

# <sup>13</sup> <sup>cap</sup> <sup>Mia Her (F)</sup> <sup>1 Nov 80.</sup> Exile Hero Vouches for

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

Tony Cuesta, a well-known anti-Castro commando, offered to put his liberty on the line Friday to help an accused hijacker who says his mission in life is to combat communism.

"I would be willing to give something more than money" to guarantee Anthony Bryant's court appearances, Cuesta said. "I would give my freedom in this country."

The two met in a Cuban prison 10 years ago. They were reunited at a bond hearing Friday in U.S. District Court in Miami.

Bryant, 42, of San Bernadino, Calif., is accused of hijacking a National Airlines jetliner from New York to Cuba in 1969. He also is charged with robbing a passenger of \$1,700. He spent nearly 12 years in Cuban prisons before he and 29 other Americans were released Monday.

U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino set a \$500,000 personal surety bond for Bryant, which means he can be set free without putting up money or property. His release is secured by his own signature.

AS A CONDITION of his release, Sorrentino or-

dered that Cuesta and Jose Perez, another freed Cuban prisoner who testified in Bryant's behalf, also sign the bond.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Wes Currier appealed her order. U.S. District Judge Eugene Spellman set a hearing for Monday. Meanwhile, Bryant will remain behind bars.

Cuesta is a veteran of more than a dozen commando

## Hijacker He Met in Jail

missions. He was captured in May 1966, after landing a raiding party in Cuba. In that mission, he was blinded and lost his left hand above the wrist when a grenade exploded. He was released in 1978.

In court Friday, Cuesta embraced Bryant, made a quick pitch for keeping Dade County bilingual and described Bryant as a man "who loves freedom and de-



'I would be willing to give something more than money . . . I would give my freedom in this country.'

— Tony Cuesta

mocracy."

"At the beginning I could not feel any sympathy for someone who was there for having violated the laws of the United States," Cuesta said. "I saw him as a potential enemy."

**BUT CUESTA** watched Bryant closely and came to change his mind. Bryant was so great an American patriot that he once took on seven Cuban guards who had insulted the president of the United States, Cuesta said.

And now, "It would be an honor for me" to have Bryant live at his Hialeah home pending his air piracy trial.

For his part, Bryant said he "could never disappoint [Cuesta]. I would die for him."

Bryant, who is black, said he wanted to work with America's black population because "they are falling under the influence of communism."

At his first court appearance Tuesday, Bryant said that "communism is humanity's vomit" and asked a courtroom audience to "wipe it out."

Perez, who spent 11 years in a Cuban prison, also said he would be willing to let Bryant stay at his home and "would even go to prison" for him. "We trust him," Perez said.



**ROBERTO  
FABRICIO**

*Miami Her (F) col*

## Debate Ignored *1 Nov 80 IA.* Immigration Policy for U.S.

There was one subject that didn't come up at Tuesday's presidential debate that I feel is paramount to the survival of South Florida as a viable metropolitan area.

I'm referring to a national immigration policy. While I might be accused of taking a narrow, provincial view of this problem, in fact the challenges posed by uncontrolled immigration and refugees have far-ranging national implications.

Over the past year, we in South Florida have witnessed the collapse of U.S. immigration policy, the inability of the federal government to defend this country's territorial integrity and a late and insufficient attempt to help this area cope with the refugee impact.

The central issue of what Cuba did by launching the Mariel-based boatlift goes far beyond traditional immigration and refugee considerations. For Cuba's action bordered on an openly hostile move that aimed 125,000 of its citizens at the United States.

**AT THE HEIGHT** of the Freedom Flotilla, President Carter's Special Assistant on Refugee Affairs, Victor Palmieri, put it in the category of an offensive weapons system.

"Cuba is launching refugees at us like they would be shooting bullets," he said at various conferences.

The humanitarian aspect of this whole question of refugees is as important as is Cuba's hostile act in launching the "refugee attack" on Florida. There is no doubt that tens of thousands of human beings are now living in freedom in the United States because of the boatlift.

But the central concern most Americans — regardless of ethnic background — share is how to keep any refugee influx on a humane and organized level.

U.S. policy toward Cuba traditionally has included a liberal family reunification aspect aimed at allowing relatives of U.S. residents and political prisoners to be reunited.

**BUT HUMANITARIAN** goals didn't concern Cuba during the boatlift. Even now there are an estimated 1,000 political prisoners in Cuba's jails, and there are thousands of close relatives of Cuban-Americans never cleared through Mariel.

The disorganized, disorderly, dangerous and utterly inhuman way in which human beings were shot across the sea towards U.S. shores in complete and open violation of U.S. law is the central issue.

The results are well known by all of us who have lived through the most difficult year in Miami's history. And I wonder what would happen if Cuba decided to launch its refugee-attack at us again. It has happened twice already. So to consider that there could be a third wave is not stretching the imagination. Could we survive the social costs of a third refugee onslaught?

To a large extent, as a result of

the boatlift, Miami is now divided, bitter, looking for the protection of a federal government that was not able or willing to defend it from a hostile foreign government bent on using people like weapons.

**WHEN I ATTEMPTED** to explain this to White House Chief of Staff Jack Watson recently, he screamed an insult at me. And I can't help but think that his obscenity was indicative of the way the administration has treated Miami this year.

I doubt that anyone at any level of our government has any contingency plan, even now. And since Ronald Reagan or John Anderson have not spelled out what they would do — at the height of the boatlift, Reagan, like the President, issued an "open arms" statement — there is no way to know how they would handle it.

Thus, it was disappointing to sit through 90 minutes of the presidential debate and not hear either one of the two major candidates address this issue even once.

## Hijack Suspect, Released *Miami Her (F) col 5A* By Cuba, Pleads Guilty

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (UPI) — One of two men who were the first alleged airline hijackers extradited to the United States from Cuba pleaded guilty Friday to air-piracy charges.

