

— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

The Line Forms Early at Dade County Driver-Licensing Office

Mia Her (F) col 2 2B 15 June 80
... in some areas, people start lining up at 7 p.m. the night before
Refugees Jam License Lines

Worried about angry and growing crowds of Cuban refugees swamping some Dade driver-licensing stations, state officials are trying to find ways to ease the tension.

At the Miami Central Station, 3800 NW 11th Ave., would-be drivers arrive at 7 p.m. to spend the night in line.

Between 300 and 400 people were waiting when the doors opened Friday. At least 80 per cent of those were Cuban refugees, said Major Clay W. Keith, director of the Division of Driver's Licenses. He came to Miami from Tallahassee this week to evaluate the situation.

Tempers sometimes grow short.

"We dare not open the door without an officer there," Keith said. A police officer stays at the station for 45 minutes each day. Police then routinely monitor the stations.

Maria Decespedes, an examiner at Central Station, does double duty keeping the peace. Cuban herself, she chastises the crowd in Spanish when things get rowdy.

"I just go out there and tell them 'are you animals? If you are not, then stop acting like it,'" she said.

Keith said he plans to request another office, a police officer on duty all day at each of four problem stations and temporary restroom facilities.

"I'm concerned about our native people trying to get renewal," said Keith. "Many won't stop when they see the crowd."

Those who do are pulled out of line since renewal takes less time than the entire testing.

"When you start pulling them out in front of people who have been waiting there all night, you've got problems," said Keith.

—Where the Crowds Are—

Here are the driver's license offices with worse-than-usual crowding problems:

- Miami Central Station, 3800 NW 11th St.
- Concord Shopping Center, 11289 SW 40th St.
- Opa-locka, 12601 NW 42nd Ave.
- Northwest, 3059 NW 79th St.

Officials suggest you'll have better luck going to offices at:

- Coral Reef, 14653 SW 122nd Ave.
- Miami Beach, 8720 Collins Ave.
- North Miami, 13100 Arch Creek Rd.

The Division of Driver's Licenses must close the doors at the problem stations about 3 p.m. in order to process people already inside.

Before the influx of refugees, a Miami driver spent an average of 1½ hours getting or renewing his license.

Some people are making the best of the chaos. The concession stand at the central station opens up at 10 p.m. while people are rolling out their bedrolls, Keith said.

Why are refugees in such a hurry to get a license? Examiners say about eight of 10 applicants say they need a license to get a job.

"Unfortunately, we don't have a good identification system in this country," said Keith. "A Social Security card doesn't mean a thing."

Peterson offers another reason.

"I think there is a cultural significance to it. It represents freedom to them," he said.

Cubans Take Rent Protest To the Street

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

A caravan of angry Cuban-Americans in some 60 autos paraded through parts of Little Havana Saturday to protest rent increases.

They blamed landlords for taking advantage of the arrival of some 40,000 refugees in Miami to raise rents in housing-short South Florida.

"It began with the exodus. The landlords saw this was the time to squeeze the renters," said Jose Fernandez Valencia of Hialeah, who led the caravan in a white van.

Signs on the protesters' cars Saturday demanded that rents be frozen or rolled back. They called for rent control by city and county governments.

Julio Hernandez of 1127 SW Fourth St. in Hialeah showed a letter that announced a rent increase from \$290 to \$350 on July 1. He said the rent had been raised from \$230 to \$290 last year.

"AND IF YOU let refugees stay in your apartment, the landlord tries to evict you," said Hernandez.

The parade, which began in an Orange Bowl parking lot, seemed an echo of horn-honking demonstrations in April. Those demonstrations were in support of more than 10,000 Cubans who took refuge in the Peruvian embassy in Havana.

But the 10,000 turned into a flood of 113,000 into the United States via the Cuba-to-Key West boatlift. Most want to live in South Florida, but many who have come still lack jobs. Some are wandering the streets of Miami homeless.

Saturday, 130 Cuban refugees were flown to Miami after being released from the refugee camp at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. They were met at Miami International Airport by sponsors and relatives.

The jet arrived at 11:30 a.m. Said one refugee upon leaving Pennsylvania: "It's been cold here. I'll feel better in a warmer climate."

BUT RENTAL housing, the main hope for housing the refugees, is scarce. Fewer than one of every 200 apartments is vacant.

Michael Y. Cannon, president of Appraisal and Real Estate Economic Associates, said the conversion of

apartments to condominiums and lack of new apartment construction have drastically reduced the supply of rental units.

"It's the old case of supply and demand. The refugees are just compounding a situation that already exists. The landlord is responding to the market," he said.

But Cannon disagreed with protesters that rent control would be the solution. It would only diminish the supply of rentals because the properties would be made less profitable, he said.

Costa Rican to Avoid Encountering Castro

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The president of Costa Rica will skip next month's first anniversary celebration of the triumph of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua because Cuban leader Fidel Castro is on the guest list.

"I am not fond of walking on the same platform with dictators," Rodrigo Carazo said Saturday at a press conference in Miami.

Nicaragua also says that it will invite President Carter to the celebration.

Carazo stopped in Miami on a return trip from Europe, where he spoke before a United Nations agency conference last week. He said he chose to speak in Miami because he had been unable to attend the Trade Fair of the Americas here last spring.

THE SANDINISTAS who overthrew the government of Anastasio Somoza used Costa Rica as a base from which to raid neighboring Nicaragua. The refuge given by the Central American nation to the revolutionaries helped the guerrillas succeed to power July 19, 1979.

Cuba also reportedly backed the Sandinistas with arms and training.

But Carazo has had a running battle with Castro since the Cuban refugee crisis began in April.

His country agreed to accept all the original refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Carazo has also backed establishment of an international consulate in Havana to help refugees leave the island.

But the Castro government charged that Carazo tried to use the refugee crisis as a propaganda bludgeon against Cuba. It rejected his offer to accept the original 10,000 refugees from the Peruvian Embassy and efforts to set up the consulate.

CARAZO SAID Saturday that Costa Rica was only trying to help the refugees and that it would accept them as well as political prisoners from Cuba under any circumstances.

"We will insist, insist and insist that these people be treated as human beings," he said.

The president said support of the Sandinistas and opposition to Castro represented no contradiction in policy. "We act the same when we are protecting a man from Somoza as when we protect a man from Castro."

He called Castro's haphazard release of refugees and prisoners a "flagrant violation of human rights." The early evening conference was held at Miami International Airport.

Carazo said that while in Europe, he tried to establish links between the Common Market nations and Central American businessmen. "Our goal is to keep trade routes open, since so much of our exports go to that continent," he said.

He avoided questions about policies toward the civilian-military junta ruling El Salvador or the harboring of other guerrilla movements in his country.

Mia Herlihy
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About the Cubans: Language Underlies Bitterness

To the Editor:

Mr. Carlos Arboleya ["Cuban Influx: Miami's Explosive Blessing," Viewpoint, June 8] should come down from his ivory tower, and then he may see some of the reasons for bitterness and misunderstanding between the Anglo-American and Latin communities.

In fact, the tone of his article demonstrates some of the problems: "Native Americans *must* accept the fact that Cuban-Americans are as much Americans as they are, with one difference: they are Americans by choice . . ." Maybe it's the pride of the Cuban people, but at times it comes across as arrogance.

When the children of Anglo-Americans graduate from high school and go into the job market, they are at a disadvantage in their own native land. They don't speak a foreign language, and minority hiring requirements give them a second strike. If they go on to college, and want to pursue a career in medicine, the Latin minority has an advantage. If an Anglo-American businessman goes for an SBA [Small Business Administration] loan, the Latin minority has an advantage. If the Anglo-American gets the loan, he is required to hire Latins or minorities. If a contractor bids for a government contract, he is required to have Latin or minority employes, and further, government-financed projects require that minority or Latin contractors receive a portion of the job contract, and they are not required to hire Anglo-Americans.

Mr. Arboleya mentions the great strides that the Cubans have made in 20 short years. Yes, they have. What other group of immigrants has received the financial and medical assistance? And more important, what price has been paid by the Anglo-American community? When the Cubans came to Miami, most Anglo-American businessmen hired

the new arrivals. After working for awhile in the Anglo businesses, many Cubans left, going into their own business, taking with them many of the previous employers' customers, both American and Cuban. When the Cuban businesses started to develop, they encouraged

the Cubans to deal with Cuban businesses, not the Anglos'. However, the Cuban businesses went after Anglo customers. So it left many of the Anglo-American businesses with three choices: Sell out the business, go out of business, or move out of Dade County. Example: There are fewer gas stations in Dade County now than there were 20 years ago, and of these remaining stations 80 per cent are Cuban-owned or managed.

One must not forget that when the initial group of Cubans came in the early '60s, the United States

was in the middle of the civil-rights era, and the Cubans benefited by the minority legislation that was passed during this era. The employment statistics that Mr. Arboleya quotes bear this out.

The real kicker is the language. What would have happened if every previous immigrant's language was required learning for the "resident Americans"? Mayor Maurice Ferre was quick to point out, "This is the land of the Statue of Liberty." Yes, Mr. Mayor, but it is also the symbol of the "melting pot" of different cultures and languages, breeding

the American culture, and speaking the common American language.

I agree with the government spending money to teach the immigrants to speak and read English, but I do not agree with the government's money being spent to continue a foreign language or culture. I would rather see Americanization than Latinization. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (a Japanese-American from California), responding to a question on bilingual education in the Los Angeles schools, said: "The only culture and language that the U.S. should be interested in perpetuating

in the schools is the American culture and language." I think that says it all. *Enough.*

ROBERT D. CHERRNAY
Miami

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To the Editor:

I read with great interest the article by Mr. Carlos Arboleya and tend to agree with much of what he has to say about the economic and cultural benefits this community has received from the Cubans in Miami.

However, I have heard Mr. Arboleya being interviewed in the past expressing his views on bilingualism and the Latinization of Miami and his article Sunday either contained a "Freudian" slip or an intentional comment with which I take great exception. It said: "They participate in civic and social affairs and fulfill their obligations 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." As I'm sure you will note, he is telling us that they are bringing their "language" for our benefit but not that they must embrace our "language." I find that attitude deplorable and one of the major causes for dissension in our community.

I would hope that persons of Mr. Arboleya's standing and influence would re-evaluate their position on this matter.

EVELYN R. MURPHY
Miami

**Reader's
Viewpoint**

How Carter Tried To Stop the Flow Of Cuban Refugees

*Ma Hu (F) col 2 1A
15 June 80*

First of Two Parts

By TOM FIEDLER
And CARL HAASEN
Herald Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — The date: April 3. The place: A fourth-floor conference room in the Annex Building of the U.S. State Department in Washington.



The subject: What if Cuban President Fidel Castro suddenly opens a Cuban port to mass emigration as he did at Camarioca in 1965?

Around the table sat representatives of several federal agencies: the Justice Department, the Coast Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Health and Human Services and three State Department experts on Cuban affairs and refugees.

There was no air of urgency. And although another Camarioca seemed "possible but not imminent," the participants ended the afternoon meeting with the agreement to draw up a contingency plan.

"The plan got to the first draft stage, and then it was overtaken by events," recalled one of the State De-

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How Carter Dealt With Cuban Exodus

FROM PAGE 1A

partment's representatives.

Within three days, Cubans by the thousands boldly began to swarm the Peruvian Embassy compound in Havana. That, in turn, triggered a sequence of events that within three weeks delivered the first of 113,000 bedraggled emigres to the Truman Annex docks in Key West.

THE HISTORIC, often chaotic migration has brought sharp criticism of the Carter Administration based on a widespread feeling that U.S. policy swung wildly between "open arms" one day and closed doors the next.

The government threatened to seize the boats of the "Freedom Flotilla," yet for weeks it did not even try. The State Department regularly denounced the Mariel-bound sealift, yet the Coast Guard actually was ordered to assist the flotilla members if necessary.

The public impression was one of erratic and confused leadership.

An Associated Press-NBC poll released this weekend shows that 74 per cent of those interviewed believed the Carter Administration's refugee policy was "badly confused."

However, a glimpse inside the administration during those six critical weeks of spring — beginning with the April 4 opening of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and culminating with the enunciation of U.S. policy on May 14 — reveals an unswerving administration position: the Mariel sealift must be stopped, yet it can't be.

FEARFUL THAT any vigorous attempt to intercept the southbound boats would touch off violence in Miami's Cuban exile community, the Carter Administration purposefully chose an ambiguous public course: talk tough against the out-law boatlift, but do very little.

The decision was not a unanimous one. From the first day, State Department analysts urged the administration to shut down the sealift swiftly and forcefully, but the refugee task force opted to wait.

"Buying time," is the way one senior adviser described the strategy, until the Cuban exiles realized they were "playing into Castro's hands."

The administration felt its policy was held captive by Miami's vocal and powerful Cuban-American community.

"We weren't prepared for what was going on down there," explained a top refugee policy-maker. "At one meeting, there were 29 law-enforcement officials from South Florida. Every one of them warned that if we tried to stop those people from taking their boats to Cuba, we'd have bombings and riots in Miami."

"It is a cruel irony," reflected another presidential adviser. "There was only one ally Castro found in the international community, and that was the Cuban-American community."

BEFORE MARIEL, no one predicted precisely how or when Castro would throw open his doors. But the men at the April 3 State De-

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partment briefing knew that something was wrong in Cuba.

More people were escaping from Cuba by boat, or by jumping the fence at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo. The island's economy was faltering, and the government was cracking down on dissidents.

To those at the briefing, these signals pointed to a potential Camarioca. "Historically, Castro — when he gets in trouble — exports people," noted one of the experts.

They reviewed CIA intelligence data and discussed a March 8 speech in which Castro pointedly hinted that mass emigration was again a possibility.

One official repeated Miami rumors that Castro intended to charge \$1,000 for every Cuban released to



MARIEL: The Hidden Policy

join his family. No, another interjected, the Cubans probably would levy \$1,000 per boat as an ad hoc "harbor entrance fee."

THE CONSENSUS: A new Camarioca was a "possibility." They agreed that it would be pointless to sound an alarm on speculation and expect money for, say, tent cities. There was nothing to do but closely watch Castro's actions.

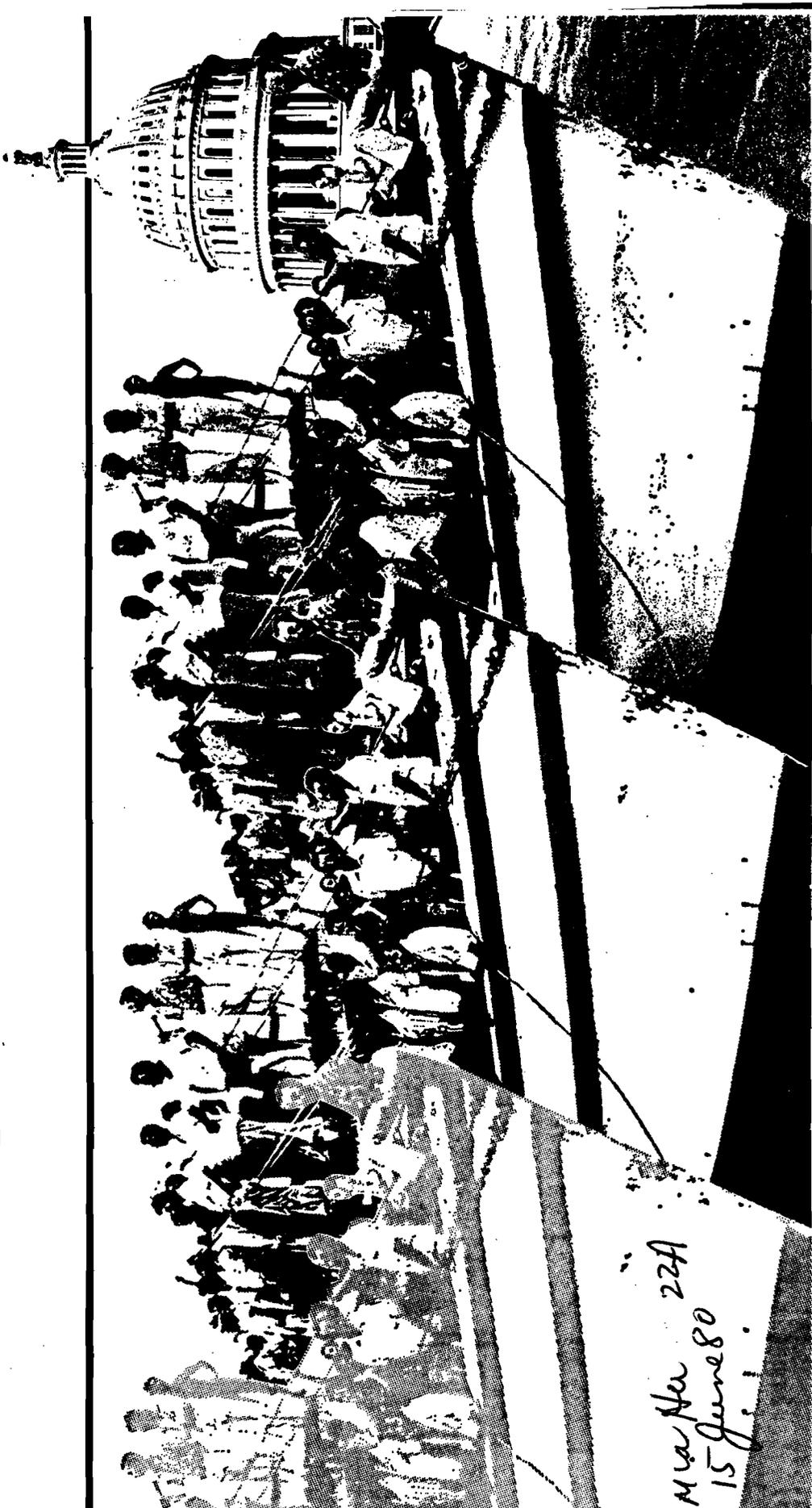
"I left that meeting with the impression that it certainly *could* hap-

pen, without any clear idea of *when* it might happen," said U.S. Coast Guard Cmdr. Leo N. Schowengerdt. "The attitude was, 'Let's keep our eyes open.'"

Even when 10,800 Cubans crammed into the Peruvian Embassy by April 6, many State Department observers were not worried. They saw this, optimistically, as an indication that there would be no replay of Camarioca. Castro would send his malcontents out through the embassy, they thought.

Moreover, Castro had another relief valve available. A new law, the Refugee Act of 1980, was only two weeks old. And under it, the United States had told Castro it would accept as many as 1,000 Cuban political prisoners a month for six months.

ONLY A WEEK before the embassy incident, U.S. diplomats had presented the plan to Cuban author-



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ities. Their reaction was, "Terrific!" according to one of those involved.

"They never got back to us," he added. "But it was on the basis of that optimism, their positive reaction, that we did not anticipate Camarioca II."

President Carter's decision to directly involve the United States in the Peruvian Embassy crisis was the seed that grew into Exodus '80, according to key policy-makers.

With thousands of hungry Cubans miserably encamped at the compound in Havana, anti-Castro exiles cried for the Carter Administration to welcome them all. Hornhonking Cuban-Americans marched, cheered and camped on street corners in Little Havana.

INITIALLY, the State Department stiffly described the embassy incident as a problem between the Cuban and Peruvian governments, signaling a hands-off policy. But, that position — "a wrong signal" — was modified quickly and curtly at higher levels of the administration.

On April 11, Carter offered to allow up to 3,500 of the Cubans at the embassy into the United States. "That's when the red flag went up," said Congressman Dante Fascell (D., Fla.). "Up to then, it was a normal State Department problem."

The administration hoped to keep it that way. Through diplomatic channels, U.S. officials arranged an airlift to carry the embassy refugees from Havana to San Jose, Costa Rica, for processing. After only three days, Castro suddenly halted the flights.

In Washington, officials like the Coast Guard's Schowengerdt began wondering, "Is this the catalyst?"

IT WAS. On April 19, a Saturday, the first cluster of small boats left Florida for Mariel Harbor, where they were "courteously received," according to the suddenly conciliatory Cuban government newspaper.

Almost instantly, the State Department warned that anyone traveling to the island illegally to pick up relatives would be subject to arrests and fines.

If anybody even noticed the threat, no one seemed to heed it. Within days of the first few departures, hundreds of vessels were in the water, heading south on poignant and sometimes reckless missions to reunite families.

According to several officials involved in the policy decision, it was then — after the exile boats were on the way — that the Mariel crisis raced "out of control." The administration found itself at Castro's mercy, trapped between two "unacceptable" alternatives: preventing

the new emigres from entering the country, or letting them all in with no sanctions.

"There was never any doubt that we needed to cut off the flow," said Eugene Eidenberg, deputy assistant to the President. "There was nothing in the law that would allow that kind of immigration."

IN FACT, there was nothing in the law that even *imagined* that kind of immigration.

The first boatloads returned from Mariel on April 21, with the certainty of masses to follow. Their arrival precipitated serious White House involvement only days later.

The setting for the first of many daily crisis meetings was the vault-like Situation Room, a windowless, soundproof chamber in the basement of the West Wing. Although it would be several days before Carter himself became involved, the Presi-

Por favor,
La última persona
que salga de Cuba,
que apague las luces.



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About 113,000 Refugees Came to Key West
... during the turbulent weeks of the flotilla

— Associated Press

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dent began receiving daily reports from a core of advisers who came together that first week:

- Eidenberg, 40, a rangy, red-haired former college administrator. Although he speaks no Spanish, Eidenberg became Carter's "roving ambassador" to Miami's exile community.

- Myles Frechette, a bearded, blunt-spoken analyst who heads the Cuba desk at the State Department. Frechette served as the administration's "institutional memory." Of all Carter's team, he was the only one who was an adviser during the Camarioca boatlift in 1965.

- Victor Palmieri, 50, coordinator of refugee affairs, with the rank of ambassador. First known for his work on the Kerner Commission following the 1967 race riots, Palmieri is a smooth but forceful presence. Ironically, he owns a consulting firm that specializes in crisis management.

- Frank Loy, 51, Palmieri's deputy. A corporate lawyer, Loy worked to "internationalize" the Mariel exodus during missions to Costa Rica.

- Abbee Lowell, assistant to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. A young Ivy League lawyer, Lowell served as the group's legal adviser. He advocated prosecution of boat captains and made sure that the administration constantly reiterated the illegality of the sealift.

- Robert Pastor, a young, self-assured National Security Council staff member. He played an important role preparing "decision memos" for Carter through Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser.

- Dr. John White, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). A voluble economist, White's role was to find the money and means to house, feed and transport the thousands of new Cuban arrivals.

THE INITIAL meetings often were confused, marked by a paucity of solid information. Hundreds of seemingly trivial issues demanded attention: a shortage of cots at Tamiami park, a shortage of Immigration officers in Key West, the delegation of authority to sign a simple contract for bus service from Key West to Miami.

Some of what they were hearing seemed crazy.

"One day we went into the Situation Room and the guy from the Coast Guard said, 'Today we had eight boats of Cubans and one boat of Colombians disguised as Cubans.' We said, 'Wait a minute, what is this?'" White said.

But from the onset, administration sources say, no serious consideration was lent to the two extreme options: either turning the boats away at Key West, or opening the doors to a free-for-all entry. The U.S. policy, they say, was unwavering in three tenets:

- The Cubans would be treated humanely;
- They would be processed

'It is a cruel irony. There was only one ally Castro found in the international community, and that was the Cuban-American community.'

— a presidential adviser

under the immigration laws, at least to the extent that the extraordinary circumstances would allow;

- The Mariel crisis would be "internationalized" to shift world focus to the entire hemisphere, not just the United States and Cuba.

More than a dozen federal agencies became entangled in coping with the influx, and at first the Carter Administration seemed to speak with one voice.

On April 22, and again on April 25, and from then on almost daily the government denounced the "Freedom Flotilla" as illegal, and warned that those boat captains returning with "undocumented aliens" faced substantial fines.

That was the administration's public posture.

IN REALITY, enforcement was selective; arrests were limited to "egregious" cases of overloading, profiteering or reckless seamanship.

"Our view was that you had to provide for strong law enforcement," Abbee Lowell said. "Of course, the Justice Department's policy was affected by the knowledge that it might not work as long as there was widespread disobedience of the law."

Those who were involved closely in the decision-making still disagree about why there was no massive crackdown in the early days of Mariel. And if there was one single issue over which government advisers differed, this was it.

"It wasn't tenable to go down and start seizing the boats," White said. "You would have had civil disorder. It was just a question of prudence."

Another high-ranking presidential adviser asserted that if the government tried to stop the south-bound flotilla leaving Florida, the Cuban-American community might start "burning half of Miami down."

BUT EIDENBERG of the White House downplayed the threat of a violent community backlash. He said the flotilla was "unstoppable" in April because the government did not yet have enough Coast Guard and Navy vessels near Key West to form a blockade.

One State Department official, who requested anonymity, dismissed Eidenberg's explanation. "Unfortunately, the decision was made not to enforce the law very strongly," the official said.

"We recommended a vigorous law-enforcement policy . . . to nip it in the bud. The idea that it takes a long time to apply the law is bullshit. All it takes is a firm decision."

Then the official added dryly: "Of course it's easy for the State Department to say, 'Apply the law,' because we don't have to do it."

Those whose job it was to apply the law decided to wait — wait, according to the White House, for the "cooperation of the Cuban-American community" in Miami.

Wait, in other words, for the feverish and impassioned family emotions to subside.

At this point, in late April, Mariel had not yet become a presidential problem. No one knew just how quickly the ragged boatlift would escalate into precisely that.

Monday: The Carter Policy: Open Arms or Open Mouth?

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Bay-of-Pigs Brigade

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Sharpens Readiness,

Neighbors' Tempers

By **MIKE CLARY**
Herald Staff Writer

Behind a sign that in Spanish offered for sale guinea hens and chickens, some 90 men and boys — members of Brigade 2506, veterans of the Bay of Pigs — Sunday morning completed their weekly military drills.

Milton Collazo, a contractor with his last name sewn to his fatigues, said the anti-Castro exile group was in training for an eventual return to their Cuban homeland.

Collazo, a captain of the group, said the men and boys were unarmed, taking part in physical fitness training. He refused further comment on the activities or plans of the Brigade, which lost 92 men in the ill-fated 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.

Across the street from the former nursery in South Dade, neighbors gathered to complain, not about the paramilitary activities themselves, but of the hour at which they begin.

"**SIX O'CLOCK** in the morning," said Ruth Gross. "This is the third Sunday in a row. How would you like to hear all this at 6 in the morning?"

What she heard, she said, was the sound of cadence being called, and of orders being shouted.

Frank Wightman, a neighbor of Gross in the 11800 block of SW 46th Street, said when he comes home after finishing the night shift at Eastern Airlines, "I can't sleep because of the noise."

Collazo denied the group began working out at 6. "I know the regulations," he said. "We start at 8 o'clock. We don't want any trouble with the neighbors or the American people."

(Dade County regulations on what constitutes a vocal disturbance of the peace are vague, according to a Metro police spokesman. In general, sound or noise from one's property must be unobtrusive to others between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.)

AT ABOUT 10 a.m., as the Brigade members began to leave in their cars, Gross' husband El exchanged angry words with an unidentified Brigade member. The confrontation was recorded by cameras of two television stations summoned to the scene by Ruth Gross.

"I have lived here 22 years," said Gross. "I am tired of being called an Anglo. I have fought for this country. I'll be damned if you're going to put a military reservation in my yard."

New Refugees Jailed For Rape, Abduction

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By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Two Cuban refugees, recently arrived on the freedom flotilla, were jailed Sunday on rape, assault and abduction charges.

Ramon Leon, 19, and Humberto A. Fernandez, 32, had both been in prison in Cuba, police said.

The alleged victim is another refugee, a young housewife who arrived two weeks ago with her husband, police said.

The victim, her husband and the suspects were sharing a small efficiency apartment at 515 NE 34th St., police said.

The victim and her husband told detectives they decided to move because they thought the suspects were using drugs and acting strangely. They found a new place to live and the husband sent his wife back to the apartment for their luggage.

She said Leon and Fernandez forced her into a car, held a knife to her throat and drove to a wooded

area near the Julia Tuttle Causeway Friday morning.

Held nearly 10 hours, she was raped numerous times and forced into various sex acts, she told police. Throughout, she said, the knife was held to her throat or back.

The attackers took her back to the apartment where her husband, who had been searching for her, broke in and found her being held captive, police said.

The couple asked several people for help, they said, but could not make themselves understood because they speak no English.

Saturday morning they made their way to Miami Beach Police Headquarters and the case was referred to the proper Miami authorities.

The suspects were arrested early Sunday afternoon.

They are charged with involuntary sexual battery, aggravated assault and false imprisonment.

The victim was treated at the Jackson Memorial Hospital Rape Center.

Castro: Report of Sending Misfits to Florida Is 'a Lie'

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MEXICO CITY — (AP) — Cuban President Fidel Castro claims it is "a lie" that his government packed criminals onto boats carrying Cuban refugees to Florida, according to the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina.

A dispatch received here said Castro made the statement Saturday at the opening of a health center in Las Tunas in Eastern Cuba.



CASTRO

U.S. immigration authorities and boat captains have said Castro's government placed some criminals, prostitutes and mentally retarded persons aboard the small boats that

have carried about 113,000 Cuban refugees to the United States in recent weeks.

Prensa Latina quoted Castro as saying no prisoners had been released from jail before completing their sentences, but once they served their terms "they have the same rights as other citizens — among them, the right to travel to the United States."

The agency said Castro accused U.S. authorities of "hypocrisy," saying that Washington accepted criminals and torturers from Gen. Fulgencio Batista's regime "with open arms." Batista was toppled from power by Castro's guerrillas in 1959.

Prensa Latina quoted Castro as saying the latest Cuban refugees were "incited by U.S. propaganda," and the United States should accept all of the "anti-socials" who want to go there.

Mia News 5A 16 June 80 coll Argument leads to fatal beating

Erasmus Martinez, 47, of 26419 SW 108th St., died yesterday after being struck numerous times with a baseball bat outside a 7-Eleven store at 26710 SW 144th St. on Saturday night. Evaristo Reyes, 62, was arrested and charged with second-degree murder. Martinez and Reyes were involved in an argument at around 11 p.m., police said. Reyes, who lives behind the store, left the scene and returned later with a baseball bat and struck the victim several times on the head and shoulders, police said. Reyes was arrested at the scene.

U.S. spies tinker with offbeat 'weapons'

Combined Miami News Services

WASHINGTON — A new glimpse of secret and experimental activities at the Central Intelligence Agency reveals that American spies tried new methods of espionage using trained seals and otters, monitoring the "bioplasma fields" of agents and testing a poison pellet.

They also experimented with such offbeat weapons as electric stun guns, calibrated blackjacks and marshmallow barrages.

The intelligence agency's research and development staff was interested in the secret life of plants, the sonar impulses of electric fish, peace pills and an array of other science fiction schemes discarded as impractical or as quackery, according to about 3,000 heavily censored pages of study evaluations and other documents relating to CIA activities from 1965 to 1975.

In one project, the CIA apparently attempted to teach seals, otters, dogs, cats and other animals to carry explosives or microphones to places humans could not reach. Otters seemed to be the favorite since they traveled on land and sea.

Other projects included "a study of incapacitating darts," and "a flash blindness incapacitator," using a bright light source to blind a subject. Nearly all details were deleted for projects involving "a hand-held calibrated blackjack," plastic cocoons, taffy pellets and marshmallow barrages.

Which ideas were developed and which were discarded is uncertain because the intelligence agency refused official comment on the documents, made public through the Freedom of Information Act, and because censors at the agency deleted many details and almost every proper name and title, so that projects emerge in only general terms. The agency has been stung by earlier disclosures of covert research and development activities that included projects involving the use, and misuse, of LSD and other mind-altering drugs, as well as elaborate sexual entrapment schemes.

Some of the actions described in

Miami News 7A
CIA, from 1A 16 June 80

the documents, such as investigations into behavior modification and mind control, grew out of research of the 1950s and '60s, which in turn stemmed from continuing Soviet interest in mind-control techniques that most Western scientists consider farfetched.

In studying bioplasma fields, or extremely weak electrical forces surrounding both inanimate objects and humans, the agency apparently tried to determine if extrasensory perception existed and could be used to "read" enemy agents' thoughts.

Other efforts were elaborate engineering projects that sought to counter hijackings and terrorism through the use of electrified nets and giant pistons that would be incorporated in the pilot's seat in an airplane. The idea was that when a hijacker smashed his way through the cockpit door into the airliner's flight deck, the pilot could trigger a switch releasing the 25-pound piston and knocking the hijacker back through the door.

As an example of the degree of censorship, one document said: "The (deleted) nonlethal electrified net system was forwarded to (deleted). Unfortunately, the data provided by the manufacturer are not completely explicit. Based on certain assumptions about the device, it was concluded that under some conditions the (deleted) could cause partial incapacitation by paralyzing the subject's arms."

Yet even with the deletions, the documents offer tantalizing hints of investigations by the agency of proposals that range from the edge of possibility to the deadly real.

There were several references to studies of a "jet-propelled medicine ball," presumably a weapon that has been used by Soviet agents to kill several anti-Communist dissidents in Western Europe.

One case involved Georgi Markov, a Bulgarian dissident who died in London two years ago after having been struck by a poisoned pellet shot from an umbrella tip. The hollow pellet, smaller than a BB shot, was filled with a deadly poison derived from the castor bean.

The timing of the CIA document, written years before the dissident's murder, raises the possibility that scientists at the agency may have invented the weapon only to have it pirated by their Soviet counterparts.

One memo, dated October 1971, stated that "electric current appears to be a promising means of delivering a wide spectrum of incapacitation to a single individual, or a few individuals. Application of the agent can be well controlled and is reasonably safe under appropriate conditions."

REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166



Mia (Mia) (Mia)
2011 June 80 11A

My father and I are Cuban refugees who are being housed at Fort Chaffee, Ark. My father is not well. My brother, Mario Luis Rodriguez Gomez, is in Miami but we haven't been able to locate him. He's a journalist but we're not even sure where he works. Can you tell us if he works for The Miami Herald? — Rogelio Rodriguez Gomez and Jesus Rodriguez

Nope. He works for the Associated Press in Miami. We checked both The Miami Herald and The Miami News and drew a blank. Then we called the Colegio Cubano de Periodistas en el Exilio (Cuban Journalists Association in Exile) and folks there told us to call the Associated Press office in Miami because that's where your brother works. We called the AP, got your brother's home telephone number and called him to tell him that you and your father were at Fort Chaffee, waiting to hear from him.

★ ★ ★

We are Cuban refugees, but we didn't come in the sealift. Please listen to our story. We are the family of a former political prisoner. We were allowed to leave Cuba in January and we were taken to Costa Rica. We couldn't support ourselves there. There was no way for us to legally

come to the United States. We came in clandestinely, through Bimini. We reported ourselves to the U. S. Immigration authorities at once. They wouldn't give us any status. Without that, we can't work. We are two senior citizens, the former political prisoner, his wife and two children. We have no money. Everywhere we go, we are told no one can help us. There must be someone. — Maria Estela Mosibay and Maria Manuela Mosibay

There is. We got you an appointment with Marta Franchi, the coordinator of former Cuban political prisoners at CAMACOL - Latin Chamber of Commerce, 1417 W. Flagler St. She will study the papers you brought with you from Cuba and the papers you were given by U. S. Immigration authorities and tell you what the next step in straightening out your status should be. Franchi will see that you get some help.

★ ★ ★

Jose Antonio Falagan Fernandez, a 29-year-old Cuban refugee at Fort Chaffee, Ark., called me trying to locate his father. I do have the same paternal name, but I'm not his father. I told him I'd give him a hand, but now I realize I need two hands to do the job — mine and Refugee Hotline's. The man I am trying to help is the son of

Jose Antonio Falagan Suarez who left Cuba 20 years ago. The Falagan family used to live in Calzada 10 de Octubre near Jesus del Monte's Church in Havana. Afterwards, young Jose lived with his mother in Jacomino. I know that's not much to go on, but I know you can do miracles. — Jose Falagan Santiso

We did our best. When we couldn't find Jose Antonio Falagan Suarez in Miami, we tried looking in the Elizabeth, N. J. — Bergen County, N. J. area, where there is a very large concentration of Cuban families. We couldn't find Falagan there either.

Now we're asking our readers to help us. If you know the man we are looking for, call Refugee Hotline, 350-6166, or write Linea Directa, El Miami Herald, 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101.

★ ★ ★

I am a refugee who has just arrived from Cuba. Several people have told me that intensive English classes are being offered to refugees so they can learn English as soon as possible. The trouble is, no one can tell me where these classes are being held. Do you know? — Jesus Carballo

We sure do. Intensive English classes are

being given this summer at the Merrick Community School, 39 Zamora, Coral Gables. For information call 448-1639.

Classes are also being given at Miami-Dade Community College. Call 642-5505 for more information.

A program covering intensive English and useful trades is being offered at the English Center, 3501 SW 28th St., telephone 445-7731. Classes start today (Monday). Other courses being offered include factory sewing machine, upholstery and curtain making, accounting,

typing and GED. The courses are free. All you have to do is sign up.

★ ★ ★

A WARNING has been issued to Refugee Hotline by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Delta International Inc., 5399 NW 36th St., 871-3390, incorporated in the state of Florida in 1977 as an import-export firm, is advertising that it will charter airplanes to fly to Cuba to bring back relatives for \$500 per person, paid in advance. No permits have been issued by the United States government for such an airlift. If an orderly airlift is ever approved by the authorities, the trips will be free. FEMA advises against making any payments to this firm.

Five refugees hospitalized after drinking antifreeze at Wisconsin processing center

Miami News 16 June 80 col 1 6C

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

Five Cuban refugees apparently bored with life at the Fort McCoy, Wisc., processing center, went on a drinking spree — with automobile antifreeze.

The refugees, whose names were not released by authorities, were listed in serious but stable condition today at a La Crosse, Wisc., hospital. They were placed on kidney dialysis machines to "strain" the toxic substance from their blood.

Investigators assume the five drained the antifreeze from vehicles at the center, and efforts are being made to warn other refugees away from the practice, said Lt. Col. Fred Ussery, camp public affairs director.

"There is plenty for the refugees to do — baseball, basketball, things like that; I guess they just felt like drinking and decided on antifreeze cocktails," said Harry King, a public affairs officer at the Refugee Center.

"We got warned the other refugees of the dangers of drinking antifreeze. There's a ban on alcohol and I guess a bunch of them just wanted to relax and have something to drink."

More than 13,000 Cubans have arrived at the western Wisconsin infantry training camp since May 29. The fence-enclosed center occupies part of the 60,000-acre base and most of its 121 barracks.

Ussery said about 170 Cubans have been identified as criminals and have been transferred to federal prisons, mainly at Atlanta, Ga.

He said 184 refugees have been released to

There is plenty for the refugees to do — baseball, basketball, things like that; I guess they just felt like drinking and decided on antifreeze cocktails

relatives and sponsors, most going to Florida, Chicago and New York City.

In Key West, nearly 400 more refugees arrived yesterday on three boats, pushing the two-month seafit's total to 113,841.

Coast Guard officials said today surveillance indicated no boats were en route from Mariel to Key West.

In Cuba, Fidel Castro denied again that he has been exporting criminals to the United States.

But he also accused U.S. authorities of "hypocrisy," saying that Washington accepted criminals and torturers from Gen. Fulgencio Batista's regime "with open arms." Batista was toppled from power by Castro's guerrillas in 1959.

According to the government news agency Prensa Latina, Castro made the statement Saturday at the opening of a health center in Las Tunas in Eastern Cuba. The dispatch was received in Mexico City.

U.S. immigration authorities and boat cap-

tains have said Castro's government placed some criminals, prostitutes and mentally retarded persons aboard the small boats that have carried 113,000 Cuban refugees to the United States in recent weeks.

More than 700 suspected hard-core criminals were placed in U.S. prisons and exclusionary hearings have been started against some.

Prensa Latina quoted Castro as saying no prisoners had been released from jail before completing their sentences, but once they served their terms "they have the same rights as other citizens — among them, the right to travel to the United States."

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, still upset that Castro abruptly stopped a refugee airlift to his country, says he'll skip next month's celebration of the Sandinista takeover in Nicaragua.

"I don't like to be on the same platform with a dictator," said Carazo, noting that Castro will attend the festivities marking the first anniversary of the Sandinista revolution against the Somoza regime.

Carazo was in Miami briefly Saturday on his way back to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica had received several paneloads of refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana when Castro suddenly called a halt to the airlift. Cuban government news agencies questioned Costa Rica's self-proclaimed role as an international way station for the 10,800 embassy refugees.

Three days after the airlift ended, Cuban-Americans and Cuban authorities began the boatlift.

Delayed choice of immigration boss may mean forum on entire program

Mr News col 1 16 June 80

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter's eight-month delay in nominating a new commissioner of immigration, as the agency faces some of the biggest challenges in its history, is puzzling immigration officials, members of Congress and Hispanic Americans.

Among those puzzled by the delays in nominating a commissioner is Matt Garcia, the 52-year-old Texas state legislator widely considered to be the leading candidate for the job. Since Oct. 1, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been under the direction of a temporary appointee, David Crosland.

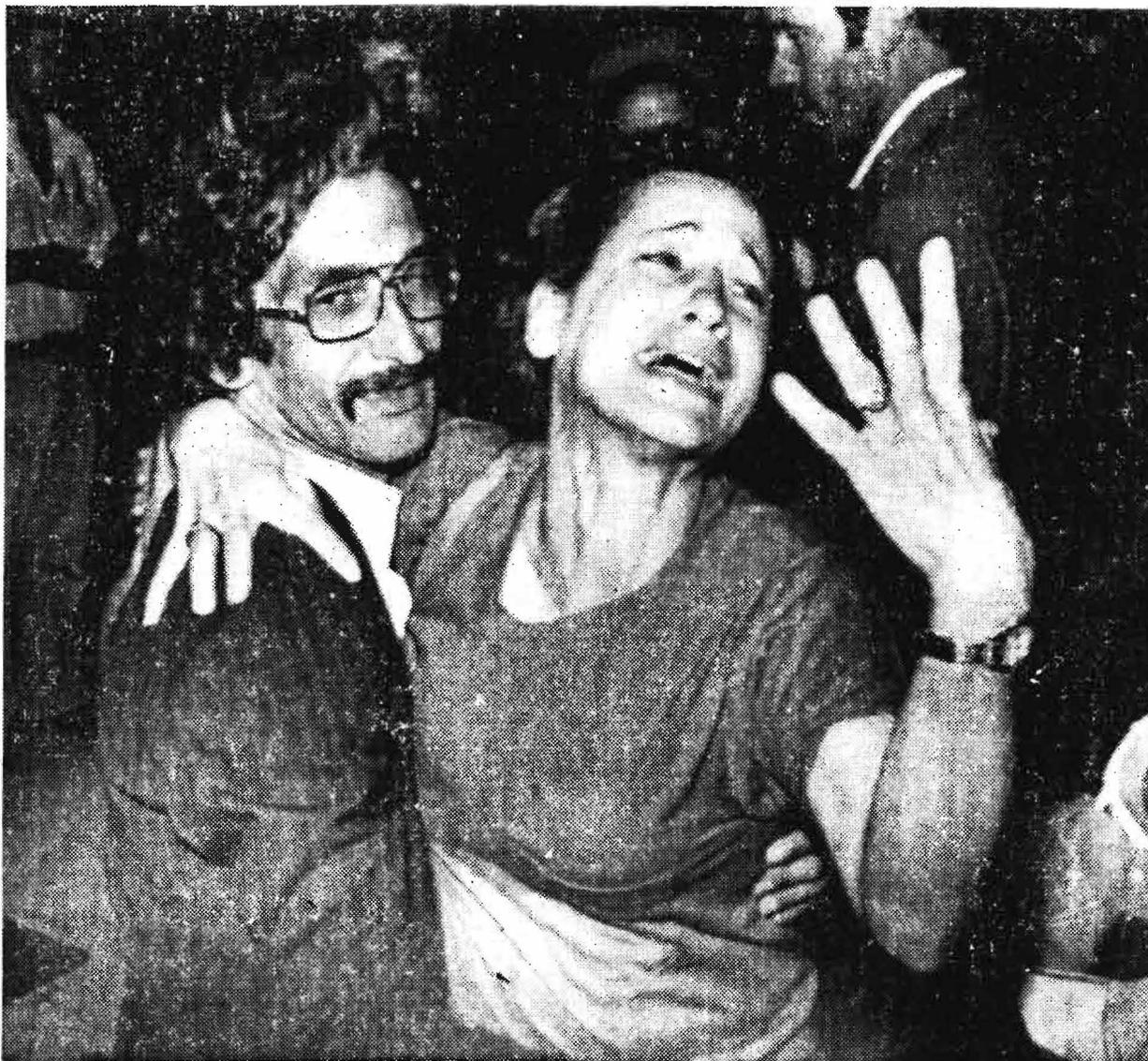
In early February, 14 senators sent Carter a letter saying that the agency urgently needed "a strong leader and a proven manager" to help it cope with both legal immigration, "now at its highest level since the early years of this century," and with illegal immigration.

"INS is in serious trouble and its effectiveness as a federal agency is declining rapidly," said the letter, written by Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D-Ky.) and signed by seven other Democrats, including the Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

"Increasing immigration pressures, lack of adequate congressional and administration support, declining employe morale, lack of permanent leadership and possible internal corruption are immobilizing the INS," the letter said.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, in a report on the agency's budget last month, said the morale problem has been aggravated by the failure to nominate a commissioner.

Crosland said that he did not know the reasons for the delay but that his approach was to run the agency as if he were the presidentially appointed commissioner. Members of Congress said he had done as well as anyone could in his situation.



Key West reunion *Mr News col 2 16 June 80 6C*

Associated Press

This was another high-emotion reunion as Martha Valdes, a resident of Louisiana, was reunited with her brother, Guillermo Boudet, after a 20-year separation. Boudet arrived at Key West with other Cuban refugees aboard the God's Mercy, a converted submarine chaser.

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*Maryann Farrell
16 June 80*

But Richard Bevans, president of the National Border Patrol Council, a union representing 2,300 employees, described Crosland as "a figurehead, a caretaker." He said Crosland's superiors in the Justice Department made many major decisions that would normally be made by the commissioner.

"There is no one protecting the interests of the agency," said Michael Harpold, president of the National Immigration and Naturalization Service Council, another union.

with 5,800 members. As weeks pass with no appointment, he said, employees increasingly believe that the selection of a commissioner is strictly political.

In this setting, a confirmation hearing could become a forum in which senators re-examine the problems of the immigration service as well as administration policy toward illegal aliens and Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Under Crosland, a former general counsel of the immigration service, the agency has carried out several high-priority projects, interviewing nearly 60,000 Iranian students in the last six weeks of 1979 and processing more than 113,841 refugees who have come to the United States from Cuba in the last two months.

Arnie Miller, Carter's chief recruiter of personnel, said that the selection process had "taken a little longer than it should have" and that a nomination would probably be announced soon. He declined to be more specific.

Garcia said he doubted he could be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before the general election in November. The work of Congress will be interrupted by the two presidential nominating conventions this summer.

He does not want to start work as acting commissioner before being confirmed, Garcia said, because "there is nothing to be gained" in having one interim appointee replace another.

Alien, drug arrests up, but tourist trade is slowed

Keys checkpoint has businessmen seeing red

MARYANN FARRELL
Cox News Service
16 June 80

Since its establishment May 5, the Border Patrol check of motorists traveling out of the Florida Keys has turned up more than 422 illegal aliens and \$100 million in narcotics.

Carl Riedinger, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service sector chief in Miami, said the checkpoint, a mile south of Florida City where U.S. 1 and the toll bridge road intersect, has been effective.

But Chamber of Commerce leaders in the Keys are screaming that the long lines caused by the blockades are killing the tourist trade.

"It has definitely hurt us," said Larry Rogers, Key West chamber president. "We want that check out of there. All the chambers have written their congressmen, the President."

With the Keys' summer season just beginning, Rogers is concerned. "People are seeing that line and saying they're not coming until it's removed. It has definitely hurt us so far."

Riedinger conceded that motorists have com-

plained about the long lines, particularly on weekends. The check is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All motorists coming out of the Keys, including residents, must stop.

Riedinger said the checkpoint will stay indefinitely.

"When traffic gets backed up, we drop the check and let motorists go through," he said. "I know of two times we had to do this: May 26 and June 8. It's our practice, if it backs up, to wave them through."

During the check, Riedinger said, motorists are stopped and asked where they are from. "If we have some reason to suspect you, however, we pull you over and have you open your trunk. Our primary purpose is to check for illegal aliens, but we have uncovered narcotics too."

During a routine check May 20, Riedinger said, the Border Patrol discovered one motorist with 426 pounds of uncut cocaine — valued at about \$100 million on the street. Since May, he added, the patrol has uncovered another \$2 million in narcotics.

Riedinger said one congressman was forced

to sit in a backed-up line at the checkpoint.

"He said if we checked one, we should have checked everybody. He was really angry. But there is no way we can when traffic backs up. If we had to do it during the Sunday following July Fourth, we'd probably be out of business by Monday."

Riedinger said he had a letter from a Howard Johnson's representative saying its business hasn't been affected by the lines.

"I really don't think it's hurting them," he said. "Some have been reluctant to go there because of the Cuban situation itself. I think the number of people we have down there has made up for that because they are spending money too."

Until the Cuban refugee situation has ended, motorists traveling into the Keys will have to be content to wait in lines — sometimes for at least two hours near mosquito-infested mangroves — to get back to the mainland.

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How Carter Frustrated

Mariel (F) Col 3 1A 16 June 80
Second of Two Parts

By TOM FIEDLER
And CARL HIAASEN
Herald Staff Writers



MARIEL: The Hidden Policy

WASHINGTON — On May 2, freshman Congressman Dan Mica of West Palm Beach sought a veteran colleague, Dante Fascell, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mica had a problem: Cuban refugees.

For nearly two weeks, Cubans had surged into Key West aboard the illegal Mariel boatlift. Many had been bused to facilities in Mica's district, facilities that were straining under the unforeseen crowds.

Mayors and county commissioners were demanding that Mica get federal help. Many constituents were demanding much more: "We are getting some ugly, nasty calls," Mica told Fascell, a Miami Democrat, between votes that day.

"Some of my people want me to go down to the beach with a shotgun to ward off these invaders," he said.

Fascell nodded sympathetically; he was hearing the same chorus from many voters in Miami.

It appeared to both lawmakers that the refugee problem was getting little, if any, attention from the White House.

That was somewhat understandable. Only a week earlier, eight American commandos died during the aborted rescue mission in Iran. Allies and enemies alike were demanding explanations. Two days later, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance resigned. The Carter Administration's foreign policy was in shambles.

But the appearance that an embattled administration was overlooking the chaos in Key West — and the angry backlash in South Florida congressional districts — was misleading.

In fact, what unfolded in the Florida Straits was the product of a deliberate plan — arrived

State's Leaders

— at privately and quietly in Washington — to wait, to pay lip service to the illegal nature of the boatlift while receiving the ever-growing flood of refugees.

The administration's crisis-watchers believed they could not choke off the southbound flow of boats without the risk of triggering riots in Miami. They chose to wait for the Cuban exile community to calm down.

