks since Anderson decided to abandon his quest for the Republican nomination and run as an independent, his campaign has collected enough signatures to meet ballot deadlines in seven states, and Anderson told supporters here that he intends to be on the ballot in all 50 states.

Under Florida law, independent candidates must list a vice presidential candidate on ballot petitions. Anderson aides passed out signature cards yesterday with the line for the vice presidential candidate's name left blank. They vowed to name a stand-in candidate in Florida and then file suit to substitute the name of Anderson's national running mate on the state ballot when that candidate is chosen.

Anderson's first Miami audience was a group of several hundred Cuban refugees. Some of them applauded, while others watched listlessly as he walked through the rusting airplane hangar, stopping to chat with one refugee through an interpreter.

He planned to visit a Haitian refugee processing center here today. He said Haitian refugees should be given the same treatment as Cuban refugees. U.S. immigration policy has classified Haitians as economic refugees, while defining Cubans as political refugees eligible for asylum.

He also was to meet privately with black community leaders before flying to Tampa late today.

Anderson called Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's visit here and the creation of a federal grand jury to investigate charges of discrimination in the justice system "pretty much of a Band-Aid solution. I hope the administration is giving serious thought to a long-term program of rehabilitating the black community's faith and hope and trust in the judicial system of this country."

He continued to blast the administration at later appearances, charging that Carter has "failed to develop a credible energy policy" and "contrived a recession" and has followed an "erratic and inconsistent policy toward Israel."

"The administration has shown a lamentable tendency, in a whole range of areas, to put its head in the sand and not realize the consequences of its actions," he told 150 to 200 supporters who paid \$50 apiece to hear a brief poolside speech at the South Miami home of manufacturer Bel Friedson.

He was no kinder to Republican front-runner Ronald Reagan, describing him as "a voice out of the past, a man who is kindly and well-intentioned but ill-equipped to solve the problems of the '80s."

"Frankly, I don't see why we should trade one ex-governor for another," Anderson said.



## Chin Up

*MIA HERALD COL 1A 4 June 80*

— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

A Cuban refugee with 'Viva Carter' tattooed on his chin talks to reporters at Fort

Chaffee. Identified as one of the troublemakers in Sunday's riot, he is being held in the base's stockade. While things were quiet at the base, the 18,000 refugees

housed there and many of their relatives waiting to take them home were still angry and frustrated at bureaucratic delays in releasing them. Details, Page 8A.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Opposite Views of the Refugees

To the Editor:

Why don't you tell it like it is? Most Anglos are middle- to lower-class whites who try to survive from one paycheck to the next.

Why is the little man now forced to support 70,000 more Cubans? I've seen the "Tent City" of homosexuals, mental patients, and criminals. Look at *The Herald* article on the hundreds of angry Cuban refugees who jumped the fence at Eglin. What are they going to do when unleashed on us after Eglin? Burn and loot? They have boasted they want cars, TVs, beautiful clothes, and "freedom to protest."

Who cares about middle-aged white women trying to work to be self-supporting rather than receiving food stamps and welfare — and the elderly on fixed incomes? I go into a store, trying to spend less than \$20 a week on groceries, and I'm behind a

*Miami 6/23 H. Jones D. GA*  
Cuban with three carts full of food I cannot afford — and I'm supposed to support them? By God, I refuse to do it!

ANNE B. HARTZELL  
North Miami

To the Editor:

It is quite ironic to see Americans venting their hostility and prejudices on refugees to our shores. How many of us are descendants of ageless supermen, 100 per cent physi-

cally and mentally healthy, with no criminal record, or completely loyal to our countries of origin?

American history is replete with tales of migration by released or escaped prisoners, indentured servants, slaves, buccaneers, the mentally and physically handicapped, the aged and impoverished, renegades from military conscription, religious and racial fanatics proclaiming their ways of life and denying the same to others.

I humbly beg the newcomers to our country to understand that our "civilization" is only skin deep and is oft interred with our bones. In your frantic haste to escape oppression and deprivation, some of you have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. The vast majority will succeed in bettering your lots. You have waited for freedom for 20 or so years; you can afford the comparatively shorter period of maladjustment under our slow-moving procedures to accommodate your entry into the United States — with patience.

ABRAHAM ROSEN  
Coral Springs

# Cuba Exodus Has Biggest 24 Hours Yet

*Miami (F) 1A 4 June 80*

*col 5*

## Refugee Total Passes 103,000; Freighter Captain Arrested

*Refugee Hotline.....5B*  
By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — Refugees again jammed Key West Tuesday, more than 6,000 arriving as the Cuban Exodus soared past the 100,000 mark.

The day smashed records.

By midnight, 6,258 refugees had been counted, 900 more than had arrived in any previous single day.

Federal officials at Key West, their processing machinery now running smoothly and routinely even as the boatlift raced toward its apparent finish, said still another 600 refugees were at the docks waiting to be counted. Another six to 12 vessels were outside the harbor with an additional 500 to 600 people on board waiting for docking space.

The latest arrivals brought the boatlift total to 103,238. Approximately 1 per cent of Cuba's population has crossed the Florida Straits in six weeks.

A single boat Tuesday brought in 731 refugees, the largest contingent so far.

And for the first time, American relatives of Cuban refugees were arrested for bringing aliens into the country.

Some refugees from that single large boatload spent their first hours of newly found freedom waiting under a huge Kapok tree outside a Key West courthouse, waiting for those relatives who brought them from Cuba, to be released from jail.

Seventy-three Cuban-Americans who had gone to Cuba to pick up their relatives and returned with the 731 refugees aboard the rusty old Panamanian freighter Red Diamond V were arrested, along with the foreign-born captain of the 118-foot vessel.

All 74 of those arrested were put aboard buses and taken to the Monroe County Courthouse to appear before a federal magistrate.

"We are going to prosecute all 74 people to the fullest extent of the law," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Kendall, a criminal division lawyer for the Justice Department sent to Key West to show off the administration's new get-tough policy with the refugees.

But in spite of Kendall's action, and even while he appeared before a federal magistrate to determine bond for the Americans and the boat captain who took them to Mariel, dozens of other refugee-laden boats continued to arrive at Truman

Turn to Page 8A Col. 1

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# Cuba Exodus Records Top Day

*Ma Ar 4 June 80 col 1 SA*

FROM PAGE 1A

Annex.

The boats continued to be seized by federal officials, and their captains were warned that they could be fined up to \$1,000 and sentenced to one year in jail for each undocumented refugee they brought over.

But with the exception of the arrests of the American relatives on board the Red Diamond V, it was business as usual at the Key West end of the Cuba refugee exodus.

None of the other Cuban-Americans arriving Tuesday who had gone to Cuba on other boats to pick up their relatives was arrested.

Kendall would not explain why the government invoked a special policy just for this boat.

"Don't ask me about policy," he said. "We have evidence to show they [the Cuban-Americans] paid" the captain of the boat to go to Cuba to pick up their relatives.

HE ADDED that a confidential informant had also told federal authorities that the Red Diamond had left Miami as an American registered vessel and had gone to Panama to change registration in hopes of avoiding U.S. law.

The Cuban-Americans strongly denied that.

"It is not true," said Elsa Portela, 58, a Hialeah resident who had gone to Cuba to pick up a daughter, her husband and their son.

"We left Miami May 6," she said. "The boat took 52 hours in getting to Mariel because it got lost and reached Cuba near Camaguey [a

province several hundred miles east of Havana]."

One of those charged, Angela Tavares, 24, protested that she had not even been aboard the Red Diamond on the trip to Cuba. She was, she said, a castaway from a capsized boat, ordered aboard the Red Diamond by Cuban officials just an hour before it set sail for Key West.

U.S. Magistrate Jack Saunders allowed the refugees' relatives to go free on their recognizance after signing a \$10,000 personal appearance bond to make sure they would show up for a preliminary hearing June 23.

Peter Winston Phillip, the Turks and Caicos Islands-born captain of the Red Diamond, was kept in jail when he was unable to post a \$100,000 bond.

KENDALL EXPLAINED that the difference was that the Cuban-Americans would only be fined \$1,000 for each relative they brought over, while the captain was responsible for all 731 refugees on board the Red Diamond.

If found guilty, he could be sentenced to pay \$731,000 and serve 731 years in jail on the charges of bringing undocumented aliens. He is also subject to other criminal and administrative charges.

After clearing their own processing at Key West, many of the recently arrived refugees, tired from the 29-hour journey across the heavy seas, walked over to the Monroe County Courthouse until their relatives were released.

They sat under a bicentenary

60-foot Kapok tree and wondered why their relatives were in trouble.

"My mother went to pick me up," said Aurelio Soza, who waited with his wife and three children. "I just can't understand it."

Neither could Gloria Maria Rosello, 27, who quit her radio job in California to go pick up a sister and her family in Cuba.

But she did not care. She was happy because part of her family had been allowed out of Cuba with her.

"If they give me a chance I would jump on a shark and go back to pick up the rest of my family," she added.

With nearly 800 boats impounded by the Coast Guard since President Carter's May 14 order to end the sealift, fewer boats are available for the outlaw trip to Mariel.

Some of those boats, however, soon may be released. In Miami, U.S. Customs officials said that about a dozen commercial fishermen have started the paperwork necessary to ransom their boats. Customs started a new policy Tuesday allowing owners of impounded commercial fishing boats to post bonds of \$30,000 to \$50,000 so their boats could be released to return to fishing.

In addition to the legal toll on the fleet taken by the Coast Guard, the sea itself also continued to cut the boatlift down.

The latest casualty was 70-foot yacht Solano, which sank late Monday night after the Navy ship Ellicit rescued its cargo of 200 refugees. The refugees were flown by heli-

copters to the Naval air station at Key West, then bused to the processing complex at Truman Annex.

Also contributing to the report were Herald staff writers Stephen Doig in Miami, Robert Rivas and Brian Blanchard in Key West, and Tom Fiedler in Washington.

*2013*



— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Cuban Refugees Line the Rail of the Freighter 'Red Diamond' as It Docks in Key West  
...vessel carried more than 700 new exiles and pushed the total figure past 100,000

283

# Anger Still Close to Surface Among Refugees Who Wait

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — In the 92-degree afternoon heat, 18,000 refugees waited beneath an unnaturally hazy sky.

The hothouse haze, some had heard, was the wind-blown ash of Mount St. Helens in Washington.

Like the volcano, the passions that erupted into riot here Sunday now are quiet again. But the anger here still smolders just below the surface.

Soldiers turned in their M16s, useless except to kill, and now patrol the base in twos and threes carrying three-foot-long billy clubs. There are 2,000 soldiers, one for every nine men, women and children who wait for resettlement here.

Many of the refugees, and their relatives who wait nearby for their release, are patient about the processing delays.

Some are not.

At the base stockade, an old man with a shark tattooed on his forehead pressed against the stockade fence Tuesday to ask for a cigaret. Several other bare-chested and younger men pressed around him hoping for a smoke from a visitor.

AS THE MEN clamored for ciga-  
rets, someone pushed Felix Gonzalez, 22, into the roll of barbed wire on the moist morning grass.

"Get back a second," he yelled. But only when the visitor passed the pack of ciga-  
rets through the fence, and the men stepped back, could Gonzalez work himself free.

"There are some bad people here," said Gonzalez, a Cuban refugee jailed for rioting Sunday. "I've got to get out."

He looked nervously from side to side. A young man wearing a handkerchief ran to the fence to proclaim his innocence in the riotous outbreak from the refugee camp. Another man with red-painted fingernails asked that his belongings be brought from the barracks where other refugees await release to new homes in this country.

"PLEASE DON'T talk to the inmates," a federal marshal told a reporter. Gonzalez hurriedly yelled out a phone number in Miami.

"Call. It's my sister," he said, and faded into the crowd of men still grappling for ciga-  
rets. When a reporter later tried the number, a rec-

ording said it had been disconnected.

Marshals said 88 refugees were being detained at the military stockade. At least 21 others were in civilian jails. Most were arrested in Sunday's riot.

Federal officials said they have identified 67 Cubans among the inmates who acted as "agitators." But they refused to provide any information about their prisoners — not even their names.

THE PRISONERS will be sent to yet-unknown federal prisons for possible deportation hearings. The FBI was also questioning rioters.

On Capitol Hill, angry congressional leaders clamored for deportation of rioters. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd warned Tuesday that the U.S. "has no moral responsibility to give refuge to common criminals. . . . The American

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*'Instead of setting up a process, they have spent their time expediting particular cases.'*

— Dave Lewis

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people must be assured that criminal elements have been thoroughly screened and thrown out." He was echoed by Arkansas legislators and Florida Sen. Richard Stone.

In Alabama, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on Tuesday opened deportation hearings for 655 refugees jailed earlier because of criminal backgrounds in Cuba.

At least two refugees at the camp at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., had fresh criminal records Tuesday. The pair, who apparently had escaped over the fence earlier, were arrested after stealing clothes from the house of a woman who lives nearby.

Back at Fort Chaffee, officials were worrying that violence might break out again.

"I think the potential is still there for another problem," said Brig. Gen. James E. (Bulldog) Drummond, the base commander. "But I think we now have the ability to contain it."

Despite the Army's optimism, the refugees' main source of frustration

remained: few were leaving.

A TOTAL OF 18,221 refugees reside at Fort Chaffee. Most have lived in the hot, white barracks for three weeks. Only 785 have left since the base opened May 8.

Processing was suspended Sunday and Monday due to the rioting, but resumed at noon Tuesday.

Dave Lewis, who heads the U.S. Catholic Conference resettlement office here, blamed the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for caving in to pressure from politicians and families seeking special treatment.

"Instead of setting up a process, they have spent their time expediting particular cases," said Lewis.

Across the base Tuesday afternoon, a yellow school bus pulled up to a big white theater.

It rolled down a gravelly asphalt road among more than 50 cars parked pell-mell on either side. The license plates on the cars read California, New Jersey, Illinois, Texas and Florida.

"The bus has come with refugees," yelled Gladys Hernandez, 48, from Chicago. She rose from a cot under a shade tree and trotted up the hill.

SHE WAS HOPING some cousins of hers were on the bus.

But Rolando Serrano, 23, from Miami, held up his hands to slow her. "No one's on it," he said quietly.

Serrano is waiting for an uncle, an aunt and her two children.

ON TUESDAY, base officials closed off the family center to reporters because angry Cuban-Americans had threatened some with folding chairs.

"It's been nasty for a while there," said Bill McAda, FEMA spokesman.

But McAda offered no quick solutions for the waiting families.

"If we stop everything for these people," he said, "then the folks who haven't come here to pick up relatives will get mad."

FEMA officials gave priority last Saturday to releasing relatives to families at Chaffee.

But that was before the riot.

NOW THEY SAY relatives who come to Arkansas could not speed the refugees' exit.

"Make it clear. They should not come," said McAda.



# Cuban Influx Forces Dade To Seek 'Flood' Protection

*Mia Her (F) col 1 6A 4 June 80*

**QUESTION:** What will happen if the Federal Government turns its back on the 100,000 new-wave Cubans who are yearning for Miami like bees seeking honey?

**Answer:** Serious social disruptions, possibly including violence. Dislocations in which the elderly and the poor will suffer in direct competition for housing and jobs, while the entire community sees its promise of international prominence slip away.

The community will survive, of course. But it will not prosper without help. It will not achieve the bright potential future of a biracial, tri-ethnic, bilingual community. Instead, its limited apartments, medical care, and jobs will become the focus of bitter clawing matches among various groups of desperate people who fear for their very survival in a city threatened with social upheaval.

That must not happen. Metro Dade County and Miami cannot accept the 30,000 or so new Cubans who are still waiting to be processed by Federal authorities. And even some of the people who are already here in spite of a lack of close relatives in the county should be relocated. The alternative is to let Little Havana, and much of the rest of Dade County with it, be dragged down to an unacceptably low standard of living.

The Carter Administration created this crisis — and it is a crisis when a city sliding into a recession, a city beset by race-riot damages, is expected to absorb anywhere from 60,000 to 100,000 destitute refugees. The President wobbled through every conceivable position on

the sealift before finally, and correctly, deciding that it must stop.

He has yet to offer any plan whatever for the Federal Government to monitor the absorption process and guarantee the stability of the American communities to which large numbers of refugees are attracted. And he seems utterly unable to comprehend the reality that Castro and the refugees from his repression are a hemispheric responsibility that requires a multilateral response.

The Venezuelan community of Caracas, for example, is reported disappointed that no new-wave refugees have accepted their hospitality, and an Argentinian official who came to the United States to offer jobs and refuge to 300 Cubans went home alone. The Havana 10,000 prefer the United States.

Meanwhile, the streets of Little Havana and Hialeah are filling up with crowds of aimless young men, many with only marginal job skills, who equate freedom with designer jeans and automobiles, not free speech and hard work. It is another time bomb ticking toward disaster in urban Dade County.

Local officials must demand that Washington establish a new Cuban-refugee program that will at least keep track of the situation even if it cannot dole out welfare payments. And the Florida delegation in Congress must back up those demands with legislative action. If Dade County is abandoned by Washington, left to care by itself for tens of thousands of new refugees, Dade will sink into a social and civic morass from which it might take decades or even generations to emerge. South Floridians must not permit that to happen.

# Cubans relish elephant walk at Penn. camp

*Mia News (FH) SC  
col 4  
4 June 80*

Baltimore Sun

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Penn. — Amid olive-drab military vans on this Army-base-turned-refugee-camp, a brightly-painted trailer appeared.

It parked in the field, and out lumbered three trumpeting elephants.

Suddenly, the kids came running, shouting in excited Spanish.

The Clyde Beatty-Cole Bros. Circus set up two rings here yesterday, to entertain and — the performers hoped — relieve the kind of boredom and frustration that fueled demonstrations at the Fort Chaffee, Ark., refugee center last weekend.

In fact, the circus performances created some lively problems for the military police, who struggled valiantly to keep giggling children from crowding the baggy-pants clowns, while the clowns shook hands, juggled and called, "Buenos dias."

But by the time the elephants ended the show by dancing to disco music, some smiling MP's gave up their efforts at crowd control and lifted children over the sawhorse barricades to give the little refugees a closer look.

Originally, representatives of the circus, which is playing in nearby Lancaster, had offered the refugees free seats at circus performances. But when federal officials said no, the circus, complete with spangled showgirls and a Spanish-speaking master of ceremonies, came to Fort Indiantown Gap.

The performance began with the playing of the National Anthem. The entire audience, even toddlers, jumped to attention.

It was a pleasant morning. Seventeen calm days after the first Cuban refugees arrived at Fort Indiantown Gap, about 100 miles northeast of Baltimore, the Army staff is happy that the biggest problems so far have been some "minor scuffles" between refugees.

"Anytime you get 19,000 people together, you're going to have some problems," an Army spokesman said. A total of 19,093 refugees has been settled here.

Army personnel say that security has not been boosted at Fort Indiantown Gap in the wake of the Fort Chaffee unrest. The emotional climate is different here, they say. However, an army spokesman said the security force here is being cautious and is ready to move quickly to defuse the minor scuffles before they become major demonstrations.

"I think the thing that helps here is there are no fences," one Army man said as he strolled past barracks, waving to the Cubans who sat on the steps and played volleyball on the lawn.

"There's just some yellow ropes here" to mark the refugees' restricted area, he said.

**Cubans already processed  
will be released from camps**

# Carter agrees to deport worst criminal refugees

**BUD NEWMAN**  
Cox Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter has agreed to begin steps to deport "hardened criminals" among the recent wave of Cuban refugees.

After a special meeting today at the White House, Florida Sen. Richard Stone said the President accepted two suggestions:

✓ Release Cuban refugees "in the camps who have been at least substantially processed and who have family members in the country."

✓ Begin "formally and officially" attempts to return to Cuba the criminals that the Castro government sent to the United States.

"Cuba must be pressed to take them back and actions ought to be taken to compel them to take them back," Stone said after the session.

Stone said he hoped for quick deportation of "the worst of the worst" among the Cubans jailed at a federal correctional facility in Alabama.

An immigration judge in Talladega, Ala., yesterday began the first U.S. hearings that could lead to deportation of criminals among the Cuban refugees. At stake are the fates of 655 Cuban refugees convicted of serious crimes in their homeland and another 47 certified as insane.

After a separate White House meeting earlier today, House members said Carter would await a staff report, expected within a few days, before deciding whether new legislation is needed to cope with the sudden refugee influx.

Under consideration would be expanding the current refugee law or writing new laws to determine how the refugees will be treated, said Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Miami).

"The problem is what sort of status do these people have after they get here," Pepper said.

As the Key West-Mariel sealift total climbed past 104,500, pushed by a record of 6,258 refugees, there were these other developments:

✓ Seventy-four passengers on the freighter Red Diamond V — which brought the largest single boatload of refugees to Key West — were arrested on charges of illegally importing aliens and conspiring to import Cuban nationals — the first time anyone other than vessel captains has been arrested in this case.

✓ Coast Guardsmen today reported a large convoy of boats headed for Key West and estimate about 50

boats may be left in Mariel harbor.

✓ A suit seeking to block government seizures of boats carrying Cuban refugees has been filed in federal court in Savannah, Ga., by five Georgia shrimpers who say the seizures interfere with their ability to make a living. A hearing on the case is scheduled Friday.

✓ President Carter approved the call-up of 900 Coast Guard reservists to replace active guardsmen involved in the Cuban refugee sealift. Three contingents of reservists, each totaling 300 people, will be called up over the next six weeks. Each contingent will serve two weeks.

✓ A Cuban refugee on the loose from the low-security Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., processing center was arrested in connection with a house burglary. Ruben Cruzata, 22, was charged with burglary, theft and conspiracy, according to Donald Rossi, a state police trooper. Cruzata was being held in Lebanon County Prison.

Justice Department spokesman John Russell said the State Department will try to convince Cuban authorities to accept any refugees who may be expelled from this country. If that should fail, the State Department will work with the United Nations to try to find some other country to take them, Russell said.

The Cuban government has given no indication it would be willing to accept any of the refugees back.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service also said 29,962 Cubans have been processed at refugee camps at Eglin Air Force Base, Fort Chaffee, Indiantown Gap, and Fort McCoy, Wis.

Most of those refugees — 25,828 — have completed immigration processing and are awaiting sponsors at the camps, while 4,134 Cubans have been resettled, immigration officials said. In addition, 44,514 Cuban refugees were processed in Miami and released to relatives, while 21,879 Cubans still await processing.

The Immigration Service determines whether refugees can be admitted to the United States, but public service agencies handle resettlement, said Acting Immigration Commissioner David Crosland.

"Resettlement continues to be a vexing and time-consuming problem for the public service agencies," Crosland said. "The biggest obstacle is trying to locate the families of the aliens or sponsors so that they can be resettled once the INS inspection is completed."

Crosland said all of the 10,025 Cuban refugees at Eglin Air Force Base have been processed.

"We have scaled down our operation considerably



Associated Press

## Jailed rioters, guard talk at Fort Chaffee

at Eglin," Crosland said. "If we continue our current pace, we hope to complete INS processing of the refugees in about three weeks, based on the current projection of arrivals."

On May 8, there were 156 immigration employees at Eglin, but that number has been reduced to 51, the service said.

Neither the federal officials nor the private charities helping with resettlement of the Cubans could identify the exact reasons for delays in releasing the refugees into American society. However, they all agreed that the processing at each camp seemed to gain momentum the longer it was in operation.

# Chinese Scorn Castro's Cuba As Soviet Puppet

Member (F) CP5 SA

4 June 80

By WILLIAM D. MONTALBANO  
Herald Staff Writer

PEKING — One cartoon shows a burly Russian being carried in a sedan chair by sweating coolies named Cuba and Vietnam. Another depicts a paunchy Fidel Castro marching lock-step behind a Russian soldier.

A black-cloaked skeleton named Poverty follows Castro and tells him: "Don't worry, I'll always be with you."

To readers of the Chinese press, the point is hard to miss. China's disdain for Cuba, never very deeply buried, is boiling at the surface in the wake of turmoil in Havana.

"The flight of large numbers of Cubans from their homelands shows that the Castro regime is in great difficulties," says a commentary in the current issue of the Chinese newsweekly Beijing (Peking) Review.

Although the two countries retain frosty diplomatic relations and conduct modest trade, there is not much Cuban that escapes Chinese scorn.

THE CURRENT attack, which decries the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat under the headline "Regional Hegemonism in the Caribbean" is the Beijing Review's third sharply worded criticism of Cuba in the past month.

"Cuba has a very unsavory reputation among the peoples of the world, and its domestic situation is in a mess," asserts the commentary by writer Li Fu.

Finding that "Cuban bellicosity is nothing new," Li concludes that the patrol boat incident "fully reveals the Castro regime's craving for regional hegemonism."

In the Chinese dictionary of political vitriol, "hegemonism" has late-

ly replaced "imperialism" as the nastiest epithet.

What disturbs the Chinese about the Cubans is not so much that Castro supports a different brand of communism, but that he does so in open reliance on the Russians, China's most fearful enemy.

THE PATROL boat attack, says the Review, "shows that Soviet backing has made the wild ambitions of the Castro regime grow to outrageous proportions and that if it is not checked, there will be no peace or tranquility in the [Caribbean]."

"Bleak prospects" is the bottom line of a Beijing Review analysis of the Cuban economy: "Despite infusions of \$9 million daily by the Soviet Union, the Cuban economy shows no signs of picking up."

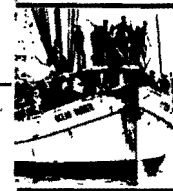
"Cuba is fully dependent on Moscow. It cannot but faithfully carry out its orders. Cuba is committed to sending its youth as cannon fodder to serve Soviet aggression and expansion in Africa," says a Review commentary entitled "Cuban Refugee Problem."

The Cuban refugee flight and reports from Havana this spring of anti-Castro slogans, the magazine says, "are definite signs that the people are sick and tired of life under the Castro regime."

Here in Peking the small Cuban diplomatic community is at no pains to disguise its sympathies in the bitter wrangle between the world's two Communist giants.

Outside the Cuban Embassy is a small glass-front display case of the sort affixed to the wall of nearly every embassy in Peking. The Cuban case boasts sunshine, beaches and tropical juices — in Russian-language advertisements borrowed from the pages of Russian magazines.

Wednesday, June 4, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD CP5 (F) 5-B



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

When a Latin woman marries, she retains her family name and also assumes her husband's family name. That is why my daughter's last name begins with an "L" and her husband's last name begins with a "Q." My question is, which of those letters determines the day she must go for processing? — J.A.L.

The husband is considered the head of the household and thus your daughter should go to be processed on the same day as her husband goes. The best rule to follow is to us] the last name of the head of the household as the guideline and go to the Opa-locka processing center on the day set aside for processing people whose last names begin with that letter.

\* \* \*

Our relatives who have recently arrived from Cuba want to learn how to speak English. We heard on the radio that Miami-Dade Community College is offering intensive English language classes. Can you tell us more about it? — G.M.R.

All three campuses of Miami-Dade Community College are offering intensive English-language courses for Cuban refugees and all other non-English speaking people. The free, noncredit lessons will be taught three hours a day, five days a week for a three-week period. Classes are scheduled for June 17 through July 8, July 9 through July 29 and July 30 through Aug. 19. For information on registration, call 642-5505.

\* \* \*

Please tell me how I can send some money to a relative at Fort Chaffee, Ark. — M. Travieso

It is best not to send money. However, if you feel that you must, the safest and quickest way to get the money there is to mail a postal money order. Address the envelope as follows: Name of your relative, Cuban Refugee, Fort Chaffee, Fort Smith, Ark., 72975. If you have your relative's identification number, print that on the envelope right after your relative's name. The identification number will expedite prompt delivery to your relative.



JIM REED / Miami Herald

Long lines form at the food stamp office in West Miami

... there were five rows of people waiting inside

# Refugees pack food stamp lines

*Matta (Neighbors) 5 June 80 P.3*

By MICHAEL CAPUZZO  
Herald Staff Writer

Hundreds of refugees from the Mariel Harbor-to-Miami lifeline stretched in modern-day breadlines at West Miami's state food stamp office this week.

Men and women stood in line outside the office at 5815 Tamiami Trail — 50 deep outside the front and back doors. Inside they stood in five more lines.

Most refugees came on the wrong day. Recipients are instructed to come on a staggered basis, according to the last digit of their Social Security number — or, for many refugees, a temporary substitute number. But the system is voluntary and it doesn't work, state officials said.

Some came to the wrong office, traveling to Tamiami Trail, though their neighborhood office is in Opa-locka, officials said.

Others feared that the additional 7,000 Cuban refugee households added to Dade's food stamp rolls since the Mariel exodus would make stamps scarce, state officials said. Still others were simply hungry, officials said.

There are plenty of food stamps to go around, Bernstein said. But the demand is so great, that two weeks ago state officials started bringing in some 45 state workers a week from Fort Meyers, Orlando, and Broward and Palm Beach counties to Dade's centers to fill emergency positions on a rotating basis, said Ron Bernstein, Dade's food stamp program supervisor.

State officials Monday sent Frank Calvo, manager of the West Miami office, six new fulltime workers to help. He hopes for nine more next week.

Long lines are nothing new to the West Miami office, which covers South Dade from Flagler Street to Miller Drive (SW 56th Street). Its estimated 20,000 clients this month will include Mikosoukee Indians, a few Hatian refugees and Cuban refugees, who will make up 60 per cent of the total.

In March — before Mariel — it already was the nation's busiest food stamp office, handling about 22,000 cases a month.

Another food stamp office was set up in Little Havana to handle some overflow —

about 3,700 cases a month. May 7 to the end of the month, the office gave stamps to 10,000 Cuban refugees, Savo said.

To qualify for food stamps, Cuban refugees must simply show a federal immigration form, said Ileana de la Pena, a food stamp unit supervisor.

There have been other problems. At mid-morning Saturday, the South Miami building's owner came in and shut out the lights, unplugged the phones and ordered the office closed for fumigating and janitorial service, Ed Cooper, West Miami's interim administrator, said.

Behind the office, some West Miami neighbors have complained for years about food stamp patrons cars in their neighborhood, Cooper said.

Also, Cooper, said, cars are parked illegally in front of the food stamp office, because it is illegal for them to back out onto the Trail.

Tuesday morning, the computer that feeds the West Miami office shut down briefly. "But if it shuts down several times for five or ten minutes, it means you've got a line of 100 persons right away," Calvo said.

# Penthouse Murders:

By EDNA BUCHANAN  
Herald Staff Writer

A four-month-old baby boy was left alone for two nights and two days, locked in a posh Coral Gables penthouse with the bodies of his murdered parents, a large amount of cash, and a small amount of cocaine.

Unfed, unchanged and suffering from severe diaper rash when he was found Tuesday night, the orphaned infant is listed in good condition at Variety Children's Hospital.

The killer who shot to death Mitchell Angel Sierra, 25, and his wife, Mercedes,

24, Sunday may not have realized the baby was napping in the next room of his parents' \$110-a-day suite at the swank David William Hotel.

If he did, "at least he could have made an anonymous telephone call" to report the plight of the helpless infant, said Metro Homicide Sgt. Louis Diecidue.

**THE DOUBLE** murder, Homicide Detective Angel Nieves said, "is definitely narcotics related."

A grocery bag stuffed with \$49,000 cash sat on a dresser top in the same bedroom where the child lay unattended. The slay-

ings apparently took place Sunday evening when a blind musician at the hotel heard three shots and the footsteps of someone running away.

"I can't believe he walked off and left the money there," Diecidue said. "It was in plain sight. If he had seen the baby, he would have seen the bag of money."

The killer may have panicked, police theorized, and fled empty-handed, knowing that the shots were heard.

The couple checked into the hotel at 700 Biltmore Way four days earlier, police said. When they arrived, they met a hotel employe who was an old acquaintance of the

## *Baby Spent 2 Days Alone With Bodies of Parents And Grocery Bag Filled with \$49,000 in Cash*

Sierra woman's parents, police said. They invited the man to dinner Tuesday evening.

When the couple failed to answer their door or telephone Tuesday night, their dinner guest alerted the manager. He used a pass key, found the bodies, and called the police.

**THE VICTIMS** lay in the living room of their suite which overlooked the city.

"Apparently the victims had no idea it was going to happen. There was no sign of a struggle," Diecidue said. "I don't believe he [Sierra] ever expected what happened."

Sierra, clad in street clothes, was appar-

ently shot first. His wife, in a nightgown, tried to run. She was shot at close range.

Sierra was carrying identification in several names, including Jose Hernandez. Police said he had a history of robbery and burglary arrests.

His wife's driver's license bore an incorrect local address, police said. The Sierras, U.S. citizens, were married in 1977. Their son, Mitchell Angel Sierra Jr., was born in February 1980.

The tiny orphan will probably be cared for by relatives of the slain Cuban-born couple, police said.

# Castro's Parting Gift — Crooks

*Mia Heu (F) col 1 IA 5 June 80*

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**  
And **ROBERT RIVAS**  
Herald Staff Writers

## Freighter Sent Away Empty

**KEY WEST** — As the outlaw Freedom Flotilla swelled toward a grand finale with thousands more refugees arriving Wednesday, Cuban President Fidel Castro sent the United States hundreds of common criminals as a final gift.

With this latest wave of refugees, the number of boats in Cuba's Mariel harbor dwindled to less than 100. At the same time the United States, using diplomatic muscle on Panama, managed to slam yet another door on Cuban-American families trying to send boats to Cuba.