Crecencio Perez-Perez, 26, entered the plea before U.S. District Court Judge Charles E. Simons Jr.

Perez and Juan Atega-Fresneda allegedly threatened to use gasoline to set fire to the jet cabin of a Delta Air Lines jet en route from Atlanta to Columbia on Sept. 17.

The two men were arrested as soon as the jet carrying 110 passengers landed in Havana's Jose Marti Airport. No one was injured during the skyjacking.

The two became the first alleged air pirates to be extradited for prosecution in the United States by Cuban authorities. Cuban President Fidel Castro ordered the change in policy in a successful attempt to halt a wave of hijackings by Cuban refugees who wanted to return

home. *1 Nov 80*  
Atega, who is undergoing tests at the South Carolina State Hospital, did not appear at the Friday hearing. He changed the innocent plea he entered Oct. 16 and will be sentenced after a pre-sentence report has been completed by probation authorities.

Atega faces a minimum sentence of 20 years in prison and a maximum of life.

Atega and Perez were indicted by a federal grand jury Oct. 7. They have been held by federal authorities in the Lexington County Jail since being returned to the United States. Perez entered the state hospital Tuesday on the order of U.S. District Judge Robert F. Chapman.

Chapman's order states that there is reason to believe Perez "may presently be insane."

Federal officials said Perez told them he has a history of mental problems and treatment prior to his arrival in the United States from Cuba.

# Language Ordinance Is Wrong

Miami (F) 6A 1 Nov 80

SOME things can't be legislated — private morality, religious convictions, and cultural heritage are among them. So is language usage. However much English-speaking Dade Countians might wish it, no ordinance can make their Hispanic neighbors speak English. It is worse than mere folly to try — it is civic and social madness.

Cubans and other Hispanic residents are learning English rapidly. Except for the older people, most who have been in the United States for long already have learned. Already nearly all the children speak English. The anti-bilingual ordinance on Tuesday's ballot cannot speed that learning process, though it might slow it by creating a backlash.

Foreign tourists, of course, cannot be expected to learn English. If they are to be served, and their money spent, in Greater Miami, they will have to be served in their native French, Spanish, or German.

Those service jobs would not exist were it not for the presence of the visitors, so local English-speakers ought not resent being unqualified for the work.

The foreign-tourist industry that has downtown Miami thriving again is an addition to the local economy, not a displacement of the old order.

While no benefit can be achieved through the English-only ordinance, considerable harm would be wrought. Certainly the hard-working Dade Countians whose native language is Spanish will be offended if the measure passes.

No doubt some tourists and international businessmen will look for a more-hospitable climate in which to invest their money. And some Dade Countians who speak only Spanish — a predominately elderly group — will suffer for lack of interpreters to explain nursing-home applications, emergency facilities, hurricane procedures, and other critical services.

Dade County doesn't need this hastily conceived ordinance that potentially could damage the community's most promising source of economic growth. *The Herald* recommends a vote **AGAINST** the English-only ordinance on Tuesday.

The Herald  
Recommends

## Some religious leaders favor a bilingual city

Several religious leaders announced yesterday that they oppose Dade County's anti-bilingualism ordinance.

Among those expressing concern about the measure were Monsignor Bryan Walsh of the Catholic Archdiocese, Calvin Schofield of the Episcopal Diocese, Linnea Pearson, pastor of the Unitarian First Church, and Frank McGruff of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"I think if we have this ordinance, it's going to continue to polarize a community that's already

polarized," Schofield said. "This is a splendid opportunity for the city of Miami to build a sense of community and let the rest of the nation know that it can be done. . . ."

"If Miami is going to be the business and financial center of the Caribbean and Latin America, I don't see how we can go in favor of the ordinance. A city that claims to be international has to do international and that means being bilingual or even trilingual."

The group met at the First Methodist Church of Coral Gables.



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Eduardo Soto, left, Matty Fernandez show their sentiments with their T-shirts

## If you're for bilingualism, you vote 'against'

*Mia News (Nov 80) col 2 10A*

A vote in favor of the ordinance means you want to prohibit Metro-Dade County from spending county money on languages other than English and cultures other than American. A vote against means you want to preserve the status quo.

### Here is the text of the ordinance:

Shall the following proposal be adopted as a county ordinance?

Section 1. The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited.

Section 2. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English lan-

guage only.

Section 3. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply where a translation is mandated by state or federal law.

Section 4. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, words or provision of this ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected by said holding.

Section 5. It is the intention of the people of Dade County, Florida, that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Code of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect on the day after the election approving this ordinance.

## Anti-bilingualism

# Controversy that speaks for itself

MIA News 10 April 1 Nov 80

**MARILYN A. MOORE**

Miami News Reporter

Consider this scenario: Frightened, elderly Latins turned away at hospitals or police departments because they can't speak English. Dade County businessmen lose thousands of dollars because South Americans decide they are not welcome here. The community, torn by racial and ethnic tensions since the Mariel boatlift and the Liberty City rioting, becomes further polarized.

That is the picture painted by opponents of the anti-bilingualism ordinance on Tuesday's ballot. They claim it is what will happen if the anti-bilingualism ordinance is approved.

"We regard this as an unconstitutional denial of equal protection under the law," said Tobias Simon, attorney for the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination. "If it passes, Spanish-speaking people will be denied meaningful access to government."

Not true, say the proponents.

Those in favor of the ordinance say the "real horror show" painted by the opponents is unfair and inaccurate, meant to confuse voters and exaggerate what the ordinance would do.

What proponents say the ordinance would do is simple: Prohibit the county from spending money to utilize any language other than English or promote any culture other than American. And they believe passage of the ordinance will unify — not divide — the community.