It would take time. On April 26, Huber Matos and other Cuban-American leaders huffed out of a meeting with Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The exiles, who demanded unsuccessfully that the United States send boats and planes to bring back every Cuban who wanted to leave, then refused Christopher's plea to return to Miami and try to staunch the flow of boats.

"When everybody decides to disobey the law," U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri told congressional staffers, "there aren't enough policemen in a country to enforce them."

But the policy was not completely stalled. On



Miami News 6/17/35 10A 16 June 35 — Associated Press
Refugees Receive Food and Aid at Dade County Youth Fairgrounds
... but Florida congressmen's appeals for federal aid went unheeded

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'Open Arms' Statement Shocked and Infuriated Florida's Congressmen

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

the day Mica met with Fascell, President Carter initialed an internal White House memo directing his senior assistant, Jack Watson, to take charge of the refugee issue.

It was an unheralded but significant bureaucratic step signaling to insiders that — despite other concerns competing for Carter's time — the Cuban refugee crisis finally had landed on his desk.

The President's involvement had been recommended by Watson's trouble-shooter, Eugene Eidenberg, who had just taken the first of four trips to Miami, and by Dr. John White, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

"It became apparent to me and to Eidenberg," White recalled, "that this issue had to be escalated, it had to get up [to the President], if it was going to be dealt with."

But to political figures such as Fascell, Mica and their South Florida colleagues, internal White House memos did not mollify furious voters. "For the first time," said an aide to Rep. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), "the hate mail that was coming in was signed."

Mica and Fascell continued their discussion in Fascell's office. They invited Pepper and William Lehman, another Miami Democrat, to join them in making "a personal pitch to the President" to do something about the Cuban influx.

Individually, the four legislators began calling contacts in the White House and appealing for an urgent meeting with Carter. It proved to be a frustrating, if not enraging, effort.



MARIEL: The Hidden Policy

"We were told that we couldn't see him because the President was going to Camp David to meet with [new Secretary of State] Ed Muskie," Mica said. Fascell even offered to drive to the presidential retreat for a "few minutes" with Carter; the White House said no.

MICA'S APPEALS took on an air of desperation. "I said [to White House aides], 'Look, I've never called on him for anything before. This is a critical situation for us. We need to see him!'"

The aides were sympathetic but unyielding. Carter agreed to meet the Florida delegation as soon as possible — the following week.

"I've never been more frustrated," Mica said.

Over the weekend, the frustration heightened. By May 4, one month after the crisis began at the Peruvian Embassy compound, the flow of refugees to South Florida was surpassing 3,000 a day. In addition, there were now frequent reports that Cuban President Fidel Castro was salting the boatloads of family members with criminals and misfits.

Yet the State Department's hard-line public posture against the flotilla seemed to soften. Spokesman Hodding Carter, when asked by reporters why there was no stern crackdown on the boatlift, replied:

"I think the facts on the entry speak to our humanitarian concern about folks who come over."

THEN, ON MAY 5 — in what many regard as the administration's most serious blunder — President Carter attempted an off-the-cuff explanation of his Cuban refugee policy.

The scene was the League of Women Voters convention in Washington. After some prepared remarks, Carter agreed to answer questions. In a quaking voice, Marion Shapiro of Hays, Kan., asked the President what he intended to do "about enforcing current immigration laws."

After a lengthy answer brimming with compassion for the Cuban emigres, Carter concluded by promising: "... We'll continue to provide an open heart and open arms to refugees seeking freedom from Communist domination..."

Reporters raced for telephones to call in bulletins, each incorporating the phrase "open heart and open arms" high in their news stories. Carter's comments were widely interpreted as a reversal of what the State Department had been emphatically saying for two weeks.

While administration officials insist that Carter's remarks were taken out of context, they acknowl-

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edge that the Cuban exile community exulted, viewing the statement as a signal to push on with the boatlift without fear of legal reprisals.

EVEN THOSE charged with enforcing the law were caught off guard by the President.

"We saw our enforcement policy go out the window," said one Coast Guard official involved in preparing the Florida Straits blockade.

Although Carter might not have intended his remarks as a welcome mat, "you have to be a Washington lawyer to read it any other way.

"How it was intended is irrelevant," he added. "How it was perceived is critical."

Privately, one presidential aide conceded that Carter's statement was "an accident of the moment" that, in retrospect, the aide wished had not happened.

Before the statement even hit the headlines, senior officials scrambled



REP. RICHARD KELLY

When Florida congressmen emerged from a fruitless meeting with President Carter, Rep. Richard Kelly announced that Carter was willing to admit 250,000 Cubans and Haitians via government airlift. The report was erroneous, and Reps. Dante Fascell and Dan Mica were incredulous at Kelly's remarks.

to contain the damage they foresaw. Messages circulated throughout the bureaucracy noting that, while the President indeed said the refugees should be welcomed with "open arms," he also plainly specified, "in accordance with American law."

THIS OVERLOOKED and unquoted qualifier, officials explained, meant there was no change in U.S. policy.

If White House aides were chagrined, members of the Florida congressional delegation were outraged.

On Monday afternoon, as word of the "open arms" statement was reverberating off the marble walls of Congress, lawmakers were invited to a White House briefing the next morning.

"Now," said Fascell, "it's a real confrontation."

Before the President arrived, senior aides Watson, Jody Powell and Eidenberg clarified Carter's comments for the delegation. But when the President strode into the Oval Office shortly after 10 a.m., he quickly sensed that his men had not allayed the legislators' anger.

According to some of them, Carter began the meeting by remarking that the press had "overemphasized" his "open arms" comment the day before.

But the President stood by his call that the refugees be met with compassion. When one legislator

suggested that the incoming boats be sent back to open sea, Carter replied coldly, "I'm not going to sink any boats with people in them."

FOR MOST OF the meeting, the President simply listened in silence as each lawmaker gave his opinion. Absent was the air of cordiality that normally pervades Oval Office meetings.

"Nobody was literally beating on the table screaming, but it had an intensity, an urgency . . ." Fascell said.

When Mica's turn came, he told Carter the "open arms" controversy could have been averted: "This meeting is a day late. If you had let us talk to you [over the weekend], you might not have said it the way you did."

Carter, he said, turned to the next congressman and said icily: "Next question."

Even Fascell, a loyal Carter ally in the House, was blunt. "We've discussed everything today except for the federal government paying for it," he told the President.

"That's when the President got red in the face and said he had to go to another meeting," Fascell recalled.

THE SESSION also developed an unforeseen twist that, if not corrected, would have further poisoned the public's attitude toward the refugee influx.

Rep. Richard Kelly (R., Fla.), a maverick conservative with a reputation for being as uncontrolled as a loose cannon on a rolling deck, left the Oval Office early. He emerged from the West Wing into a swarm of reporters eager for an account of the meeting.

Kelly accommodated them by announcing that Carter was willing to admit 250,000 Cubans and Haitians via government airlift. The report was erroneous, and the other congressmen were incredulous at Kelly's remarks.

But for the next two days, administration officials and Kelly's own colleagues devoted much time to repudiating the congressman's statement.

Carter did offer one concession to the Florida delegation: he signed a declaration of emergency, formally placing the federal government in charge of receiving the Cubans, and committing up to \$10 million to repay state and local authorities for "extraordinary" costs related to the influx. It was, Fascell noted, "a first step."

FOR SEVERAL DAYS it also appeared to be the only step. Official White House statements focused attention on an upcoming hemispheric session called by Costa Rica to discuss Castro's actions.

This was the backbone of the administration's plan to "internationalize" the emergency — that is, spread its consequences among several nations. Publicly, strategists voiced hope that Castro would respond favorably to suggestions that he supplant the ragtag flotilla with a formal sealift or airlift.

Privately, they knew it was a vain hope. Castro denounced the conference before it even began, and said he would reject any international overtures for negotiations to end the Mariel-to-Key West express.

The next several days were difficult for White House policy-makers.

*Mica Her 16 June 80
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ers, who watched the refugee count climb by thousands daily. "We were taking a beating in the press for not doing anything," Palmieri said. "But we couldn't."

DIPLOMATICALLY, the administration now was trapped into letting the Costa Rican conference run to its futile conclusion before taking any unilateral steps. To do otherwise would be insulting the other countries that had offered to help by participating in that meeting.

Eight days and more than 20,000 refugees later, Florida lawmakers were summoned back to the Oval Office.

It was May 14. This time the meeting was shorter, more placid and the President did the talking. Carter told them he was shutting down the boatlift.

Once again, his announcement was seen as another wild swing in an ill-defined refugee policy. But to members of the White House task force, it simply was the culmination of a decision made more than three weeks earlier at their first meeting — a decision that became captive to events and emotions within the Cuban exile community.

ON THE MORNING of May 14, Carter had gathered his top advisers for a 7:30 breakfast in the Cabinet Room. Attending were national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, his deputy Charles Renfrew, domestic policy chief Stu Eizenstat, Watson and Eidenberg.

"Jack, why don't you start," the President said to Watson. For an hour, Carter posed questions to those seated around the table. Can the process be sped up? Can it be enforced? How will it be received in the Cuban community?

Carter's advisers told him it was time to move. The Coast Guard and Navy forces were in place. But

more important, Eidenberg was able to assure Carter — based on his frequent samplings of Miami Cuban exile opinion — that there was no longer a threat of civil insurrection if the flow was cut.

THE EXILES, Eidenberg asserted, were prepared to cooperate because they had seen Castro exploit their desires to be reunited with loved ones, they had been victimized by profiteers, they had witnessed lives lost and they had been used to free common criminals instead of family members.

At the end of the hour-long meeting, the President accepted a five-point plan shutting off the south-bound boat traffic from Key West and proposing an orderly air or boatlift for Cubans who still wanted to leave.

"There was no division or debate," recalled one of his advisers.

Carter ordered Eidenberg to take an Air Force jet to Miami to be with exile leaders when the announcement was made.

"I want to go [with the plan] this afternoon," the President ordered, according to one staffer. "I want to move quickly and aggressively."

After informing the Florida delegation of his decision, Carter went on national television at 4 p.m. to announce the blockade.

ALTHOUGH U.S. "interdiction" has succeeded and brought the boatlift to a halt, many questions linger:

• Could Carter have enacted the blockade sooner?

There remains a division within the administration over whether Carter could have acted before May 14. The majority view is that a blockade would not have worked earlier — in the face of the stampede to Mariel.

Even those who advocated immediate enforcement concede it might have ignited civil unrest — and

forced the boat captains already in Cuba to smuggle their human cargos in at points other than Key West.

• Did the administration fail to anticipate Castro's action, as some congressmen have claimed?

The signs of a potential Camarioca were evident, said one State Department analyst, but there was no way to be certain what Castro would do.

"Just because the signs are there, you don't start setting up refugee camps . . . I don't know of any administration that would have spent the money," he said.

• And finally, could Mariel happen again?

It could easily happen again, Cuba experts agree, as long as Castro's actions remain mercurial.

From a State Department official deeply involved in Cuban policy: "That's the lesson of the future: One, it can always happen again. And two, the only response is to stop the boats."

From Eidenberg at the White House: "If Castro were to announce six months from now another Mariel, I think there would be a far more cynical response from the Cuban community. Our policy would be the same.

"There is nothing that we could have done to make it nice and smooth. Bear in mind that the major initiating events were not controlled by this government."

But there is another question that goes beyond "operational detail" and touches the heart of this issue, as one task force member reflected in the aftermath of Mariel.

As long as "there is a basic contradiction between the Statue of Liberty and our immigration laws" — the former opening America's doors and the latter closing them — Americans will have to deal time and again with the discomfiting question of who, and how many, can come to this country.

Mia Her 16 June 80 10A

595

FBI chief says some Cuban

Combined Miami News Services

Miami News (FH)
col 1 4A 17 June 80
Some Cuban spies have made their way to the United States aboard the freedom flotilla, FBI Director William Webster says.

The FBI is certain some of the nearly 114,000 refugees who have poured into Key West aboard small boats in the last two months "have intelligence responsibilities," Webster said yesterday in Hallandale at the 40th annual conference of the National Sheriffs' Association.

Webster said only a small number of refugees are believed to be agents of Cuban President Fidel Castro's communist government. He refused to say if any had been jailed. However, when asked if they were still at refugee relocation centers, he smiled and said "not all of them."

It is not known whether any of the suspected agents are among the 700 refugees being held in U.S. prisons as hard-core criminals. Hearings have been scheduled to determine if some of those refugees will be denied asylum in the United States.

refugees are definitely spies

In Key West, not a single refugee stepped ashore yesterday and Coast Guard spokesmen said aerial surveillance indicates no refugee-laden boats are en route.

Federal officials caution that Cubans still could show up in the next few days.

"There's probably going to be some dribs and drabs in the next few days," said Florence Gabriel, spokeswoman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

"We will have a boat here and a boat there. We hear there are still 15 or 20 boats at Mariel," she said.

But the departure of a busload of refugees yesterday left Key West processing centers empty.

Federal officials say 63,000 Cubans have been relocated so far, and only 7,000 have settled anywhere other than South Florida.

In refugee camps around the country, 49,443 refugees are waiting to be resettled, and many say they want to settle in Miami, officials said.

Federal officials said the Prince II, which arrived Sunday carrying 306 refugees, was probably the last large boat in the flotilla.

Cubans in Peru start strike to stress desire to go to U.S.

Miami News 17 June 80
MARILYN A. MOORE
col 1 4A
Miami News Reporter

Some of the "forgotten" Cubans living in a refugee camp in Peru say they have begun a hunger strike because they want to come to the United States.

"We want to be reunited with our families and start new lives," said a young man who has been at the camp since April 18. "We beg President Carter to let us come to the United States, under any criteria, subject to any investigation . . . We ask the government to give us a chance to prove we are decent, hard-working people."

More than 700 Cubans are living in a tent city in a park in the center of Lima, where they were flown after 10,800 Cubans seeking political asylum took over the Peruvian embassy in Havana. The boatlift between Mariel and Key West started when Castro cut off the

airplane trips arranged for those in the Peruvian embassy.

The hunger strike — involving about 70 Cubans — started yesterday afternoon and participation is growing, said the spokesman, who didn't want to identify himself because it is a "collective" effort.

Abelardo de la Cruz, Peruvian chief of security at the camp, confirmed that about 50 people are involved in the hunger strike.

"The whole point of taking over the embassy was to be reunited with our families. And now everyone but us has been able to come to the United States," the spokesman said. "We feel we have been forgotten."

He said they have asked the Miami-based Junta Patriótica Cubana, a coalition of exile groups, to negotiate with U.S. officials for permission to come to the United States.

New Right Keeps McGovern

Ma Her 11A col 17 June 80

Third of Four Parts

By PATRICK RIORDAN
Herald Staff Writer

WAKONDA, S.D. — Farmers gather at sundown at The Pit, a tiny basement bar across Main Street from the grain elevator.

Like farmers everywhere, they complain — about the weather, the high interest rates, the low farm prices.

On one evening this spring, however, their grumbling turned to shock as a grim-faced anchorman reported the bad news on the bar-room television set: Hog prices had hit a six-year low.

"How the hell you supposed to make a living?" one farmer yelled.

While the price of pigs is bad news for South Dakota farmers, it may be a blessing in disguise for their Democratic senator, George McGovern, one of the liberals targeted for defeat this year by right-wing conservatives.

The self-described "New Right" is hoping to knock off McGovern and five other Democratic incumbents — Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Alan Cranston of California, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri and John Culver of Iowa — with a massive barrage of hostile advertising this year.

FINANCED BY the National Conservative Political Action Committee, anti-abortion groups such as the Life Amendment Political Action Committee and Americans for Life, and anti-union groups such as the Committee to Defeat the Union Bosses, the New Right already has spent almost \$500,000 attacking the six senators.

In South Dakota, more than \$103,000 has been spent to portray McGovern as a baby-slaughtering abortionist, a friend of homosexuals, an ally of Cuban President Fidel Castro, a congressional junketeer and a free-spending liberal out of step with his home state.

Although McGovern is running scared on abortion, he benefits from the effect of pocketbook agricultur-



al issues.

In South Dakota, farm prices are more important than the Panama Canal, gay rights opposition and right-to-work laws. And McGovern's 18 years of seniority on the Agriculture Committee haven't hurt a bit.

"I've talked to farm people for years in South Dakota, and I've never found a time when farmers were more concerned about their economic future than they are right now," McGovern says.

FARM PRICES are lower than they were 20 years ago, he says, but the cost of everything farmers buy is four or five times as high. And interest rates peaked just as farmers had to borrow for their planting-season seed, fertilizer and pesticides.

"The real lifeline of this state is agriculture," McGovern tells his home-state faithful. "If you elect a freshman senator, he'll be where I was 17 years ago — at the bottom of the ladder in terms of influence and ability to get things done for the farmers of South Dakota."

The New Right campaign in South Dakota is solely an anti-McGovern effort. None of its advertising promotes any other candidate. It just urges South Dakotans to vote against McGovern.

One typical commercial features conservative state Rep. Hal Wick, sitting at a desk preparing his income tax return.

"Compared to 1977," says Wick, "the average family will pay over \$800 more in income taxes. Some senators want to cut taxes and reduce spending, but Sen. George McGovern is not one of them."

"While we were working to

make ends meet, he voted himself a 29 per cent pay raise," he says, concluding:

"When it comes to tax relief, Sen. McGovern doesn't represent South Dakota."

ANOTHER commercial, critical of McGovern's trips to Cuba and Africa, shows a black basketball player dribbling a ball as a voice says, "Globe-trotter is a great name for a basketball player, but it's a terrible name for a United States senator."

South Dakotans also have been receiving anti-McGovern mail for more than a year.

In January 1979, for example, conservative Dale Bell sent out a letter under the letterhead "Target McGovern," a group financed by the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

The letter accused McGovern of being "the point man for the radical liberal causes across the nation."

He spoke "at a homosexual convention in California," said the letter; he voted "for gun and ammunition control;" he has been in Cuba "chumming with Castro;" he was against California's tax-cutting Proposition 13.

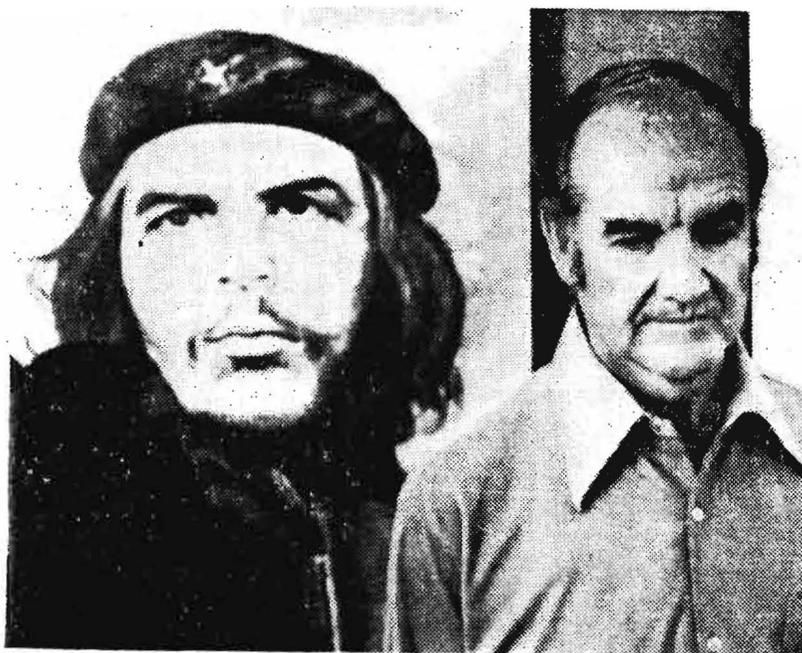
McGOVERN easily deflected a right-wing primary challenge within his own party from Larry Schumaker, who was supported by anti-abortion groups.

Among them was the Life Amendment Political Action Committee, a hard-boiled anti-abortion group. Last year the group reported as a political expenditure the \$170 it spent to bury an aborted fetus. The fetus had been a horror-show exhibit displayed by demonstrators at a meeting of the National Organization for Women.

The abortion issue appears to be McGovern's most serious political liability. McGovern staff members worry privately about the 28 per cent of South Dakota's electorate they consider "floater voters" — the undecided who may be vulnerable to the negative advertising on

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Scrambling in South Dakota



McGovern Is Being Labeled as Ally of Castro

... he stands in front of portrait of Che Guevara

abortion.

"These right-to-lifers," sighs McGovern staff member Dula Haraldson of Pierre, S.D. "They can really hurt us. They're organized, and it's all they care about in the world."

BUT MCGOVERN has an ace in the hole: seniority. He has more of it than the rest of the state's congressional delegation combined. And if the controversial Sen. Herman Talmadge should lose his reelection bid in Georgia this year, McGovern would become chairman of the Agriculture Committee — a major farm-state plum.

Another asset is his organization, which can turn out a crowd. A McGovern speech at the Legion Hall in Wakonda, a town of 290, drew 150 persons, thanks to spadework by Bob Abbot, the 22-year-old Clay County Democratic chairman.

In the speech, McGovern urges farmers to read the Harvard Busi-

ness School's seven-year study, "Energy Future." He even gets applause for his call to scrap the MX missile — "a \$75-billion boondoggle" that will "ride around on railroad tracks out in Nevada" — and spend the money instead to repair South Dakota's bankrupt railroads, so farmers can get their crops to market at a profit.

At the end, the farmers stand and warmly applaud their senator. Then they crowd around him, trying to get a personal word.

BUT ANOTHER appearance proves tougher, as a teenage girl at Fort Pierre High School raises the one issue the New Right is counting on.

"Did you vote for federal funding for abortion?" she asks.

"Yes, I did," says McGovern, launching into a lengthy defense against the conservatives' most po-

tent and emotional issue.

It's the law of the land, he says, and if abortion is to be available for women of affluence, welfare mothers ought to have the same rights.

But the teenager isn't having any. "Aren't you condoning abortion?" she asks.

"I'm not condoning abortion or advocating abortion," McGovern says. "But the Supreme Court has ruled that in the first three months of pregnancy, that's a decision that has to be made by a woman — not by the Congress of the United States.

"I do not understand, frankly, people who claim to be conservatives and who advocate reducing the role of the government in our lives, who want a group of male politicians in Washington to decide the most private and personal decision that a woman is ever going to make," McGovern says.

MAKING ABORTION a crime "wouldn't stop abortion," he says. "It would simply drive desperate women and girls into the hands of the illegal abortionists. Then you not only kill the fetus, but you may even kill the young woman. That's a wonderful way to honor life."

McGovern does not duck the abortion questions, but he clearly wishes they would go away.

And he counters them with his own direct-mail advertising and commercials, just filmed, that show him helping senior citizens and farmers.

A major farm bill is coming up in 1981, he reminds his constituents. "If you send some new guy into that situation," he says, "he won't even know what's going on for five years."

McGovern aide George Cunningham expressed the senator's best hope for overcoming the barrage of negative commercials: "What advertising hath created," he says, "advertising can put asunder."

Next: The Religious Right shows itself to be a new and potent force in 1980 politics.

20/2

A Rarity in Keys: No Refugees Arrive

Mia Her (F) col 5 1A

17 June 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

No Cuban refugees arrived at Key West Monday — the first scoreless day since the Freedom Flotilla began. Since two boats with 90 refugees started it all eight weeks ago, 113,898 Cuban refugees have made the 110-mile crossing of the Florida Straits, the last 79 arriving aboard two boats early Sunday evening.

The Coast Guard sighted no boats along the Mariel-to-Key West route Monday. If any more boats were to make the journey, it would be today before they could start arriving again. Their number would be insignificant compared to the exodus of the last two months.

"There's probably going to be some dribs and drabs in the next few days," said Florence Gabriel, a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public information officer in Key West. "We will have a boat here and a boat there. We hear that there are still 15 or 20

Turn to Back Page Col. 2

Keys Have First Boatless Day in Weeks

Mia Her (F) col 2 16A 17 June 80

FROM PAGE 1A

boats at Mariel."

Radio Havana, which for weeks announced the number of boats left at Mariel, has stopped giving its daily reports.

FEMA, which at one point had 35 officials working at Key West, now has a crew of three in case any stragglers are left in Cuba.

But one set of numbers continues to grow — the number of refugees arriving for resettlement in Miami.

Miami arrivals have averaged 1,000 a day for the 56-day exodus.

Of the 63,000 Cubans who have been relocated, only 7,000 have settled anywhere other than South Florida.

In the refugee camps around the nation, 49,443 refugees are waiting to be resettled, many of them saying they want to live in Miami.

David Cobb, a FEMA spokesman in Miami, said 1,045 Cuban refugees have been jailed because they are suspected of being hardcore criminals in their homeland.

FBI Director William Webster, speaking in Hallandale Monday to the 40th annual conference of the National Sheriffs Association, ac-

knowledged earlier news reports that some of the refugees are Castro agents, but he would not say how many, nor whether all are under arrest.

Meanwhile, Cuban refugees awaiting processing at a government detention center in El Paso, Tex., staged a brief protest against lengthy evaluation procedures, authorities said.

Robert Lally, acting chief at the Immigration and Naturalization Service processing center, talked the refugees out of the protest, in which they briefly refused to eat lunch, INS officials said.

Murder (F) 20/2 17A 17 June 80

Influx of Cuban Refugees Showers Political Fallout on Washington

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

A FEW weeks ago, the congressional-liaison representative for an executive agency approached Rep. Dan Mica, the West Palm Beach Democrat, with a suggestion.

As a South Florida lawmaker and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the liaison man said, it might be both politically smart and humanitarian for Mica to go to Cuba.

"Castro likes to respond to congressional visits by granting requests to release political prisoners," the liaison official told Mica. If Mica went to Havana with the name of a Cuban political prisoner, he might have the opportunity to perform a humanitarian act by requesting that prisoner's release to the United States.

Mica then told the agency he'd get back to them. But he never did. And, he said, he never will. That offer to him was made in the days before April 21, when the first of what became more than 100,000 Cuban refugees poured into South Florida via the Mariel-Key West sealift.

In fact, Mica knew that the last thing the voters in his Palm Beach-North Broward district wanted him to do was go to Havana and return

with another Cuban — regardless of how humane an act it would be.

Mica's decision not to visit Cuba was only one example of the political fallout from the Cuban refugee influx. It is notable that not a single Florida delegation member endorsed the Exodus '80 sealift. Every member recognized it as a politically explosive issue among non-Cuban American voters who still constitute a majority in all districts.

Sen. Richard Stone, according to sources, was considered the most skittish because he had publicly cultivated close ties to the Miami Cuban exile community and he is up for re-election.

BUT during at least one private session with President Carter, Stone argued that the Administration should prevent the refugee boats from landing on American shores.

He suggested that the refugees be either returned forcibly to Cuba — where they would form something of a "fifth column," fomenting revolt against Castro — or be intercepted in the Florida Straits and taken by Navy ships to Costa Rica.

That argument drew Stone a rebuke from another Florida congressman who noted that this private, hard-line opinion was in marked contrast to Stone's demand that the 25,000 Haitians now in South Florida be allowed to remain

in this country.

Stone, this congressman added, had been notably silent in pressing for asylum for the Haitians since the refugee backlash became evident.

THE political fallout isn't limited to South Florida. President Carter's decision to call the influx an "emergency," thus releasing \$10 million in Federal disaster-assistance funds, has incurred the wrath of Sen. Quentin Burdick of North Dakota.

Burdick, considered the father of the Disaster Assistance Act, contends that this program was never intended for refugees.

Instead, he said, it was to be used only to help communities recover from emergencies caused by natural disasters — such as volcanic eruption, hurricanes, and flood.

When the Administration tries to use this act to funnel more money into communities affected by the

refugee influx, Burdick vows he will attempt to block it.

OBVIOUSLY, President Carter must bear the brunt of the political fallout from this situation. But there is reasoned speculation that not only have his re-election chances been damaged, but also those of two loyal Senate supporters — Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

Rumors have drifted around Washington that President Carter will try to mollify Bumpers and Nelson by taking the most troublesome refugees from Chaffee and McCoy and moving them to an Air Force base in Minot, N.D. According to this rumor, the President doesn't care about angering North Dakota voters. "These people would vote for Ronald Reagan even if (Reagan) denounced wheat," said one observer.

Arms Keep Fidel In Full Control

By JACK ANDERSON

17 June 80

WHILE the Pollyannas insist that the mass flight of Cuban refugees to the United States shows the moral bankruptcy and economic failure of Fidel Castro's Communist regime, the professionals of the American intelligence community paint an entirely different picture.

Secret assessments presented to Congress by the Defense Intelligence Agency warn that Fidel Castro, far from being at the end of his rope, is at the peak of his military efficiency, thanks to the Soviet Union's military assistance.

The refugee exodus exposes Castro's Cuba as a sham. But his Big Brother in the Kremlin supplies him

with the practical support to keep him in control. The 100,000 Cuban refugees may have the principles, but Castro has the firepower.

IN FACT, humiliating as it seems, the Cubans may have achieved — thanks to their Soviet buddies — a military capability that the United States is still just dreaming about: a rapid-development force that can be rushed into the breach in brush-fire situations short of an all-out nuclear confrontation.

"The Cuban armed forces have graduated from what was a defensive force to one which, with Soviet assistance, can deploy a large number of troops to distance conflicts on short notice," the DIA briefers secretly informed the House subcommittee on Inter-American affairs chaired by Pennsylvania Democrat Rep. Gus Yatron.

Obviously, no one is suggesting that Fidel Castro can successfully attack the United States — although our intelligence has unearthed information that the Cubans in fact can strike targets in Florida with their Soviet weapons. The point is that Castro has the military muscle to attack his Latin American neighbors on quick notice.

THANKS to the Russians, Cuba has "the best-equipped air force in Latin America," according to the Pentagon's intelligence experts. Among the Cuban air force's recently acquired planes is the MIG-23 "Flogger" which, fully loaded, "can reach portions of the Southeastern United States, Mexico, Central America, and the western islands of the Caribbean," according to the secret transcript.

"The Soviets and the Cubans have consummated what you might call an effective marriage," states a Pentagon report, "where the Cubans are providing the troops and the Soviets virtually all the equipment."

As a result, the intelligence analysts have concluded, "The Cubans are now able to serve as an important regional military actor in the Caribbean area."

United Feature Syndicate

Judge Gags Faln Case Defendant

Chicago Tribune Service

CHICAGO — A suspected Puerto Rican terrorist had his mouth taped shut in Circuit Court Monday and two others were found guilty of contempt of court when they shouted insults at a judge during hearings in Chicago.

In addition, a woman spectator at one of the hearings was sent to jail for 30 days for shouting in a courtroom and two lawyers were ejected for interfering with the proceedings.

Courtroom uproar has become a regular part of the proceedings during appearances by 10 suspected terrorists who were arrested in suburban Evanston on April 4. All are suspected members of the FALN, a group that has claimed responsibility for scores of bombings throughout the nation.

Judge Frank Machala ordered the mouth of Carlos Torres, 27, taped shut, when Torres appeared in court with seven other suspects. Torres is a national leader of the FALN.

Meanwhile, in another courtroom, Judge James Bailey sentenced two FALN suspects, Mary Rodriguez and Luis Rosa, to six-month jail sentences for calling him names.

The two already are serving six-month jail terms imposed by Bailey in April when he found them in contempt for their behavior in his courtroom at that time.

Machala did not find Torres in contempt Monday, but he sentenced a woman spectator to 30 days in jail for contempt when she began shouting during Torres' appearance. The woman refused to give her name when she was taken into custody.

Machala also ordered two lawyers, Michael Deutsch and Brian Glick, out of the courtroom.

Deutsch, who is not representing any of the FALN suspects, objected to taping Torres' mouth shut. Glick, a California lawyer who is not a member of the Illinois bar, objected to the eviction of Deutsch and was himself evicted.

The FALN suspects, who had been sought by authorities for several years, were arrested by Evanston police acting on complaints from residents who said the group was behaving suspiciously.

Federal aid needed to teach refugees

Mia Newa (FH) call 10A
17 June 80

It would be a tragedy if Dade schools are unable to provide newly-arrived refugee children the education they need in both English and, temporarily, in their native language.

But that is just what might happen if, in this budget-anxious year, the federal government refuses to give Dade and other South Florida school districts the money to pay for counseling and orientation, plus the all-important "immersion" English classes which Cuban and Haitian children require.

Currently, the school board estimates that by next September the refugee influx will have added sufficient elementary school students to Dade's rolls to fill six new schools. That doesn't mean new buildings are needed. There are empty desks in many existing schools, empty classrooms in a few. Officials will have to work out the logistics of transporting students to schools that can accommodate the children, and adding portable units to others.

And, come September, more teachers will have to be hired, more counselors, perhaps more supervisors. Add more books and supplies to the list. It costs about \$1,000 a year extra to educate each refugee child. School Supt. Leonard Britton just learned that Dade will be getting \$1 million in federal funds for a summer school program for refugees. A helpful stopgap measure, it doesn't touch long-range needs.

And those needs are profound. Although education may be the least dramatic of the refugee problems, in the long run it is the most significant. Refugee families struggling to find jobs, homes and friends are under considerable pressure. The children of these families need to be assimilated into the school system — and thereby, into the community — as humanely and efficiently as possible. An immediate investment toward that goal now will most likely preclude social and legal service costs later.

But Dade County can't be expected to absorb the expense of educating approximately 20,000 new students who require special programs and extra attention. The federal government has to be responsive to this need. A precedent exists for at least partial reimbursement of local school districts: it is the 1976 Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act.

When Florida's Sens. Lawton Chiles and Richard Stone and school board member Paul Cejas meet with Office of Management and Budget officials today to discuss funds for riot rebuilding as well as refugee resettlement, they must stress the need for Washington to go far more than halfway in helping Dade provide the scope and quality of education the refugees need. And Stone and Chiles and school officials must keep prodding the federal government until it does.

And next Monday, when the House Education and Labor Committee has public hearings in Miami on Rep. Ed Stack's (D-Fla.) bill to require the federal government to reimburse South Florida school districts for the full cost of educating refugee children, local education officials can testify regarding the extent of the need.

That need is urgent. Lawmakers and federal officials simply must not be as unresponsive to the needs of the schools as the White House so far has been to the more general issue of refugee care. Although its effects are felt locally, the problem is a national one, and local citizens and governments need federal aid to help taxpayers as well as refugees.

Refugee kids urged to take English course

Mia News (FH) col 1

TOM DUBOCC
Miami News Reporter

17 June

^{7A}
Cuban and Haitian refugee parents are being urged to enroll their children in a special summer school program to help them learn English and to better prepare them for the fall semester.

Until last week, Dade school officials were uncertain that the school system could pay for the "immersion" program. But the federal government now is providing \$1 million for the 6-week course that begins July 1.

More than 5,500 have enrolled in the program so far.

Refugee students can be registered at two locations: the English Center, 3501 SW 28th St., and the school system's North Central Area Office, 1080 LeBaron Drive, Miami Springs. Both centers are open from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays to make registration appointments.

Assistant Superintendent Paul Bell said the newly-received federal money will be spent to teach the children English and American culture. They also will be tested to see what sort of classes they should take during the 1980-81 school year.

Bell said that refugee families should enroll their children even if they attend only part of the summer session. "For all practical purposes, we would like them to consider it mandatory," he said.

Bell said the school system so far has received no word from the federal government on covering the cost of refugee programs for the 1980-81 school year.

It costs about \$1,000 per refugee child to provide counseling and bilingual instructors, he said. And school officials estimate that as many as 25,000 refugee children may attend Dade schools next fall.

School Board Member Paul Cejas, the board's only Latin member, is in Washington today to ask for up to \$25 million for refugee education in Dade.

In addition, U.S. Senators Lawton Chiles and Richard Stone of Florida are meeting with federal budget officials today, seeking \$10 million for Dade schools as part of a \$100 million aid package to help repair the damage from the riots.



Miami News 11A col 2 12 Dec 80

No place now for refugee politics

● Francis X. Clines, a reporter for The New York Times, wrote this piece from Miami.

FRANCIS X. CLINES
The New York Times News Service

This polyglot place of fresh troubles and tired luxury is a reminder of times past when refugees were viewed as a great torrent of opportunity and exploitation by American politicians.

That is a time remembered now only by older politicians in the places of the old politics. Thus, in New York, where a modern mayor now pursues the middle-class vote beyond the traditional bounds of one party, Paul O'Dwyer can think back half a century to a different time, to his first days off the boat from Ireland. Then he found a room in a New York tenement whose landlady routinely pointed out the location of the neighborhood Democratic club, a hotbed for the politics of the have-nots.

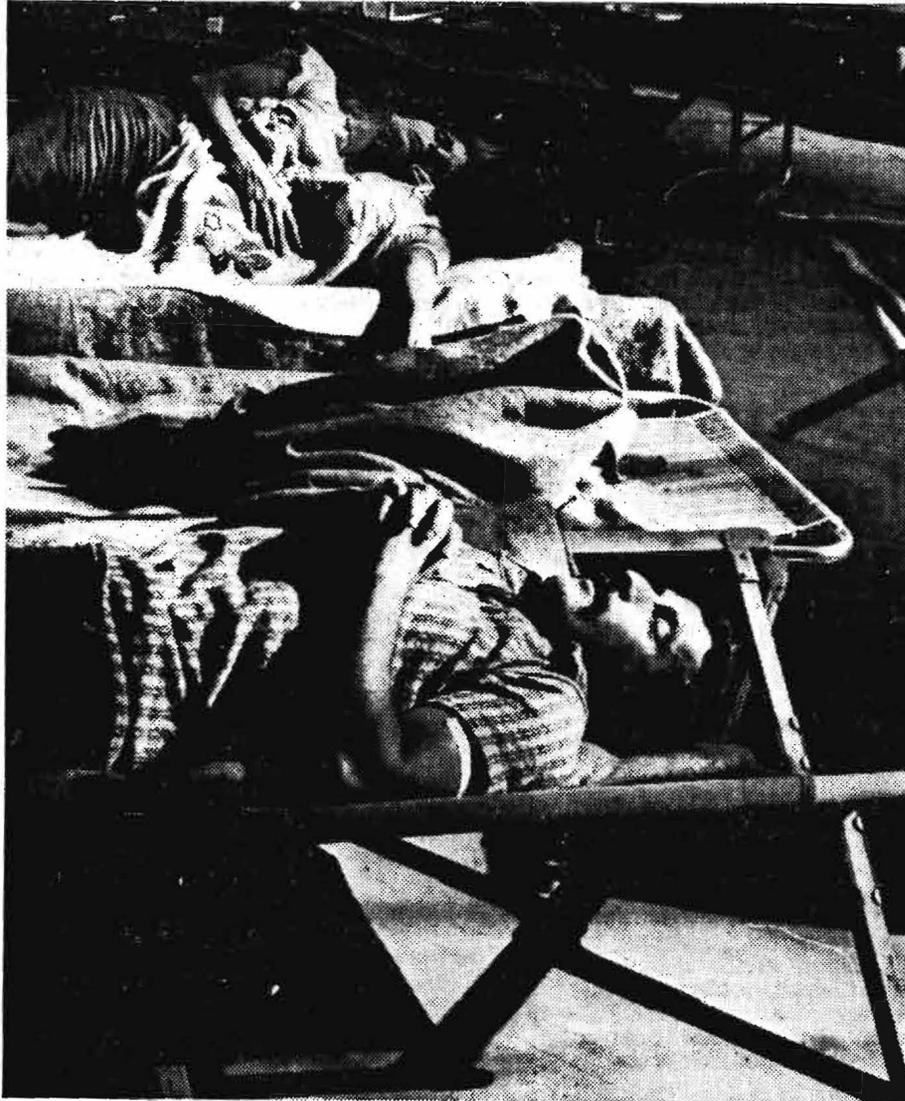
In Miami, a city rich in new refugees, there are people who say a touch of the old urban party machine might wear well among the newer huddling masses of Cubans and Haitians.

"But, of course, the political parties have lost their clout in the neighborhoods," said Alfredo Duran regretfully as he sipped iced tea in a bay-front cocktail lounge. "Patronage is dead and politics has become impersonal, with the media offering the clout the parties used to have."

Duran is a complex phenomenon. He is a successful 41-year-old Cuban-American lawyer who recently retired from politics after serving as the Democratic state chairman of Florida. He is a Cuban patriot captured by the Castro forces in the Bay of Pigs invasion, one who says that there was good in the old Cuba as surely as there is political genius in Fidel Castro.

"Fidel is brilliant in the way he has determined the refugee problem for the United States," Duran said of the ruler he basically despises. "Here was an opportunity that was wasted, an opportunity to show Castro's dictatorship for what it is. But politically he has dominated."

Duran feels American politics would be more artful in dealing with this problem if the system were more directly in



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Cuban immigrants sleep at Opa-locka refugee processing center

touch with the scene, politician to refugee. Instead, he contends, there is only a bureaucratic cocoon of government, a welfare type of mentality that deadens inventiveness.

The same tone of regret can be heard in the Haitian community.

"It is a game this Carter plays," said Gerard Jean-Juste, a 34-year-old Roman Catholic priest who fled Haiti 15 years

ago when the Duvalier regime cracked down on liberal church influences. "Carter sent somebody down to us before the Democratic primary, and before the general election he will do some other little thing, playing the game. But he never settles anything. At least Reagan would give us a flat yes or no."

Father Jean-Juste's frustration with

the uncertain status of Haitian refugees slides into bitter laughter when he tries to describe what he sees as the bungled political opportunity to show up the Haitian regime. "The United States is doing more to help Duvalier than the people who fled from him," he said. "You are aiding a gang against a nation."

Duran is hardly as tough on the President as Father Jean-Juste is. He is well acclimated to this city, particularly to its more promising commercial neighborhoods, and he admits to greater subtleties in the politics of these problems.

But the two men are alike in wishing for a more direct tie with the political system for their people. Father Jean-Juste seems to demonstrate Duran's point about the news media's substituting for the parties' old clout. While the priest has felt that his people are frozen out by the White House, he has had a featured spot in a recent issue of People magazine.

"This resulted in a great deal of attention," he said.

The one positive touch of American politics lately, in the priest's view, was the visit to the Haitian refugee center here by Rep. John B. Anderson, the independent candidate for president. "Anderson spoke up for us at a press conference, and he had nothing to gain from that," Father Jean-Juste said gratefully.

However, Alfredo Duran said that Anderson did have something to gain: a quick picture or mention in the media world of the new American politics — maybe even a spot in People magazine.

This would imply for the refugees a mere backdrop role, something for politicians to pose against as they keep skimming across the crust of America's problems. Alfredo Duran says that this was media politics, not the old pragmatic way of personal contact.

"Even Fidel knows the value of the old methods," Duran said. "His Communist Party has neighborhood committees run by the equivalent of precinct captains. That way, he can make your life better or miserable. He can send you to the beach for two weeks. Or he can send you to prison."

● Columnist John Keasler is on vacation.

Boat Owners Await Ruling

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Owners of 31 Key West vessels red-tagged by U.S. Customs officials for bringing in illegal aliens should know by Thursday whether they can resume their livelihood of commercial fishing without having to post bonds of as much as \$50,000.

The boats took part in the Cuba-to-Key West "Freedom Flotilla" that brought more than 114,000

Cuban nationals to Florida. The 31 vessels are among 270 commercial fishing boats seized by customs agents for bringing in undocumented aliens.

Subject to fines of \$1,000 per passenger, 19 owners are suing in Miami federal court for return of their vessels, now prevented from leaving private ports for their usual business of shrimping, shellfishing and angling. Owners say they are losing as much as \$1,000 a day.



ARONOVITZ

Some fines could top \$200,000. The government contends owners could resume fishing by posting a \$30,000 bond — through a bonding company, if preferred — for vessels less than 65 feet long. For longer vessels, the bond is \$50,000.

Boat owners contend they can't afford such fees.

A day-long hearing on the matter ended Monday evening. U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz said

he would rule Wednesday or Thursday on whether he will issue a preliminary injunction prohibiting the government from enforcing laws that keep the boats in virtual dry dock.

Boat captains say they tried to leave Cuba's Mariel Harbor once they learned of President Carter's May 15 order for boats in Mariel Harbor to return immediately to stateside ports without refugees.

on Seized Vessels

When they tried to comply, boat owners testified Monday, they were turned back by Cuban gunboats at the mouth of Mariel Harbor and escorted to ports where refugees literally were shoved aboard.

Some had been paid up-front flotilla cash: Thomas C. Pollgreen said he received \$14,000 before setting out from Key West with a mate and 14 passengers, who intended to pick

up 14 Cuban relatives or friends.

The government contends that captains such as Pollgreen "netted or will net substantial profits" from the flotilla, "even after deductions for their expenses." Pollgreen said the money came from an acquaintance whose name he couldn't remember.

In contrast to what the government said, Phillip Pierce, 28, testified that he alone was to pick up expenses for 400 gallons of gasoline and provisions when he left for Cuba with his cousin, his cousin's brother-in-law and a friend.

His mission: to pick up 20 documented relatives, including those of his wife.

"We got 12" relatives and "they put 134 people on the boat," a 43-foot crawfish and lobster vessel — even though "I only wanted to bring 50 to 60 at the most."

He said he tried to return without refugees, "and they would not let me. Cuban gunboats — three to be exact — prevented me from leaving" Mariel Harbor. "They told me to go back or they would put me in jail and take my boat."

U.S. prisoners in Cuba are being

MARILYN MOORE
Miami News Reporter

Miami News (FA) crp1 4A

18 June 80

Juanita Clark has just one question: "If 100,000 Cubans can get out of Cuba, why can't the United States get my husband out?"

Her husband Walter's plane went off course over Cuba a year ago on a flight from Boca Raton to the Bahamas. He and pilot Robert Bennett of Miami were forced down by Cuban fighter jets and imprisoned for illegal entry.

Clark and Bennett, who are among the 44 Americans the State Department says are in Cuban prisons, have served 15 months of a two-year sentence at Combinado del Este prison.

"It just makes me sick," said Clark, 35, of North Miami Beach. "They're the forgotten Americans."

Clark was part of a group of seven men and women who visited their husbands and fiances in Cuban prisons over the weekend. They say their loved ones are being mistreated because of deteriorating relations between the United States and Cuba.

"It's a disaster," Clark said. "They are worse because of the anti-American demonstrations. They were put in the 'hole' for 18 days, they don't get to go outdoors and their reading materials have been taken away from them. I just hope relations don't get worse while the men are still there."

The relatives have permission to visit their loved ones three hours a month, according to Fort Lauderdale resident Anita Polak, whose fiance, Warren Dawson, has been held nearly a year. But last weekend was the first time since May 9 they have been able to visit Cuba.

mistreated, visitors contend

"Things are a lot rougher for them now," said Polak. "They haven't been physically abused yet that I know of — it's just general mistreatment from the guards."

The relatives reported the prisoners were thin but had bulging stomachs — a sign they could be suffering from malnutrition.

Their mistreatment began in early May, shortly after anti-American demonstrations in Cuba, Clark said.

"They said they were Americans and they wanted to stand up for their country," said Clark. "They wanted to demonstrate."

"They got their food and dumped it out. The men said it was like World War III. Guards came over in a matter of minutes. They had dogs, machine guns, machetes, clubs and tear gas. . . . They put them in the

'hole.' It was like solitary confinement."

The men are back in regular cells now, the women said, but things are not the same.

"I really am worried about their health," Clark said.

Polak's fiance, Warren Dawson, a 49-year-old boat captain from Fort Lauderdale, and two crew members were delivering a boat from Key West to Venezuela when it broke down near Cuba, she said. Cuban officials charged them with illegal entry, even though the Americans said they were in international waters.

Polak and the other women have tried for months to get help from Washington.

"The State Department has told us from the beginning there's nothing they can do," Polak said.

A State Department spokesman said 44 Americans are known to be held in Cuban prisons.

Cuban refugees fearful for those stranded behind

Miami News (FH)

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

col 1 1/2 18 June 80

Every night, Jose Fernandez heaves his aching bones into bed to dream the same dream: "I see my son coming here. I see him standing on American soil and he comes and he embraces me."

His warm brown eyes fill with tears when he remembers it's just a dream. Fernandez' 28-year-old son, Candido, remains in Cuba, fired from his job, unable to support himself or his wife, his future uncertain.

"What will happen to him?" Fernandez asks. "Where is he? I have this feeling he has been beaten or they have thrown stones at him. I'm afraid they will kill him."

His wife, Mercedes, quickly hushes him. "Don't say things like that."

Fernandez' son may become one of thousands of unlucky Cubans left behind when the last U.S. boat has left Mariel.

They are victims of a cruel twist of fate that allowed busloads of prisoners and strangers to board the American boats dispatched to pick up family members.

Now the boatlift is ending. For those Cubans still waiting at Mariel, there is no way to go back, to retreat and recoup their losses. They are stranded in their own country.

Most of the would-be immigrants immediately lost their government-issued ration cards and their jobs — a tradition under Castro's rule. Many lost their homes.

No one knows how many will be left behind.

"We really don't have any idea," said a State Department spokesman. "We've heard there are thousands waiting in the processing camps. But these are unconfirmed reports from recent arrivals to Key West."

A local Cuban exile leader says the figure may be as high as one million.

"We calculate that if 115,000 have already come, many of them alone, many of them saying they left behind other relatives — a son or a brother — who are also thinking of coming here, then there would be a half million," said Manuel Antonio de Varona, leader of the Miami-based Junta Patriótica Cubana.

"But we think there may be even more than that — maybe one million. Because the Castro government set up offices so the people in the provinces could be inscribed. Then the practice was to close those offices

and persecute the people. The purpose was to identify the enemies or those who didn't sympathize with the Castro system. It's a really difficult situation for those people."

Fernandez and his wife are on pins and needles. They pray their son will be aboard one of the last boats, but they know the odds.

"It's terrible, it's the worst thing in our life," said Mercedes Fernandez. "We know he's lost his job and that they've taken his ration card. We are just desperate."

Twice now, Jose and Mercedes Fernandez have tried to get their son out. The first boat came back empty. The second boat, hired by more than 500 Cuban-American families from across the country, returned with no relatives — even though the captain had charged \$625 a head to make the trip. The captain disappeared. The families still don't have their money back.

They are planning a lawsuit. But as the boatlift wanes, that's not paramount.

"It's not the money that's important," Mercedes said. "I just want my son."

The Fernandezes and 120 others who paid the boat captain are appealing to President Carter. They want special permission to resume the sealift for one trip, just one, to get their families out.

Estrella Zambrano, who has five relatives remaining in Cuba, and several other representatives of that group were in Washington today to deliver that message.

Zambrano said, "Everybody's main concern is the families. Many have lost their jobs and have no means of getting food . . . We are trying to get permission from the State Department and the Cuban government for one last trip."