Under U.S. pressure, Panama told Cuba it wanted "no scum on board

Panamanian-registered vessels." Cuba complied.

So, after 21 days at Mariel, the 118-foot Panamanian freighter Return to Paradise, and the 71 Cuban-Americans who had gone there for their relatives, returned empty-handed.

A **70-FOOT LOBSTER** boat, the Can't Miss, didn't arrive empty Wednesday. It was carrying about 200 Cubans. When a reporter asked if any had been jailed in Cuba, most raised their hands.

"I have never spent a day of my adult life free," said Alberto Garcia,

20, who said he was 10 years old when he was sentenced to 15 years for stealing two towels.

Nearby was Jose Antonio Penabaz, 19, imprisoned for stealing a gun. Asked why he wanted a gun, Penabaz said, "To kill cockroaches, of course."

Santiago Gonzalez, 39, said he had been sent to Mariel from the jail at Quivicán. It once housed 2,500 prisoners, he said, but by Wednesday it held only 150. Another prisoner said 150 inmates of the Nieves de Morejon jail had been sent out of Mariel since Tuesday.

Asked what career he had in

Cuba, Gonzalez replied, "None. I've never been out of jail long enough to learn one."

Gonzalez was one of the 3,657 refugees who had been counted at Truman Annex by mid-evening, bringing the total who have arrived since the boatlift began 44 days ago to 106,895.

**BUT HUNDREDS** more remained uncounted on the crowded docks, and more than 15 boats lined the harbor entrance waiting for the lines of refugees to clear.

It had been the same Tuesday, when 6,258 refugees arrived, the largest number in a single day since the Mariel-to-Key West boatway was opened.

Despite the arriving throngs, dip-

Turn to Page 8A Col. 1

cop1 Miami (F) 5 June 80 BA

# As Boatlift Wanes, Castro Sends Hundreds of Criminals

FROM PAGE 1A

omatic pressure against foreign boats and a continuing Coast Guard blockade against American boats, has brought an imminent end to the six-week boatlift.

\* For some, the end came Wednesday.

"They wouldn't let me bring back anybody. I'm sorry, I'm sorry," Francisca Melendez cried. She ran sobbing into the arms of a

relative who had been waiting for days outside the gates of the Truman Annex pier at Key West.

And now there were so few boats left at Mariel that the Cuban-Americans on the Paradise, a rusty red-and-white tub with a TV antenna on its mast, said their relatives had no way out.

"Cuban authorities told us that our relatives would not be put on other boats because there were very few boats left," said Reinaldo

Rodriguez, 27, who had come from New Jersey with his mother to go to Cuba to pick up a brother and his family. He said the Cubans told him he could take his relatives if he returned with an American boat.

Paradise Capt. Manuel Morales, 49, and his Nicaraguan chief engineer, Jacinto Mendez, 20, said they and several crewmen from the Rio Indio, a 276-foot Panamanian-registered vessel that entered Mariel Sunday after breaking the blockade, had been called to shore by Cuban immigration officials after dark Tuesday.

"CASTRO SAID HE'S not putting any refugees on boats with Panamanian flags because he and [Panamanian military leader Omar] Torrijos are friends," Morales said.

The decision to prevent Panamanian vessels from bringing refugees to the United States came less than 24 hours after Justice Department officials arrested 73 Cuban-Americans and the captain of the Panamanian freighter Red Diamond after it arrived in Key West with 731 refugees.

Among the charges thrown at Red Diamond captain Peter Phillip was "trading with the enemy," a U.S. Customs statute that prohibits

Americans from doing business with belligerent countries.

But federal officials couldn't explain how Phillip, a British citizen born in the Turks and Caicos Islands, could be charged as an American.

It may not matter. All penalties under that statute were abolished years ago.

Still, Washington's hard line on foreign boats seemed to be working Wednesday when the Return to Paradise and the much larger Rio Indio, capable of carrying 4,500 refugees, were forced to leave Mariel empty.

ANGELA GONZALEZ, a 50-year-old tomato picker from South Dade, said she had mortgaged her home at 11875 SW 184th St. to go to Cuba to pick up her son and his family.

She said she and all others aboard the Paradise had paid \$1,400 for the right to bring back six relatives.

In Washington Wednesday, Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.) left a morning meeting with Senate leaders, which was attended briefly by President Carter, with an announcement. Carter, said Stone, had agreed with two of Stone's suggestions: to start deporting criminals and to begin releasing other refugees to their families before all pro-

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— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

*Mia Her (P) Col 1 SA 5 June 80*  
**Ramon Hernandez, Left, and Rolando Ibarra of Los Angeles Await Kin**  
*... Fort Chaffee processing to be speeded for those with waiting families*

cessing is complete.

Later, White House spokesman Patricia Bario pointed out that it was easy for the President to agree — both were old policies. Immigration hearings on the identified criminals among the refugees began Tuesday in Alabama, and most of the processing delays have involved refugees whose families haven't been located.

"I'M SURE THE senator will be glad to find out that it has been the policy all along," a nonplussed Stone aide, Jean Parvin, said Wednesday afternoon. "The President told Sen. Stone he thought those were good ideas."

As admitted criminals stepped ashore here, government officials still had not found a solution to the problem of finding somewhere —

anywhere — to deport the more than 700 insane and criminal Cubans who arrived over the past six weeks.

The exclusionary hearings in Alabama continued for a second day Wednesday. U.S. Immigration Judge Emil Bobek is working his way through the cases of about 655 refugees with criminal backgrounds and another 47 who are insane.

The problem, though, is where to send them.

Cuba announced through its official newspaper, Granma, that the criminals weren't welcome to return.

The problems of processing the refugees also continued.

At Fort Chaffee, Ark., where workers were enclosing the refugee compound in barbed wire, Federal

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials asked military guards to prohibit relatives of refugees from entering the base.

About 200 relatives were at the base Wednesday, but few refugees have been released directly to them yet.

"I've been here two days and already filled out two forms and signed a list, but nothing happens," said Ramon Hernandez, 77, of 840 W 77th St. in Hialeah.

Although FEMA officials had said they expected to release 200 to 500 refugees daily, only 76 were scheduled to leave the base Wednesday.

Also contributing to this report were Herald staff writers Tom Fiedler in Washington, Dan Williams in Arkansas and Stephen Doig in Miami.

*. Mia Her 5 June 80 SA*



# Cubans Flock for Licenses

*Miami News (F) col 4 1B 5 June 80.*

By **ETHAN BRONNER**  
Herald Writer

In Cuba they waited in endless lines for everything. At Dade's driver's license examining stations, the new refugees are now doing the same thing.

"I feel like I'm being run over by a steamroller," said E.T. Rotton, an examiner supervisor at the Miami Central Station, 3800 NW 11th St., as he looked out at the 200-person line outside the glass door.

The would-be Dade drivers had begun to arrive as early as 4 a.m. It was all right with Pedro Vasquez, a 34-year-old butcher who arrived in the U.S. five weeks ago.

"I NEED to drive to work," he said. "And I'm used to waiting by now."

Miami Central has been handling

about 600 license applicants daily, Rotton said, three times the normal load. "And it's pretty much the same all over Dade."

Tempers have flared in the long lines where waits of five hours or more are not uncommon. Fistfights have broken out. Earlier this week police tried unsuccessfully to calm one restless mob at Miami Central and finally ordered the station shut down early for the day.

"They say the reason they left Cuba was because they were sick of making lines," said Maritza Contreras, 21, an examiner who herself left Cuba 13 years ago. "And now they're unhappy because they have to do the same here. But you have to make lines all over. They should understand that."

CONTRERAS AND the others at Miami Central have been putting in 10-hour days since May 16. "We've put in for another office and 12 more persons," Rotton said, "but the state is so overburdened as is that who knows if we'll get it."

What Rotton is thinking about is Dade's roads: How crowded are they going to be in a few months?

"Makes you wonder," he said, "if we shouldn't improve our bus system."

One man happy about the license crunch was Heliodoro Castillo. He has the license-lamination concession outside Miami Central. Business has never been so good, he said.

# New Exiles Losing Out On English

*Miami News (F) col 5 1B*

*5 June 80*

## School Officials Demand Federal Aid for Classes

By **JEFF GOLDEN**

Herald Staff Writer

Cuban refugees who recently enrolled in Dade's public schools won't get the English instruction they're legally entitled to unless federal officials pay for it, school officials said Wednesday.

"We're not going to water down our other educational programs to provide services required by the federal government," said Paul Bell, assistant superintendent for administration.

Since the Cuban influx began April 28, Bell has been asking federal officials for \$1,000 per student to pay for the special classes that the government requires. Each new student is supposed to receive instruction in small classes in English and native-language instruction in math and science until the student learns English.

Bell told School Board members Wednesday that there already are more than 8,000 new Cuban youngsters in Dade County who will be enrolling in school by fall and probably thousands more on the way. Unless the schools find \$10 million or more to educate them, he said there would be no choice but to deny special instruction to newly arrived students.

"THIS IS THE last resort," Bell said. "If we recommend this policy to the School Board and we end up in court, our position is that we have not been provided the funds necessary to deal with a national problem."

Bell left for Washington Wednesday night on one more bid to get money from federal officials. He said administrators must plan now for next fall's classes and cannot wait any longer.

Bell emphasized that no programs would be curtailed for students enrolled in school before the Cuban

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# View of a 'Sealift' Boat Captain

Mia/Her (F) col 3 6A 5 June 80

To The Editor:

At the time this is written, I am sitting aboard a seized fishing boat, which I am proud to say I am the captain of. I wish to take exception to your May 30 editorial about "sealift" captains.

Very few of the returning boats left the United States after President Carter's about-face foreign policy (originally it was "open arms and open hearts"). Those boats left with knowledge of the

penalties, and should perhaps suffer the penalties.

Let me point out some of the legalities of the issue:

1) Equal protection under the law is one of the most important dictums of the American jurisprudence system (as

Miamians so well should know, due to the events of recent weeks). The first thousand boats to return were not seized or subpoenaed.

2) The right to life, liberty, and to own property is the rule that forms the foundation of

American freedom. Combine this with our Constitutional right to "due process," and we have another example of illegal, indiscriminate enforcement.

3) Our forefathers found it essential to separate the powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. It is obvious that the executive branch has used police power selectively to belatedly enforce its flaccid foreign policy.

The executive branch has made itself the judge, jury, and executioner for many of those seized. This may seem like a harsh indictment, but the economics of the matter are very simple.

Most fishermen are heavily leveraged into their boats. At \$3,500 per month overhead (my boat's cost), equity is quickly consumed. In a short period it will be cheaper to let the Government take the boat.

Here is the funny part — the Government has guaranteed the mortgage on most fishing boats, so at this point the Government assumes the responsibility of the \$3,500 per month — and our economy is still without the benefit of our fish production.

What we have is another Russian wheat deal. Only in this case the American public gets it from all directions: less fish, higher prices, defaulted mortgages, more Government costs, higher taxes, unemployed fishermen, larger welfare roles, etc.

Finally, as a Vietnam-era veteran I take great offense at the smear that we "took it upon ourselves to subvert American foreign policy." Now as then we went waving the American flag of freedom, only to return as the fools of yesterday's foreign policy.

F.M. RODRIGUEZ  
Miami

## Refugee Health Isn't a Danger

To The Editor:

In the current Cuban-refugee situation, the media all over the country pounded on the health and criminal issues, giving the impression that we were receiving a plague of unhealthy and criminal people. A May 16 *New York Times* story indicates that the refugees as a whole were in better health than a comparable cross-section of the American public.

According to the story, only 500 refugees among 50,000 (or 1 per cent) will be expelled because of criminal records. From this information, it looks as if this wave of refugees are healthy and law-abiding citizens.

## English Classes Imperiled By School-Funds Shortage

Mia/Her 3B col 1 5 June 80

FROM PAGE 1B

exodus began in April.

Also at Wednesday's School Board meeting teacher union official Roland Rolle announced a union plan to "guarantee" the competence of every teacher.

Rolle, director of collective bargaining for the United Teachers of Dade, said union officials want to set up intensive programs to help teachers who need it.

The plan would include "cadres" of expert teachers who would advise others on improving lesson plans, classroom management, innovative techniques and record-keeping.

"WE'RE HELPING the teacher and at the same time guaranteeing the quality of instruction," Rolle said.

Union officials would tell teachers, in effect, that "we expect you to meet the requirements of the job — not just barely, but to do the best job possible," Rolle said.

"What we're really saying is, 'Union teachers are quality teachers,'" he said. Rolle said he needs the support of school officials, teachers and the public to make the "guarantee" work.

In other action, the School Board voted to spend \$5,887 on a check-writing machine that administrators

said would make it harder to abuse school purchasing procedures.

Purchase of the machine was suggested by auditors Coopers and Lybrand in 1976 and wasn't implemented by board members until recently when they learned of a \$284,000 check to a reading program not yet approved by the board.

"We're only four years and \$284,000 too late," board member Linton Tyler said Wednesday.

ALSO IN the six-hour meeting, board member Holmes Braddock claimed that Superintendent Leonard Britton "coerced" 17 top administrators into agreeing to terminate contracts that were tied to the employment of former Superintendent Johnny Jones.

The board has fired Jones pending an administrative hearing in August. Britton has said he will offer all the administrators jobs under usual procedures but will not draw up personal contracts like those that administrators had with Jones.

Board attorney Frank Howard said terminating the contracts is merely a technicality. Board members Ethel Beckham, Linton Tyler and Paul Cejas approved it. Joyce Knox and Braddock voted no. Robert Renick was absent and Chairman Phyllis Miller was in Tallahassee with Britton lobbying for funds.

DON ISABELL  
Fort Lauderdale

My conclusion is that the ones coming into Miami are not mismatched with the type of jobs people have there

MIA News (FA) 1A col 2  
5 June 80

## Job survey says Cubans should fit in

Combined Miami News Services

A majority of the latest wave of Cuban refugees in Miami appear to be employable, urban, blue-collar workers.

More than half the Cuban refugees who have been processed in Miami and Opa-locka are in their prime employment age and should fit in well with Dade's bilingual work force, a Brookings Institution researcher told The Miami News today.

Dr. Robert Bach sampled 1,937 refugees who arrived here before April 29 and another 633 processed at Opa-locka Airport from May 9-13. He reviewed documents completed by the refugees for the study but did not interview any of them.

He noted, however, that 95 per cent of the refugees do not speak English.

"My conclusion is that the ones coming into Miami are not mismatched with the type of jobs people have there," he said from his Washington, D.C., office.

"They are not from peasant or agricultural backgrounds. Like their predecessors, they are from urban areas and have experience with the same type of jobs that would be available in Miami."

Bach said he will begin studies of the refugees at

See PROFILE, 6A



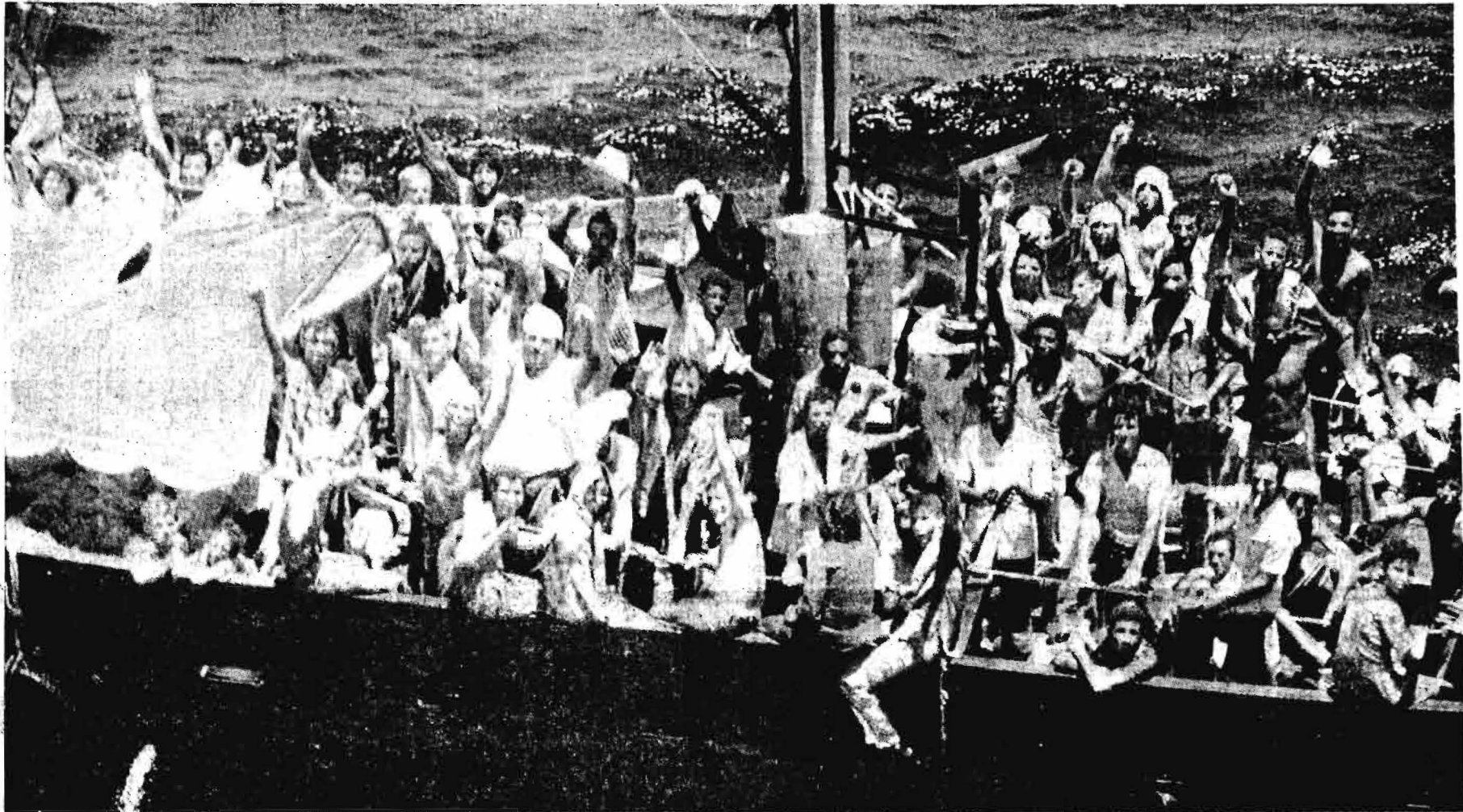
The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

### Awww, school already?

School registration does not appear too exciting for sleepy 12-year-old Julio Cesar Llorente, a recently arrived Cuban refugee. Julio is staying with his grandmother in Miami because his parents are still in Cuba. Along with many other Cuban children, he was at the English Center at 3501 SW 28th St. to sign up for school. Dade school officials expect 7,500 refugees to enter classes here and have opened another center so they can register before summer vacation. Story, page 5A.

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## Destination U.S.A.



*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A 5 June 80*

The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Refugees crammed aboard the 'Silver Sea' wave jubilantly at Coast Guard helicopter during their passage from Cuba to Key West

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processing centers at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida's Panhandle and Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, where federal officials have said the population includes fewer families and more single men.

Ten per cent of the Miami group are white collar workers, 20 per cent of whom are teachers. The rest are doctors, nurses, a university professor, a psychologist, computer operators, a draftsman, an accountant, six musicians, a dancer, an actress and a boxer.

Bach said the largest category — 31 per cent — are craftworkers, most of whom are mechanics; 19 per cent are non-farm workers; 13 per cent transport workers like bus, taxi and truck drivers; 11 per cent non-transport workers like machine operators in factories; and 15 per cent fall in other categories.

He said the sample at Opa-locka was similar except that transport workers made up 28 per cent.

"The only question in my mind is that this report shows that most don't speak English, which is an important factor in the Miami economy where these people will find jobs," Bach said. "Bilingualism is important and that will probably hurt in the short run."

But he said the Cuban community here will help the refugees learn English.

Bach's survey and information obtained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, show that about half of the refugees are in their prime employment age, 90 per cent have family in the United States, and most come from the Havana area.

The refugees, 42 per cent of who are female, have about nine years of formal education.

Bach completed his report in conjunction with the Office of Research and Development in the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Fascell files \$1 billion refugee aid bill

**BUD NEWMAN**

*Miami News Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON — The federal government would provide more than \$1 billion to Dade County and other areas where Cuban and Haitian refugees are settling to assist in the refugees' education and job training, under provisions of a bill filed by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Miami).

Fascell's legislation would double the congressional spending authorization from \$200 million a year to \$400 million through 1982.

The bill also would change the Refugee Act of 1980 to provide aid for all Haitians and Cubans who apply for political asylum before July 1. Current law limits benefits to those who applied before last Nov. 1 — a

date which eliminates the more than 100,000 Cubans who have come to the United States in the freedom flotilla and thousands of Haitians boat people.

Fascell estimated it will cost Dade schools at least \$60 million next year to educate approximately 20,000 new Cuban and Haitian students.

"Taken together with other programs, particularly adult vocational training, it is clear that Congress must raise the current authorization ceilings from \$200 million to \$400 million per year to permit adequate assistance to the state and local governments which will be providing services to them," Fascell said.

The Carter administration is now studying possible special legislation to provide funds for the Cubans and Haitians and is expected to announce what it will do in the next few weeks.

# Government Lawyers' Files Are Closed to Public View

By MICHAEL BLUMSTEIN

Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — For near a half a century, Florida has had one of the most liberal public records laws in the country, allowing individuals to inspect every action of their government.

Almost every year, though, some state legislators try to convince their colleagues to close some of the records in the name of more efficient state, county or city government.

This year is no different.

ON WEDNESDAY, the House passed a bill (CS-H 1180) sponsored by Rep. Larry Smith (D., Hollywood) which would close the file of an attorney representing a public agency before a case went to trial.

Public-agency attorneys have argued that it is unfair for opposing attorneys to inspect files that often include strategy memos and opening arguments.

Rep. William Sadowski (D., Miami) warned that the bill would "open a big black hole" for hiding other government documents.

Smith had agreed to change it so that if a private attorney looked at the public-agency attorney's file, the private attorney's file would be open to inspection by his opponent. Smith called the new version "the

tit-for-tat law."

But Rep. Peter Dunbar (R., Dune-din), a former Pasco County attorney, persuaded House members Wednesday to return the bill to its original form.

THE VOTE to restore the bill to its original form was 59-41. The final vote was 59-43.

"If worse comes to worse, we'll go to the governor and ask him to veto it," said Barry Richard, a former state representative who lobbies for the Florida Society of Newspaper Editors and the Florida Press Association.

Four other proposals that could directly or indirectly affect the rights of citizens to inspect government records include:

- Rep. Carl Carpenter (D., Plant City) and Sen. Clark Maxwell (R., Melbourne) proposed that the personnel files of all state, county and city employes be closed to prevent "a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." (H 1501, 1538, S 1088).

The bills are still in committee. Carpenter said he introduced his version at the request of the city of Tampa, which feared an overwhelming number of requests by the Church of Scientology.

- Rep. Jon Mills (D., Gainesville), Sen. Jack Gordon (D., Miami

Beach) and others proposed a constitutional amendment guaranteeing a person's freedom "from unwarranted governmental intrusion into his private life." (H 387, S 935). Opponents feared that such a general guarantee could lead the courts to close many public records.

But the version that passed both chambers and will be on the November ballot has an added sentence: "This section shall not be construed to limit the public's right to access to public records and meetings as provided by law."

- Sen. Sherman Winn (D., Miami) and Rep. Gene Hodges (D., Cedar Key) proposed prohibiting the state from selling its list of licensed drivers. (S 97, H 281). Critics feared the bill was a first step to closing the lists completely.

However, Winn agreed to amend the bill so that the names could be sold for two cents each. "My biggest concern was that the state was selling seven million names for \$1,800," Winn said.

- The House Criminal Justice Committee and Sens. Edgar Dunn (D., Daytona Beach) and Ken Myers (D., Miami) proposed bills that Richard said would have "damaged" a compromise reached last year on police records.

Those sections were deleted and the bill now states specifically that it isn't meant to interfere with the public records law. The bill is now pending in the Senate.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*Mia Ake  
Call SA  
5 June 80*

I arrived on May 20 in Key West in the sealift. My son arrived the same day but he was on another boat. I was processed at Opa-locka and now I can't find my son. His name is Marco Enrique La O Batista and he is 25 years old. — Esdraval La O

We found your son at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. He has been partially processed and he is awaiting final approval from Washington so the United States Catholic Conference can relocate him with you. If you want to get in touch with your son, he is in Building SO4-084 and his alien number is A24 7805 67.

\* \* \*

Can you tell me where the Haitian Processing Center is located? I have a car full of food for the Haitian refugees. I would also like to know if they have the facilities to store things such as fresh fruits, meat and eggs. — Andre Mitchell

The Haitian Processing Center is located at Miami's Miramar Elementary School, 109 NE 19th St. and it is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. You can take your donations, including fresh fruits, vegetables and meat, there or you can deliver them to the Haitian Refugee Center, 1260 NW 62nd St.

\* \* \*

I'm ready, willing and able to take a man, wife and their children into my home for a few weeks or months until they are able to get on their feet and afford a place to stay. How do I find someone who needs my help? — Taylor Knox, Carol City

We need some help finding an apartment or just a place where some of our relatives can stay. They just arrived from Cuba and there are already too many of us living in very small quarters. — Francisco Mendoza, Hialeah

We referred both your cases to social workers at the Catholic Service Bureau's Little Havana Outreach Program, 970 SW First St. Program workers will be getting in touch with both of you so you can be screened to determine if you can live together. Others who need housing, or who have housing to offer, should contact the Little Havana Outreach Program.

\* \* \*

My cousin was processed at Eglin Air Force Base. He and his family, a total of six people, came through with papers that say my cousin is able to work and that all of his other papers will be mailed back to him. Does this mean his Social Security card will be mailed to him, or should he go to a Social Security office? — Isabel Diaz

To play it safe, your cousin should take all the family papers to the Social Security office at 1444 Biscayne Boulevard between 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on any weekday. A Social Security employe will look through the papers to determine if Form 5028 has been filed for a Social Security number. If the form has been filed, it will be mailed, provided that your cousin gave an address to mail it to. If the Social Security number has not been applied for, the Social Security employe assisting your cousin will take care of things.

# Bank deposited

*Miami News (FA) corp 1A*

LARRY BIRGER And BOB MURPHY  
Miami News Reporters

*5 June 80*

## Drug probe

A former Miami assistant U.S. Attorney — an expert on laundering drug money — told the Senate Banking Committee in Washington today that one Miami bank deposited \$600 million in the Federal Reserve Bank during a period when it normally should have deposited only \$13 million.

Jerome Sanford, a former assistant U.S. attorney in charge of prosecuting Miami drug traffickers, appeared before a committee headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) during the first of two days of hearings into allegations that Miami banks are being used to launder money derived from the narcotics trade.

During the hearing, Miami Beach banker E. Anthony Infante said, "Without banks, it would be almost impossible for drug trafficking to continue on a large scale."

Infante, president of Intercontinental Bank here, told the panel that it would be very difficult for any professional bankers to be used repeatedly in the laundering of drug money "without their knowledge.

"Maybe they could be fooled once, but if it became repetitive, that would immediately signal that these are not normal transactions, and they should beware of the possibility that this is drug-related money."

During his opening statement, Proxmire said, "Not only are millions of Americans addicted to drugs, many banks are addicted to drug money."

Sanford's testimony centered on the National Bank of South Florida, in Hialeah, which was purchased by the WFC Corp. in 1977. WFC is a bank holding compa-

# millions extra

## hears testimony

ny that was in Coral Gables. The bank now has a new owner and a different name — Manufacturers National Bank.

"When WFC bought the bank, the hours were changed from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. apparently to accommodate narcotics traffickers," Sanford said.

"Bank employees called it a 'laundromat' because the depositors would bring millions into the bank in paper bags, shopping bags, attache cases and other containers that 'smelled funny'," Sanford said.

The chairman of the board was Guillermo Hernandez-Cartaya, president of WFC, Sanford said. In 1977, bank examiners found what they said were numerous banking law violations. An unnamed controller from

the Union De Bancos of Panama, a WFC affiliate, was brought into the Hialeah bank and he instructed employees not to file Credit Reporting Transaction forms relating to the Panama bank, WFC or Neo-Florida Development Corp., a WFC affiliate, Sanford said.

An investigation resulted in a 27-count misdemeanor indictment against the controller for failing to file the transaction forms. The Justice Department had wanted to ask for felony indictments, but the Internal Revenue Service criminal investigation division in Washington objected. The misdemeanor charges were dismissed.

Earlier today, Miami bankers contacted said that if drug money from Colombia is being laundered through Miami banks, they don't know about it.

A Treasury Department report showing that almost



# BANKS,

6A of 4 New News  
from 1A 5 June 80

\$109 million was deposited in seven major Miami banks surfaced yesterday, the day before the Senate Banking Committee hearings began in Washington.

The report, prepared with the help of the Justice Department, FBI and Internal Revenue Service, identifies major depositors, what banks were used, bank account numbers and details of their financial transactions.

The majority of the depositors identified in the report are Colombian nationals who operate money exchanges in the U.S. and Colombia.

Gustavo Mustelier, president of Manufacturers National Bank, 1001 E. 9th St., Hialeah, a bank named in the report, said the "report caught us by surprise." He said the report alleged that \$800,000 in drug money went through the bank in 1978.

WFC is out of the picture, Mustelier said. "We are a completely different group," he said. "We have never had any dealing with any of the corporations or individuals named in Washington. I know that."

In 1978 when the new group took over, he said the bank handled only \$613,000 in cash. "I'm checking the transactions now, and at least \$400,000 of it was done with regular, legitimate customers."

"I've heard rumors to the effect of what is being said," he added, "but that happened before we got here."

"Since I've been here we have religiously reported transactions as required by law."

Gerald Connors, executive vice president of the Pan American Bank, 250 SE 1st St., another bank named in the report, said, "We've not received a subpoena, so we really can't check on specific deposits."

Raoul Masbidal, president of Biscayne Bank, 340 Biscayne Blvd., was upset at the publication of the report.

"This is killing Miami as a banking center; it's been blown all out of proportion," Masbidal said. "It's indictment by the press."

## Boatlift Goes Both Ways for Defectors

Market 10/23 SA  
By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

Thousands of Cubans have fled their island for asylum in the United States, but for some Cubans already in the U.S. the boatlift has had another meaning. Because the boats, after all, have gone out as well as come back.

Young Fernando Cimadevilla's family in Hialeah had been wondering for several weeks what had become of him. A day or so ago, they acquired a copy of the Cuban newspaper Granma and found out.

"I can't tolerate that society," Fernando Cimadevilla was quoted in a Granma interview. "I can't live in the midst of that corrupt youth ... there's too much corruption and drugs. I was disappointed, disappointed. That's the land of licentiousness."

FERNANDO CIMADEVILLA, 22, a U.S. resident for two years, had defected. Back to Cuba.

In late April he drove to Key West, persuaded an outbound shrimper to take him aboard and then, in the Port of Mariel, jumped ship and allowed himself to be taken by Cuban sailors.

"My values are different," he told Granma. He wanted, he said, "to start a new life if I'm allowed to do so."

Wednesday, Felix Cimadevilla, 62, sat behind his desk at the Old Man Glass and Mirrors Corp. in Hialeah and smiled philosophically as he read his nephew's remarks.

"He's never done an honest day's work in his life," the older Cimadevilla said. "He's always lived like a king."

"HE CAME here because he wanted to," said the uncle. "Nobody forced him. The Communists

should know that he abandoned his 1979 Cadillac in Key West when he got on the boat. That's how bad he lived here.

"You could dress three families with the clothes he left behind."

There are other such exiles as Fernando Cimadevilla. They don't like it here. They want to go back to Cuba. In Miami, there at least 38 persons. Jose Reyes' Committee of 75 is representing them in their appeals to the Cuban government to be permitted to return.

"This is a small percentage of people," Reyes said, "but they exist."

FOR MOST, going back is not a simple matter. The Cuban government officially accepts defectors only on "humanitarian" grounds. "The opportunities for returning to

Cuba are very limited," Reyes said.

For these persons, the boatlift stands as an answered prayer.

It was Fernando Cimadevilla's solution. It was Marta Castro Hernandez's solution, too. Hernandez, 24, told Granma that she had been trying for months to discover how to get back to the island she left less than a year ago with her husband, a former political prisoner.

She has subsequently divorced him.

Miami, she told Granma, is a dreadful place.

"I couldn't adapt," she said. "I didn't feel well."

Miamians, she said, "look like mannequins in a shop window, mannequins that move."

"Yankees are that way, even the Cubans who live there behave the same way ... they are inhuman."

# Last Peru-Bound

By DOMINIC HODGKIN  
Special to The Herald

LIMA, Peru — The last two planeloads of Cubans who had taken refuge in Havana's Peruvian Embassy flew here Monday and Tuesday in a surprise end to six weeks of negotiations between Cuban authorities and the Peruvian charge d'affaires, Fernando Lecaros.

Unofficial reports estimated that 268 Cubans arrived here on Monday and 128 on Tuesday. They were taken directly to the campsite in nearby Tupac Amaru municipal park, where they joined the 322 Cubans who arrived seven weeks ago.

Of the 30 to 40 refugees left in the embassy, some are minors and some are being refused exit visas because they entered the embassy before April 4, when Cuban authorities lifted the guard surrounding it.