Emmy Shafer, a virtual political novice, began collecting signatures for a petition drive because she was fed up with hearing Spanish everywhere she went.

"My No. 1 goal is to bring people together, so people can really speak to each other," said Mrs. Shafer, 46, an immigrant from Russia who speaks six languages — but not Spanish.

Cuban-Americans view the issue as a slap in the face that could be the first in a series of anti-Cuban issues that will further divide Miami. English-speaking Miamians say the more than 600,000 Cuban immigrants who have resettled here have Latinized their quiet Southern city.

Supporters of the measure resent the way the Cubans have retained their culture. They say the Cubans are side-stepping the "melting pot" by which millions of immigrants before them have fit into the United States by adopting American ways. And they're angry that speaking Spanish has become a requirement for many jobs.

Caught in the middle are Dade County's voters, both Cuban and Anglo — who may not know what to believe.

The effects of the anti-bilingualism ordinance are so poorly understood that voters may end up looking for an interpreter at the polls.

"The problem is that it's two different views," said Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for Citizens of Dade United, the grassroots group born out of Anglo-Latin tensions and the organization backing the ordinance. "One view

is maximizing the possible atrocities that might be committed in the name of the ordinance . . .

"Our view is really more the long-range view. It's not the immediate incidents that really count. It's the attitude and the long-range course of action that is the most important, and that all the little things are going to work themselves out.

"It's not going to be an immediate thing. People on either side are not going to see an immediate change. People are not going to be eating hot dogs and singing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee.' It's not going to happen, not immediately, and probably not ever. It's not going to be that good (in Dade County), but hopefully it will be better. And that is the wish and the goal of this movement."

Opponents say passage of the measure would damage tourism because the county could no longer advertise abroad in foreign languages. They say tourism would be hurt even more because South American tourists might conclude that they are not welcome in Dade County.

They say emergency services to non-English-speaking people would be cut and that they would be denied access to their government.

And, they say, the ordinance would not relieve tension between Anglos and Latins.

All sides agree the ordinance would not affect county or private hiring practices, stop foreign language education in the schools or stop the printing of election ballots in Spanish. Those are all practices that fall outside the purview of the ordinance.

It would also not affect the Metro Commission resolution declaring the county officially bilingual and bicultural. Only the Metro Commission can rescind that resolution.

But Rosenthal points out the anti-bilingualism ordinance would "in practicality, render it (the resolution) moot" by removing the county money used to carry out the purposes of the bilingualism resolution.

He said, "I would expect the commission to remove that resolution in light of the public outcry, provided that it passes. It would be irresponsible for them not to act as supposedly representatives of the people."

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Shafer

My No. 1 goal is to bring people together, so people can really speak to each other

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Simon

If it passes, Spanish-speaking people will be denied meaningful access to government

"This is a way, first of all, of taking away the teeth behind the resolution, by removing the money, and second of all, by letting those people know how the voters feel."

County Manager Merrett Stierheim said he probably will ask for a special session of the Metro Commission to get policy instructions on implementing the anti-bilingualism ordinance if it passes.

In the end, interpretation of the ordinance will lie with the county attorneys or come in response to lawsuits. County lawyers indicate the effects of the law will not be as dire as the opponents say, nor as harmless as the proponents believe.

And they point out that the ordinance, which would take effect the day after the election, could be changed or repealed by the Metro Commission one year later. The county charter prohibits changes in a law passed by public referendum until one year after its effective date.

The county still has an obligation to protect citizens' constitutional rights to protection of life and property, so emergency services would probably not be affected, according to Robert Ginsburg, county attorney.

But he said no county dollars could be spent to encourage visits from foreign tourists and the library system could probably not buy books in other languages.

"We will consider two things: the source of the funding, because the ordinance would prohibit county funds from being spent, and the matter on which the funds are to be spent," Ginsburg said. "We will have to determine whether it is on things that are part of the American culture and whether or not the expenditure is mandated by federal or state requirements."

And county attorneys will decide if cutting off a service would endanger constitutional rights.

Here are Ginsburg's thoughts on how the ordinance will affect certain county services:

✓ Translation of civil defense evacuation alerts. "I don't think that would be prohibited, either because there are other funds or because of the nature of the alerts," Ginsburg said. "I think that the government has the right to communicate in the language the citizens understand. The citizens also have a constitutional right to protection of person and property."

✓ Alerts of fraud and consumer protection warnings in Spanish. Ginsburg said they would probably be prohibited, unless non-county funds could be used.

✓ Translation of tax notices. The county may not be able to translate tax notices, but it probably must provide translation services to a citizen who receives a tax notice in English and doesn't understand it. "This is

a point of process," Ginsburg said. "If the taxes were not properly handled by the citizen it could result in him losing the property."

✓ Promotion of tourism in foreign languages. Ginsburg said he believes that would be banned under the ordinance.

✓ Translation of directions and instructions for tourists at Miami International Airport. That would be banned if county funds were used, Ginsburg said, but federal money may be used for some of the signs.

Signs would not have to be removed because the ordinance is not retroactive. They just could not be replaced. But that, too, depends on the nature of the sign, Ginsburg said. "It depends on if it would be life-threatening (not to replace a sign) or whether it's something like no parking."

✓ Translation of health hazard alerts issued by the Public Health Department. Ginsburg said that would probably be banned, depending on the kind of alert and whether it was life-threatening. He said non-county funds — 60 per cent of the department's budget is from the state and 40 per cent from the county — may be available to continue this service.

✓ Translation of bus system route information. This would probably be prohibited. But Ginsburg said federal requirements may mandate certain information must be translated: "There are a lot of federal regulations and they would have to be looked into."

✓ Funds for festivals that promote cultures other than that of the United States. "There are some that are and some that aren't (part of American culture)," Ginsburg said. The Goombay Festival would not be considered American, St. Patrick's Day might be. He added some events of Hispanic Heritage Week could be seen as uniquely American because Spaniards were early settlers of the Americas.