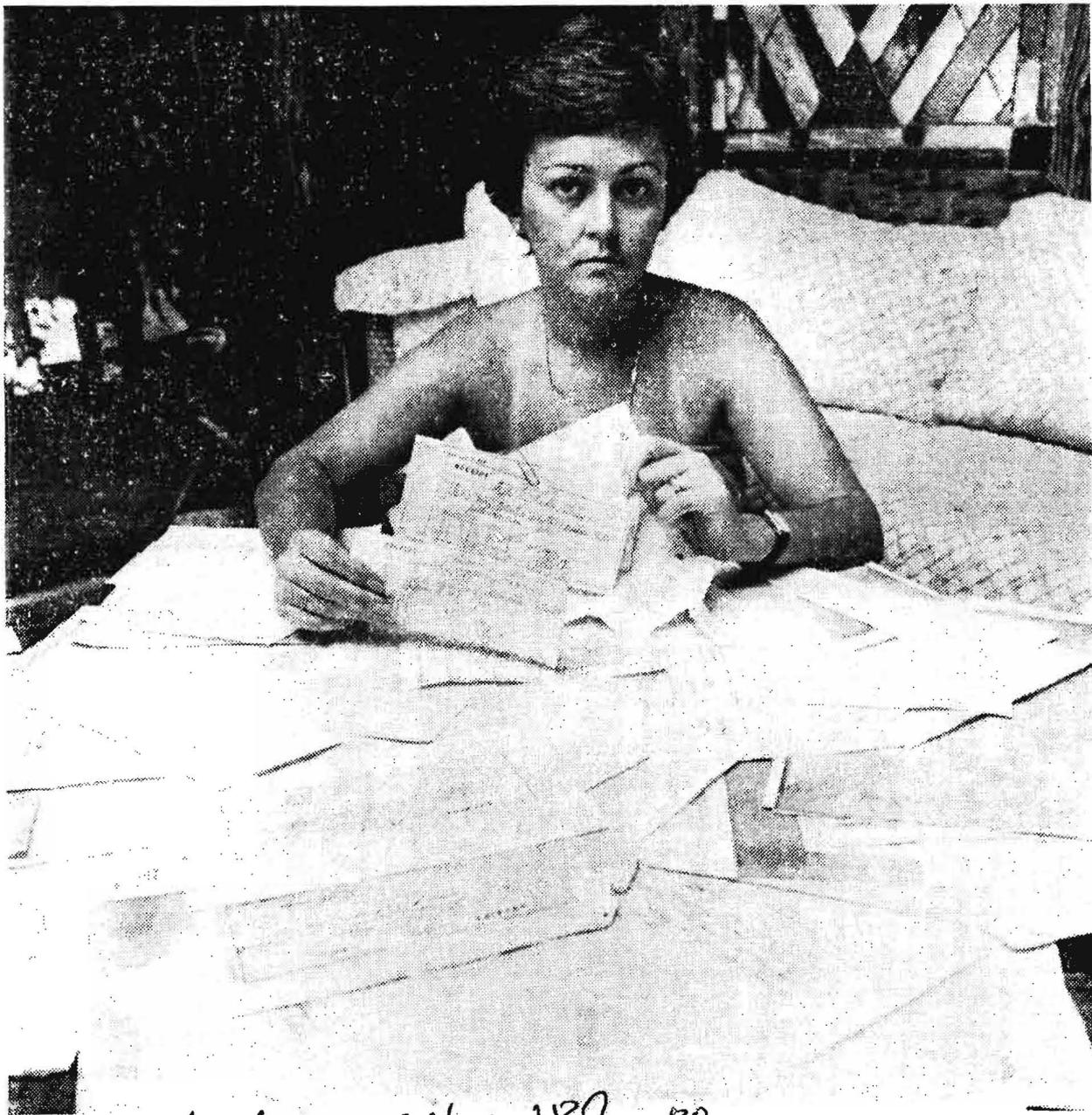
What will happen to those left behind?

Exile leader Varona said those who remain in Cuba, jobless and without ration cards, will adapt, probably with help from relatives or by going into the black market. Permitting the Cubans stranded by the boatlift to come here could cause even more confusion, though, he said.

"One-hundred thousand have come and now there are a half-million left," he said. "And if the half-million leave, then there is another half-million to go."

"This is the kind of thing that never ends. The more that leave, the more there are to get out."

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Mia News Copl HA 18 June 80.

The Miami News · ROBERT EMERSON

Estrella Zambrano displays receipts from boat captain who failed to rescue her relatives

Cuban Refugees in Peru Stage Hunger Strike to Come to U.S.

McAfee (F) 18 June 80 16A
By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
col 1
Herald Staff Writer

More than 100 Cuban refugees living in a Peruvian tent city are on a hunger strike. They want to come to the United States.

Harassed by Peruvian Communists and frustrated in their efforts to join their relatives here, 75 refugees started the strike at 6 p.m. Monday (Miami time). By Tuesday, their number had grown to 100 men, five women and three youths between 14 and 16.

The refugees, all among the original group of 10,800 Cubans who crashed into the Peruvian Embassy on Easter weekend, are demanding that President Carter welcome them to the United States.

State Department officials in Washington offered little hope.

The 789 Cubans now living in the tent city of the Tupac Amaru Park in the outskirts of Lima "lost their refugee status when they landed in Lima," said Phil Chicola, Latin American Program Officer for Refugees at the State Department. It is not likely they will get to the United States anytime soon, he added.

"If they want to come to the United States, they must qualify for immigrant visas just like anybody else does," Chicola said.

Only those with immediate relatives in the United States have a good chance. Only 13 of the Lima refugees have such relatives.

These refugees left the Peruvian Embassy in Havana before the Mariel harbor boatlift began. The Cuban government put them on a plane and sent them to San Jose, Costa Rica. Costa Rican officials then put them on a plane and sent them to Lima. Another 400 were permitted to stay in Costa Rica. Those 400 have a better chance of entering the United States because

Costa Rica never agreed to let them stay permanently.

The refugees who went to Peru were not given a choice. And Peru has offered them permanent asylum. To the United States, that means they are no longer refugees.

The striking refugees have roped off an area about 100 yards from the entrance to the park and are lying on the floor of a vacant swimming pool.

The Cubans in Peru say the strike is to publicize their wish to travel to the United States and not against the Peruvian government.

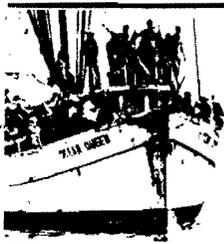
"We are very grateful to Peru," said Santiago Sanchez, 29, one of the strike leaders, in a telephone interview Tuesday. "But we are part of the 10,800 who sought political asylum in the Peruvian Embassy so we might reunite ourselves with our family members in the United States."

The refugees say they are frustrated because even though they were among the first to crash into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and among the first to be allowed out of the island, they will not be among those that arrive in the United States.

Many of those in Peru have relatives who left after them and have already arrived in the United States via Mariel. But their relatives are not citizens and give them no advantage in trying to immigrate.

"Let them take us to Fort Chaffee [Arkansas], to any camp in the United States. Let them investigate us," said Juan de Dios Sierra, another one of the strikers whose sister owns a grocery store in New Jersey. "But please take us to the United States."

Meanwhile, after a 24-hour lull, three small boats docked at Key West Tuesday with 105 refugees on board, bringing the total on the Mariel-to-Key West Freedom Flotilla to 114,003.



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

18 June 80
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We would like to take a Cuban refugee child who has no family in the United States into our home. Language is no problem. I speak Spanish and I teach English to Spanish-speaking children. We could provide a good home for a child. There must be a child somewhere who needs us. How can we sponsor a Cuban refugee foster child? — Carol Le Blanc

Write to Barbara Cruse, Catholic Service Bureau, 4949 NE Second Ave., Miami 33137. Give your name and address, telephone number, place of employment and Social Security number. In your letter, state that you would like to become a foster parent in your home for a parentless child and state the age and sex of the child. That will give the agency something to work with. But you will have to keep in mind that 85 per cent of the parentless children are over 14. Nearly all of them are males over 16 and, at this point, there are no small children. No children are available for adoption.

★ ★ ★

My grandfather, who came from Cuba on the sealift, is ill and I think he needs to be hospitalized. No hospital will admit him, not even the hospital where I work. What am I going to do? — Gladys Baute

Take your grandfather to the Cuban Medical Association in Exile's Dispensary, 900 SW First St. It's open from 10 a. m. to 7 p.m. Mondays through Fridays and from 10 a. m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays. The Cuban Medical Association provides free medical help for Cuban refugees who need it. If your grandfather does need to be hospitalized, the association will take care of it.

I'd like to hire some Cuban or Haitian refugees to help me. I need housework done inside my house and yardwork done outside of it. I will pay over the minimum wage for the work and, since I'm a licensed teacher of the English language, I will also be glad to provide English lessons for anyone I hire. — Dennis Roberts

The Cuban Job Bank has been closed until further notice. But you can still offer a job to a Haitian refugee. To do that, get in touch with HACAD — Haitian American Community Association of Dade, 751-3429. Ask for John Bart.

★ ★ ★

My nephew, who arrived from Cuba in the Freedom Flotilla, has six months of medical school left to go. I don't think he should abandon his planned career only six months from his goal. But I don't know if it would be better for him to continue his studies in the United States or attend medical school in a foreign country. Where can he get information that will help him decide? — Maria Villareal

Tell your nephew to contact the Cuban Medical Association in Exile, 213 Aragon Ave., Coral Gables. The phone numbers are 445-1429 and 446-9902. Members of the association can discuss the situation with him and give him all the pros and cons. We also sent you copies of two articles that have appeared in El Herald that talk about the advantages and disadvantages of studying medicine abroad.

FBI's Spy Ship *Mia Her (F) Col 2 1B* Goes to Lunch; *19 June 80* Agents in Stew

By **ANDY ROSENBLATT**
And **MIKE CLARY**
Herald Staff Writers

The FBI spy ship used during the Abscam investigation to secretly film and record public officials returned to sea Wednesday with six FBI agents and 10 secretaries on a luncheon cruise off Key Biscayne.

The yacht is equipped with lavish staterooms, bars, custom-made furniture, varnished parquet floors and other expensive fittings.

The use of the 62-foot luxury yacht, The Left Hand, for the leisurely lunch was "technically an improper use of government time and property," Arthur F. Nehrbass, head of the Miami FBI office, said Wednesday. Nehrbass has been out of town since Monday and was not aware of the cruise until a reporter called him in Virginia.

William Nettles, assistant special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, authorized the trip.

Nettles said that the cruise was arranged as "a goodwill gesture" to thank 10 FBI clerks and secretaries from other cities who spent the last two months here assisting with the processing of Cuban refugees.

"It was both a goodwill gesture and a debriefing," Nettles said. "We talked to them about the work they'd done and what needs



THE LEFT HAND

to be done in the future — how we can improve our operation."

The 10 FBI secretaries, all women, were accompanied on the \$300,000 yacht by Nettles, FBI supervisor Jim Freeman and agents Rusty Allen, Ty Cobb, Pat Fitzpatrick and Welton Merry.

ACCORDING TO NETTLES, the group left the FBI's Miami office at 12:30 p.m., drove to Key Biscayne, cast off at 2 p.m. and returned to the boat's mooring about 4 p.m.

Once on board, the FBI employees shared a lunch of sandwiches, soft drinks and beer paid for, Nettles said, with contributions from the FBI agents.

Although Nettles minimized the significance of the cruise, sources said that other FBI employees were upset about the trip, one of them refusing an invitation to go.

A source also said that disgruntled FBI employees put a sign on the office door of a luncheon participant which read: "When going out on the Good Ship Lollipop, annual leave should be taken or leave without pay."

Nehrbass said he would consider administrative action against the agents responsible for the cruise.

U.S. Bars Chile From Naval Exercises As a Reprisal for Letelier-Case Action

Mr. New (F) 23A 19 June 80

WASHINGTON — (AP) — In a fresh attempt to dissociate itself from Chile's military government, the State Department is excluding Chile from joint naval exercises with Latin American countries.

In Santiago, a member of the ruling junta, Adm. Jose Merino, responded by saying the Chilean navy wouldn't participate anyway, "even if they offer us the opportunity."

The U.S. decision was another reprisal for Chile's refusal to extradite three former secret police officials implicated in the 1976 slaying in Washington of Orlando Letelier, an outspoken opponent of the Chilean regime and the exiled former foreign minister under the late President Salvador Allende, a Marxist.

Declaring that "Chile is not subject to the whims of some secondary officials in the U.S. State Department," Merino said Tuesday he has written U.S. Navy officials to say, "While the Soviet Union is demonstrating more interest in showing its flag in our part of the world, the United States is withdrawing from these waters

over a banal political question."

The United States and Latin American navies have conducted the *Unitas* maneuvers, involving anti-submarine warfare and other exercises, each year for the past two decades.

Defense Department officials said there was strong opposition within the Pentagon to the State Department decision. They said this was the first time that any Latin American country had been excluded for political reasons.

The decision was reached before former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance resigned and was reaffirmed by Vance's successor, Edmund Muskie, after protests from 38 members of Congress, State Department officials said.

In a letter to Muskie, Sen. Richard Lugar (R., Ind.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said regional security considerations should take precedence over U.S. displeasure with Chile's handling of the Letelier case.

"I cannot see how excluding Chile . . . will contribute anything to the security of the hemisphere," Lugar wrote.

A brief statement by the Chilean Foreign Ministry on Tuesday said the decision doesn't affect Chile, "but it damages [the] hemispheric defense alliance."

Last fall, the State Department said Chile was condoning international terrorism by refusing to extradite the three men wanted in the slaying. It reduced U.S. diplomatic and military ties, banned economic development loans and unsuccessfully opposed a \$38-million World Bank loan to Chile.

Letelier and an American colleague were killed when a bomb blew up their car as they were driving to work through Washington's Embassy Row section.

The U.S. case for extradition depended heavily on testimony from Chilean-American Michael Townley, who said he planted the bomb on orders from Gen. Manuel Contreras, then Chile's secret police chief. The Chilean Supreme Court said the evidence was compromised and inadmissible because it was obtained by plea bargaining.

Refugee
Aid Wins
House OK
Local Agencies
Would Benefit

Mr. New (F) 19 June 80

By TOM FIEDLER
Herold Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House on Wednesday tentatively approved a \$100-million emergency aid package to help reimburse local and state governments affected by the tide of Cuban and Haitian refugees that has surged into South Florida this year.

Approval came only after the House had barred federal aid to help resettle refugees who are found to be convicted felons or prostitutes.

That provision was inserted by Rep. Robert McClory (R., Ill.), who favors deporting such Cubans back to their homeland.

"Even the good Lord forgave Mary Magdalene, who became a saint," complained Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R., Mass.), to no avail. McClory's provision was approved by voice vote.

THE \$100-MILLION package is an amendment to a \$15.6-billion emergency appropriations bill being considered by the House. The bill would pay for a wide variety of programs during the remaining three months of the 1980 federal fiscal year, including \$784 million to repair damage caused by the volcanic eruption of Mount St. Helens and \$50 million for reconstruction of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge over Tampa Bay that collapsed on May 9 when it was struck by a ship.

The House postponed a final vote on the full bill until at least today. Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.) sponsored the amendment providing the reimbursement to governments — such as Florida, Dade County and the city of Miami — that have been hit hard by the Cuban and Haitian influx.

IF THE BILL passes both the House and Senate with Lehman's amendment intact, it will immediately make the \$100 million available to state and local governments that have incurred expenses in resettling the 114,000 Cubans and

183

Newspapers win right to inspect police files

Mia Allen (FH) col 2 5A
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter
19 June 80

The settlement negotiations began after Dade Circuit Court Judge David Levy ruled last year that virtually all of the files had to be opened. He ruled unconstitutional a state law that opened up internal review files after Jan. 25, 1979, except for some key portions.

Wood also said the PBA has the right to question release of information that might be considered unconstitutional invasions of officers' privacy.

The state law prohibited release of the identities of confidential police informants, surveillance techniques, identities of undercover police, the home addresses and telephone numbers of police officers and the places of employment and schools of their spouses and children. Levy's ruling was appealed by the department.

The only reason that we had so vigorously defended this suit was to protect confidential information," Wood said. "We believe this is a very good settlement because it protects the confidential information so vital to effective law enforcement."

Assistant County Attorney Roy Wood said yesterday all sides have agreed to the settlement, which basically opens up the files back to 1974, except those exempted under the restrictions.

Wood said the agreement calls for representatives of the two newspapers, the PSD and the PBA to review

The Miami News and The Miami Herald have won the right to inspect Metro police internal review files, with some exceptions, dating back to Jan. 25, 1974.

The papers won the right to inspect the files after an out-of-court settlement of a suit by the two newspapers was reached after negotiations between them, the Dade Public Safety Department and the Dade County Police Benevolent Association.

The suit to inspect the files was filed after Metro police made a wrong-house drug raid on the home of school teacher Nathaniel LaFleur Feb. 14, 1979. After an internal review investigation, the officers involved were given brief suspensions. No criminal charges were filed.

NP

House OKs Refugee Aid For Hard-Hit Agencies

Mia Allen 26A 19 June 80

FROM PAGE 1A

thousands more Haitians who have arrived in the United States in recent weeks.

allow Congress to spend up to \$100 million "to assist the resettlement in any country of foreign nationals who have fled their country" and who don't qualify for refugee benefits under existing law.

"Our communities can handle refugees under normal circumstances," Lehman said during floor debate on his amendment. "But the mass arrival here has been impossible to handle."

So far, the Carter Administration has argued that the Cubans and Haitians don't meet the law's definition of "refugee," and thus aren't eligible for an array of federally funded resettlement benefits.

"In Florida, it now appears we will have an extra 15,000 school children this fall. The communities cannot wait for help."

Instead, both the Cubans and Haitians have been treated as applicants for political asylum. Political asylees are entitled to no benefits other than food stamps. Language training, job training, medical care and other needs would have to be provided by private charities or the local governments.

Despite Lehman's pleas, there was some dissent before the sparse gathering of congressmen voted their approval, 44-23.

FASCELL'S AMENDMENT passed on a voice vote June 5. But it merely authorized Congress to spend the \$100 million.

"We need a policy before we spend \$100 million," said Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R., Va.). "To simply bring this in on the floor — a slush fund to be spent during the election year — is an extremely unwise use of public funds."

Even Rep. Conte, a supporter of the amendment, served notice "to the Florida congressional delegation not to make this a permanent program. The Cubans are hard-working people ... there's no reason why this program should be on-going."

Lehman's amendment to the 1980 supplemental appropriations bill carried out the second part of the plan. It would require that the \$100 million be made available to reimburse local governments that pay resettlement costs.

LEHMAN'S AMENDMENT is a crucial part of a two-step plan developed by Florida lawmakers to bail out local and state governments that, so far, have borne most of the refugee burden.

Both Fascell and Lehman have said, however, that they regard their package only as a back-up measure in case Congress fails to provide a more complete federal resettlement package for the Cubans and Haitians.

That strategy was set in motion two weeks ago when Rep. Dante Fascell, another Miami Democrat, amended the foreign aid bill to

President Carter is expected to unveil soon the administration's proposal to help the assimilation of the Caribbean emigres into the United States.

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Lack of Aid May Build

Miami (F) Col 1A 19 June 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Hundreds of hungry, homeless and jobless Cuban refugees who sleep in Miami streets prompted several city leaders Wednesday to warn that the city faces a new social crisis unless it gets immediate federal help.

"What we face in this community now is another element of disruptions," said Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa at a press conference. Lacasa demanded that Washington grant the new arrivals refugee status that would make them eligible for federal aid.

"I'm afraid that unless we solve this problem we are going to have Hispanic ghettos in this community," said Miami Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio.

"Resettlement is not working," said Msgr. Bryan

Walsh, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau. "They are being sent to Miami and they are now out on the streets of this city."

Even though the Mariel to Key West flotilla is virtually over, refugees continue to flood into Miami. More than 18,000 have arrived here from processing

Even though the Mariel to Key West flotilla is virtually over, refugees continue to flood into Miami. They wander from place to place during the day looking for jobs, food or a place stay.

a Cuban Ghetto

centers around the nation in the past three weeks, bringing to 58,000 the total number of refugees to reach Miami in the last two months.

The refugees wander from place to place during the day looking for jobs, food or a place stay.

At night 600 to 800 of them sleep in the streets of

Little Havana, at the airport, behind churches, in vacant buildings, at the Salvation Army — even in the Freedom Tower, according to Lacasa.

Odio said the homeless include refugees who were turned away by their sponsors and others whom immigration officials lost track of in the seafarer's chaotic early days.

The sponsors who brought them to Miami offered their names to help a refugee, "out of a sense of loyalty and goodwill," Walsh said. "The result is that they are accepting obligations they are incapable of fulfilling."

At the Latin Chamber of Commerce, 100 refugees a day show up looking for work. "Two weeks ago we were finding 30 or 40 jobs a day," said Jose Bringuier,

Turn to Page 26A Col. I



Scores of Refugees Becoming Derelicts

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

a chamber official. "Now we are lucky if we find five jobs in one day."

At the Centro Hispano Catolico in downtown Miami, close to 150 refugees show up looking for jobs or living provisions. The volunteers can do little; even the meager supply of canned food is exhausted.

At the Opa-locka processing center, close to 20 refugees are still sleeping in cots in the corner of the old hangar. They have been rejected by the sponsors because they are sick. One man had a heart attack, a woman has a psychiatric problem.

At Dade County schools, 6,222 refugee children registered before the end of the school year. By September, Paul Bell, assistant school superintendent, expects 10,000 to 15,000 new Cuban students to show up for school.

Odio and other government officials want the homeless refugees to go to the federally sponsored Krome Avenue processing center, an abandoned missile site in Homestead. But even with the promise of a bus to bring them back to the city every morning, the refugees refuse to go, fearing they will not be allowed out in the streets again.

And the refugees have been left to fend for themselves.

Pablo Machado, an engineer who was adopted by the Salvation Army when he arrived two months ago, has seen many of them in the streets of Miami.

"The men come in with the clothes on their backs and no more. They have no job, they have no money, and they have no place to go," Machado said.

Two of them, Vasilio Mendecia, 31, and Juan Carlos Hernandez, 27, straggled into the Salvation Army at 5 p.m. Wednesday.

They have been in Dade County for three days, sleeping in service stations, on the streets.

"At Eglin they gave me \$50, they put us on an airplane and told us somebody would be waiting for us at the airport," Hernandez said.

There was nobody at the airport to meet them, and they spent their first night there. Now they are sleeping at the Salvation Army, where 18 to 20 people are showing up every night.

"These people are only eligible for emergency medical care and some food stamps," said Walsh. "For everything else they have to depend upon the volunteer sector. We are approaching this in an extremely primitive manner."

Walsh suggested that the experience gained in dealing with refugees over the past 20 years be used to help the new wave of newcomers. But for that, President Carter must determine that they are refugees, "just like the 3,000 Indo-Chinese refugees who arrive in the United States every week."

"The longer the government takes in implementing aid to the Cuban refugees, the more serious the problem becomes because more and more families that have taken them in will be unable to sustain them," Walsh added.

He said that the federal government should offer assistance to those refugees without a place to stay in Dade County "only if they agree to resettle elsewhere."

The same thing was done with Cuban refugees arriving in the United States during the 1960s and '70s.

There are close to 58,000 refugees already in Dade County.

Fewer than 8,000 of the resettled refugees have gone anyplace else. About 48,000 refugees are still at the four Army bases awaiting release.

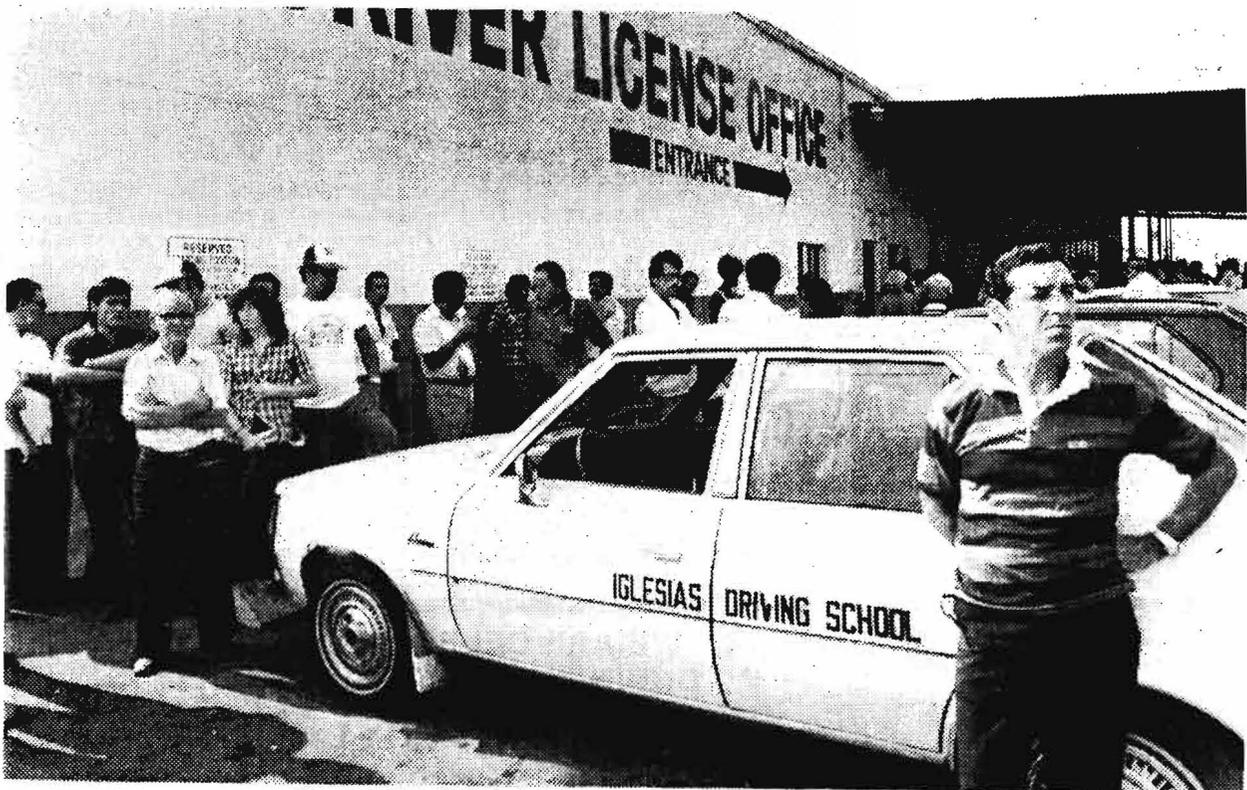
Most of them want to make Miami their home.

Also contributing to this report were staff writers Liz Balmaseda and Cheryl Brownstein.

19 June 80
Mia Nueva (FH) col 1 5A
Exiles seek permission
to negotiate with Cuba

The "dialog" worked for thousands of Cuban political prisoners who were pardoned by Castro and permitted to come to the United States, and a Miami-based Cuban exile group thinks it can work again. The Committee of 100 is seeking White House permission to negotiate the release of Cubans who will be left behind when the boat-lift ends. It also wants to try to secure the release of 389 Cubans who have been inside the U.S. Interests Section in Havana since early May. The group is asking the White House to permit five or six representatives to travel between Havana and Washington until both sides can agree on terms for an airlift. The Carter administration has not yet responded to the request, said Joaquin Artega, a spokesman for the group. The special negotiating team would be led by Jorge Roblejo Lorie, president of the Committee of 100. Lorie was a member of the Committee of 75, which helped arrange for the release of Cuban political prisoners during the past two years.

2012



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Long lines of refugees form early at the central driver license office

Exiles jam license centers

Miami News (FH) col 1 4A

BOB MURPHY, VERNE WILLIAMS
and MARI MORAN
Miami News Reporters

19 June 80

County and state officials were meeting this afternoon to discuss the possibility of opening a driver license examining station in Tamiami Park for Cuban refugees. The move could not come too soon for would-be drivers who have been driven to distraction waiting in long lines here to get their licenses.

By 3 a.m. today, more than a dozen Cuban refugees already had lined up outside Miami's main driver license station. When the station opened at 7 a.m., the number of refugees in line had grown to several dozen.

Waiting behind barricades, sipping *café cubano* from a nearby snack bar or playing cards on car hoods in the dim light, the refugees from Mariel were all hoping to get their "passports" to new jobs.

Ismarelda Villas Gonzalez and her husband Alfredo Castro-Rodriguez, 1098 Venetian Causeway, said they had been in line since shortly after midnight.

"Too many people here at 8 a.m.," Gonzalez said. "It's impossible to get a — how you call it — license or tag in the day, so we come at night and wait. We don't mind it. It is cool now."

Her story has been repeated night after night here

How to avoid those long lines

While Dade's driver license stations are busy handling the influx of Cuban refugees, it's possible to beat the long lines by "shopping around."

The longest lines have been reported at the Miami central station, 3800 NW 11th St. (phone 541-0660).

But Dade has six branch stations and you may come out ahead by going to one of them, even if it's a bit further away.

Each driver license station keeps different office hours. To find out when a station is open, call ahead of time.

Here are the six branch driver license stations in Dade and their phone numbers: Concord, 11289 SW 40th St., 223-1731; Coral Reef, 14653 SW 122nd Ave., 232-0561; Miami Beach, 8720 Collins Ave., 865-8283; North Miami, 13100 Arch Creek Road, 891-2960; Northwest, 3059 NW 79th St., 836-3371; and Opa-locka, 12601 NW 42nd Ave., 685-5138.

(43)

and at several of Dade's six branch driver license stations, as the influx of freedom flotilla refugees has swamped local offices.

The new Tamiami Park station would be for refugees only, lightening the lines for citizens at Dade's regular stations.

The wait in line at those stations is becoming an accepted way of life among the refugees. And with volunteer line marshals, the shoving and near-fights of a few days ago have declined markedly, station officers say.

"I take down everyone's name and the time they arrived," said Jose Ramon Leon, 33, who carried a piece of cardboard covered with names. "Then I can tell where they should be in line."

E.T. Rotton, supervisor of the Miami Central license station, 3800 NW 11th St., walked down the line yesterday and said people were behaving better than last week.

"One reason is that their own people are helping organize the lines," Rotton said. "We appreciate that very much."

And the number in line by the opening hour had dropped from a high of more than 400 to half that number.

"Today's line is just here on our patio," Rotton said. "But two days ago it stretched around the parking lot."

With the help of refugees who speak English, Rotton also solved another problem.

About 2:30 p.m., he said, it's necessary to cut off the line to the number that can be handled by the 5 p.m. closing hour. The others have to come back next day — or more likely that night — and wait the line out again.

How fast the line goes depends on the "problems" that are encountered with individual refugees, Rotton said. A routine exam, with written test and on-the-road check, would usually take 15 to 30 minutes per applicant, he said.

"But you run into things like the identity problem," he said. "Some of them have I-94's (immigration forms) that have been altered."

Rotton said he is not allowed to accept altered immigration forms regardless of the explanation as proof of identity. All his examiners can do, he said, is explain and ask them to go back to immigration.

He estimated that about a third of the applicants fail either the written or the road test. And a few, he said, try to cheat by using the book or notes on the written test. These are also flunked, he said.

For the last two weeks the central station has been processing 450 to 600 license applicants daily, including renewals and those who fail, Rotton said.

Although things are calm now, tempers flared last Monday, Rotton said. When the doors were opened, the crowd surged forward and several people were hurt.

"First thing that happened when one of my examiners opened the door then, he got punched in the stomach," Rotton said. "Another time they knocked a woman examiner to the floor in the rush."

Miami police were called on Tuesday, and now off-duty officers stand at the station doors throughout the day to keep order.

Help is due this weekend, Rotton said, in the form of 10 examiners who will be assigned here temporarily from other parts of the state and will be used in local offices most needing help.

Cuba's Refugees Can't Be Choosy

Mia New (F) Col 1 Col A 19 June 80
SYMPATHY is in order for the 100 or so Cuban refugees who are staging a hunger strike in Lima, Peru, to dramatize their desire to come to the United States. Sympathy, but little else.

The refugees are learning a difficult but necessary lesson. It teaches that persons who want to flee oppressive regimes cannot shop for haven the way they would shop for vegetables, buying only the ones that perfectly suit their taste.

Ask any refugee where he'd like to go, and chances are he'd say the United States. That's particularly true of Cubans. More than any other nationality, they know that in Miami, especially, they will find the comforting familiarity of a thriving Cuban community.

But Miami's ability to absorb more refugees has just about been reached, at least in the short run. Moreover, the entire United States cannot assimilate all the refugees from all the world's oppressive regimes who would like to come to America.

Refugees are a worldwide problem — a problem that is growing apace. In this hemisphere alone, there are literally mil-

lions of persons who want to leave their homelands and seek a better life elsewhere. The only possible hope — both for them and for the governments that want to help them — is to redouble efforts to make refugee resettlement a hemispheric priority.

Peru recognized that priority when it offered permanent asylum to the 769 Cubans who now live in a tent city in Lima. Granted, their living conditions are not ideal. Granted, they may not have intended to live in Peru when they joined the Havana 10,000, whose plight in turn precipitated the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

But the fact is that they are better off in Peru than they were in Cuba. Better off, at least, in the primary aspect that hemispheric refugee policy must address: personal freedom.

Only a handful of the Lima refugees — those with close relatives in the United States — qualify for priority admittance to this country. The others have all they can expect to demand: freedom from Castro, and a welcome from a nation willing to accept them.

20/2

7 young Cuban women

Associated Press

(FH) col 1

ORLANDO — Seven young Cuban women ended up in a squalid Central Florida migrant camp after refusing jobs as nude dancers, a refugee worker says.

After the women arrived here from a refugee camp at Eglin Air Force Base in North Florida, their sponsor told them they would be working in a topless dance hall, said Crista Matulevicius, coordinator of Central Florida Refugee Assistance Inc.

"They call it topless but it's totally nude," she said. "One of the girls was told she could make \$25 extra if she turned a trick. They refused. They're Catholic girls."

say: U.S. sí, topless no

to get out of here.' "

The Orange County Sheriff's Department confirmed that deputies escorted the women from a migrant camp 12 miles west of Orlando Tuesday night.

"We got them out without incident," spokesman Bill Sullivan said. Sheriff's officers questioned the women yesterday, but Sullivan said their refugee status has raised jurisdictional questions about the case.

"It's still up in the air as to who's responsible for it," he said. "I think it's probably going to be channeled to a federal agency."

Ray Turmenne, an administrator at the rescue mission where the women are staying, identified them as Doris Ramona Couto, 22; Maria Elena Miguez, 27; Maria Elena Morales, 20; Martha Perez, 28; Ana Jesus

The young women then were taken to a migrant camp outside Orlando, where they picked oranges and lived in a "hot, dirty, insect-infested flophouse" for more than a week, Matulevicius said.

"The premise was: 'When you get tired of doing this hard work you'll be ready to dance and live in a nice place,'" she said.

The refugee worker said she visited the young women after receiving an anonymous telephone tip and then arranged to take them from the camp. She said one refugee had a broken ankle, another complained of an eye infection and a third suffers from epilepsy.

"They weren't complaining about the work, they were complaining about the conditions," Matulevicius said. "They said: 'We want medical care and we want

Moreno, 27; Malitza Garcia, 20; and Reglapania Penalver, 28.

Matulevicius said she has given federal authorities the name of the sponsor and that of a refugee worker at Eglin who arranged their release.

One of the seven refugees is married and was separated from her husband during the sealift from Mariel, Matulevicius said. The others held blue-collar jobs in Cuba.

She said the young women were especially shocked by the experience because a strong sense of modesty prevails in their homeland.

"In Cuba, they're not even wearing shorts," she said. "(Women) are not even naked among themselves."

1A Mia Neri (F) Col 1 20 June 80

Refugee Legal Limbo to Go On

Carter Would Extend 'Parole' by One Year

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration has decided to create a special legal category for dealing with the more than 125,000 Cuban and Haitian immigrants who have flooded into South Florida this year, officials said Thursday night.

Victor Palmieri, the State Department's coordinator for refugee affairs, is expected to say in an official announcement this morning that the newcomers will be given "indefinite parole," allowing them to stay in the country for about a year.

This will permit President Carter to get past the November election before having to send special legislation to Congress to clarify the refugees' legal status.

In addition, the new policy will provide benefits to be shared by federal, state and local governments, officials said. It was not immediately clear Thursday night how extensive those benefits will be.

THE ADMINISTRATION has been struggling with the politically sensitive issue referred to as "status and benefits" for more than a month. Officials acknowledge they have been searching for a way to provide equal treatment for the Cubans and Haitians without having it serve as a magnet for other Caribbean groups seeking a better life.

The use of "indefinite parole" is sure to be criticized by Congress because the new Refugee Act of 1980 was passed, in part, because members were dissatisfied with the attorney general's use of parole in recent years to allow hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and others into the country without limits.

Some administration officials have said they were concerned about submitting special legislation to Congress because it was an election year. But the President apparently is side-stepping the issue for now by using the indefinite parole.

NO CLEAR consensus on how to treat the Cubans and Haitians has developed in Congress. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, wanted Carter to use an escape-hatch provision of the Refugee Act to grant full refugee status to anyone "who is determined to be of special humanitarian concern" to the United States.

But several members of the House immigration subcommittee and many administration officials expressed concern that neither the Haitians nor Cubans meet the law's definition of "refugee" — that is, that they face a well-founded fear of persecution if returned to their homeland.

The legal status of the refugees is crucial in determining what benefits they may receive for language training, job training, medical care and other needs. Without the for-

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U.S. to Sidestep Issue Of Refugees' Status

Mia Hu (F) Col 1 30A 20 June 80

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

mal "refugee" designation, such benefits would have to be paid for by local governments or private charities — a burden that could prove crushing to South Florida governments and agencies.

LED BY South Florida members of Congress, both the full House and the Senate Appropriations Committee have tacked amendments on legislation in recent days to provide benefits for the newcomers.

The 1980 supplemental appropriations bill in the House, for instance, was amended Wednesday to provide \$100 million for Cuban and Haitian resettlement.

On Thursday, the Senate Appropriations Committee tentatively approved amendments earmarking a whopping \$514 million to cover the costs incurred by the Cuban and Haitian influx.

Those amendments also include \$68 million in new spending for Miami to help it rebuild areas damaged in May's riots and alleviate problems that led to the civil strife.

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.) steered the amendments through the committee as additions to the \$15.6-billion supplemental appropriations bill that had cleared the House.

THE HOUSE BILL, however, contains no money to help rebuild

Miami. It is restricted to setting aside funds for the resettlement of refugees.

Chiles' riot-recovery package was therefore the first test of congressional sentiment to provide federal riot-relief aid to Miami.

Both the House bill and the tentative Senate version now include \$100 million to help resettle the 114,000 Cubans and thousands more Haitians who have landed in South Florida by boat in the past several months.

Chiles also was able to add \$245 million for refugees to the Senate bill by amending an emergency appropriation for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which coordinated the refugee influx.

If that provision remains in the appropriation, FEMA will be directed to use the money to reimburse local, state and private agencies for the costs they incurred while assisting in the refugee emergency.

In addition to the FEMA money and the \$100-million resettlement aid, the Senate refugee package includes \$25.3 million to pay local school systems for the cost of educating refugee children and \$37.1 million to cover refugee health services.

It also contains \$20.3 million to cover increased costs by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; \$39 million to cover the State Department's refugee processing costs; \$47.1 million to pay for the Coast Guard's expenses during the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift, and \$650,000 to pay for the increased use of Customs Department inspectors.

CHILES CAUTIONED that the votes Thursday were tentative. Until the full Senate takes final action on the supplemental appropriation request, the amendments can be stricken or the amounts reduced.

Furthermore, even if the riot-relief money is provided, there is no guarantee that it will all be spent in Miami. The bulk of the money is made available through grants or loans that must be applied for by local governments, agencies or individuals.

Thus the federal agencies that oversee the programs have discretionary authority to determine if the applicants are entitled to receive the full amounts made available by Congress.

More than 114,000 Cubans have arrived in the United States in the boatlift that has wound down only recently. Over the past several years, some 25,000 Haitians also have come to this country.

Supporters of the Haitians have charged that the Cubans were greeted with open arms by the administration while the Haitians were jailed, refused work permits and otherwise discriminated against.

The administration has pledged that the two groups would be treated equally. They all are being given 60-day paroles now and processed as applicants for "asylum." Asylum is supposed to be determined on a case-by-case basis, but officials agreed it would take years and is thus impractical.

This article was compiled from reports by Charles R. Babcock of The Washington Post and Tom Fiedler of The Herald's Washington bureau.

Stadium Opened

Mia Her (F) col 2 1B 20 June 80

Refugee Hotline.....4B

By ERIC RIEDER
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

A month ago the Orange Bowl was a way into Miami for thousands of Cuban refugees. Now it may be a temporary way out.

Following reports that as many as 1,000 penniless Cubans had been sleeping in cars, on park benches and in abandoned buildings, Miami officials reopened the Orange Bowl refugee center Thursday.

By early evening 53 refugees had returned. Hundreds were expected to follow them.

Unable to find jobs in the city and with no relatives or friends to take them in, the refugees wander the streets and sleep where they can. City officials hope that the hard-learned lessons of street life in Miami will make it easier to persuade the refugees to accept homes elsewhere.

The decision to reopen the Orange Bowl as a refugee shelter came at a City Commission meeting Thursday, as officials worried that the plight of the refugees would tarnish Miami's international image.

"THE IMAGE of the city of Miami has been badly hurt in the last 30 days," said City Commissioner Armando Lacasa. "The eco-

for Street People

nomie future of the city is at stake."

City officials had estimated that as many as 1,000 refugees who came to the United States in the two-month-old Mariel sealift had been sleeping on streets, in parks and other public places.

"The only deadline we have [to move the refugees out again] is the Dolphins' first exhibition game Aug. 15," said Assistant Miami City Manager Cesar Odio.

By early evening, dozens of refugees picked up cots at the west end-zone of the football stadium.

Many of those who carried small bundles of clothes into the Orange Bowl had been

claimed by fake sponsors in order to get out of the overcrowded conditions at the processing centers.

Some lied about having sponsors to avoid going to the camps.

Some arrived in Miami from Eglin and discovered that the sponsor they had been assigned did not exist.

"I BEGGED my relatives to say that they would put me up," said Lazaro Quinones, 24. "But I had never met my relatives, and I made it clear to them that I would make a

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— STEVE DOZIER/Miami Herald

Refugees With Nowhere to Go Wait Idly in Front of Sign Welcoming Them to the Orange Bowl

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Orange Bowl Reopened

4B
FROM PAGE 1B

life for myself in Miami."

Quinones, arrived in Miami from Fort Chafee June 1. His sponsor had been arranged by the U.S. Catholic Service.

"I slept wherever I was when it was dark," he said.

Making a life for himself proved harder than he had imagined.

"I've spent two days without food, because I don't like to beg and I will not steal," said Quinones. "All I want is work."

The commissioners also voted to match the \$30,000 raised privately to feed the homeless refugees.

The vote to approve the meals program and provide shelter for the refugees was unanimous. But Commissioner J.L. Plummer urged that city officials try to get reimbursed for their expenses by the federal government.

"IT HAS to be said that this problems was not created by this commission," Plummer said. "It was created by bureaucrats in Washington."

Free dinner is given to the refugees at the Little Havana Activities Center and at the All Saints Church. Officials estimate that the funds would last them two months if they gave 500 free meals a night. Monday night they had offered 100 meals. By Thursday over 500 refugees went to eat at the two Little Havana locations.

Inocencio Gordillo, 76, walked into the Orange Bowl straight from the Greyhound Bus terminal in downtown Miami.

"For one month I had been living with friends in Orlando," said Gordillo, who has no relatives in the United States. "But then three days ago my friend's mother and sisters arrived from Cuba and now there's 14 persons in a two bedroom house.

"I'm very grateful, but they have no place for me," said Gordillo, a thin man in a hand-me-down suit.

At least Gordillo had help.

Not everyone did.

Three Appointed to Refugee Posts

President Carter's consultant for the Cuban refugee resettlement has named three assistants.

Sergio Pereira, 36, an assistant to the Dade County manager who was appointed June 9 to assist the White House for 60 days, said Nelson Benedico, Gabriel Gomez del Rio and Elvia Hernandez Thompson will accompany him on a tour of four Cuban ref-

ugee camps this weekend.

Benedico, a longtime Pereira associate, is Florida president of the Cuban National Planning Council, an organization founded by Pereira. Del Rio is a Washington, D.C., transit official, and Hernandez Thompson is a former Dade County community development official now on a White House fellowship.

"I WAS given a godfather [at Eglin] but they never told me who he was," said Lazaro Ortega, 34. "I arrived in Miami ten days ago and have been sleeping in a blue van at a used car lot on Flagler and 14th Street ever since.

"I asked the owner of the lot to let me sleep there and every night I lay down on a rug on the floor of the van," he added.

Lacasa and other local officials say the ultimate solution to the problem would be for the federal government to grant official refugee status to the aliens. That would make them eligible for special refugee benefits.

Hours after Lacasa and others said that, it was learned that the federal government probably will

grant a new, "indefinite" status to Cuban and Haitian refugees, entitling local governments to substantial federal aid.

In the meantime, the aid the city voted Thursday will go to continue meals already being given out to the refugees at the Little Havana Activity Center. The center began serv-

ing meals last Monday with \$30,000 provided by a private fund-raising drive spearheaded by WQBA radio and Cuban banker Raul Masvidal.

Commissioners also directed the staff to try to get the closed Ada Merritt Junior High School in Little Havana opened as a shelter to replace the Orange Bowl.

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Cubans turn again to Orange

Mia News (FH) cop 2 1A
LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

20 June 80

Enrique Alonso says he feels as if he has walked around the world.

Alonso, 45, a Cuban refugee, has been wandering the streets of Miami looking for a job and a safe place to sleep since he was allowed to leave Fort Chaffee, Ark., Saturday.

"A friend of mine who lives in Miami sponsored me," he said, "but the thing is, he has five kids and he couldn't help me. He said he'd get me out (of Fort Chaffee), but from there on I had to fend for myself. He did all he could for me."

Since his arrival in Miami, Alonsos' routine has been simple.

He walks the city looking for work during the day and sleeps in abandoned cars at night. He said he already knows much of Miami Beach and Hialeah because he has toured them on foot.

At night Alonso goes to the Little Havana Community Center on SW 1st Street and 9th Avenue for a free hot meal.

Then he starts walking again, to nowhere in particular.

Then, last night, Alonso found a home.

He was the first Cuban refugee to arrive at the Orange Bowl, wearing a white T-shirt and dirty jeans and

Bowl for shelter

looking worn out. The Orange Bowl, which recently was used as a refugee processing center, was reopened last night to shelter the hundreds of homeless refugees in a similar predicament.

Miami city commissioners voted yesterday to spend \$30,000 for meals and shelter for homeless refugees, matching a like amount raised privately.

"I'm so tired I can't see straight," he said. "I don't want to eat, I just want to lie down."

Alonso is like hundreds of refugees who have been living in the streets of Miami, sleeping in public parks.

Please see BOWL, 4A

BOWL, from 1A

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carrying their possessions in paper bags.

At the Orange Bowl, Alonso can count on being supplied with a cot, blanket and food stamps. Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio passed on the good word at the Bowl yesterday: "You are free to come and go. The gates will be open, and tomorrow you will receive food stamps."

"Food stamps," Alonso said. "What are those?"

Sonia Rodriguez said she is right back where she started. When she arrived in Key West with her family of six, she was processed at the Orange Bowl — and she couldn't wait to get out.

Last night, Rodriguez and her family were back at the Orange Bowl — happily. It's a place to sleep.

The Rodriguez family had been sponsored by a family friend they called Uncle. They went to live at his Miami home.

Her husband, Bartolome, a baker in Cuba, found a job at a bakery two days after they were processed.

Things were looking up.

Then, last week, Uncle's immediate family arrived from Cuba and the Rodriguezes had to sleep in the back yard. When they heard on the radio last night about the reopening of the Orange Bowl, they packed

their few belongings and went to the Little Havana Center. From there they were bused to the stadium.

Sonia said she wants to leave Miami. "They tell me I won't be able to find a house or a job here, so we are thinking of moving up north." She has no idea where.

"We came to this free country with nothing, so we can start again anywhere. It doesn't matter where," she said.

Julia Aguilar, a political prisoner in Cuba for eight years, arrived at the Orange Bowl in tears. The heavy-set woman said she suffered a heart attack shortly before coming to the United States. "I feel terrible; I need to see a doctor," she said.

A volunteer offered to take her to a doctor today. Aguilar said she and her husband had slept in "a lot of different places" since they arrived last month, and the moving around had taken a toll on her nerves. Her body was shaking and she said she cries incessantly.

Odio said the Orange Bowl would remain open for the refugees "for about 30 days." About 480 cots were taken there last night, and government representatives were to distribute food stamps today.

"Things are going to be much better now," Alonso said. "I'm going to get a good night's rest tonight."

Refugee Who Built

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Valentin Raul Lorenzo built a new life in a new country working hard, 15 hour days, seven days a week.

He rose from refugee, who escaped Cuba in a small boat, to tomato picker to factory worker to still-striving small businessman.

His success story ended Thursday.

Ambushed outside his grocery store-coffee shop at 6 a.m., Lorenzo, 50, lay mortally wounded as early commuter traffic swerved around him and did not stop.

He tried to say something to shocked neighbors who found him. They will never know what he was unable to tell them. He

died at North Shore Hospital at 7:55.

Shot from behind, once with a shotgun, once by a handgun, he was not robbed. He carried \$500.

"It was definitely an ambush. He was definitely hit. Why, I don't know." Metro Homicide Detective Steven Roadruck said.

"I DON'T BELIEVE it was robbery-related," Roadruck said. There were no witnesses. "They [the killers] had more than enough time to go through his pockets, yet nothing was disturbed."

The dead man's family posted a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the killer's arrest and conviction.

"I can't believe it," said son Antonio, 26.

New Life Killed in Ambush

"It doesn't make sense. All he did was work. We didn't know he had an enemy," said daughter-in-law Maria Lorenzo.

Lorenzo, a grandfather of four, was not involved in politics or illegal activities, according to those who knew him. His life was hard work.

He met death at the start of a daily routine that rarely varied.

At 6 a.m. Valentin (Bobo) Lorenzo arrived at his Bobo's Market, 11891 NW 12th Ave. He parked his 1973 green Chevrolet Malibu Classic across the street in the same spot as usual.

HE STEPPED from the car, hurrying to brew the Cuban coffee, prepare the steaks

and begin the homemade pastries.

At 7 a.m., when another relative arrived, the store would open.

The routine was interrupted.

"As he walked across the parking lot, he was approached from the rear and shot twice," Roadruck said.

Lorenzo is Dade County's 227th murder victim this year.

A young neighbor, asleep next door, heard the two shots, one louder than the other. He ran out and found Lorenzo on the pavement. Lorenzo tried to tell him what happened, but only moaned.

The witness ran to flag down a passing patrol car.

In 1963 Lorenzo fled Cuba on a small boat with 29 persons, 17 of them relatives.

His son and daughter followed later, on a freedom flight.

He picked tomatoes in South Dade, went to Boston to work in a shoe factory, saved his money and 10 years ago returned to Miami to buy and operate his own small grocery store. He employed eight relatives at the store.

"Everybody liked him," his son said.

To and from the store, Lorenzo usually carried a .38-caliber revolver. He was not carrying it Thursday. The gun was locked inside the store.

Feds release funds to help Dade resettle refugees stranded here

Miami News (FH) col 3 4A
20 June 80

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

The U.S. State Department announced today that it will release \$100,000 to Dade County to provide assistance to the homeless Cuban refugees here.

The State Department also will provide money to voluntary resettlement agencies to help them relocate the homeless refugees elsewhere.