The new arrivals had spent at least 58 days in the embassy.

"Anyplace where it's not Communist suits me fine," said one youth. However, others said they were eager to leave for the United States as soon as possible to join relatives there.

The camp, having doubled its population within two days, was in a state of semi-confusion on Tuesday morning.

"We didn't know they were coming until the day before," said one Red Cross official.

Some refugees complained that the queues for showers were too long and that there had not been enough milk to go around Monday night.

"These are temporary problems — given a few days, we'll sort them out," said the Red Cross official.

## Cubans Leave Embassy

No journalists have been allowed inside the camp, and the new arrivals have been ordered not to speak to the press until further notice. However, a reporter got close enough to the perimeter fence to interview various Cubans.

"Last time a lot of Communist journalists came to interview people here at the camp," said Orlando, a young refugee who quit high school to leave Cuba. "They went off and wrote that we were all lunatics, drug addicts, prostitutes and criminals. That's not true of any of us. The only ones who've been in prison were there because they opposed Castro."

Rolando, an older refugee who was a taxi inspector in Havana, added, "We're all decent people — doctors, professionals, mechanics, students. There are some people with serious illnesses, but not many."

"It was rough," Rolando said of the 10-week ordeal at the embassy. "There was only room for 300 in the building, so the rest of us were outside. When it rained the whole place would turn into a mudbath."

Cuban authorities gave out only meager rations: four ounces of rice daily, occasionally supplemented with scrambled eggs and yogurt for children. The only drink was tapwater.

When some people developed spots and tumors, the Cuban guards allowed them out of the embassy grounds to visit a nearby clinic. However, the pills they were given did little for the basic problem — an unbalanced and inadequate diet.

Many claim the guards confiscated cigarettes, fruit and other items that were brought by their families.

Others say that their rations were sus-

pending by the guards for arguing or that they were beaten on the whim of a guard.

"The worst day was the demonstration," said Rolando, referring to the mass rally April 19 by Castro supporters outside the embassy. "They threw all kinds of things over the wall — stones, bricks, cans."

It was this kind of hostility that persuaded more than 500 Cubans to stay in the embassy grounds, rather than leaving April 16 for Costa Rica with the first exodus.

At least, they said, they escaped the farewell beatings, kicks and abuse dealt out to those who left on April 16.

How long do they expect to be here?

"Who knows?," Rolando replied. "It could be months, it could be a year. But here we are getting shelter and enough to eat."

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# Cuban refugee sealift could

Combined Miami News Services

KEY WEST — Thanks to Panama and Fidel Castro, tomorrow could be the last day of the Cuban refugee sealift.

Returning boat captains reported today that only two shrimpers and 20 smaller boats remain at Mariel harbor.

Meanwhile, the Panamanian government joined hands with the Carter administration and ordered its ships not to transport refugees.

Cuban authorities, who in past weeks have ordered their soldiers to overload American boats at gunpoint, honored the request of Panamanian military strongman Omar Torrijos and sent a large freighter out of Mariel empty.

In other refugee developments:

✓ Seventy two boats arrived yesterday — the largest number in the 47-day sealift — and 28 more had returned by this morning, pushing the sealift total over 109,000.

✓ A Florida congressman reported that the camp for processing refugees at Eglin Air Force Base will close by the end of next week.

✓ Immigration officials say they are preparing to deport 150 Cubans involved in Sunday's rioting at Fort Chaffee, Ark. Acting Commissioner David Crosland termed

the rioters at Chaffee "a small but tough hard-core group who took this opportunity to demonstrate their strength and ability to dominate others in the camp."

✓ In Havana, the official Communist Party newspaper, Granma, said that Cuba would not take back criminals if the United States deported them. "There is nothing new in the presence of delinquents among those who have recently traveled to the United States via Mariel-Florida," Granma said in an editorial.

✓ Federal officials in Miami said refugees who were released to their families and have not completed processing should report to Opa-locka Airport tomorrow morning if their paternal last names start with H, I, J, K or L. Processing takes several hours and persons taking the refugees there should drop them off and wait for a call to return.

Two straight days of more than 50 returning boats have triggered speculation that the sealift may be only one more heavy day from its end.

The Coast Guard, cautioning that reports from returning boat captains are unconfirmed, said 20 to 80 boats remain in the port of Mariel.

"The Cuban authorities haven't responded to our Telexes asking for information,

! **The Cuban authorities haven't responded to our Telexes asking for information, so all we have are the reports from the captains** !

so all we have are the reports from the captains," said Coast Guard spokesman Mike Kelly.

A crucial development for U.S. officials trying to end the sealift came when the 118-foot Return to Paradise came back yesterday with no refugees. The captain of the Panamanian-registered ship said Cuban authorities refused to load the vessel.

"Castro said he's not putting any refugees on boats with Panamanian flags because he and Torrijos are friends," said freighter captain Manuel Morales.

There also were unconfirmed reports that the 276-foot Rio Indio, which officials

## end tomorrow

feared would carry back as many as 4,000 Cubans, had been ordered out of the port without taking on a load of refugees.

Refugee Ana Romeu, 21, said her cousin, Eida Fequeira, was one of 37 Cuban-Americans from Tampa who had chartered the giant freighter, which arrived in Mariel on Sunday after ignoring requests to turn back from a Coast Guard boarding party.

"I saw them leave this morning. They were not allowed to load passengers," she said. "The Communists say they have an agreement with the Panamanian government not to load Panama's ships."

Several other refugees and Cuban-American boat captains also said the Rio Indio had been sent out of the port and apparently was headed to Panama.

A State Department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the Panamanian government has agreed to cooperate with American authorities. The U.S. government feared Cuban-Americans would use foreign vessels to bypass a Coast Guard blockade on U.S. ships leaving for Mariel.

At Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle, U.S. Rep. Earl Hutto said yesterday that Camp Liberty, the processing

center rocked by several brawls and escape attempts by impatient Cubans, will be closed in 10 days.

Any refugees left in the camp will be sent to a newer center at Fort McCoy, Wis., said Hutto.

Refugees have been released at a rate of 400 a day this week from the tent city that has housed nearly 10,000 refugees since early May.

"It's good news and the thing they need to do," said Hutto, whose district includes the Air Force base and nearby Fort Walton Beach. "It's not an adequate center with emotions rising high. It needs to be closed down completely."

The camp was the scene of almost daily disturbance before a rock-throwing melee led to a series of escape attempts May 25. Security was beefed up after that and there were no further incidents.

Refugee Gutinio Rios, patient because he has no family in the United States, said he and many other Camp Liberty residents had already spent three weeks in the chaotic Peruvian embassy in Havana before coming here.

Rios said they weren't ready for another month there.

# Do Dade Banks Launder Drug Profits?

By PAT RIORDAN  
Herald Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — More than a third of the banks in the Miami area are suspected of helping drug smugglers convert cash to cashier's checks, according to testimony Thursday before the Senate Banking Committee.

"Probably a couple dozen" Miami-area banks show the "unusual deposit patterns" associated with drug money, said Robert Stankey, a Treasury Department expert on the Bank Secrecy Act.

Richard J. Davis, assistant Treasury secretary for enforcement, said some South Florida banks deposited large amounts of cash "clearly identified with drug trafficking" with the Federal Reserve System and failed, as required by law, to report them to the Treasury.

Davis acknowledged that, although the drug-related cash has been accumulating in South Florida since 1974, federal bank regulators have done little to stop it.

In those six years, Davis said, bank regulators have instituted no civil cases that could result in fines and have opened only two criminal cases.

"It looks as if they're just dragging their feet," said Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.), the committee chairman. "They're not doing the job they should do. This is pitiful."

Although no banks were named in the hearing, federal banking records reviewed by The Herald identify them. They include banks that deposited large sums of cash with the Federal Reserve Bank in Miami but did not file corresponding reports with the Treasury.

Under the Bank Secrecy Act, banks must complete Treasury Form 4789 for each cash transaction of \$10,000 or more. But they are exempted from reporting such transactions with established customers and with other financial institutions, according to Frank Craven, the top Federal Reserve official in Miami.

Treasury Form 4789 identifies the person depositing the cash and

the person intended to receive the cash. Treasury records show thousands of large cash dealings in which U.S. citizens have transferred hundreds of millions of dollars to Colombian citizens, many of them presumably drug suppliers.

"The Colombians give their occupations as 'farmer,' 'exporter,' or 'businessmen,'" Stankey said. But he said, the Drug Enforcement Administration, "identifies many of them as Class 1 marijuana violators."

Officers at each bank listed in the records say they comply with the law and do not do business with anyone suspected of drug smuggling connections. They do accept large cash deposits from their regular commercial accounts, they said. Other Miami bankers also said the South Florida area is unusual for the amount of cash attracted here, often brought by Latin American businessmen and shoppers.

The banks listed in the records include:

- Continental National Bank of Miami, which had \$37 million in deposits in 1978 but handled \$300 million in cash in the first six months of 1979. Continental National reported \$270 million of that cash to the Treasury.

(The Herald reported Thursday that, according to a secret Treasury report, Continental National handled \$95 million in suspected drug money in 1978.)

- Central National Bank of Miami, with \$47.8 million in deposits, which handled \$20 million in cash in the first half of 1979 and reported only \$2.5 million of its cash flow to the Treasury. (The secret Treasury report quoted by The Herald on Thursday said Central National handled \$2.5 million in suspected drug money in 1978.)

- Royal Trust Bank of Miami, which deposited \$13.9 million in cash with the Federal Reserve but reported only \$1.7 million to the Treasury during the first half of 1979. (Royal Trust handled \$3.6 million in suspected drug cash in 1978, according to the Treasury report.)

- Republic National Bank of Miami, which took in \$22.1 million in cash but reported only \$2.4 million to the Treasury in the first six months of 1979.

The committee also heard testimony that several South Florida banks issue more cashier's checks, which banks write in return for cash, than normal.

Continental National had \$8.5 million in outstanding cashier's checks on Dec. 31, 1979, representing nearly 16 per cent of the total deposits of \$54 million.

According to testimony by E. Anthony Infante, president of Intercontinental Bank of Miami Beach, most banks have no more than 3 per cent of their deposits tied up in uncashed cashier's checks.

**CASHIER'S CHECKS** typically take up to a month to return to the bank that issues them, according to Infante's testimony. Thus a bank that accepts \$1 million in cash and issues a \$1-million cashier's check to a Colombian drug supplier can count on having the \$1 million on hand to lend at interest for at least several weeks. It also receives a fee for writing the cashier's check, based on a percentage of the amount of the check.

The committee also reviewed detailed records of the denominations of bills the suspect banks deposited with the Federal Reserve.

Law enforcement officials have reported previously that the most common denominations used by smugglers are \$20 bills and \$100 bills. Those denominations also are the most common found at the Continental National Bank, according to Federal Reserve records.

During the four-month period of October 1978-January 1979, Continental National deposited \$66.7 million in cash with the Federal Reserve. Sixty-three per cent was in \$20 bills; an additional 16 per cent was in \$100 bills. On 15 days during that period, the bank deposited more than \$1 million in cash.

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**Luis Botifoll**  
... Republic chairman



**Dr. Bernardo Benes**  
... National



**Charles Kantor**  
... of Central National

IN ITS REPORT to the Treasury, Continental National disclosed a similar pattern. In 17 days in spring of 1979, according to Treasury Department records, the bank handled 14 transactions of \$1 million or more in cash for a total of just over \$21 million.

The pattern began in April when Continental National processed two transactions — one for \$1,933,384 and the other for \$1,408,275. The next day, Continental National handled a single cash transaction of \$1,357,643. The day after that, it processed a \$1,037,250 cash transaction.

It handled cash transactions of \$1,398,450 on April 20, \$1,230,640 on April 23, \$1,693,970 on April 24 and \$1,843,880 on April 26.

April 27 saw two large cash transactions at Continental National — one for \$1,888,820 and the other \$2,115,715. On April 30, Continental National processed a \$1,008,291 transaction.

The bank handled transactions of \$1,259,498 on May 1, \$1,481,030 on May 2, and \$1,374,690 on May 3.

Continental National's chairman, Charles Dascal, and vice chairman, Dr. Bernardo Benes, refused to comment on the reports about the suspected drug money that has moved

through their bank. Through its attorney, the bank previously has said that it never has knowingly done business with drug smugglers and that it fully complies with the law regarding the reporting of cash transactions exceeding \$10,000.

Luis Botifoll, chairman of Republic National Bank of Miami, said his bank's cash "comes from legitimate businesses and those we don't have to report according to the law. We had an account with U-Tote'M and those alone brought in about half a million in cash every day."

Jerry F. Gilliam, president of Royal Trust Bank of Miami, said, "I'm sure we may have accepted drug-related money in small amounts. We're like everybody else. We report every transaction as required by the law. We do the best we can to be good corporate citizens."

Charles Kantor, president of Central National Bank of Miami, said, "We are not entertaining cash accounts from customers other than domestic commercial accounts who deposit large cash amounts in the ordinary course of business.

"We have become very sensitive to it [the drug cash] because we felt we have a moral obligation to the public."

At the Senate hearing, David A. Wollard, president of Southeast First National Bank of Miami, the state's largest, was momentarily embarrassed when Proxmire asked him about a Colombian depositor in his bank: Arturo Fernandez, identified in a Treasury Department report as "a key principal in laundering millions of dollars generated from drug smuggling in Florida."

WOLLARD SAID HE had no information about Fernandez, and Proxmire offered to share the committee's file with the bank. Wollard said he would appreciate the information and there was no further mention of Fernandez.

Wollard acknowledged that Southeast maintains about 300 numbered accounts for the convenience of Cuban-American depositors. He said the secret accounts were created in the early 1960s, shortly after the initial exodus from Fidel Castro's regime.

He said the accounts contain "four or five million dollars, total," and have not received the large cash deposits associated with drug trafficking. He said the accounts were created to help prevent "what was felt to be unwarranted scrutiny by Cuban authorities."

R. Jerome Sanford, a former South Florida assistant U.S. attorney, testified in general terms about his investigation into the affairs of Cuban financier Guillermo Hernandez Cartaya. Hernandez's WFC Group purchased the National Bank of South Florida in Hialeah in 1976. Within months, Sanford said, WFC expanded to 37 subsidiaries and affiliates. After bank examiners of the comptroller of the currency audited the bank in February 1977, Sanford said, the Internal Revenue Service was called in and investigated.

SANFORD SAID one former bank employe referred to the bank as a "laundromat" that Telexed cash to secret-numbered accounts at the Union de Bancos in Panama and to WFC Banking Corp. — a

one-room office containing a Telex machine in Georgetown. Cayman Islands. Sanford said the arrangement allowed the bank to keep its depositors anonymous, expedite the transfer of funds overseas, and avoid U.S. bank reporting requirements.

(The National Bank of South Florida in Hialeah now is under new ownership and is called the Manufacturers National Bank.)

Wollard said ethical bankers in South Florida wonder why it has taken so long for regulatory authorities and law-enforcement agencies to recognize the problem of drug-related cash.

"We've read about investigations [of banks] in the newspapers and seen them on TV," Wollard said. "But there has never been an indictment. Nothing happened. There needs to be something that will say this kind of activity is not acceptable and will be punished by some long jail sentences.

"Great sums of cash flow into our area which have nothing to do with narcotics," he said. Wollard cited investment opportunities in Florida that lure cash from abroad.

HE ALSO SAID that South Florida's tourist economy depends heavily on cash. The pari-mutuel industry in particular conducts its business in cash, and foreign visitors frequently use cash on shopping sprees, he said.

"In short, I believe Miami would still be a net supplier of cash to the Federal Reserve System if there were not a dollar of narcotics money anywhere around," Wollard said.

Expressing a less optimistic point of view, Infante said:

"It is extremely difficult for a professional banker not to be aware of the way in which drug traffickers try to use our institutions to facilitate their illegal transactions... In my 20 years as a bank officer in Florida, I have seen very few cases in which cash deposits of any substantial amount are justified in the normal transaction of a customer."

member  
to June 30 1979

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# Unsanctioned Cuban Group *Murder (F) col 1 27A @ June 80* Protects Peace at Chaffee

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The touch of dye still in Victor Mora's hair looked almost green in the sunlight.

His gray hair was growing back in, though, and, now that Mora was safe in the United States, he didn't care that he looked his 56 years. "Believe me, it wasn't for vanity that I did this," he said.

Mora was once a commander in Fidel Castro's rebel army. Now he is a commander of an informal but well-organized camp government, with counterinsurgency network and vigilante police.

Mora led the soldiers who conquered Camaguey province in Cuba for the revolution. But when Castro declared the revolution Marxist in 1961, Mora quit.

"I could not conform to communism," he said.

Nineteen years later, he still couldn't. When the sealfit from Mariel began, Mora dyed his hair and used a false name to escape from Cuba.

At the Fort Chaffee refugee camp, Mora heads the Anti-Communist Commission of Refugees. The committee hears complaints from the 17,000 refugees and fingers suspected Castro agents or troublemakers.

"There's a good informant network here," said Ron Johnson, a State Department representative.

U.S. marshals have detained 97 Cubans they said were agitators. Officials have not said how these men were identified. But each day several more have been taken to the base stockade.

And, late Thursday, a 38-year-old woman went to the county jail in nearby Fort Smith. Garciela Calderon Quesada Zamora is charged with aircraft piracy. The FBI identified her as the woman who hijacked an Atlanta-to-Miami Delta Airlines flight in May 1970 and diverted it at gunpoint to Cuba.

Mora said he has cooperated with authorities. "We want to clean the base of the element that causes trouble," he said.

He has also helped organize the *Rompe Huelgas*, an unofficial group of so-called strike-breakers that helped protect the barracks during he riot. Though not sanctioned by base authorities, they are ready should violence break out again.

"We are grateful to be here," Mora said. "The soldiers have treated us like brothers. We repudiate the violence and the riot."

Mora wore hand-me-down blue tennis shoes and a green plaid shirt over his olive skin. He talked about his struggle against his former comrades in Cuba.

During the 1960s, he tried to organize rebel soldiers to fight Castro. In 1969, he was sentenced to jail for nine years for conspiring against the state.

The Cuban government had refused his requests to leave the island since his release in 1978, but when refugees began leaving through Mariel, Mora presented himself to police as Victor Rogaciano, using a middle name by which he isn't known. He dyed his hair and wore a wide-brimmed hat.

"I looked like a gangster," he said.

Cuban auxilliary police involved in processing at Mariel didn't recognize him. He hid among the refugees, shielded by friends.

One of those friends was Gonzalo More Cardenas, whose brother had served with Mora in Castro's revolution.

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*'We are grateful to be here.  
The soldiers have treated us  
like brothers. We repudiate  
the violence and the riot'*

— Victor Mora,  
refugee leader

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More, a muscular, easy-going black man missing several front teeth, is one of Mora's barracks leaders.

Thursday he stood shirtless, wearing a thin white armband torn from a bedsheet.

"We won't be bothered," said More, once a master chef at a Havana hotel. "No agitators will come by while we're on guard."

And if trouble breaks out, like last Sunday's riot, More is ready for direct action — he also is one of the *Rompe Huelgas*.

"We would immediately gather in the plaza," More said, pointing to a large field separating two rows of barracks. "We would come armed with sticks."

Sunday More's group defended the eating halls from dissident refugees trying to burn them.

"[The barracks leaders] are the government within the refugee area," said Bill McAda, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. But McAda said the leaders were not to take the law into their hands.

The system resembles the block vigilance committees refugees left behind in Cuba.

"That's a coincidence," said Col. Harold McKinney. He said the same system was established in 1975 when the base housed Vietnamese refugees.

McKinney says violence within the camp could increase if the release of refugees is not speeded.

Tuesday, one stabbing was reported. Wednesday, two more.

"As controls have tightened on the outside, sometimes people turn against one another," he said.

But Army officials say the camp is safer than U.S. cities of the same size. About 1,000 soldiers patrol day and night.

"That's a pretty good ratio of guards to residents," said Lt. Col. A.T. Brainerd. "And the refugees can also turn to the barracks leaders for help."

More left Cuba after he spent two years in jail on charges of beating up a policeman. He said the officer, whom everyone called Broken Arm because he liked to hit people, picked on him one evening.

"That was a mistake," he said, laughing.

More left jail in 1977, determined to leave Cuba. Now that he has succeeded, he is concerned that the riot has given the refugees a bad name.

"Only a few bad people live here," he said. "We can help protect the good ones."

Recalling his role in quelling Sunday's violence, he said, "It was Cuban against Cuban, but that was what we had to do."

# Banker Is Probed

Mia Her (F) Col 6 June 80 1A

By ANDY ROSENBLATT  
Herald Staff Writer

A ranking officer of Continental National Bank — identified in a secret Treasury Department report as a major depository of suspected drug cash — is the subject of a federal probe into the laundering of drug money here.

Federal agents said Thursday that they are investigating the association between Orlando Arrebola, a Continental National vice president, and Arturo Fernandez, a Colombian national identified by the report as one of the largest couriers of suspected drug money in the United States.

During 1978, Fernandez deposited more

than \$32 million in Continental National.

The investigators said Arrebola is one of several targets of a federal probe into the flow of drug money through Miami banks.

Arrebola denied any knowledge of, or association with, Fernandez. "I have no comment before I talk to my lawyer," Arrebola said. "I have nothing more to say."

According to the Treasury report, Fernandez used to launder suspected drug money through the Bank of Miami but switched his accounts to Continental National early in 1978. The report said Fernandez moved his accounts when Arrebola left the Bank of Miami for Continental National.

## in Flow of Drug Cash

★ ★ ★

More than a third of the banks in the Miami area are suspected of helping drug smugglers convert cash to cashier's checks, according to testimony before the Senate Banking Committee. "Probably a couple dozen" Miami-area banks show the "unusual deposit patterns" associated with drug money, a Treasury Department expert said.

(Details, Page 22A.)

"I can say that we have an investigative interest in certain activities that took place at Continental National," said Arthur F.

Nerhrbass, head of the Miami FBI. "I cannot confirm or deny that we are investigating certain individuals. We are not investigating the bank."

Continental National's chairman, Charles Dascal, refused Thursday to return The Herald's calls. The bank's vice chairman, Dr. Bernardo Benes, said he would not comment on reports that name the bank as a prime conduit of suspected drug money being laundered here.

"I don't want to talk to the press about it," Benes said. "This is a problem of the institution, not of the individual. We will be making our reply in full in due course."

In an interview with NBC News last

week, Benes said, "I don't really care [about the reports]. You know why? Because I know the law and what I care [about] is complying with the law. Period. It's not really up to bankers to become investigators of customers."

The bank, through its attorney, has denied that it knowingly transacted business with anyone involved in drug smuggling.

The Treasury Department report shows that Fernandez, on a regular basis, made huge deposits and withdrawals at Continental National during 1978, moving \$32.3

Turn to Page 23A Col. 1

# Bank Vice President Probed In Laundering of Drug Cash

Mia New (F) cap 23A 6 June 80

## FROM PAGE 1A

million through the bank.

The Colombian's activities at Continental National in November 1978 typify his banking habits. Fernandez visited the bank eight times during the month to handle transactions involving \$1.1 million.

Fernandez moved his money through a checking account he maintained at Continental National in the name of the Transcaribe Finance Corp. The account number is 0023412.

Investigators believe that Transcaribe is a paper company Fernandez uses to move money through Miami to other U.S. banks and eventually to Colombia. The firm is not incorporated in Florida and has no office listed in real estate records or the phone book.

Investigators say that Fernandez usually goes to see Arrebola immediately upon entering the bank.

Continental National has complied with federal law by reporting all deposits and withdrawals made by Fernandez to the IRS.

However, if bank officials knew that Fernandez was actually depositing drug money, they could be implicated in a narcotics conspiracy.

Money deposited in the Transcaribe account has been traced by federal bank examiners to 14 accounts involving 11 banks in Miami and New York City before the money left the country.

The examiners found that 21 other individuals also used the Transcaribe account, although not with the same frequency. None of the individuals reported a personal address or other identifying information on IRS forms that must be filled out when \$10,000 is deposited



Charles Dascal  
... bank's chairman

or withdrawn from a bank by someone who is not an established customer.

According to the Treasury report, Fernandez moved suspected drug money through the Royal Trust Bank and the Bank of Miami before transferring his account to Continental National.

Fernandez kept his account at the Bank of Miami, using the name Colex Inc., while Arrebola was employed there. Bank of Miami officials said the Colex account was closed in 1978, shortly after Arrebola left there.

Fernandez, a resident of Barranquilla, Colombia, could not be reached for comment.

The Colombian's "association to known narcotics traffickers, as well as his financial activity," the report said, "suggest that he is involved in laundering money generated from the sale of narcotics within the U.S."

But Fernandez has told Customs

agents that he buys U.S. dollars from American drug smugglers only when the smugglers travel to Colombia. He did not admit obtaining drug money while in the United States.

The Treasury report linked Fernandez to several suspected drug smugglers, including John Boyd of Broward County, who is charged with his brother Tracy in a 31-count marijuana smuggling indictment.

Fernandez, who also uses the names James Brown, Christobal Luge and Marcelino Luna, is one of five Colombians the Treasury report identifies as money exchangers who laundered a total of \$95 million in suspected drug money through Continental National Bank.

The Colombians are presently targets of two large-scale federal investigations into the movement of drug money through Miami banks.

The Colombians include:

- Victor Tesone, a Colombian citizen with a home on San Andres Island, Colombia. Tesone, described in the report as "a major money courier," deposited \$25 million in Miami banks during 1978.

- Antonio Ruiz, a resident of Barranquilla, Colombia. Ruiz, who also uses the name Ralph W. Bryant, deposited almost \$20 million in Miami banks in 1978, the report said.

- George Franco of Medellin, Colombia. Franco deposited \$18 million in Miami banks during 1978, the report said, and then transferred most of it to banks in New York, Venezuela and Peru.

- James Aristizabal of Barranquilla, Colombia. Aristizabal, also known as Jaime Restrepo, deposited \$14.4 million in Miami banks during 1978, the report said.

The Colombians could not be reached for comment.

20/2



# Wait turns to agony for those at Mariel

*Mia News (FH) col 7 1A  
6 June 80.*

HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporter

**KEY WEST** — After five days sitting on a lawn chair scanning the faces of arriving refugees, José Morales is losing hope that he will see his two teenage nephews stranded in Cuba.

"Tomorrow they could close Mariel and put everyone who is waiting into prison or they could dump them in Guantanamo and let the United States worry about them."

For Morales, whose brother and sister-in-law arrived here 15 days ago without their two children, and for dozens of other Cuban families that line the chain-link fence by the docks, hope diminishes by the hour.

With one of the last big convoys on its way today, the refugee sealift, which has brought more than 110,000 Cubans to America, is "essentially over," in the words of a top federal official here.

The two large shrimpers, the Miss Diane and the Amor, and the 13 small boats in the convoy are "very heavily laden with refugees," according to the Coast Guard.

One of the captains told the Diligence by radio that about 20 boats remain in Mariel, including the shrimp-er Miss Nicey Too.

No estimates, official or otherwise, are available on

See CUBA, 4A

## CUBA, from 1A

*Mia News col 1 HA 6 June 80*

how many Cubans are being left behind, stripped of their homes, their jobs and their food coupon books.

Havana radio says only that abandoned homes will be occupied by families with "laborial backgrounds" and that valuables left behind can be purchased by the new residents.

Sixteen boats arrived late yesterday and three more early today, pushing the 48-day total to 110,153 refugees. The captain and crew of one boat, a disabled freighter towed in by the Coast Guard, were promptly charged with importing illegal aliens.

In other developments:

✓ Processing operations here began winding down as William Traugh, the Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinator, left for Fort Chaffee, Ark. The agency's staff has already been cut from 41 to 24 and Traugh said the office will close early next week.

✓ Authorities at Fort Chaffee geared up a special processing system to help Cuban-Americans who want to find their relatives among the refugees here. But Bill Tidball, camp coordinator for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said the presence of more and more families was slowing down the already slow pace of refugee processing.

✓ Federal officials in Miami advised refugees with paternal surnames beginning with the letters M, N and O who were released to family sponsors at Key West to report to the Opa-locka Airport center this evening for initial processing. The center is operating 24 hours a day.

In Key West, Manuel Zamorra, 32, the arrested captain of the crippled freighter Veronica Express, said, "They (Cuba) are stuck with so many people now and no boats to bring them out." The 53-foot Bahamian-registered freighter was loaded with 218 refugees at Mariel. "They put as many people as they could stuff on our boat."

The freighter broke down yesterday about 20 miles

north of Mariel and was taken in tow by the Coast Guard cutter Acushnet. Coast Guardsmen took 146 refugees off what they called a "grossly overloaded" boat.

When they arrived here today, Zamorra and his five crewman were charged with one count of importing illegal aliens for each of the 218 refugees they carried. They face maximum fines of \$2,000 per person and 218-year jail terms.

But Zamorra says he was lucky: his boat carried 49 members of his family, but none of the other crewman brought any of their relatives out of Cuba.

Zamorra said the Veronica Express made a quick trip to Mariel at the beginning of the sealift, returning May 2.

After the Cubans promised he would get his relatives if he returned to Mariel, he made a second trip, this time spending 28 days in the harbor.

Inside the sweltering administration building, a small group of the Veronica Express refugees demanded to see Zamorra. "When do we see our family?" they asked. "When do we get to leave (here)?"

About 30 other refugees from the same boat stood in line to board a waiting bus, their hands clasped behind their backs.

"That's the prison walk," said one federal official. "You can spot them every time."

Many had close-cropped hair and shiny, high-topped shoes that officials here say are the uniforms of Fidel Castro's jails.

"Sure we're getting some prisoners, but I don't think the percentage is as high as everyone believes," said Robert Kendall, an assistant U.S. attorney sent here from Washington to review criminal charges against sealift crewmen.

"People have the impression that Chaffee and McCoy (the refugee camps in Arkansas and Wisconsin) are full of prisoners. That's just not true."

# Continental National *Mrs. Hume (F) & L 22A 6 June 80* Often Controversial

By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

Officials of Continental National Bank, in the spotlight at Senate hearings on drug-money laundering operations, are accustomed to controversy.

The bank was founded in 1974 by about 250 shareholders, none of whom owned more than 5 per cent of the stock. It was the first bank completely owned and managed by Cuban exiles.

The chairman of the board was and is Charles Dascal, a classic rags-to-riches example of Cuban-exile enterprise. Dascal came from Cuba in 1961 and sold transistor radios from a suitcase in downtown Miami. By 1973, his DYN Electronics was worth \$30 million.

Continental National opened for business with capital of \$2 million. Six months later, Dascal boasted deposits of more than \$5 million. "We are the most liquid bank in the area," he claimed. The number of depositors had swollen to 1,300.

In 1976, Dascal asked Benes, his boyhood chum in Cuba, to be the bank's vice chairman. Benes, a lawyer in Havana, had arrived from Cuba as a refugee in 1960 and had gone to work as a clerk for Washington Federal Savings & Loan. Within 18 months, he was vice president there.

In 1978, Continental National found itself at the center of a controversy after Cuban President Fidel Castro's call for a dialogue between his government and the Miami exile community to discuss the release of political prisoners and the reunification of families.

Benes' positive response to Castro's call for a dialogue angered many Cubans in exile. Bank President Jorge Martinez said the institution would not stand behind Benes' comments.

Ten days later, Martinez resigned, apparently after losing a showdown with Benes.

Continental National, at 1801 SW First St., and Benes again became the center of controversy early this year. The Rev. Manuel Espinosa, a Cuban exile leader and until then an ardent supporter of the dialogue, accused Continental National of being "the greatest center for economic spying" for the Cuban government.

Espinosa called Benes an agent of the Cuban government and "the brain behind Castro's financial espionage" in South Florida. Espinosa said he would offer proof but never did.

Benes denied the accusations, calling them "brazen lies without basis or a bit of credibility."

During the controversy, a fight for control of the bank developed. The bank's biggest shareholder, Venezuelan publisher Armando de Armas, filed suit against the bank's officers. De Armas charged that a trust agreement giving Dascal control over more than 51 per cent of the shares is illegal.

Benes said the voting trust had been approved more than five years earlier by the comptroller of the currency.

In March, Continental National Bank announced that its nine directors were re-elected at the annual shareholders' meeting.

## Extortion Charge Involved

# *Mrs. Hume (F) & L 22A 6 June 80* Attorney's Conviction Is Upheld

From Staff and Wire Reports  
The conviction of a former Miami attorney who used extortion and

threats to solicit business was upheld Thursday by the Florida Supreme Court.

The court, finding that a state has a compelling interest to shield its citizens from "strong-arm tactics," upheld the conviction of Albert L. Carricarte and the constitutionality of Florida's extortion law.

Carricarte was convicted last year of extortion and solicitation of legal business. Dade Circuit Judge Wilkie D. Ferguson withheld adjudication, fined Carricarte \$1,000, and placed him on five years' probation with the condition that he undergo regular psychiatric treatment.

CARRICARTE pleaded no contest to charges. During a recorded phone conversation, Carricarte threatened George McArdle, an official of the Cocoa Plum Development Co. Carricarte said that if he was not hired to represent the development and paid a \$5,000 fee, he would block the marina project, have articles against it printed in The Herald and organize residents of the development against construction.

Rejecting Carricarte's challenge that the law is vague and overbroad, the court said, "legislation may be overly broad if it is susceptible of application to conduct protected by the First Amendment" guarantee of freedom of speech.