✓ Emergency services. Ginsburg said he believes the ordinance would not prohibit county employees from speaking Spanish and that they "would be able to respond to life-threatening situations."

✓ Buying library books in other languages. Ginsburg said it is possible the library system would no longer be able to buy books written in other languages. But he said the county may have an obligation to provide law books in Spanish to Latin prisoners.

✓ The Latin Affairs Division. Ginsburg said the office, which employs eight people on the county payroll and 52 on federal payrolls to translate documents into Spanish, would be "affected" by the ordinance. But he said, "The county is still going to have to have the capability to communicate in other languages."

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# The bilingual question

*Mia News 1 Nov 80 col 3 13A*  
Why does Emmy Schafer feel the way she does toward the Hispanic community in Miami? Is it really that she feels a patriotic duty to authoritatively force the people to always use English instead of their native language?

recognize the fact that we are in America and the language here is English. Whenever we deviate from that, we are destroying ourselves as a nation. We have enough problems as it is without having to deal with two languages.

VERNALD EDGEcombe, Miami

As we should be aware, America is the land of opportunity and progress for all. It was founded on the idea that liberty and freedom are universal elements, necessary conditions for the happiness of humanity.

## Two ways to see question

Miami is the home for a great number of Hispanics who have come to the United States because of the fundamental principals it adheres to, namely the freedom of choice.

There are two ways to examine the upcoming referendum question regarding Dade County's Bilingual Ordinance. One is rationally . . . the other, emotionally. The InterAmerican Businessmen Association (AIHE), an active organization within the Greater Miami business community for the last 20 years, believes that our county as a whole will benefit if a rational evaluation is used to analyze this referendum. We should avoid the emotional approach, which only serves to divide the community.

At this time I must ask if it is Emmy Schafer who is unpatriotic, denying the freedom of others without due cause? I should say so. This woman is so concerned about immediately changing the lives of others that she has totally neglected her own life and I mean, specifically, her beliefs such as carrying food in her purse because she feels threatened by the possibility of starvation or her belief that she can't find a waitress job because she does not know Spanish.

The future of our community is everybody's responsibility, regardless of whether one is white, Hispanic, black or of any other ethnic origin. Eliminating Dade's unique bilingual characteristics would be an unreasonable avoidance of the fact that the Spanish atmosphere has become integral to the growth and vitality of Dade County. Perhaps as high as 50 per cent of the county's economic activity is intertwined with the Spanish component.

I do not doubt that Emmy had suffered a great deal in Russia and elsewhere but that is no reason to afflict unfounded fears and sentiments upon the prosperous Hispanic community in Miami.

Even though your income may not depend directly on the Latin trade, the positive growth of the overall economy of the county benefits the community as a whole; extra dollars of income churn again and again through the community, benefitting all residents alike with jobs and income, and the county with tax revenues.

This authoritatively dogmatic request of hers will not only hurt the future prospects of trade with Latin America but also will create actual polarization between American Anglos and American Hispanics, who in effect, hold similar values and share a great love for this land of fruitful opportunities.

JOSE AVILLA, 375 Royal Poinciana

## The language here is English

Those who prefer to use their native language as a means of communicating to those about them, other than the English language, will do the same thing to this country as what happened at the Tower of Babel. In order to communicate in this country, we must speak the same language.

An approval of the proposed ordinance will impede our Metropolitan government from promoting essential foreign tourism to our area, it will discriminate by cancelling services currently being provided to thousands of Spanish-speaking taxpayers and it will put a blemish on the positive growth-oriented atmosphere that has taken years to develop.

This has no reference to a person's speaking their native language within their own home. But they must

SAM VERDEJA, President InterAmerican Businessmen Association, Miami

## Latin-affairs office denies el gofo

*Mia News (PH) 14A col 1 Nov 80*  
It is finally in the open, out of the closet, clarified.

The Metro Office of Latin Affairs is not guilty of the boo-boo translation of the "polling place change" notice that induced Cuban lawyer J. Valdes Cugat to write a nasty letter to the Elections Department.

At the time, Jody Gluck, the assistant elections director, said the translation came from the Office of Latin Affairs. But Latin Affairs mentor Tony Ojeda, an assistant to the county manager, said in a letter

to The Miami News that there was no record of Latin Affairs doing such damage to the language of the *Conquistadores* and that "it is now clear that the 'polling place notice' was translated in the Elections Department many years ago by an untrained person."

So, Gluck said, "It is our fault; we should have proofread it. We do not know who did, but since we mailed it, we are taking responsibility. We'll correct it since we are almost out of the supplies anyway."

# <sup>1 Nov 80 IA</sup> <sup>Miami News</sup> Hijacked jet pilot <sup>edz</sup> demands revenge

Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Eight years in a Cuban prison are not punishment enough for three men accused of a 29-hour airline hijacking that left a co-pilot wounded in 1972, says the man who flew the commandeered jet.

Republic Airways Capt. William R. Haas says he wants revenge. "I don't want them hung on a cross or anything like that, but I want them to go through a fair trial and I want them punished in this country where it happened.

"They kidnaped us, they shot at us, they tried to kill my co-pilot," he said. "They ought to pay for it, and I don't think the Cuban jail is the answer."

The three men accused of commandeering Haas' Miami-bound jetliner over Alabama the night of Nov. 10, 1972, were among 30 Americans released from Cuban prisons last week and returned to the United States.

Henry D. Jackson, 33, and Louis Moore, 35, both of Detroit, and William C. Cale, 29, of Oak Ridge, Tenn., were arrested on arrival in Miami on a 1972 indictment charging them with air piracy and kidnaping.

Haas, 51, was the pilot on Southern Airways — now Republic Airways — Flight 49 when it left Birmingham that night. His account of the hijacking appeared in "Odyssey of Terror," a book he wrote with Ed Blair.