Tony Ojeda, special assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, said the announcement was made through Victor Palmieri, President Carter's special ambassador for refugee problems, and Sergio Periera, the Stierheim aide temporarily serving as a special assistant to the State Department for Cuban and Haitian refugee problems.

The government will give the voluntary settlement agencies \$100 per refugee for relocating refugees here who have no home or close relatives in the area, Ojeda said.

Palmieri and Periera and the State Department's Cuban task force are to visit Miami next Wednesday.

Periera is now touring Cuban refugee centers throughout the country "in an effort to ensure that people who are coming to Miami are in fact those who have close relatives here," Ojeda said.

Metro also is expecting to get \$1.2 million to reimburse all expenses for processing Cuban refugees at Tamiami Park and to pay for medical expenses of Cuban and Haitian refugees at Jackson Memorial Hospital and the Dade County Public Health Department.

William Talbert, Stierheim's executive assistant, said the money is included in the \$100 million appropriations bill for Cuban and Haitian refugees that is moving through Congress. Talbert said this is the first time anywhere that the federal government has acknowledged that it should pay for all costs, including staff time, at the processing centers.

Exile Minors Focus of Fight

Miami News (F) col 1 HB
20 June 80

By DAVID HUME
Herald Staff Writer

More than 100 Cuban minors who arrived unaccompanied on the Freedom Flotilla have become the center of a financial tug-of-war between the state of Florida and the federal government.

Some of the children want to return to Cuba. Many of them already have run afoul of the law.

They are in temporary custody of Health and Rehabilitative Services, but state officials say they don't have the resources to feed, lodge and clothe them. The state wants the federal government to pay for their care.

A temporary contract between the federal government and the state for the care of the youngsters expires July 5. After that, it is not known who will care for them.

"WE HAVE a very serious problem with them," said Barbara Cruse, director of child welfare of the

Catholic Services Bureau. She told Juvenile Court Judge William Gladstone at a Wednesday hearing that "their behavior is really very difficult."

Cruse said 80 per cent of the 250 minors held at an Opa-locka airport facility near the Cuban refugee processing center had been in jail in Cuba.

She said at least two of the minors living with relatives in the Miami area were returned to Opa-locka by the relatives because of their bad conduct.

"Their general attitude is that they are here to be free and nothing is going to stop them," Cruse told the court.

Gladstone said he was well aware of the situation and that he had issued "pickup orders" for several of the Cuban minors who had run away.

HRS has temporary custody of the minors until the court decides whether they are dependent children and wards of the state, but that ruling hinges on what the federal government decides on the legal status of boat-lift refugees.

McAfee (F) cap 1
House Votes
30A
\$15.7 Billion
20 June 80
In Extra Aid

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The House agreed Thursday to inject \$15.7 billion this year into a wide variety of federal programs, including money to clean up damage from the volcanic eruption of Mount St. Helens and to resettle Cuban and Haitian refugees.

During three days of debate on the 1980 supplemental appropriations bill, the House added \$700 million to the package in a break with its recent vows of budget austerity.

The emergency spending bill includes money to maintain black-lung benefits for disabled coal miners suffering from that chronic respiratory ailment and to revive a special federal unemployment fund that ran out of money earlier this month.

On a 294-106 vote, the House sent the spending bill to the Senate.

In a change made Wednesday, the House approved \$100 million to resettle Cuban and Haitian refugees who have flooded into South Florida.

The bill's \$1.7 billion for disaster relief provides \$50 million to rebuild Tampa Bay's Sunshine Skyway bridge, one span of which was destroyed May 9 when it was hit by a ship. A total of \$784 million was provided to repair damage caused by the eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington state.

McAfee - (F) cap 1 20 June 80
**There Is a Moral Obligation
To Speed a Refugee-Aid Bill**

THE U.S. House has taken action that would steer substantial and desperately needed refugee-assistance aid to South Florida. It's imperative that the Senate and President Carter concur quickly so that the money can actually start flowing.

The House on Wednesday voted up to \$100 million in each of the next two fiscal years to reimburse local governments for the cost of social services, including food and medical care, given to those seeking political asylum in the United States. Even that would work out to less than \$1,000 a person a year, when the Dade School Board needs \$11 million just to teach Cuban and Haitian newcomers to speak English.

For parliamentary reasons, the amendment to the foreign-aid bill does not mention Dade County, Cubans, or Haitians. But most people now seeking political asylum in the United States are Cuban or Haitian, and Dade County is destination No. 1.

Both that bill and the emergency appropriations bill actually providing the money are now in the Senate, where aid probably faces tough going. It is essential that the Senate heed the pleas advanced by Florida's entire congressional delegation. This area is in bad trouble that is a Federal responsibility, and it needs help desperately.

Already, close to 60,000 of the 114,000 Cubans who came to this country in the Exodus '80 sealift are in Miami, which also has somewhere between 15,000 and 30,000 Haitian refugees in residence. Another 1,000 Cuban refugees are flowing out of the Govern-

ment camps each day. Informed sources say that rate will be accelerated in an attempt to avoid a replay of the Fort Chaffee disturbances.

They are coming to a community that must divert substantial private and public resources to vitalizing and rebuilding the black community if it is to avoid a replay of the McDuffie Riots or, indeed continue to prosper as a whole.

They are coming to a Miami that is groping toward how to do that even as it totters on the edge of the national recession.

Few of the refugees are trained for jobs in a modern industrial nation. And there are not jobs anyway, nor any place for them to live.

This area had an apartment-vacancy rate of less than 0.4 per cent before any of them came. And unlike many who came on the Freedom Flights of the early '60s, about four out of five of them have no relatives in the United States.

They are poor people who must compete for jobs and housing with other poor people who already feel neglected and abused. And that creates an inherently explosive situation.

Besides the medical care, the education, the job training so many of the poor need, there are government services such as drivers' license offices and food-stamp offices that simply are not staffed to cope with the demand.

The added burden is of Federal making. The Federal Government is morally beholden to give Dade County, which must shoulder that burden, the financial muscle to do so.

Disturbance Is Reported Among Cuban Refugees At Texas Detention Camp

EL PASO, Tex. — (AP) — A disturbance broke out Thursday at a detention camp where 60 Cuban refugees, tagged by federal authorities as troublemakers, are being held.

An official at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) processing center in El Paso acknowledged there was a "disturbance" at the camp, but said "everything has calmed down now."

The official said there were no injuries.

He would not describe the nature of the disturbance or say how many refugees were involved.

The 60 men were sent to El Paso after the June 1 riots at Fort Chaffee, Ark., a processing center for Cuban refugees.

Government officials in Washington and Arkansas contended the Cubans sent to El Paso were ringleaders and agitators in the riots that resulted in injuries to more than 100 people and the burning of several buildings.

Four Cubans from the center had already been sent to the El Paso County Jail. Immigration authorities and jailers said they were among the half-dozen who had said they did not want to be in the United States in the first place.

They were taken out of the detention center at the other prisoners' request, officials said.

Meanwhile, the arrival of as many as 200 Cuban prisoners for a "temporary" stay at the McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary in Seattle, Wash., could postpone plans to close the aging institution, the prison warden said Thursday.

They will be coming from the Camp McCoy processing center in Wisconsin, said James B. Turnage, Seattle district director of the INS.

Refugees who have been prisoners face Justice Department hearings that could return them to Cuba, and INS hearings that could grant them asylum.

Prison Superintendent D.D. Grey said the Cubans' arrival could postpone plans to close the institution by Oct. 1. Gov. Dixy Lee Ray, however, said she was surprised by the development but had been assured it would not keep the prison open past Oct. 1.

Captains Face \$114 Million in Boatlift Fines

Much Hel (F) 30A Colz

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

The 1,807 boat captains who participated in the outlaw Cuban boatlift are slowly learning that the United States apparently wasn't kidding: The bills sent to those fined for bringing in illegal aliens now total more than \$114 million.

Nearly 400 captains have already received bills for fines. Some have received a final demand for payment of \$1,000 for each of the total 114,126 refugees or "uninvited arrivals," who were carried in the nearly three-month-long boatlift.

Nothing short of a court ruling or a major policy change by President Carter can reverse the process, federal officials say.

"We have no alternative. The statute is there and the decision was made at the very highest level to implement the law," said William F. Zimmer, deputy regional commissioner of the

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"Nearly 2,000 boats have been served with notices of intent to fine. And they will be fined."

By Thursday evening, a total 1,807 boats had arrived in Key West with refugees. Only 653 boats have arrived without refugees during the entire boatlift.

Government officials are making no exceptions for those who left and returned with refugees prior to Carter's ultimatum on May 15 — to the horror of many boat captains.

"President Carter has to be crazy. He'll put us all on welfare," said Rudy Rigo of T&R Seafood.

Rigo, captain of the Melanie, was among the first 20 captains to dock in Mariel on April 23. He returned to Key West three days later with 103 refugees. He returned to Mariel on another boat to bring back the last of his 45 relatives in

Cuba.

He has received a bill from INS for \$108,000. He expects another bill for \$134,000 soon.

"I can't afford that," he said. "They'll just have to put me in jail."

Apparently immigration officials are not discriminating between commercial and private boat captains.

"We've received a lot of calls from pleasure craft owners wondering about the bills for fines they've received," said a local immigration official.

The bills are the latest in a what the captains say are a long line of confusing signals. They accuse Carter of changing the rules for the boatlift in midstream. They say those who left before May 15 technically left with the administration's blessing — although all official statements had called the flotilla illegal.

Refugees grant

Mia News (FA) copy 1A

TOM DUBOCCO
Miami News Reporter

20 June 80

President Carter's decision to grant temporary "parole" status to 130,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees simply "passes the buck" and is "ridiculous," according to early reactions from Miamians who have been working to help the refugees.

The White House announced today that refugees will be eligible for the same benefits as "lawful U.S. citizens," including Social Security, Medicare, food stamps and job programs.

A White House spokesman said the refugees will be given parole status that can be renewed every six months.

"During this period of time they will be eligible for the same benefits as lawful U.S. citizens," said White House Deputy Press Secretary Patricia Barrio. "The actions are intended to be relief for the South Florida area."

Refugees with parole status will be eligible for all benefits accorded citizens, and the federal government will provide normal matching funds to states to pay for those benefits, Barrio said.

ed broader aid

Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) said that for South Florida "the most important part of this announcement is the administration's decision to reimburse state and local governments for 75 per cent of their costs of caring for Cuban and Haitian refugees. That means the tax burden will be spread nationally instead of resting on the backs of South Florida taxpayers."

But some Miamians were not happy with the idea of temporary parole.

"I think it doesn't solve anything at all," said Carmen Rosada, press officer for Metro's Office of Latin Affairs. "It just continues the status of indecision. It

shows they haven't made up their minds.

"It's just passing the buck until after November. Locally, we will continue facing the situation as we have been doing since the boatlift started. The responsibility is still on our shoulders."

The Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, director of the Haitian Refugee Center, said the decision leaves his countrymen in limbo.

"This is ridiculous," he said. "This is not a solution to the real problem. Right now the Haitians have had

Please see A1D, 4A



The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

Julia Aguilar, who says homelessness has affected her nerves, arrived early at Orange Bowl

AID, from 1A *Mia News (FH) call 4A 20 June 80*

no status . . . It's just neglecting the real issue and encouraging more and more Haitians to risk their lives on the high seas."

Jean-Juste said by not granting Haitians political refugee status now, the U.S. government is supporting the Duvalier regime.

"This will only contribute to more tragedies."

Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa scorned the presidents' "indecisiveness."

"He still hasn't come out with anything definite as far as the status of the refugees. This situation is the basic result of the 'open arms' invitation of the president. He knew what would happen when he invited them all here, the refugee situation is not new. Now he should live up to that commitment."

But Guarione Diaz, executive director of the federally supported Cuban National Planning Council in Miami, said he welcomes the declaration of parole status.

"I think this is a very positive thing," he said. "It's important in the sense that it will resolve the very immediate problem. The refugees are going to be needing services and it's important that they be entitled to receive them. I'm hoping this will give us time to work out things so that they will be given permanent refugee status."

Those who get parole status are the 114,000 Cuban refugees who arrived from April 21 through yesterday who are in immigration proceedings. Roughly 15,000

Haitians are covered — those who arrived as of yesterday and who are in immigration proceedings.

The thousands of Haitians cause a special problem since many of them are not registered aliens. Congress will have to come up with new laws to give them a definite status or they cannot be eligible for benefits.

"But it is the intention of this action to cover all Haitians who have arrived before June 19," Bario said. "There are varying estimates of 10,000 to 25,000 who have come in in this time frame" that haven't registered with immigration authorities.

The refugees are being given parole "to cover the time necessary for legislation to be enacted" to make them eligible for federal benefits, Bario said.

The roughly 900 refugee children who came here unaccompanied by parents will be covered by federal funding. The federal government will pay for their English language training, counselling and other services.

Grants of \$300 will be given to each private resettlement agency for all refugees leaving processing centers before yesterday and for Cubans and Haitians located outside South Florida after yesterday.

Additional money will be allocated to resettlement agencies for employment counseling and referral services for refugees already settled.

The government will continue to process applications for asylum. Those who get it will be able to become permanent residents in one year.

20/2

ORLANDO — (AP) — Seven young Cuban women left a refugee center only to end up in a squalid Central Florida migrant camp after refusing their sponsor's offer of dancing jobs at a topless nightclub, a refugee worker said.

After the women arrived here from a refugee camp at Eglin Air Force Base in North Florida, the sponsor "told them this would be their work," said Crista Matulevicius, coordinator of Central Florida Refugee Assistance Inc.

"They call it topless, but it's totally nude," she said.

The Cuban women are among the more than 114,000 "Freedom Flotilla" refugees who have fled to Key West aboard small boats in the last two months.

The sponsor, who Matulevicius refused to name, had led the refugees to believe they would be picking oranges, she said. But she said the women quickly learned prostitution was part of the job description.

"One of the girls was told she could make \$25 extra if she turned a trick. They refused. They're Cath-



— Associated Press

Five of Seven Who Left Center

... refused jobs at topless nightclub

7 Female Refugees MIAHU (F) OPS 20 June 80 30A Tricked by Sponsor

olic girls," she said.

The young women then were taken to a migrant camp outside Orlando, where they picked oranges and lived in a "hot, dirty, insect-infested flophouse" for more than a week, Matulevicius said.

"The premise was: 'When you get tired of doing this hard work you'll be ready to dance and live in a nice place,'" she said.

The refugee worker said she visited the young women after receiving an anonymous telephone tip, then arranged to take them from the camp.

"They weren't complaining about the work, they were complaining about the conditions," Matulevicius said. "They said: 'We want medical care and we want to get out of here.'"

The Orange County Sheriff's Department confirmed that deputies escorted the women from a migrant camp 12 miles west of Orlando Tuesday night.

"We got them out without incident," spokesman Bill Sullivan said.

Sheriff's officers questioned the women Wednesday, but Sullivan said their refugee status has raised jurisdictional questions about the case.

Ray Turmenne, an administrator at the Union Rescue Mission in Orlando, where the women are staying, identified them as Doris Ramona Couto, 22; Maria Elena Miguez, 27; Maria Elena Morales, 20; Martha Perez, 28; Ana Jesus Moreno, 27; Malitza Garcia, 20; and Reglapania Penalver, 28.

Meanwhile, a Kansas City, Kan., Hispanic official has accused the federal government of violating the rights of Cuban refugees imprisoned in the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

The 214 Cubans at the prison are being held without trial in violation of their human rights, said Richard Ruiz, executive administrator of El Centro, a social service agency for the Spanish speaking. The local Catholic archdiocese operates the agency.

Can Refugees Join U.S. Army?

I am an American citizen and I would like to know if the Cuban refugees who have just arrived in this country are eligible for the draft. — M.T.H.

I am a Cuban refugee who came here in the Freedom Flotilla. Can I volunteer to serve in the U.S. Army? — A.C.R.

The U.S. Armed Forces and the U.S. State Department do not allow any nonresident of the United States to enter the Army either as a volunteers or as a draftee. That's true for all refugees, no matter where they come from, says a spokesman for the U.S. Armed Forces recruiting station in Miami. But as soon as a refugee becomes a permanent resident, he can either be drafted or volunteer.

★ ★ ★

My sister is a Cuban refugee who is an epileptic. We need advice and information on epilepsy treatment available in the United States. Is there anyone who can help us? — D.C.B.

Yes. Call the Epilepsy Foundation of South Florida, 800 NW 15th St., between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The number is 324-4994. Bilingual personnel will be able to assist you and give you information on medical services and psychological counseling available through the foundation.

★ ★ ★

I am a Cuban refugee who entered the United States clandestinely before the Freedom Flotilla began. Like the Mosibay sisters, I reported to U.S. Immigration at once and was refused status. I'm in a terrible situation. Is there any help or hope for me? — Name Withheld

Yes. Marta Franchi, the coordinator of former Cuban political prisoners at CAMACOL — Latin Chamber of Commerce, 1417 W. Flagler St., says other people who have been given no status by U.S. Immigration have contacted her since Refugee Hotline referred the Mosibay sisters to her. Refugees who have no status get nothing. But Franchi says cases of nonstatus have been taken to court and won. If you are a Cuban refugee who came in clandestinely and were given no status by Immigration, get in touch with Franchi so she can help you plead your case before the authorities.



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I would like to sponsor a couple of Haitian refugees. There isn't anyone here in Chicago who can tell me what I have to do. Does Refugee Hotline know? — W. J. Dochee, Chicago, Ill.

No Haitian refugees are now being relocated outside of Florida. You can write the Lutheran Immigration and Referral Service in care of The Haitian Coalition, Miramar Elementary School, 109 NE 19th St., Miami 33132, and ask that you be contacted if the situation changes. The Lutheran Immigration and Referral Service is the agency handling sponsors for Haitian refugees. Florida residents who wish to sponsor Haitian refugees can get in touch with this agency.

★ ★ ★

I'm a 60-year-old American citizen who speaks Spanish. I was born in the Republic of Panama, where my father worked for the United Fruit Co. I am retired and live just outside Natchez, Miss. My doctor advises against my being alone because of the heart attack I suffered a few years ago. I am interested in sponsoring a female Cuban refugee, not as a servant, but as a companion and helper. I would be willing to teach her English and help her adapt to life in this country. If she is not happy in this area, I will help her to relocate elsewhere. I have tried to contact the proper agency to offer my sponsorship, but I've just been referred from one agency to another, with no success. I hope you can help me. — John P. Ogden, Natchez, Miss.

If you want to sponsor a Cuban refugee, register with the United States Catholic Conference office nearest you. In your case, it's located at 237 E. Amite St., Jackson, Miss. 32905. It will refer your petition to its branches in the Cuban refugee camps, where those in need of sponsors are being housed.

★ ★ ★

I have a mattress and box springs and a carton of men's and women's clothing that I would like to donate to the Haitian refugees. What agency is accepting donations? — Ellie Cohen

The Haitian Coalition, Miramar Elementary School, 109 NE 19th St., 576-7413. You can take your donations there between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

ROBERTO FABRICIO



Cubans Face *Miami Herald (F) 1B* Battle Over *col 1 21 June 80* Newest Exiles

The next weeks and months will be trying ones for all Miamians.

The housing shortage will reach crisis proportions. The competition for jobs will become a race for survival. The streets of our city will witness more hardship and pain.

The aftermath of the Mariel boat-lift is upon us. It will help no one to avoid looking at the future.

I have no doubt that the federal government will react to the refugee crunch with yet another lethargic move and will start pouring aid into Miami to help with this refugee crisis.

But beyond even the aid, we should be looking for solutions that will endure and permit us all, regardless of color or national origin, to continue to share this community in harmony.

The entire community must deal with this problem, of course. Coordination of federal, local and state efforts and strong community leadership involving all segments of Dade County will be necessary.

BUT ANY special role, both moral and financial, belongs to Miami's Cuban community.

In a historic display of solidarity and love, Cuban-Americans rushed by the thousands to the port of Mariel during the past two months to bring back relatives and friends. In the process, they also brought over tens of thousands of others who had no relatives and no sponsors here.

Those unsponsored arrivals are now drifting aimlessly through the streets of Miami, looking for a handout, sleeping under bridges and in parking lots, at the end of a road to freedom that had a "closed" sign hung at the gate.

Banker and community leader Carlos Arboleya has launched a campaign to get each and every Cuban in Miami involved in a massive assistance effort at the individual level. Much more will be necessary, of course.

Arboleya's theme is: "Each Cuban adopt a Cuban; let's help, let's counsel, let's guide them."

I MAY ADD one more category: let's make room for them.

While the initial display of support by the thousands of volunteers who flocked to the processing centers was welcomed and helped a great deal, the real crisis has just begun to unfold. Their support and help is necessary now, much more than when the first few boats began to arrive.

Arboleya told me something when I talked to him this week that makes a lot of sense.

"All the achievements that the Cuban community in the United States has attained in the past 20 years will mean nothing in just a few months if we do not get totally involved in confronting this problem now," he told me.

The justified pride that Cuban-Americans have in their community, in their success in attaining the American dream, needs reaffirming in a hurry. And it will be harder to find solutions this time.

THE OUTPOURING of support in Miami for those who crammed the Peruvian embassy in Havana in April — and who are among those drifting through Miami streets now — was spontaneous and gave the Cuban community a great release of emotion and sentiment.

The thousands who took boats or hired captains to go to Mariel and bring back relatives were doing something specific and daring. It was a historic adventure.

This time, however, the challenge is hardly as glamorous. There is nothing pretty or adventurous about what's going on in Miami's streets. The blood doesn't race and the heart doesn't beat faster at the sight of homeless and jobless throngs drifting through Little Havana.

But this challenge is far more important than the others.

The Cuban community can try to shift the responsibility for meeting this crisis. But in the end, if humor is allowed to grow without a cure, the largest loser will be Cuban-Americans themselves. A great deal is at stake. The last 20 years have been wiped clean.

Roberto Fabricio is editor of *El Miami Herald*, "the Herald's daily Spanish-language edition."

Miami Herald (F) Col 2 4B
2 Area Attorneys

Suspended by Bar

21 June 80

The Florida Supreme Court has suspended Miami attorney Melvyn Greenspahn and Fort Lauderdale attorney Spencer D. Stolpen for misusing client trust funds.

Another attorney, Frederick B. Spiegel of Miami, was reprimanded by the court for unethical conduct.

Greenspahn was suspended for six months on a charge he failed to pass along an insurance settlement to a client. Stolpen drew an indefinite suspension for misappropriating client funds. The action against Spiegel derived from a 1976 brawl at a Coconut Grove nightclub, for which he was convicted of assault.

Border Patrol Closes Checkpoint on U.S. 1

Miami Herald 4B Col 1 21 June 80

The Border Patrol checkpoint just south of Florida City, set up last month in a crackdown on illegal aliens, shut down Friday. "We feel it's served its purpose," said Carl Riedinger, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization sector chief in Miami.

Hundreds of northbound aliens, about half of them Cubans, were caught at the checkpoint, situated at the Dade-Monroe border. Officers also rounded up more than \$100 million worth of drugs, including a 426-pound cocaine shipment, the largest single seizure of cocaine in U.S. history.

The shutdown came even as Keys businessmen, unhappy with the checkpoint because they said it was a deterrent to vital tourism, appealed to Gov. Bob Graham to find a way to shorten motorists' delays at the checkpoint.



— JOHN PINEDA/Miami Herald Staff

MIA HER (F) col 2 1/3
No Fishing
21 June 80

Given a choice, these Miami fishermen would be on the high seas today, plying their trades, earning their livings. But their vessel has been impounded by the Coast Guard in the wake of the Mariel boatlift, and so they have nothing to do with themselves and their

long days but paint their crab traps and wait, and talk among themselves and wait, and pace back and forth and wait. Left to right, Horacio Pimienta, Juan Carlos Reyes, Pablo Pimienta and Ysrael Perez Leon (seated). More than 1,800 boat captains who participated in the outlaw boatlift are being billed for fines totaling more than \$114 million by the federal government.

asylum code expected

Combined Miami News Services

The first refugees destined to test the Carter administration's new case-by-case asylum code have arrived in Key West aboard two boats, officials said.

As homeless Cuban refugees continued finding their way to the Orange Bowl last night, officials in Key West said 79 new arrivals push the Freedom Flotilla total to 114,331.

In keeping with the new directive from Washington, officials began providing the refugees with food stamps yesterday.

In other developments:

✓ Eleven "problem" Cubans were culled from the refugee population at the federal detention center in El Paso, Texas, after a disturbance Thursday, authorities said. The 11 were sent in a chartered aircraft to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

✓ In Orlando, Linda McGough denied that she tried to get seven Cuban women to dance topless in her bar. She said she was just being friendly and treating the refugees to a soda.

The seven women told police investigators that McGough, who took the refugees to Orlando from Eglin Air Force Base, wanted them to dance at her China Doll lounge. When they refused, they say, she sent them to pick oranges and live in a substandard migrant workers camp.

"When she (McGough) found out they weren't interested, she just wanted to get rid of them," said an investigator for the Metropolitan Bureau of Investigation.

"Now I find out it is a topless bar and she is a convicted murderer. Oh, my God."

✓ The Carter administration intends to nominate Texas state Rep. Matt Garcia as commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Garcia, 52, would replace Leonel Castillo, who resigned seven months ago. Some Hispanic leaders have criticized Carter for the lag in appointing a replacement. The top immigration official administrators, among other things, policies regarding Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Test of new refugee



Associated Press

Yanixa Forness, 4, and her family went to Orange Bowl after their sponsors kicked them out

**Driver license setup
at Opa-locka likely**

Cubans may get test site July 1

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FH) col 3 5A
21 June 80*

If the state and county agree, an old warehouse at Opa-locka Airport should be in use by July 1 as the exclusive site for driver-testing and licensing of new Cuban refugees.

William Hampton, assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, and Maj. C. W. Keith, of the State Division of Driver Licenses, reached tentative agreement yesterday to use Building 141 at the county-owned airport. Hampton said the decision has to be ratified by Gov. Graham and the cabinet, and Stierheim

and the Metro Commission.

Cuban refugees have been swamping the eight existing facilities in Dade County, where some people have camped out overnight to be assured of a place in line. There also have been fistfights at some places.

Hampton said the airport site should be able to process 350 to 500 driver applications daily at the beginning and build up to as many as 1,000.

Keith promised to assign nine people to a new site and also is bringing in more personnel for the existing eight facilities. Hampton estimated the cost to start the Opa-locka facility at \$20,000 to \$25,000. He said the county will be reimbursed by the state.

Plan Displeases Refugee Spokesmen

Mia News (F) col 1 15A 21 June 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writers

The federal government's new aid program for Cuban and Haitian refugees will hinder efforts to resettle Cubans out of South Florida, Msgr. Bryan Walsh, director of the Catholic Service Bureau, said Friday.

"Programs to resettle Cubans will be competing with programs to resettle Indochinese refugees who get full federal support for two years," Walsh said.

Communities throughout the country that take Cuban refugees will get matching funds from the federal government to aid in their resettlement, while those who take in Indochinese refugees will be reimbursed for all their expenses, Walsh said.

"As a result of this policy, it is going to be harder to get the Cubans out of Miami," said the Catholic prelate who has been close to refugee issues in South Florida for 20 years.

"This policy is going to leave the



Msgr. Bryan Walsh
... Miami gets stuck

burden of caring for the Cuban refugees on Miami."

Walsh wasn't the only local leader to react adversely to the announcement in Washington of the proposed aid to Cubans and Haitians who have arrived in recent

months.

- Cubans were upset because, after 20 years, they are no longer considered political refugees in the United States.

- Haitians criticized the decision to limit the "parole" to those who arrived no later than Thursday.

- Nicaraguans were irked because they were ignored in the Carter Administration's policy. They planned a rally Sunday at Miami's Bayfront Park to call attention to their plight.

The major complaint was that the administration had skirted the real issue — whether to grant the recent arrivals full refugee status — until after November's presidential election.

"Nicaraguans have been completely ignored," said Rene Quinones, president of the Humanitarian Committee for Nicaraguan Refugees. Quinones said there are 20,000 Nicaraguans in Dade County.

"Our situation is desperate. They [federal officials] have discriminated against us," he said.

Quinones said Sunday's rally is to "beg the government of the United States" to grant Nicaraguan refugees equal treatment with those of Cuba and Haiti.

Father Gerald Jean-Juste, director of the Haitian Refugee Center, said the administration's decision leaves "125,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees in a limbo status until after the November election."

"One can only speculate at how little the White House regards the lives of these people by using them as political capital in Carter's bid for reelection," he said.

Ira Kurzban, a Miami attorney who has represented Haitians in their efforts to gain political asylum in the United States, protested that the new proposal provides no relief for the Haitians who arrive after June 19.

Carlos Arboleya, president of Barnett Bank, expressed the same concern about Cubans.

"I would like to know how we are planning to return those who arrive after June 19 to Fidel Castro," he said.

New alien

Mia News (FH) col 1A

• More Cubans arrive in Key West, 5A

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

21 June 80

South Florida leaders close to the refugee problem are skeptical that a strict new federal policy can be enforced.

The new policy says Cuban or Haitian refugees arriving on U.S. shores after last Thursday will be treated as illegal aliens and deported unless each can show he deserves political asylum.

"U.S. government enforcement agencies will continue to interdict boats bringing undocumented aliens

into the United States," said a White House fact sheet given out at a press briefing yesterday.

"Enforcement will be maintained to prevent future illegal arrivals, and violators will be subject to civil or criminal prosecution in accordance with the President's declaration of May 14, 1980.

"Persons who arrive illegally after June 19, 1980, will not be eligible for the program and will be subject to exclusion or deportation, in accordance with U.S. immigration laws."

The statements are part of an announcement redesignating the legal status of 114,000 Cubans who sailed here since April 21 and of more than 15,000 Haitians.

policy knocked

The temporary status permits them to receive more resettlement and welfare benefits. It also extends their "parole" status — or legal justification to remain in the country — by six months.

The new category is restricted to Cubans who arrived in the United States between April 21 and last Thursday and to Haitians who registered with the Immigration and Naturalization Service by last Thursday, regardless of when they arrived on U.S. soil.

From now on, all illegal arrivals will be turned away unless they can show they deserve political asylum, said Victor Palmieri, President Carter's coordinator for refugee affairs.

"New arrivals after the June 19 cutoff date can rest assured that they will have to pass the strict test of asylum on a case-by-case basis," he added.

Political asylum is to be granted only to those persons who can demonstrate they have a well-founded fear of persecution in the event they are sent back home.

Several South Florida leaders said the crackdown is unworkable.

"That's just words," said Rep. William Lehman (D-Fla.). "Bringing it into action is going to be a problem."

Please see ALIENS, 4A

ALIENS, from 1A *Mia News (FH) col 4A 21 June 80*

Anybody who comes in is subject to deportation and anybody who comes in also can apply for asylum.

"I don't think a person who gets here from a politically oppressed country can be deported without due process. I would hate to see anything like that take place."

The Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, director of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami, said the program "drags down the last arriving Cuban refugees to the level of the Haitians."

Haitian "boat people" were being imprisoned and plans were under way to deport them until a federal court suit stopped that temporarily. Their legal status remains unclear.

Monsignor Bryan Walsh of the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami said the plan can't be enforced.

"While they have been able to interdict the boats going to Mariel, I haven't heard of one boat being stopped yet that is bringing in Haitians. And the Haitian boats can get in. So we're still going to have Haitians arriving — unless they develop an iron curtain around the whole peninsula of Florida.

"I can recognize it as a legitimate decision of government to stop people from the United States going down to anywhere in the Caribbean and attempting to bring people back," he said. "But when someone comes in — and the Refugee Act of 1980 is clear on this — no matter how he is in the United States, no matter what

his status is, he can still claim to be a refugee.

"Once that person gets here, no matter what his status is, under the Refugee Act of 1980 and the protocol of the United Nations convention as ratified by the U.S. Senate, that person can claim refugee status. We'd be in violation of international law and U.S. law."

Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) said he welcomes some sort of legal designation for the refugees. But he and Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) feel the federal government should pick up more of the tab.

"The problem is that so far they have only indicated they are only going to come through (financially) with support services and resettlement costs as they do for ordinary resident needs," Stone said. "There should be more, because these people are not able to be self-providing during this transition period. ... It is just not right for the federal government to make our Florida taxpayers pay for refugees.

"The Senate has already agreed with me and Senator Stone that there should be 100 per cent federal reimbursement to the (local) governments for the millions of dollars they have had to pay because of the influx of refugees.

"We have made room for this 100 per cent funding level in the Senate Budget Committee and thus far in the Senate Appropriations Committee. I am hopeful the Senate and House will remain firm in their commitments to provide this 100 per cent funding level."

NT Mia Au (F) 1A 21 June 80
Newspaper Refugee Policy

By TOM FIEDLER
 Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The 114,000 Cubans and 15,000 Haitians who have come by boat to the United States in the past several months will be eligible for only about half the federal aid given to refugee groups that preceded them, the Carter Administration said Friday.

The two groups will be classified as "Cuban/Haitian Entrants" under a special legislative package announced by U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri. The package will be submitted to Congress in the next few weeks.

While Congress ponders their fate, the Cuban and Haitian immigrants will be allowed to remain in the United States on a six-month "parole." The parole can be renewed if Congress hasn't acted on the administration package by mid-December, Palmieri said.

As a result of the long-debated, long-awaited administration decision, the burden will fall heavily on state and local taxpayers to provide the social services needed by the immigrants until they can become self-supporting.

The burden will rest heaviest on South Florida — particularly Miami — where an estimated 50,000 Cubans and virtually all of the immigrant Haitians now live.

The Carter Administration's decision to extend to Cubans and Haitians a six-month "parole" makes them eligible for such programs as:

- Supplemental security income (SSI), which brings people with below-poverty-level incomes up to the poverty line.
- Medicaid, which covers doctor's and

Under the six-month "parole," Cubans and Haitians who arrived before June 19 will, for the first time, be eligible for social and medical benefits jointly funded by the federal and state governments.

Any Cubans or Haitians who arrive illegally from now on, Palmieri said, won't be entitled to the new classification or the benefits.

"I would say that the financial impact [on local tax-

Limits U.S. Aid



WHAT REFUGEES NOW CAN RECEIVE

hospital costs for the poor.

- Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which provides money to indigent one-parent families that have children.

- Emergency welfare assistance. Federal agencies are to announce procedures next Friday by which applicants can seek these benefits.

Until now, the Cubans and Haitians have been eligible only for food stamps and work permits.

payers] has been at the top of the list in our considerations," he said. "But we are in a situation where we are determined to balance the [federal] budget."

That argument found no sympathy among several Florida lawmakers who say the federal government should be solely responsible for refugee care.

"I think the administration is doing the right thing, morally speaking, in letting them stay," said Rep. Wil-

liam Lehman (D., Fla.). "But that doesn't put their money where their mouths are."

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.) was more emphatic: "It places an unfair and unnecessary burden on our state and our local governments, especially in Dade and

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Taxpayers to Bear Double Load

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.) challenged Palmieri's claim that the limited package was necessitated by tight federal spending constraints. "We also have budget problems on the state and local level," Fascell said.

He also called for a refugee-aid program lasting at least three years, saying, "We know from experience that it takes that long" for a refugee to become self-sufficient.

THE ADMINISTRATION decided nearly two months ago that neither the Cubans — who arrived in Florida on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift — nor the Haitians should be accorded full refugee status.

Both groups entered the United States as "illegal entrants," Palmieri said, and therefore should not be given the same treatment as traditional refugee groups. Previous refugee waves have been allowed to enter this country only as part of a process that sets admission standards and quotas.

Because the Cubans and Haitians arrived in South Florida before any processing had been done, they cannot by law be classified as refugees, Palmieri said.

The administration policy gives the two groups only a fraction of the benefits made available to refugees under the 1980 Refugee Act. And it offers even those reduced benefits for only one year.

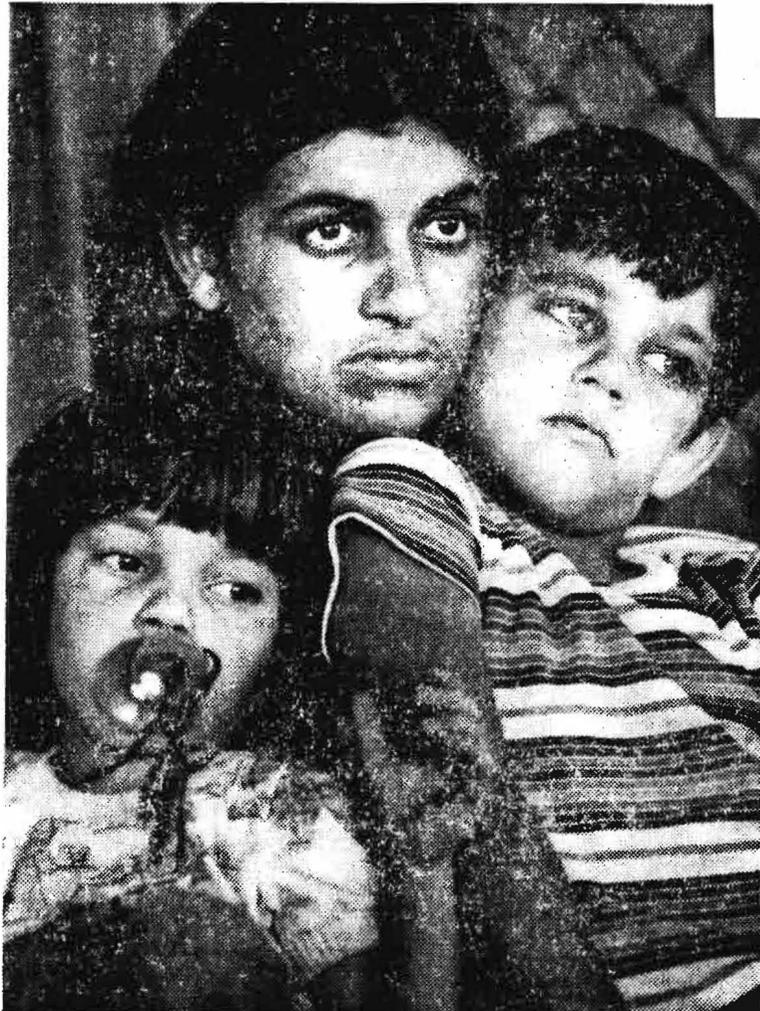
Traditional refugee groups — such as the Indochinese boat people and former Cuban political prisoners — received federal resettlement aid for two years.

The decision to treat the Cubans and Haitians differently reflects the administration's fear that an overly generous response could trigger a Caribbean-wide emigration to the United States.

"We concluded," said Palmieri, "that we cannot give [Cubans and Haitians] a level of support that would serve as an invitation for other people to come to the United States.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S decision to extend to the two groups a six-month parole — under the classification of "Cuban/Haitian Entrants (Status Pending)" — has the effect of:

- Removing the threat of depor-



— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

RECENTLY ARRIVED Cuban refugees like Maria Pastoriza and her children Marycarmen, 3, and Fazaro, 5, are welcome to stay in the United States for at least six more months under the federal-aid program announced Friday.

tation from the 15,000 Haitians whose legal status in the United States is still in doubt. The new classification enables them to remain without having to pursue claims of political asylum.

- Making both groups eligible for an array of social and medical programs, including supplemental security income (SSI), which brings people with below-poverty level incomes up to the poverty line; Medicaid, which covers medical and hospital costs for indigents; Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which provides money to

indigent mothers and children, and emergency welfare assistance.

Until now, the Cubans and Haitians have been eligible only for food stamps and work permits.

Palmieri said federal agencies will announce procedures next Friday by which applicants can seek these benefits.

ALL OF THE benefit programs are jointly financed by state and federal taxes, with 50 per cent provided by each. The administration conceded that Florida taxpayers will therefore pay twice to make

2 of 3

these services available — first as federal taxpayers and second as local ones.

If the Cubans and Haitians had been granted full refugee status, the federal government would have assumed the full cost of the benefits.

The administration also announced Friday that, for the first time, it will award cash grants to private resettlement agencies — primarily such charitable groups as the U.S. Catholic Conference and Church World Services — to help them place the Cubans and Haitians with sponsors.

Palmeri said the State Department has agreed to pay \$300 to these groups for each Cuban and Haitian they resettle from the processing camps to communities outside of South Florida.

Cubans and Haitians already in South Florida will be given employment counseling by these charitable groups under the contracts Palmeri outlined.

John McCarthy, the U.S. Catholic Conference's director of refugee service, said the \$300 grants — though short of the \$1,100 it costs to place each refugee — "are a lot better than nothing."

THE SPECIAL legislative package to be submitted to Congress provides the Cubans and Haitians with more of the benefits available in the past only to refugees.

That legislation is still being drafted, but sources said it would:

- Continue to give the Cubans and Haitians the same social and medical benefits they receive under the parole program "with normal federal-state matching of funds."

- Provide those minor children who don't have close relatives in the United States with English-language training, health care, counseling and carefully supervised placement. The federal government would bear the full cost of providing these benefits.

- Make these benefits available for one year after the Cubans and Haitians are released from immigrant camps or processing centers.

But even those proposals fall considerably short of what would have been offered to "refugees," several lawmakers said Friday.

Cubans and Haitians, for example, will not receive job training and language training that has been made available to previous refugee groups.

Florida's Low Welfare Benefits *Matter (F) CoA 15A 21 June 80* May Offer Little Aid to Refugees

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If a Cuban or Haitian immigrant wished to settle in the state that would offer the most welfare benefits, Florida would be low on the list.

Moreover, state officials say, there is little danger that the Carter Administration's decision Friday to offer Medicaid, welfare and supplemental security income (SSI) to the two groups will add large numbers of Cubans and Haitians to the assistance rolls.

To qualify for the benefits offered under the "parole" program, Cubans and Haitians — and any other applicants — must meet the eligibility requirements set by the state in which they live.

Those requirements vary widely. Some states make it easy and others make it difficult for people to obtain public benefits.

Florida is among the latter. To qualify for any of the benefits outlined in the parole program, a Cuban or Haitian family of four living in Florida can't earn more than \$4,355 a year.

In some states, such as Illinois and New York, a family of four can earn more than \$6,000 and still qualify for government aid.

And even if a refugee family consisting of both parents and at least one child met Florida's strict income test, it couldn't collect welfare payments under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In Florida, unlike most big states, only single-parent families can qualify for such aid.

Even those families that meet Florida's AFDC standards cost the taxpayers little. The average monthly payment to a Florida family under AFDC last year was \$73.28.

The average Medicaid payment in Florida, to provide hospital and doctor's care to the poor, was \$60.

The administration's proposal also offers "emergency assistance" — such as cash income grants — to the Cubans and Haitians "if they otherwise qualify under the rules of the states in which they reside."

Florida, however, has no emergency or general assistance program.

Nude-Dancing Offer Denied

ORLANDO — (AP) — Linda McGough says she took a group of Cuban refugee women to her topless nightclub for a soft drink, not to entice them into nude dancing.

"I don't do it [dance topless] myself, and I don't want any of my friends to do it," she said. "Dancers are a dime a dozen."

Seven refugee women claim McGough wanted them to dance at the club after she and her husband, David, brought them here from Eglin Air Force Base early last week, police said.

McGough, 34, a Chinese-American who is free on bond while appealing a second-degree murder conviction in the shooting death of a customer at her China Doll lounge, said she sponsored the group of refugees out of compassion.

"I came to this country a good many years ago. I know how difficult it is," she said.

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Refugee Aid

Questionable Here

Florida Can't Keep U.S. Vows

By SARA RIMER
Herald Staff Writer

Many of the 80,000 Cubans and Haitians who became eligible for federal, state and local assistance under a new refugee policy announced by President Carter last week may not actually reap any benefits.

"I think the numbers are going to be much smaller than the Cuban community would think," said Linda Berkowitz, spokesman for Florida's Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

Under Carter's new policy, the refugees will be eligible for such programs as emergency welfare, Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

"What they are talking about," said Berkowitz "is an emergency assistance program, which Florida does not have, and a medical assistance program, which Florida does not have."

BERKOWITZ SAID, however, that refugees who are blind, disabled or elderly may be able to qualify for Medicaid and SSI. But the bulk of the refugees, who are single men, would not qualify for AFDC funds, nor would families headed by able-bodied men.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim said he was not familiar with the entire package, but that he spoke with Carter refugee coordinator Victor Palmieri about the Medicaid provision, which requires the county to add 25 cents for each dollar spent by the federal government.

"That is unpalatable," said Stierheim. "We are being asked to absorb costs that are caused by international policies."

Berkowitz echoed a similar concern, saying that the state would have to match federal funds on a 50-50 basis.

She pointed out that the Florida Legislature has adjourned its 1980 session without any appropriations for refugees.

"I DON'T REALLY know what is going to happen in the area of appropriations," said Berkowitz. "This department has no [spending] plan worked out."

Procedures for refugees to apply for aid have not been determined yet, but will be announced June 27, Berkowitz said.

The refugees must first report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for new documents, Berkowitz said.

While the new refugees wait for long-term assistance plans to be

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Provisions for Aid Lacking in Florida

FROM PAGE 1B

worked out, hundreds without food or a place to sleep have drifted into the Orange Bowl, which the city of Miami opened to them late Thursday.

Between Thursday and Saturday nights, 366 homeless and jobless Cubans had arrived at the Orange Bowl, the place where many were sent after arriving on the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

AND THE BOATLIFT still hasn't ended. Two more boats, with 84 refugees aboard, arrived late Friday. Half of those refugees traveled Saturday to a refugee processing center in Opa-locka. The others met families already here. They apparently won't be eligible for aid under Carter's newly announced program; the cutoff date is June 19. No one seems to know what will happen to them.

As refugees returned to the Orange Bowl, Assistant Stadium Manager Max Cruz fretted about football. The season's first game — the Dolphins against the Detroit Lions in an exhibition — is just 50 days away. The gridiron needs fertilizing, the restrooms need cleaning, the potholes in the parking lot need fixing. Game schedules need finalizing. And the refugees, with their sad stories of sponsors who turned them away and jobs that don't happen, keep coming.

CRUZ UNLOADED the American Red Cross cots himself Thursday, less than three weeks after the stadium was closed as a refugee processing center. "My boss said: 'Open up Gate 14, we're going to have some Cuban refugees.' I said,

'Aye, Aye, sir,'" he said. "We were just getting the place in shape for the football season and then — wham! — right back where we were again."

Only a few volunteers showed up to help. There is no food and no medical assistance at the stadium, which was reopened by the Miami City Commission. "Just a place to sleep, a blanket and a roof over their heads — that's all we have here," Cruz said. A bus takes refugees to the Little Havana Activities Center for free meals.

Fidel Jaime, a 29-year-old construction worker, said he hadn't eaten in three days. For 16 days, he slept in a parking lot. He found a job laying bricks, but it lasted only five days. He was paid \$100.

JAIME HAD TAKEN to the streets after his sponsor — a close friend of his father's — turned him out of the house, saying he was expecting his own family from Cuba and there wasn't enough room.

"I never expected him to do that. I thought he would show some respect for my father and help me," said Jaime, who had on his right bicep a tattoo: "I Think Of My Mother."

He said he was hurt and disappointed, but still glad to be in America.

Msgr. Bryan Walsh emphasized that the Orange Bowl refugees are the minority. "The others are an overwhelming success," he said. "The vast majority are settling in with the help of families and friends."

Also contributing to this report were Herald staff writers Dan Williams and Joe Oglesby.

New Life: From Hero to Beggar

Miami (F) 7B 22 June 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Finished are the 'oting welcomes from strangers, the shouts of *Viva Cuba Libre*, and the promises of work. No more free steaks and beers.

The days of glory for Hermenegildo Sanchez are over. Gone even are the snazzy leisure suit, sunglasses and royal blue Adidas cap he wore as a badge representing his new life in America.

A Cuban refugee who was greeted as a hero when "resettled" in San Antonio, Tex., Sanchez has returned to Miami, a self-described beggar walking the streets looking for handouts and a job.

In May, Sanchez agreed to be resettled in San Antonio from Miami. A report in *The Herald* detailed the first days of Sanchez's new beginning in Texas.

There, the former dockworker was greeted like a foreign dignitary, a valiant resister of communism. Flowers at the airport, bright television lights, two nights at a plush hotel — free of charge — with meals and drinks included.

HE USED to sing a song about San Antonio that began, "Ay, San Antonio, I want a black girl who has millions. . ."

"It was all a lie in San Antonio," Sanchez said Saturday. He said he lost his job with a

fruit-shipping company there after a crate of watermelons fell on his arm.

The injury kept him from work. The company haggled with him over compensation, he claims. He said his sponsor agreed to pay his air fare to leave San Antonio and gave him \$100 spending money. Sanchez decided to return to Miami.

Now he is among some 400 to 500 Cuban refugees sleeping on cots at the Orange Bowl. Some had been abandoned by sponsors in Miami and other cities or, like Sanchez, decided to strike out on their own. All are homeless and without jobs.

When Sanchez arrived in Miami 15 days ago, no one greeted him at the airport. He took a bus to Miami Beach. He wanted to find work in a hotel, but there was none.

HE TRIED to be resettled to New Jersey. The resettlement agency said no, only one resettlement per refugee.

Sanchez, 37, slept in beachfront parks. He hid his only suitcase under a big garbage container in an alley one night and someone stole it. Leisure suit, shirts, new sunglasses and cap that he had acquired in Miami days after his arrival in April were all gone.

Even indoors, Sanchez had rarely removed his sunglasses and cap, a fashion among many of

the new refugees. But now Sanchez was left only with the white T-shirt and blue jeans he wore.

HE PACED the hallways of the Orange Bowl end zone, his home for two days. Mothers had turned parts of the stadium into little households. Food stored in one corner, laundry hanging in another.

Kids turned it into a toy. They kicked red rubber balls and raced up the ramps among the workers trying to remodel the aging arena.

Sanchez saw a woman he knew from his old neighborhood in Havana. He held half of a pork sandwich saved from a meal offered by a friend.

"Oye, I can't believe you're here," he said. "Have a sandwich."