Conduct prohibited by the extortion law — malicious threats to injure another's person, reputation or property with the intent to extort money — is not deserving of First Amendment protection, the court added.

"THE STATE'S interest in shielding its citizens from these types of strong-arm tactics can only be designated as compelling," it said in a 7-0 ruling. "To hold otherwise would transform the First Amendment into an instrument of leverage for the influential."

Carricarte argued that his threats were to take legal steps, give statements to the press, and organize or represent parties in legal actions.

"We cannot sanction the use of threats to take legal action where those threats are made maliciously and with the intent to acquire pecuniary gain," the court said.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE *(col)*

English 350-2303 *(F)*

Spanish 350-6166

When I was processed at Eglin Air Force Base I was given a check for \$45. But no one will cash the check for me because it wasn't signed. What can I do? — Armando Cordovi

Your \$45 check was issued by the International Rescue Committee, the volunteer agency which relocated you in Miami so you could be with your family. We sent you to the IRC's local office and staffers there will replace the check for you.

★ ★ ★

My uncle, who lives in Massachusetts, just called me. He wants to sponsor some Cubans to work in Massachusetts. He is going to discuss the project with businessmen in that area and he needs to know what agency to call with the job offers he gets. — George Zamora

Tell your uncle to call the Cuban Refugee Job Bank in Miami, 325-8899, when it resumes operation on June 9. The Job Bank was the project of Miami radio station WQBA, and was run by volunteers. The project was a success, obtaining 4,000 jobs all over the United States for Cuban refugees, but volunteers were swamped. The job bank had to shut down temporarily. The city of Miami is sending in

paid city workers to run the program now.

Your uncle can also contact the United States Catholic Conference's resettlement office in Boston. It is located at 10 Derne St., Boston, Mass. 02114, and the telephone number is 1-617-523-5165. He can make job offers through that agency because it is involved in the resettlement of Cuban refugees.

★ ★ ★

My nephew is at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. I want to send him some clothing and shoes. Please give me the address. — Pastora Suarez

If you know your nephew's alien number and bed and barrack number, address your package to him by name, include the numbers and add Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. 17028. If you do not know his alien number and bed and barrack number, send the package to your nephew in care of the Seventh Day Adventists Clothes Distribution Center, Area 5, Building 26, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. 17028.

★ ★ ★

Where can I take my nephew to be processed? — Luis Machado

Right now? Nowhere. The Opa-locka Processing Center has suspended the processing of refugees who have been here a while because of the large number of Cuban refugees who came in during the last few days. As things stand now, your nephew will have to wait until such processing begins again.

*col 1 (E)*  
**20 Doctors  
Charge Foul  
On Exam**

By CHERYL BROWNSTEIN  
*Herald Staff Writer*

A group of 20 Cuban doctors, claiming to have been unfairly barred from taking the licensing exam in Spanish, has asked for a temporary injunction to freeze the state's certification of doctors.

U.S. District Judge Edward B. Davis Thursday had taken under consideration the request for the temporary injunction. The suit was filed Wednesday.

The suit seeks in part to stop the Board of Medical Examiners and the Department of Professional Regulation "from certifying any list of doctors eligible for examination [and] to refrain from administering any state medical licensure examination" until their situation is corrected, according to the suit.

The unlicensed doctors say they are being treated differently than other Cuban applicants. "Those Cuban doctors who completed the course of continuing medical education prior to April 1979 are entitled to take the licensure examination, while the plaintiffs who completed the course in August 1979 are denied the right," the suit alleges.

**THEY SAY** that the cutoff violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A Spanish-language version of the licensing examination is scheduled to be given to a group of eligible applicants next week, Dr. Robert Katims, chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners, said Thursday. Should the injunction be granted, that exam may have to be put off.

Responding to complaints by Cuban professionals, the Florida Legislature decided in 1974 and 1975 to allow persons who had graduated and practiced their professions in other countries to take the Department of Professional Regulations state certification exams in foreign languages, subject to certain requirements, including a refresher course.

The medical board had set the refresher course class that ended in April 1979 as the cutoff for offering the Spanish-language test, according to the suit. It does not mention, however, that the board then changed from one English-language test to another in June of 1979. The state-prepared medical licensure test was replaced by the Federated Licensing Examination (FLEX), which is used in many states.

"THE FLEX exam is not offered in Spanish," said Dorothy Faircloth, executive director of the Board of Medical Examiners.

"It is likely that at some future date there will be some Spanish-language examination comparable to FLEX," Dr. Katims said. "I presume they [the group that is suing] want to take the current style examination."

Attorney David Singer, who filed the suit, was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

# Cuban Boatlift Enters Its

*Mia Her (F) col 2 JA 6 June 80*

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
And ROBERT RIVAS  
*Herald Staff Writers*

KEY WEST — Except for the stragglers, the Freedom Flotilla is over.

Fewer than two dozen boats remained in Cuba's Mariel harbor by Thursday afternoon. Most were expected to return today.

"After that, there might be some stragglers coming in," said Tom Casey, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinator.

By early evening, 54 boats carrying 2,378 refugees had arrived in Key West. Since April 21 when the first boatload arrived, 110,002 refu-

gees have made the crossing.

The Herald made radio contact Thursday with an American shrimp boat captain at Mariel who said only two shrimpers and about 20 smaller boats remained.

The big Cuban gunboat that once had kept boats from leaving until loaded with refugees, he said, has been replaced by a small launch.

"I don't think they're too worried about these boats trying to leave the harbor," said Capt. Walter Noyes of the Miss Too Nicey at Mariel.

At least one boat foundered Thursday shortly after it left Mariel. The Veronica Express, a Ba-

## Last Day

hamian vessel carrying 101 refugees, began sinking about 25 miles north of Cuba.

A Coast Guard cutter rescued the trapped refugees. On its way back to Key West, the cutter stopped to tow the 24-foot Once More, jammed with 60 refugees.

As more shaven-headed prisoners emptied from Cuban jails arrived Thursday, Casey tried to play down their numbers.

He said close questioning of the more than 4,300 refugees who arrived Wednesday showed that the percentage of prisoners wasn't increas-

*1093*

# Reunion Hopes Fade for Some As Cuban Boatlift Winding Up

*Miami (F) at 3 26A 6 June 80*

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

ing. "The number of people who have been in jail is still holding up at about 25 per cent," he said. "Our main concern is the 1 per cent we are finding guilty of heinous crimes."

But other officials and Cuban-American volunteers indicated that the criminal percentage was much higher than Casey said.

Watching the arrival of the Ventura, a 35-foot pleasure boat carrying about 35 obvious recent prisoners, a Customs official who asked not to be identified said they looked pretty bad.

"They are well-behaved," he said, "but they are still mostly criminals."

The volunteers helping to process refugees also are concerned about many of those who have arrived in the final days.

"At the end of the boatlift," said volunteer Arturo Cobo, "we have found that the families we went to pick up are still in Cuba, without work, without homes, and clearly identified as enemies of the regime."

"Instead, many who came out are prisoners. Castro once again has made fools of us."

The volunteers retell stories from



— Associated Press

**Shrimper Americana Makes Its Way Toward Key West With Refugees**

*... one suffered heart attack and was air evacuated by Coast Guard*

*6/3*

the new arrivals of jails throughout Cuba opened and prisoners boarded by force on boats headed for Key West.

They recite a litany of near-empty jails: El Tipico at Tunas, the

## The Boatlift

### At a Glance

**Total refugees:** 110,000+.

**Total boats:** 1,750+.

**First boat arrived:** April 21.

**Heaviest day:** 6,258 refugees on June 3.

**Deaths:** 30.

**Vessels assisted by the Coast Guard:** 1,101.

**Sinkings:** 36.

**Capsized:** 15.

**Abandoned:** 41.

**Vessels seized by U.S. Customs:** 700+

**Crewmen arrested:** 75+.

**Refugees resettled by June 4:** 53,233.

**Refugees jailed:** 655+.

**Refugees from Cuban jails:** About 27,500.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Combinado del Este at Havana, the Taco Taco jail, the provincial prison at Holguin, Boniato prison in Oriente province, the Nieves de Morejon jail, the Julio Antonio Mella prison in Quivicán.

Casey argued that the arriving inmates include former political prisoners and those convicted for actions that wouldn't be considered crimes in the United States, such as working without a permit.

But he agreed that among them were hardened criminals. Asked if such prisoners would be deported, Casey said, "If any country will accept them, we will be glad to deport them." He admitted that the possibility was small.

As the number of boats at Mariel dwindles, the Cuban-Americans gathered along the chainlink fence outside the docks are beginning to despair.

"Will my relatives be allowed out before the boatlift ends?" Luis Ramos asks anyone who will listen. The only answers are shrugs.

His question is repeated by dozens of other Cuban-Americans who wait near the docks, now mostly in vain, for arriving relatives.

It has become a numbers game with diminishing returns, the odds

for being reunited with a long-awaited relative growing longer every time one of the remaining boats pulls in.

"With each boat that arrives, I have one less chance to see my sister and her family," said Carmen Rodriguez, a Miamian who spends her waiting hours as a volunteer helping arriving refugees.

Noyes, whose Miss Too Nicey was one of the two shrimp boats remaining in Mariel Thursday, told The Herald by ship-to-shore radio that Mariel's militaristic, regimented atmosphere of recent weeks has dissipated.

Noyes said the few Cuban-Americans still at Mariel are being allowed for the first time to call relatives and arrange their transportation to Mariel.

"They can't go to where their family is," Noyes said, "but they can give them a call and [the families can] find transportation, by taxi, by bus or whatever."

Noyes said Cuban authorities "told them to get their own damn families over here any way they can."

No boats left Mariel between 8 a.m. and midafternoon, Noyes said. Two small boats have been waiting

near the dock, loaded with refugees, since Wednesday night, apparently because they want to return with one of the two shrimpers.

In the expectation that one of these last boats might be carrying his relatives, Luis Ramos, a carpenter from Fort Lauderdale, has waited outside the gate at Truman Annex since Saturday.

During the day, the crowd waiting with him swells to several hundred. They protect themselves from the scorching sun with towels nailed to poles, and with small umbrellas.

At night, some go to a hotel room to grab a few hours of sleep. But many stay next to the fence so that they don't miss any arriving boat that might bring an expected relative.

Some are waiting for particular boats chartered to pick up their relatives.

Others, like Ramos, are closely inspecting the arrivals on all boats, just in case Cuban officials keep the promises they made to send relatives on later boats.

"Please, can you tell us when the prisoners will stop coming and the relatives will start to come out again?" Ramos asked again.



## ROBERTO FABRICIO

# No Cubans! Miami (Herl) Sales Pitch 1B 7 June 80 Lacks Class

A South Florida hotel has come out with an innovative summer promotional campaign. Let me share it with you.

The Lago Mar Hotel lists as one of its assets the fact that, "possibly due to the absence of a Cuban Colony, there is no influx of Cubans in Fort Lauderdale."

That fact is so important to the hotel's management that it is listed right up there among the complimentary parking, the new Patio Bar and renovated lobby, the trips to Ocean World, Capt. Bill's Drift Fishing Boat and the Strikers' summer schedule.

When I called up the Lago Mar's general manager, Bob Helland, he promptly passed the buck.

"Oh, yes, well, that, for that you better talk to the owner, Walter Banks, but he's not here right now, he'll call you back . . ."

I'M STILL waiting for Banks' call.

Nor do I expect him to call. How is he going to explain what he hopes to achieve by advertising his hotel's non-Cuban clientele?

Since the anti-Cuban sentiments being bandied about town are catching a momentum of their own, I was not surprised when I read the Lago Mar's summer bulletin. Distressed, yes; surprised, no.

The Lago Mar's ad might have been influenced by the level of hate against Cubans being generated by at least one local radio station. Thus, some might not be surprised to see the ad.

For those who are not shocked by the Lago Mar's ad, I'd like to put it in the right context.

HOW WOULD the following sound?:

"Possibly due to the absence of a black colony, there is no influx of blacks in Fort Lauderdale."

Or the following: "Possibly due

to the absence of a Jewish colony, there is no influx of Jews in Fort Lauderdale."

Or consider this: "Possibly due to the absence of a American Indian colony, there is no influx of American Indians in Fort Lauderdale."

The list can be a long one, of course. Poles, Puerto Ricans, Irish, Italians, Chicanos, people with a limp, red-haired men, left-handed brunettes.

At the heart of this is a theme which is central to the American system. It is that all people are created equal and should be treated equally under the law.

**BUT THE** Constitution has not stopped men and women from harboring hatred in their hearts against fellow human beings because of their place of birth, or the color of their skin or their religion. It has simply made it illegal.

But discrimination is as old as humankind itself. Even before the Constitution was adopted, the first settlers might have encountered a situation similar to that which the Lago Mar has raised.

"Possibly due to the absence of a Pilgrim Colony, there is no influx of Pilgrims in western Massachusetts," the original American Indians might have told other American Indians who at first felt put off by the new arrivals from Plymouth Harbor.

I am, naturally, pushing the issue to make my point. I have three sons who were born in Dade County, Florida, the United States of America. They look Cuban, sound Cuban and love black beans and hot dogs.

**THEY MIGHT** have to grow up to risk their lives defending their country. I wonder if the folks over at the Lago Mar would deny them the right to enjoy the beaches in Fort Lauderdale simply for the way they might look or their funny accents.

"That is pushing it a little to far," Helland, the general manager at the Lago Mar protested when I raised the civil rights aspects of his little hate campaign.

But I wonder who's pushing what a little too far.

Roberto Fabricio is editor of *El Miami Herald*. The *Herald's* daily Spanish-language section.

## Customs rules for return of seized boats

visit foreign ports must post an INS I-30 bond and pay the full amount of their INS-79 bond (\$1,000 per refugee).

Fishing boat owners whose vessels were seized for transporting Cuban refugees to the United States can get them back by posting cash bonds or surety bonds with U.S. Customs.

The size of the bonds are determined by the size of the boat, differing from the INS-79 bond of \$1,000 that is charged boat owners for each refugee brought in illegally.

If a vessel is 65 feet or more, the owner must post bond of \$50,000. If less than 65, the amount is \$30,000.

Once bond is posted, the boat can resume domestic travel only. Owners who want clearance to

Intent to Fine.  
The owners must go to the Carrier Control Section of Customs, at 77 SE 5th St., Miami. A special area of the office has been assigned for the processing.

If the papers are in order and the bond or surety bond is posted, the red seizure sticker can be removed and the boat returned to normal domestic commercial use. The release authorization must be kept with the boat at all times.

Battard said a total of 950 boats were seized during the freedom flotilla. Seventy of those, physically confiscated, are docked at the Truman Annex in Key West. The remaining 880 were allowed to return to their home berths.

Robert N. Battard, regional customs commissioner, said an owner needs to present three things to regain possession of his boat: the documentation papers, the Constructive Seizure Agreement issued to boats that were not physically confiscated and the INS I-79 Notice of

LUISA YANEZ  
Miami News Reporter  
7 June 80

Mid (F) 19A June 80 col 1

# Flotilla Ended; U.S. Arrests 7 as Blockade Runners

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
And BRIAN BLANCHARD  
Herald Staff Writers

**KEY WEST** — As more weary refugee officials packed their bags Friday at the acknowledged end of the Freedom Flotilla, law enforcement agents stayed busy arresting blockade runners.

"The days of 5,000 and 6,000 refugees arriving at Key West are over," said a top federal official.

"We are now down to the stragglers and those who have broken Carter's blockade order," said another.

The processing area at Truman Annex was nearly deserted by early afternoon, as only 963 refugees had arrived, bringing the six-week total of incoming refugees to 111,081.

Seven of the stragglers were greeted with arrests Friday.

**U.S. CUSTOMS** officials jailed the captain and six crewmembers from the Veronica Express, a Bahamian vessel that nearly sank off Cuba Thursday after being overloaded with more than 200 refugees. The seven — five Cuban-Americans and two Bahamians — were charged with bringing in undocumented aliens.

It was evident all over Key West Friday that the boatlift and the processing operation was winding down.

At one point, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), responsible for coordinating the refugee influx, had 35 offi-

cial at Key West; now only 22 remain.

Bill Traugh, the federal coordinating officer at Key West, was

transferred Friday to Fort Chaffee, Ark., to process and relocate refugees instead of to receive them.

Several other top officials were speaking of "going home" no later than Monday.

**THE NUMBER** of volunteers who work the docks helping the federal officials processing refugees also is down dramatically.

Even the hours when Cuban-Americans from Miami can come pick up their relatives have been

curtailed because "there just aren't that many more refugees expected," said a FEMA official.

Volunteers, anxious relatives and federal officials alike now expect no more "than a few hundred refugees" a day until all boats at Mariel Harbor make the return trip.

Exactly when that might be, nobody would say.

It depends on whether Cuba wants to send the few boats remaining at Mariel in a single final flotilla.

It also depends on whether more boats succeed in breaking the Coast Guard blockade ordered May 15 by President Carter. Few have made it so far. Radio Havana said only three arrived there Thursday.

The Coast Guard reported sighting 15 boats en route by early afternoon, indicating that the remaining refugees would be trickling out.

**FEDERAL PROSECUTORS** hope that the arrests and stiff prosecution will deter further attempts at running the blockade.

Those who have been arrested can expect little sympathy from Carter.

"Illegal boat traffic in refugees is unacceptable to the United States," said Carter, who plans to visit refugees in Florida next week, in a statement issued Thursday. "It will be stopped. Those who attempt to evade this order will pay very severe penalties under our laws."

The prosecutors in Key West echoed Carter.

"Everybody who went to Cuba after President Carter's ban, or who comes to the United States with undocumented aliens on board a foreign vessel will be prosecuted," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Eric Fisher,

sent from Washington to prosecute the cases.

One of the latest to be arrested was Manuel Zamora, skipper of the Veronica Express, who was jailed Friday when he could not meet a \$500,000 surety bond.

Bond for the others ranged from \$20,000 for the other four Cuban-Americans to \$250,000 for the two Bahamian crew members.

They were: Avelo Sanchez, 24, from Hollywood; Rene Ugalde, 25, from Elizabeth, N.J.; Armando Sanchez, 37, from Miami; Manuel Fernandez, 39, from Miami; Anthony Herbert Munroe, 31, from Nassau and Godfrey Kelly, 29, also from Nassau.

**FEDERAL** Magistrate Jack Saunders asked them if they could meet bail.

"Maybe we could have 60 days ago," Sanchez replied. "but not now."

Fisher would not comment on the decision to charge the seven. He pointed out, though, that they had been to Cuba twice in the same boat, the second time after Carter's ban.

Zamora did not deny that but was bitter at the treatment the federal officials gave him. "They did not even let me give my relatives the key to my house so they could go there," he complained before he was taken to the Monroe County Jail.

"I do not understand 70 per cent of the regulations I'm accused of breaking," Zamora said. "All I understand is that I was going down to pick up my family, which was desperate to come out."

"And I came out with my mother, my brother and all my family, 49 relatives in all," he said.



— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Refugees Arrive in Key West With a Display of Joy, Tears  
... they came on a sealtift straggler, the shrimper Amor



# col 1 Many late Cuban arrivals admit criminal past

HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporter

KEY WEST — For some it was a day of joyful reunion, for others it was a day of fading hopes, fraying tempers and unanswered questions, as the Mariel sealift neared its end.

A small flotilla of two shrimpers and 10 smaller boats arrived here yesterday laden with 936 refugees. The new arrivals brought the sealift total to 110,081. About one-quarter of the new arrivals were relatives of Cuban-Americans who picked them up in Mariel. But many of the refugees freely admitted they were newly released prisoners from Fidel Castro's jails.

Captains of the arriving boats said there were 12 to 15 others, including two more shrimpers, remaining in Mariel Harbor when the flotilla cast off early yesterday. Navy and Coast Guard surveillance flights sighted no new departures from Cuba yesterday, but federal officials here speculated that the sealift will end this weekend if the calm, clear weather of the past two days continues.

Customs, immigration, and federal relief officials — expecting the end to come soon — planned to drastically reduce their staffs here over the weekend. But Customs and Coast Guard patrol of the waters around Key West will continue in full force to prevent a revival of the sealift, spokesmen for the two agencies said. Officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency were being reassigned to refugee camps in Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Maryland, where they will try to cope with the trouble-plagued resettlement process.

That process will be further complicated by the arriving prisoners.

"We'll have to absorb them," said immigration agent A.C. Ezell. "No other country will have anything to do with them."

"We are from Vejado Prison," shouted one of 27 men left standing aboard the 28-foot cruiser Bright Day after a group of 13 women and children had been taken off.

"All of us," he said, as several others nodded agreement. "They brought us to Mariel together and put us on the boat."

"I was in Combinado del Este for five years," said another refugee who arrived aboard the shrimper Miss Diane.

"About 30 of us all came together," said the tall, lean man who said his prison term was for theft.

A long line of shabbily dressed men who arrived aboard the shrimper Amor stood silently on the dock, hands clasped behind their slouched backs as they waited to be processed by immigration officials. As he inspected the waiting men, Ezell exploded with frustration.

"Take a good look at that nian," he said, pointing to a short, emaciated refugee wearing a grubby T-shirt.

The man's rolled-up khaki pants revealed the high tops of his unlaced black boots, worn by all the men who confessed to being prisoners. The shoes are standard prison issue and a dead giveaway that their wearers were once in Cuban jails.

"That man's a petty criminal and he'll be a petty criminal all his life," Ezell said. "I've been a cop for a long time and I can spot them. They all say they're political prisoners, but out of all these hundreds that's impossible."

"The President says we'll deport them. How can

we? Castro's not going to take them back, and nobody else wants them. We can't force anybody else to take them."

Crewman Pedro Marrero of the Amor estimated that about half the boat's 332 passengers were former prisoners. But also aboard were 95 relatives of the 20 people who chartered the boat.

"Amor means love," said Marrero, who brought back four of his own relatives aboard the boat. "But there was very little love till they brought us our families."

Marrero said Cuban officials loaded the shrimper with the 95 relatives on Wednesday, then kept the boat waiting in the harbor for three more days. During that time the refugees were taken off the boat, then loaded back onto it, several times, he said. No explanation was given for the shuffling and delays.

Waiting would-be refugees were housed in a large warehouse near the harbor, said the Amor's crewmen. The relatives who had come to claim them were occasionally allowed to visit them there.

"I'd say there were 1,000 to 2,000 people there," Marrero said. "There's no way there are enough boats to bring them all back."

A few yards away, the captain of Miss Diane wore a glum expression as he waited to be cleared. Tom Huth's boat bore a bright red seizure sticker, one of more than 900 boats confiscated by Customs officials for alleged violations of U.S. immigration laws.

"We don't think they'll get away with it," said George Huth, the boat's owner. "We'll sue if we have to."

He unfolded a receipt for Customs clearance fees, dated May 12, and signed by a Key West Customs officer.

"This is proof the boat left before President Carter's order (to halt the boatlift on May 14)," he said. "I went to the Customs office here and I told them I wanted everything legal and above board. I didn't have to tell them where the boat was going. They knew and

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# REFUGEE HOTLINE

*Mia Her (F)*

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*7 June 80  
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Our South Dade construction company is getting all sorts of calls from Cubans who are trying to find relatives that have just arrived from Cuba. They've got our phone number mixed up with some other phone number and we don't know what that other number is. Can you find out before we go crazy? — Sandy Fritz, Matrix Construction Co.

Within a half an hour after you called us we warned all the telephone operators at the Opa-locka processing center to be very very careful when they gave out the telephone number for recently-arrived Cuban refugees who are being housed temporarily at the Nike Missile Base at Krome Avenue and SW 177th Street. That telephone number is 221-9883. When it is given in a hurry, it sounds a lot like your telephone number. Haitian refugees are also being housed at the Nike Missile Base. The Haitian locator number for the base is 221-9888.

\* \* \*

I'm calling from the Federal Correctional Facility in South Dade. I was sent here from the Opa-locka Cuban Refugee Processing Center. I have only one relative, an uncle, in South Florida. His name is Evangelio Ponce. I can't find him. I memorized his phone number before I left Cuba. But we had a terrible voyage to Key West and we all nearly drowned. During that ordeal, I forgot the phone number. If I can find my uncle he will be able to prove that I am not a common criminal. I was a political prisoner. I am 34, was born in Havana and lived at Mission 515 there. — Guillermo Feyobe Galan

Call WQBA radio station, 643-5000, and ask for assistance. WQBA has organized Encuentro Familiar (Family Finders.) Encuentro Familiar broadcasts the names of those who are seeking relatives and asks the relatives to call the radio station.

\* \* \*

I want to sponsor a Cuban refugee who is at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. Can you give me the address to which my letter or telegram should be sent? Is there some sort of special format that must be followed when I make my request? — Erlinda Pedraz

There's no particular format. But your letter or telegram should contain the following information: Name of the refugee; alien registration number; bed and barrack num-

ber; your name and address; your home and business telephone numbers; the name of your employer; your Social Security number and your relationship to the refugee.

Your letter or telegram should be addressed to: Sponsorship Request, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. 17028.

\* \* \*

**WE WANT YOU ALL** to know that the passports belonging to Francisco Luis Hasan and Orquidea Acosta Martinez, which were found by Elena Diaz, have been returned to their rightful owners. Eduardo Hasan, brother of Francisco Luis Hasan and brother-in-law of Orquidea Acosta Martinez, called Refugee Hotline just as soon as he learned the passports had been found.

they told me there would be no problems."

U.S. Attorney Robert Kendall said no decision has been made on the fate of the boats that left before May 14.

"Basically, we're going after the ones who left after the order. They will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law," Kendall said. "As for the others, we'll have to wait and see. I don't think a decision has been made yet."

Meanwhile, he said, Customs officials are making sure the boatlift is not revived. About 15 patrol agents have been assigned to the waters around Key West to watch for boats heading south. They will stay on duty indefinitely, though the staff of 20 Customs inspectors on the Truman Annex Docks leaves Key West Monday.

Immigration officials are also sending home all but a handful of inspectors Monday and Federal Emergency Management Agency workers will drop from a high of 41 to five or six by the beginning of the week.

But the 1,500 Coast Guardsmen assigned to sealift-related duties throughout South Florida will stay put, said Coast Guard spokesman Dan Dewell. And 900 Coast Guard reservists will be called to full-time active duty Monday, at Carter's order, to replace Coast Guardsmen sent to Key West from other parts of the country.

Waiting families behind the fence appeared resigned to the fact that the last boat in the freedom flotilla will soon arrive. Many, like Roberto del Castillo, cherish little hope of seeing their relatives aboard the last few boats.

Castillo, a jovial Miami antique dealer, is the only one of six brothers and sisters to leave Cuba. Two nights ago, he said, his mother called from Havana to tell him his youngest brother had been summoned to Mariel. Castillo does not believe his 18-year-old brother, William, will be allowed to leave Cuba. He points to the youth's age, which makes him eligible for the Cuban military, and a family history of violent resistance to the Castro regime.

*Mia Her  
8A  
7 June 80*

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# 4E <sup>Miami (F)</sup> <sup>copy</sup> <sup>8 June 80</sup> Cuban Influx: Miami's Explosive Blessing

By CARLOS J. ARBOLEYA

As a new wave of refugees arrives at our shores in flight from the Cuban Communist regime, cries similar to those heard 20 years ago are heard throughout Miami's community: "More refugees! Where are we going to put them? They will ruin our neighborhoods! How many more can we take?"

The answers are simple — the answers of 20 years ago, when a disgruntled minority voiced similar fears, only to recognize a few years later that the Cuban influx of the '60s had been Miami's explosive blessing.

It may be beneficial to our community, especially to recently arrived non-Latins, to review what Miami's Cuban community has accomplished in its first two decades in exile. Such a review may change some opinions, tone down unreasonable cries and bring together men of good will who by their emotional response may be doing an injustice — not to an immigrant, but to our country, which has been an example to the world.

The educational achievements of the newcomers may not match those of the previous influx of Cuban refugees — not because they may not have had the desire, but because the opportunity was never offered to them by the Communist regime of Fidel Castro. Nonetheless, they do not cease to be human beings. They come determined to re-do their lives in the clean air that democracy breathes.

Those first Cuban refugees who arrived in Miami following the takeover by the Communist regime were then the cream of the Cuban population. Their educational levels and technical skills made them quite unlike any other group in the history of immigration. In Dade County they found a similar climate and a nucleus of Spanish-speaking residents, and so they began to rebuild their lives.

There are streets, indeed, whole areas of Dade County, where the look, the sound is Latin. This new force has given a sense of vibrancy to South Florida. The "Latin beat" is heard throughout the market.

During the initial years of the Cuban immigration, many Cubans with college educations were relegated to menial jobs. Today, as the Latin community of Dade County, 600,000 strong, finds itself generating income of over \$2.5 billion, it is seen

quite differently. They are no longer the poor refugees fleeing from communism, but a socio-economic bloc, very significant in the economy of Miami. Probably the most dramatic evidence of well-being in the Latin community has been the surge in family income, which grew from an average of \$10,000 in 1975 to \$15,000 in 1979.

In two decades they now own more than 18,000 businesses in Dade County. They account for about 25,000 garment workers. Some 3,500 medical doctors practice in Miami. Large numbers of aircraft repair and maintenance people are Cubans. There are 16 Cuban-American bank presidents and about 250 bank vice presidents. They own more than 60 new and used car dealerships, have 500-plus supermarkets and 250 drug stores. They own companies en-

*Carlos J. Arboleya is president and chief operating officer of the Barnett Bank of Miami, N.A. He wrote this article for The Herald.*

gaged in real estate, manufacturing, cigar making, boat building, sugar processing, and so forth.

In addition, the Cuban community, through its cultural and language links to Latin America, is largely responsible for the booming international trade that is so beneficial to Miami.

Miami has become a truly international center, displacing New Orleans. Thirteen major U.S. banking corporations have established offices in Miami to deal with Central and South America. More than 100 national corporations that deal in this market have established their regional or primary offices in the Miami area. The Department of Commerce reports that more than 2,000 corporations have requested information about the area. Some 500 firms are now conducting surveys of Miami. Has the Cuban immigration had anything to do with this economic growth? The answer, in our minds, is obviously clear.

Miami International Airport has grown more than 500 per cent in air passenger service within the past five years and well over 250 per cent in air cargo, making it one of the fastest-growing airports in the nation. The Port of Miami, now handling better than 5 million passengers a year, has tripled its ship passenger traffic within the past three years, surpassing its estimate for the year 2000. Waterborne tonnage is growing at a rate of 24 per cent per year, or approximately 74 per cent in five years,

with its dollar value increasing over 450 per cent. Exports from Miami to Latin America are averaging a 28 per cent growth per year. This is one of the fastest growth rates of Latin American export trade of any region of the United States.

And the increasing political power of the Latin community indicates that it is coming of age. Almost 70,000 Cubans have become American citizens within the last five years. Approximately 55 per cent of the eligible Cubans in Dade County are now American citizens (compared to 25 per cent in 1970), thus placing the Cuban colony in a powerful and significant political position. These new citizens feel very strongly about exercising their newly acquired precious right to vote.

This is one area where there continues to be a lack of understanding toward the Cuban. Although the Cuban becomes an American citizen, he continues to display proudly his Cuban heritage, for he believes that he is privileged to be able to love two flags while pledging allegiance to that of his new homeland. Once this is more readily understood by native Americans, there will be far fewer misunderstandings between them and Cuban-Americans. The Cuban, in fact, once an American citizen, exercises his voting right to a greater extent than the native-born American. (Approximately 70 per cent of those registered voted in the last election.)

You will find few Cubans who will change their names as they become American citizens or will in any way deny the country of their birth. Most will boast of their homeland. At first it was thought that two generations would bend this immigration into the stream of the American way of life. Now this expectancy has extended to three, perhaps four, generations. It is important to emphasize that this does not mean that this Cuban community will not merge and blend with the cultures of our country, but it will take time — several generations perhaps. The result is a bicultural and bilingual generation, more Americanized than the preceding but determined to maintain its proud identity.

In the past many Cuban refugees settled outside of Florida. The top five resettled areas excluding Miami were New York (18 per cent), New Jersey (13 per cent), California (9 per cent), Illinois (4 per cent) and Louisiana (4 per cent). Now many of these

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The Cuban community will maintain its heritage, yet blend that heritage with the American way of life in a unique cultural mosaic. The Latinization of Miami will continue to contribute to the economic health and vibrancy of this community. *Ma New 8 June 80*

gations to the community. They therefore have the same rights. But they also bring to their new country their language, their culture and their traditions — all available for the benefit of native Americans. On the other hand, the new Cuban-Americans must adjust to their new homeland by accepting and embracing the native-American culture, traditions and laws.

There is great concern about the impact of the new refugees on our economy. Aside from the benefits of federal assistance, can it be considered a burden when the Cuban-American community generates \$2.5 million in a 13-hour marathon to aid the refugees? The total would easily reach \$25 million if all the volunteer man-hours by Cuban-Americans were to be included in the value of assistance to the new refugees. Is this a burden or strength? The answer is yours to give.

The law-abiding personality of the Cuban has often been noted by various police departments. However, there has been legitimate concern about those among the latest Cuban immigrants who have been labeled "jail convicts." Those with true criminal records are expected to face deportation. However, the majority of those with jail records have been convicted of the following types of violations: refusing to work in sugarcane fields for the revolution, stealing a shirt, traveling without a permit from one town to another to be with a pregnant wife as she gave birth, trying to leave the country in a boat, being disliked by the local vigilante committee, stealing food to eat and refusing to go to an official parade. Is it necessary to go on?