Shortly after takeoff, Haas recalled, three men armed with pistols and hand grenades forced their way into the cockpit and ordered him and co-pilot Harold Johnson to fly to Jackson, Miss.

The next day, the hijackers, fueled by liquor and demanding \$10 million ransom, forced Haas and Johnson to fly the DC-9 to Detroit, Cleveland and Toronto. The jetliner also was ordered to circle over Oak Ridge, Tenn., while the three threatened to force the plane to crash into a nuclear reactor there.

At one point, the hijackers contacted the White House on radio-telephone link to demand a presidential pardon. They reached an official who identified himself as domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, but when the official asked to whom he was talking, a hijacker angrily broke the circuit.

The hijackers were finally persuaded to accept \$2 million from Southern Airways. Before the sky piracy ended in Havana, Johnson was shot by one of the hijackers, FBI agents shot out the plane's tires as it took off from Orlando, and Haas was forced to land the crippled plane in Cuba.

Cuban President Fidel Castro — who kept the ransom for a year before returning it to the airline — hailed Haas as a hero.

Haas later appeared before a congressional committee on behalf of tougher anti-hijacking laws. The incident prompted then President Richard Nixon to institute tougher airport security measures, and Haas received the Air Line Pilots Association's Gold Medal for aviation heroism.

It also was believed to have influenced Castro to sign a bilateral agreement three months later, on Feb. 15, 1975, pledging to return hijackers to the United States or to try them in Cuba. That agreement has since lapsed.

Haas said in a recent telephone interview that he was aware that suspected hijackers were given rough treatment in Cuba, but said he has little sympathy for the men who commandeered his plane.

"If you're a bleeding heart, you sympathize with them. I'm not. They broke 9,000 laws. . . . I just want them punished by the United States."



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# Next Diplomatic Move

By CHARLES J. HANLEY  
Associated Press

HAVANA — Whether it be through baseball, ballet or loosening the economic embargo, it's time for the United States to take the lead in its diplomatic dance with Cuba, say officials of Fidel Castro's government.

What they say they want is eventual restoration of full diplomatic relations and an end to two decades of cold war between the two countries.

The release of 33 Americans from a Havana prison last week was the latest in a series of small conciliatory steps toward Washington made since last spring, when strident anti-American propaganda during the Castro-orchestrated sea-flight of Cubans to U.S. shores put a distinct chill on Cuba-U.S. relations.

The Cuban president has since halted the exodus of refugees to Florida, returned two skyjackers to U.S. custody and allowed most of the 400 Cubans jammed into the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana to leave for America.

"I DON'T KNOW what the Unit-

ed States could want next," one Cuban official said privately, echoing feelings expressed by other government authorities.

Non-Cuban diplomatic observers in Havana agreed that at this point Castro is looking for some reciprocal move from the Americans, although he cannot expect it until after the U.S. election next week.

One diplomatic source suggested several possibilities: inauguration of regularly scheduled air service between the two countries, cultural exchanges, a selective lifting of the U.S. embargo for such items as medicines or even the visit of a major league American team to baseball-loving Cuba.

"But they can't expect any action on the big items," said this diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

**THE BIG ITEMS** in Cuban eyes:

- Lifting the economic embargo.

- Returning the Guantanamo Bay U.S. naval base to Cuban control.

- Suspending American reconnaissance flights over Cuba.

Washington has its own list of obstacles to normalizing relations:

- Cuba's military interventions in Africa.

- The strong Soviet presence in Cuba.

- The long-standing issue of compensation for \$2 billion in American property nationalized by Castro in 1960.

**THE CUBANS**, nonetheless, believe progress can be made — as long as President Carter is reelected.

"Look at it: Carter is the only president in 20 years to do something about bringing the two countries closer together," said the Cuban official. Carter in 1977 es-

## Around the

# Is Up to U.S., Cuba Says

## Americas

established low-level diplomatic ties with Havana.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, has taken a hard line on Cuba, which he calls "this problem festering just off our shores."

The Republican presidential nominee earlier this year said the U.S. Navy should throw a blockade around the Caribbean island in retaliation for the Soviet military move into Afghanistan.

None of the Cuban overtures to the United States means the Cubans are eager to forsake their Soviet friends. The relationship is deeply rooted economically and ideologically.

Some of the few bright spots in this old, mildewed city are the displays of "solidarity" with the rest of the socialist world.

IN THE HEART of Havana, on a

street of drab office buildings and a few thinly stocked shops, a colorful pavilion celebrates last month's joint Cuban-Soviet space flight. Above huge portraits of cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and Yuri Romanenko and a replica of their Soyuz spacecraft, a sign proclaims that the Soviet space program serves "peace and progress."

The neighborhood Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have been busy tacking up banners and posters to drum up excitement over the upcoming Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, an extravaganza this December at which the party will doubtlessly reaffirm national loyalty to the ideals of the revolution.

However, Cubans also insist that the generations-old "natural" friendship between Cubans and Americans can be revived.

The problem is a historical one, explained the Western diplomat.

"**BOTH SIDES** took the position that they couldn't restore relations until the individual problems between them were solved," he said. "... Diplomatic normalization is simply the icing on the cake. What's most important is to improve relations to the point where such things as the boat exodus are not necessary because both countries respect each other's immigration laws."

The capitalist superpower and communist island have been bettering relations in unannounced ways as well.

The coast guards and legal officials of the two countries have, between them, what is described here as a "disposition to cooperate" — an unwritten understanding whereby they tip each other off to suspicious boat or plane traffic in the Cuba-Florida area.