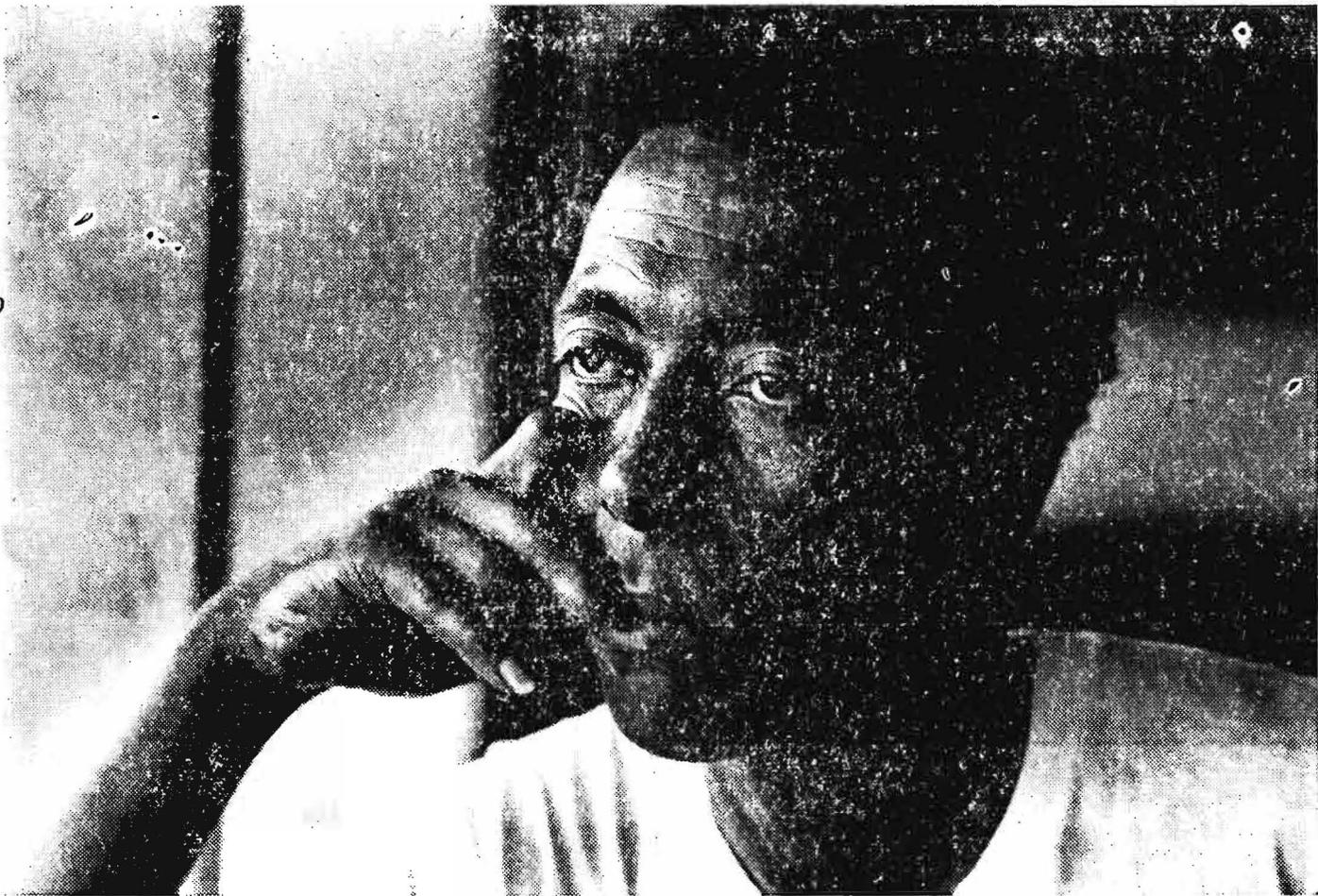
They chatted about friends they left behind. "Maybe it would have been better to stay and die with Fidel," he said later. Then he changed his mind.

"I don't regret coming. But now no one seems to care what happens to me. They say there is work in Hialeah, but I don't even have money for the bus."

He regretted giving up the sandwich. Food is offered the refugees once a day at the Little Havana Activities Center on SW Eighth Street. "We have to walk about 10 blocks to get our meals. Ay, Miami," he sighed, kicking a red ball that bounced his way.

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Hermenegildo Sanchez, at right, was greeted as a hero when 'resettled' in Texas. Now he has returned to Miami as a self-described beggar walking the streets looking for handouts and a job.



— KEITH GRAHAM Miami Herald Staff

Refugee Ex-Newsman Waits in U.S. Prison

By DAVID HUME
Herald Staff Writer

Jose Solis Franco arrived aboard the Freedom Flotilla last month and confessed to immigration officials at Tamiami Park that he had been a member of the Cuban Communist Party and a reporter for Granma, the official party newspaper.

Solis Franco, 46, has been in prison since that day.

"I'm desperate. They have no reason to keep him in jail," said Clara Gonzalez, 29, the journalist's second wife.

Immigration officials at the Federal Corrections Institute in Talladega, Ala., have refused to disclose the charges.

Gonzalez said her husband was a member of the Cuban Communist Party for two years but was expelled in 1967, when he was also dismissed from Granma.

"Fidel accused them of being part of the 'mini-faction,'" said his wife. "He was indicted and expelled from the newspaper and the party. He was sent to work in a factory."

IN THE 1960S, a small faction of Communist Party militants headed by Anibal Escalante voiced its differences with Fidel Castro's policies. Escalante's supporters were branded an "ambitious mini-faction" and imprisoned by the Castro authorities.

Coincidentally, a group of journalists and writers that included Solis Franco, expressed anxiety about the direction that was given to the Cuban Revolution at that time.

"It was a group of restless young intellectuals," said historian Fara Rey, 64, one of those dissident writers who also arrived aboard the Freedom Flotilla. "It was a group that thought alike."

The group of intellectuals voiced its criticism for what they perceived to be the errors of Fidel Castro's policies, at a meeting held in the Granma newsroom in October 1967.

Rey said the Cuban government accused the intellectuals of being

part of the "mini-faction" and stripped them of their rights. Solis Franco was forced to work in a Havana printing plant as a production assistant.

SOON AFTER being expelled from the Communist Party and from Granma, Solis Franco was awarded a prize by the Union of Cuban Journalists — of which he is a founding member — for a book of reports on the sugar harvest.

A few days later, the book was

withdrawn from circulation.

"By then he was morally persecuted," remembered his wife. "He was very nervous. He couldn't stand it any longer."

On Saturday, April 5, when the guards around the Peruvian embassy in Havana were withdrawn, Solis Franco decided to seek asylum with his wife and his son Alejandro, 6. His first wife and three daughters by his first marriage did likewise.

Mrs News (FH) col 5A
Talk on refugee crisis *23 June 80*

The immigration crisis in Dade County will be the topic at the League of Women Voters' meeting Thursday at Dupont Plaza Hotel. Maria Cristina Barros of the Dade County Office of Latin Affairs will speak on the impact of the refugees on county government. Tickets for the 6:15 p.m. dinner are \$12. A cash bar will open at 5:30 p.m. For reservations, call 666-0186. The public is invited.

Boatlift Leader Set for More:

Mue Her (F) Col 1 10B 23 June 80

'150,000 Want to Come'

By DAN WILLIAMS
And IVAN A. CASTRO
Herald Staff Writers

Sinking boats and happy landings. Joyous reunions and shouts of freedom. Rising rents in a housing-short city and long days in job lines. Strangers taking in strangers.

Two months and thousands of Cuban refugees later, the man who started it all wants more.

Right away.

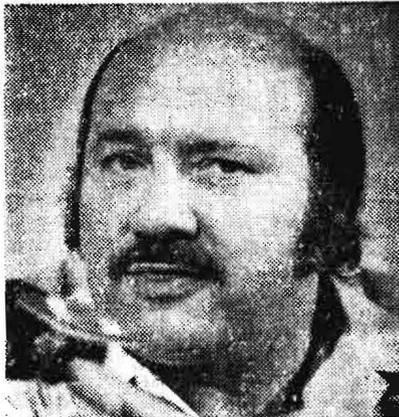
"The 114,000 refugees who have arrived — that's my group," said Napoleon Vilaboa, the bald and rotund Bay of Pigs veteran who triggered the frenzied boatlift across the Florida Straits.

"And 150,000 more who want to come. If the United States government stops them, it would be a negation of Carter's human rights policy."

He spoke loudly in his dark living room and waved a cigar around without puffing on it. The cigar repeatedly went out. He relit it like a proud father.

VILABOA WAS first to lead a flotilla of boats to Cuba to bring refugees out. He was first to announce that Cuba welcomed any boater who wanted to get their relatives off the island.

He is the self-appointed promoter of the freedom boatlift. He said it will continue so long as Cubans want to leave the island, but said the best way would be to begin an airlift.



Napoleon Vilaboa

... 'that's my group'

The freedom flotilla has all but ended. No airlift is planned. The U.S. government has blockaded the path from Key West to Cuba. It has fined boat captains hundreds of thousands of dollars for bringing refugees to this country and confiscated their boats.

The blockade has left Vilaboa threatening street demonstrations against the Carter government. He believes that resistance to the latest Cuban influx is racial.

"The Americans see black Cubans come in instead of the white ones like before. They don't want them," he said. "If these were blond Swedes and Norwegians, you'd see they would be accepted."

VILABOA'S vanguard role in the boatlift has thrust him into the role of softline exile spokesman favoring talks with Castro. That position until recently was filled by flamboyant Hialeah preacher Manuel Espinosa.

"Vilaboa sits in the throne I abandoned," said Espinosa, who now spends his time denouncing supposed Castro spies and planning military attacks on Cuba. He has called Vilaboa a Castro agent.

Vilaboa dismissed the accusation with a wave of his cigar, and talked precisely as Espinosa used to. The two were once high-schoolmates in Havana.

"I learned that military action against Cuba was meaningless, a lie," he said.

The Bay of Pigs veteran also participated in the 1978 negotiations with the Castro government known as the "dialogue."

"**I BELIEVE** in the dialogue. It freed 3,900 prisoners in a year, more than during 20 years of anti-Castro talk," he said.

Napoleon Vilaboa, 43, is blue-eyed and bald with long sideburns and a moustache. He boasts he is of pure Spanish stock, the son of a Galician.

He lives in a middle-class South Dade neighborhood at 9980 SW 156th Ter. His house is filled with used furniture. No lamps light his

Turn to Page 3B Col. 1

Vilaboa:

Mia/Her(F) 3B

U.S. Must

coll 23 June 80

Accept All

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

living room. Only a portable black-and-white television set illuminates the room after dark.

The visible means of support for the rotund exile: a weekly newspaper called *Lucha*, which means "struggle." He said he also buys and sells used cars.

Anti-Castro exile leaders repudiate his activities.

"Castro runs Cuba, not Vilaboa. Vilaboa is just executing his orders," said Tony Varona, president of the Cuban Patriotic Junta.

"HE WAS ALWAYS very ambitious. He would do anything to obtain what he wanted," said Pedro Pablo (Fico) Rojas, also a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion. "He always boasted of having a superior intellect. He always wanted to be an intellectual, but he isn't."

Vilaboa left Cuba for Mexico shortly after the triumph of Fidel Castro 21 years ago. He said he was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency to join the Bay of Pigs invaders in Guatemala for training. When the failed invaders were ransomed by the United States government in 1962, Vilaboa came to the United States.

In the mid-60s he joined with exile invaders who wanted to conquer Haiti. But he abandoned the group, deciding the effort was not serious.

Recently, Vilaboa served as spokesman for the Committee of 75. The group arranged release of political prisoners from Cuba during the past two years.

HE TRAVELED to Cuba in April when the Peruvian embassy was occupied by 10,800 Cubans. He said he was in Havana coincidentally, to ask for the release of several political prisoners.

"It occurred to me that I could do something to obtain the reunification of Cuban families, but that we would have to give something in return," said Vilaboa.

In 1978, the Castro government agreed in principle to the reunification of Cuban families with relatives in the United States.

But Vilaboa said he had to offer an exit other refugees on the boatlift because "in politics, it helps to have something to give."

Exiles who went to Cuba to pick up relatives would also have to take refugees from the embassy, under Vilaboa's plan. It turned out that the Cuban government also released dissidents, prisoners, prostitutes and homosexuals into the exodus.

Vilaboa led more than 40 boats to Mariel, Cuba. He said Cuban official Rene Rodriguez gave his blessing to the flotilla there.

"I DON'T remember the details. We had boats that had capsized and were rescuing crewmembers. It was a mess and I don't remember exactly how it went," he said.

Vilaboa calls himself a Cuban nationalist. He said Cubans have the "right" to emigrate to the United States and he called North Americans who oppose the boatlift racists. Cubans who decry the haphazard immigration are hypocrites, he said.

"The U.S. stimulates emigration with propaganda. The people become friends of yours," he said to an American reporter. He sat forward in his chair and waved his arms frantically.

He corrected himself: "Friends of the United States. They have the right to come here, like the Cubans who have come in the past."

Now Vilaboa, father of the flotilla, wants an airlift to carry more refugees to the United States. "It would have to be five to ten airplanes a day to be able to take out quickly all who want to leave," he said.

But he added that an impromptu air bridge, without agreement from both the Cuban and U.S. governments, is unlikely.

"The U.S. can take away pilots' licenses, permission to fly commercially, confiscate planes to discourage an airlift," he said.

If the United States doesn't move to admit more refugees, Vilaboa said he would protest in the streets of Miami. U.S. officials have said the government tolerated the freedom flotilla in part because of threats of violence in Miami.

Schools ask funds for refugees

PATRICE GAINES-CARTER

Miami News Reporter

The freedom flotilla from Cuba and the continuing influx of Haitian refugees have left Dade schools facing "a crisis of almost indescribable proportion — a crisis which can result in a disaster for Dade County and its institutions," Superintendent Leonard Britton warned a Congressional committee here today.

Members of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings this morning in the Dade school board's Lindsey Hopkins Building on a bill introduced by U.S. Rep. Edward J. Stack (D-Fort Lauderdale) that would require the federal government to compensate local governments for the cost of educating the children of refugees.

Stack's bill would give local schools \$450 to \$600 for each refugee child. Britton said that would be "totally inadequate." He said the cost, "over and above" normal costs of educating children, will be about \$1,000 per child.

Stack's bill, an amendment to the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976, would provide assistance to schools and other education agencies for services provided to Cuban and Haitian refugee children. "The taxpayers of South Florida and other areas similarly affected should not have to bear the burden of paying for costs imposed on them by national policy," Stack said.

Britton said the situation is urgent. As of last Friday, he said, more than 7,000 Cuban refugees had enrolled in Dade schools since the freedom flotilla from Mariel began April 21.

"We anticipate that by September ... the enrollment figure will reach between 18,700 and 20,000 in Dade County alone," Britton said. "In essence, we will be absorbing the equivalent of a school district the size of that which serves Manatee County, Florida, a district with an operating budget in excess of \$34 million."

Dade leaders to organize task forces to handle race, refugee problems

Mia News (F) Col 1 4A
23 June 80
DICK HOLLAND
Miami News Reporter

A list of "leaders with clout" will be submitted to the Dade Coordinating Council on Friday for selection of separate task forces to tackle short-range problems stemming from the recent race riots and the influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees.

The task forces, of perhaps five members each augmented by professional staffs, will work together later as part of an over-all attack on longer-range community problems.

This dual approach — aiming to establish credibility in the black and Latin communities by concrete accomplishments within 30 days — was agreed upon today at a meeting of the Coordinating Council, a coalition of political, civic, religious and charitable agency representatives.

The task forces will take "two or three problems, and show the community that they can get something done," said William Ruben, Jordan Marsh-Florida president, who chaired the meeting of some 30 representatives at the Omni Hotel.

The multi-pronged approach was suggested by Msgr. Bryan Walsh, director of charities for the Catholic Archdiocese, an agency that has played a leading role in the refugee situation.

He won the support of T. Willard Fair, director of the Urban League, and Archie Hardwick, director of the James E. Scott Community Association, both blacks, who noted that the problems of the blacks and the refugees are "uniquely different."

Walsh said the issue of black-white relationships should not be allowed to be "covered, or confused" by the Latin and refugee situation.

The approach, said Fair, "will allow everybody to play in his own ballpark."

The short-range goals would include cleanup of the riot damage. Assistant County Manager Dewey Knight said the county has already allocated funds for cleanup but has run into difficulties in the bid procedures for minority contractors.

"The problem is getting the leave to proceed from some of the business people who were burned out," Knight said. He said some are refusing to go back into the burned-out area and are taking the attitude, "Don't go on my property; I want the whole world to see."

Carter refugee aid: ^{14A} too little, too late ^{ed 1}

Mia News

23 June 80

Refugees are sleeping in empty lots and abandoned buildings or returning to the artificial comforts of the Orange Bowl. Refugees are fighting for places in line at the drivers' licensing centers. Refugees are being abandoned by those who promised to sponsor them until the exiles found jobs.

Some are being victimized, exploited. In Palm Beach County, the ultimate victimization has been the subject of a trial now concluding; the prosecutor has requested that the boat captain convicted in the drowning deaths of seven Haitian exiles be sentenced to 120 years in prison.

Given the confusion of the refugees, given the fact that South Florida's private and public agencies have been struggling since April to accommodate dramatic numbers of Cubans, given the fact that a significant but officially nonexistent community of Haitians exists here, the Carter administration's long-awaited policy statement could hardly have been more disappointing.

Essentially, the White House proposed that current refugees be eligible for only about half the amount of federal aid given to earlier waves of refugees. That means — if Congress agrees, which it should not — local and state taxpayers would have to provide many of the social services refugees require until they can support themselves. The real need, of course, is for the federal government to provide much more refugee aid.

The President also has deferred judgment on the permanent status of about 130,000 refugees until after the election, thereby taking care of his personal needs at the expense of theirs.

It's difficult to interpret the announcement from Washington any other way. The Cubans and Haitians who entered the country before last Thursday would not be granted official refugee status; if they were, the federal government would have absorbed all of their welfare and Medicaid expenses and provided orientation and education programs, too.

It's not splitting hairs to say that Florida and Dade County can't afford the difference. Not when 130,000 people are involved. Not when state and local governments already have paid for much of the refugee processing.

Further, any refugee arriving after last Thursday will not be eligible for any federal aid and will be subject to deportation unless each can show he deserves asylum. Certainly the flow of refugees to South Florida will not stop, but who will help them while the federal government decides whether they can stay?

The problem is not merely one of economics, but it starts there. Competition for hard-to-get jobs, for apartments that are virtually impossible to find, creates resentment on the part of local residents, most of whom are quick to point out they pay taxes. Federal help and a consistent policy from the start would have prevented much of the abrasiveness pervading Dade County.

And Dade is struggling with another major problem. The McDuffie riot was a reaction both to injustice and to economic and social conditions which have not improved perceptibly in the past 25 years, or more. Carter's failure to play fair with the refugees will create economic reverberations that also will be felt and heard most intensely in the black community.

That failure will be no surprise there. Carter has waffled just as badly on the question of revitalizing Liberty City as he has on the refugee question.

U.S. Cuban affairs chief says ban on more refugees starts tomorrow

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

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Cuban and Haitian refugees who arrived in the U.S. today and over the weekend will not be subject to exclusion or deportation, despite a White House statement to the contrary, Myles Freschette, the State Department Cuban affairs chief, said today.

Friday's administration statement said that Cubans and Haitians arriving in the United States after June 19 "will be subject to exclusion and deportation."

Freschette called the White House announcement "an operating statement."

The White House fact sheet released Friday read: "U.S. government enforcement agencies will continue to interdict boats bringing undocumented aliens into the United States. Enforcement will be maintained to prevent future illegal arrivals and violators will be subject to civil or criminal prosecution."

The statement was part of an announcement redesignating the legal status of 114,000 Cubans who arrived in Key West since April 21 and more than 15,000

Haitian refugees seeking asylum in the United States.

Ninety refugees arrived in Key West from Mariel at 2:45 a.m. today and were processed in the normal manner.

Early today, 24 Haitians were found wandering on Miami Beach after a boat dropped them near 17th Street.

Freschette said the Cubans will be treated and processed "the same way as those who arrived before."

"New refugees will be placed into the system as usual until Mariel shuts down altogether," Freschette said. "Then it will be a new ball game."

Freschette said two boats remain in Mariel harbor waiting to pick up refugees. The lobster boat "Sherry L" arrived today with 50 refugees and a pleasure craft with 40 refugees was escorted into Key West by the Coast Guard cutter Courageous.

Two boatloads of Cuban refugees arrived in Key West Friday night in the first test of the Carter administration's policy change. They were processed in the normal way, Freschette said.

Refugee Flood Into Guantanamo Is Feared

Refugee Hotline.....2B

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The chairman of a House intelligence subcommittee said Sunday he has evidence that "Fidel Castro may be planning to pour another flood of refugees" into America, possibly through the Guantanamo naval base.

Rep. Les Aspin (D., Wis.) said

Castro may use such a move, in part, to try to force new negotiations with the United States on trade and other matters.

If President Carter resists a new Cuban refugee boatlift, Aspin said, "I'm concerned that Castro might retaliate by unloading truckloads of refugees outside the fence at the Guantanamo base [in Cuba] and telling them to clamber over."

"It's not an invasion by Cuban troops that the Marines at Guantanamo have to worry about," he added.

Aspin, chairman of the House intelligence oversight subcommittee, said he believes that Castro will send more refugees out of Cuba because:

● Economic conditions and crime continue to be a problem in

Cuba.

● There is evidence that Castro has been improving the departure port of Mariel, giving it the look of a permanent installation.

● There is evidence that Castro has aligned himself with a hard-line faction that favors a policy of confrontation with the United States.

An aide said Aspin got the evidence from "working-level people" in the Carter Administration. He refused to elaborate.

John Klekas, a spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force, declined to confirm or deny the reports that Aspin cited.

Klekas said the United States still hopes Castro will negotiate an orderly release of the refugees from Cuba, as Carter proposed.

"As to confirming rumors of some other game that Castro might be up to, we cannot do that," Klekas said.

2-B

THE MIAMI HERALD Monday, June 23, 1980



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I think one of the reasons there are so many disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Ark., is because the refugees have been there so long and have nothing to occupy their time. I'd like to help. I have Spanish-language books and magazines that I would like to donate to Fort Chaffee, but I have no way to get them up there. Can Refugee Hotline help? — M.D.H.

Certainly. You can bring Spanish-language books, magazines, puzzles and games for the refugees at Fort Chaffee to CAMACOL — Latin Chamber of Commerce, 1417 W. Flagler St., between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

There also are two sewing centers at Fort Chaffee. Refugee women there are repairing, altering and re-making clothing that has been donated. The sewing centers can use large spools of thread in basic colors, needles, hooks and eyes, rick-rack, heavy-duty seven-inch zippers for men's pants and fabrics. The sewing centers are so successful that at least 10 more sewing machines are needed.

If you have sewing machines, notions or fabrics to donate, take them to CAMACOL. They will be flown to Fort Chaffee when planes bringing refugees to their relatives in Miami make the return trip to Arkansas.

★ ★ ★

My two sons and I have recently arrived from Cuba. One of my sons is in the seventh grade and the other is in the 10th. I don't want them to fall behind in school and lose out because of language problems. Can I register them in some kind of summer school so they won't feel thoroughly left out when regular school starts in the fall? — Ignacio Montes

My wife and I are now living in Hialeah and want to register for intensive English classes in our neighbor-

hood. How do we find out where to register? — Edis and Adelaida Naranjo

Dade County is divided into four school areas — North, North Central, South Central and South. Each school area has a number of schools where intensive English classes for children and adults will be taught this summer. Those who want to register their children for classes should call Dade County's Public School General Information number, 350-3000. Bilingual operators will either refer you to the proper district office or tell you where you should go to register. Adults who want to take the intensive English classes must call 350-3511 for information. If a Spanish-speaking operator doesn't answer, ask for one. You don't even have to ask in English. If you ask in Spanish, the operator will know you need to speak to someone who speaks Spanish.

★ ★ ★

My mother is caring for a 16-year-old Haitian foster child. He speaks no English. Are there any books that give instructions on speaking both Creole and English so we can help him learn to speak English while we are learning to speak Creole? — Julia Scott, Richmond Heights

Classes in Creole won't start again until the fall term at Florida International University. But Marie Jocelyne Levy, who teaches the course at FIU, says you can go to Les Cousins Book and Record Store, 7864 NE Second Ave., and buy several books that can help you. The store is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

★ ★ ★

CORRECTION: Refugee Hotline printed the wrong telephone number for the Epilepsy Foundation of South Florida. The correct number is 224-4242.

Court: IRS can

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
Combined Miami News Services

24 June 80

Evidence against one person, obtained illegally by the Internal Revenue Service in such operations as its Miami "briefcase caper," may be used as evidence against other people, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled.

The 6-3 decision yesterday involves government use of a woman informant to lure an executive of a Bahamian bank to dinner at a posh Key Biscayne restaurant, so another informant could steal the banker's briefcase and have its contents photocopied.

The caper was part of Project Haven, a large-scale IRS investigation of American citizens' deposits in offshore banks, allegedly to hide money from U.S. income taxes.

Sybil Kennedy, a Miami divorcee who had previ-

use illegally obtained evidence

ously worked as an informant in the IRS' controversial Operation Leprechaun, revealed in January 1976 that three years earlier she had been recruited by private investigator Norman Casper, who was a paid IRS informant.

Kennedy said that at Casper's behest she dated H. Michael Wolstencroft, manager of the Castle Bank & Trust Co. Ltd. of Nassau.

While they were dining out the evening of Jan. 17, 1973, Casper subsequently testified, he went to her apartment, picked up the briefcase and took it to a nearby location where IRS agents made photocopies.

As many as 300 pending tax evasion cases arose as a result. Only a few were ever pressed.

Project Haven was disbanded by then-IRS director Donald Alexander after unfavorable publicity about it

and Operation Leprechaun, in which informants said they had been recruited by the IRS to spy on the sex lives and drinking habits of Dade County public officials.

Richard Jaffe, who directed Project Haven and was named by Casper as his boss in the briefcase caper, was relegated to a desk job after a U.S. District Court judge ruled in May 1977 that the IRS had committed "gross illegal activity" in the caper.

That ruling threw out the government's case against a Cleveland businessman, Jack Payner. The ruling was upheld in a federal appellate court.

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed both lower courts.

Please see COURT, 6A

COURT

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from 1A col 1 24 June 80

In the majority opinion, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote, "No court should condone the unconstitutional and possibly criminal behavior of those who planned and executed this briefcase caper."

But Powell said exclusion of the illegally obtained evidence could not be used as a means of preventing such misconduct. To do so, he wrote, would exact "a costly toll upon the ability of courts to ascertain the truth in a criminal case."

"After all," Powell said, "it is the defendant and not the constable who stands trial."

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan Jr. and Harry A. Blackmun voiced strong disagreement.

"If the IRS is permitted to obtain a conviction in federal court based almost entirely on that illegally-obtained evidence . . . then the judiciary has given full effect to the deliberate wrongdoings of the government," Marshall wrote for the three.

"The federal court does indeed become the accomplice of the government lawbreaker, and accessory after the fact, for without judicial use of the evidence the caper would have been for naught. Such a pollution of the federal courts should not be permitted."

Dade School Officials Make Plea

Mia New (F) col 3 6C 24 June 80

For Federal Money for Refugees

By JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials welcomed Cubans into this country, so federal officials ought to pay to educate Cuban children, a string of South Florida educational leaders told members of a congressional subcommittee Monday.

"Ours is a national problem brought on by a national policy — a policy which we are more than willing to carry out but one that we cannot handle alone," Dade School Board Chairman Phyllis Miller said.

"We simply do not have the resources."

Miller and Dade School Superintendent Leonard Britton asked for \$21 million to cover the extra costs of educating refugee children.

They testified before members of the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education. One of the members, Rep. Ed Stack (D., Fla.), recently introduced legislation to reimburse South Florida school districts for the cost of educating refugees.

FEDERAL immigration policy "gave you the problem," Stack told school officials in the hearing at Dade School Board headquarters.

"It's up to the federal government to pay the cost — not just part, but the entire cost," Stack said.

Stack's bill is still in committee. School officials said it is essential that the bill be passed by Congress, because without funding the schools can't teach English to refugees.

The federal government mandates special educational programs, including instruction in math and social studies in a student's native language while the student is learning English. Those programs cost \$1,000 per student beyond usual educational costs, school officials say.

Since the Freedom Flotilla began April 21, some 7,200 refugees have enrolled in Dade schools. Officials expect at least 11,000 more by September.

AT A TIME when the Dade school budget must be trimmed by at least \$8 million and resentments among ethnic groups are dangerously strong, "the school district and this community face a crisis of almost indescribable proportions," Britton said.

Without federal funds, "we would be required to extensively curtail regular school pro-

grams and cause massive layoffs in order to fund the supplementary programs" needed for refugees, Britton said. "We cannot do that."

Dade schools also need to improve their programs for Haitian students, Miller told the subcommittee.

The school system must start programs to teach Haitian children in Creole while they are learning English and must train teachers to bridge the cultural differences between ethnic groups, Miller said.

"Through our schools and the sound, planned programs they provide, we can insure that the various people in our community can interrelate in an atmosphere where no particular group will feel neglected or disadvantaged and therefore strike out in anger," Miller said.

OFFICIALS FROM Broward, Monroe and Palm Beach counties also testified that federal help is essential both to aid the refugees and keep peace in the community.

"The problem is more than doing simple justice to the local taxpayers," Stack said. "If Congress fails to act, without funding, then quality education generally will suffer."

Carter Continues to Waffle On Refugee Responsibilities

McAfee (F) 6A 24 June 80 col 1

WELL, AT least the Carter Administration is being consistent. Its entire approach to the problems of Haitian and Sealift '80 Cuban refugees has been temporizing and ineffectual. Its package of aid to these refugees evidently meets that sorry standard as well.

On Friday the Administration granted special six-month "parole" status to all undocumented Haitians and Cubans then in the United States. Any arriving after June 19 will be subject to deportation or exclusion under normal immigration procedures. The Haitians and Cubans who had reached the United States by Friday thus are eligible for the same welfare benefits as American citizens and resident aliens.

But what good is it to offer Aid to Families With Dependent Children assistance to single males in their 20s, as thousands of the Sealift '80 Cubans are? What good is it to make these people — who predominantly are not old, not infirm, not blind — eligible for benefits limited to those who are?

There is just a tinge of justification to President Carter's decision to grant these "parolees" a special, renewable immigration status. The Cuban influx was not anticipated, the national mood is against unbalancing the tenuously balanced Federal budget, and Congress therefore could use six months to formulate a well-thought-out policy for dealing with these two groups of refugees.

But the President's approach smacks more of political expediency than of a legitimate reason for delay. By delaying a definitive position on the Cubans and Haitians, Mr. Carter postpones the potentially volatile issue until after the November election. Congress is just as anx-

ious as he is to hunker down until the election is over.

The ultimate impact of the President's half-measures upon Dade County and its taxpayers is not yet clear. It won't be, probably, until local governments acquire a few months' experience in dealing with these refugees and their special needs. Only then can local governments tally the costs of the Administration's aid package, which requires local governments to pay a portion — averaging 25 per cent — of refugee assistance..

It is abundantly clear already, however, that Mr. Carter has no intention of accepting his share of responsibility. The burden that is falling so preponderantly upon Dade County and the city of Miami is not of their making. It was manufactured in the White House, by a President who permitted the Mariel sealift to elude his control from the outset.

Simple fairness requires, therefore, that the Federal Government assume the full cost of dealing with the problem that it created. If the President were interested in equity, he would ask Congress *now*, not six months from now, to re-create the Cuban Refugee Program established in the 1960s, extending its benefits to the Haitians as well.

That would relieve Dade's governments of a financial burden that is not rightfully theirs. Moreover, it would speed the assimilation of these newcomers by extending Federal aid to help them learn English, find jobs, and otherwise adjust quicker to life in a new land.

The best that Dade's governing bodies can do for now is to keep careful records of their refugee-related costs during this six-month period of limbo. Perhaps then they can make the President concede that his shirking of responsibility is as harmful in practice as it is in principle.

Flotilla Captains Indicted

Mrs. Her (F) Col
MA 24 June 80

78 Boaters Face Stiff Penalties

BY MARY VOBORIL
And JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writers

The United States issued its first criminal indictments Monday against boat captains and owners who participated in the Cuba-to-Key-West Freedom Flotilla that ferried 114,000 Cuban nationals to American shores.

"This is the first batch," Assistant U.S. Attorney William Norris said of the 78 indictments issued at U.S. District Court in Miami.

Asked if all boaters who took part in the flotilla would be prosecuted, Norris said, "Goodness no. There are just too many." Nearly 2,000 boats took part in the sealfit.

The determining factor, he said, is whether the aliens were unloaded after May 15 in defiance of President Carter's order that day to stop the unprecedented flotilla.

More than 1,000 boats arrived after that date.

In Monday's indictments, 76 persons are charged with knowingly bringing undocumented aliens into the country.

A 77th man was charged with conspiracy; the 78th with interfering with a Coast Guard vessel trying to control the chaotic boatlift.

Upon conviction, each of the 76 could be fined a maximum of \$2,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. The conspiracy punishment is stiffer: a \$10,000 fine and five years in prison.

Interfering with a Coast Guard vessel carries a maximum sentence of \$5,000 and three years in prison.

Penalties for the 76 would be in addition to fines of up to \$1,000 per illegal alien that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is levying against flotilla boat captains.

INS has served nearly 2,000 captains with notices of intent to fine; nearly 400 already have received bills, some for far more than their boats are worth.

One bill alone was for \$108,000. The captain, Rudy Rigo of Key West, made two trips and expects

to be hit with another bill for \$134,000. Boaters indicted Monday were "a mixed bag," Norris said. They included captains who went to Cuba for hire — some fees were up to

Turn to Back Page Col. 3

78 Indictments Are Issued in Boatlift

Mrs. Her (F) Col
FROM PAGE 1A *MA 24 June 80*

\$1,000 per passenger — as well as those who used their own craft to pick up relatives.

Among those indicted was Harry Mingo, a 42-year-old crawfisherman in trouble following an altercation with a Coast Guard boat.

Mingo said he tried to protest the impoundment of boats belonging to his relatives. The Coast Guard said he tried to ram a small Coast Guard launch with his 40-foot fishing boat.

"I didn't try to run into anybody," Mingo said Monday, after learning of his indictment from a reporter. He said he was merely trying to approach the Coast Guard docks to issue his protest when the launch blocked his path.

"Hell if I can figure it out," Mingo said. "How can they do that to me when I didn't even bring any

Cubans back with me?"

Mingo spent 13 days in Mariel hoping to bring back 10 relatives of a close friend. Six were sent to the United States on other boats before Mingo gave up and headed for home with no refugees aboard.

His attorney, Nathan Eden, called the indictments "ridiculous," blaming Carter for changing his policy on the Cubans, first allowing the boatlift and then cutting it off.

"They [the government] are in a hell of a mess," Eden said. "They might as well dismantle the Statue of Liberty. How can these people be refugees one day and not the next?"

Also indicted Monday was Adolfo Padron, a Los Angeles ladies apparel manufacturer who was the first to be arrested after Carter's edict stopping the boatlift. Padron never got to Mariel. He was arrested en route after refusing Coast Guard instructions to return to Key West.

Padron said he disobeyed Carter's command because he had a daughter and 7-year-old grandchild waiting for him to take them from Cuba.

"What can I do?" Padron said when arrested. "Jimmy Carter's family is on a peanut farm in Georgia. My family is in Castro's country."

Last month, Carter asked all boats still in Cuba's Mariel harbor to return to stateside ports immediately — without Cuban refugees.

Some did, most did not. Several captains said Cuban gunboats turned them back at the mouth of Mariel harbor when they tried to leave without refugees.

They said they were forced at gunpoint to load up Cubans who wished to leave.

Still other boats, however, left for Mariel after Carter's May 15 demand for an immediate end to the boatlift.

In all, 1,009 boats arrived after that date with refugees aboard.

At least 270 of them — mostly commercial craft — are under impoundment until the INS fines are paid.

Sixty commercial fisherman and local public officials met in Key West Monday evening to find some other way to free the commercial boats.

They talked about clearing up Carter's "distorted picture" of the commercial fishermen's role in the Mariel boatlift.

"I don't think the true picture has been painted for the President," said Monroe County Commissioner Jerry Hernandez. "They think we're nothing but a bunch of racketeers and profiteers."

They decided to send representatives to the White House in the next few weeks to try to persuade Carter to let the boats go.

Hernandez said Key West's whole economy is in danger because the fishermen are not earning, and therefore not spending, money in the town. Hernandez, also a jewelry store owner, said he is on the verge of closing his store until business rebounds.

Other businessmen at the meeting agreed. "If the boats don't go back to work pretty soon, I'll have to lay off 20 people," said Joe Valdez, administrator of the Safe Harbor Marina.

Graham Blasts Aid Burden Left on State



GRAHAM

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — Gov. Bob Graham blasted the Carter Administration Monday for adding about 20,000 Haitian and Cuban refugees to Florida welfare rolls without providing federal money to pay the total cost of the new benefits.

Without federal aid, Florida taxpayers would pick up the cost.

"Obviously, as we did during the period of the early arrivals [of refugees], if Florida has to assume the responsibility for providing basic services, it will do so," an angry Graham said at a news conference.

"But the fact of this large number of Cuban and Haitian refugees is a function of national policy. It is not fair for our citizens to pay a disproportionate share [toward refugee aid]."

Graham responded to Carter's decision last week to classify the approximately 114,000 Cubans who arrived on the "Freedom Flotilla" and 15,000 Haitian refugees as "Cuban-Haitian Entrants," and allow them to stay in the United States for at least six months while Congress ponders their fate. About 65,000 of those refugees are living in the Miami area.

Carter's decision made the recent refugees eligible for a host of welfare programs — including Medicaid, supplemental security income, food stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

In the case of Medicaid, the state must pay \$41 for every \$59 of federal money, according to state officials. The state also pays a share of the other welfare programs.

State officials estimate about 20,000 of the new refugees would be eligible for Medicaid under the new

program — a program that already is faced with a multimillion-dollar deficit of state funds. Medicaid pays doctor and hospital costs for the poor.

David Voss, a spokesman for the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, said officials still are trying to calculate how much the new clients' benefits will add to Florida's annual share of Medicaid costs. But he said no matter what the cost, the department has no spare money to pay for the benefits.

Refugee Sponsors Scrutinized

Mia Nell (F) 14A col 2 24 June 80

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE — (AP) — Refugee officials, worried that some would-be sponsors think they're running a "slavery operation," say they are giving closer scrutiny to those who want to take in homeless Cubans.

Letters from some potential sponsors, including a man requesting a female refugee "who would not scream to high heaven if I touch her and want to have sex," suggest their motives are less than humanitarian, said Mike McCarthy, refugee coordinator for the U.S. Catholic Conference.

"They must think we're running a slavery operation," McCarthy said.

He said concerns were heightened last week when seven refugee women claimed their sponsor's wife, who is free on bond while awaiting sentencing for the murder of a customer at her Orlando nightclub, wanted them to become topless dancers.

Linda McGough, owner of the

China Doll lounge, denied the charges. Federal and local investigators found no law violations, Assistant State Attorney Mike Band said in Orlando Monday.

The Catholic Conference is one of four private organizations that has resettled 8,000 Cuban refugees from a tent city here. Others among the approximately 114,500 who have reached Key West aboard the "Freedom Flotilla" have been taken to processing centers at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; and Camp McCoy, Wis.

McCarthy said officials have weeded out a number of undesirable sponsors, including a retired lawyer who wrote he wanted to sponsor a woman refugee "who is well-stacked, curvy like a country road."

The man, whose name wasn't released, offered to care for the woman "as one of the family, without salary, as I am unable to pay any."

Court Permits Use of

Mr. Huff Cop 1A 24 June 80
By AARON EPSTEIN
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — In the case of the Castle Bank briefcase caper, the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 Monday that the government may use evidence against a criminal defendant that was illegally taken from someone else.

The dissenters accused their fellow justices of handing the government "a sword . . . to sacrifice the constitutional rights of one person in order to prosecute another."

The decision, which overruled two lower courts, amounted to a refusal to allow federal judges to suppress illegally obtained evidence

not covered by the constitutional protection against unreasonable searches.

As a result, the dissenters said, the government may continue to advise law-enforcement agents that they can deliberately conduct an illegal search of one individual to obtain evidence against others who are the real targets of the investigation.

THE CASE FOCUSED on the methods used by the Internal Revenue Service to obtain documents in its Project Haven investigation of Americans who hid income in Caribbean banks to evade taxes.

Illegally Seized Evidence

The documents obtained in Project Haven were used to convict Jack Payner, a retired Cleveland investor, but the evidence was suppressed and the conviction erased by lower courts.

IRS sleuths, using tactics normally reserved for suspenseful caper movies, hired a private detective and a woman decoy in a plot to obtain documents from a Bahamian banker's briefcase.

The banker, Michael Wolstencroft, vice president of the Castle Bank & Trust Ltd. in Nassau, was introduced by the private detec-

tive, Norman Casper, to several women.

One of the women, Sybil Kennedy, a private investigator herself, made a date with the banker in Miami in January 1973. They went to dinner at a posh Key Biscayne restaurant, leaving his locked briefcase in her apartment.

Casper then entered the apartment, took the briefcase first to a locksmith, who made a key, and then to Richard Jaffe, a former Miami IRS intelligence agent who headed the

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'Caper' Evidence Admitted by Court

Mia Neu (A) col 4 10A 24 June 80

FROM PAGE 1A

project and helped copy the documents.

While a lookout kept tabs on the banker and the female decoy at the restaurant, the briefcase and its contents were put back in the apartment before the couple returned.

THE PHOTOGRAPHED documents showed that more than 300 persons, including nationally known U.S. businessmen, entertainers and organized crime figures, held about \$250 million in assets in Castle Bank accounts.

However the massive tax-evasion investigation fizzled. Donald Alexander, then IRS commissioner, called it off because of the illegal search and the Justice Department bowed out, reportedly due largely to pressure from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Wall Street Journal reported last April that the CIA believed a prosecution would have endangered its secret operations in Latin America and the Far East, financed by millions of dollars flowing through Castle Bank.

In the midst of a series of scandals over IRS tactics, Alexander also called off Operation Trade-winds, a long-term surveillance of the use of offshore banks in the avoidance and evasion of U.S. taxes, and Operation Leprechaun, which focused on the private lives of public officials in the Miami area.

THE GOVERNMENT'S conduct in the Project Haven operation led to a congressional investigation in 1976 and new rules restricting investigative procedures for IRS agents.

U.S. District Court Judge John Manos of Cleveland, in canceling Payner's conviction, called the tactics of the government agents "outrageous." The judge said they "plotted" and "schemed" to violate the Constitution and the laws of Florida.

command the exclusion of evidence in every case of illegality."

THE CONSTITUTION allows reliable evidence, though tainted by an illegal search, to be used against someone who was not the direct victim of the search, Powell wrote.

And a federal judge should not use his supervisory power over criminal justice, as Manos did, to disregard the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution, Powell declared.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, joined in a dissent by Justices William Brennan and Harry Blackmun, replied:

"If the IRS is permitted to obtain a conviction in federal court based almost entirely on that illegally obtained evidence and its fruits, then the judiciary has given full effect to the deliberate wrongdoings of the government . . .

"Such a pollution of the federal courts should not be permitted."

AN ATTORNEY for Payner said his conviction, now restored, can be appealed. The future of other potential tax-evasion defendants is less clear. Government attorneys said last April that the time limit for prosecuting most of them appears to have run out.

An IRS spokeswoman at regional headquarters in Jacksonville said the tax agency's officials in Washington would not decide their next move before reading and analyzing the decision.

It was also unclear as to how the decision would affect the case of James M. Moran, president of Southeast Toyota Distributors Inc. In 1978, a Miami federal grand jury charged that Moran, of Pompano Beach, hid \$15.8 million in secret bank accounts to avoid paying income taxes.

Also indicted at that time was Jack Weiss, former controller of Southeast Toyota and its parent firm, Lisa Enterprises Inc.

AFTER HEARING of the ruling, former IRS agent Jaffe said: "I feel like I've just won the Irish Sweepstakes." Jaffe, whose methods came under severe criticism, said he had predicted more than six months ago that the Supreme Court would back him up.

"It's encouraging to find that money and influence don't buy Supreme Court decisions."

Other government agents must be told, he said, that "purposeful criminal acts on behalf of the government will not be tolerated in this country and such acts shall never be allowed to bear fruit."

But Justice Lewis Powell, writing for the Supreme Court majority, declared that while no court should condone the IRS briefcase caper, constitutional principles "do not

2012

85 indicted for sealift

Miami News 24 June 80 6A caps

List of those indicted yesterday on various charges related to bringing undocumented aliens into the United States:

Rebeca Penichet-Maciques	Jesus Tomas Arias	Gloria Maria Martinez
Ramon Pinero	Armando Betancourt	Celia Merida-Crespo
Julie Pintado	Ramona Petronila Carcassas-Gulano	Cleofe Molina
Elsa Portela-Joa	Manuel Antonio Casares	Nicolas Morales
De Munoz	Hector Casteneda-Vigier	Eduardo Munoz-Cala
Jose Quadreny	Norma Cobian	Reinaldo Nunez-Delgado
Eduardo Quintana-Alfonso	Teodoro Colon-Ruben	Alonzo Oretes-Diaz
Romelio Rios	Angela Coro-Martinez	Roberto Jesus Ordoz
Ana E. Rodriguez-Joa De Riera	Julian Cayetano-Barrios	Humberto Perdomo-Rivero
Pedro Rodriguez-Nunez	Lormar Coralla-Soledad	Juan Penichet-Diaz
Brigido Ruiz-Santana	Esther Cruz-Fania	Rafael Penichet-Diaz
Ricardo Ruz-Guilera	Pedro Cruz-Martinez	Emilia Filomena Perez
Ramon Sanahuja-Estrada	Oswaldo Deschappell-Crespo	Jorge Perez-Arango
Jose Sanchez	Mateo Diaz	Pedro Manuel Perez-Hernandez
Francisca Sanchez-Acosta	Pablo Delacruz	Luis Roman Piloto
Esther Shultz-Doris	Diaz-Perez	Harry Mingo
Merbi Suarez-Delgado	Alfredo Dobarganes	Gregario Quintero-Rosero
Angela Tavares-De Silveira	Caridad De Perez Dominguez	Peter Phillip
Alfredo Toledo-Satostegui	Roberto Andres Espino-Guerra	Mario Remis
Raul Torres	Miguel Ferrandez	Conrado Perera-Jorge
Juan Valdez-Ramirez	Musteller	Victor Hernandez
Luis Emilio Vasquez-Del Valle	Raul Flores	Adolfo Padron
Avelino Vega	Felipe Garcia	Manuel Virella-Zamora
Leopoldo Villar-Delgado	Angel Gil-Menendez	Anthony Herbert
Gonzalo Amaranato-Diaz	Anthohn Gomez-Valdez	Munroe Godfrey
Elida Acosta-De Gonzalez	Alfredo Gonzalez	Gihoniel Kelly
Erla Laura AcunabRubio	Hugo Hernandez-Mendez	Manuel Fernandez-Valdez
Angela Aguero-De Marrero	Angela Iglesias-Cutino	Armando Sanchez-Breton
Ricardo Aparicio-Favsto	Roberto Lopez-Lorenzo	Felix Albelo-Sanchez
	Regino Macareno-Dominguez	Rene Ugalde-Ramon

Stranded refugees must leave Orange Bowl haven to Dolphins

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

Miami News 24 June 80 6A

used for nearly a month to house refugees from the freedom flotilla.

Some 700 homeless Cuban refugees will have to vacate the Orange Bowl in less than a month so that groundskeepers can prepare the field for the Dolphins' exhibition football season.

is looking for either vacant schools or a warehouse as the new shelter. "We're looking in the Little Havana or downtown areas because we think that's where these refugees will be withdrawn to," said...

Miami and Miami affiliate are looking for a way

Charges against captains decried

Mia News (FH) col 6
JOHN SILVA *24 June 80*
and MARILYN MOORE
Miami News Reporters *1A*

Cuban exile leaders here expressed outrage today at the indictments of seven boat captains and 77 crew members who brought refugees to Key West in the freedom flotilla — but Acting U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler III said even more captains may be indicted.

Federal prosecutors will investigate boat captains who "flagrantly" transported Cuban refugees for commercial profit before President Carter ordered a ban on the journeys last month, Wampler said today.

"We'll be looking at people involved in the boatlift for commercial profit, those making repeated trips using boats for commercial purposes that weren't safe to carry passengers," Wampler said. He said prosecutors are after "the most flagrant violators in that boatlift."

Criminal indictments were filed in U.S. District Court against the 84 boat captains and crew members, plus an additional captain charged

Please see INDICT, 6A

INDICT, *Mia News (FH) 6A* from 1A *24 June 80*

with obstructing a Coast Guard boat.

The charges are of three kinds — knowingly bringing undocumented aliens into the United States, conspiring to do so and interfering with Coast Guard vessels assigned to control the freedom flotilla from the Cuban port of Mariel to Key West. These indictments were just "the first batch," assistant U.S. Attorney William Norris said.

Wampler denied charges by some captains that the indictments were politically motivated. "They've been violating the law since the beginning of the Cuban boatlift, and it's only through the discretionary policy that they haven't been prosecuted," he said.

The freedom flotilla, which

began to develop April 21, has brought 114,500 Cuban refugees to this country. On May 15, Carter an-

nounced that no more boats would be allowed to leave for Mariel Harbor. He said captains who returned to Key West from Cuba with refugees aboard would be seized by the U.S. Customs Service, prosecuted and subjected to heavy fines by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Those returning with empty boats would not be prosecuted.

Wampler said more indictments

are expected of captains who brought refugees here after the ban was announced. A task force of 10 lawyers in his office has been formed to prosecute the cases.

The 85 persons indicted yesterday include seven captains:

- ✓ Peter W. Phillip, of the Panamanian-registered ship Red Diamond, charged with bringing 775 Cubans;
- ✓ Gregario Quintero-Rosero, of the ship Silver Sea, charged with bringing 243 Cubans;
- ✓ Manuel Virella-Zamora, of the Veronica Express, charged with bringing 213 Cubans;
- ✓ Victor Hernandez, of the boat Victor E. Jorge, charged with bringing 51 Cubans;
- ✓ Jorge Conredo-Perera, of the David II, charged with bringing 31 Cubans;
- ✓ Adolfo Padron, of the Cathy of California, charged with attempting to bring an unspecified number of Cubans, and
- ✓ Harry Mingo, a Key West resident, charged with assaulting, obstructing and interfering with a Coast Guard cutter.

Cuban exile leaders here contend it is unfair to prosecute boat captains who ferried refugees to freedom in defiance of the presidential directive.

"You prosecute them all or you prosecute none of them," said Manuel Antonio de Varona, leader of the Junta Patriotica Cubana, a coalition of exile groups. "You have to apply the law equally. The United States can't prosecute those who left afterward without prosecuting those who left before."

"The President can't just decide

that after a certain date something is against the law," Varona said. "The President doesn't have the faculty to say now the law must be obeyed and yesterday it didn't have to be."

"To charge the boat captains now is rather inhumane, since first the captains — American or Cuban — were permitted to go and pick up those who wanted to leave," said Miguel Isa, president of the human rights commission of the Cuban Municipal Organizations in Exile.

"I don't think this is a sensible political or judicial approach — to take action now against those captains, since so many hundreds went. There should be some pity on these captains so they can go back to work with their boats."

Andres Nasario Sargen, of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66, also said it is unfair to prosecute the captains.

"Although some captains speculated and overcharged, the situation of the Cubans in Mariel was very tragic and very terrible — they were being attacked," he said. "The captains should be given amnesty."

This was a very special situation. I hope the government will realize that this was a thing of crisis and it should be treated as such, not as a premeditated intention to violate the law."

The captains and crew, if convicted, could be fined a maximum of \$2,000 for each illegal alien and sentenced to up to five years in prison.

That penalty would be in addition to the \$1,000-per-illegal alien fine the Immigration and Naturalization Service is levying against flotilla captains. The INS has served nearly 2,000 captains with notices of intent to fine. Four hundred captains have already received bills.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments in the refugee situation:

✓ Gov. Bob Graham blasted the Carter administration for adding approximately 20,000 Haitian and Cuban refugees to Florida welfare rolls without providing the total cost of the new benefits. "It is not fair for our citizens to pay a disproportionate share," Graham said in Tallahassee.