Castro, who bears the burden of the success of the past immigration, has taken advantage of this new wave of immigrants by downgrading the image of the refugee. He has infiltrated the new immigrants with sufficient numbers of undesirables and Communist agents to lower the refugees' over-all prestige and respect. Fortunately, our immigration authorities have quickly identified these "forced-on refugees." Hopefully, these undesirables will not be admitted into our society but will be deported or held in custody. The Cuban-American community is just as concerned about this problem as non-Latins.

History will definitely write Miami's future both in Spanish and English. The Cuban community will maintain its heritage, yet blend that heritage with the American way of life in a unique cultural mosaic. The Latinization of Miami will continue to contribute to the economic health and vibrancy of this community. To the new influx of refugees, we must clearly say, "You must live up to the examples of those who came here before you and who became the pride and joy of our great city, and you must assimilate this obligation as you are received in this country."

refugees are returning to Miami, not penniless, as they originally arrived in the United States, but with \$10,000 to \$20,000 or more after two to five years of working two or more jobs, ready to resettle and establish themselves in business in Miami. The newest immigrants are likely to follow a similar pattern. Why? The climate is similar to that of their homeland. But more so, the lifestyle. It is jokingly said that in Miami you "can be born, or die and be buried, Cuban style."

Our new bilingual and bicultural city has many challenges ahead. But it's a two-way street and this must be understood by both native Americans and Cuban-Americans.

Native Americans must accept the fact that Cuban-Americans are just as much Americans as they are, with one difference: they are Americans by choice. They pay the same taxes (they have, in fact, paid in taxes five times the amount of federal monies allocated under the Cuban Refugee Program). They serve on juries. They fought in Vietnam. They participate in civic and social affairs and fulfill their obli-

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# U.S. Plans *Mia Neu (F) col 1* To Banish *IA 8 June 80* Criminals

## Cuban Convicts To Be Sent Back

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

President Carter ordered the Justice Department Saturday to give back to Fidel Castro the several hundred criminals and rioters that he has sprinkled among nearly 112,000 Cuban refugees.

Many of the newest arrivals in the dying days of the refugee sealift from Mariel to Key West have been close-cropped criminals fresh from jail, officials say.

There are about 700 of those and 100 others who have violated U.S. law during their processing.

Carter will try to return the undesirables through diplomatic means, said Claudia Townsend, a White House spokeswoman. They will be "securely confined" in several federal institutions until they are expelled, she said.

SIXTY REFUGEES already have been transferred from the processing center at Fort Chaffee, Ark., to an institution in El Paso, Tex.

Because refugees from penal institutions haven't been officially admitted to this country, they can't be deported in the usual fashion, Townsend said, but would be "excluded." Carter hopes to work through the United Nations or the Organization of American States to boot them out.

Castro, however, almost certainly would refuse to take them back, leaving in doubt what will happen to them.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, meanwhile, offered a simpler approach Saturday for banishing the troublemakers among the refugees: "We ought to just send them down to [the U.S. naval base at] Guantanamo, open those gates and push 'em out, just push 'em out."

Those affected by Carter's order to the Justice Department would be any refugees known to

Turn to Page 21A Col. 1

# U.S. to Banish *Mia Neu (F) col 1 21A* Cuban Convicts *8 June 80*

FROM PAGE 1A

have serious criminal backgrounds or who have violated U.S. laws since their arrival.

"WHAT CONCERNS most Americans is the prospect that some of the people who have committed crimes might be relocated in American communities," said White House press secretary Jody Powell. "That will not happen."

Powell said the administration has evidence that Castro dispatched "this undesirable element to the United States in a calculated effort to disguise the fact" that most of the refugees who flooded into Florida in recent weeks are law-abiding persons in quest of freedom.

"The vast majority have come to this country because they are fleeing oppression," Powell said.

Abbe Lowell, an assistant to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, estimated that no more than 700 Cubans had been detained as a result of criminal backgrounds in Cuba, and that another 100 were detained as a result of crimes committed here, primarily stemming from last weekend's riot at Fort Chaffee.

IN KEY WEST, meanwhile, the boatlift sputtered to a standstill Saturday in what appeared to be the final weekend in the massive exodus.

The Coast Guard received reports of about 10 vessels crossing the Florida Straits.

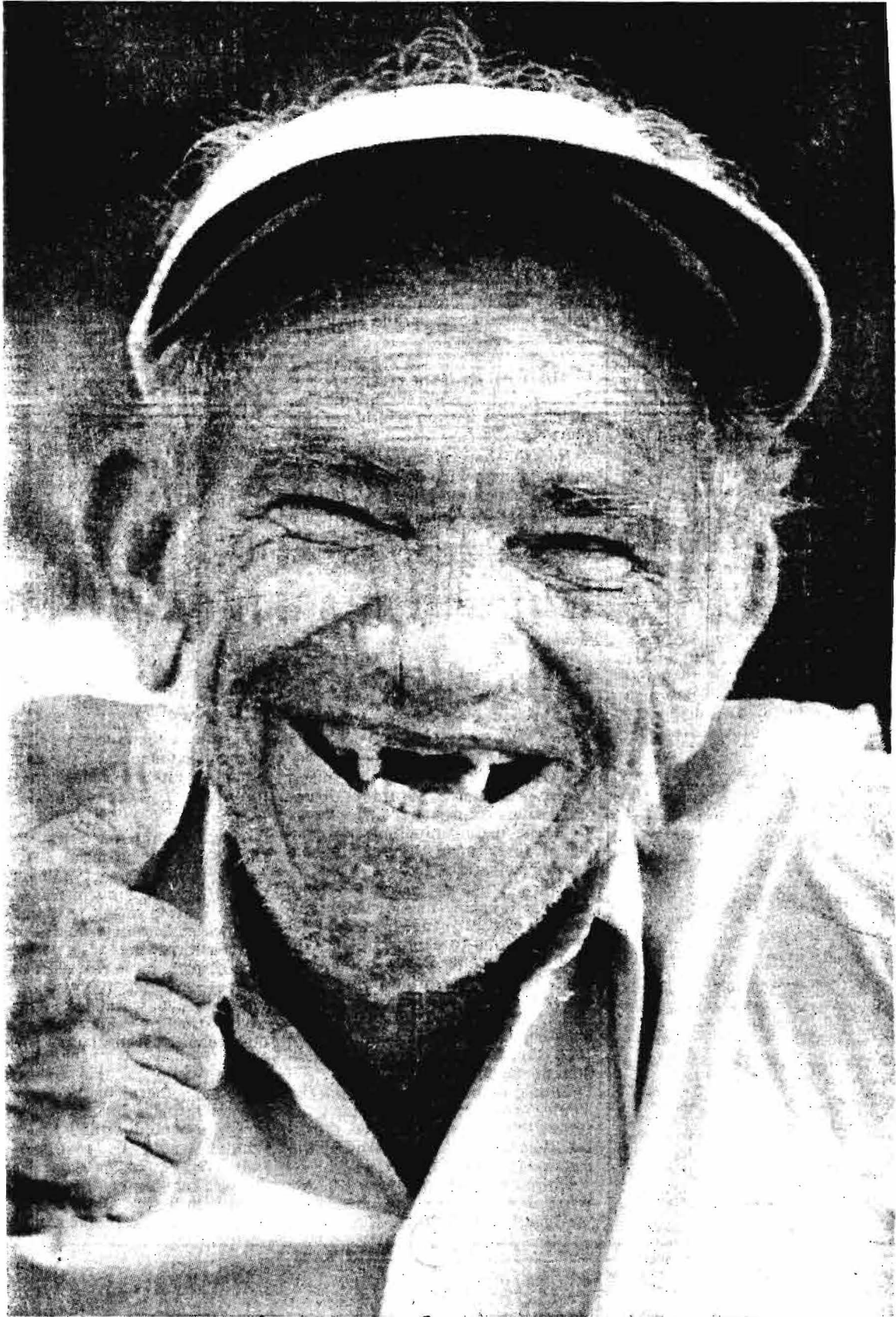
By evening, two boats carrying 120 passengers had arrived at Key West, where weary officials have processed 1,769 boatloads — a total of 111,989 men, women and children.

Arriving boat captains said there were from 12 to 20 boats left at Mariel harbor late Friday, although Havana Radio said about 50 were left.

Coast Guard Cmdr. Samuel Dennis told all Coast Guard and Navy ships patrolling the 90-mile route from Mariel to Key West not to relax too soon.

— FLOYD JETT

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*Miami 1A 8 June 80*

— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

**It's 'Thumbs Up' for Newly Arrived Refugee Raoul Hernandez, 64**  
... sitting on Key West dock Saturday, he was happy to be in U.S.

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# M.D. Panel Rejects Tests In Spanish

*Mia Her (F) col 6 2B*  
*8 June 80*

By PATRICK MALONE  
Herald Medical Writer

Cuban doctors who want to practice medicine in Florida learned Saturday that until the courts or state legislators decide otherwise, most of them will have to take the state licensing examination in English.

A group of 39 Cubans who asked to take the exam in Spanish was told by the Florida Board of Medical Examiners that they are ineligible.

The board, at a meeting in Bal Harbour, voted to certify another 22 Cubans to take the Spanish test next Tuesday.

That could be the last time the test is offered in Spanish. The 22 doctors were declared eligible because they took special preparatory courses for the test in 1974 and 1975. A change in state law makes ineligible for the Spanish test any doctor who has taken the special courses since then, including the 39 denied Saturday.

SEVERAL BOARD members had thought, until they received legal advice to the contrary Saturday, that the board could offer a Spanish test to the new group as soon as a translation is prepared of the national physician licensing test. That translation would be a longer and considerably more difficult test than the Spanish test to be given for the last time next week.

But Attorney General Jim Smith told the board in a memorandum that because state law now in effect makes no mention of a translated exam for Cubans, the exam must be offered only in English.

Twenty of the Cubans barred from taking the Spanish exam already have sued the board in federal court to block Tuesday's exam until they are allowed to sit for it. U.S. District Judge Edward B. Davis on Thursday denied their motion to delay the test.

# Bandleader Won't Leave Camp Alone

*Mia Her (F) col 1*  
*21A 8 June 80*

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Jose Luis Hernandez, also known as "champion," can do two things nearly nobody else here can do.

He can play the trumpet and trombone and dance the rhumba all at the same time. He also can leave the refugee camp anytime he wants.

The 47-year-old bandleader and onetime boxer has already been cleared to start a new life in the United States.

"I am afraid to leave my wife here. They have mixed good people with a few bad, and I will not go without her," he said. As in some cases here, one family member has been cleared to leave while another still awaits approval.

Refugees here fear assaults from the minority of Cubans they say are the bad "element" responsible for trouble at the camp.

Tensions also remain high because the pace of resettlement from the camp is still slow. Friday, 179 refugees were resettled, about half the previous day's total and one third the total resettled Wednesday.

TO PROTECT the refugees, camp officials have stepped up patrols, confiscation of homemade weapons, and detention of alleged criminals fingered by their peers.

Some 60 suspected troublemakers will be taken from the fort to El Paso, Tex., to face hearings that could bar them from settling in the United States.

In addition, officials Saturday displayed more than 700 makeshift weapons confiscated from refugees.

"The guy who had this told me he wanted to play cowboys and Indians," said Brig. Gen. James E. (Bulldog) Drummond, as he displayed a tomahawk made from a stone and part of a metal bedpost.

"Most of these are self-defensive," said Drummond. "The Cubans fear problems among themselves."

Drummond also said he is trying to increase recreation for the refugees to keep them busy. Refugees may take English classes. They may use sewing machines to mend clothing. They may borrow domino sets, art supplies, boxing, baseball, and soccer equipment.

And every other night, Jose Luis Hernandez headlines a concert of refugee musicians.

IN THE HEART of the Ozarks, where the jukeboxes play Merle Haggard, Hernandez introduced what he called the "sweet salsa" of Cuban composers Benny More and Arsenio Rodriguez.

They played borrowed bongos, a piano and guitars. The "champion" held a trombone in his left hand and a trumpet in his right. He switched from one to the other in mid-song to applause from the mainly male refugee crowd.

He is a thin black man. Spots on his lips mark 40 years of horn-playing.

In 1967, Hernandez was jailed for passing messages among anti-Castro guerrillas. He escaped in 1969 but was quickly recaptured.

The Castro government let inmates of several prisons leave the country on the Mariel boatlift. Hernandez was one of these. But now he refuses to leave his latest confinement. He said he will await not only his wife, but also 11 band members he met during his prison term in Cuba.

"We went through a lot there. I'm not going to leave them behind here," he said.

# Feds Should Ante Up on Refugees

Miami Her (F) col 1 8 June 80 2E

**T**HE RIOTS among Cuban refugees awaiting resettlement at Fort Chaffee, Ark., have caused a backlash in the place where Dade County needs every friend it can get: Congress. If Congress turns hostile and decides to treat the Cubans as ingrates, the innocent victims will be the taxpayers of Dade County.

Figures that Dade's congressmen and others from Florida took to the White House on Wednesday show why Rep. Dante Fascell says it will cost \$200 million a year to care for the 100,000-plus refugees from Mariel. Because Dade is getting the lion's share of the refugees, it also will — unless Congress acts — inherit the lion's share of the costs.

That kind of financial burden simply cannot be borne locally. Cannot be, and should not be, but will be unless Congress faces up to reality. The reality is that the Federal Government created the

problem, and the Federal Government must provide the money to solve it.

Consider the influx of new Cuban schoolchildren alone. Already about 2,900 are enrolled in Dade's schools. By next fall, the schools expect 10,000 to 11,000. That means Dade's school system, already overburdened and facing serious shortages of funds for next year, must create the equivalent of an entire small city's school system just to educate these children.

The brick-and-mortar cost of that will total \$20 million by October, Rep. Claude Pepper estimates. But buildings are only the beginning. There'll have to be instructors to teach these children, buses to transport them, specialists to ease their transition into a new society.

Add to educational costs the expenses of providing such social and medical services as the new emigres may need. Their Cuban-American relatives may give them room and board, but suppose Uncle Jorge and Cousin Guillermo need emergency surgery. Who'll pay for that? There's just one answer: the taxpayers, through their publicly subsidized Jackson Memorial Hospital.

The willingness of Dade Countians to help those in need is not in question; they've demonstrated that willingness time and time again. What's in question is their *ability* to finance the well-being of perhaps 80,000 additional residents who cannot immediately even hope to look out for themselves.

Rep. Pepper, Rep. Fascell, Rep. Bill Lehman, and others took Dade's case to the White House on Wednesday. They'll formalize their request for Federal assistance within a week to 10 days, the legislators say.

There is only one equitable response that President Carter can make. He must reinstitute the equivalent of the refugee-aid program that enabled Dade to absorb earlier waves of refugees fleeing Fidel Castro. It should be, as its predecessor was, a program designed to phase itself out in time. It should provide, as its predecessor did, Federal funds to educate these people, keep them healthy, help them find jobs, relocate them if need be.

We have said it before, but it cannot be said too often: Washington created Dade's problem, and Washington must finance its solution.

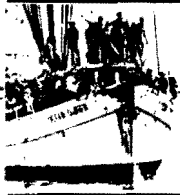
4-B THE MIAMI HERALD  
Sunday June 8, 1980 *all*

## Refugees Arrive (F)

Coral Gables police towed a boatload of 80 Haitians, including 27 women, five children and an infant, into Matheson Hammock Saturday. It was the second boat filled with Haitian refugees to arrive this weekend.

A Haitian woman and 15 men were picked up at 11:45 p.m. Friday by the cruise ship *Boheme* as it sailed to Miami from San Juan. The Haitians told the ship's crew that their 30-foot sailboat was turned away by Cuba before sailing toward Miami. The group was turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials for processing.





## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I have called everywhere and gone everywhere. No one can help. My 90-year-old grandmother Amalia Martinez is an invalid. She had a triple hip fracture. It was operated on in Cuba and it did not heal properly. She journeyed from Oriente Province to Mariel and spent over 10 days waiting in El Mosquito, near Mariel, before she was able to leave. She is with us now and desperately needs a hospital bed. The trip was extremely hard on her and she developed a large ulcer in her lower back. She can't move around even though she has a wheelchair.  
— Elena Pena, Hialeah

Your grandmother will get her hospital bed, thanks to the United Way. We called the United Way's Help Them To Live Program and told people there your grandmother needed help. We got you a special appointment with Dr. Berta Morales, who is in charge of the Catholic Service Bureau's Outreach Program, 970 SW First St., 324-1104. Dr. Morales will assess your grandmother's case and furnish the United Way the information it needs. We also called Dr. Ivan J. Barrios, an orthopedic surgeon. He will treat your grandmother free of charge.

★ ★ ★

I am a Cuban refugee who needs a bus route map of public transportation in Miami. I can't get around without it. Where can I obtain one?  
— Maria Marcial

Call the MTA, 638-6137. Your call will be answered by a bilingual recording that will ask you to leave your name and address and specify the route number you need. If you don't know the route numbers of the bus or buses you will be riding, the recording will tell you to call 638-6700. If you would like a general bus route map, you can request a City of Miami Transit Guide, in Spanish, that covers the entire county.

★ ★ ★

My nephew Jorge Buznego Lopez was released from Eglin Air Force Base with a chest X-ray that was taken there. He was told to take it to something called "health" within seven days of his arrival in Miami. Who or what is "health?" Where does my nephew have to go? — Mercedes Fernandez

To the Dade County Health Department, Unit Two, 1350 NW 14th Street between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p. m. Mondays through Thursdays. The phone number is 325-2532. This is the TB Unit. No appointment is needed. If your nephew was contagious he wouldn't have been released. But he does require a follow-up visit to

make sure of his good health. Your nephew should visit the TB Unit before he goes anywhere to work.

★ ★ ★

I've been working for this company for a year and my boss just fired me. He hired a Cuban refugee to replace me. I don't think that's fair. What can I do? — S.R.

You can file a complaint with the U.S. Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, 300 Biscayne Boulevard Way, Dupont Plaza Center, Suite 414. The telephone number is 350-4491 and office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p. m., Monday through Friday. But your complaint may not get you anywhere. When we investigated, we found there were several other employes who were fired at the same time you were. They were all Cubans. Your boss says he wasn't happy with the work any of you were doing.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I am one of the Cubans who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy. My husband told me to stay there and he would go and get our children. When he and the children got there, the gates had been closed. They could not get in. I arrived in the United States several weeks ago. My husband and children are still in Cuba. I am all alone and I know no one, except for my uncle Julio Rodriguez Galindo who lives in Santa Ana, Calif. He visited us last year. He is originally from Quemado de Guines in Las Villas Province. Can you help me find him? — Norma E. Martinez

We tried locating your uncle in Santa Ana and failed. We didn't let that stop us. We called the Santa Ana Register and talked to reporter Clara Germaine. We arranged a three-way coast-to-coast call and Germaine interviewed you as we translated for you both. The Register ran a story of your search for your uncle and is now contacting Cuban organizations in California to help you locate him.

★ ★ ★

The new Cuban refugees who were processed at the Opa-locka center were told to appear on a certain date at Immigration at Opa-locka. I know that Immigration is very crowded and very busy. Must the entire family go there, or only the head of the household? — A. Fernandez

Right now, the date is a mere formality. Cuban refugees are released with a temporary I-94 Form. It has a date on it but, at present, that date is being disregarded because another method of processing has been instituted.

The entire family must go to the Opa-locka center to be processed by Immigration on the day set aside for them. That day is determined by the first letter of the families' paternal last name — that of the head of the household.

★ ★ ★

What is the processing schedule at Opa-locka for Cuban refugees for this week? — A. S. B.

Today, until noon, those whose paternal last names begin with the letters R and S will be processed. From noon today until noon on Tuesday, those with initials T through W will be processed. From Tuesday noon until noon on Wednesday, those with initials X through Z will be processed.

From noon on Wednesday until Friday, all those who missed processing earlier will be processed. Processing will be continued on an around-the-clock basis, 24 hours a day, throughout this week.

★ ★ ★

Please tell me how I can sponsor someone who is at Fort Chaffee, Ark. — Silvia Fernandez del Cueto

The first thing to do is to determine which of the volunteer agencies the person you want to sponsor has signed up with. The agencies involved are: The International Rescue Committee; The United States Catholic Conference and Church World Services. Each agency has a different procedure.

We learned that the person you wish to sponsor had signed up with the United States Catholic Conference. The USC procedure requires you to write a letter giving the name, alien number and bed and barracks number of the person you wish to sponsor. The letter must also contain your name, address, home and business phones, employer's name, your Social Security number and your relationship to the person you wish to sponsor.

Mail your letter to: United States Catholic Conference, Fort Chaffee, Fort Smith, Ark. 72905.

# Exiles Make List of Kin For Carter

*Mia Neu (F) call  
1A 9 June 80*

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

As the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift dwindled to stragglers Sunday, Cubans in Miami prepared to greet President Carter today with a list of relatives who they say have missed the boat to freedom.

"The bad Cubans are here because Castro sent them first," said one woman among about 150 exiles who held a rally Sunday in Bayfront Park.

"Our family is still there. They're good people."

Many of those who rallied in the park decried the end of the boatlift and the recent influx of inmates from Cuban prisons. Carter said Saturday that some 700 refugees who are suspected of having criminal records would be sent back to Cuba.

Wilfredo Navarro, leader of an exile group called United Cubans, urged Miami's exile community to demonstrate today outside the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel, where at 5 p.m. Carter is due to address a meeting of black business leaders. Navarro said he would try to present Carter with a list of relatives of exiles still in Cuba, and urge that a boatlift be resumed.

IN KEY WEST, meanwhile, at least five boats carrying more than 200 refugees arrived Sunday, bringing to more than 112,000 the number of Cubans who have fled their homeland for the United States

Turn to Back Page Col. 3

## *Mia Neu (F) call 1A 9 June 80* Carter to Get List of Kin Left in Cuba

### FROM PAGE 1A

since April 21.

But even as the boatlift from Mariel seemed to be waning, U.S. officials were trying to confirm reports that more private U.S. craft were waiting for relatives in other spots along the northern Cuba coast.

"We have heard about a harbor near Havana, and some other areas right around Mariel" where private craft have been sighted, said U.S. Coast Guard spokesman Dan DeWell. "There is an awful lot of shoreline, and a lot of places for people to go if they want to avoid us."

"But these reports are unconfirmed."

Even if reports of the death of the boatlift are premature, U.S. officials are certain that never again will the docks at Key West be jammed round-the-clock with thousands of arriving refugees. On June 3, a single-day record 6,258 persons arrived.

"I guess this is the slowest day yet," said a U.S. Immigration officer at the Truman Annex docks Sunday.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) began transferring personnel to processing centers around the country. U.S. Customs, Immigration and Border Pa-

rol personnel were cut back to skeleton staffs.

"We're just getting the stragglers now, it appears," an Immigration officer said.

**THE FIRST** two boats to arrive in Key West Sunday, the Mamey and the Maybe Not, brought in 56 persons, most of them young, single men. "We got very few family members off those two boats," said a Customs officer. "The people we did get were the undesirables."

In other developments related to the Cuban refugees Sunday:

● Sixty Cuban refugees branded "agitators" by federal authorities were flown from Fort Chaffee, Ark., to a U.S. Border Patrol detention center in El Paso, Tex. All were believed involved in the riots at the post June 1, in which five persons were shot and dozens more injured.

They are the first of the refugees determined to be hardened criminals and mental patients whom Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said Sunday would be put in detention centers and sent home.

"Sending them here is in violation of international law," Muskie said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

● Three Cuban refugees who escaped from the Fort Chaffee relocation center were arrested Sunday after allegedly breaking into an apartment in nearby Barling.

Sebastian County Sheriff Bill Cauthron said a knife and a .22-caliber pistol, believed stolen in the break-in, were found on the ground near where the men were arrested, less than a mile from the fort's front gate. The three were booked on charges of burglary and theft.

● Officials in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., announced plans to open a mental health clinic this week to deal with increased signs of stress among the refugees.

Pennsylvania officials also counted 140 unaccompanied youths among the 19,000 refugees there. One relief worker said that many of the children claimed to have relatives in the United States, but finding them was "like looking for a needle in a haystack."

Muskie (F) 20A  
CP2 June 80

# Muskie: Cuban Undesirables Must Go

From Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — Cuban exiles who are criminals or mental cases will be put in detention centers and sent home unless President Fidel Castro responds to a strong U.S. protest note, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Sunday.

"Sending them here is in violation of international law," Muskie said on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press." He said complaints may be made to the United Nations and the Organization of American States while the administration moves to exclude the undesirable Cubans under American law.

The tough attitude toward Cuban criminals seemed designed to reassure the public that the United States is not at Castro's mercy.

On Saturday, White House press secretary Jody Powell said Cuban exiles who are hardened criminals and those who took part in violent disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Ark., would not be allowed to settle here.

Muskie appeared to go further with his warning that if Castro did not respond to the protest over the

Cuban refugees, the United States "will undertake proceedings for excluding them."

"We would put them in special detention centers here until we find the opportunity to return them from whence they came," Muskie said.

He did not say how the Cubans could be sent home if the Castro government refused to re-admit them, nor did he spell out the sort of accommodation the administration would like to reach with Cuba over refugees.

Specifically ruled out by Muskie was a suggestion that the criminals be flown to the U.S. base at Guantanamo and pushed out the gates onto Cuban territory. Muskie said, "The gates swing both ways," suggesting that the administration did not want to give Cuba a chance to cause trouble over U.S. operation of the base.

Muskie also was at pains to point out that only a small portion of the more than 112,000 Cubans who have entered the country in the past six weeks were troublemakers. He

said that fewer than 1,000 were felons.

Muskie also said, without announcing any date for resumption of talks, that the United States is urging Israeli and Egyptian negotiators to "keep the pressure on" to solve the Palestinian issue.

And he said America has turned to "indirect diplomacy," through "good friends," to seek to persuade Iranians it is in their own interest to release the U.S. hostages.

Some State Department officials have said privately that there is a good chance the Egyptian-Israeli talks will resume this week in the United States.

"I can't put a time frame on it," Muskie said Sunday.

But, he confirmed, "We are actively pursuing the resumption of talks." Muskie said the negotiators now "are hard up against the five hard issues on autonomy, with no way of backing off those issues. ..."

He listed the final issues as settlements, land, water, security, and



Edmund Muskie

... takes tough stance

"delegation of authority to the self-governing authority."

Muskie also said the United States would not object to a European initiative in the Middle East "that did not undermine the talks, if it were constructive in nature."

Fear of Cuban refugees  
cutting island's appeal

Mia News (FH) 1A col 2  
9 June 80

## Tourists avoid Key West

HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporter

KEY WEST — Restaurateur James Felton is thinking about sending a bill to the White House for the tourist business he has lost as a result of the refugee sealift.

"As far as I'm concerned, they've caused me to lose my business and they ought to reimburse me," said Felton, owner of the A&B Lobster House about a half mile from the Truman Annex docks where some 114,000 refugees have landed in the past six weeks.

The freedom flotilla has caused a 30 to 35 per cent drop in the number of tourists and tourist dollars coming to Key West, according to Greater Key West Chamber of Commerce executive vice president Larry Rogers.

Many hotels and restaurants report business has dropped 50 per cent or more. Just over 10,000 tourists rode Wometco's Conch Train tour of the island last month, compared with more than 19,000 in May 1979. The Casa Marina Hotel, the island's newest and poshest inn, reports about \$100,000 in convention business lost because of fears that refugees were overrunning the island.

"People are staying away in droves," Rogers said.

On a normal Saturday night in June, Felton expects about 250 customers in his glass-enclosed dining room. Last Saturday, the restaurant served only 56 diners.

"I can't even begin to estimate my losses," the Key West native said as he looked across his empty dining room. "I doubt if we will be able to overcome this — even if we have a great season next year."

Felton blamed the Carter administration for allowing the flotilla to continue for so long, and he blames television and newspaper coverage that described the massive influx of refugees and reported that many of the new arrivals had been recently released from Cuban jails.

"People see those lines of refugees on the docks and they read that the boats are coming in loaded with thugs and they think the streets are overrun with Cubans running wild," Felton said. "I haven't seen a Cuban refugee yet."

John Hays, manager of the popular Pier House, said room reservations there are down 30 per cent from last year, and would be 10 to 20 per cent lower except for report-

Please see KEY WEST, 4A

## KEY WEST, from 1A Mia News (FH) col 1 4A 9 June 80

ers covering the sealift. All 44 rooms at the nearby Southeast Motor Inn were full Sunday night, but 42 were occupied by customs and immigration officials who are checking out today and tomorrow, said night manager Rex Maynard.

"Occasionally a stray tourist wanders in," Maynard said, "but when the government types leave, our business will be less than half of normal."

Rogers, of the Chamber of Commerce, said the sealift was just the latest of a series of misfortunes the city has experienced recently. "We had a poor season last year," he said, "because people were worried about the economy and we were hurt last summer because of two hurricane scares and a water shortage and rumors

Employe layoffs and summer closings may come soon if business doesn't revive, businessmen say. The effect of the tourist slowdown has rippled through the island's economy.

of a power shortage."  
"We lost a lot of weekend business," Rogers complains, "because of that damn roadblock." It's at U.S. 1 north of Key Largo, where Border Patrol agents have been checking northbound cars for Cuban refugees who may have slipped through the government's net. "People heard about the two-hour delays and they decided not to come down. And there's another factor: The riots in Miami hurt us because lots of people were afraid to drive through Miami."

# Refugee update

Mia News (FH) C/P 1 GC 9 June 80

## Recent exile calms restless

LUISA YANEZ  
Miami News Reporter

When the Cuban refugees at Fort Chaffee in Arkansas get restless, camp officials summon Victor Valdes, a 43-year-old factory worker from Chicago.

Valdes, a political prisoner in Cuba who arrived in the United States four months ago, has been credited with controlling the 18,000 frustrated Cuban refugees waiting to be processed at the base.

"Information is the thing they most lack, and I try to give them that," Valdes said.

Valdes' soothing voice is piped through a sound system set up outside the camp for his use, filling the base with his call for patience and thanks to the American people.

"I tell them to be patient, I tell them to respect this democracy," Valdes told The Miami News by telephone. "It's the only home we have. I tell them to obey the laws of this country."

Valdes' involvement with the problems at Fort Chaffee began when he arrived at the camp on Memorial Day to claim his relatives inside. The first uprising occurred shortly afterward.

When he arrived, Valdes found one overwhelming problem: "No one knew anything."

The families waiting outside the camp to claim their refugee relatives didn't know when they would be released. Neither did the refugees inside.

Aggravating matters, Valdes said, were the townspeople from nearby Fort Smith and Jenny Lind who were picketing the camp.

Some Cubans waiting outside the camp were ready to fight, Valdes said, but he urged them to tolerate the insults "in the name of peace."

But morale in the camp continued to drag and the townspeople's animosity toward the Cubans remained strong.

The first refugee uprising occurred around 6 p.m. Memorial Day.

"The refugees had gotten out of hand and were running back and forth shouting and overturning the barricades. About 300 refugees just ran to the gate yelling, 'Libertad! Libertad!' and escaped."

It was a madhouse, Valdes said. Children were crying. Women were yelling. National Guardsmen were chasing the escapees. The families outside were filled with fear.

Valdes and two other Cuban men who also were waiting to claim relatives, wanted to help. They offered Brig. Gen. James Drummond, commander of the task force at the base, to go inside and try to calm the mob.

"But we were told the problem was a military one and we were civilians," Valdes said. "They said they'd handle it."

As Victor Valdes and his two companions walked off the base, the refugees started chanting, "Victor! Victor! Victor!" Valdes, a stocky man with a beard, said he cried when he heard his people calling for him.

To this day, Valdes said, he doesn't know how the refugees learned his name.

All he knows is that General Drummond sent

## Cubans at Fort Chaffee

out a truck equipped with a sound system. Valdes got behind the microphone and told the refugees to be patient, that Drummond had promised to speed up the processing.

The mob cooled down.

During the next six days, Valdes became the vital link between the refugees and U.S. officials.

"If there was a misunderstanding or a disturbance, they would take me inside the camp. I was on call 24 hours a day," Valdes said he entered the camp more than 10 times to help quell disturbances.

"One day I was with the refugees from 8 a.m. to 4 in the afternoon. Walking around the camp, taking phone numbers, taking messages to families outside."

Eight days ago, Valdes' relatives were released after 18 days in the camp. The family headed back to Chicago.

That night, 1,200 Cuban refugees advanced on the main gate at Fort Chaffee. Eight Cubans were shot and a dozen were beaten and stabbed.

Last Thursday night, Valdes headed back to Fort Chaffee with clothing and donations collected with the help of friends. He is planning to sponsor as many refugees as he can.

"I've heard things are much better (at Fort Chaffee)," he said before leaving Chicago. "Processing is moving much faster. But I'm going there to help in any way I can. Even if it's just for conversation with the refugees."



Associated Press

Refugee peacemaker Victor Valdes

Jack Roberts

*Mia News 9 June 80 (FH) cap 2 SA*

# Museum will be Miami's 'attic'

Randy Nimnicht, who has a new historical museum to open in less than three years, is a walking encyclopedia of man's experience with Florida.

"The West was won with six-shooters, barbed wire and windmills," says Nimnicht. "Florida was won with the grub hoe, dynamite and the dredges it took to drain the land."