Some of the alleged American drug smugglers released by the Cubans last Monday may be proof of the effectiveness of this behind-

Mla Hu (F) • 148 2 Nov 280

# How Prisoner's Mom Gained Freedom for All

By BETH GILLIN POMBEIRO  
Knight-Ridder News Service

NEW YORK — A year and a half ago Sunny Seitler appeared to be the perfect role model for Women Who Want It All.

Active and outgoing, in her mid-40s, she had a family that made her proud and a high-powered career that she adored. Her home was a haven of comfort and security in Glen Cove, Long Island, one of New York's chic suburbs. The only chinks in her happiness were minor, such as the lack of a French country kitchen. She planned to have one installed.

If anyone had told her in the spring of 1979 that Sunny Seitler would be the catalyst behind the Cuban government's decision to free all the Americans in Cuban jails, she would have found the idea ridiculous. She was, she now confesses, "politically apathetic."

**BUT ON THE** morning of May 13, 1979, something happened that changed her life — and eventually the lives of 29 other American families whose imprisoned relatives were returned to the United States on Monday.

Seitler's oldest child and only son, Michael, now 26, was arrested aboard a yacht that had allegedly invaded Cuban waters.

She worried about Michael's whereabouts for three anxious months. During those months, Seitler says, she was frantic at some points and resigned at others. "Logic tells you what your heart won't accept. I began to believe that Michael must be at the bottom of the ocean."

It was not until Aug. 6, 1979, that the Seitlers learned from the State Department that Michael was alive in a Cuban prison. Seitler, director of advertising for Seligman and Latz Inc., which operates beauty salons and jewelry stores around the world, did not learn of the call from Washington until she got home that evening. Closeted in meetings in her Fifth Avenue office all day, she had left strict instructions with her staff that she was not to be disturbed.

**IN THE MONTHS** that followed,

Seitler employed every skill that she had acquired in her 20-year climb through the ranks of an international corporation to pursue a mother's dream of freeing her son. She bought books to learn how government works. She targeted members of Congress who had an interest in prisoners' rights and badgered them.

She organized the families of other prisoners. It was a small group, but she gave it a name, "Inside Out," because, she said, "inside prison was where they were and out was where we wanted them."

With her husband, a graphic arts instructor at Youngstown State University in Ohio, she designed a letterhead for the group. It featured a sketch of the Havana prison, where Michael was incarcerated. Capitol Hill was soon flooded with the stationery.

"Inside Out," which began with a half dozen members last Jan. 2, gathered 50,000 signatures on petitions asking President Fidel Castro to release the American prisoners and asking President Carter to lift the American embargo on sales of food and medicine to Cuba.

**WHILE ALL OF** this was going on, Sunny Seitler found time to fly down to Cuba seven times to visit her son. "The first time I saw him after the arrest was on Sept. 24, 1979, and it was like examining a new baby," she recalled fondly. "I had to count his fingers and toes and feel him to make sure no ribs were missing."

Seitler said she went to Cuba believing that the charges against her son, which involved marijuana, might be true. "Unfortunately, I always tended to side with the teacher," she said. "I never wanted to be the kind of mother who says, 'My children right or wrong.'"

According to Seitler, Michael had intended to purchase the yacht that he was aboard when arrested. "He has wanted a boat since he was 13," she said, adding that the Seitlers agreed to help finance the purchase on condition that Michael take the yacht on a test run first. Mrs. Seitler said her son made a deposit on

the boat in Colombia and then set sail with a crew of eight — all of whom were arrested with him.

"After talking to Michael, I became convinced that he was innocent of the charges against him. He told me that he signed a confession after 53 days in solitary confinement. He said the authorities told him if he signed it, he would be freed."

Instead, Michael was tried, convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. When the conviction was upheld on appeal, Seitler swung into action.

"WHEN Sunny sets her mind to something, she gets it done," said a co-worker who described her as dy-

namic.

Seitler's efforts paid off on Oct. 13, when Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, the diplomat who heads the Cuban-interest section at the Czech Embassy in Washington, announced Cuba's decision to free all Americans serving prison terms in Cuban jails.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman, R-N.Y., who led an informal House committee that negotiated the prisoners' release with Sanchez-Parodi, was present. So was Seitler, who had visited the congressman in January because he had a history of aiding prisoners in foreign countries.

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Mike Seitler, interviewed before leaving Havana, and the 29 other imprisoned Americans who returned home from Cuba Monday can thank Seitler's mom, Sunny, in large part for their freedom.

"She is a woman of tremendous energy," said an aide to Gilman, Ed Fox, who added that he spoke to Seitler almost daily over the last year. Fox described how Seitler would "get members of Congress to participate in our efforts." He said Gilman would invite colleagues in the House to meet with him for a discussion on the prisoner issue. Fox would pass along the names of the invitees to Seitler.

"Suddenly 500 letters would arrive on a congressman's desk, urging him to attend the meeting," said Fox. "She really kept the pressure on."

"One congressional staffer told me, 'It's easier to just go along with what she asks than it is to spend time explaining to her why you're not doing it.'"

**SEITLER SAYS** she has learned a lot about her government in the past year. "I learned that it works, sometimes slowly, but it works. The checks and balances really operate."

"If the executive branch, in this case the State Department, isn't doing what it should, then you can get the legislative branch to work on a problem."

Seitler said that owing to the expenses she incurred in her lobbying efforts, she has had to forego for a while her dream of a new kitchen.

But she may write a book on how to lobby Washington, she said.

Meanwhile, she hasn't been neglecting her career. Exactly one year after her son was arrested, Seitler was promoted to senior vice president.

"I'm not one to sit home and get morbid," she said.

— Associated Press

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Mike Seitler

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## Some Vow to Stay

# Exiles Told: Prepare To Leave Beach

*Mia New (F) Col 5 7B  
2 Nov 80*

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

The first group of about 20 homeless boatlift Cubans in South Beach hotels must have their belongings packed and be ready to resettle Monday as the federal government gears up to clear hundreds of recently arrived refugees off Miami Beach.