✓ The State Department indicated that Cubans who fled to Peru this spring will have to apply and wait their turn before they can come to the United States. The normal wait is a year, but with 300 Cubans still in the U.S. Embassy in Havana, processing is stalled. There are about 700 Cubans camped at a tent city in Lima.

For Some Homeless Refugees, Orange Bowl Is Prized Shelter

Miami (Fla) 11D 25 June 80

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

Everildo Saubledo counted on having a home in Miami. It was his son, after all, who picked him up at Mariel and brought him to South Florida last month.

But it was also his son who took him to the Orange Bowl late Monday night. There had been a family quarrel. His son's wife ordered him out of their Hialeah home.

"The kids make noise and run around," he said Tuesday, referring to the children of his other son, a former political prisoner, who also came in the Mariel flotilla. "She has an apartment all fixed up with carpets. She kicked us out."

So Saubledo and his refugee family joined the board of homeless refugees at Miami's Orange Bowl. They have tried to find apartments: "They always tell us, 'No children'" he said.

In the mornings, Saubledo, 57, goes to his job at a Hialeah auto body shop where he has worked since he arrived in Miami. In the evenings, he tries to relax in one of the green Army cots that have been crowded into the Dolphin's locker room.

He has a lot of company. Since the city of Miami opened the Orange Bowl for homeless refugees last Thursday, 849 Cubans have gone there, settling in the dusty, steamy shelter under the bleachers of the stadium.

"It's not a hotel," said Miami assistant city manager Cesar Odio. "But if we didn't have this, where would they go?"

Odio said he expected the city would house refugees for at least the next 30 days. "After that, we'll have to look for another place. We don't want to kick anyone out. If we do, they are going to be out in the streets."

A number of the refugees, like the Saubledos, are families with children who have been kicked out by friends or relatives who had taken them in.

Another recently arrived family who wound up without a home because the two kids made too much noise is that of Modesto Mena, 21, and his wife, Marlen, 19. Unlike Saubledo, they are unemployed.

Those families, however, are a minority of the Orange Bowl refugees, according to Odio. Most of the refugees at the stadium are single men who originally were sent by immigration officials to refugee camps in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and North Florida, he said.

Eager to leave the camps, however, the men asked acquaintances to be their sponsors, knowing beforehand that they would not be able to stay with them once the refugees reached Miami.

They arrived here without money, without jobs, and with no place to go. They slept in the streets.

"Now they are coming in from all over the city," said Odio. "And we still get some from every flight that comes in from the refugee camps."

By last week, more than 18,000 had flown here from processing centers around the coun-

try, bringing the total number of boatlift refugees in Miami to 58,000. And more flights arrive daily.

One flight landed Tuesday afternoon with 125 refugees from Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. The vast majority of the passengers was picked up by family and friends at the airport. The rest said they had arranged for relatives to meet them.

If they do end up at the Orange Bowl, they will get a cot, a place to shower, and one meal a day which, beginning today, will be served in the stadium. The food is paid for by a \$100,000 allocation from the federal government.

They will also qualify for food stamps, but they will no longer be able to apply for them at the stadium.

"We think that a number of people signed up to sleep here so they could get food stamps," Odio said. "We are stopping that to see who really needs to be here."

Those who remain will be like the homeless and unemployed Modesto Mena and his family.

Or people like Elionor Acosta, a 25-year-old masonry worker who slept on a bench at Domino Park in Little Havana for eight days, while his wife and children stayed with acquaintances.

Or people like Saubledo, who is thankful for the temporary housing the Orange Bowl affords him while he prepares to make a life for himself and his family.

"We are going to get ahead here," he said as he leaned forward in his cot. "That's the good thing. We have the spirit to work."

Job hunting rules lives of refugees at stadium

*Mia News 6A
col 1
25 June 80.*

• Carter's refugee coordinator, Victor Palmieri, is a seasoned crisis manager, 15A

LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

The pain of leaving everything behind and starting all over has been cushioned for many new Cuban refugees by their relatives living in Miami. Many refugees had a home, a family and even jobs waiting for them as soon as they were processed.

Many, but not all.

Some are still living at the Orange Bowl, waiting for their new life to begin.

They are awakened in the morning when the sunlight curves into the stadium. Then they get in line for the bathroom.

Their breakfast is a free cup of Cuban coffee from the Bustelo stand at the stadium's entrance. Then most walk out into the strange city looking for a job. Few find one.

They return to the stadium and chat with others in the same dilemma. At 4:30 p.m., the Orange Bowl residents, mostly single men, start boarding the yellow school buses that take them for their free meal at the Little Havana Community Center.

At 5 p.m., they get their first full meal of the day.

After dinner, they return to the stadium, sit outside under the oak trees on the west end of the stadium and watch the stars. They go to bed early — out of boredom.

The next day they get up with the sun and start all over again.

The monotony, they say, is breaking their spirit.

Their "homes" are stiff Army cots at the Orange Bowl supplied by the city of Miami. The cots are their closets, living rooms and bedrooms. If they want privacy they have to leave the stadium.

Some believe their situation is hopeless. They sleep all day in their cots with their heads under a blanket.

Christian literature and Alpha 66 bumper stickers declaring "War is the answer" are spread around the stadium.

The refugees at the Orange Bowl are angry, frustrated and humiliated.

They are angry at the sponsors who plucked them out of refugee processing camps around the country and then abandoned them. They are frustrated by the job market in Miami. They are humiliated by their living conditions.

They say the Orange Bowl is a nice place to visit, but they don't want to live there. But, they add, it's better than the streets, where as many as a thousand refugees had been living before the city reopened the Orange Bowl.

The key to getting out, they say, is a job. Any job.

Fishermen Seek Talk With Carter

*Mia News (F) col 4
11D
25 June 80*

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

A group of Monroe County's commercial fishermen and merchants say they will plead with President Carter to help them out of the paralysis caused by the Cuban refugee boatlift.

About 60 boat owners and merchants are planning to send a six-member delegation to Washington within the next week or so to see Carter or some top-level administrators in hopes of getting released several hundred impounded commercial fishing vessels.

"We've agreed that the only person who can help us now is President Carter," said Monroe County Commissioner Jerry Hernandez. "We're through talking to aides of bureaucrats."

Hernandez does not know whether the delegation will ever get an appointment with Carter. "We have to try," he said. "We have no other choice."

Commercial fishermen, local merchants, public officials and insurance-industry representatives met Monday night in Key West to vent their frustrations over the seizure of vessels used to ferry refugees from Cuba in the three-month long Mariel-to-Key West flotilla.

Initially, it was only the boat owners who raised fierce protests when their vessels were seized for bringing in refugees after Carter's May 15 order. Now, merchants and public officials contend the economic impact of that order has trickled down through the economy to affect even workers and employers who never took part in the boatlift.

They have formed five committees to begin compiling statistics on the impact of the boat seizures and the \$1,000-per-refugee fines now being assessed against boat captains. The delegation says this information will be presented to Carter.

During the meeting there was much talk of merchants closing their doors until the economy gets back on its feet and of laying off employees.

Larry Foltz, owner of Morgan Shrimp Co., faces more than \$2 million in fines for his 11 boats that made trips to Cuba. Now, he says, he may have to shut his doors and lay off 100 employees Friday if Carter or U.S. District Judge Stanley Aronovitz doesn't issue an order releasing his boats. Foltz is among 19 boat owners who have taken their fight to court.

cont 1472



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Ramon Sanchez Odiva takes a break in his Vega hatchback "home" at the Orange Bowl

Miami News WA 25 June 80

That is their first step toward the American Dream.

When they are not out looking for a job, they are at the Orange Bowl talking about getting one. They are obsessed with the idea of a regular paycheck.

"All I need is a job," says Orlando Perez Valdes. "Once I have a job I . . . I won't feel so humiliated. I won't feel like an animal. I lay here. I make telephone calls to numbers which have been changed or disconnected. I can't find anybody to help me. My friends are turning their backs on me."

Perez, 54, says his sponsorship out of Fort Chaffee was a fraud. "I was told I was going to work for this doctor in Miami. When I called him once I got to Miami, he didn't even know who I was. I think somebody just got his number out of a phone book."

Miami's public parks became his home until the Orange Bowl opened last Thursday. Now he is trying to rejoin his wife.

"She doesn't know if am dead or alive," Perez says. "I came from Mariel first and she followed me. Her brother claimed her from California and I found out she is out there with him."

Maria Elena Gonzalez, 31, spends her days at the Orange Bowl doing laundry for her five brothers and two young sons. She seldom ventures out of the Orange Bowl gates. She gets in line outside the bathrooms and waits for her turn at the sink. She washes with the soap she bought at the store with food stamps.

Armando Maymon, 59, a photographer in Cuba, says he was abandoned by his stepson who brought him from Mariel.

"What he did to me was criminal," Maymon says, noting that his stepson put him out after a couple of weeks. "Why did he go pick me up in Cuba? To throw me out on the streets here? I didn't know where to go, what to do."

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Judge OKs Deporting 18 Cubans

*Mra Her (F) Col 5 1A
25 June 80*

Bowl Still 'Home'11D

By DAVID HUME
Herald Staff Writer

A federal immigration judge has signed deportation orders against 18 Cuban nationals, apparently the first such U.S. action against Cubans seeking asylum here since Fidel Castro took power in Cuba 21 years ago.

The 18, whose names were not disclosed, all confessed to committing serious crimes in Cuba. All 18 entered the United States in the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift.

"They admitted to crimes such as rape, murder, arson and child molestation," said Joe Krovisky, a spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington D.C. "The judge has denied them asylum based on their confessions to these serious crimes."

How the deportation orders can be carried out is still unknown. Cuban officials already have said the deportees will not be allowed back in.

The "exclude-and-deport" order was entered without public announcement by federal Immigration Court Judge Emil Bobeck of Miami, who declined to discuss his action Tuesday.

Bobeck is conducting closed deportation hearings for about 300 Cuban nationals held at the Federal Corrections Institute in Talladega, Ala. Another 700 confessed or suspected criminals are being held in jails in several states.

The press has been barred from the deportation proceedings and prohibited from interviewing the Cuban prisoners.

There were no indications of how many Cuban nationals, besides the 18, will be ordered deported, but only that there will be more.

The INS's Krovisky, who confirmed the judge's orders, said he did not know when they were signed.

He said the Cubans up for deportation will be turned over to the State Department.

"We will turn them back to Cuba," said Myles Frechette, head

of the State Department's Cuban desk in Washington.

"Anyone who has committed a serious nonpolitical crime will be excluded from this country," Frechette said.

Frechette said the United States has told the Cuban government in writing that it intends to exclude those Cubans who have committed crimes, in accordance with U.S. laws, and that Cuba should take back those criminals.

"No, the Cuban government has not answered," Frechette said.

BUT CUBA has indicated its position unofficially, in an editorial in the official government newspaper and in speeches by high-ranking Cuban officials.

Vilma Espin, a member of the central committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban Women's Federation, said in Mexico City on June 11 that the Cuban government would not allow the United States to return "anti-social elements."

Espin added: "They [the United States] stimulated the garbage to go there, now let them keep it. We won't take them back."

Frechette said that just under 1,000 Cubans have confessed to felonies. Determinations on their cases are being made on an individual basis.

THERE WERE no indications Tuesday of how many Cuban nationals, besides the 18, will be ordered deported, but only that there

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Judge Signs Orders to Deport

FROM PAGE 1A

will be more.

"We have no records to work on. We are working only on confessions. We have no real proof against them," admitted Frechette. "But we will not take these decisions lightly. We don't have to accept whoever Castro wants to send over."

Frechette, with 17 years of experience at the State Department, said

he could not recall another instance when the United States may have tried to deport Cubans seeking asylum here from the Castro regime.

Asked how the United States will decide who is to be deported, Frechette said:

"Some cases are easy, some are not. What we are talking about here is felonies. Now when you have somebody who is accused of wanting to kill Castro, you go into the gray area . . ."

Krovisky said the 18 Cuban deportees will be allowed to appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals.

"If that fails, they can go into federal district court," Krovisky said. "Of course they have the option to return to Cuba voluntarily."

Prison and INS officials have invoked the Privacy Act to refuse numerous requests to allow newsmen to talk to the refugees and to sit in on the exclusionary hearings which

18 Refugees

resulted in the deportation orders.

Federal law states that the exclusionary hearings are to be held in secret unless the alien waives his right to a secret hearing and allows the press and the public to attend.

Talladega Warden R.J. Verduyne said the Privacy Act and prison policies prohibit him from allowing reporters to ask the prisoners if they wish to waive their right to a secret hearing.

New Refugee-Only

By CRAIG MATSUDA
Herald Staff Writer

State driver licensing officials said Tuesday they will open a new Dade County station within two weeks to process Cuban refugee applications.

Motorists have faced long waits to renew or apply for driver's licenses at the state's eight Dade and three Broward offices because of the massive influx of Haitian and Cuban refugees to South Florida.

Impatient Dade drivers, unwilling to stand in lines at stations close to home, have swamped license offices as far north as Plantation and Tamarac in Broward.

But the shifting human traffic jam should end when all refugees applying for licenses are sent to an office at the Opa-locka Airport, said Maj. C.W. Keith, state drivers' licenses division director in Tallahassee.

AN ABANDONED warehouse at

Station to Ease License Lines

the southeast corner of the airport will be renovated and staffed with 10 persons, Keith said.

"It'll take us a few days — maybe up to two weeks — to get the place open," Keith said. "We've started on it already. And once it is working, we feel we can serve our refugees at Opa-Locka while the rest of our residents can go back to their regular eight [Dade] stations."

License officials are still preparing a report for Gov. Bob Graham

about the opening of the new Dade station, which will be behind the Eagle Army warehouses at the airport.

They estimate the office will cost \$250,000 to \$300,000, Keith said. The facility, for example, must have a bilingual staff and it will be open for a minimum of six months.

DADE OFFICIALS believe that emergency federal refugee funds can be used to pay for the facility,

which will be able to handle up to 400 applicants daily, said Bill Hampton, an assistant to the county manager.

All Cuban immigrants who are seeking their first American driver's license will be sent to the Opa-locka station, Hampton said.

"This will make it easier for everyone concerned," Hampton said. "Because of the language problems, it'll be easier for the refugees to go to one place."

'Why us?' ask those indicted in Cuba sealift

Mia News (FH) Col 1A 25 June 80

HEATHER DEWAR
and MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporters

■ Cubans in Havana sanctuary, 6A
■ Jobs on minds of refugees, 6A

Until the morning of June 3, Hector Vigier had never seen the inside of a courtroom. The 51-year-old Hialeah resident had never been in trouble with the law, never hired an attorney, never needed to understand the legal system.

But all of that changed when Vigier returned from Mariel Harbor in Cuba with 71 other Cuban-Americans and 847 Cuban refugees aboard the Panamanian freighter Red Diamond V.

Vigier and the other "crew members" of the Red Diamond V were arrested and charged with bringing illegal aliens into the United States, a crime which carries a sentence of up to five years in prison and fines of \$2,000 for each refugee brought into the country.

Vigier, a self-employed appliance repairman, said he didn't understand what was happening when he was arrested. Nor does he understand how and why he and 83 others — the captains and crews of seven boats which returned from Mariel June 3 to June 5 — were indicted by a federal grand jury Monday on charges of bring in illegal aliens.

He does not understand what will happen at his arraignment, scheduled for tomorrow morning, or even what an arraignment is.

He thinks he has an attorney, but he can't remem-

ber the man's name.

Most of all, Vigier and the others charged along with him do not understand why they were the first Cuban-Americans to be arrested for trying to get their families out of Cuba.

Vigier, along with many others, helped to charter the Red Diamond V and went along on the trip to bring back family members.

Federal officials said Monday's indictments, expected to be the first of many, were brought against captains and those who went along to get their families out of Mariel after President Carter's May 15 order forbidding them to continue doing so.

Charges are being brought only against "flagrant violators," acting U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler says.

The indictments charged the captain and all 71 of those who chartered the Red Diamond, as well as the captain and six others on board the Veronica Express, which arrived in Key West June 5. But in four other cases, the captains were the only ones indicted.

Assistant U.S. Attorney William Norris, who is

Please see CREW, 6A

CREW, from 1A *Mia News 25 June 80 col 1 6A*

handling the Red Diamond case, said he does not know why the passengers of the freighter were charged while passengers on other boats arriving at about the same time were not.

"What the grand jury is focusing on is the series of decisions made by the duty officer on the scene as to who was arrested and why," Norris said. "As far as how those decisions were made in various cases, that's the kind of conclusion I can't make."

Construction worker Romelio Rios who brought back his three sons, their wives and their seven small children, is angry about being singled out for prosecution.

"It's not fair," he said. "If they haven't done it to

the others who brought family members, why are they doing it to us? . . . They'll have to come up with a solution, because this just won't do. Not at all."

Coralina Lormar, a 59-year-old Miami housewife who brought back her niece and the niece's two children, pointed out that the Red Diamond left for Mariel on May 6, nine days before the President's order. Those on board were unable to obey the order, she said, because Cuban officials refused to allow the boat to leave without refugees.

"I was shocked because all the other persons who had arrived had been welcomed by this government and there was no problem," she said. "I was really surprised. I hope that the government will have consideration in our situation."

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Orange Bowl agony *Mia News 25 June 80 1A* The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Roberto Diaz, a Cuban refugee staying at the Orange Bowl for lack of a home, reflects the uncertainty of a man in a strange land without work. The homeless refugees there, many abandoned by sponsors, spend their days looking for jobs and wondering what happened to their dreams of America. Story, page 6A

6A

The Red Diamond passengers say they are not sorry they made the trip to Cuba.

"The law is the law, and I don't know too much about it," Vigier said. "I didn't want to break the law. But I'm glad my family is here, and I don't regret whatever happens to me."

Lormar agrees. "I am not afraid now, I wasn't then and I never will be," she said. "I don't have any reason to be afraid, because I have not committed any crime — never.

"I have not robbed. I have not killed. I have never taken drugs. I'm not a delinquent. I am not a prostitute. I live in my house, I live with my family. And, again, I tell you I went to rescue my family."

[Handwritten signature]

355 Cubans still in U.S.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

coll

The blood-smeared marble floors of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana are spotless again. The mobs that once laid siege to the building have packed their placards and moved to find another cause.

Life goes on at the embattled Interests Section — for the 20 Americans who work there and for 355 uninvited guests, the Cubans who took refuge from a club-wielding crowd that attacked them seven weeks ago.

"Yes, they're still here," said Wayne Smith, chief of the mission. "They're doing fine. They're singularly organized and disciplined and very cooperative. A fine group of people."

The Cubans — mostly ex-political prisoners and their families trying to find out when their legal emi-

gration papers would be ready — rushed the building May 2 with 1,500 pro-Castro demonstrators at their heels.

Their attackers swooped down on the crowd, swinging bats, clubs, tire irons and plastic-covered chains. Cuban police did not stop the battle until 20 minutes later. By then, 15 persons had been injured, some seriously.

Since May 2, U.S. diplomats have been trying to figure a way to get the Cubans out of the six-story building that overlooks the sea, and out of the country.

"They all have travel documents and all their families do," Smith said. "They got them since they've been in. All they need is Castro's OK to leave. They're ready to travel at a moment's notice."

Smith refused to comment on the negotiations or to allow reporters to speak to the Cubans.

"It's a very delicate situation and we don't want to do anything to push it over the brink," he said.

sanctuary in Havana

Meanwhile, life has taken on a routine.

"They're very well organized," Smith said. "They have their own elected representatives. Every day they appoint brigades to clean, to take care of food, to maintain order and so forth."

Smith said the United States is supplying food for the Cubans. They cook in an old snack bar and kitchen in the basement.

"We built beds for the women, the children and the wounded and we have pieces of cardboard for the rest," Smith said. "We had some mattresses because we had brought in furniture and so forth for houses for additional personnel. They were stored in the building and we built the beds using the mattresses."

There are about 80 women and 17 children under age 14, Smith said. About 85 per cent of the men are ex-political prisoners.

"They've been trying to get permission to leave all along — all of them," Smith said. "Most were here that

day either to talk about the ex-political prisoner parole program, to apply for immigrant visas, or in some cases, to get their passports because they are dual nationals."

The injured are "up and around and recuperating." Smith said the angry crowds that surrounded the mission, built in 1954 as the U.S. Embassy, dispersed after the first few days.

Cuban police still have the building circled and cordoned off, but it doesn't cause them problems, Smith said. "We can enter and leave at will, but no one else can."

The Americans who are left at the Interests Section find their workload has expanded beyond the usual requirements of running a diplomatic mission.

"We're all involved in taking care of the Cubans," Smith said. "You can't have 350 people and just 20 Americans without being involved to some extent . . . But they're not bad houseguests at all."

Refugee coordinator a veteran crisis manager

Mia Mewa (#H) Col 2
GRAHAM HOVEY
The New York Times News Service

ISA 25 June 80

WASHINGTON — "If I'm known for anything I guess it is as a crisis manager," Victor H. Palmieri told reporters when he accepted President Carter's appointment as Coordinator of Refugee Affairs last November.

If so he had clearly come to the right job — one that many in Washington regarded as thankless and that former Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa gave up after only seven months.

When Palmieri was sworn in Dec. 19, the administration's highest priority in refugee matters was helping to stave off mass starvation in Cambodia and caring for thousands of Cambodian refugees in Thailand and along the Thai-Cambodian boarder.

Late December brought the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan and the flood of Afghan refugees into Pakistan, which issued desperate calls for assistance to the international community.

Building up at the same time was a problem of comparable dimensions in Somalia, with scarcer resources even than Pakistan for feeding and resettling half a million ethnic Somalis — a number swollen to more than a million — from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

In April Palmieri cited to a House committee the three unanticipated crises — Cambodia, Pakistan, Somalia — to demonstrate what he called "the volatile nature of the refugee assistance effort."

American boats were then beginning to land thousands of Cubans at Key West, adding yet another crisis.

The Cuban and Haitian problems brought Palmieri rough treatment on Capitol Hill and raised some doubts among Washington observers about his impact on refugee policy.

But even when domestic politics clearly impinged on Cuban refugee policy and Jack Watson, now the White House chief of staff, appeared to be in overall charge, Palmieri continued to be the administration's mouthpiece and feisty public defender.

"I didn't get any sense in that period that he was much involved in the policy-making," said a reporter who covered Palmieri's frequent Capitol Hill appearances, "but he has a very commanding public presence and he was always very articulate, if a bit bombastic."

Those qualities were again in evidence when Palmieri appeared at a State Department press briefing to



Associated Press

Palmieri: Not a job one can turn down

He has a very commanding public presence and he was always very articulate, if a bit bombastic

I particularly liked his resourcefulness, his willingness to explore new approaches

explain the administration's decision to create a special category for accommodating Cuban and Haitian refugees who had arrived in the United States as of June 19. He fielded, sometimes sharply but usually with good humor and patience, a battery of questions, many of them clearly critical of the new policy.

(It remains to be seen if he had the definitive word. Monday another State Department official, Myles Feschette, said the "immediate" cutoff Palmieri announced had not yet taken effect.)

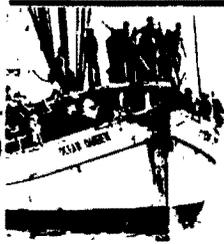
Palmieri's most publicized achievement outside the Carter administration was taking over the Pennsylvania Co., the holding company for the bankrupt Penn Central's non-rail subsidiaries, when it was deeply in debt in 1970 and turning it into a firm with a net worth of \$300 million over a period of eight years.

He also made an impression on official Washington as an energetic, innovative deputy executive director of President Lyndon B. Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders at the height of the late-1960s protests.

When Carter was seeking a successor to Sen. Clark, Palmieri was recommended for the job by such Washington figures as Clark Clifford, a top aide to President Harry S. Truman and an adviser to many presidents.

"I consider him a creative fellow, an innovative type of thinker," Clifford said. "I particularly liked his resourcefulness, his willingness to explore new approaches."

When he was appointed, Palmieri commended President Carter for "moving with great authority" in the area of refugee relief and said it was "not a job one can turn down from this president." After six months he still seems to feel that way.



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

*Mia New (F)
25 June 80
cop 1 11D*

We have received several calls from one of the refugee agencies at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. The callers say there is a Cuban refugee there who claims to be my husband's son. My husband is 70, we have been married for 37 years and my husband says he's never heard of this "son" before. This man doesn't even have my husband's name right. I don't know what to do. How can an agency force us to take in someone we don't even know? — E.R.

It can't. No agency can force you to sponsor anyone you don't know and you don't want. You were so upset by the calls that we referred you to the United Family and Children's Services (*Servicios Unidos para Familias y Niños*), a United Way agency located at 2190 NW 7th St. Bilingual counselors there can help family members or relatives who have trouble coping with the stresses of the refugee situation and the relocation process. Others who need help can call 643-5700 for an appointment.

* * *

I'm the director of the Spanish Speaking Commission of Iowa. I'm trying to establish communication with Cuban refugees who have families in Iowa. One person being sought by a family here is Gregorio N. Cabreriza. If he is among the refugees, his family here in Iowa wants to get in touch with him. — Miguel Garron, Des Moines, Iowa

We checked computerized listings of refugees for every location where refugees are being processed and we couldn't locate Gregorio N. Cabreriza. To help you locate other refugees and reunite them with their families in Iowa, we gave you the number for the refugee locator service, 1-800-432-1074. All refu-

gees who have been processed at Opa-locka; Eglin Air Force Base; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Camp McCoy, Wis., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., are listed in the computer.

* * *

When I was a youngster, I used to make money in the summer by doing yard work for the old folks in my neighborhood. Now I'm one of those old folks but I can't find a youngster who is interested in yard work. I'm willing to pay the going rate to get the job done. How can I contact a Cuban refugee who is willing to help me whip my yard into shape? — T.O.F.

Make your job offer to the Work Bank at CAMACOL — Latin Chamber of Commerce, 1417 W. Flagler St., 642-3870. All those who have jobs to offer should contact CAMACOL. Those who are looking for work should go to CAMACOL for an interview. CAMACOL is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

* * *

I have been told that there are several places for Cuban refugees to go and be fed. Does Refugee Hotline have any information on this? — U.L.O.

Yes. Free dinners are available at two locations. The Little Havana Activities Center, 819 SW 12th Ave., opens at 5 p.m. for dinner seven days a week. You can obtain your meal tickets in advance by presenting your I-94 Form at the center. The Church of All Saints Episcopal (Iglesia Episcopal Todos los Santos), 1023 SW 27th Ave., also offers free dinners at 5 p.m. seven days a week. For more information on the church's program, call 642-2951.

U.S.: Report of More Refugees *Mia New (F) cop 1 11D 25 June 80* Nothing But Rumor, Thus Far

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A top State Department official said Tuesday the Carter Administration has no information on reports that the Cuban government is about to send additional thousands of refugees to the United States.

Victor Palmieri, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, said in an interview there is "nothing but rumor in the picture thus far."

His comment followed a statement Sunday by Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of a House Intelligence subcommittee, that he has evidence Cuba is planning to "pour another flood of refugees" into the United States.

If Cuba adopts such a policy, Palmieri said, the administration will take decisive action consistent with President Carter's May 14 order cutting off the illegal boatlift of refugees from Cuba.

"We've made it plain we're going to prosecute anyone who violates the May 14 order to the full extent of the law and confiscate their boats," Palmieri said.

Aspin (D., Wis.) said Castro might try to send the United States another flood of Cubans considered "undesirable" by his regime in an effort to force new negotiations on U.S. trade and other issues.

But the administration has moved to cut off the flow of refugees. Aspin said Sunday that if Castro tries to send more Cubans off the island and Carter resists, "I'm concerned that Castro might retaliate by unloading truckloads of refugees outside the fence at the Guantanamo base and telling them to clamber over."

Castro has said he wants the United States to lift the trade embargo against Cuba, turn the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo over to him and eliminate spy flights over the island.

Aspin said the evidence indicates that Castro "is willing and able to use the threat of a refugee flood in an effort to leverage the American government to the negotiating table."

2nd judge assigned to deportation of Cubans

Mia Newt Col 6A
25 June 80
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

A second immigration judge has started reviewing the cases of Cuban refugees suspected of serious crimes in their homeland, thus speeding up the process of deporting those determined to be inadmissible to the United States.

Judge Arvid Boyes of San Antonio, Texas, joined Judge Emil Bobeck of Miami today in the "exclusion" hearings being held for Cubans imprisoned at Talladega Federal Penitentiary in Alabama.

Bobeck, who started hearing the cases three weeks ago, has already signed orders for the deportation of 18 people who confessed to having committed serious crimes such as rape and murder in Cuba.

Sixteen have filed appeals with the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, according to Immigration and Naturalization Service officer Bill Russell at Talladega. The board takes two to three months to review the appeals, then either upholds or overturns the judge's ruling.

With the arrival of the second judge at Talladega, the United States may be able to double the number of cases heard, Russell said.

He said Bobeck has been reviewing up to six cases a day, depending on the circumstances. The judge has issued orders in 18 of the 25 to 30 cases reviewed, Russell said. So far, not a single person has been admitted to the United States, he added.

The Cubans have applied to the State Department for political asylum and "most have been denied," said Russell. After the State Department sends immigration officials an "opinion letter" on the applications for asylum, the Cubans are called for the exclusion hearings. Many of the Cubans came to the United States in the Mariel sealift direct from Cuban jails.

The judges and two Miami trial lawyers representing the government in Talladega refused to comment this morning.

About 700 other suspected Cuban criminals are being held in jails elsewhere in this country, immigration officials said. Their cases will be reviewed soon.

Verne Jervis of the immigration service in Washington said the 18 cases will be turned over to the State Department. Until then, the Cubans will remain at the Talladega prison.

Cuban officials have said they will not take back any deportees. Jervis refused to speculate on whether the Cubans could remain at the federal prison indefinitely. "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it," he said.

During the exclusion hearings, Jervis said the burden of proof is on the Cubans to prove they are legally entitled to enter the United States. The government does not provide them with attorneys, he said.

The Cubans were notified of their right to an attorney and told where free legal counsel is available. But Jervis said he did not know if the 18 Cubans ordered

returned to Cuba had lawyers. "I presume that they did," he said.

State Department officials are still negotiating with the Cuban government for the deportation of the Cuban criminals.

"The negotiations are going on — in person — in Washington and in Havana," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuba Desk. "Our objective is to get them back to Cuba as quickly as possible. Maybe that will be quick, maybe that will take a little time . . .

"When we get their agreement, we will try to ship them back. They're Cuban citizens, you know. They came here illegally and they're not admissible under our immigration laws."

Officials of the Cuban government's Interest Section in Washington were not available for comment on the negotiations.

Frechette dismissed proposals that the Cubans could be taken to the U.S. Naval Base in Cuba and "pushed out the front door" or left in shallow waters around the island.

"Obviously, the thing to do is work it out," Frechette said. "We're a responsible country. We'll work this out with the Cubans, or at least we hope so. They're their citizens, they came here illegally."

Several Cuban exile leaders said they support the U.S. government's actions.

"The general consensus of the exile community is that not only those 18, but all those who have criminal backgrounds should be deported and returned to Cuba," said Miguel Isa, a member of the Cuban Municipalities in Exile and president of the human rights commission of the Junta Patriotica Cubana in Miami.

Fico Rojas, a member of the Cuban veterans' organization Brigade 2506, said "The delinquents should be deported . . . to guarantee and make healthy the community here, so that we aren't looked at badly."

But Manuel Antonio de Varona, leader of the Junta Patriotica Cubana, said the Cubans should be given another chance.

"The person who commits a crime under a Communist system does so under different circumstances, under repression and deprivation," Varona said. "It's not the same crime as one committed in an open society. These men may have had different pressures on them. They should be given an opportunity to rectify their conduct."

Besides, Varona said, he doesn't believe the government can bring off the deportations.

"I don't think it will be easy to deport them," Varona said. "Cuba has sent them here."

Mia Newt (F) Dept SA **Guilty plea in drug case** *25 June 80.*

Rafael Asse, 51, the former brother-in-law of convicted narcotics trafficker Mario Escandar, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to using a telephone in a narcotics conspiracy. FBI Special Agent Andre Fortier testified yesterday that as part of the FBI investigation of alleged corruption in the Dade County Public Safety Department, a tap was placed on Asse's telephone and a microphone was hidden in Escandar's house, where Asse was living at the time. The FBI recorded Asse arranging to take two kilograms of cocaine to Los Angeles. He was arrested at Los Angeles International Airport last Oct. 2. His plea was part of an agreement reached with the government, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Graham. The agreement was sealed at Graham's request because of the continuing police corruption investigation. Asse, who had been married to Escandar's sister Haydee, faces a maximum of four years in prison on the charge. He remains free on \$1,000 personal-recognition bond until sentencing.

Miami Herald (F) Col 2 26 June 80 1B

Flotilla Boats Given Right to Fish

U.S. Seeks To Delay Court Order

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Saying fundamental constitutional rights do not stop "at the water's edge," a federal judge Wednesday gave owners of 31 fishing boats seized in the Freedom Flotilla the right to resume shrimping and angling.

The boats, among more than 900 idled, were red-tagged for bringing in some of the more than 114,000 Cubans who have flooded to Florida shores since the flotilla began in April.

Though giving them the go-ahead to resume fishing, U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz forbade sale of the boats and ordered captains to steer clear of foreign ports unless they have clearance. Before setting out to sea, they are required to post a signature bonds secured by liens on their vessels.

The bonds range from \$30,000 for vessels less than 65 feet to \$50,000 for larger craft.

The preliminary injunction affects only the 31 boats, although a separate class action suit filed on behalf of all owners of confiscated boats is pending. In most cases, the boats remain in their owners' custody with the proviso that they not leave port for fishing or any other purpose.

The government immediately filed a notice of appeal and asked that Aronovitz delay the injunction

Turn to Page 5B Col. 1

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31 Boats Are Covered In U.S. Court Ruling

Mia Newell (F) copy 3B 26 June 80

FROM PAGE 1B

pending the outcome of the appeal. A hearing on that matter is scheduled for today at 4 p.m.

IN A CLASSIC QUESTION of to have or have not, 19 owners of the 31 boats sued for use of their vessels. The government demanded they post cash bonds before they resume fishing; the owners said they were too poor and contended that bonding agencies refused to bond out a perishable craft.

Aronovitz's order does not affect the matter of fines — \$1,000 per illegal alien — that are being assessed against the boaters by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Aronovitz, himself reared in Key West, noted that the boaters' "ability to make a living depends upon the availability of their vessels." He took judicial notice that Key West "is a waterbound community and that access to both the necessities and amenities of life may well depend on a boat."

He found that the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person shall be deprived of property without due process, was violated when the government failed to give the boaters a prompt hearing after their boats were seized.

In so doing, agents ignored their own regulations — and "that in itself violates due process."

He added he was persuaded that the boaters are likely to prevail in their challenge of the seizures due to duress in Mariel Harbor.

UNDER COMMON LAW, Aronovitz noted, duress exonerates criminal conduct if a person acts under an unlawful threat of imminent death or serious bodily injury.

And so, "it is logical to assume that duress must be considered as a mitigating factor in assessing [fines and other] damages.

"The testimony is uncontroverted that [the boaters] intended to transport only a limited number of specified persons, mostly relatives and friends, all of whom [they] assumed had valid visas. Despite these intentions, [they] were required by armed soldiers of the Cuban government to take on board their vessels other Cuban nationals, whether documented or not.

"...Cuban gunboats in fact prevented [the boaters] from departing Mariel Harbor without bringing back Cuban nationals, whose entry into the United States would, under applicable immigration laws, be illegal.

"One boater who sought to pick up 20 relatives was forced to overload his vessel with 134 additional Cuban passengers. That some boats in the Freedom Flotilla returned without illegal aliens aboard in no way bears upon the coercion to which these [boaters] were allegedly subjected.

"So, too, the fact that [any boater] received money for the transportation of Cuban passengers is irrelevant to the duress under which [the boaters] acted."

ARONOVITZ SAID his decision "neither reflects approval of [the boaters'] participation in the Freedom Flotilla nor criticism of the government's decision to fine or prosecute [boaters] for their participation."

Yet without use of their vessels, the boaters "are deprived of the very means by which they might be able to pay the fines which [the government] intends to assess against them."

Lawyer Sues to Block Refugee Pupils

Mia Newell (F) copy 3B 26 June 80

Miami attorney Tom Tew sued the Dade School Board Wednesday in Circuit Court, asking that schools be prohibited from enrolling refugee children until the federal government provides for the cost of their education.

"What bothers me is that we —

tem be expelled, pending the receipt of federal dollars.

School officials have said that about 7,000 children already have been enrolled, with up to 14,000 more expected by fall.

"Two things can happen," said Tew, the father of a 4-month-old daughter. "We could get a diminished quality of education because we have a diminished number of

tax dollars, or we will have to increase taxes to maintain the current level of education. Either way, there is an injury to the Dade County taxpayer."

School officials have said that they need more than \$20 million to educate refugee children in the coming school year.

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Havana disturbs Latin

GRAHAM HOVEY

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Cuba's standing among other Western Hemisphere nations may suffer no lasting damage from the spectacle of a hundred thousand Cubans leaving their homeland for the United States, but there are signs that Havana's recent foreign policy has left a number of Caribbean and Latin American governments both disturbed and puzzled.

Carter administration officials say disturbing policy elements include the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat by Cuban MIG fighter planes on May 10, which they say has diminished President Fidel Castro's stature with the black nations of the Caribbean. Some Caribbean diplomats here agree.

The officials and diplomats are at a loss to explain Cuba's long delay in apologizing for the bombing and agreeing to pay compensation for the ship and to the families of four Bahamian sailors killed in the attack.

Nor can they understand clearly why Castro has offended friendly governments in Costa Rica and Guyana and picked quarrels with Peru and Venezuela that push those countries to the brink of a diplomatic rupture with Havana.

Some officials attribute a number of these developments to tensions in Cuba brought on by a deteriorating economy and the lapse in revolutionary fervor disclosed by Castro himself in a speech to Communist Party officials last Dec. 27.

The officials believed from the outset that Castro opened the gates for the flood of Cubans to Key West.

neighbors with foreign policy

to relieve the country's unemployment problem and rid his society of antirevolutionary elements and other undesirables.

But they cannot understand why he expanded a dispute with Peru and Venezuela over the right to asylum for Cubans who had taken refuge in the Havana embassies of those countries — then extended the quarrel to Costa Rica when it offered to be a transfer point for refugees.

Administration officials and Caribbean diplomats doubt that the flight of Cubans will permanently damage Castro's international standing because a similar exodus would occur in many other countries if the United States would accept the refugees.

But one Caribbean ambassador the attack in the Bahamas would make black Caribbean countries less

eager for cooperation with Havana and even less willing than formerly to emulate the Castro government.

Until then, he said, most in the Caribbean had not worried much about either subversion by Cuba or Castro's possession of sophisticated Soviet arms and the maintenance of large Soviet-trained armed forces.

"Now, I think the people are, quite frankly, a little bit scared," the ambassador said. "The Bahamians have never had this kind of trouble with Cuba before."

American specialists were more blunt about perceived racial consequences of the Bahamian incident. "The fact is that they picked on a black country that is entirely indefensible," an official said. "This unquestionably is a blow to Cuba in the Caribbean."

"Until then, Castro had played the racial thing very cleverly," another specialist said.

Ferre Warned of Riot If U.S. Halted Boats

Mrs. Hen (F) Col 2 IC
26 June 80

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

Victor Palmieri, the U.S. refugee coordinator, had a simple question for Miami's mayor: What would happen if the United States stopped the stream of boats leaving Key West to bring Cuban refugees back from Mariel?

The mayor's answer was simple, too: riots.

"Palmieri said, 'What do you think the effects of it would be?'" recalled Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

"I said, 'I know perfectly well what it would be. There would be riots in the streets.'"

Ferre said he issued this warning at a meeting in Washington more than two months ago with Palmieri, other federal officials and a group of Miami's Cuban leaders. As Palmieri tells it now, Ferre's admonition did not go unheeded.

Palmieri, in an interview Wednesday, said warnings of riots from Ferre and other Dade County officials persuaded the U.S. government not to cut off the boats leaving Key West.

The federal response to the sealift was debated in late April at a time of turbulence in Miami. The city — especially Little Havana — had been the scene of almost continual demonstrations since Cubans hoping to emigrate poured into the Peruvian Embassy on April 5.

And by the time the boatlift began on April 21, there was evidence of a backlash against the refugees among some Miami whites.

Palmieri said the prospect of rioting by Cubans was raised in the week after the flotilla began by every law-enforcement official he met with in Dade.



Victor Palmieri
... what would happen?

Flotilla fishing boats are bound to Key West docks by red tape

Mia News 26 June 80 6A.
HEATHER DEWAR
Miami News Reporter

A group of 31 crawfish boats and shrimpers seized in the Mariel boatlift remain tied to their docks today despite a federal judge's order giving their owners the right to take them back to sea.

Saying that administrative delays by Customs and Immigration officials have deprived the boats' 19 owners of their livelihoods and their right to due process of law, U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz told the fishermen they could go back to work while waiting for their cases to be settled.

But Aronovitz immediately scheduled a new hearing for late today to allow government attorneys a chance to appeal his ruling. And the judge's requirement that boat owners post signature bonds and get them approved by a federal magistrate before using their boats "make it very difficult, practically speaking, for anyone to get their boats back before the new hearing," he said.

The Key West-based boats were among more than 1,800 which brought more than 114,000 Cuban refugees to Key West since April 21. Customs officials slapped bright red seizure notices on more than 900 of the Freedom Flotilla boats, forbidding their owners to use them until charges of smuggling illegal aliens into the U.S. have been settled. Most boat owners were allowed to take custody of their vessels, but were not allowed to take them out of port.

The 19 shrimpers and crayfishermen sued the government, arguing that the seizures are illegal because the boats' captains never intended to break any U.S. immigration laws. The boat owners contend the Cuban government forced them to bring back refugees who had no visas and forced them to grossly overload their boats.

Aronovitz agreed. "The testimony is uncontrovert-

ed that the plaintiffs (the boat owners) intended to transport only a limited number of specified persons, mostly family members and friends, all of whom the plaintiffs assumed had valid visas," he ruled. "Despite these intentions, plaintiffs were required by armed soldiers of the Cuban government to take on board their vessels other Cuban nationals. . . Cuban gunboats in fact prevented plaintiffs from departing Mariel Harbor without bringing back Cuban nationals whose entry into the U.S. would be illegal.

"The Court is persuaded that plaintiffs are likely to prevail" in their lawsuit against the government, Aronovitz wrote. In the meantime, "the loss to plaintiffs involves more than a temporary economic dislocation, but entails a tremendous disruption in their personal lives, the effect of which can never be measured or compensated in terms of dollars."

If Customs and Immigration officials continue to prevent the boat owners from using their vessels, he concluded, "due process would be nothing more than an empty phrase. . . To conclude otherwise would amount to a finding that due process stops at the water's edge."

He ordered boat captains to sign bonds, backed by liens ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and to get the liens approved by a federal magistrate before going back to sea. Under the terms of his order, owners would not be allowed to sell the boats or to land in any foreign ports until their court cases are settled.

If Aronovitz refuses to reverse his decision, the ruling could be applied to other commercial boats seized by federal officials after President Carter ordered an end to the boatlift on May 14.

A similar lawsuit has been filed by Miami attorney David Karchner, who has asked U.S. District Court Judge Joe Eaton to hear a class action suit on behalf of the owners of all the seized boats. That case is scheduled to begin Monday.

Full Exile Aid Likely

Mia Her (F) vol 5 1A 26 June 80
Although the Cubans and Haitians who recently have arrived in Miami aren't officially classified as refugees, they are likely to receive the same direct federal aid that refugees qualify for, Victor Palmieri, President Carter's special adviser on the subject, predicted Wednesday. A transcript of Palmieri's interview with The Herald is on Page 1C.

In another development a federal judge ordered 31 boats seized during the Freedom Flotilla returned to their owners. Page 1B.



PALMIERI

Deportations, Yes — But How?

Mia Her (F) col 1 26 June 80 bA

FEDERAL authorities are correct in seeking to deport admitted criminals who arrived in the Sealift '80 exodus from Cuba. They're correct as well in moving to prosecute boat captains who flouted U.S. law by going to Mariel to bring back Cubans — often at \$1,000 per passenger.

But deporting the Cuban felons is easier said than done. Unless it can find a way to make Fidel Castro take them back, the Carter Administration may rue its success in obtaining deportation orders against 18 confessed Cuban criminals in Miami on Tuesday.

Immigration Judge Emil Bobeck signed the orders after a closed court hearing. Federal authorities said afterward that deportation proceedings would follow against an unspecified number of other criminals whom the Castro government forced the U.S. boatlift captains to bring to Key West.

Judge Bobeck's authority carries no weight beyond U.S. borders, however. To deport the Cuban criminals, Federal authorities must obtain Cuba's consent to take them back. And the Cubans have made it clear that they consider the criminals "anti-social elements" and "garbage" to which they have bade good riddance forever.

Once again the Carter Administration has tripped over its own feet. It faces embarrassment if — as now seems likely — Castro scoffs at any request to take

back the criminals. The Administration can't even do the easy thing and put the deportees on a ship, take them to the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and release them from there back onto Cuban soil.

If they did that, U.S. authorities fear, Castro might retaliate by unleashing another wave of Cubans at the United States — this time by way of Guantanamo. There has been talk — just rumors, so far — that Castro is considering that move anyway. The last thing the Administration wants to do is to provoke a situation in which it would have to repel Cubans from Guantanamo by force or open the gates and admit tens of thousands more who want to come to this country.

If that happens, at least there should be fewer American boatmen eager to help the cause of freedom — and make a buck — by going to Cuba to get refugees. The Government indicted 78 boatmen on Monday, and it has notified some 2,000 that it intends to fine them for taking part in the illegal sealift.

The boaters' complaint that they're being keelhauled is nonsense. They knew full well that they intended to break U.S. law when they left Key West, and they broke it. The fact that they were part of an armada of scoff-laws makes no difference. Numbers don't sanctify illegal conduct; they merely magnify it.

Costa Rica Calls Refugee Meet

Mia Her (F) IC col 1 26 June 80

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — (AP) — President Rodrigo Carazo called for an international meeting here early next week to study ways of dealing with the influx of Cuban refugees, Costa Rican sources said Wednesday.

The sources said most of the countries are Latin American or European but did not specify which countries had been invited to the meeting scheduled for Monday and Tuesday.

U.S. Aide Sees Full Exile Funds

mu Her 26 June 80 CD1 1C

Full federal aid for Cuban and Haitian aliens in South Florida is on the way from Congress, President Carter's top refugee program administrator predicted Wednesday. But it will have to be passed without the urging of the President.

Under the full-funding proposal, Haitians and Cubans would receive direct aid checks as if they were refugees — which, by official U.S. policy, they are not.

Victor Palmieri, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, said that Congress — led by the Florida delegation — would vote full aid to the aliens. The administration is sticking by its offer of job training, food stamps, Medicaid and limited welfare benefits.

"We have clear signals from the Florida delegation that what we're going to emerge with is full funding from Congress," he said. "I believe that this is the right way for it to have been done under the special circumstances in the country today."

Among those circumstances: fear of a riot-filled summer in America's cities. Thus, Palmieri said, the administration sought to avoid appearing to favor refugees over American residents.

"THE VIEW that the President has is that the country is at boiling point all over, particularly among the minorities, with housing, inflation and jobs," said the ambassador-at-large for refugee affairs.

In an interview at The Herald, Palmieri put responsibility for the uncontrolled influx of 114,000 Cuban refugees on Miami's Cuban-American community. He said local law-enforcement officials warned in April that any attempt to cut off the boatlift would provoke violence in Dade.

Palmieri recalled that every law-enforcement official with whom he met said: "Whatever you do, don't you try to stop this flow of boats

southbound. It will not only immediately provoke disturbance and disorder, it could put law-enforcement agencies in jeopardy."

Following is a partial text of the interview with Palmieri.

Q. Was there no way of stopping the refugee influx at its source?

A. I came down here in the first week [during April]. I met with every law-enforcement official and they said whatever you do don't you try to stop this flow of boats southbound. Whatever you do don't try to intercept the boats.

It will not only immediately provoke disturbance and disorder, it could put law-enforcement agencies in jeopardy. Every law-enforcement agency in this county, every single one.

Q. But you're the expert on refugees. Law-enforcement agencies are not.

A. It wasn't a refugee situation; it was a question of the Miami Cuban community and the emotional frenzy it was in about the hopes of family reunification.

Q. Don't you think that your policies have been inconsistent?

A. I don't see how.

Q. You said on May 12 the U.S. welcomed Cuban refugees ...

A. In accordance with our laws ...

Q. With open arms and open hearts ...

A. In accordance with our laws.

Q. When do we get the help that we should be getting for what is a national problem and not one just of our making?

A. This is the community that brought these people here. We shut it off as soon as we could.

I'm trying to get you to see it in a national context. People all over this country saw this as an influx that was brought about by an important segment of the Miami community, one that we shut off as soon as we could.

It's really important to understand this. A group of people at every level were advising the President that you could not move against the grain of this uprising, against the Miami Cuban-American community, until there had been enough cooling so that you would not produce a riot.

A riot was directly what Castro and Castro's agents were seeking. We were advised that he had agents in the community.

An attempt at that point ... would simply result in a worldwide propaganda triumph for Castro.

You know I was a deputy director of the riot commission in '67 when we had riots in 100 cities. I've seen a lot of civil disorders. I've never seen a case when you can control it with law enforcement, unless you want to lose a lot of people, without a cooling down first.

Q. Did anyone consider the rate of civil disorder if you didn't stop the boatlift? Because we're in the present now, and we're looking at some very dangerous developments where 60,000 people are looking for housing in a community that already has an apartment va-

cancy rate of 0.4 per cent.

A. Well, that's what we're here to talk about. I want to try to meet your questions on that now. But I did want you to appreciate what's been seen here as a politically-tuned approach — soft on the enforcement side. It's quite different. In my judgment, totally different.

And in my judgment something that couldn't be talked about, because talking about civil disorder is a way to produce it. So we've taken the heat.

Q. Did the sheriff of Dade County participate in the discussions of civil disorder?

A. Yes, indeed. Oh yes, sir.

Q. Did the chief of police of Miami?

A. Yes. Everybody.

Q. Well, while we're on this could we ask philosophically what if, let's say, President Eisenhower had called in the law enforcement people of Little Rock and said what will happen if we send these black girls to Central High School with National Guard troops? What if they'd said, well there would be a mob uprising. Would the national government accede to mob rule?

A. That's a good analogy?

Q. You would have gotten exactly the same response in Little Rock, I'll bet.

A. Understand we were talking to our federal officials down here, too.

Q. Can we turn to something that isn't speculative and talk about your policy?

A. Good.

Q. You have given to the Cubans and Haitians a sort of limbo status that does not afford them the kinds of benefits they would get if they were full-fledged refugees. Meanwhile, look at the impact that it's causing here. You have given us 95 per cent of the problem and much less of a solution.

A. The fundamental judgment on status was made because; between the Haitians and the Cubans, we had to have equal treatment.