Nimnicht is not concerned that his museum staff will have to adjust the Florida narrative to the recent arrival of 110,000 Cuban refugees in an historic seafight.

"Florida's history is one of arrival for the past 10,000 years," said Nimnicht. "The Cubans came here for the same reason my parents left the Midwest to settle in Florida. They were all looking for something better."

Nimnicht is director of the small but interesting Southern Florida Historical Association Museum, currently housed in the north wing of the Museum of Science. But in late 1982 the museum will be moved to a new county cultural center being built across from the Courthouse in downtown Miami.

The new history museum will be much larger and will feature traveling museum shows such as those prepared by the Smithsonian Institution.

"For a relatively small fee, we can rent hundreds of exhibits from the Smithsonian collection and greatly expand our offering here," said Nimnicht. "We want to change things constantly. We don't want a museum where you walk through the place once and don't come back again."

At the new museum, people will be able to see artisans restoring artifacts and working on new presentations.

"We want people to know what we're doing. We want to be the attic of historic Miami," says Nimnicht.

Getting a new museum cranked up is no small task. The search for parts to restore a 1923 street car once in



Roberts

service here took investigators to almost a dozen cities before finding a treasure trove of trolley car wheels in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Now that the parts are here, two workmen will begin restoration, which will take more than a year. Right now the nonprofit Historical Association could use a secure corner of a warehouse for this job.

Nimnicht and I took a stroll in back of the present museum, where various artifacts are stored. There were two boats which brought Haitians to Miami and a "raft" made by five Cubans out of wood slats and styrofoam.

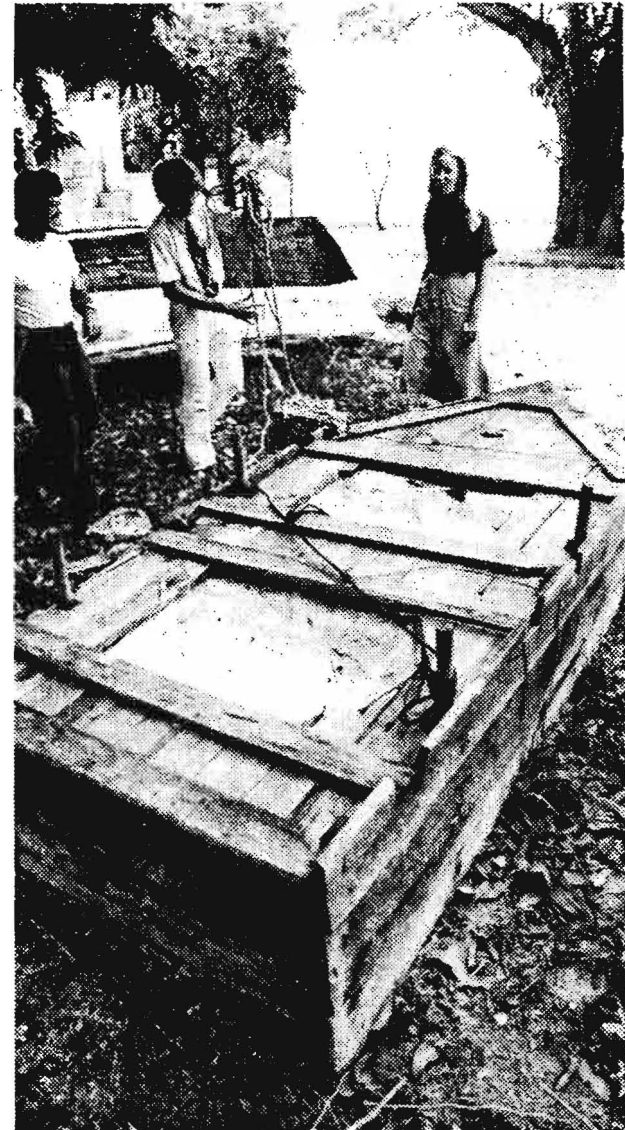
"The five men came here from Cuba clinging to this thing," said Nimnicht, who indicated the raft will be on display to demonstrate how desperate people were to leave Cuba in 1980.

A replica of the old customs house in Key West will hide the ugliness of an elevator shaft at the new museum. A lot of people don't know that Key West was the major city in Florida for many years. "Key West was a bustling center of commerce before there was a Jacksonville — and Pensacola wasn't even a town," said Nimnicht.

"We're going to tell the story of the Seminole Wars and various groups ranging from the Indians to the homesteaders and in between," said Nimnicht. "We'll also tell the stories of the dreamers like George Merrick and Carl Fisher. Forty years ago Merrick was predicting a fleet of pleasure boats operating in the Caribbean and making Miami their harbor. If he had lived long enough he would have seen this dream come true."

Nimnicht looks on history as enjoyable information rather than the dry naming of battle dates, and he intends to have Miamians meet at lunchtime at the new museum to exchange information on what they do for a living and how their jobs affect others. That's contemporary history.

There's more. A lot more. The place sounds like a winner and one year after it opens, you'll be able to get there by rapid transit. It's nice to have something to look forward to doing on a Sunday evening in 1984.



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Museum employes repair Cuban exiles' raft

# Castro reported maneuvering

*Mia News File # 16C 9 June 80.*

**HEATHER DEWAR**  
Miami News Reporter

**KEY WEST** — Cuban government officials are delaying the release of the last few stragglers in hope of keeping the dying sealift alive, say crewmen aboard seven small "straggler" boats.

"The Cubans in the harbor told us they want to keep the boatlift open and extended so that more boats will come," said Velma Sanchez, 21, a crew member of the cabin cruiser Sea Laines, which left Mariel Harbor yesterday with 42 refugees.

"They said in so many words that there were programs to slow us down. They could have loaded us a lot faster, but they deliberately made us wait."

"Once the last boat leaves, it's over and Castro loses his power over us," said Rolando Mesa, owner of the Tisco Tasco Jr., which arrived yesterday with 44 refugees, nearly all from a Cuban prison farm. "If he (Castro) keeps a few boats there, he can keep on playing this game."

As the tide of refugees to Key West dwindled to a trickle — only 226 refugees yesterday and 231 refugees Saturday brought the total to about 113,215 — there were these developments:

✓ Sixty Cuban refugees, considered by federal authorities to be "agitators," arrived in El Paso, Texas, on a flight from Fort Chaffee, Ark. They

were taken to a border detention center, where immigration officials will decide whether to return them to Cuba.

✓ Secretary of State Edmund Muskie says the U.S. may complain to the United Nations and the Organization of American States about the influx of undesirable Cuban exiles. "Sending them here is in violation of international law," Muskie said on NBC's "Meet the Press" program.

✓ Three Cuban refugees who escaped from the Fort Chaffee relocation center will be arraigned today on charges of breaking into an apartment in nearby Barling.

✓ A fire that destroyed a warehouse and spread to grass at the Fort McCoy, Wis., resettlement camp was caused by careless use of smoking materials, officials said. No one was injured in the blaze.

✓ Officials plan to open a mental health clinic this week to help Cuban refugees at the Indiantown Gap, Pa., resettlement camp cope with the changes in their lives. But most refugees have been doing "amazingly well," said a mental health consultant at the camp. Of 18,800 Cubans at the military camp, 10 have been sent to psychiatric hospitals.

✓ Miami-area refugees released to their families have to report to the Opa-locka Airport processing center, now open 24 hours a day. Refugees whose paternal last names begin with T through W

## to keep sealift alive

should report today until noon tomorrow, while those with names from X through Z should report tomorrow and Wednesday. Those who missed their turn on the first round can go for processing from noon Wednesday to Friday night.

In Key West, about 100 anxious Cuban-Americans are still keeping a day-and-night vigil for their families, many vowing to stay until the last boat has arrived.

But arriving boat captains said they have been allowed to take only a handful of their immediate families out of Cuba. Most of the others were prisoners from Castro's jails, they said. A preliminary count by federal officials found that less than 10 per cent of the weekend arrivals have relatives in the Miami area.

The arriving boatmen agreed that few boats remain in Mariel Harbor, but their estimates of the number varied widely, from 12 to 40 boats, and there were reports that more boats may be waiting to pick up refugees in other Cuban ports.

"We have heard about a harbor near Havana and some other areas right around Mariel" where private vessels have been sighted, said Coast Guard spokesman Dan Dewell. "There is an awful lot of shoreline and a lot of places for people to go if they want to avoid us."

Coast Guard and Navy vessels continued to pa-

trol the Florida Straits in an effort to create a barrier for southbound boats and the 100 Marines stationed at the Truman Annex docks are planning to stay put.

"We're here indefinitely," said Marine Corps Capt. Jim Lake. "We can't take a chance on deciding it's all over and going home, and then having Fidel dump a bunch of new boats on us."

But many others have gone home. Only skeleton crews of immigration and customs inspectors remain here to process the arriving refugees, and a volunteer staff that once numbered 1,340 has shrunk to fewer than 50. Most of the remaining volunteers are holding on to the slim hope that their families will arrive aboard one of the last boats.

"I'm going to be here until the last boat lands," said Oscar Placencia, 45, an Orlando car salesman who has served along with his wife, Mercedes, as an administrator of the volunteers here.

The Placencias are awaiting Mercedes' 60-year-old father. They have had no word from him, but arriving refugees have told them that he is in Mosquito, a holding camp for departing refugees near Mariel.

"We still have hope," Mercedes Placencia said. "With each new boat it becomes less, but we can't give up."



# Carter Promises Legislation On Legal Status of Refugees

*Mr Her (F) of 12A 10 June 80*

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**  
Herald Staff Writer

Speaking in Spanish, President Carter promised Monday to propose legislation shortly to determine the legal status of Cuban and Haitian refugees arriving recently in South Florida, and how much federal relief money will be provided.

Carter did not give details of his proposals, but acknowledged that the federal government had to take over a "fair share of the resettlement and other costs, so that the particular state and local government involved will not be unduly burdened by such costs."

The President's short speech on the Cuban influx was presented in a downstairs room of the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel to a small group of Hispanic radio, television and print newsmen.

Non-Hispanic news organizations, such as television Chs. 4 and 10, were disturbed that their Spanish-speaking reporters were excluded from the meeting because their organizations were not Hispanic.

This was Carter's only direct communication with the Hispanic community of South Florida, a move that disturbed hundreds of protesting Cuban-Americans outside the hotel, and at least one community leader.

"I find it shameful that the President has agreed to meet with leaders of this community and he excluded the leaders of the Cuban-American community from his meetings," said Eduardo Padron, president of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD).

Hialeah Councilman Raul Martinez explained that the White House had been trying to get a group of Cubans together to meet with the President, but disagreement among the local Cubans as to who should attend the meeting was so great that the administration decided to go to the media instead.

Carter bypassed the hundreds of demonstrators who gathered outside the Fontainebleau to ask for a new "open-heart and open-arms" policy so their relatives could join them in the United States.

Instead, speaking in correct Spanish but with a southern accent, the President used the Hispanic media to appeal directly to all Cuban-Americans in South Florida for their help to end the uncontrolled exodus of Cubans from Mariel to Key West.

"The dangerous and disorderly flow of boats from Cuba is just about at an end. Only if it remains stopped will the Castro government have any reason to agree to orderly procedures that would allow other Cubans to find freedom," Carter said.

"If we are to reunite more Cuban-American families, and allow Cuban political prisoners to live free



— STEVE DOZIER Miami Herald Staff

## Press Secretary Jody Powell ... carries lists of kin in Cuba

of persecution, we need your help," he added.

The President did not detail any new proposal designed to open the doors for an estimated 150,000 Cubans with relatives in the United States who still want to come here. Nor did he talk about the forms the Cuban-Americans have been asked to fill out so they can bring their relatives to the United States.

He did mention, however, the influx of refugees suspected of having criminal records.

"We will take all legal steps to ensure that under no circumstances will these criminals be resettled or relocated in American communities," Carter said. "The Cuban government is obligated to accept the return of these criminals."

*Muskie 10 June 80 col 5A*  
**Pereira is refugee consultant**

Cuban-born Sergio Pereira of Miami has been named a special consultant to the White House to help speed the Cuban refugee resettlement program. Pereira, an assistant to the Dade County manager, will be on loan to the federal government for 30 to 60 days. Frustration with slow resettlement procedures has been blamed for violence that erupted at two of the four refugee camps at military bases. Pereira, 36, said his new job will be to travel to refugee camps and U.S. cities with large Cuban exile colonies to try to accelerate resettlement. He has been in charge of local coordination of the arrival of thousands of Cuban political prisoners and relatives since September 1978 and has directed Dade County's effort to process the sealift refugees. "He has that rare combination of knowing American and Cuban ways," said Orlando Padron, president of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination.

## Open Jails for Refugee-Criminals

*Muskie (F) col 6A 10 June 80*

**A**S THE Carter Administration should have learned by now, it is best not to announce what this nation will or will not do until there is a pretty good indication of what the nation can or cannot do.

The Havana 10,000, you will remember, were a "hemispheric problem," which was to be solved by Peru and Costa Rica and other interested parties. Then, just to help out, the United States might accept as many as 3,500 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian embassy.

Then came the boatlift, which the United States said was illegal. No boats should go to Cuba to pick up refugees. If some did, the owners or captains faced arrest. Some thousands of boats and tens of thousands of refugees later, suddenly there was an "open arms, open heart" policy.

Now there is an open-jail policy, because Fidel Castro shipped out his hardcore prisoners along with the refugees, and American jails must open to keep them away from society here. That is,

until they are banished and sent back to Cuba, or somewhere else, according to Presidential decree.

Of course, this decree, like earlier decrees, is not exactly enforceable. Fidel Castro, having shed himself of a bunch of undesirables, is certainly not going to take any back. And what other country is so short on crime that it is willing to import some?

The Administration does not admit, however, that it is helpless under the circumstances. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said so on Sunday, on *Meet the Press*. Cuba broke international law by sending the criminals here, he said, and the United Nations or maybe the Organization of American States can take up this violation and deal with it accordingly.

Secretary Muskie thus has made the transition from reality to diplomacy rather quickly: He now thinks that talking about violations of law, and human rights, or whatever, is equivalent to doing something about them.

# Metro Administrator Appointed White House Refugee Consultant

*Mia Her (F) copy KB 10 June 80*

By IVAN A. CASTRO  
Herald Staff Writer

President Carter announced Monday the appointment of Cuban-born Sergio Pereira, an assistant to the Dade County manager, as special consultant to the White House for Cuban refugee resettlement.

Pereira will travel to refugee camps and U.S. cities with large Cuban exile colonies to try to accelerate the resettlement of the 70,000 recent refugees still in camps.

"I think it's a compliment to Mr. Pereira personally and to the county as well, because we have rather consistently demonstrated some managerial expertise in handling this crisis," said County Manager Merrett Stierheim.

Pereira has been in charge of local coordination of the arrival of thousands of Cuban political prisoners and relatives since September 1978, including the latest wave of Cuban refugees from the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

He will be on loan to the federal government for 30 to 60 days, Stierheim said.

The appointment was applauded by leaders of Miami's Cuban exile community.

"He is dedicated and committed to getting the job done and serving the community," said Eduardo Padron, president of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD).



PEREIRA

Padron also said Pereira would be invaluable to the administration because he is a "super Cuban," a reference to Pereira's love for good cigars, *cafe cubano* and baseball.

"He has that rare combination of knowing American and Cuban ways. He is very American as an administrator but very Cuban, even a super Cuban at times, as a person," said Padron. "The combination should prove the right one to get the job done."

Agreeing with Padron was longtime Pereira associate Nelson Benedico, Florida president of the Cuban National Planning Council, an organization founded by Pereira. Pereira is national president of the lobby group.

"Some people get the wrong impression about Sergio, because he is always carrying on, talking baseball, smoking his cigars, but he works long hours and he is an excellent administrator," Benedico said.

One of Pereira's prime goals now will be to prevent violence such as that reported at two of the four refugee camps on military bases, he said. Frustration with slow resettlement procedures has been blamed for the incidents.

Pereira, 36, said he will need lots of help in his new job.

"This is not an exclusive job. I need the help of any and everybody who can contribute to the resettlement and well-being of the refugees, which not only includes moving them from one place to another, but helping them get work, housing, that sort of thing," he said.



FISCH

*MwH (F) col 11 June 80*  
**COLLECT CALL:** Real estate broker Ramon B. Fisch, whose first name sounds Latin but who is of Sephardic extraction, says he got a collect call from Fort Walton Beach one morning last week from a Latin whom he'd never met. "I told the operator I'd never heard of the man, and she said he was a Cuban refugee," Fisch says. "I don't know any Cuban refugees and I didn't want to raise any hopes, so I turned down the call." Now Fisch wonders if some Cuban refugees aren't thumbing through the Miami phone book looking for Latin names and possible sponsors. "I sort of regret I didn't take the call," Fisch says. "But I don't really speak Spanish. *Poquito*, you know." *Si, yo tambien.*

**THE LITERARY LIFE:** L. Rust Hills, the veteran fiction editor at Esquire who has a pad in Sarasota and made a literary tour of Florida last January, has finally turned in his expense account (\$347.84) and a narrative to explain it (which doesn't read like fiction). The story appears in the next issue of Esquire and describes eating and drinking in Palm Beach with Jim Harrison and Fred Exley; in South Dade with Clay and Joan Blair and Gay and Douglas Fairbairn; and in Key West with Jack and Mary McClintock and Phil and Jill Caputo. Talented writers and good talkers, all. So what did they talk about over all those drinks and meals? Money. "Judging by this trip, in fact, that's pretty much what ALL writers talk about now: money," says Hills. We are a venal sort . . . One Miami writer of national renown, even



HUNT

notoriety, whom Hills didn't talk to is E. Howard Hunt, who has just published a new espionage thriller called *The Hargrave Deception* (Stein and Day; \$10.95). You remember Howard Hunt, of course, of Watergate and CIA fame? He's a prolific writer, too, and calls this story "the story of the attempt at survival by one man against tremendous odds." Specifically, Hunt says it's about a CIA agent who did dirty tricks for the Company, refused to talk about them for national security reasons and went to jail. He retires to Florida with a young wife, but comes out of retirement for one last mission. Up to that point, it all sounds familiar . . . Next Sunday's New York Times Book Review calls *The Winds of December* (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan; \$15.95) by John Dorschner and Roberto Fabricio "very lively and readable and captures well Batista's regime in defeat." Dorschner is a staff writer for Tropic, The Herald's Sunday magazine, and Fabricio is the El Herald editor.

*MwH (F) col 11 June 80*

*area to be released in about six weeks*  
*MwH (F) col 4 10 11 June 80*  
**United Way Asks Refugee Aid**

The United Way is running out of funds to help Cuban and Haitian refugees and the victims of last month's rioting; executive vice president Clark LaMendola said Tuesday. It's time, he said, for federal assistance. "We have not seen a federal plan with figures and such," he said. "Our hand is extended, and we are waiting for our partner to extend its hand in our direction." LaMendola, who considered the funding problems this week with 16 of the Latin directors of United Way, said that the \$11,800,000 the organization collected last fall is insufficient to meet the need. "We have to have more resources," he said.

# Refugee Has a Story to Tell: He Had Cuban Ministry Post

*Miami Herald copy SA 11 June 80*

By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

Jose Miguel Miranda is a refugee with a doctorate in international relations, a year's experience in a sensitive Cuban Foreign Ministry post and the smile of someone who knows a lot of secrets.

When U.S. authorities learn this, they likely will want to ask more questions.

When Miranda landed at Key West last week, he was asked only whether he had relatives in the United States and where they lived. Had officials asked him how he earned a living before leaving Cuba, they might have learned that he was in charge of the North and South Yemen desk of the Foreign Ministry. That desk is part of the ministry's section for the strategic regions of North Africa and Middle East.

When Miranda was turned over to relatives from Miami Springs, he was told he should present himself later for processing at the Opa-locka airport center. He is aware that authorities will want to debrief him on his studies and his job in Cuba.

Asked about the extent of Cuban policy and involvement in the political struggles of northern Africa, Miranda smiled.

"I haven't talked to authorities yet," he said Tuesday at the apartment of his in-laws in Miami Springs. "It would not be ethical if they found out through the newspapers."

He arrived in Key West Thursday with false documents so he could leave Mariel. "I can't tell you how I got the documents; it would endanger others in Cuba," he said.



Jose Miguel Miranda  
... headed Yemen desk

His wife, Mireya, and two children had left Mariel 15 days earlier. Miranda had tried to leave with them but was detected by Cuban authorities.

"The consequences were catastrophic," he said. "I was wrapped in canvas and the word *traitor* was painted on me. I was paraded that way in my neighborhood."

He was told he would not be able to leave the country until he paid for his education.

Miranda last year became one of

Cuba's first graduates as a doctor in international relations. The Cuban government put a tag of \$20,000 on his five-year higher education.

"It's probably more than that because I was paid a salary during the five years," Miranda said. "It's a most selective career and we were all hand-picked."

Unable to pay, Miranda used a connection that enabled him to leave with false documents.

Miranda said he joined the Cuban revolution when he was young, like many Cubans, as a means of reaching a higher standard of living. As an officer of Cuba's Merchant Marine, he became known as a trustworthy party member and was chosen by the party to join the foreign service.

"The revolution was a beautiful fact in Cuba's historic process," Miranda said. "Then there were radical changes in the policies of the revolution. I became disappointed."

Miranda said Cuban youth was the driving force behind the revolution and that same Cuban youth has reacted against the government.

"That's the reason for this savage exodus," Miranda said. "The Cuban people opted for leaving because they did not have the means to fight back inside Cuba. Under other circumstances, it would have been different."

STATUTES.

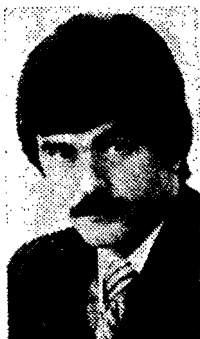
## *Miami Herald copy SA 11 June 80* Hialeah bilingualism issue evaded

About 400 Hialeah residents waved American flags, clapped and cheered as the City Council sidestepped a vote on holding a referendum to declare Hialeah an official bilingual city. Instead, the seven-member council unanimously voted to require a translator be present at meetings of all city agencies and at least one Spanish-speaking police officer or firefighter to answer emergency calls on all shifts. About 60 per cent of Hialeah's 140,000 residents speak Spanish, but ordinances declaring the city officially bilingual have been defeated four times in the past three years.

# Right Man for the Refugee Job

*Mia New (F) col 1 6A 11 June 80*

**S**OMETIMES a belated Government action is simply too late to do any good. That almost happened with the Federal program to handle the new wave of more than 110,000 Cubans who



**PEREIRA**

entered the United States via the Mariel-to-Key West sealfit. Almost, but not quite. The Administration, which has taken every conceivable position on the refugee issue, finally figured out where to look for help. It looked to Dade County and the capable person of Sergio Pereira, 36, an assistant to the county manager. Mr. Pereira has been tapped for temporary duty as adviser to the State Department Cuban Resettlement Program.

The appointment is encouraging because it indicates that someone in Washington finally recognized the need to draw on the practical experience of South Floridians in handling Cuban refugees. Mr. Pereira has worked with arriving refugees since 1978, and he organized the county's first response to the sealfit arrivals. By all accounts, he did a masterful job of coping with an impossible situation. He knows firsthand the problems of running a refugee camp, whether it's on a Federal military base or at the Tamiami Youth Fair grounds.

Further, the Metro administrator has the contacts to mobilize the Cuban-American community to help smooth the resettlement effort. In contrast to the Federal personnel, who frequently don't even speak Spanish much less understand the unique Cuban experience, Mr. Pereira is living proof that the American system can work for refugees. With generous help from fellow Cuban-Americans, he should be able to calm the fears and correct the misperceptions of the refugee-camp residents.

Once calm and order and confidence have been restored, a prompt process of resettlement can proceed. It will not be easy to get housing, and jobs, for the 70,000 refugees still awaiting processing in Federal camps. Success will depend

largely on opening opportunities in cities around the nation, not just in overcrowded Miami. And that resettlement effort will require massive cooperation from Cuban-Americans if it is to succeed.

It's too bad Washington didn't listen to the experts here in Dade County when Castro first threatened to open a seaport and permit a huge chaotic exodus to Florida. But at least the White House is listening now. That is a welcome, though long-overdue, step toward resolving the crisis.

## Economist:

*Mia New (F) 15A  
Refugees col 1*

## No Threat

By **ETHAN BRONNER**  
Herald Writer

South Florida's economy is so healthy that the 50,000 Cuban refugees settling in the area pose no threat to employment or income, a local economist told the Economic Society of South Florida Tuesday.

Dr. Antonio Jorge, professor of economics at Florida International University, predicted the impact of the nation's recession on Miami "will be rather light."

He said international business, which already accounts for 20 per cent of the city's jobs, will grow,

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*International business, which already accounts for 20 per cent of the city's jobs, will grow, especially with regard to Latin America...*

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especially with regard to Latin America, and refugees will simply help fill the new vacancies.

Jorge, who is the author of four books on international finance and development, suggested that a major reason for Miami's current health is the Cuban influx of 20

years ago. Were it not for that immigrant group, he said, "it would not have been that easy to establish the kinds of relations we now have with Latin America with regard to tourism, banking and finance.

"WE WOULD HAVE felt the competition from other areas, namely, Atlanta," Jorge told about 75 persons at a luncheon of the Economic Society at the Dupont Plaza Hotel.

From 1959 and 1971, Miami experienced income growth of 9.43 per cent annually, "certainly much higher than any rate of growth experienced in the United States in the 20th century," he said. From 1969 to 1971, the rate was a "fantastically high" 10.97 per cent, he said.

Jorge said the Cuban presence in Miami in the early 1960s led to the growth of Little Havana and to extensive urban renewal at a time when the downtown areas of other cities in the country were in decline. He said U.S. Department of Commerce figures show that between 1959 and 1972, Miami had the greatest per cent change in income among metropolitan areas. In 1959 the city was in 76th place and by 1972 it had moved to 15th.

According to Jorge, Hispanics currently account for about 36 per cent of the area's population and about 30 per cent of its income. He predicted that the Hispanic influence on Miami's economy would continue to grow throughout the 1980s but would peak by 1990. By 1990, he said, Latins will make up about 42 per cent of the area's population and will account for about 35 per cent of its income.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I'm a U.S. citizen, a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces and an employe of the federal government. I need Refugee Hotline's help. My father is 78 and has had three cancer operations in Cuba. He has been at Fort Chaffee, Ark., since May 14 and he's already been processed. I spoke to him last night and he is so ill it's hard for him to walk to the phone. I tried calling the United States Catholic Conference to find out why my father hasn't been released and to ask how I could help him. I got no help at all and I was treated rudely. Is there anything you can do? — Lazaro Andres Rouco

We arranged a three-way conference call to the U.S. Catholic Conference at Fort Chaffee and stayed on the phone with you until the problem was solved. Your father is labeled medical priority and all he needs now is Washington's approval to be released. When he gets that, he will be on his way to you.

★ ★ ★

Do I have to go to the Opa-locka Center to be processed? I arrived on the Freedom Flotilla on May 1. I think I was processed at Tamiami Park. I had to fill out a lot of forms and get a physical examination. If I did that, am I still supposed to go to Opa-locka? — Maria Luisa Rodon

Were you fingerprinted and photographed? That seems to be the test for knowing whether or not what you went through was the initial processing. If you weren't fingerprinted and photographed, then you'd better go to Opa-locka. You can also check yourself with the Southern Florida Cuban Refugee locator computer. Call 1-800-432-1074 and you can

find out if you were processed and when.

★ ★ ★

My wife has a very bad allergy and we have no money for doctors. We are Cuban refugees who arrived one month ago and I have only been working for four days. Right now, I can't afford a doctor. But right now is when my wife needs help. — S. N. D.

Take your wife to the Cuban Medical Association in Exile's dispensary, 900 SW First St. The hours are Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. If the dispensary can't help, it will refer your wife to a specialist who can.

★ ★ ★

A truck from the Red, White & Blue Thrift Stores came by and the driver said he was picking up clothes for the Cuban refugees. Is this company really picking up clothing to give to the refugees? — Vera Igosi

No. Do not give the clothing you have collected for the Cuban refugees to any truck and driver making the rounds, no matter what the driver says. The clothing won't get to the refugees. Red, White & Blue Thrift Stores categorically denies having any trucks out picking up clothing under the pretense that the donations are destined for the Cuban refugees.

# Cuban Art Will Raise Money

Cuban-born New Yorker Dolores (Mrs. Jack) Leviant is glamorous, rich and socially prominent, and there's something else lovable about her. She's giving a major event on a Monday.

Why do Miamians only give parties on weekends? Dolores is organizing a giant auction of Cuban art for Monday, Aug. 11, at the Bacardi Gallery on Biscayne Boulevard, to benefit the International Rescue Committee and its efforts for the latest flood of Cuban emigres. Dolores is on the IRC board.

Dozens of well-established Cuban artists in Miami, New York and Europe, not to mention collectors, are

being asked to donate paintings to the cause.

New Yorker Emilio Sanchez will create another lithograph especially for the sale, as he did for the Ransom-Everglades School recent Pagoda Gallery opening. Emilio was in Miami over the past weekend, meeting fans at the 24 Gallery who missed him at Ransom-Everglades because of the curfew in effect at the time. He'll be back for Dolores' big Monday night in August.

That may sound off-season to you, but August is the Latin Americans' favorite month to visit Miami. And Monday is the regular day for Bacardi Gallery openings. Dolores' mother, Gladys Smithies, is assist-



**PERSON TO PERSON**  
grace wing bohne

ant to Director Jose F. Castellanos. Mrs. S., her mother, Dolores H. Fernandez, and Dolores each have a Key Biscayne address, and Dolores is arriving June 30 to pull all the auction strings together.

Speaking of Key Biscayne ... It looked like a developers' convention, or a yacht rendezvous, when Maria Rosa and Gustavo Lopez-Munoz gave a weekend sundowner at their island abode for the American Cancer Society's apres-regatta fiesta committee.

The regatta is June 21 at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science on Rickenbacker Causeway, and the informal gala also will be held there. Miami Rowing Club is sponsoring the regatta, which annually brings champion teams from Florida and half a dozen Latin American countries.

Gustavo Lopez-Munoz is a developer in upstate Orange and Osceola Counties. He buys land, puts in improvements, sells it to builders, and

## for Cuban Refugees

10/2



Maria Rosa is vice president of several of his companies. They keep their yacht Mara at the nearby Key Biscayne Yacht Club, and cruise to Cat Cay and other stylish retreats. They're Coral Reef Yacht Clubbers, too, and right now Maria Rosa is planning a Sept. 9 party to celebrate their seventh wedding anniversary.

Maria Rosa was introducing her sister Vivian, a petite, dimpled brunette with gamine hairstyle, who is married to a builder, Santiago Alvarez. They live on northside Belle Meade Island, also visit the islands to scuba dive. Every winter they and their children go to Vail, Colo., to ski.

Maria and Felix Granados were down from Fort Lauderdale, where he builds apartments and warehouses. Their yacht Al Fin is docked at KBYC, convenient for weekend trips to Cat Cay and Ocean Reef. Maria looked like a travel poster in her multi-color silk knit, with a burnished tan and rosy cheeks and nose.

Cat Cay is big with the Latin yachting set. Tall, beautiful, long-haired Ana Lluria and husband, Mike, were at the Heart Association Yacht Rendezvous there in mid-April, earlier for the annual President's Weekend. Ditto Maria Luisa and Miguel Vazquez Jr. Both young

couples live on Key Biscayne. Miguel Vazquez departs from the builder pattern, though. He manufactures sausage in Puerto Rico. Look for his Carmela brand in your favorite supermercado.

Key Biscayne is building up so fast that today's panorama of shining sea and piles of clouds is tomorrow's view of shining condominium windows and piles of concrete blocks. So far, the view from Lopez-Munoz's spacious terrace is unimpeded — ocean to the south, a sea of Crandon Park palm fronds and the bay on the west. But any vacant lot is a threat.

Not all of the 52 guests were island neighbors or former Cubanos. Maria Rosa's godfather, Dr. Ildefonso Mas, and wife, Carmen, live in South Miami. Roberto and Emma Torricella, who rushed off to attend a wedding, are southsiders. Roberto, who loves to tease, recalled that in Havana schooldays Maria Rosa was known as La Flaca, the skinny one. She hates that. But in any language you can never be too flaca or too rica.

**FACES IN THEIR PLACES:** Ann and Cachin (Cah-CHEEN) Alvarez-Tablo, who live in Caracas where she has a shop that sells school uniforms. A trim blonde in white knit, Ann is unmistakably American. Her mother, Lillian Malone, lives in the

Gables. Her father, Frank Steinhart, of the Havana streetcar family, lives at Miami Beach.

Lolo and Dr. Robert Charbonneau, she chairman of the June 21 fiesta with Maria Rosa as cochairmen. They're off to Italy with their two children . . . gentle den mother of the ACS Auxiliary, Margarita de Arce . . . Elly Levy, one of the fiesta sponsors, willowy in deep purple PJs.

Embraceable blond Olga Gonzalez, pretty as a cheerleader, and her smiling spouse, Dr. Miguel Gonzalez, who have been married 20 years. Olga becomes ACS Auxiliary president in September. They're off to Chile, Argentina, home via Rio where Olga will pick up ideas for the Oct. 25 black-tie Night In Rio, another ACS benefit, at Doral Country Club. Bruni (Mrs. Ramon) Pielago and Raquel Paz de Aizcorbe (Mrs. Pepin) are chairmen of that one.