But some refugees say they won't go.

At the Rosemont Hotel, 400 Ocean Dr., about 20 Cubans have received notification from Church World Services telling them to be packed and waiting in front of the hotel Monday at 8:30 a.m. for resettlement to other parts of the country.

Their rent will no longer be paid by the government after Monday, according to the mimeographed flier that was distributed by federal officials at the hotel last week.

**'If they can pay,  
they can stay.'**

— Tony Taylor  
of Nemo Hotel

A SIMILAR sheet was passed out at the Nemo Hotel, with a Nov. 12 vacancy date for the 150 to 200 refugees there.

Some of the refugees said Saturday they'll beg or borrow, if needed, to come up with enough money to pay the rent.

"I can't move north," said David Lara, 40, a white cap pulled low over his black face. "I'm a sick man. I have asthma and the cold is my enemy," he said.

"I'll find a way of paying the rent," he said sitting on a concrete wall in front of the Nemo Hotel, 116 Collins Ave. "I'll ask my friends who have big businesses here in Miami to help me or I'll get some work and pay for the rent myself." He said he had been fired from a \$500-a-week construction job because of his inability to speak English.

Between 350 and 500 refugees are living in 22 South Beach hotels at federal government expense.

Just down the street, at the Bentley Hotel, 510 Ocean Dr., resettlement begins Tuesday, federal officials said.

The Bentley has been condemned by the city of Miami Beach and all tenants must vacate by Tuesday at 10 a.m. The hotel has been cited by inspectors for 23 housing code violations, including raw sewage leaks and broken plumbing.

But 40 of the Bentley's 60 Cuban refugees have decided they won't go.

"ALL OF THE CUBANS living there were given a chance to resettle," said Joanna Caplan, a Cuban-Haitian Task Force spokesperson.

"Most of them chose not to. They were given another five or six days. If the hotel closes, they'll have to be out by Nov. 4. The main tenet of our program is to resettle," she said.

The details of when and where the first group up for resettlement from the Beach will be sent were not

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## Some Refugees Vow to Stay After

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clear Saturday. A Task Force spokesman said an announcement concerning the latest resettlement effort would be made Monday.

Monday is also the day the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on the legality of a White House plan to send Haitian and Cuban refugees from Dade to a camp in Puerto Rico.

But at other hotels on South Beach, refugees have a little more time to make other arrangements if they reject resettlement.

Tony Taylor, son of the Nemo Hotel owner, said refugees who come up with the rent — \$60 per person a week — can stay after the Nov. 12 cutoff date. Many plan to take him up on that.

"If they can pay, they can stay," said Taylor. "If they can't, then they will be treated just like any other tenant who can't pay."

SOME DON'T WANT to pay.  
Carlos Martinez, 24, doesn't really

live at the Bentley Hotel, but he often sleeps there.

He likes to visit his five buddies there. They listen to loud music on their new radios. They like to play cassettes of Latin singers — Jose

Feliciano, Julio Iglesias, Roberto Carlos.

Martinez usually buys tapes and his friends record them. Saturday, he bought five new tapes for \$40. He has also bought a Panasonic radio-tape player for \$65, and a 1966 Mercury for \$550.

Martinez, a short muscular man who likes to wear his shirts open at the chest, is a dock worker. He makes \$120, \$130, sometimes even \$150 a week.

He used to rent a room at a South

## Hotel Subsidy Ends

Beach hotel, but it cost \$95 a week and ate up most of his paycheck.

Now he sleeps wherever he can — with his friends at the Bentley or occasionally at the home of one of his three brothers, Cuban exiles who came to Miami years ago.

On Tuesday, when the Bentley is scheduled to shut down, Martinez does not plan to rent a room somewhere else.

"I'm going where my friends go," he said. "They've already got a place."

# Change in U.S. Policy Ends Romantic View of Refugees

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

Twenty-one years of exciting, even swashbuckling escapes from Cuba have lost their heroic glow.

Stowaways in the noses of airplanes and gunpoint hijackings of big barges, daring refugees dashing across the Florida Straits in stolen boats, desperate men on harrowing trips across the huge, blue sea on fragile rubber lifesavers held together by string and hope — all were once treated to happy landings, courtesy of the U.S. government.

They were folded gently in the arms of the Cuban Refugee program, succored with government checks, food stamps and job and language training, coddled with free medical care.

Then came the Mariel boatlift. And now the escapes go on, but not the happy endings.

**BEFORE:** Adrian Regueira, 20, came to the United States in April on a raft built of truck tires and propelled by a bicycle-chain-driven paddle.

He lives at his aunt's home in Hialeah, able to defray the cost of his keep with \$112 a month from the federal government and with food stamps.

His medical care is guaranteed; the one-time butcher can receive job training; he can apply for permanent resident status within two years.

**AFTER:** Mario Alfonso, 28, arrived in the United States in October by stolen ski boat. He sits in federal prison in South Dade in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

He awaits news of whether he'll be charged with bringing stolen goods to this country from abroad. If he's charged, he'll face possible jail and deportation. If not, he'll be declared an "entrant" by the INS, will build no time toward gaining residency and citizenship, and will receive no refugee checks.

**ONCE TREATED** as heroes, Cu-



— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

**Adrian Regueira, Right, and Nelson Regueira**  
*... Adrian came by raft, Nelson through Costa Rica*

bans who flee Fidel Castro's Cuba by commandeering boats are now charged as criminals bringing stolen property into the United States.

"If I had known I'd be thrown in jail, I'd have thought twice about coming," said Alfonso, a lifeguard from Havana.

Regueira laughs at the distinction between his case and Alfonso's. "I guess I brought stolen property, too. The tires. Everything in Cuba belongs to Fidel," he said.