Given those circumstances, a fundamental judgment was made that we would not bring this group which had come in a sudden influx without screening and processing abroad, we would not bring them through the Refugee Act. We would not give them refugee status.

Q. Is there to be no full aid funding?

A. You are going to get full funding. You are going to get full refugee benefits even though we are able to retain the basic position that the benefits of the Refugee Act are for those processed offshore.

I will tell you on funding, that if we had come out up front, with proposals for a full refugee package, that would have made it very easy in one sense — in Florida, and in some liberal political sectors — but would have got knocked over in Congress.

Given this perspective, the Florida delegation did what it had to do. The funding problem will be solved.

Q. But why can't the President propose full funding?

A. The view that the President has is that the country is at a boiling point all over, particularly among the minorities, with housing,

inflation and jobs. There's been a lot of mail generated in the U.S. Congress against the administration letting the refugees in.

But we let them in. Maybe we let them in. Cuban-Americans brought them here. This community is deeply implicated.

Q. Why not say, it was a mistake, but South Florida is overburdened, so here's full funding?

A. It's an overburdened country. And the balanced budget is background. If you could see the needs not being met in this country because of a frenzy in Congress for a balanced budget. It's not just the President, you know.

Q. What assurances can you give that additional refugees won't

come in illegally?

A. What assurances can you give that Haitians and Cubans will not smuggle them in?

We're going to maintain the position we have on southbound departures to pick up people in Cuba: People will be prosecuted, boats will be confiscated. Number two, we're going to seek to maintain equality of processing for illegal entrants between Cubans and Haitians and illegal entrants of any kind. Number three, we're going to proceed with exclusion proceedings and seek to expedite asylum proceedings so they won't take several years.

How to deal with illegal entrants in a way that is consistent with due process without creating an invitation to more illegal entrants is not a

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question that anyone in the country has a good answer to.

Q. Is there a dialogue with Castro over the refugee influx?

A. There are dialogues through international channels. We do have an interests section in Havana. Our offer to Castro for a regularized, limited family reunion-focused, orderly departure program remains open, remains to be negotiated. So far we have not had any response. We're still in a standoff.

Q. Why is it we always react to Castro? Can we make him react to us? Can we tell Castro we have certain limits, and if he crosses them, we would take drastic action? Perhaps military?

A. I'm sure the President and his advisers consider all the options and all the contingencies. Do you think Americans would like to make this a matter of armed conflict?

This President is, I can guarantee you, aware of the impact Castro has had on this community.

There is a kind of new factor going on in Cuba right now. We're sensing a real paralysis in their bureaucracy. We're not seeing that government functioning in the same way that it did before. We see a kind of paralysis on one hand, frenzy on the other.

There are a lot of things being done there that don't seem to add up to any purpose, even Castro's purpose.

Q. What about resettling the Haitian refugees?

A. My position is that we're committed to resettle Haitians out of this community.

When you deal with the Haitian refugees coming in, it is individual action that is very difficult to stop. How are you going to stop it?

We've got a lot of border, a lot of ocean.

Q. Well, how are you going to do it?

A. With the greatest difficulty. Duvalier's position is that the people are welcome back there. He'll be glad to take them without punishment. But Haitian advocates

Section

C

*Amusements
Inside*

The Miami Herald
Thursday, June 26, 1980

say when they go back, they disappear. The court has said nobody will be sent back.

Q. And Nicaraguans? They were not considered under the Cuban-Haitian program.

A. Ah, but many people were not considered. The crucial question was how can we deal with a situation in South Florida — quickly, to catch the most people, in a way that will be racially equitable. There are Nicaraguans, Salvadoreans. We've got people in Los Angeles asking about Mexican-Americans. This has got to be a full national debate. It will happen in the spring when the Select Committee on Immigration reports. I think it will be a major focus of the next Congress.

Q. But if you're worried about protests, we just had one with the Nicaraguans.

A. I've got to think about the fact that I, in some way, let the country down by worrying about protests and riots and trying to find a balanced way of merging the humanitarian and enforcement sides of this. It never occurred to me — even fining the boats was, in fact, a sellout to the forces of fear?

Q. And if we have another black riot, or we have a Cuban-black riot here a year from now? That's a real possibility the people of this community have to look at.

A. The President is looking at that across the country. Do you understand that?

Son suffers in Cuba jail as mother^{col 6} waits here^{MIA News (FH) 1A}

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

26 June 80

Mary Ann Baker dreads seeing her son again.

She knows that Ricky will look like a stranger when she visits him in Cuba's Combinado del Este prison this weekend. She knows that her only child has lost 90 pounds from his 220-pound, 6-foot-4 frame. She knows Cuban authorities have shorn his hair and shaved his beard.

She's ready for all of that. But she is not sure she's ready for what she has been told of his mental disintegration: He's had a breakdown.

The eight months in a Cuban prison finally got to Richard Allen Baker, a 22-year-old Metro Parks and Recreation employe and a graduate of Miami Springs High School.

Baker said she could see Ricky's trouble coming: "The last time we were there, he was very, very depressed. He cried — which he just doesn't do — and he told me and his wife that he didn't want us ever to come back and see him. He said things that we knew he didn't mean.

"And he told us if he didn't get out pretty soon, that he was going to lose his mind, that he couldn't hack it. He was either going to kill himself or escape. He said the guards come by and tell you your kids have been killed and all kinds of things — just to mess your mind up.

"Twenty-four hours a day, all they (prisoners) do is sit there on a bunk and think. . . I guess it just really got the best of him."



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Mary Ann Baker holds photos of her son, his children

Please see PRISON, 6A

PRISON, from 1A *6A col 3 Ma News 26 June 80*

It all began last November, when Ricky accompanied a buddy on what was supposed to be a fun flight over Jamaica. They were due to come right back. Ricky's wife and their two young children were waiting to have dinner with him.

The lark turned into a nightmare. Cuban fighter jets shot down the American plane when it strayed over Cuban air space. The plane crashed and burned. It was a miracle that either man survived.

Ricky has been in prison ever since, without ever having gone to trial. He has been charged with illegal entry. Like the 39 other Americans known to be behind bars in Cuba, his future is in doubt. And since the freedom flotilla sealfit and the deterioration of U.S.-Cuban relations, conditions at the prison have worsened.

"It's just unreal the way they treat those boys. It just makes you sick," Ricky's mother said. "They aren't even treated as human beings."

She said several Americans who visited their loved ones in the prison two weeks ago — the first such visits permitted since the sealfit began — told her of Ricky's hospitalization there.

Baker also received news about her son and the prison conditions through the U.S. consular officer in Cuba, who was given permission to visit the prisoners last week for the first time in two months.

The State Department confirmed that the American prisoners have been treated more roughly since Cuba's exodus problems began. Most of the Americans are serving time for straying into Cuban waters or airspace.

"They have not been physically beaten that we are aware of," a State Department spokesman said. "It's just that the prison is re-enforcing some of its old regulations that they've just been kind of ignoring for a while. . . . They're probably being treated more like Cuban prisoners."

The Americans can no longer receive canned food from the U.S. consular officer or from their families.

"That's rather disturbing, because they had been getting a lot of supplementary food that way — up to 25 pounds of food a month," the State Department spokesman said. "It's needed because their diets are so

skimpy there."

Reading materials have been limited and family messages sent through the diplomatic mission are censored, the spokesman said. At the same time, Cuban officials have promised to deliver mail to the prisoners within a week, whereas "it used to take four months," the spokesman said.

Wayne Smith, chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cuba, said the consular officer who visited the Americans "found them all in pretty good health and in pretty good spirits."

But he said he understands the horror that family members felt when they finally saw their loved ones after two months: "If the wives came back telling tales of horror, that's quite normal. If I were in their position I'd be the same way. . . ."

"You know, a prison is a prison. It's not anything terribly desirable, but they're OK."

Since the ban on canned food, Baker has been trying to figure a way to get some food to her son. And she has been trying to prepare herself emotionally. She must stay there four days, even though authorities will permit her to see Ricky for only three hours.

"I hate that trip," she said. "You only get to see him three hours. Nobody speaks English, there's nothing to do, no papers, no TV, no radio. It's a living hell waiting to see him. Then, after I see him, I'm so depressed. I'm sick for a week."

She'll be making the trip alone. Ricky's wife is gravely ill and cannot travel.

"I don't like to tell his wife too much about the prison because she's ill," Baker said. "I didn't want her to get upset. And I know when I go over there he's going to ask a million questions about her health that I don't want to upset him with. I'm just real nervous about going."

"You know, he's just an average young boy. He was so happy-go-lucky. The only problems I ever had with Ricky was in high school and that was just speeding tickets. . . ."

"Everybody says he's young, so he can accept it better. That's not true — he's young, but he's never experienced anything like this."

Judge Is Friend

Miami (F) Col 1A 26 June 1980

By ANDY ROSENBLATT
And AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writers

FBI agents monitoring the telephone calls of prominent drug dealers have overheard several friendly conversations between cocaine kingpin Mario Escandar and senior U.S. District Judge William O. Mehrrens.

The conversations between Escandar, one of Florida's best-known drug dealers, and Mehrrens, who has ruled on a number of Escandar's legal appeals, were recorded secretly last summer as part of the FBI's investigation of corrupt Metro detectives. The probe already has led to the suspension of six police officers suspected of accepting drugs and

money from Escandar.

According to investigators, who have listened to the Mehrrens-Escandar conversations, the calls were brief, innocuous and strictly social. But the judge's conversations with a known drug figure have raised questions of propriety in the minds of some federal agents.

IN A TELEPHONE interview with The Herald from his home, Mehrrens talked freely about his relationship with Escandar, 45, a former Havana nightclub owner with a long arrest record.

Mehrrens, 75, conceded that the recorded telephone calls were not the only private

of Drug Figure

20 conversations he has had with Escandar, once identified by federal agents as one of the biggest cocaine dealers in America.

The judge said he has maintained a "casual friendship" with Escandar for the last several years while Escandar was contesting drug and kidnaping charges, often appearing in Mehrrens' court.

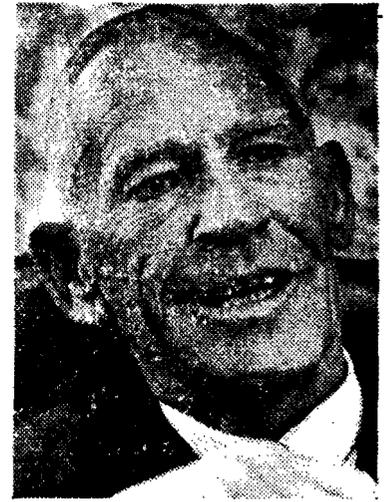
The two men have exchanged several phone calls. They have met privately in Mehrrens' chambers. They also have met publicly in Mehrrens' courtroom where the judge, on three occasions, has issued rulings that kept Escandar out of jail.

BY HIS OWN admission, Mehrrens has called Escandar at home, suggested what

lawyer Escandar should hire and advised him on the handling of his personal affairs.

"I'm fairly friendly with him [Escandar]," the judge said. "I've known him for a number of years. I've given him advice and tried to help him stay out of trouble. I would say we have a casual friendship."

Escandar has repeatedly told his associates that Mehrrens is a close friend. According to Chief Assistant State Attorney William Richey, Escandar has boasted that he was able to fix a 1977 hearing in Mehrrens' court. As a result of the hearing, Escandar won the right to post a \$25,000 bond and leave the Dade County jail. Mehrrens said he doesn't remem-



U.S. Judge Mehrrens
... 'casual friendship'

Turn to Page 29A Col. 1

I'm 'Fairly Friendly' With Drug

Thursday, June 26, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

29-A

Figure, Judge Admits

FROM PAGE 1A

ber the well-publicized case.

Federal judges and Justice Department officials here have known about the Mehrtens-Escandar friendship since their telephone conversations were recorded last year. They never have questioned Mehrtens about his relationship with Escandar.

Justice Department officials privately say they are concerned that a federal judge would call a well-known drug figure with a long arrest record, whatever the reason.

But the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force, the U.S. Attorney's office and the FBI have not actively pursued the matter.

"We have obtained absolutely no negative information about Judge Mehrtens," said Strike Force attorney Martin Raskin.

"From the standpoint of this office and the FBI, there is no impropriety involved. If anything looked even remotely like misconduct, we would have referred the matter to the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility."

Raskin, chief Strike Force attorney Michael Levin and Miami FBI Agent-in-Charge Arthur Nehrbass declined to explain why Mehrtens was never questioned about his relationship with Escandar.

RASKIN AND Levin also refused to discuss allegations about the judge's conduct provided to the Strike Force by prosecutor Richey.

Richey told Raskin two months ago that Escandar was boasting that he had fixed a bond hearing in Mehrtens' court. Richey said that Raskin has never contacted him again.

"The judge is not and was not the subject of an investigation by this office," Levin said. "We have made a professional determination that there is no evidence of wrongdoing by Judge Mehrtens."

According to Mehrtens, he has been contacted by Justice Department officials only once, when two FBI agents were dispatched to inform him that his conversations with Escandar had been recorded.

"The agents didn't come to interview me," Mehrtens said. "They came to my office for a few minutes to tell me that the calls had been intercepted. They said there was nothing incriminating in them [the conversations]. They didn't ask me any questions."

Mehrtens, a federal judge for the last 15 years, said his conversations with Escandar were proper.

"I SEE NO reason why I shouldn't talk to Escandar," Mehrtens said. "I'm a human being. I have constitutional rights just like anyone else."

Transcripts of all Escandar conversations recorded by the FBI have been sealed by U.S. District Judge William Hoeweler. Hoeweler said he knew that Judge Mehrtens had been overheard on the wiretap but

never reported it to anyone else since he understood the conversations were "inconsequential except for the fact that they were made."

When a Herald reporter asked Mehrtens about his relationship with Escandar, the judge readily acknowledged that he has repeatedly met and telephoned Escandar to discuss social matters.

The judge also said he suggested that Escandar hire Donald I. Bierman when the cocaine dealer asked for help in finding a lawyer. Bierman still represents Escandar.

A former assistant U.S. attorney, Bierman has obtained several favorable rulings from Mehrtens while working on Escandar's behalf. The prominent defense lawyer is in

China and could not be reached for comment.

ESCONDAR APPEARED before Mehrtens for the first time in 1970 after being arrested during a nationwide drug crackdown called Operation Eagle. He was charged with 12 violations of drug laws. Federal agents said, at the time of

Escandar's arrest, that he was one of the most important drug dealers in America.

As a result of a plea-bargaining arrangement, Escandar pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy and the government dropped the 11 other charges.

Escandar received a 12-year sentence from Mehrtens. The judge

also sentenced Escandar to serve a concurrent three-year sentence for escaping from the City of Miami jail.

On March 1, 1972, Mehrtens reduced Escandar's three-year sentence to time already served, allowing Escandar to get out of jail while his drug conviction was being appealed.

BY THE TIME Escandar next appeared in Mehrtens' courtroom, he had established a friendship with the judge.

According to Mehrtens, he made several trips with his son to Escandar's clothing store on Flagler Street after Escandar got out of jail.

"I went to buy some pants,"

Mehrtens said. "This was after Operation Eagle. [Escandar] had told me that he had the store. A lot of his customers were FBI agents. I don't see any reasons why I shouldn't have gone there."

About the same time, the judge said, Escandar started calling him for advice. During one of their conversations, the judge acknowledged that he recommended that Escandar hire Bierman to represent him.

Not long after Escandar followed the judge's recommendation and hired Bierman, Mehrtens reversed his own earlier ruling and ordered the suppression of wiretap evidence gathered against Escandar and his

co-defendants.

MEHRTENS' ruling was later upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. As a result, the indictment against Escandar was dismissed.

Another case involving Escandar came before Mehrtens in 1977 after Escandar was charged with kidnapping and was denied bond by Dade Circuit Judge Wilkie Ferguson.

Escandar appealed, arguing that he was entitled to bond out of jail.

Mehrtens agreed, ruling that a portion of Florida's bail statute which denies bond to accused kidnapers is unconstitutional.

As a result, Escandar was allowed to post a \$25,000 bond and leave the Dade County jail.

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Flotilla Boats High and Dry Until July 8

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Owners of 31 commercial fishing boats that were red-tagged after the Cuba-Key West Freedom Flotilla must wait until July 8 before they can put out to sea again, a Miami federal judge ruled Thursday.

The ruling temporarily negates a day-old decision that would have returned the boats to the business of shrimping and angling.

On Wednesday, U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz issued a preliminary injunction against the government, ordering that the 31 boats be allowed to leave their docks to resume fishing.

The government immediately filed a notice of appeal and asked that the order be suspended pending the outcome of an appeal. After a hearing Thursday, Aronovitz agreed to an 11-day delay.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Targ had argued in favor of the delay, citing the danger of a second outlaw boatlift and noting that the nation's immigration policies could be harmed.

Targ added that the matter of an appeal had been forwarded to the Justice Department in Washington and would be decided "at the highest executive level."

Later, he said he assumed White House officials would be consulted.

The 19 owners of the 31 craft maintain they were "pawns in an international controversy," trapped in Mariel Harbor when President Carter ordered them to return to stateside ports without illegal aliens.

BEFORE THEY were allowed to leave, captains said, they were forced to overload their craft with whomever the Cuban government chose to shove aboard.

Upon arrival in Key West, their fishing boats were placed under constructive seizure, meaning they could stay at their usual docks. But captains were prohibited from taking the vessels out to sea to resume fishing.

Aronovitz's order Wednesday said they could once again use their craft so long as they steered clear of foreign ports and posted signature bonds, using their boats as collateral.

Recent Refugee Held in Sex Attacks

Mia News (F) col 5 1B 27 June 80
A Cuban who arrived here in the refugee boatlift was arrested by Miami Beach police Thursday and charged with sexual attacking two little girls, 5 and 8 years old.

Ezequiel Rodriguez, 27, who told detectives he served a prison term for murder in Cuba, was charged with involuntary sexual battery upon the children.

Police said Rodriguez described himself as what Cubans call a *lumpen*, a Russian word for garbage, and said he has spent much of the past 10 years in jail.

He wanted to come to the U.S., he told police, because he did not

27 June 80
like life in Cuba. His wife and 5-year-old child stayed behind.

Rodriguez has frequented South Beach for the past eight weeks, police said, living in a hotel there for a time.

On June 12, police say, he lured the two girls, playmates who live with their parents in a Beach apartment house, into a vacant apartment where he "terrorized" and sexually molested them.

The weeping children escaped after the assaults and told their parents, who called police.

Rodriguez was booked into Dade County Jail.

briefly

Mia News (F) col 1 SA 27 June 80
Flotilla boats still can't return to work

Thirty-one Key West fishing boats seized during the refugee sealift will not yet be allowed to return to work. U.S. District Court Judge Sidney Aronovitz has suspended through July 7 his order allowing the boats to return to work. He hopes to have the owners' suits against the government tried by then. Nineteen owners had sued to get their boats back after they were fined and their boats were seized by U.S. Customs for taking Cuban refugees to Key West, after President Carter's May 15 ban on further refugee arrivals. The boats were among more than 1,800 that have brought more than 114,000 refugees to Florida since April 21. As part of the judge's order, boat owners are required to post signature bonds and get them approved by a federal magistrate. The U.S. Attorney's Office is taking Aronovitz's original ruling to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Restaurant review

Calvin Craig

Le Cafe is Le Place for Le

Manolo Godinez is South Florida's most colorful showman. He is a Latin Flo Ziegfeld, a Cuban Earl Carrol.

The revues at his Les Follies supper club on Biscayne Boulevard never fail to startle. Among the props he has used on stage are a Rolls Royce with headlights glaring, a Cessna aircraft with props whirling, an ice-skating rink, waterfalls, rainfall and a live horse on a treadmill.

Whatever Godinez does, he does big. He loves show business so much that there are tears in his eyes on opening nights.

That's why Godinez' new enthusiasm, Le Cafe, 11806 Biscayne Blvd., next door to Les Follies, bears watching. Godinez' creative energy could easily turn it into one of the area's most popular eating spots. It is already on its way to that position and with reason.

Right now Le Cafe is nothing more than a glorified Cuban-style cafeteria. But Godinez has plans and no telling where they will lead. That Le Cafe's food is superior and

Calvin Craig dines anonymously in South Florida restaurants weekly. Write to Craig at P.O. Box 615, Miami, 33152.

Le Cafe
11806 Biscayne Blvd.
No credit cards

Rating: ☺☺

☺☺☺ Memories are made of this

☺☺ You'll be glad you did

☹ Beats a TV dinner

☹ Stay at home and cook

Note all the mirrors that line the cafeteria walls. That's show biz, Godinez style.

Le Cafe, which has been open only about three months, serves food until midnight every night and that's something in its favor right there, if you have ever tried to get a snack or a simple meal in Miami after 10 p.m. Add to that the fact

inexpensive and you have something worth paying attention to.

The way that Le Cafe is set up now, you can only dine on the outside patio. There are no seats inside. You either go through the cafeteria line and eat outside or take your selections home.

I ate at Le Cafe on a Sunday night with a friend for a total of \$7.52, which included one beer and a Coke.

I had the traditional ropa vieja (literally "old clothes"), the Cuban dish that can be made from shredded beef or hamburger-style meat. The ingredients vary, according to who is doing the cooking, but I've never had better anywhere than what I was served at Le Cafe.

Good, cheap Cuban meal

There was more beef than one person could eat, delightfully spiced and cooked in a blend of peppers, tomato, onion, bay leaf and other herbs. Wonderfully enough, it wasn't greasy even though it had been standing over a warmer, a necessity in any cafeteria.

With it I had a mound of delicious yellow rice and my choice of fried plantains or yucca. With a Budweiser, this came to \$3.89. There are ways to battle inflation.

My companion had a half barbecued chicken, plump and juicy, a mountain of black beans and rice and yucca, plus a Coke. Cost \$3.63.

For the patio or take out, six combination plates are offered. Each one includes choice of several

kinds of rice, fried plantains or yucca. They are: fried pork, \$2.89; ox tail, \$2.89; rib combination, \$2.99; fried rice croquettes, \$1.89; pot roast, \$2.99 and the Especial, \$3.49. The latter seems to be a kind of free-for-all from among the foods offered on the steam tables.

There are other selections for patio dining, including tamales for 75 cents each and fried chicken \$1.99 the night I was there.

There is also a take-out service that sells "everything by pound." That includes barbecued spareribs, \$2.79; roasted pork, \$3.49; roasted chicken, \$1.99; red bean soup, \$1.69; fried pork, Cuban style, \$3.49; chicken salad, \$2.25; white rice, 79 cents; yucca in glazed

sauce, 79 cents and fried ripe bananas, 99 cents.

Desserts, ranging in price from 45 cents for a small flan to \$1.25 for carmel custard, include sweet potato pudding with coconut, rice pudding, vanilla pudding, fruit pudding and bread pudding.

A sign board outside advertises a variety of sandwiches including a ropa vieja for \$1.95. Lunch is served.

And not to overlook the shakes: special Le Cafe, papaya, banana and puffed wheat (that's right, puffed wheat), all for 80 cents.

Le Cafe deserves notice because of its interesting menu, excellent food at reasonable prices and ample servings.

Campus sought for Cubans

Mia Newa (FH) col 2 SA
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter
27 June 80

using it until Oct. 1 and has not yet begun renovations," said Tony Ojeda, special assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "We are hoping to negotiate an agreement with the department to use it in the meantime at a cost as cheap as possible."

Ojeda said Metro has negotiated a contract providing a daily Cuban-style hot supper for the refugees. He also said the South Florida Training and Employment Consortium got word yesterday that Cuban and Haitian refugees "are eligible for (federally funded) CETA jobs, both in the public and private sectors."

Assisting the county in negotiations on the Ada Merritt site and in helping refugees eligible for jobs under the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is Sara Craig, principal regional officer for the Federal Regional Council. Craig is here inspect-

ing the refugee situation with Victor Palmieri, President Carter's ambassador for refugee affairs.

Ojeda said the money to feed the refugees and to lease the school will be paid by Metro from the \$100,000 given the county last week by the State Department.

Nearly 900 refugees signed up for living quarters at the Orange Bowl, but fewer than 400 are there. Many registered in order to get food stamps, Ojeda said. The homeless refugees are to use their food stamps for breakfast and lunch, he said.

Miami opened the Bowl to the refugees after many were forced to wander the streets without a place to live, some because they were abandoned by their sponsors.

Metro is negotiating for the old Ada Merritt Junior High School in downtown Miami to replace the Orange Bowl as a temporary residence for homeless Cuban refugees.

About 390 Cubans with no place to live must vacate the Bowl no later than mid-July so the City of Miami can get it ready for the Dolphins' exhibition football season.

One of Miami's oldest schools, at 660 SW 3rd St., Ada Merritt, was closed by the school board a year ago. It was leased to the Labor Department as a Job Corps training site.

"The Labor Department isn't scheduled to start

A Judge Must Be Choosy About Company He Keeps

Mia New (F) col 1 B 27 June 80

"A judge should uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary."

— Canon I, Code of Judicial Conduct of the American Bar Association.

When a judge takes the oath of office, he puts on more than a black robe and the mantle of judicial authority.

He adopts a lifestyle as well.

And that lifestyle, I've always believed, leaves no room for friendships with criminals whom he may be called upon to judge.

But Miami's senior U.S. District Judge William O. Mehrtens apparently sees things differently.

Mehrtens, 75, admits to maintaining a "casual friendship" with cocaine kingpin Mario Escandar.

The revelation came in wiretaps by FBI investigators, probing Escandar's role in the alleged corruption of at least half a dozen Metro police.

"A judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all his activities."

— Canon II, Code of Judicial Conduct.

Federal authorities were quick to assert that they found no legal wrongdoing by the judge.

Mehrtens himself found nothing wrong at all, saying: "I see no reason why I shouldn't talk to Escandar. I'm a human being. I have constitutional rights just like anybody else."

Nobody is suggesting that judges be recluses.

But this sort of "casual friendship," in my own opinion, seems a bit much.

Mario Escandar isn't your garden variety of small-bore criminal. At 45, the flamboyant Miami Springs playboy is one of South Florida's most notorious drug dealers.

"A judge should perform the duties of his office impartially and diligently."

— Canon III.

The world of illicit drugs is a world of blood money, murder, extortion, incredible sums of free-flowing cash and a corruptive influ-

ence that is pervasive and insidious. If anybody should know that, it is Judge Mehrtens.

Escandar has played fast and loose in South Florida for two decades. A convicted kidnaper, dope peddler and jailbreaker, he has an incredible knack for wiggling out of trouble, evading prison and carrying the favor of key officials.

His buddy-buddy relationships have included Metro police and top criminal defense lawyers. A Secret Service agent quit his job rather than undergo questioning about his links to Escandar.

In Miami, 50 to 100 people are said to work for him. Federal investigators believe that these included at least a half dozen Metro detectives, who harassed his enemies, ripped off their drugs in off-duty raids and gave him a pipeline to confidential police files.

Judge Mehrtens' "casual friend" fled Cuba in 1959, was sentenced to five years the following year for selling cocaine and was busted again in the Operation Eagle roundup of dope smugglers in 1970. Judge Mehrtens sentenced him to 12 years. Then, after their acquaintance began to ripen, the judge was persuaded to reverse himself and ordered wiretap evidence suppressed. Escandar ultimately went free.

In 1977, Escandar and three others kidnaped wealthy drug figure Francisco Quintana for \$500,000 ransom. He pleaded guilty, thus avoiding jury trial, and was jailed without bond. Judge Mehrtens sprung him by ruling unconstitutional the Florida law under which he was denied bond. In state court, Escandar drew a 60-day term.

"A judge should regulate his extrajudicial activities to minimize risk of conflict with his judicial duties."

— Canon V.

Interesting reading, the Canon of Judicial Ethics.

No judge's library is complete without a copy.

Cop in vanishing-cash case resigns

Miami News (FH) col 2 5A
BOB MURPHY
27 June 80
Miami News Reporter

Veteran Metro homicide investigator Pedro Izaguirre has resigned from the Public Safety Department in the midst of a federal investigation of alleged drug-related corruption.

Izaguirre, 31, was relieved of duty with pay Jan. 31 after the Federal Bureau of Investigation began a probe of Izaguirre and homicide detectives Robert Derringer, Julio Ojeda and Charles Zatrapplek in connection with more than \$62,000 missing from the Metro police property room.

The money had been seized during a police raid on the home of Armando Fiallo, 5561 SW 64th Ct., on Dec. 5, 1978. Fiallo and his girlfriend, Susan Ramirez, were murdered in the home a week later. No one has been charged with the murders.

The money was held until July 1979, when, according to police records, it was released to a man who identified himself as Carlos Fernandez. He claimed he was a relative of Fiallo but showed no identification. The release of the money was authorized by Derringer, Maj. Steve Bertucelli said.

A Public Safety Department internal investigation report alleges that Fernandez turned the cash over to Derringer and Izaguirre, Bertucelli said. He said the report also alleges that the detectives paid Fernandez a fee for posing as Fiallo's relative and that they then split the money.

Fiallo's survivors are suing Dade County and some of the detectives for \$1.1 million.

The four detectives and two other Metro homicide investigators, George Pontigo and Fabio Alonso, are also being investigated by the FBI in connection with allegations that they intimidated the competitors and foes of a drug dealer by taking money and drugs during spurious police raids, said Arthur Nehrbass, agent in charge of the Miami FBI office.

Income tax evasion allegations involving the six and others have been brought before another grand jury by Internal Revenue Service investigators, a federal prosecutor said.

Izaguirre, who could not be reached for comment, gave no reason for quitting the force. The letter of resignation was handed to Lt. Fred Willis, acting captain of the homicide section, effective immediately. Izaguirre had a spotless record prior to the Fiallo case.

8-C

THE MIAMI HERALD Friday, June 27, 1980



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

You've got to help. A religious group at Miami International Airport is ripping off Cuban refugees who are being flown here to be reunited with their families. My cousin arrived Saturday from Fort Chaffee and we missed connections at the airport because the flight was early. He had been given a \$45 check from the volunteer agency that was assisting him and he didn't know where to cash it. He was approached by a member of this religious group who offered to help. This person gave him a book and \$30 in return for the check. My cousin said this happened to quite a few other refugees that were on the plane with him. They were taken for anywhere from \$10 to \$15 each. This is wrong! — Elena Aedo

It won't happen again. We called Rich Babl, chief of operations at Miami International Airport and asked for help. Babl told us security people will make sure incoming Cuban refugees aren't accosted by members of the religious group.

We also called Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officers at all the refugee bases and they are warning the refugees and the volunteer agencies helping with resettlement about the ripoff at Miami's airport. The refugee bases all have newspapers and warnings will be published in all the papers.

Peggy Brannon of the Airport Branch of the First State Bank of Miami says refugees will have no

trouble cashing their checks at the bank as long as they have their I-94 Forms. At peak times, a special teller has been assigned to handle check-cashing for the refugees. The bank is located directly across from the Eastern Airlines ticket office, Concourse C. It is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

★ ★ ★

My cousin, who was a political prisoner in Cuba, came to the United States in the Freedom Flotilla with his wife and two children. He lives in Orlando because we have several relatives there. We had them settled in a house and my cousin was ready to start his new job. Then he was involved in an auto accident. He has a compound fracture in his right arm and several fractured ribs. His doctor says he won't be able to work for at least four months. Is there any way he can get help until he is well enough to go to work? — Tina Cruz

Maybe. If your cousin has been in the United States for over 30 days, he can go to the nearest office of the Social Security Administration and apply for Supplemental Security Income due to disability. His case will be screened and, if he and his family are determined to be eligible, he will receive SSI for the duration of his disability.

3 Task Forces Named to Study Crises

Use News (F) col 3 28 June 80 2B

By FREDRIC TASKER
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

Three blue-ribbon task forces were created Friday to find immediate solutions to short-range problems of riot-area relief and the Cuban and Haitian refugee influxes.

Each task force is to seek out which problems can be solved within 30 days, and solve them.

A fourth task force is to be appointed this week by leaders of Dade's Coordinating Council, a group of government and civic officials, to decide how to create a broader "urban coalition" to set long-range social priorities for the

county and provide a forum for citizen complaints.

"We're going to see what kind of clout we have," said William Ruben, council chairman and board chairman of Jordan Marsh, who appointed the task forces. "This community is going to say, 'You got the best people in the community, and what did you achieve?'"

T. Willard Fair, president of Dade's Urban League heads the black-affairs task force, which he said will start first to create a "disaster station" to find residents who lost their jobs and to put them together with jobs promised by mem-

bers of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce. The task force also will try to convince owners of stores burned by riot fires to let Dade County bulldoze away the rubble, "so a year from now it won't look like the riots happened yesterday."

Eduardo Padron, president of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination, is chairman of the Cuban refugee task force, which he said will concentrate on assuring "respect and equal opportunity" for all South Florida Latinos.

The new task forces are:

- Black area affairs, under chairman Bill Allen of Southeast Bank; Metro Commissioner Barbara

Carey, lawyer Martin Kirk, Miami Commissioner Theodore Gibson; Hank Green, president of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce; Alvin Guilford of Ryder Systems; Archie Hardwick, head of the James E. Scott Community Association; Richard McEwen, chairman of Burdines; state Rep. Carrie Meek (D., Miami); former Miami Commissioner Athale Range, and Ruben.

• Cuban refugee problems, under chairman Padron; Members are Julio Avello of International Medical Centers; John Benbow of Barnett Banks; Joaquin Blaya of Channel 23; Maria Hernandez of Chase Federal Savings and Loan Association; Paul Masvidal of Biscayne Bank; Theodore Pappas of Keyes Co.; Frank Skinner of Southern Bell; Robert Traurig, a lawyer; Octavio Verdeia, a Certified Public Accountant; and Alexander McW. Wolfe, Southeast Bank vice chairman.

• Haitian refugee problems, under Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, head of the Catholic Services Bureau; Members so far are Elvira Dopic of the Dade school system; Marshall Harris, lawyer and banker; and Willie Robinson of Florida Memorial College. Ruben said he will appoint three or four more members to the Haitian task force.

*2B Mrs. Allen (F)
Influx Called
Joint Problem
28 June 80.*

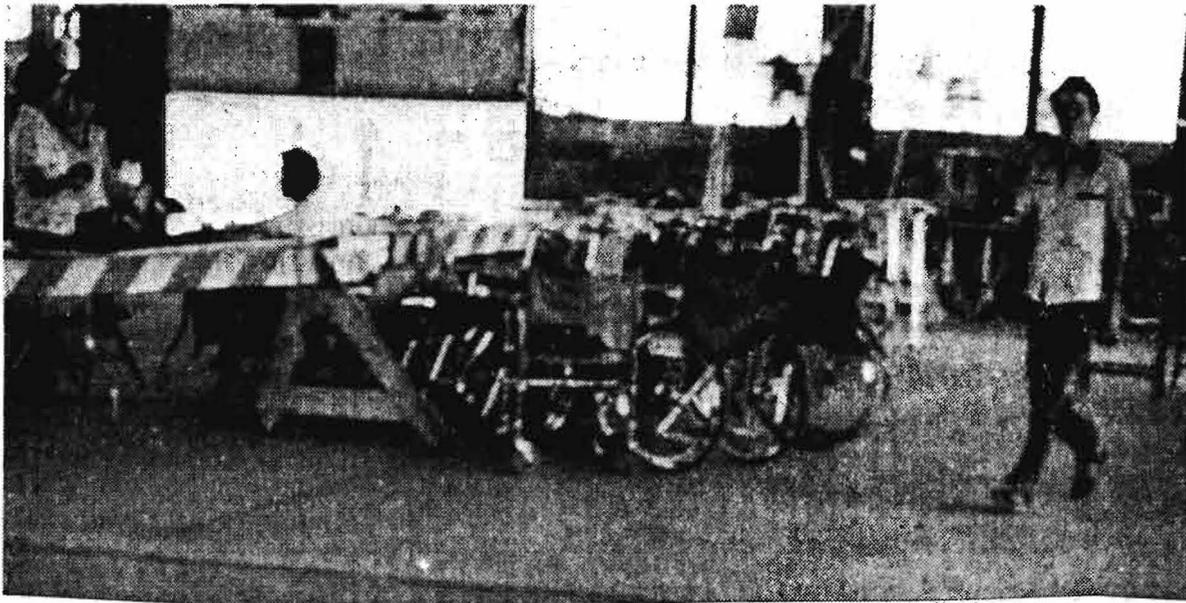
President Carter's top refugee program administrator said in Tallahassee Friday that South Florida must recognize that the massive influx of Cuban refugees is by no means an exclusively federal problem.

Repeating a White House position that has begun to be hinted at only in recent days, Victor Palmieri said that, since Dade County's Cubans are responsible for initiating the boatlift, Dade County must be prepared to assume some of the financial responsibility for refugee care.

"What I'm hearing is that this is a government problem and, particularly, a federal government problem," Palmieri told a Tallahassee political club in remarks critical of Miami newspapers. "I see a quick-trigger response for scapegoating... When we take this problem apart, we find it is too difficult, too loaded to be left to government."

State officials have estimated that the boatlift has added at least 20,000 more persons to the welfare rolls. Florida's congressional delegation is attempting to push a program through Congress that would provide for full federal funding to pay for the refugees.

Meanwhile, two more Miami boat captains were indicted Friday for bringing in undocumented aliens during the boatlift, pushing to 87 the number of persons now charged by the federal government in the wake of the Freedom Flotilla.



Opa-locka Cuban Center Closing

By CHERYL BROWNSTEIN
Herald Staff Writer

The Federal Emergency Management Agency announced Friday that the Cuban refugee center at Opa-locka Airport is being closed.

Tens of thousands of boatlift refugees have passed through the converted blimp hangar at the airport since it was opened to them on May 9. Its closing, scheduled once and then postponed, will shift the focus of the resettlement operations to a Krome Avenue location, a half mile

south of Tamiami Trail, that has been utilized as a pre-processing center.

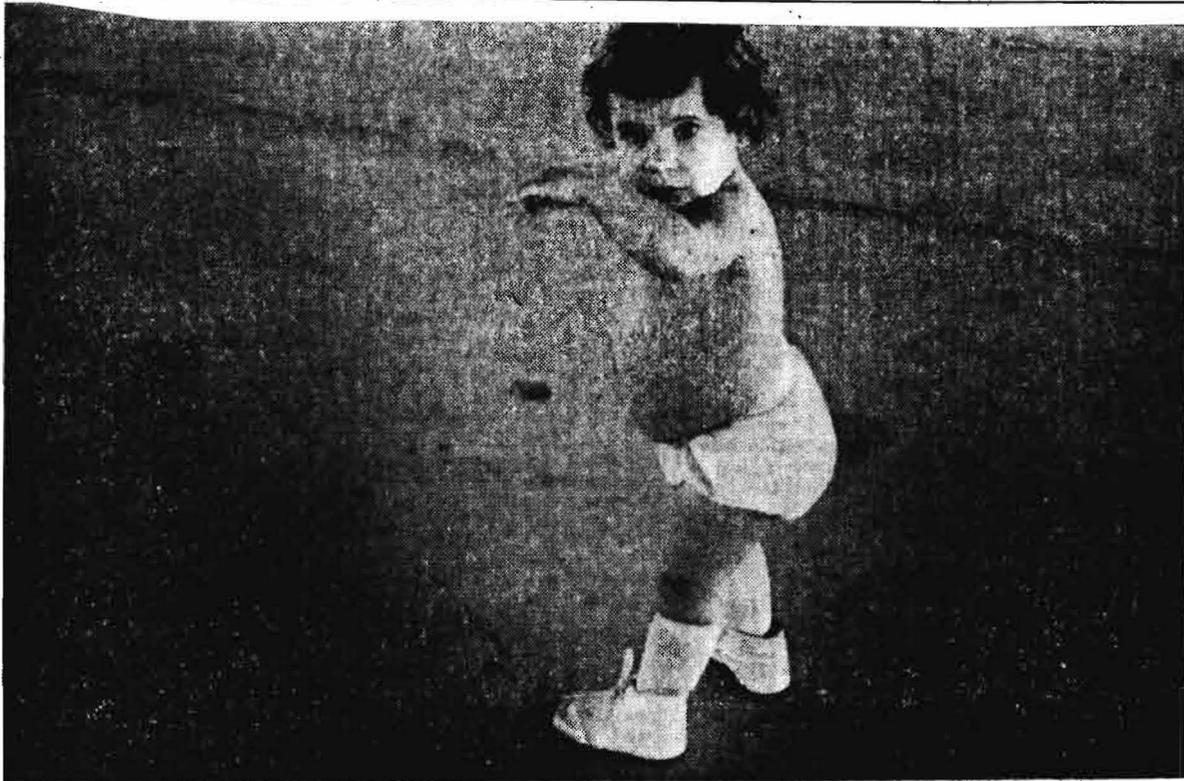
Refugees arriving after Friday evening will be funneled from Key West to the Krome shelter, and then bused to new U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) offices and to Public Health Service facilities in Miami for their federally required processing.

The Opa-locka closing marks the end of the one-stop processing that got refugees through federal requirements in a matter of hours. "It is very important for them [the newly arrived Cubans] to

know this is the reality for a while," said Larry Mahoney, FEMA spokesman in Miami.

ONCE THEY left the Opa-locka center, or its predecessor, Tamiami Park, the refugees had been screened by INS, the FBI, the CIA, the Public Health Service and voluntary resettlement agencies. They had filled out Social Security card applications, their names had been entered into computer records, and they

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1



— ALBERT COYA/Miami Herald Staff

Refugee Processing Center at Opa-locka Airport Handles Last Exiles

... among the final ones at the center Friday is 1-year-old Mayibe Martinez

1012

Resettlement

Mia Her (F)

Effort Moving

Call 26 28 June 80

FROM PAGE 1B

had been provided with clothes.

In addition to the Public Health Service medical examination that will be available in the Federal Office Building, 51 SW First Ave., those who settle in Miami will now also have to go on their own to request a Social Security card and other services.

Mahoney said that the volunteer resettlement agencies that had desks at the Opa-locka center are currently seeking new office space.

Siro del Castillo, coordinator of the new Krome Avenue center, said the Freedom Flotilla refugees who have no relatives or sponsors in the Miami area will be flown to Fort McCoy, Wis., after screening here.

The FBI and CIA screenings are expected to take place in conjunction with the INS interviews.

Mahoney said the boatlift refugee flow, at one point bringing in more than 3,000 Cubans in a day, has now dwindled to about 750 a week.

"The numbers of people coming in now are down, and it is not necessary to keep that large a facility open. We can go back to the regular processing and better utilization of all of our manpower," said Raymond Morris, INS district director.

He said that unprocessed Haitian refugees, who are being temporarily housed on a separate Krome site near the intersection of the Tamiami Trail and U.S. 27, will eventually go through the routine INS screening at the agency's new offices, which will open for the Cubans at 8 a.m. Monday on the fourth floor of the old GAC Building on Biscayne Boulevard and NE 79th Street.

Revoking Passport Illegal, Court Rules

Mia Her (F) col 5

2A 28 June 80

By JIM MANN
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a ruling that could hamper any effort by the Carter Administration to prosecute former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a U.S. Court of Appeals ruled Friday that the Department of State has no legal right to revoke an American citizen's passport.



AGEE

The appeals court held 2-1 that former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance acted improperly last December when he lifted the passport of Philip Agee, the former Central Intelligence Agency official who had identified American spies overseas.

Vance had said he was empowered to act by a Department of State regulation permitting him to revoke the passport of anyone whose "activities abroad are causing or likely to cause serious damage to the national security or the foreign policy of the United States."

But the appeals court said Congress never gave the Department of State the power to revoke passports in this fashion — and that the regulation cannot be enforced.

A Department of Justice lawyer said Friday night the federal government planned to seek a temporary stay of the ruling while it decides whether to appeal.

Earlier this month, President Carter said it was his "inclination" to have the Department of Justice prosecute Clark for violating a presidential order banning travel to Iran. Clark and nine other Americans had defied the ban to attend a conference in Tehran on American "crimes" in Iran.

Carter's ban on travel to Iran was issued as an executive order and was said to be authorized by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977 — a law under which Congress gave the President the power to "prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange." In passing that law, however, Congress did not specifically authorize any restrictions on travel.

3 citizen task forces on problems

Mia Ruben *CP3* *JA* *28 June 80*

The Dade County Coordinating Council has set up three emergency task forces to tackle problems underlying or stemming from the race rioting and the influx of 125,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees.

The committees, each to deal with a specific ethnic group, will be set up for 30 days. Like the Coordinating Council itself, the task forces are made up of local business and community leaders.

"They are good people. They are people in the county that can get things done," said William Ruben, chairman of the council.

"I assume they will begin work as soon as possible."

Heading the task force on blacks will be T. Willard Fair of the Urban League. Monsignor

Bryan Walsh of the Catholic Archdiocese will head the Haitian task force, and Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) chairman Eduardo Padron will be chairman of the Cuban task force.

Ruben said the task forces "are there to use every bit of strength, clout and influence that they have to get things done."

Besides the chairmen, the task forces are:
BLACKS: Staff - Lee Pugh from Dade County schools. Members - Bill Allen, Southeast Bank; Barbara Carey, Metro Commission; Martin Fine, attorney; the Rev. Theodore Gibson, Miami City Commission; Hank Green, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce; Alvin Guilford, Ryder Systems; Archie Hardwick of the James E. Scott Community Association; Richard McEwen of

Burdines; Carey Meeks, state representative; Athalie Range, funeral director; William Ruben of Jordan Marsh.

CUBANS: Staff is to be announced. Members - Dr. Julio Avello, International Medical Centers; John Benbow, Barnett Banks; Joaquin Biaya, Channel 23; Dr. Maria Hernandez, Chase Federal Savings and Loan; Raul Masvidal, Biscayne Bank; Theodore Pappas, The Keyes Company; Frank Skinner, Southern Bell; Robert Traurig, lawyer; Octavio Verdeja, certified public accountant; Alexander McW. Wolfe, Southeast Bank.

HAITIANS: Staff - Marie Pottier, HRS-Caleb Center. Members - Elvira Dopicoca, Dade County schools; Marshall Harris, lawyer; Dr. Willie Robinson, Florida Memorial College. More members will be chosen later.

Seized Boats *Mia Ruben (F) CP3 2B* Get Attention *28 June 80* From Carter

By FREDRIC TASKER
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

White House aides said Friday that President Carter is "considering" a Miami federal judge's offer to let owners of commercial boats continue to use them for fishing even though the vessels were seized by U.S. officials for taking part in the unauthorized Freedom Flotilla.

They also announced that the President has asked the U.S. Small Business Administration to postpone any payments on SBA boat loans while the owners can't use the boats because of the federal confiscation actions.

Friday's announcement came as a result of a lawsuit filed by owners of 31 "red-tagged" boats who sued in federal court to be able to use them for fishing while the courts ponder the government's confiscation attempts.

BUT OTHER class-action lawsuits could make any presidential decision apply to as many as 900 boats that were seized during the Mariel-to-Key West flotilla.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz on Wednesday ruled that the boats could be used for fishing, so long as they were not sold and didn't enter any foreign ports. In his ruling, he said federal officials had violated the boatowners' constitutional right to due process in refusing to let them fish with their boats while the federal confiscation suits are pending.

But federal officials quickly filed notice of appeal, and Aronovitz agreed on Thursday to suspend for 11 days his order permitting use of the boats.

On Friday Eugene Eidenberg, White House assistant for intergovernmental affairs, announced that the President might go along with letting the boats be used for fishing. But he said the boatowners first would have to sign sworn affidavits promising not to go to Cuba again.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 6A

File No (F) Col 3 28 June 80
Thoughts on the Cuban Influx

To The Editor:

If Fidel Castro chooses to perpetuate the expulsion of more "worms" from their homes in Cuba by herding them to the gates of Guantanamo, I have a plan that would be a credit to American strategy and initiative.

The Cuban civilians who are employed at Guantanamo should be summarily fired. Their jobs should be given to volunteers among the refugees who have been unable to find sponsors and jobs in the Miami area.

Castro will be deprived of American dollars, he will have the unemployed to provide for, and we will provide permanent or interim jobs for Cuban expatriates who can and will work.

ELI I. KAHN
North Miami

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

As predicted, thousands of Cuban illegal aliens are being forced out on the streets by their so-called sponsors, or by lack of same. Now it is expected of Dade County taxpayers and the Federal Government to help out these poor souls.

If job conditions are so bad here for such a large influx of these people, they should be most happy to relocate where job opportunities are better. If that is not satisfactory to them — then ship the whole unwanted bunch back to Cuba.

R. MURRAY
Key Biscayne

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) has increased the staff of the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program by more than 100 employes (chiefs, supervisors, social workers, and secretaries) since April. What for?

That program is not assisting or providing services to the new refugees. How come there are funds to increase the bureaucracy only?

AMELIA CARPENTER
Miami

★ ★ ★

To The Editor:

Are we so rich that our money can be wasted on foolish ventures? Why provide special funds for the hiring of teachers for children of Cuban

refugees to teach them a language?

Being a foreigner, and being a child who had to learn English without the aid of special teachers, I can only say that the greatest favor done me was *not* to have special privileges.

A child will not suffer if he does not speak English when is placed in school. He will learn faster — because he has to. Friends will be made faster.

Customs of the country will be easier accepted. This child will be an aid to himself, to the country, and to his parents.

America did not provide special privileges to the millions of refugees who came from other countries, it did not provide special aid to the Vietnamese, it did not provide special teachers for the Poles, Russians, Germans, Italians, or many others. Why the Cubans?

The Cubans will survive,

like the rest of us survived.

Have pity on the children. Let them speak English — the language of the country where they now live and will call their home. Let their parents keep the tradition of their Spanish language alive. But let English prevail everywhere else.

IRENE STANTON
Key West

U.S. may release seized boats, but it warns again on sealift

Mia News
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

6A col 1
28 June 80

The federal government is determined to block any resumption of the boat flotilla that brought more than 114,000 Cuban refugees from Mariel to Key West, White House aide Gene Eidenberg says.

But he says the government is considering a proposal to release more than 100 boats seized mostly from commercial fishermen if their owners pledge in sworn affidavits not to use them again to bring refugees.

"We will stop anybody, any boats that seek to return to Cuba to illegally return refugees to this country," Eidenberg said here yesterday.

He did make a conciliatory gesture to the owners of the seized boats, many of whom are in debt to the U.S. Small Business Administration and face foreclosure because they can't make payments.

His comments on the flotilla came at the end of a press conference in Miami City Hall concerning a \$74 million federal financial aid package for the riot-torn areas.

Eidenberg said a number of commercial shrimpers have complained that they faced loss of their boats because they couldn't pay their outstanding loans to the

Small Business Administration.

He said that at President Carter's request agency Administrator Vernon Weaver had instructed his regional offices in South Florida and Atlanta to grant deferments on payments for "those people who can show a genuine need . . . so that no one who has an outstanding obligation will lose his boat while the courts are considering the legal matters that are currently under way."

U.S. District Court Judge Sidney Aronovitz on Wednesday had ordered the boats returned pending the outcome of the criminal charges brought by the Justice Department against the boat owners. Aronovitz reversed his order Thursday until at least July 7 to give the government time to appeal.

The judge also had suggested a compromise to let the owners get back their boats if they promise not to bring in more refugees.