Marjorie and Tom McFadden, he ACS director here, who will go to Hollywood, Calif., in September, when son Matthew graduates from the Bass Institute of Technology. That's bass as in electric jazz. Matthew expects to go into commercial music. Marjorie and Tom will have their usual summer sojourn with ranch-owner friends in New Mexico.

# Fleeting Reunion, Death Greeted New Cuban Exile

*MURKIN (F) CR5 1A 12 June 80*

By EDNA BUCHANAN  
Herald Staff Writer

Juan Jose Toledo's new life in a free country ended in gunfire before it began.

He rode the Cuban boatlift to Florida, hugged his small daughter for the first time, was reunited with his wife after eight years and was shot down by police less than 24 hours later outside a Miami mental health clinic.

"It's an unfortunate thing," Miami Homicide Detective Bruce Roberson said. "The officer is sorry it happened. He felt that his life and that of his partner were in danger."

Witnesses disagree.

"He never made a threatening motion. I feel the shooting was unnecessary," said witness Luis F. De La Aguilera.

Jose Perdomo, 35, the officer whose bullets fatally wounded Toledo, is himself a native of Cuba. He refuses to discuss the case.

State Attorney Janet Reno says an investigation is under way.

Toledo, 32, lived for nine days after the shooting. As he lay dying at Jackson Memorial Hospital, his bewildered wife searched the refu-

Turn to Page 6D Col. 1

6-D (F) col | THE MIAMI HERALD Thursday, June 12, 1980

## State Attorney Is Probing Police Conduct in Slaying

### FROM PAGE 1D

gee centers for him. She did not learn of the shooting for 11 days.

A CRUSH of people and paper work — arriving refugees, Miami riot victims — is blamed for the confusion.

Toledo arrived from Cuba a paranoid schizophrenic. Whisked from Key West to the Opa-locka processing center, to Jackson's Crisis Center, he was sent back to Opa-locka, transferred to the Orange Bowl, then shipped back to Opa-locka. Next stop was the Miami Mental Health Center.

"This guy ricocheted from one place to another," Homicide Lt. Lane Bradford said. "It had a lot to do with the problems."

"The potential for danger was there," said Olivia Martinez of the center. "A person with his type of problem will often harm others, thinking he is defending himself."

Toledo telephoned his wife, Cla-

ravel, 26, from the Orange Bowl at about midnight, May 16. They had been apart for 8½ years. He had never seen his daughter Leticia, now 8.

Mother and daughter rushed to the Orange Bowl.

"WE SAW HIM behind the fence. We talked for three hours," she said.

She entreated a guard to let the little girl join her father inside the enclosure. They hugged and kissed and shared cookies and milk.

"We'll be together soon," he said.

He was transferred back to Opa-locka the next day. That afternoon Miami's riots began.

Shortly before the violence erupted, De La Aguilera, a University of Miami student employed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, (FEMA) drove Toledo from Opa-locka to the center at 2141 SW First St.

"He was dazed with a glazed look in his eye," De La Aguilera said. "He rambled. He told me he

had killed his wife and daughter. Then he buried his face in his hands and said somebody else killed them and he could not rest until he got the murderer." Then, he said, Toledo talked of a massacre.

De La Aguilera left Toledo at the clinic, where doctors prescribed an injection to calm him. No one could get close enough to him to administer it.

"HE BOLTED immediately," Martinez said. Clinic personnel chased Toledo for a mile and walked him back, "but he ran again and they couldn't find him," Roberson said.

Police were called: "They said he was very dangerous, that he could kill or be a threat to somebody," Roberson said.

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Officers were spread thin throughout a city about to be swept by violence.

Toledo reappeared with a box cutter with a razor attached to a handle.

"He threatened the people in the clinic," Roberson said. "He was in and out, walking in and out." They locked him out and called police again.

De La Aguilera returned to the clinic on another mission, accompanied by his supervisor, Gloria Holland. Toledo, he said, "was lying next to the building with his hands clutched in a fist and his arms drawn up over his heart. His eyes were bulging and glassy and he was breathing heavily, trembling and mumbling."

CLINIC PERSONNEL say they telephoned police five times before Officers Perdomo and Gracieta Lightbourne got the call at 7:35 p.m.

"Things were pretty hectic on the street at that time," Roberson said. The officers seemed "agitated" when they arrived, Martinez said.

Perdomo, brandishing a riot club, walked toward Toledo shouting, "What's wrong with you buddy? Get up! What's your problem?" according to witnesses.

De La Aguilera shouted that Toledo did not understand English, was mentally ill and said to be armed.

Toledo, who had downed medicated orange juice offered by a clinic employe, staggered away.

"The officer shouted for him to come back, threw down his club and drew his service revolver," De La Aguilera said.

Toledo walked into an alley. The officers moved across the street, where they could see him. He emerged from the alley, something in his hand. He made slashing motions, as though trying to cut his throat.

De La Aguilera ran closer. "By this time his hands were back down by his side. He at no time threatened the officers. The officers were still shouting at him."

THE OFFICERS pointed their guns at Toledo, witnesses said. He staggered forward.

As Holland screamed, "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" Perdomo opened fire. He shot Toledo twice.

The fatal encounter was taped. A microphone button on one of the officers' radios was depressed throughout. Miami police refuse to release the tape.

Roberson says Toledo was holding the knife up in a threatening manner.

"The officers were backing up and he was moving toward them. They told him not to come any closer."

Toledo was rushed to Jackson, jammed that night by riot victims.

Claravel went back to the Orange Bowl. Her husband was gone. She went to Opa-locka, found no trace of him and returned to the Orange Bowl. Police warned her and other relatives to go home, riots were under way. When she returned Sunday, volunteers suggested she contact out-of-state refugee camps.

TOLEDO UNDERWENT several operations. On Monday his wife discovered his name included, mistakenly, on a list of riot victims at Jackson.

She went to the hospital but didn't recognize the unconscious man, his swollen body attached by tubes to life-sustaining equipment.

She was still searching for her husband on May 25, the day he died.

Detectives arrived to tell her he was dead on Wednesday, May 28.

"What they have done to my husband is a crime," she says.

Troubled by what he had witnessed, De La Aguilera dictated a sworn affidavit. "I'd never seen anybody shot. I didn't know what else to do."

Leticia does not know that her new-found father is dead.

"I haven't figured a way to tell her," said her mother.

The little girl is saving her pennies for a Father's Day gift.

"My father is here!" she tells everyone. "My father came from Cuba. But he got lost . . ."

Mia Hee GD

12 June 80

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# 'Anglos' a minority to Latin, black population

*Mia News (FM) col 6*  
DEBBI SHERWOOD  
Miami News Reporter. *1A 12 June 80*

For the first time in Dade history, non-Latin whites make up less than half the county's population, according to early 1980 census projections.

Preliminary figures also indicate that Dade's population has swelled to 2 million — up 58 per cent from 1970, when 1.27 million people resided in the county. That's more people than in all of West Virginia, and more than twice the population of New Hampshire.

There still are more non-Latin whites — commonly referred to as Anglos — in Dade than any other group. But the early census returns indicate that Hispanics and blacks combined outnumber them by a considerable margin.

Peter Kouchalakos, Miami district manager for the U.S. Census, estimated that nearly 45 per cent of Dade residents counted in the 1980 census are non-Latin whites, about 40 per cent are Hispanic and about 15 per cent are black.

When the final tally is made next year, the number of Hispanics and blacks in Dade may exceed Anglos by as many as 150,000. If current growth trends continue, the number of Hispanics alone will exceed the number of Anglos within a few years.

In 1950, four out of five Dade residents were Anglos. In 1960, before the first Cuban refugee wave, three out of four residents were Anglo.

The turnover in population strengths was foreseen in a 1976 study by the county manager's office. Kouchalakos said this week that the actual count will bear out the 1976 prediction: "For the first time, more than half of the population will be non-Anglo."

The 1976 study, done to produce a profile of the Latin community for Metro's Office of Latin Affairs, estimated that the 1980 population would top 1.6 million and would include 760,000 non-Latin whites, 617,000 Hispanics and 233,000 blacks.

The Hispanic population already has swelled to an estimated 700,000.

A 1972 study by the Metro Planning Department predicted that the population in Dade would be no higher than 1.82 million by 1985. But that projection was "likely to be wrong, since previous projections for Dade County have invariably been wrong," the report warned.

Despite the increasing numbers of minorities, no change in the

Please see CENSUS, 12A

## CENSUS, from 1A *Mia News (FM) col 4 12A 12 June 80*

county's power base is foreseen by one black community leader, Dr. Marvin Dunn, associate vice president for outreach and services at Florida International University.

"As long as economic wealth rests in the community in the hands that it rests in now, white — not Hispanic — will dominate the community," Dunn said.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre agreed. The population balance "won't make a bit of difference," he said.

"Twenty years ago they said, 'There goes the neighborhood — here come the Cubans,'" Ferre said. "We've prospered."

The non-Latin white population in Dade has been decreasing since 1970, when it peaked at 778,000, according to census figures and county estimates. Between 1950 and 1960, it nearly doubled — from 410,000 to 747,000.

Ferre said voter registrations in the City of Miami between Feb. 1 and June 1 of this year show an increase of 2,111 Hispanics over the same period last year, an increase of 946 blacks, and a decrease of 514 Anglos.

"There's been no mass exodus" of Anglos from Dade County, "but there is obvious movement," said Al

Shamoun, associate planner for the Broward County Planning Division.

Broward's population, 620,100 in 1970, edged over the 1 million mark in an April 1979 estimate, Shamoun said.

While Dade's growth has been among Latins, Broward remains a predominantly Anglo area. The black population, 12.5 per cent of the total in 1970, has decreased to between 10.5 and 11 per cent. The 1979 estimates put the Latin population at 55,000 to 60,000 — or about 6 per cent, Shamoun said.

The growth in Broward has been in areas to the west and central west, he said. Communities such as Sunrise, Tamarac, Plantation and Lauderdale — dots on the map 10 years ago — now are heavily populated.

Dade's new population areas are spreading southward, to Kendall, Perrine and Homestead, Kouchalakos said. But he expects some of the most interesting statistics to come out of the City of Miami census count.

"In any port city you have refugees, illegal aliens," he said. "We're finding Nicaraguans, Brazilians ... people from Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile. They're in the ghetto and on the fringes of the ghetto."



# REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*MIA (MIA)*  
*ed 130A*  
*12 June 80*

My relatives at Eglin Air Force Base called me to say they have already been processed and are now waiting for a plane to bring them to Miami. But sometimes it takes two weeks for transportation to be arranged. Can I make the wait shorter by going to Eglin to pick them up? — Lloyd Crawley

Yes. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) says that persons who know that their relatives have been completely processed at Eglin Air Force Base may go and pick them up.

In many cases, families can be reunited on the same day. But the procedure can also take up to two days. That means you had better make some sort of arrangements for accommodations in the Fort Walton Beach area if you do have to wait.

Before you go, be sure to check and see if your relative or the person you are sponsoring is actually cleared to leave Eglin. You can do that by calling any of the following numbers between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.: 1-904-862-0655, 1-904-862-0789, 1-904-862-0569 or 1-904-862-0535.

\* \* \*

My brother took asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and was later flown to Peru. I am an American citizen and I would like to know what I have to do to get my brother to the United States. — Francisco Puig

Go to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 51 SW First St., Room 102, and fill out Form I-130. That way, you will be sponsoring your brother to come into the United States. Once this form is approved, it will be forwarded to the U.S. Embassy in Peru. Your brother should go to the U.S. Embassy there to find out if there are any further requirements in order to get the wheels rolling.

\* \* \*

My elderly aunt, Juana Hernandez, just got here from Cuba. She has terminal cancer and she needs help. Where can I get it for her? — Nora Barrera

From The Cuban Cancer League, 1895 SW Third Ave., telephone 858-8050. We got your aunt an immediate appointment.

\* \* \*

I've got two questions. First, how do I locate someone who has very recently arrived from Cuba on the sealift? Second, what's the telephone number for Camp McCoy, Wis.? My father-in-law is up there. — Vilda Porro, Palm Beach

If you want to locate a Cuban refugee who has recently arrived, call the refugee hotline locator number for South Florida, 1-800-432-1074. Camp McCoy has two locator-sponsor numbers. They are 1-608-269-6147 and 1-608-269-6902.

\* \* \*

I'm calling from Camp McCoy. I have no relatives in the United States. All I have is a woman friend who lives in Miami. Around here, the word is that only a relative can sponsor you. Is that true? — Elsa Perez

No. If your friend is willing to sponsor you she can be your sponsor. If she is willing, let her know which agency you are signed up with and give her your alien number and your bed and barrack number. Then your friend will have to write a sponsorship letter on your behalf and send it to the agency with which you are signed up.

\* \* \*

**THANK YOU, Refugee Hotline.** My 78-year-old father has been released from Fort Chaffee, Ark., and he is here with me now. — Lazaro Andres Rouco

# Miami

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

Compared to the cramped, hot canvas tents at Eglin Air Force Base, Miami seemed like a dream to Ernesto Drago and Jorge Luis Cervantes, Cuban refugees.

They convinced the parents of a friend at the camp to sponsor them and bring them to Miami three days ago. No strings attached, just a ride to the city where they could start their new American life.

But the dream has turned into the dread of jobless days in the street and damp nights asleep on the pavement.

"We'll go anywhere else," said Drago, a 24-year old mason. He leaned on a pillar in the basement garage of the Little Havana Community Center Wednesday. A nearby cardboard sheet had been his bed for two days; the garage, his roof. They live off the charity of passers-by.

ABOUT 70 homeless refugees sleep at the community center nightly, said Maria Cristina Barros, assistant Latin affairs director for Dade County.

Many refugees have asked families to sponsor them just to get out of the refugee camps. Once the refugees arrive in Miami, the temporary sponsors turn them loose. They are on their own without money, housing, jobs or transportation.

Cervantes and Drago were driven to Miami by a family they didn't know. Drago first tried to find distant relatives here but was unsuccessful. The pair spent their first night in Miami at the Salvation Army downtown, but lacked the \$3



— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Jorge Cervantes, Left, And Ernesto Drago  
... near center where they sleep on cardboard

## Dream Has Turned Into Dread

Mia New (F) 30A

12 June 80 col 1

to stay another night.

The 27-year old Cervantes, a machinist, said he has consumed nothing but cookies and Coca-Cola for two days. "We have no money. People have bought us food from snack trucks, but that's all," he said.

"THE SPONSORS think they're doing the refugees a favor, getting them out of a camp. But they're not," said Barros.

Barros said the refugees often end up spending their nights at Miami International Airport, bus stations or the Little Havana Community Center at 970 SW First St.

Five refugees were taken from the Little Havana center to the Nike

missile base refugee camp on Krome Avenue Wednesday. Last Saturday, 15 refugees were bused to the Krome camp. From there, they were flown to a refugee camp in Wisconsin — to be resettled again.

A spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency said Wednesday that officials from the State Department would meet with resettlement agencies today to discuss how to end the temporary sponsorship practice.

"THE AGENCIES must make clear to the sponsors their responsibilities to house and feed the refugees," said the spokesman. Spon-

sors are not legally bound to care for the refugees. The resettlement agencies, however, are supposed to screen sponsors to ensure they are prepared to care for the Cubans until they find work and permanent lodging.

But Barros said that even relatives of the refugees are turning the refugees away after a few weeks of cramped living and extra food bills.

"We're going to keep seeing this problem," she said.

Barros suggested that Opa-locka Airport be turned into a halfway house for refugees. She said the refugees could live there until they earn enough money to rent their own lodging.

## Diary <sup>col 1 (FX)</sup> of a refugee family

# Moving fast to keep up with the American Dream

• This is one in a series of stories about a Cuban family that closed the door to its past and is starting life anew in a strange land. This family isn't unique — its story is being repeated by thousands of Cuban refugee families who arrived here on the Mariel to Key West boatlift.

**MARILYN A. MOORE**  
Miami News Reporter

Agapito's face is lined with the worries of trying to provide for his family in Castro's Cuba. Now there are new lines, etched by the harsh reality of life in what seemed like the land of plenty.

Now Agapito Cruz Reyes, who only a month ago shepherded his family across the Florida Straits to seek freedom and the good life in Miami, knows what The Great American Dream really means.

Money.

Agapito was sitting at his donated dining room table, in his small Hialeah apartment for which the first month's rent was paid by relatives. He was fretting about money.

"Life is very expensive here," he said, trying to hide the jitters as he mentally totaled up his income and his expenses. "There's nothing like having your own home, but it takes a lot of money to get by.

"It's a great preoccupation. It's like a shadow hanging over us."

Just a week ago, the Cruzes left behind the cramped but secure life at his sister's house, where they lived rent-free since mid-May.

Their new home is a stark, two-bedroom apartment in a run-down building overlooking two busy streets. The tenants — nearly all Cubans — leave their front doors open. Televisions blare Spanish soap operas. The

smell of garlic sizzling in olive oil floats in with the breeze.

Bartolo, Agapito's brother, lived there when he came from Cuba eight years ago, so the landlord, also Cuban, made a special arrangement. He didn't require the Cruzes the customary first month's rent, last month's rent and one month's security deposit.

Across the street is a Latin shopping center with a barbershop ("Barberos Cubanos"), a drug store ("Farmacia"), a grocery store ("Bodega") and doctors' offices ("Clinica").

Everyone pitched in to get the Cruzes started.

The six brothers and sisters, who have lived in the United States between eight and 22 years, pooled their money for the \$260 rent. One brother paid the security deposit for the electricity. A sister gave them a double bed. A friend gave them an old TV set. Another sister donated twin beds for the girls.

With a \$150 down payment, the Cruzes bought two couches and glass-topped end tables with baroque legs. The furniture, which cost \$860, was purchased at a Cuban store where other members of the Cruz family had shopped for years. The new arrivals got a special price, special treatment and a free \$36 lamp.

Catalina, Agapito's wife, is wildly happy.

"I still can't believe it," she said, excitedly showing off the apartment. "*Parece mentira*, it seems like a lie

... "There's just nothing like having your own home. It's very good. You don't have to ask someone how to do something, you just do it because you are in your own home. It's fantastic. I still can't believe it's real."

For Agapito, it's almost too real. The rent's due at the end of the month. He figures monthly expenses will be \$400, including food stamps. His \$100-a-week salary for a hospital job will be stretched to the limit.

Agapito can see only one solution: Catalina has to find a job, for the first time. He worries about whether

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*Mia News Col 1 4A 12 June 80.*  
 Agapito, left, is helped by Catalina, center, and Olga as he studies for driver license test

The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

she can handle it. He's afraid she doesn't realize the urgency of their situation.

"She doesn't worry about anything — I am worry-

ing about everything," he said. "She doesn't understand life is fast here and you have to move fast. She has to get a job. We need the money."

## Washington funds expected for refugees, riot recovery

*Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A 12 June 80*  
 Associated Press

WASHINGTON — House and Senate budget negotiators have agreed to boost 1980 spending by \$423 million — some of it bound for Miami.

The budget negotiators expect President Carter to request \$316 million to handle the flood of Cuban refugees and \$165 million that will include aid to rebuild areas devastated by the Miami riots and help for other disaster-stricken areas.

No breakdown of the amount Miami will receive was available. Carter was criticized by Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, Metro Mayor Steve Clark and other local leaders when he visited Miami Monday without offering a specific amount of federal funds to help with redevelopment of the riot-torn areas.

Congressmen included the additional money in a revised 1980 budget, anticipating a Carter request for an

extra \$976 million for disaster relief, including the new aid for Miami.

The House-Senate budget conference had earlier agreed to put in \$600 million for the anticipated disaster costs. By adding \$423 million in additional money, Congress would fully meet Carter's expected request.

The disaster money was scheduled to be voted on today as part of House and Senate action on a new 1981 budget compromise.

President Carter, whose limousine was hit by flying debris after he left a Liberty City riot-aid meeting Monday, said he was unaware of the demonstration at the time.

He said later, "It was obviously a volatile situation. We had the option of not going to Miami at all or to the Liberty City region, but I thought it was important that I go there as President to show my concern. . . . So I didn't feel any concern about it."

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# Sealift sailing to calm conclusion

Mia News (FH) col 1 13A  
12 June 80  
MARILYN MOORE  
Miami News Reporter

Rough seas in the Florida Straits have halted what's left of the refugee sealift, but federal officials in Miami and Key West see smooth sailing ahead.

At the height of the sealift last month, the Miami office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the United States has been charting its response to the Cuban freedom flotilla, looked like Grand Central Station.

"Now you could shoot a cannon through here," said Jim Keene, one of the few remaining staff members at the big office on the fourth floor of the U.S. Customs House, 77 SE 5th St. "Almost all of us are going home."

Keene, a public information officer, said 25 of the 35 staff members who once manned the office have been transferred elsewhere, another sign the boatlift is winding down.

Keene, a U.S. Army Reserve officer from California, has been in Miami a month. He intends to fly straight home when he is released from duty Saturday morning.

"I've had this," he said, "I can see the light at the end of the rainbow. I can smell the martinis."

Just five boats, carrying about 250 refugees, reached Key West yesterday before higher winds kicked up rough seas of 5 to 7 feet today. A converted submarine chaser, dubbed "God's Mercy," was reported ready to leave Mariel harbor with more than 200 refugees with relatives from Louisiana aboard.

As the refugee total climbed to nearly 113,000, there were these developments:

✓ Navy and Coast Guard vessels rescued a former Cuban army lieutenant whose boat was sinking in the Straits, then refused to turn him over to a Cuban gunboat. Wilfredo Rosel Perez and his dog were rescued from a 15-foot sailboat Tuesday by the Coast Guard cutter Cherokee about 40 miles northeast of Havana.

✓ Seven Cuban refugees who jumped a fence at the Fort McCoy, Wis., processing center were picked up early today walking on a state highway within the Army training base, officials said. The men were "in jovial spirits," and did not resist arrest.

✓ Thirty-one refugees at Fort Chaffee, Ark., have been flown to a federal prison in Atlanta after being identified as suspected criminals or troublemakers. They left the Fort Smith airport last night on a chartered jet and will be held until officials in Washington decide whether to deport them.

✓ Roger P. Winter, director of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, charged that Fidel Castro has "buffaloed" American public opinion into mistakenly believing that the latest waves of Cuban refugees were social misfits. "One of the biggest tragedies that has occurred is the fact that they have all been painted with the same brush," Winter said. "It's unfair and it's inaccurate."

✓ An Associated Press-NBC News poll revealed that many Americans feel the Carter administration has done a bad job of handling the influx of Cubans. Seventy-four per cent of those

polled agreed that administration policies are "badly confused." Only 19 per cent said the administration was doing a good job handling the situation. But 86 per cent said the United States should keep limits on immigration.

✓ A Coast Guard spokesman said it's not certain how many boats remained at Mariel. Last reports from returning boat captains indicated 20 to 30 boats still there.

It was reported that about half the 800 Marines who had helped unload refugees at the height of the sealift and all of the Federal Aviation Administration employees who had overseen the refugee charter flights to processing camps across the United States have pulled out of Key West.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, which has one inspector permanently stationed in Key West, put 77 to work at the busiest time. Now there are 53, Keene said, and the number of officers will drop to five next week if the boat traffic remains constant at 200 refugees a day.

Keene said 59,167 refugees have been resettled. The rest are in the following camps: Fort McCoy, Wis., 13,044; Opa-locka Airport, 755; Eglin Air Force Base in Fort Walton Beach, 3,904; Fort Chaffee, Ark., 16,674; and Indian-town Gap, Pa., 18,107.

The processing base at Opa-locka Airport will be phased out soon, he said.

But Coast Guard officials said they intend to maintain a conspicuous presence in the Florida Straits to turn back boats trying to leave for Cuba.

# Fishermen sue feds for seizing their boats

*Mia News (FH) CP 13A*  
JOHN SILVA  
Miami News Reporter *12 June 80*

It's been weeks since Jessie Marvin Hickman trawled for shrimp, and he may have to wait a lot longer.

"We're paying our bills with our savings and they are just about gone," said Hickman, a fisherman for 17 years who moved to Key West from North Carolina five years ago.

Hickman's \$300,000, 72-foot trawler "Lamanda Louise" was seized by the U.S. Customs Service on June 2 when he returned to Key West with a load of Cuban refugees.

Hickman, 32, who lives with his wife and two children at Waters Edge Colony, said he could have left Mariel Harbor in Cuba earlier if he had agreed to take Cuban prisoners. But he refused, and waited four weeks to take refugees with relatives in Miami.

He and 16 other Key West fishermen, in two separate but nearly identical complaints, filed suit yesterday in U.S. District Court here against

officials of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, claiming the seizure of their boats was illegal.

The fishermen argue that they believed their actions were lawful, that they received advance permission from Customs to go to Cuba, that they sought permission from the immigration service but the office was closed because of the refugee crisis, and that they were forced by Cuban soldiers to take refugees back to Key West.

President Carter announced on May 14 that no boats would be allowed to leave Key West for Mariel, and that only empty boats would be allowed to return. Boats returning with Cuban refugees would be seized by Customs and the captains would be fined.

But Hickman said he never received the President's message because the radio frequency was jammed with conversations between the hundreds of boat captains in Mariel.

He said Cuban soldiers would not allow him to leave Mariel unless he took Cuban refugees.

"On a one-to-one basis, they were real nice," Hickman said, "but they would not let us leave the harbor without people.

"We could have left with prisoners, but I refused to do that. I waited for family members. There was no chance of us leaving without people. Some of the boys tried it, but Cuban gunboats turned them around."

Hickman said he only charged for expenses on his one-time trip to Cuba, and that he has yet to receive any money.

Lawyers for the fishermen, Thomas Sireci Jr. and Diane Tolbert, have asked U.S. District Court Judge Sidney Aronovitz to grant a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, which would return the boats to the fishermen and freeze the payment of any fines until the case is decided at trial. A hearing has been scheduled for Monday.

"The government does not have the right to seize the vessels under the statutes and regulations that they are relying on," Sireci said.

**Carter's new  
chief of staff  
helped with  
Cuba refugees**

*12 June 80 Mia News*  
The New York Times News Service (FH)

WASHINGTON — President Carter has appointed Jack Watson Jr., who has been his domestic crisis trouble shooter, handling the Cuban refugee influx and the Miami rioting among other things, as the new White House chief of staff.

Watson replaces Hamilton Jordan, who is taking a leave from the White House to work full time on Carter's re-election campaign.

A 41-year-old lawyer from Atlanta, Watson has been an assistant to the President for intergovernmental relations and secretary to the cabinet. He has quietly served the past few years as principal liaison with governors and local officials. This year, his behind-the-scenes work paid off as local leaders around the country endorsed Carter for re-election.

He has played an increasingly visible role as a troubleshooter on problems requiring teamwork with local governments. Recently he has dealt with the Cuban refugee crisis, the race rioting in Miami, the volcano eruption in Washington and Love Canal in New York.

In 1976, as director of the Carter transition team, Watson had originally proposed a staff organization plan assigning a significant role to himself and a lesser role to Jordan.

Mia News (F) col 2 20A 12 June 80

## Cuban Is Saved From Seas, Gunboat

U.S. Coast Guard and Navy vessels rescued a former Cuban Army lieutenant whose boat was sinking in the Florida Straits and then refused a request to turn him over to Cuban officials aboard a gunboat, federal officials said Wednesday.

According to Coast Guard, Navy and Federal Bureau of Investigation officials, Wilfredo Rosel Perez, a former lieutenant in the Cuban Army, and his dog were picked up from a 15-foot boat about 40 miles northeast of Havana by the Coast Guard cutter Cherokee at mid-day Tuesday.

Cmdr. Leo N. Schowengerdt Jr., acting chief of Operational Law at the Coast Guard Washington office, said the Cuban requested political asylum, therefore the request for his return by Cuban officials had been rejected.

From the Cherokee, Perez, who told FBI officials he was a member of Cuba's Communist Party, was transferred first to the Coast Guard cutter Ingham

and then to the Dominance, a Navy minesweeper, Schowengerdt said.

"A Cuban vessel of an official nature approached the Dominance and asked that the Cuban refugee be returned to them stating he had left Cuba without permission and was wanted for murder," Schowengerdt said. "The Dominance declined ... stating he was found in international waters and would be turned over to the proper authorities in Key West."

Schowengerdt added that after the Dominance refused to return Perez, "the Cuban vessel apparently hung around for a while then turned around and headed home."

He said there definitely had been "an incident" between Cuban and American vessels, but "I wouldn't want to characterize it as a confrontation."

Perez was questioned by the FBI Wednesday and turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service officers for further processing.

It is not unusual for refugees to become depressed, fearful and confused ... I can only assume that he freaked out

Mia News (F) col 2 1A 12 June 80

## Cuban finds death at journey's end

BOB MURPHY and ANA VECIANA  
Miami News Reporters

The little man died almost anonymously in Miami, a victim of his own troubled mind, a confused bureaucracy, and two bullets fired by a cop under questionable circumstances.

Juan Toledo came on the boatlift from Mariel to Key West on May 12 — five days before the riots. He bounced around refugee centers in Key West, Opa-locka and the Orange Bowl.

Toledo was shot on May 17 in Little Havana. The incident rated only a cursory mention on the back pages of the news-

paper, which was swelling with news of the outbreak of rioting in Culmer and Liberty City.

The 140-pound refugee, three days out of Cuba, stepped from a Federal Emergency Management Agency van from the Opa-locka Refugee Center and was escorted into the Miami Mental Health Center at 2141 SW 1st St. The van was driven by Luis De La Aguilera, a University of Miami student.

Doctors said he was frightened, agitated, nervous.

A small sign hung crookedly around his neck: "I am a paranoid-schizophrenic." The sign didn't embarrass Toledo because

he didn't know what it said. He didn't speak or read English.

Less than 90 minutes after the 5-foot-7-inch refugee stepped out of the van, he was shot twice in the upper body by a Miami policeman. It happened in an alley which runs along the side of the Miami Mental Health Center.

Toledo was shot one month past his 32nd birthday, which he celebrated in a Cuban prison.

Toledo didn't trust people. He fantasized that they were trying to kill him, doctors said. Somehow, Toledo had gotten hold of

Please see TOLEDO, 4A

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*Mia News (FH) col 2 / A 12 June 80*  
The Miami News - BILL REINKE  
Juan Toledo's widow, Claribel, and daughter, Leticia, hold a photo taken at the couple's wedding in Cuba.

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# TOLEDO, *Mia News copy HA* from 1A *12 June 80*

a box cutter — a retractable razor blade in a plastic holder. He had threatened to kill fellow refugees and himself at Opa-locka. They were only words, doctors said. He hadn't hurt anyone.

Olivia Martinez, director of the Miami Mental Health Center, said she agreed with the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. But she doesn't think it was chronic because Toledo's family wasn't aware of any history of mental illness.

"It is not unusual for refugees to become depressed, fearful and confused," Martinez said. "I can only assume that he freaked out. Many of the refugees have been through a lot and have breakdowns."

Toledo had one fear, Martinez said: "He thought people were out to get him."

Claribel Toledo, the widow who hadn't seen him in more than eight years, pieced together Toledo's odyssey:

Toledo had rented car and driver in his hometown of Santa Clara to drive him to Havana. He planned to seek asylum in the Peruvian Embassy, along with the other 10,000 Cubans there. But by the time he got to Havana, Cuban soldiers had thrown up roadblocks around the crowded embassy.

Toledo was caught trying to run the blockade. The soldiers arrested him and tossed him into El Combinado del Este prison with hundreds of others who had to try to storm the embassy.

He was shipped to El Mosquito compound in Mariel to await boat transportation to the United States. According to best estimates, he arrived in Key West on the freedom flotilla around March 12.

Claribel brought their 8-year-old daughter, Leticia, to the Orange Bowl for her first visit with her husband in more than eight years.

Toledo had never seen his daughter. Claribel was four months pregnant when she left Toledo in Santa Clara and came to the U.S. Toledo couldn't leave because of military obligations.

The visit at the Orange Bowl was emotional; years of frustration brought tears and laughter. A chain link fence separated Toledo from his family, but they were happy just seeing one another and touching hands. The visit lasted from midnight to 3 a.m.

"He was delighted," Claribel said. "He played with Leticia through the fence and we made plans to buy him a Father's Day gift. He showed no signs of being mentally ill or anything of that sort."

On Saturday, May 17, Claribel, who speaks no English, returned to the Orange Bowl for another visit, but Toledo was gone. Officials couldn't tell her where he was. She traveled to the Opa-locka refugee center but there was no trace of him. Claribel searched all week, but no one could tell her where Toledo had gone. Claribel was frantic.

Toledo's passport and visa had been misplaced or stolen. He was lost in the bureaucratic maze.

On May 29, nine days after she'd last seen her husband, two Miami policemen came to Claribel's door at 902 SW 14th Ave. They told her that Juan had died four days earlier in Jackson Memorial Hospital. They escorted her to the hospital to identify the body.

The detectives told her what they knew of her husband's death:

Miami police officers Jose Angel Perdomo, 35, and Pracieta Lightbourne, 22, answered a call from Miami Mental Health Center employees that a patient was threatening suicide with a "knife" in the reception room. Another caller told a police dispatcher that the man also was threatening other patients.

The call came over as a code 32 — assault.