Carter's aide said the government has no interest "in seizing and owning boats. We have two interests. We want the boat owners to get back to their livelihoods as fishermen and we are going to prevent the resumption of the small-boat flotilla . . . If we can fashion an agreement under the existing court order that achieves those goals, we will do so."

69 more Cubans arrive at Key West

Mia News (F) col 1
Associated Press

6A col 1
28 June 80
KEY WEST — A Coast Guard cutter carried 69 Cuban refugees to Key West while another cutter intercepted a boat believed bound for Cuba.

A third cutter, en route to the Florida Straits for duty in the Cuban operation last night, seized a Venezuelan fishing boat carrying \$6.5 million worth of marijuana, Coast Guard Lt. Norris Turner said.

Turner said the cutter Ingham intercepted a 35-foot pleasure craft about 75 miles southeast of Key West. He said the three Cuban-Americans and two registered Cuban aliens on board claimed the boat had run out of gas off Marathon Key and drifted more than 100 miles southward, against the Gulf Stream.

A large store of extra life jackets and provisions was found on board, Turner said. He said the five men would be investigated for possible violations of a federal ban on traveling to Cuba to pick up refugees.

Meanwhile, Turner said, the cutter Active docked at Key West last night with 69 refugees it had

plucked from two disabled small craft the day before. The arrivals pushed to nearly 115,000 the number of Cubans who have reached U.S. shores aboard the outlaw sealift.

The cutter Valiant, bound for duty in the Florida Straits, seized nine tons of marijuana aboard an 85-foot Venezuelan fishing boat in the Yucatan Channel off the west coast of Cuba. Turner said.

Turner said the Valiant was en route to the Florida Straits from its home port in Texas when it spotted the vessel Monday night. He said guardsmen became suspicious after the boat, the Alex Luz, changed course.

The Valiant and the Active were expected to arrive in Key West today, Turner said.

Mia News (F) col 1 22A 28 June 80 Grenada Blames Bomb on CIA

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — (AP) — The government of Grenada has declared a state of emergency and blamed "a CIA imperialist agent" for a bombing that killed at least one man near a major bridge outside this capital city.

Thursday's blast was the second lethal bombing on this Caribbean island in a week. Two people were killed and more than 20 injured in an assassination attempt against

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at a political rally June 19. Bishop, who escaped injury, claimed "imperialists" were responsible, but stopped short of blaming the United States.

However, after the latest explosion, the government radio charged that "a bomb was ferried to Grenada by a CIA imperialist agent" and was to be used "to blow up a major bridge . . . in a pattern of attempted political destabilization."

U.S. Refugee Chief's First

Mia New (F)

28 June 80 col 1 B

Often, after I interview a public official, I wonder if he has any idea what he is doing. I felt this way this week when I sat in on an interview The Herald conducted with Victor Palmieri, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs.

He called the Freedom Flotilla "an uprising." He said law enforcement agencies felt they could not control the Cuban community and feared widespread violence and disorder if they tried to stop the boatlift.

Castro agents, he said, had agitated the Cuban community and were seeking to start a riot if the government stopped Cuban-Americans from getting into boats and going to Cuba to bring their relatives here.

It is true, of course, that the start



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

of the boatlift came just a couple of weeks after huge demonstrations in downtown Miami and throughout Little Havana in support of refugees at the Peruvian embassy in Havana.

BUT THOSE demonstrations, while massive and disruptive of traffic, were among the most peaceful and organized expressions of po-

litical opinion in the community's history. There wasn't a single arrest, and no one was injured.

What concerns me about Palmieri's position is that he is depicting the Cuban-American community to the entire nation as a wild group of lawless rebels that would massively defy U.S. laws regardless of what the government's policy might be.

That, in plain language, is not so. In fact, it so belies the record of the past 21 years that I am amazed at how the highest echelons of the federal government make decisions that affect our lives based on groundless information.

There is no doubt that violence is not foreign to Miami's Latin community. We have had our share of

Need: Understand the Problem

terrorism. Outside of Miami the Watergate burglars and the Letelier bombers have gained notoriety.

BUT ALL THOSE cases have been isolated, committed by tiny cells of terrorists that, according to federal sources, never have consisted of more than 50 people. Are we to believe that those fringe groups would and could unleash an uprising by Miami's Cuban community?

If not, then Palmieri's statement — "A riot was directly what Castro and Castro's agents were seeking. We were advised that he had agents in the community" — can be seen in a different perspective.

Here we have a high federal official saying that a foreign power has so much influence and organization

within our own borders that it is capable of starting an "uprising."

There is no doubt that Castro has agents here, but they are not here to start riots — Fort Chaffee notwithstanding. Personally, I don't believe that was about to happen when the boatlift was started.

What happened was that thousands of Cuban-Americans with relatives in Cuba watched and followed every signal coming from Washington that would indicate what the federal government's position was going to be. Initially, when talk was tough against going to Mariel, the trickle started.

BUT THEN THE boats began coming back and the federal government did nothing. The tough talk became so deflated that it

eventually turned into "open heart, open arms."

At that, the tide swelled. The proverbial "green light" was on and the flotilla raced loved ones — and thousands of others — to freedom. If Palmieri does not want to accept the fact that what brought about the flotilla and its aftermath was the bungled signals coming out of Washington, that's his problem.

But to brand Cuban-Americans as wild and lawless and capable of starting an uprising is irresponsible and does a great disservice to a law-abiding ethnic group that has made a considerable contribution to this community.

It makes me wonder about Palmieri's understanding of the problem that he is supposed to solve.

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Is Warning Castro Unthinkable?

By JOHN MCMULLAN
Executive Editor of The Herald

UNDER Victor Palmieri's leadership, the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad began straightening out its affairs in the early '70s and heading toward solvency.

In 1980, under the same Palmieri's leadership as Ambassador at Large for Refugee Affairs, a trickle of Cuban refugees became a flood that threatens to swamp South Florida.



McMullan

Ambassador Palmieri visited *The Herald* last week, and probably wishes now he hadn't.

His mission, I assume, was an attempt to establish peace and understanding with a newspaper that almost daily has been criticizing the Carter Administration's bungling of the latest Cuban refugee influx.

In our view, rather than enlightenment he gave us an appalling insight into how the Carter Administration goes about decision-making.

At the end of the hour-and-a-half give-and-take, I was able to understand more fully how rescue missions go awry in Iran, how credit controls are tightened one month and loosened the next, how our U.N. ambassador can cast votes that the President three days later rescinds, and foul-ups *ad nauseam*.

This is not an indictment of Mr. Palmieri. He obviously is a highly competent business executive who now strives un-

convincingly to explain and defend the unfamiliar political expediency that has characterized the twists and reverses of his President's refugee policy.

I felt some sympathy for our guest, who must have felt he had been blindsided. Yet his questioners from the Editorial Board and *El Herald* felt obligated to pose questions to which this community deserves more satisfying answers than we've received to date.

We found his answers more galling than illuminating, unfortunately.

He constantly defended the President's "open heart, open arms" policy as "humanitarian."

BUT what, we asked, is humanitarian about a policy that forces homeless, sponsor-less refugees to sleep on the streets and in parking lots at night, and during the day seek jobs that don't exist in a strange country?

The ambassador countered that had the boatlift been shut off earlier there would have been riots and disorders by Cuban-Americans in the streets of Miami, according to all available intelligence from local public and law-enforcement officials.

That was the entire community's attitude, he insisted.

What kind of intelligence is this, we ask? On April 29, when only 3,200 Cuban refugees had been admitted, *The Herald* warned editorially: "The sealift must stop. A sensible program for relocating Cuban refugees to other states and other nations must be developed. Immediately."

Were we out of touch with our community? I think not. None of us felt particularly

courageous at the time in espousing a shut-down of the illegal boatlift. Many Cuban-Americans were warning their fellow ex-refugees that they were playing into Fidel Castro's hands.

El Herald Editor Bob Fabricio related that he was an invited speaker at various Cuban groups, where he repeated our urging that the sealift be stopped. "I never sensed the slightest danger," he told Palmieri.

Sergio Periera, who was lent by Dade County to help Palmieri deal with the refugees, nevertheless contended that threats had been received from the Cuban right-wing organizations, Alpha and Omega. The danger was real, he insisted.

Are we to believe, then, we asked, that U.S. policy is being set not by law but by those who would flout it? And by listening to only one segment of a community?

IT was not the usual, congenial interview of a public official. We expressed the frustrations and concerns of a community that has inherited 95 per cent of the problem, as Editor Jim Hampton expressed it, and only half the solution.

Sixty thousand Cuban refugees, to say nothing of 15,000 to 30,000 Haitians, already overwhelm South Florida in this new influx. Forty thousand more Cubans are gradually being released from refugee camps, in most cases to head for the promised Utopia in Florida.

More Federal aid is coming, Palmieri promised, and in his exasperation accused us of taking an "Olympian view" of a problem that we don't have to deal with as he does.

His was the Olympian view,

we chorused in indignation, because we are living with the consequences of the problem every day; he isn't.

But what comes next? What will the U.S. do if reports are correct that Fidel Castro is plotting even now to incite would-be refugees to storm the gates of Guantanamo and demand asylum? The ambassador didn't consider that likely.

Is Castro being warned that our patience has limits, that there are more-drastring measures — even military — that can be taken?

"I will say this to you," Ambassador Palmieri responded. "Do you think the American people want to go to war about this issue? Most Americans aren't under the hammer of the problem to the extent that you are."

THERE too I disagree with Mr. Palmieri.

Our kindly, bumbling President cannot continue to treat Fidel Castro and the refugee situation he exploited so callously as insulated from the rest of the United States.

At what point does Mr. Carter become convinced that all Americans, indeed, are under Fidel's hammer?

Nobody wants war, and certainly not Castro with the United States.

He and his Communist allies need to be given fair and public warning that our patience and humanitarianism have limits beyond which we will not be pushed. The decision, then, of whether to risk a war would be up to him. It's time to let him consider the consequences of his further actions.

Let the two-bit dictator react to us for a change.

Refugee's New Life: Death

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

A woman in a bar refused to dance with a newly arrived Cuban refugee — who took offense and quarreled with the bar's owner, who shot him dead, Hialeah police said Saturday.

Francisco Diaz, 33, the owner of Hank's Bar, 1200 Palm Ave., is jailed on second-degree murder charges.

He is charged in the slaying of Evelio Martes, 33, who arrived in this country aboard the Freedom Flotilla.

A mechanic, Diaz lived the last two weeks of his life at the Circle B. Motel, across the street from the bar.

People who knew both said they were stunned Saturday at Martes' death and Diaz's arrest.

Martes, who spoke little English, had found a job and bought an aging Oldsmobile. A spokesman at the motel where he shared a room with another refugee said he had caused no problems there.

DIAZ PURCHASED the bar three months ago. He lives in an apartment in back and is the father of two children, his employes say.

The bar was full, with at least 30 customers, when the shooting took place outside, witnesses said.

Rebuffed by a female customer who re-

After Bar Argument

fused to dance with him, Martes reportedly quarreled with Diaz, who asked him and a friend to leave.

Martes reportedly threatened Diaz's life.

The pair left, returned, then left again.

The owner went to his living quarters and returned armed, police said.

Martes and his friend returned a third time, arriving through the adjacent package store "that leads behind the bar where two barmaids were working," manager Yolanda Gallion said. "A witness said he [Martes] had a gun."

MARTES AND his friend were told again

to leave. The two men and Diaz walked outside.

Witnesses said several shots were fired.

No gun was found on the wounded man, who died shortly after 7 a.m. Saturday at Hialeah Hospital.

One witness is quoted as saying that Martes was shot at the wheel of his car as he tried to start it. He had been having trouble starting the newly purchased auto, witnesses said.

Gallion said that Diaz, in Dade County Jail, "couldn't believe that it happened" or that he was charged. She said Martes had caused trouble in the bar and threatened Diaz.

Refugees Spell Out Dreams

Miami Herald (F) Col 3B 29 June 80

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

No longer greeted by the almost carnival-like processing at Tamiami Park or Opa-locka Airport, with piles of donated clothing available, the four men still wore Cuba on their backs.

They are the stragglers of the freedom flotilla, the latest to arrive from Cuba by boat.

Surrounded by barbed wire and the flat isolation of the outskirts of the Everglades, they sat talking about their wildest ambitions in the wet heat of an abandoned missile base on Krome Avenue near the Tamiami Trail. Refugees who arrive from Cuba will be funneled through the Krome site to refugee camps outside Florida.

Eighty-four refugees were housed there Saturday. The four men had been there four days.

THE MEN talked loudly, perhaps to drown out the zapping sound of mosquitos and dragon flies caught in electronic insect traps. Or perhaps to scare off the coral snakes that occasionally slither by the tents and hangars where the men sleep.

Unlike many of the refugees, these men had been in jail at one time.

They plainly spelled out their ambitions: to recapture a youth lost in Castro's revolution; renew a stymied career; or, in the bitter cases, to avenge some pain inflicted by the Cuban government.

"I like sports. I used to swim and practice judo," said Alberto Alfonso Agramonte Hernandez. His father made him leave school in the eighth grade to work.

The 19-year-old came alone to this country. Minor run-ins with the

law in Cuba, for failing to carry an identification card or selling a bottle of liquor in order to earn food money, made it easy for him to leave the island as "scum."

"I WANT to write music," said Osvaldo Penalver Esquivel, 42, who said he was a composer. He had been jailed off and on during the past few years on charges of disorderly conduct — fighting with policemen.

"I'm a mason. I want to build houses," said Jose Carlos Garcia. The 30-year-old had served two years in prison for failing to carry his documentation and for "endangering" the state. He had a bayonet

wound in his side, punishment for his involvement in a hunger strike at Boniato prison in eastern Cuba.

The sight of Garcia's scars awoke bitterness in Gilberto Valdivie Dama, sitting on a cot nearby.

"I didn't come here to chew Chiclets or eat ham every night," he told the others. "Just give me some weapons, and I'll kill communists wherever they are."

Last Two Sentenced *Miami Herald 29 June 80 3B* In Food-Stamp Case

All The last two defendants tried as participants in one of the most sophisticated food-stamp fraud rings in Miami history were sentenced to prison Friday by Dade Circuit Judge Lenore Nesbitt.

Miriam Esquivel was ordered to pay \$20,000 in restitution and serve three years. Isabel Rodriguez was sentenced to 18 months and ordered to repay \$7,500. Esquivel was jailed. Rodriguez is out on bail pending appeal.

They Gambled on Boatlift

Mia Her (F) Col 1 B 29 June 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
And JIM MCGEE
Herald Staff Writers

The woman told the other workers at the shoe factory of the yacht Solana and how it had returned from Cuba with a relative of hers the last day of April.

Other exiles, she said, could buy passage on the Solana for their relatives. Her nephew operated the 70-foot sailboat. He was family.

The woman's words cast a magic spell.

To at least 150 Cuban exiles in Miami, her words were enough recommendation to give \$250,000 to a man they knew only as somebody's

nephew.

Now the nephew, Carlos Munoz, has disappeared.

The story of the Solana reflects the frenzy of Cubans in Miami to claim families in Cuba during the two-month Mariel-Key West boatlift. Many gambled their savings on faith in desperation to get families out before the open port at Mariel was closed.

DURING APRIL and May, exiles rushed from office to office and boat to boat in South Florida, anywhere someone was offering transport from the island. They paid as little as a \$1 processing charge to operators who hoped to begin

flights to Cuba; they paid as much as \$1,500 for space on yachts and freighters.

At least one company is still selling \$500 seats on flights from Cuba. "We get a steady flow of customers," said Nelson Puente, president of Delta International Sales Inc., a small northwest Dade firm.

He has not yet received permission from either Cuba or the United States. He said customers can obtain full refunds. But as many new customers show up to book passage as to obtain refunds, Puente said.

"At any one time," Puente said, "we have about \$150,000 on deposit."

Munoz charged \$625 for each rel-

and Lost

ative.

He and other exiles had chartered the Solana in April to pick up their own relatives.

AMONG THOSE relatives brought from Cuba were two of Munoz's brothers. They, too, are nephews of Munoz's aunt, Felicia Amado, a floor supervisor at Suave Shoe Corp. in Hialeah.

"I think I told three people about it," she said. "But the word [of the Solana] spread quickly."

In May, Munoz bought the Solana, opened an office at 3446 SW Eighth St., and formed Miacuvia Corp. Munoz, reportedly a one-time car salesman, was president. His



Estrella Zambrano

... 'I had lost faith'

wife, Lucia, was secretary-director.

On June 2, as the Solana was sailing from Cuba to Key West with 166 refugees aboard, it began to

sink 30 miles offshore. Coast Guard helicopters brought pumps. The ref-

'We were desperate. How else could I be that stupid? I've been here long enough to know you need more than a receipt that doesn't say anything to get your money back.'

— Estrella Zambrano

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Exiles Lose Fortunes to Blind Faith

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ugees were transferred to a U.S. Navy landing craft.

The naval vessel "brushed" the Solana — "aggravating the already deteriorated condition of the hull," a Coast Guard spokesman said. Naval salvagers worked four hours to keep the yacht afloat, but splits in the hull were big enough to put a broom handle through.

At 8 p.m., the ship was left to sink.

THE LOSS OF the Solana sank Miacuvia Corp. as well. Munoz had bought the Solana with a \$60,000 down payment from a company named Acolex. He still owes \$100,000, company director Nancy Medel said.

In meetings at his office, Munoz asked his clients for patience. But some, among them Estrella Zambrano and Esther Padron, began to fear they would see neither their relatives nor their money.

Families of both had given about \$3,000 to Munoz three weeks before the sinking of the Solana.

"He kept saying God would provide, have faith. But I had lost faith," said Zambrano, a Miami resident.

A friend who knew someone who knew Munoz's aunt had told Zambrano about Miacuvia.

"We were desperate. How else could I be that stupid? I've been here long enough to know you need more than a receipt that doesn't say anything to get your money back," she said.

Padron said, "Munoz always gave a pat on the back. His stationery had a fancy letterhead. With the emotion of the time, no one thought to check him out."

SHE SAID THAT on Monday, June 9, Munoz told clients to come

to the office the next Thursday for refunds. A crowd gathered that Thursday. Munoz was not there.

A note on the door said Munoz's lawyer had ordered him to shut Miacuvia while he tried to recover losses from the sinking of the Solana.

"We figure Munoz was waiting for school to end so he could take his kids from school [and leave town]," said Zambrano.

The Munoz home at 18920 NW 18th Ct. has been vacant since the second week in June. His phone is disconnected.

Neighbors say strangers have come to search through the mail and drivers pass by yelling threats at the empty house. Someone, they say, has been feeding the large dog kept behind the redwood fence in the back yard.

At least one exile, who asked that her name not be published, has received a refund, a check for \$2,000 from Munoz. She had paid him \$2,500. A letter accompanying the check said \$500 had been deducted "to cover the multiple losses we have had."

THE LETTER also asked for "patience, and to wait until all the money is paid back."

The Munoz case has prompted an investigation by the Dade State Attorney's office. The 150 exiles also have organized to sue Miacuvia and Munoz. Representatives of the exiles plan to travel to Washington to complain to congressmen.

"We asked that we be allowed to go to Cuba to pick up our relatives," Zambrano said. "We figure in part that Carter is to blame for first allowing the boatlift and then cutting it off."

Felicia Amado fears returning to work to face angry co-workers.

"People have called to threaten. They blame the whole thing on me," she said. "But I just said what happened to me, that I got some relatives out through Mr. Munoz. The rest that happened was just bad luck."

Her husband, accountant Jesus Amado, had notarized several contracts between Munoz and his clients. He claims his participation stopped there.

"He took over an office we abandoned. The relationship was temporary," said Amado.

THE AMADOS say they don't know where Munoz is. But they receive phone calls daily from irate exiles seeking a refund. "We'd really like to find Munoz. It would take the pressure off us," said son Jesus Jr., who works at his father's office on Flagler Street.

Felicia doesn't know if she'll go back to work in the shoe factory.

Judge Mehrtens Should Resign

Mia New (F) call 2E 29 June 80

THE LAST thing anyone should have to do is remind a Federal judge that he should not associate with alleged drug dealers. Especially when the drug suspect has been before the judge as a defendant, and might well come before him again.

But U.S. District Judge William O. Mehrtens unfortunately needs that reminder. And so does the U.S. Justice Department, which has done nothing except blush with embarrassment since discovering the friendship between Judge Mehrtens and reputed drug kingpin Mario Escandar in phone taps last summer.

Judge Mehrtens is 75 years old. He is an experienced jurist. He knows — surely he knows — that it is totally unacceptable for him to continue his relationship with Escandar.

The friendship is wrong in principle even if it is perfectly innocent — as the judge says it is — in actuality. Like Caesar's wife, a jurist is beholden to avoid

not only impropriety but the very appearance of impropriety. And the kindest interpretation one can make is that the judge's association with an accused major trafficker in cocaine and marijuana creates the appearance of impropriety.

Yet Judge Mehrtens has conducted himself with astonishing naivete. He has permitted Escandar to visit him in his chambers. He has bought clothes at Escandar's store. When Escandar needed a lawyer, Judge Mehrtens recommended one, whom Escandar hired. The judge readily concedes that he and Escandar telephone each other from time to time. Purely social, Judge Mehrtens says.

Social or not, innocent or not, this relationship is intolerable. It sullies Judge Mehrtens's reputation. More important, it casts a shadow across the integrity of his judicial office. Especially when, while maintaining the friendship, Judge Mehrtens on three occasions has issued rulings that kept Escandar out of jail.

Judge Mehrtens's conduct shows utter contempt for the canons of judicial ethics. He is treating his oath of office, his juridical obligation to hold himself above reproach, with a cavalier disdain that would embarrass even a first-year law student.

Before he further sullies his judicial robes, Judge Mehrtens should demonstrate that he has some judgment left. He should resign from the bench forthwith.



Judge Mehrtens

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Assassination

29 June 80

On Embassy Row

U.S. officials at the highest levels knew in advance about Chile's undercover mission in Washington and possessed photos and passport information. Was that information sufficient foreknowledge to have prevented the 1976 murder of Letelier and an associate?

By JOHN DINGES
And SAUL LANDAU

Cooperation with "friendly" intelligence agencies was the established practice of U.S. embassies and the CIA abroad, and that included granting visas to known agents to conduct intelligence missions in the United States. But something about the request Ambassador George W. Landau in Asuncion, Paraguay, received from a government official in late July 1976 aroused his suspicions.

The official, a top aide to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, assured Landau that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet himself was asking for a favor. The official said he needed visas immediately for two Chilean army officers using Paraguayan passports to travel from Asuncion to Washington on an intelligence mission. The mission, he said, had been cleared with the CIA station in Santiago, and the two men would be in touch with CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters in Washington.

Ambassador Landau, according to

his later testimony, issued the visas for the two men the next morning.

But his suspicions led him to take two precautions: He had the agents' false Paraguayan passports photographed, and he sent the photographs to CIA headquarters with a full account of the affair — just in case the Chilean agents were lying about why there were going to Washington.

Landau's action was the first brush by a U.S. official with Chile's

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John Dinges is a Washington journalist who has written for The Herald as a freelance writer about the Letelier case. Saul Landau is a Washington writer and filmmaker, and a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies. Former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier was employed by the Institute at the time of his assassination. This article for The Washington Post is adapted from their book, Assassination on Embassy Row, published this week by Pantheon.



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— KENT BARTON / Miami Herald Staff

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Letelier's Death And U.S. Justice

Matter 29 June 80 col 4E

FROM PAGE 1E

secret operations leading up to the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier six weeks later. In the weeks preceding the assassination a flurry of cables and official communications went back and forth between the U.S. Embassy in Asuncion, the State Department, the CIA and the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the two Chilean agents.

Their real identities — not learned until almost two years later — were Michael Townley and Armando Fernandez, the Chilean secret-police agents who led the operation to kill Letelier. U.S. authorities also detected the arrival in the United States of two men using the names that appeared on the suspicious Paraguayan passports.

All that raises a series of disturbing questions. U.S. officials at the highest levels knew in advance about Chile's undercover mission in Washington and possessed photos and passport information. Was that information sufficient foreknowledge to have prevented the murder of Letelier and an associate?

Once the assassination occurred, was the information turned over immediately to the FBI by the persons and agencies possessing it?

The pictures and the advance information obtained by Landau and others ultimately provided the keys to solving the case. But unlike fictional spy mysteries, all the pieces of the puzzle did not fall into place with the identification of the guilty.

Instead, the U.S. agencies involved in the case imposed an extraordinary mantle of secrecy over the actions of U.S. officials before and after the assassination, and over the records and files relating to those actions. (During our research we received not one piece of paper in response to our Freedom of Information Act requests to the CIA, FBI, Justice Department and State Department.)

Given the secrecy about the extent of U.S. government foreknowledge, the questions we raise can only be partially answered. According to our reconstruction of events, the Letelier assassination was set in motion in late June 1976. Pinochet's intelligence service had received reports of Letelier's recent visit to Holland to lobby against a \$63-million investment by a Dutch company in Chile, and of confidential meetings in New York between Letelier

and a prominent leader of Chile's centrist Christian Democratic Party. The U.S. Congress had just cut off Chile's military aid because of human-rights violations.

Over the next three months, Col. Manuel Contreras, chief of DINA, the Chilean secret police, dispatched five of his agents on four separate but interrelated missions to Washington to carry out the order to kill Letelier. Of the four missions that made up the Letelier assassination operation, at least two were detected by U.S. authorities.

The first operation got only as far as Asuncion. DINA agents Townley and Fernandez, an army captain, went there to obtain false Paraguayan passports from the Paraguayan intelligence service and proceed to Washington. After days of delay they received the passports under the false names of "Juan Williams" (Townley) and "Alejandro Romeral" (Fernandez).

They apparently did not tell their Paraguayan counterparts they were on an assassination mission. According to Paraguayan intelligence chief Col. Benito Guanes, they needed the passports for a trip to the United States to buy weapons and intelligence equipment "for which [they said] they could count on cooperation from the CIA-USA."

Ambassador Landau, asked by another Paraguayan official to facilitate visas for the two Chileans, was told the CIA was aware of the mission, but that it involved surveillance of Chilean Marxists who had infiltrated the U.S. offices of the Chilean copper corporation.

After issuing the visas and photographing the "Williams" and "Romeral" passports, Landau wrote a long top-secret cable to CIA Deputy Director Walters, who, Landau had been told, would be meeting the two Chileans in Washington.

That cable remains secret, but we learned some of its contents. In it Landau

asked Walters to confirm that the Chilean intelligence mission had been worked out with the CIA. He also sent copies of the passports to the CIA via diplomatic pouch.

Meanwhile, Townley and Fernandez, unaware their pictures were now in the hands of the CIA but suspicious of the long delays in obtaining their false documents, returned to Santiago instead of flying to Washington as originally planned.

Landau's cable, sent July 28 via the State Department's "Roger Channel" to bypass regular distribution routes, reached the desk of CIA Director George Bush. Bush handled the matter because Deputy Director Walters, who was about to retire from the agency, was on vacation in Florida.

At State the cable reached the office of Harry Shlaudeman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, after first arriving at the office of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Landau expected Walters, who had visited Paraguay on agency business only a month before, to take quick action. "I sent a message to General Walters outlining the whole matter and suggested that I presumed that this matter fell within the scope of his agency, and that he was aware of all this. I said that if he was not, I suggested he deny them ("Williams" and "Romeral") entry at the port of arrival," Landau said in a later deposition.

The CIA reaction was peculiar. A week passed during which Townley and Fernandez, had they followed their original plan, could well have had time to arrive in Washington and kill Letelier. Walters and Bush conferred about the matter, and finally on Aug. 4 Walters called Landau in Paraguay to tell him that the CIA was "not aware" of the Chilean mission and wanted nothing to do with it. But Walters, as far as is known, ordered no CIA action to stop the Chilean mission or control it in any way.

Judging from his actions, Landau was alarmed. He immediately informed the State Department that the visas issued to "Juan Williams" and "Alejandro Romeral" were revoked. He demanded that the Paraguayan official who had requested the visas retrieve the passports from the Chileans and return them so that he could physically cancel the visas.

Landau considered the matter so serious that he ordered lookouts posted at all U.S. consulates and ports of entry to arrest "Williams" and "Romeral" if they tried to enter the United States, and to prevent them from applying for visas in any other country.

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Landau also made 10 telephone calls to a high Paraguayan official over the following weeks to insist that the Paraguayans return the passports.

Landau has declined to discuss matters that go beyond his official testimony in the case, or to explain his suspicions of the Romeral and Williams matter, but there can be no doubt about the seriousness with which he regarded the incident.

In Santiago preparations began for the second and third DINA missions. Four false Chilean official passports were sent to the U.S. Consulate in Santiago with government requests for visas to the United States. On Aug. 17 the visas were issued for passports in the names of "Juan Williams," "Alejandro Romeral," "Armando Faundez" and "Liliana Walker."

Although two of the names were the same as those used in Paraguay, the DINA agents using the identities of Williams and Romeral were not Townley and Fernandez. They were Capts. Rene Riveros ("Williams") and Rolando Mosqueira ("Romeral"), who arrived in Miami Aug. 22, apparently on a mission to "clear" the use of the names in Paraguay by acting as decoys to test whether U.S. authorities would react to their entering the country.

Although the two men were not stopped at the Miami airport, their arrival was detected and reported to Washington. The circumstances and records of that detection, presumably made by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials as a result of Landau's lookout notice, remain unclear even within the FBI.

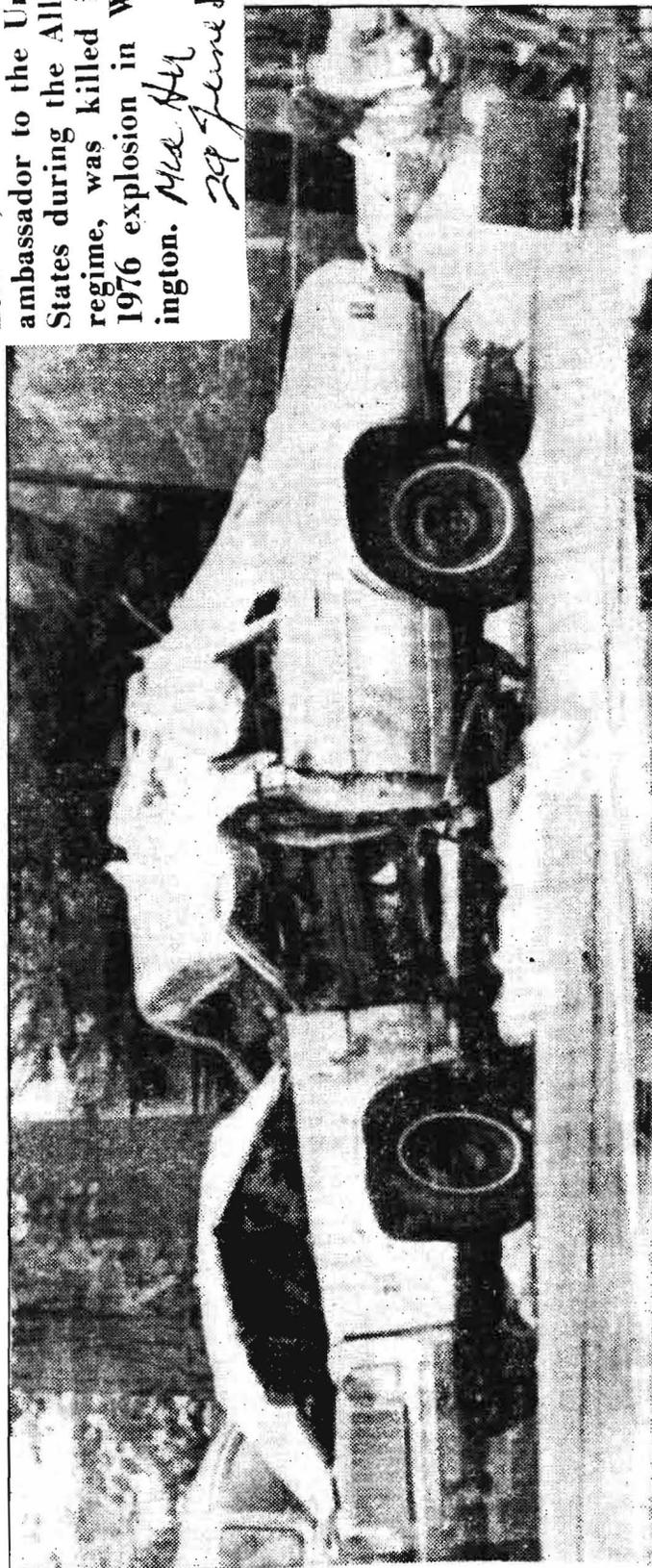
The agents, clearly intending to call attention to their presence, informed Walters' CIA office by phone that they, Juan Williams and Alejandro Romeral, were in Washington. On Sept. 1 the two men arrived back in Santiago.

What did the CIA do, if anything? We don't know. It would have been logical for those who knew of Chile's ongoing covert operation in Washington to try to find out what Chile was up to, especially in light of "Romeral-Williams" team's (presumably false) claim in Paraguay that their mission had CIA clearance. It is quite beyond belief that the CIA is so lax in its counter-espionage functions that it would simply have ignored a clandestine operation by a foreign intelligence service in Washington, or anywhere in the United States.

The intelligence services of Chile's DINA and the U.S. CIA were not adversaries seeking to subvert each other's systems of government, but rather friendly, cooperating intelligence services in constant touch with each other through normal liaison channels.

Walters' duties as deputy director included liaison with foreign intelligence services and he knew DINA chief Contreras personally. Did he or director Bush order their representative in Chile to tell his liaison counterpart in Chilean intelligence, "Hey, we know you're up to something in

The car in which Orlando Letelier, former Chilean ambassador to the United States during the Allende regime, was killed in a 1976 explosion in Washington. *Max Hill #E 29 June 80*



Holt



Michael Townley

Washington, so either tell us what it is or stop it?"

Moreover, it was well known in intelligence circles that Chile's DINA had carried out assassinations of exile leaders in the past in foreign countries. Given DINA's macabre reputation and Letelier's prominence in Washington, it would not be difficult to speculate that if DINA were planning an assassination in Washington, the target would be Letelier.

One thing is clear: DINA chief Contreras would almost certainly have canceled the remaining operations to kill Letelier, if the CIA or State Department had raised alarms about the "Romeral" and "Williams" missions and expressed their displeasure to the Chilean government. An intelligence officer familiar with the case said that any warning would have been sufficient to cause the assassination to be scuttled.

It wasn't. On Aug. 26 then-Lt. Armando Fernandez, traveling as "Armando Faundez," arrived in Washington with DINA agent "Liliana Walker" (whose real identity has never been established). They conducted "pre-operational" surveillance on Letelier.

On Sept. 9 Michael Townley, traveling on an official Chilean passport in the name "Hans Petersen Silva," arrived to head the fourth and final stage of the assassination operation. He received Fernandez' surveillance report, then arranged with four members of a Cuban exile group in Union City, N.J., to help him build and plant the bomb.

On Sept. 21 the bomb exploded under Letelier's legs, killing him and Ronni Moffitt, who happened to be riding to work that day with Letelier and her husband Michael, who survived.

The assassination succeeded. The question remains: Could it have been prevented?

Immediately, the assassination was put in the context of prior attacks on prominent Chilean exiles opposing the Pinochet government. Almost exactly two years earlier, in a hauntingly similar car bombing in Buenos Aires, the former chief of the Chilean Armed Forces, Gen. Carlos Prats, and his wife were murdered. One year before, exiled Christian Democratic leader Bernardo Leighton, an advocate of a united leftist-centrist front against Pinochet, was shot down with his wife on a

Rome street. Both survived. Chile's DINA was widely believed to have been responsible.

It would seem to go without saying that those who had detected DINA's covert operation in Washington prior to Letelier's assassination would immediately tell the FBI all they knew. The passport photos of "Romeral" and "Williams," the Paraguay incident and the actual entry into the U.S. of Chilean intelligence agents were obviously important leads worthy of highest priority in the investigation.

Moreover, the FBI's man in South America, Special Agent Robert Scherrer, made a major intelligence breakthrough one week after the assassination. He reported that Chile had organized a six-nation intelligence network called "Operation Condor."

Condor's functions included interchanging passports for use on missions to assassinate exiled leftist leaders. Paraguay was one of the members, with Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Bolivia and Chile. Scherrer, even without knowing about the "Romeral" and "Williams" affair in Paraguay, concluded in his Sept. 28 cable to Washington that the Letelier assassination "may have been carried out as a . . . phase of Operation Condor." Scherrer's cable was distributed to the CIA and State Department.

What then did Bush, Walters, Landau and others in State and CIA do with the "Romeral" and "Williams" photographs and information after the assassination?

The Letelier investigation had been assigned to Assistant U.S. Attorney Eugene Propper and Special Agent L. Carter Cornick of the FBI Washington Field Office. Propper, realizing that the investigation could not go far without cooperation from the CIA, met CIA Director Bush two weeks after the assassination.

According to one of those present at that meeting, Bush talked about the importance of Operation Condor to the Letelier case, but did not say a word about the "Romeral" and "Williams" pictures and the Paraguay incident. Nor did Bush, Walters or anyone else from the CIA subsequently volunteer their information about Chile's covert missions to Washington.

Instead of providing the information that pointed the finger of suspicion at DINA and Chile, the CIA seems to have done just the opposite. Stories appeared in Newsweek, The Washington Post, The Washington Star and The New York Times saying the CIA had concluded that DINA had nothing to do with the Letelier assassination. In one of the stories Bush was reported to have personally informed Kissinger of Bush's conclusions about DINA's innocence.

The sources cited in the articles suggested a "martyr theory" for the assassination,

according to which leftists may have killed Letelier in order to create a martyr and discredit the Chilean government at a time when Pinochet was improving his human-rights image.

At the State Department some but not all of the pertinent information about Chile's secret missions was turned over to the FBI on Oct. 22, one month after the assassination. The information included copies of the photographs of "Romeral" and "Williams" and the fact that two men using those names and official Chilean passports had entered Miami on Aug. 22 (but not that they had also come to Washington). The State Department has refused to release the original memorandum informing the FBI on the matter, so we do not know exactly how it described the Paraguay incident and source of the State Department's knowledge of the "Romeral" and "Williams" entry in Miami.

Whatever information was provided, it was not enough. The "Romeral-Williams" information and photographs played no active role for the first 10 months of the FBI investigation. When, in July 1977, the photographs were finally put to use, the "Williams" picture was identified, and the case was on the way to being solved. The man in the picture, Michael Townley, was turned over to the FBI the following March in accord with a secret agreement signed by Chile under heavy U.S. diplomatic pressure. Townley confessed and became the prosecution's chief witness.

We have also learned of five cases of

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withholding, destruction or concealment of key evidentiary documents in the case. The examples brought to light in our investigation raise the possibility that an attempt was made from within the U.S. government to sabotage the FBI investigation and divert its focus away from Chile's military government:

- For more than a year after the assassination Assistant U.S. Attorney Propper and the FBI did not receive Landau's cable to Walters fully explaining the Paraguay incident.

- State Department Chile desk officer Robert Driscoll, who told a superior in a memo that "Romeral" and "Williams" were in Washington around the time of the assassination, ignored instructions to inform the FBI. The memo was given to the FBI from Chile Desk files more than a year after the assassination.

- Immigration and Naturalization Service information — based on I-94 forms filled out by all foreigners entering the United States — on three of the files members of DINA's assassination missions were three of the five members of DINA's assassination missions were removed from INS computers. The missing listings were "Alejandro Romeral," "Juan Williams" (the Aug. 22 Miami entry with Chilean passports) and "Hans Petersen" (the name used by Townley to enter New York Sept. 9, 1976). Moreover, INS officials conducted a file search in 1979 and discovered the disappearance of all paperwork that normally would accompany lookout notices such as those the State Department ordered posted for "Romeral" and "Williams."

- Someone with access to U.S. citizen registration files in the U.S. Consulate in Santiago removed the photograph of Michael Townley on file there.

- Other evidence in consulate files was destroyed as well. After his expulsion, Townley provided investigators with the names "Hans Petersen," "Armando Faundez" and "Liliana Walker," the names used by himself, Fernandez and the woman DINA agent.

Searching U.S. consulate files a month later, FBI agent Scherrer found the official visa application form 257A for the three names but discovered that U.S. Consul Josiah Brownell had ordered the shredding of the file of supporting documents that would have included the letters from the Chilean Foreign Ministry requesting visas for the three agents on behalf of the Pinochet government. The letters may also have contained annotations by consulate officials on granting the visas.

*Michael
4E 29 June 80*

Consulate officials said the shredding was done according to a routine timetable for the disposal of old files. But Scherrer, in an earlier file search in mid-1977, advised Brownell that evidence might still be in the files, and that they should not be destroyed. We asked Brownell why he had destroyed the files Scherrer had asked him to save. Brownell refused to comment.

No mere bureaucratic explanation can account for the detours and obstacles the investigators encountered in solving the case. It would be naive for us or those conducting the government investigation to shrug off such examples of withheld and destroyed evidence as the foibles of unthinking bureaucrats, as a case of one part of the government's not knowing what another part is doing.

Nor is it sufficient explanation to postulate that anticommunism and susceptibility to historically baseless "martyr theories" could somehow have blinded intelligent professional men to the facts before them.

The unanswered questions do not diminish the achievement of the U.S. investigators who solved the assassination, and whose evidence stood the test of a jury trial in which three Cuban exile accomplices were convicted.

But the actions taken willfully to divert the investigation from its course and delay it for at least a year are also crimes. Those actions would be subject to the same scrutiny as the assassination itself. If there are innocent explanations, they should be made public along with all relevant documentation in the case.

Only then will the prosecution of the Letelier-Moffitt murders stand as untainted examples of the triumph of American justice.

Cuba's Turmoil Takes

By CHRISTOPHER DICKEY
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The spectacle of Cuba wracked by economic difficulties and suddenly abandoned by more than 100,000 of its people has struck many Central Americans and Mexicans like a dream-turned-nightmare.

Conservatives, for whom Cuba has long conjured nightmares, are openly gloating. Moderates are disturbed and puzzled. Admirers of Fidel Castro's revolution — though they cling to their admiration — have been forced onto the defensive.

An instant cliché heard all over the area is the description of Cuba as a paradise lost. A Social Democratic leader in Costa Rica, Oscar Arias of the National Liberation Party, says flatly that "for the first time in the last two decades Castro has had a setback. It [Cuba] looked like a paradise and now we see that it is not."

A CONSERVATIVE television

commentator in Guatemala showed pictures of the suffering crowds huddled behind the fence of the Peruvian Embassy in April and declared, "This is the paradise the Marxists have been promising."

In the face of such reports and propaganda, even a Communist member of Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly is willing to concede that the favorable impression of Cuba "has been diminished in some uninformed sectors" of the population outside his party.

By and large, Castro's popularity among leftist and revolutionary groups in Central America has little to do with the nature of his government. Rather, it is based on his successful defiance of the United States.

The recent exodus has tarnished but not destroyed Cuba's image. If respect for Castro has declined somewhat, the essential qualities that he was seen to represent before are still respected by many leftists, revolutionaries and their

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followers in this area. If there is a weakening of popular support for Havana, it does not necessarily mean the currents of leftist insurrection sweeping through this part of the world will lose any of their force.

ONE MEMBER of El Salvador's revolutionary movement, for instance, said privately that "now we see after 20 years there are serious problems in Cuba. It has made us think the Cuban revolution is not our revolution. But we have not been imitating them anyway. We

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are learning from the Cuban situation and also the Nicaraguan. It's just another experience you have to take into account."

In Nicaragua, the more conservative groups have used the Cuban crisis to lambast the leftist revolutionary Sandinista government. Many of the Sandinista leaders have spent considerable time in Cuba and feel strong sympathies for Castro's regime. The debate rages, but Castro is still expected to attend the July 19 celebration of the Sandinistas' first year in power. The public

reception he receives may be some indication of how average Nicaraguans perceive his actions over the last few months.

In Mexico, the government has a tradition of following a fairly conservative line at home while applauding revolutionary movement abroad. One diplomat has suggested that the Mexican foreign minister has "almost a romantic conception" of the Cuban revolution.

Less than two weeks after the Cuban crisis began with the "invasion" of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by more than 10,000 people seeking to leave the country, even such Mexican intellectuals as former Communist author Octavio Paz were talking about Cubans "voting with their feet" against Castro's government. And at the same time, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo announced he would make a state visit to Cuba at the end of July.

IN A REGION that has always

feared and often felt the heavy hand of U.S. intervention, Castro's Cuba is the only country that has successfully turned its back on the United States. That the end result has been acceptance of massive Soviet influence and dependence on Soviet aid is seen as less important to Castro's admirers. Identification with Cuba's revolution, in its simplest terms, is often seen as identification with independence from the United States.

As Daniel Ortega, a Sandinista member of the Nicaraguan junta, said recently, "We [in Central America] have never felt the weight of Soviet imperialism. We have experienced United States imperialism many times."

After at first losing the initiative, many left-wing politicians and publications in this area have made a comeback in recent weeks with defenses of Castro's regime that suggest the flight from his island is no fault of his but of the general phenomenon of underdevelopment.



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

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I went to Miami International Airport to pick up a Cuban refugee relative who was being released to me and I stumbled across a lost 15-year-old boy who had been there four days. He was trying to find his uncle Hugo Rodriguez Rodriguez. The boy, Alberto Horta Nordelo, is a Cuban refugee who had just been released and he had been told his uncle worked at the airport. I brought Alberto home to care for him and I have spent days trying to find his uncle. Alberto says he has many relatives here, but the Castro government took all the papers with their names and addresses away from him while he was boarding the boat that brought him here. I have personally visited every H. or Hugo Rodriguez in the phone book and I don't know what else to do. Can Refugee Hotline help me? — Lourdes Ramos.

We sure can. Rodriguez does live in Miami, but he has no telephone. We found Alberto's cousin, Pedro Sanchez, in Los Angeles, and set up a three-way conversation between you, Alberto's family in California and us. When they learned that Alberto had been wandering around Miami's airport for four days, they were horrified. They're now making plans to come to Miami to get him.

How did we find Sanchez? It wasn't easy. We managed to get a cable through to Alberto's relatives in Cuba and they managed to get an answer back to us. The reply was a cryptic one. A ZIP Code and a telephone number with no area code. We checked our ZIP Code directory and found the numbers belonged to Los Angeles. We added the Los Angeles area code to the rest of the telephone number and, when we dialed the number, Pedro Sanchez answered the phone.

★ ★ ★

Is it true that Cuban refugees don't have to pay income taxes for a period of 10 years after they come to this country? — M. Blash.

Of course not. Uncle Sam always

gets his share. The government's philosophy is simple: If you work, you pay. Holger Euringer of the Internal Revenue Service's Jacksonville District Office says people pay taxes on the income they earn in this country even if they aren't U.S. citizens.

★ ★ ★

I work for the Private Industry Council of Dade County Inc. We do on-the-job training programs for the CETA sponsors in Dade County. Can a Haitian or Cuban refugee get a work permit from the government? What kind of documentation do they get? — Bob Pikulin.

Haitian and Cuban refugees have Social Security cards and I-94 Forms that are stamped "permitted to work." That doesn't make them eligible for Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs. To be eligible for a CETA program, a refugee must be admitted to this country as a refugee, not just a parolee. Check with CETA and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service before you try to get a refugee into a CETA program.

★ ★ ★

What Jewish agencies are working with the Jewish Cuban refugees who came over in the boatlift? My nephew Israel Tacher Romero is at Fort Indiantown Gap and he's a Cuban Jew. We want to sponsor him, but we need to know what agency he signed up with. — Yolanda Roman.

The main agency working with Cuban refugees, and not just Jewish ones, is the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), headquartered at 200 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y., 10003, telephone (212) 674-6800. It has representatives at every base housing refugees. But your nephew was signed up with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) not HIAS and no one knew you were ready to sponsor him. We got IRC and HIAS together and, once your sponsorship is verified, your nephew will be released to you.

Jack Kaszewitz

Miami News (FH) copy 11A 30 June 80
Calle Ocho running of bulls is

Thought for today: The favorite pastime of civilized man is croolty to other civilized man . . .

— Mr. Dooley, Finley Peter Dunne



Kaszewitz

other abuse of dumb animals simply for entertainment and amusement makes no sense." Petty suggested that the county disassociate itself from such an event "lest it find itself in the uncomfortable position of a general violation of its own ordinances." Sounds like the bull has been killed even before it reaches the ring . . .

sidetracked

Hispanic Heritage Week in Miami may have to get along without the running of the bulls after all. The idea was to copy the festival of Pamplona, Spain, where the wild bulls chase young men through the streets in a dangerous sport, wind up in a bullring where matadors, carrying swords and waving muletas (red cloths), dispatch the bulls. Four blocks of SW 8th Street was to have been the Miami locale. But suddenly muletas are being waved before the Hispanic Heritage Week committee. Members discovered they would have to erect 8-foot-high barricades along Calle Ocho, to protect spectators and businesses alike. The price tag, \$20,000, caused the committee to have second thoughts about the event, first advanced by Alda Levitan, City of Miami's new public information officer. Ron Petty, Metro director of the Department of Animal Services, read our column of June 20 and fired off a memo to County Manager Merrett Stierhelm in which he said the spectacle might violate both county and state ordinances that prohibit "unnecessarily tormenting animals." While a running of the bulls may not be a clear violation, Petty wrote that a legal challenge from animal-protection groups might be expected. And, he added, "Dade County and the state are already stigmatized by permitting ritualistic religious sacrifice of animals, the use of live rabbits for greyhound training, and legalized cockfighting. To add an-

Dozen shrimpers heading to Miami to recover boats

Miami News (FH) copy 1A 30 June 80
Combined Miami News Services

A dozen Georgia shrimpers were headed to Miami today to recover their boats, which were seized during the Cuban sealift. Their lawyer said he hoped to gain them free use of the craft.

The Customs Service agreed to release the boats Friday, but under the condition that the shrimpers leave the red seizure stickers on the boats, which are still vulnerable to legal action.

Lawyer Gene Geary said he would ask for an injunction allowing the shrimpers free use of their boats and ending the threat of future legal action.

The impoundment of the boats at Key West has particularly harmed the economy of Thunderbolt, Ga., said Michael Cesaroni, mayor of the fishing town of 5,000. The mayor, himself one of the shrimpers whose boats were seized, said 34 of the 61 Georgia boats seized were from Thunderbolt.

Four of Cesaroni's boats were seized, but another is working in Savannah waters.

Cesaroni said he brought 600 Cuban refugees into the country and faces a \$1,000 fine for each one.

"When Castro said he was letting them go, Carter said he would take the people," Cesaroni said. "That sounded to us like, 'Go get 'em boys.'"

Henry F. Ambos, president of Atlantic Shrimp Co., said the seizures have had an immeasurable effect on the economy of the fishing community, as well as to the processing businesses in Florida.

"It definitely has hurt the economy," Ambos said. "You take at least 61 boats out of the economy, unemployment rises and production falls. A lot of people — dock workers, particularly — have been laid off because we just aren't getting the shrimp this season."

The boats gross from \$5,000 to \$7,500 for one trip a week, Ambos said.

"This will not be a good season."