Perdomo and Lightbourne rolled to a stop in front of the center at 7:42 p.m. According to center psychologist Jose Dergon, Toledo was banging on the door of the clinic with his hands and head when the two Miami policemen approached. He had not assaulted or threatened anybody, Dergon said.

"I'll talk to you now," Toledo yelled through the door. "Let me in, I want help."

Toledo had walked away from the center three times, once for an hour, since his arrival at about 6 p.m. Each time, he returned on his own. Earlier, Dergon had given him a tranquilizer in some pear juice.

Dergon was unlocking the door, he said, when Toledo spotted Perdomo slapping his three-foot riot stick it in his hand.

Several witnesses and employees of the clinic yelled warnings to Perdomo that Toledo was armed with a knife.

"Perate!" — "Wait!" — Perdomo yelled in Spanish. That Cuban slang was the only Spanish word he used, witnesses said.

Dergon: "Toledo had finished a half dose of a tranquilizer. He was slowed down, animated. They gave him tranquilizers at Opa-locka, too, he said. If I had only unlocked the door 10 seconds earlier, I could have saved his life."

Toledo retreated down a stairwell, out of Dergon's sight. He was pacing on the steps. No box cutter was visible, Dergon said. He walked slowly into an alley. The two officers followed him.

Perdomo and Lightbourne came out of the alley backing toward the middle of SW 1st Street, aiming their service revolvers at Toledo, who was advancing slowly. Perdomo was speaking in English to Toledo, saying, "No. Don't do it." The riot sticks, witnesses said, were holstered.

Perdomo said in his report that witnesses warned the officers that Toledo was a "dangerous paranoiac."

Peter Barcelo came out of his wife's beauty salon immediately behind the two officers.

"Do not shoot the man. Do not kill him," Barcelo said he yelled at Perdomo in Spanish and English. Perdomo, he said, turned to look at him, then turned away.

"The officers were not in any danger, in my estimation. He (Toledo) was like a zombie," Barcelo said.

"The male officer (Perdomo) shot the man twice," Barcelo said. "I was mad that he was wasting a life. The police are supposed to protect us. They could have disabled the man with their sticks."

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# Flotilla Fishermen Sue to Reclaim 31 Seized Boats

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

Calling themselves "pawns in an international controversy," owners of 31 boats sued in Miami federal court Wednesday for the return of vessels seized in the Cuba-Key West Freedom Flotilla.

The fishing boats were red-tagged by U.S. Customs agents after they arrived in Key West with Cuban refugees.

Owners face a daily loss of shrimp and angling income of up to \$1,000 a day, say Key West lawyers Diane Tolbert and Thomas Sireci Jr., who filed the suits.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz scheduled a hearing for Monday morning.

Captains allegedly violated a May 15 order by President Carter that commanded vessels moored in Cuba's Mariel Harbor to return to stateside ports immediately — without Cuban passengers.

In two separate suits, boat owners contend they had no choice.

"FINDING THEMSELVES pawns in an international conspiracy, [they] sought to depart but were not allowed to do so by Cuban military authorities," the suit says. "These authorities were armed with sidearms as well as guns mounted on Cuban military boats."

Captains had planned for a one-day humanitarian mission and found themselves blockaded in a hostile port, the suit says. Sister ships hurried through the Florida straits with provisions — and then, like the ships they sought to help, were prohibited from leaving.

Short of food and water, captains and crews were faced with a dilemma: take aboard Cuban nationals "or otherwise the authorities would destroy their vessels."

Rather than witness the scuttling of their ships and then face "an uncertain future in a hostile country,"

*'Finding themselves pawns in an international conspiracy, [they] sought to depart but were not allowed to do so by Cuban military authorities.'*

— Boat Owners' Suit

the captains accepted the overloading of their boats and set out on the 90-mile return trip to Key West, the suit says.

**ABOARD THEIR** boats were as many as 260 Cubans. For that, Tolbert says, boat owners could be fined as much as \$3,000 per passenger under separate federal statutes — or up to \$780,000 for a vessel that may be worth a fraction of that.

So far, 270 commercial fishing vessels have been seized. Another 500 pleasure boats or other craft have been red-tagged as well. Wednesday's suits were the first filed by any owners to get them back. Other suits are expected.

The boats, with such names as Tom's Tub Too, Sun Hippie and Crazy Horse, are moored at the owners' docks. But unless Aronovitz rules otherwise, they are forbidden to set out to sea to resume shrimping and fishing.

"There is nothing in the statutes providing for the boats to be seized the way they were seized," Tolbert says.

The suit wants Aronovitz to order INS and Customs to release the ships so they can resume fishing and shrimping. It asks that he find the seizures illegal and that he enjoin the government from fining the boat owners.

Dade County Deputy Medical Examiner Dr. Charles Wetli said Toledo had been shot in the right armpit and abdomen.

Toledo fell to the ground, the box cutter nearby. Perdomo kicked it away as Toledo tried to rise up, the police report says.

"You all saw this. You are my witnesses. I've been shot at three times today," Perdomo yelled to no one in particular, witnesses said. There is nothing in police records to substantiate that Perdomo had been shot at anytime that day.

Perdomo said in his report that Toledo had first threatened suicide, then made threatening gestures at the officers. Toledo tried to cut his throat and chest, the report says. "The subject had a very wild look in his eyes," Perdomo's report said.

Wetli said there were no cuts on the body. The autopsy could not substantiate whether Toledo had been given tranquilizers because any medication would have worn off during his stay in the intensive care unit at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

The crowd was angry, yelling and screaming at the two officers. "They selected the witnesses they wanted. I volunteered to give a statement to detectives, but I was ignored," Barcelo said.

Toledo was rushed to Jackson Memorial Hospital, where he died on May 25. The question of why police failed to identify him for four days remains locked in the files of the Miami Police Department.

Perdomo and Lightbourne did not respond to calls from The Miami News.

Attorney Michael Blacker is investigating the case for Claribel Toledo.

Lt. Emory Putman, head of the internal review section of the Miami Police Department, says he has three witnesses who did not think the shooting was justified.

"We also have three or four witnesses who thought the officer was justified in shooting to protect his life and the lives of others," Putman said.

Lt. Lane Bradford, head of homicide for the Miami Police Department, said he is preparing a full report on the shooting for the state attorney's office. "Toledo is a tragedy of the federal bureaucracy which contributed to his death," Bradford said.

The FBI also is investigating all shooting incidents involving police officers, Bradford said.

Assistant State Attorney Michael Korvick would not discuss the case.

Meanwhile, Leticia Toledo is looking forward to Father's Day.

Claribel does not have the heart to tell her that her father is dead.

MA News HA  
12 June 80

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# Opa-locka Center to Close; *Mia Nu (F) 27A CPL 13 June 80* Agencies to Handle Refugees

By DAVID HUME  
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials intend to close the Opa-locka refugee center Saturday after making sure the last of the newly arrived Cubans, who were turned over to relatives in Key West, have gone through the initial processing by U.S. immigration authorities.

After that, refugees here who have not been processed will have to go to the Dade offices of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for their temporary visa status, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) for their food stamps and the Social Security Administration for their number.

The Opa-locka center was set up in an abandoned blimp hangar more than a month ago to replace the Tamiami Park facilities. Tens of thousands of refugees have streamed through both facilities in the last two months, since Cuban President Fidel Castro opened the port of Mariel and allowed more than 100,000 Cubans to come to the United States in a rag-tag flotilla of boats supplied by Cuban exiles.

"The influx of refugees into Key West has dropped considerably," said David Cobb, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). "We feel we have processed most of the refugees that were turned over to their families."

Cobb said the two current pro-

cessing centers at Opa-locka Airport and Key West will be held in reserve in case they are needed "as a prudent measure in the event of an airlift" from Cuba.

He also said undocumented refugees should present themselves at the Opa-locka processing center before Saturday night to save time by avoiding having to do their business at the different agencies spread throughout the city.

"We will be withdrawing slowly," Cobb said. "It does not mean that Sunday morning FEMA will have disappeared from the scene."

Tom Casey, federal coordinator for refugees, Thursday praised the work of Cuban exile volunteers working at Opa-locka and asked for a renewed effort to process the last refugees until Saturday night.

"Without the help of many volunteers working at all levels of refugee processing, we would have been unable to manage the arrival of so many refugees," Casey said in a statement Thursday.

Cobb said FEMA feels that the emergency phase of the program is coming to an end, but officials have yet to decide on a cutoff date for the end of the emergency.

A FEMA source in Washington said the agency would be slowly handing over most of the responsibilities for the processing and the resettlement of the new Cuban refugees to the State Department's

new intergovernmental task force, possibly toward the end of this month.

"The general feeling is that this is now becoming a political issue ... this is where the next battle is," the source said.

He said the feeling is that the time has come when the federal government will have to make a decision on the legal status of the refugees and how much in federal funds is going to be made available for them.

A State Department spokeswoman Thursday acknowledged that its intergovernmental task force is beginning to take over the responsibility for the new refugees. The official said Nick Thorne would handle the day-to-day matters of the task force reporting to Victor Palmieri, the ambassador for refugee affairs.

"FEMA always comes in at the beginning of a crisis," the State Department spokesman said. "The task force will be able to deal with some of the concrete policy questions that FEMA is not set out to handle."

Assistant to the Dade County Manager Sergio Pereira, appointed by President Carter as special consultant to the State Department on refugee resettlement, Thursday held meetings with the task force in Washington.

Pereira will begin an extended tour of the refugee camps Monday.



## REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

My very close friend from childhood has been taken to the Federal Correctional Facility in Atlanta, Ga. They think he is a criminal. I know that this man is not a criminal. How can I help him? — S. Ponce

With the greatest pain in my heart, I must state that my brother, who has been taken to the Federal Correctional Facility in Atlanta is an undesirable person. He has been rightfully labeled a criminal by the authorities. We have been able to ascertain this for ourselves. How do we get the proof we have to the authorities? — T.Y.O.

Both of you should contact the Immigration officers at the Federal Correctional Facility in Atlanta. One of you can offer proof of a friend's innocence; the other can offer proof of a brother's guilt. Immigration officials will be able to advise you both of the steps that must be taken. Call 1-404-622-6241 and ask for extension 355. You will be connected with Immigration officers handling the Cubans housed in the correctional facility.

★ ★ ★

I want to go to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., to pick up my nephew who is there and is ready to leave.

Is it advisable? — Graciela Gonzalez

Definitely not. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has authorized only families and sponsors of persons at Eglin Air Force Base to go there and pick up relatives and those they are sponsoring. All other persons at all other bases must wait until they are relocated by the volunteer agencies serving them.

★ ★ ★

I have been told that there are other processing centers besides the Cuban refugee processing center at Opa-locka where one can take a relative to be processed. Is that true? — R. C.L.

No. The only processing center for Cuban refugees is the one located at Opa-locka. However, this facility will close on Saturday. If your relatives cannot be processed by that date, other centers will be set up for processing at a later date. The sites have not yet been an-

nounced. As soon as they are, we will tell you about them.

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My relatives are Cuban refugees and they will need a Social Security number in order to get a job. Where can I take them to apply for one? — E. U. J.

To the Social Security office at 1440 Biscayne Blvd. from Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Make sure your relatives take along any papers that were given to them when they were released from the base where they were staying, or that were given to them after they were processed at Opa-locka. A request for a Social Security number may have already been made through official channels and the information on those papers will enable Social Security employees to know if such a request has, or has not, been made.



# Exiles: Boat Operator Cheated Us

*MIA News (F) col 5 6C 13 June 80*

The storefront operator of a refugee boatlift was accused Thursday at a street rally of collecting at least \$250,000 in fees from Miami families whose relatives remain in Cuba.

"We want our money back," more than 40 persons shouted outside the shopping center offices of the Miacuvia Corp., at 3446 SW Eighth St.

The firm's offices were closed Monday, said Estrella Guzman, who paid \$3,000 to get her family from Cuba to Key West.

Carlos Munoz, the president of the firm, has disappeared, said Guzman.

Munoz, who claimed he owned four boats, demanded fees of \$650 for adults and \$500 for children to finance the private boatlift, Guzman said.

The fees were paid in cash. Guzman paid in \$100 bills.

Munoz was unavailable for comment.

The protesters all brought receipts to the rally that showed an estimated total of \$250,000 in payments to Miacuvia.

Using handwritten numbers on the receipts, the protesters estimated that Munoz collected fees from more than 500 families. Several families paid \$15,000.

"We're hoping to get organized, to hire a lawyer, to get our money back," said Guzman.

Guzman said the protesters are seeking an FBI and Dade State Attorney's investigation of the scheme.



Zita Quialla: 'going round and round'

# Cubans who lose sponsors walk the mean streets, broke and alone

*MIA News (FH) col 2 1A 13 June 80*

MARILYN A. MOORE and MARI MORAN  
Miami News Reporters

Zita Argelia Quialla was an accountant in Cuba. Now she is a beggar in the streets of Miami.

Quialla thought her future was secure when she stepped out of the crowded refugee camp after three weeks at Eglin Air Force Base. She had a sponsor — a longtime friend — to welcome her, a place to call home, an opportunity to get started on her new life in her new country.

Two days later, her friend threw her out.

For the past 18 days, Quialla has been wandering the streets in her red-white-and-blue striped shirt and blue jeans. She sleeps in parks. With a crumpled newspaper in her hands, she dropped what was left of her change into a pay telephone to call about job listings she had circled in ink.

The change was all that remained of the \$50 given her at the Opa-locka processing center.

She keeps moving — walking miles between employment bureaus, social service agencies, immigration

offices, begging for work or a place to stay. She has even asked to be returned to one of the refugee camps.

Quialla, 32, is not alone. About 200 Cuban refugees who came here aboard the freedom flotilla are telling similar stories of betrayal: Their sponsors helped them get out of the refugee camps, then abandoned them.

Social workers and government officials say they aren't sure how many refugees are living in the streets. And they say there is nothing they can do for them.

"Some of the placements are just not solid — to what extent I don't know," a State Department official said. "We've been hearing more and more about this during the past few days. It's mostly happening in New Jersey and Miami."

Because the "freedom flotilla" arrivals are not considered refugees — they are "applicants for political asylum" — they're not eligible for most government assistance, he said.

There are "perhaps a couple of hundred such persons on the streets of Miami," a Catholic Relief Ser-

Please see REFUGEES, 4A

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## REFUGEES, from 1A

*Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A 13 June 80*

vices official said. "They are not eligible for any type of assistance."

Even the Cuban Refugee Relief Program in Miami can't help.

"That's the truth. There is no agency that can give them any kind of help," said Manuel Rodriguez Fleitas, director of the program, where dozens of Cubans have been seeking aid. "My agency is not involved because these people do not have refugee status. . . . We can only try to orient them to the volunteer agencies around us. You can imagine, it's very bad."

"It's a vicious circle," Quialla said. "They have these Cubans going round and round."

The Salvation Army offers shelter — temporarily.

"We keep them two or three nights, try to find them jobs and refer them to other agencies," said Capt. Warren Fulton, city commander. "It looks like a growing problem in our community."

"It's becoming obvious that with the economic recession it is going to take some real sacrifices on the part of America, no matter where, to inculcate these friends from the south into our communities. . . . The community is doing as much as it can do. We just have to live through these critical days."

Fulton said many refugee families are seeking emergency shelter.

"The problem is coming where families have taken family members in, hoping they (would) find immediate jobs, and it just hasn't panned out," he said.

A State Department official said, "The placements that are not working out as well are those that were with friends or acquaintances. But it's also happened with relatives who've said 'Enough is enough.' . . ."

"The pressure has been on the government to move more quickly to get them out of the camps. The volunteer agencies are aware of this, so the quality of sponsorship goes down."

Making certain the placements are more secure is "one of the highest priorities within FEMA (the Federal Emergency Management Agency) and the State Department right now," he said. "We've been instructing our counterparts in the voluntary service agencies to be sure the sponsor will follow the refugee through when he gets there."

Clemente Fernandez of the Junta Patriotica Cubana, a coalition of Cuban-exile organizations, said the burden should fall on the families who accept responsibility for the new immigrants.

"We've gotten many calls from people like this," Fernandez said. "The only thing we can tell them is to get jobs doing whatever they can. . . . We can't help."

"There are many families who spent a ton of pesos to go get them out of Mariel. Now they're strapped for money. But they should have thought about that before they joined the boatlift."

Fernandez, who left Cuba 34 years ago, is a little bitter about the attitude of some of the new arrivals.

"When we came here, there were Supreme Court justices picking tomatoes," he said. "We slept in cars and parks. Now these new ones want air conditioning and everything. They won't take just any kind of job. But everyone has to sacrifice."

Quialla, a college graduate who taught fifth grade before going to work for Cuba's Economic Ministry, says she's willing to take any kind of job — anything to get off the streets. Her greatest fear is of strange men who approach her with offers to help.

"They see me alone and want to take advantage," she said, adding that she narrowly avoided being raped Wednesday night.

She spent last night at the Salvation Army's shelter, but she knows it's only a temporary place to stay.

"It was madness to live in Cuba," she said. "But in a way it was madness to come here."

## Two sealift priests have no regrets

*Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A 13 June 80*  
**HEATHER DEWAR**  
Miami News Reporter

Although they could face heavy fines and stiff jail terms, two Episcopal priests aren't sorry they shepherded 437 Cuban refugees to Key West.

The Rev. Leo Frade and the Rev. Joe Doss of Grace Episcopal Church in New Orleans were arrested last night with six crewmen of the God's Mercy, a converted World War II submarine chaser.

The men, charged with bringing in undocumented aliens, face fines of \$2,000 and up to a year in jail for each of the refugees brought from Mariel, Cuba, yesterday.

"It was a Christian mercy mission," said New Orleans lawyer Romi Gonzalez. "They did what had to be

done. . . . They feel the magnitude of what they did far outweighs any personal consequences they face."

The God's Mercy, towing the 18-foot Vicky II and followed by the Monica II, was escorted across the Florida Straits by the Coast Guard cutter Ingham.

Together with a handful of other small boats, the latest arrivals pushed the sealift total to 113,387. The captain of the God's Mercy reported that 18 to 20 boats are still at Mariel.

Nearly all the 437 refugees aboard the God's Mercy are relatives of Louisiana Cubans, who pooled their money to pay for the trip, Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez said the mission to Mariel was planned "while President Carter's open-arms, open-heart policy was in effect." The ship landed in Cuba two weeks after Carter ordered the sealift halted.

*9/22*

# 128 Cuban refugees to leave

*Mia News (FH) 6/14*  
Combined Miami News Services

*14 June 80*  
Pennsylvania officials planned to charter a jet and airlift 128 Cuban refugees to Miami today in the first effort to resettle refugees from other U.S. camps in South Florida.

Meanwhile, two Episcopal priests who brought 437 Cubans to Key West aboard the God's Mercy were arraigned in federal court on charges of importing undocumented aliens.

A chartered plane was to leave Harrisburg, Pa., for Miami today, bringing 128 Cubans, according to Betty Petrush, federal spokeswoman. About 19,000 refugees

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have been housed at the nearby Fort Indiantown Gap processing center.

As of Friday, 1,091 Cubans had been resettled from the camp. Another 17,863 waited to complete their processing. To be released from the center, Cubans must obtain a security clearance and a sponsor to help them find jobs.

In Key West, the Rev. Leo Frades and the Rev. Joe Doss were released yesterday on a \$5,000 personal recognizance bond set by U.S. Magistrate Jack Saunders. The priests and several crewmen were arrested

## Pennsylvania center for Miami

Thursday after they docked the 112-foot God's Mercy, a converted World War II submarine chaser. When the God's Mercy deposited its cargo of 437 refugees in Key West, the number of refugees in the seven-week sealift was raised to 113,387.

The priests, both of New Orleans, said they organized the trip for humanitarian reasons, to retrieve relatives of Cubans living in Louisiana. They said they had no regrets about defying President Carter's ban of U.S. vessels traveling to Marial harbor to pick up refugees. According to Havana Radio broadcasts monitored in

Miami, 20 boats remained in the harbor Thursday.

In other refugee news, 73 refugees from Cuban prisons were transferred from Fort McCoy, Wis., to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday. An additional 150 are expected at Leavenworth next week.

Government officials have announced that certain Cuban refugees who had been released from prisons for the exodus to the United States would be placed in prisons for security reasons. Other refugees have been transferred to federal institutions in Atlanta and Oxford, Wis.



**ROBERTO  
FABRICIO**

## Both Sides React *Maurice (F) call 1B* To Anti-Cuban Ad *14 June 80*

Last Saturday I criticized the Lago Mar Hotel in Fort Lauderdale for advertising — erroneously — that one of its assets is the lack of Cubans in that area. The readers' response has been overwhelming, both for and against.

"I want Roberto Fabricio to know that I take my hat off to the general manager of the Lago Mar Hotel. He is the one who should be praised for not letting the Cubans take over everything." It was signed by Katherine Remington of Northwest Miami.

Dorothy Lack of North Miami wrote:

"Obviously Fabricio was not in South Florida during the 1940s and '50s when signs in some hotels read: 'No dogs, No Jews.' In addition, many social clubs, country clubs, hotels and neighborhoods in South Florida still admit no Jews."

MAURA ROSEMAN of South Miami was less tactful. She wrote:

"If I was to vacation in South Florida, I would already have my reservation confirmed at the Lago Mar . . . I and a great majority have been repeatedly insulted by the lack of assimilation by the Cubans . . ."

"They should also strive to learn English. And then Americans like myself would not be excluded from all the jobs in Dade County available only to Spanish-speaking people."

One person wrote instead of his signature "I am too well known in this community, therefore I can't sign my name."

His feelings against the Cubans stem from personal experience. Once he was waiting in line at his bank, a Cuban got in line in front of him and it took the police to stop the brawl.

Another time this "well-known" citizen pulled into a garage run by Cubans, who charged him \$40 to fix his rear-view mirror. Next day the mirror broke again. The Plymouth dealer charged \$5 for the same work. He called that experience, "the Cuban ripoff."

OTHER THINGS that bother him include "the habit of jaywalking." He figures Cubans got used to jaywalking because streets in Havana were narrower. Not so. Streets are narrower in a small, old section of town. In the rest of the city, the streets are actually wider. In any case, it bothers him "because I almost hit a Cuban lady once."

Another thing that drives him nutty is if a Cuban happens to get behind him at a traffic light and starts honking "the second the light turns green."

From his letter I gather that he thinks that all bank-line busters, crooked service-station mechanics, jaywalkers and bad drivers in America are Cubans.

Not all the letters were against Cubans, of course. The ratio was about 2-1 against. I figured it was not a true reflection of feelings in the community because anyone with a complaint will scream loudest.

ON A POSITIVE note, Steve Sarley of Hollywood wrote, "Besides the fact that such racism is so disgusting, perhaps the management at that classless hotel forgets that our state was Spanish long before any 'pure-bred Anglos' set foot on it. To all my Cuban brothers and sisters, "Bienvenidos" [welcome].

Muchas gracias, Steve.

Milton Keiner of Fort Lauderdale wrote:

"To say that the Lago Mar Hotel and Walter Banks 'lacks class' is the understatement of the week . . . Your exposure might not help, but is surely can't hurt either."

That's what I figured, Milton.

# Race may add to problems

MARILYN A. MOORE  
Miami News Reporter

Tomás Largo has a problem: He is a Cuban refugee, he can't find a job and he speaks no English.

Largo is also black. But he says **being black** is not his problem.

"Racism in Miami? That's a lie," Largo said. "I have encountered good treatment everywhere I have gone. What people are saying about racism is just not true.

"My problem is just like that of the white Cubans — there are no jobs."

Largo is one of thousands of black Cubans who came ashore on the flotilla in search of freedom and economic opportunity. Many are coming to Miami — where tensions recently erupted in the worst U.S. race riot in more than a decade.

No one is sure how many blacks are among the 112,000 refugees in the boatlift. Of 44,438 processed at the Opa-locka Airport immigration center, 7.6 per cent are black.

But experts think the numbers may be deceptive and the percentage may be much higher when everyone in the refugee camps has been counted. The real number may be closer to the 25 per cent ratio of blacks to whites in Cuba.

The black Cubans are coming to a city divided by race and language, where Americans of both races have been turned away from jobs because they do not speak Spanish, where blacks and whites have protested the help offered the Cubans, and where blacks lash out at whites for what they perceive as an unequal system of justice.

Where does this leave the black Cuban?

They could become the "new niggers," says William Perry, director of the Miami chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "America is always looking for that — a group of people who will become second-class citizens. . .

**I'm quite sure they're going to be confronted with the same kind of treatment black Americans receive. They'll have not only the color problem but the language problem**

"I'm quite sure they're going to be confronted with the kind of treatment black Americans receive. They'll have not only the color problem but the language problem. They'll have problems by not being accepted by the Cuban community or the white community and it will be difficult for them to get ties in the black community."

He said that even the traditional feeling of kinship between blacks may not be enough for the new immigrants.

"Our color forces us to come together, but I am beginning to detect underlying dissatisfaction with the way all Cuban refugees are treated and the attention Cubans are receiving by federal and local support. One of the demands of the rebellion is that we need to do away with bilingual requirements of employment and unless people deal with that issue, the Cuban black issue could become explosive . . .

"We consider ourselves the original boat people. We've been here all these years, so it's foolish to talk about how we're going to help other folk."

Marcia Saunders, director of Dade's Office of Black Affairs, said she also fears black Cubans may be left out in the cold.

"I'm afraid they will have problems," she said. "It's a reality that the color of one's skin automatically puts up some barriers. But I hope that because of the language problem, that black Cubans will be accepted for

## of black Cubans

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employment in the Hispanic community. . . . I am very hopeful the Hispanic community will continue to feel they are Hispanic because the resources coming to that element has certainly been greater."

Other observers say the problems black Cubans face will not be much different than those of the new white immigrants.

Juan Clark, a sociology professor at Miami-Dade Community College, said, "It could work both ways. I think being black and being Cuban would make them a double minority, but that could be helpful. My impression is that these Cubans will identify more with the Cuban culture than the black culture, and probably will be aided by Cuban culture more or less the same way the white Cubans are being helped by friends and relatives.

"I do feel the degree of prejudice in the white Cuban community has never been as it is in the white Anglo community."

Msr. Bryan Walsh of the Catholic Archdiocese agrees.

"I expect the new arrivals to be more Cuban in their sense of identity than black. But when they do run into racism here, they're going to be shocked and hurt by it.

"I'm not saying there wasn't racism in Cuba; it just was a different ball game and it was somewhat softer than here. Castro has made a big deal of working against all discrimination and people are not really that conscious of color.

"But it could be difficult for them. It depends on where they are. If they're in Little Havana, probably no."

Rodolfo Aybar, a black Cuban who came here a year ago, works as a translator in Metro's Office of Latin Affairs. He said there is enough discrimination in Cuba that it won't be new to the black arrivals when they encounter it here.

"But their main concern is just to be free.



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

### Arrivals Fulgencia Garinanga, Milagro Moret

# 60 Refugees at Fort Chaffee Asking for Return to Cuba

Ma Her (F) Col 11A 14 June 80

By DAN WILLIAMS  
And BRIAN BLANCHARD  
Herald Staff Writers

At least 60 Cuban refugees in the Fort Chaffee, Ark., relocation camp have had second thoughts about their flight to the United States.

They have applied to a representative of the United Nations to be returned to Cuba.

"The greatest motivation seems to be a desire to be reunited with families they left behind," said Gilles Sicotte, a representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Sicotte said Friday, however, that Cuba has not yet agreed to accept returning refugees. If Cuba refuses, the fate of the refugees must be decided by American authorities, he said.

Sicotte said that about 50 other refugees have applied to emigrate to other countries — again with the proviso that the other countries accept them.

The U.N. representative said the refugees responded to a notice published in the camp newsletter *Nueva Vida* this week announcing the possibility of repatriation.

"I expect more refugees will come forward to apply for repatriation," he said.

In El Paso, Tex., five refugee inmates at a federal prison said Friday they, too, want to go back to Cuba. The five claim they never wanted to come to the United States.

"They say they were swept off the streets and put on a boat," said Pedro Reyes, regional director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Reyes said that six men initially asked to be returned to Cuba but

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*'Look at the Quakers who were persecuted for helping the slaves. Look at those who helped in the civil rights movement and were killed. There were members of our seminaries who were killed.'*

— The Rev. Leo Frade

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that one has changed his mind. He said they were brought to El Paso from Fort Chaffee along with suspected troublemakers who rioted at the camp two weeks ago.

The five probably will be flown back to Fort Chaffee, he said.

In Key West on Friday, the Rev. Leo Frade, fellow Episcopal priest Joe Morris Doss, and four other crew members of the converted subchaser *God's Mercy* from Louisiana were arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Jack Saunders on charges of bringing undocumented aliens into the United States.

Bonds were set at \$5,000 for each of the crew members.

"Look at the Quakers who were persecuted for helping the slaves," Frade said before the hearing. "Look at those who helped in the civil rights movement and were killed. There were members of our seminaries who were killed."

Doss, a few hours later, put their experience in the broadest of historical terms. "I am sure God called us on this mission" he said.

Of the 402 Cubans they brought from Mariel — all of whom were allowed to enter the country without charges — 75 per cent are related to Cuban-Americans in southeast

Louisiana and the rest have relatives somewhere in America, Frade said. Some are political prisoners, but none are common criminals.

"They are not undesirable, they are people [who were in jail because they] do not agree with communism," Frade said.

In addition, the *God's Mercy* carried the Episcopal dean of the cathedral of Havana, Prospero Eugenio Mesa, and relatives of Hugo Pina, the Episcopal bishop of the Honduras and of Jesse Hill, a high-level Carter aide and president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Frade said.

Negotiations were held in the Cuban interest section in Washington before the trip began in late May and continued talks over 10 days in Havana — Frade's native city — while the 112-foot converted World War II submarine chaser sat in Mariel.

Cuban authorities cooperated with the mission, Frade said, sending an escort of a half-dozen Cuban ships with the *God's Mercy* and the two smaller vessels — the *Vicky II* and the *Monica II* — it was towing. Frade also said Cuban officials promised the fathers that 112 family members that they didn't have room to bring would be sent as soon as possible.

# Cubans Present A Shopping List To FEMA Chief

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CASEY

By FRED GRIMM  
And IVAN A. CASTRO  
Herald Staff Writers

It was no quiet sendoff. Miami's Cuban community Friday night gave the departing coordinator for the Federal Emergency Management Agency a considerable list of concerns for him to carry back to Washington.

The gathering at Miami City Hall was to have been a sort of farewell address for Tom Casey, who has headed FEMA's refugee processing program since the massive Cuban influx began seven weeks ago. Casey, who leaves Sunday, gave a pleasant speech thanking local politicians, businessmen and volunteers who helped in the processing crisis. "This made my entire experience in FEMA worthwhile," he said.

Casey also noted that the refugee processing center at Opa-locka Airport, originally slated to close Saturday, would remain in operation for several more weeks, though with a reduced staff.

WHEN CASEY finished, Miami banker Carlos Arboleya rose and spoke. "The leaders of this community have been trying to get something across to the federal government," he said. "We have a real crisis on our hands."

He urged that the federal government quickly crank up the old Cuban refugee processing program, taking advantage of its staff's 18 years of experience, to handle the resettlement of the new exiles.

Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh warned Casey, "While the emergency logistical problems have been handled and the government processing problems have been taken care of, the real problems remain.

"We have the problem of refugees sleeping on the streets. We

have the problem of the mentally ill. We have the problem of unaccompanied minors," he said.

"This community now faces more severe problems than it did six weeks ago," Walsh said. "And it's not a problem of our making. It's a national problem."

CASEY SAID the ending boat-lift would allow him to return to Washington and lobby for more federal help for Miami. He said the some laws needed restructuring and he would attend Congressional hearings toward that end.

Arboleya responded, "This is not the time for hearings. This is the time for action."

The banker warned that tensions between blacks and Latins were increasing. He said new riots might occur unless some of the city's problems were solved.

He suggested that jobs, educational and financial help only be given refugees if they remain in designated resettlement areas. Later, perhaps, the refugees could gradually move to South Florida. "But Miami cannot absorb 100,000 new people at this point."

Jose Villalobos, president of the Dade Cuban-American Bar Association, told Casey that his organization hasn't been able to elicit a response from the federal government in connection with its offer to provide legal assistance to refugees the government plans to deport.

"They don't have legal assistance," he said. "People are being deported and have no legal counsel."

Cuban Democratic Party leader Alfredo Duran told Casey, "It is the perception of the Cuban-American community that the federal government is not listening to our suggestions."

## 6-Week Summer School For Cubans Begins July 1

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14 June 80*

tered for the fall term. They will get letters urging them to sign up for the program at any neighborhood summer-school center.

The \$1-million special program will operate in the same schools as the regular summer program for selected regular students. The refugee children will be in separate classrooms.

Registration for the regular summer program will continue through July 8, a week after it begins. Eligible are students who failed the whole year or certain subjects and those eligible to skip a grade. In this program will be about 75,000 students. It will be paid for with \$13 million in state and federal funds.

A special federally financed summer program for all new refugee students will begin July 1 in Dade County public schools.

"We will use every means possible to get all the refugee children in the program," said Richard White, executive director of elementary and secondary education.

The students will get a three-hour-a-day immersion course in English for six weeks.

Registration for the program will run through July. Even if a student attends only the last two weeks, it will help, said White.

Enrollment is expected to reach about 7,500. More than 5,000 refugee students already have regis-