The official decline in the heroic status of the refugees is part of a quiet change in U.S. policy toward the Cubans since Castro punctuated the escapes with an escapade of his

own: the launching of 125,000 refugees from Mariel to the United States. Shortly after the influx began, the government stopped treating Cubans who came on their own as heroes.

They are treated instead as illegal immigrants who cannot be sent back to the country they came from. They are "paroled," permitted to stay, but without the refugee status granted the thousands who came before.

"WE CAN'T send them back to Cuba, so we had to give them some form of entry," said Ray Morris, district INS director. "Congress will have to decide if they're refu-

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gees."

Government officials maintain that the favored treatment of the Cubans ended with the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, which was intended to regularize refugee immigration.

But Cuban refugees were still favored with special treatment for some three weeks after the act was passed.

Refugees who arrived by raft in April received refugee checks — and continue to receive them. At the beginning of the Mariel influx, the government routinely handed refugees checks as the first installment of aid they expected to continue receiving.

"It's that nobody announced the change of policy in Miami," said Phil Chicola, who heads the State Department Office of Latin American Refugees. "Everyone thought it was business as usual, but the big influx woke everyone up. A number of people called the new policy to everyone's attention."

**HE ADDED**, "Cubans got used to a lot of things over the years. But fleeing a Communist country is no longer an automatic basis for being declared a refugee. There are limits to generosity."

Privately, State Department and Task Force officials say that the change stemmed from the desire to equalize treatment between Cuban and Haitian refugees — and that meant withdrawing aid from the Cubans, rather than giving the Haitians refugee care.

The change rankles Cuban-American leaders.

"The question of refugee status is key," said Silvia Unzueta, a member of the Cuban Coordinating Council, a group that lobbies for refugee aid. "The government has a refugee program in place, with experienced people to handle the problems, but doesn't use it."

Adrian Regueira arrived with four companions on April 2, a day after the Refugee Act of 1980 became law. Under the law, only refugees processed in other countries before coming to the United States were to be eligible for refugee assistance.

**HOWEVER**, Regueira was treated to the Cuban Refugee Program, and still is. His direct financial benefits will end next month because he has purchased a car, symbolizing to the authorities that he can stand on his own.

But Regueira is unemployed, so far able only to find occasional construction jobs.

"The money has helped, but a job is what I need," he said. When he arrived, he was skinny and sunburned, haggard not only from four days at sea but also from a year of hiding out in Cuba to avoid the military draft. He has gained 45 pounds since April.

Regueira lives with an aunt and uncle in a two-room apartment on Okeechobee Road. They were joined in June by another relative: Nelson Regueira, 43, who emigrated from Cuba via Costa Rica.

Nelson Regueira had stormed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in early April, along with 10,000 other Cubans seeking political asylum. The takeover prompted Castro to send 125,000 refugees streaming from Mariel to the United States.

**BUT BEFORE** the Mariel boatlift, hundreds of Cubans were flown from the island to Costa Rica, where they were granted asylum.

Nelson Regueira, because he immigrated legally from a third country, also receives refugee benefits. "It was all luck. I was on the first flight from Cuba to Costa Rica. If I hadn't left, I could have been sent from Mariel," he said.

Mario Alfonso and two friends,

Justo Luis Roque, 32, and Manuel Pelaez, 29, considered themselves lucky — until they arrived in the United States.

They stole a boat in broad daylight from a beach east of Havana. "We took it right from under Fidel's nose," boasted Alfonso.

The three refugees obtained enough gasoline — they don't say how — to cross all but three miles of the Florida Straits.

They evaded the searchlights of a Cuban Coast Guard vessel while some 70 miles from Key West. Within sight of a lighthouse, their craft filled with water from a newly-sprung leak.

**BUT BEFORE** they sank, the three were plucked from the sea by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter.

They had planned their escape for two months. But they hadn't counted on being charged with a crime when they arrived. They sit now, in the same cut-off shorts and T-shirts they wore from Cuba, inside the barbed-wire-enclosed Federal Correctional Institute, 15801 SW 137th Avenue.

"We didn't use force, we didn't take hostages," said Alfonso, husky and blond. "So why are we being persecuted? We will go anywhere, except Cuba. Just set us free."

The INS is still investigating their case. But two teenagers who escaped Cuba under similar circumstances this month have not been charged with a crime. INS director Morris said that because the pair were juveniles, they would not be held.

Mia Hee

28A

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# Hijacked Pilot Says Cuban Jail Isn't Quite Enough Punishment

*Mla Hu. (F) Col 1 28A 2 Nov 80*

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (AP) — Eight years in a Cuban prison is not punishment enough for three men accused in a 29-hour airline hijacking that left a co-pilot wounded in 1972, says the man who piloted the commandeered jet.

"I don't want them hung on a cross or anything like that," said Republic Airways Capt. William R. Haas. "But I want them to go through a fair trial and I want them punished in this country where it happened.

"They kidnaped us, they shot at us, they tried to kill my co-pilot," he said. "They ought to pay for it, and I don't think the Cuban jail is the answer."

**THE THREE** men accused of commandeering Haas' jetliner over Alabama the night of Nov. 10, 1972, were among 30 Americans released from Cuban prisons last week and returned to the United States.

Henry D. Jackson, 33, and Louis Moore, 35, both of Detroit, and William C. Cale, 29, of Oak Ridge, Tenn., were arrested on arrival in Miami on a 1972 indictment charging them with air piracy and kidnaping.

Haas, 51, was the pilot on Southern Airways — now Republic Airways — Flight 49 when it left Birmingham en route to Miami. His account of the hijacking appeared in *Odyssey of Terror*, a book he wrote with Ed Blair.

Shortly after take-off, Haas recalled, three men armed with pistols and hand grenades forced their way into the cockpit and ordered him and co-pilot Harold Johnson to

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*"They kidnaped us, they shot at us, they tried to kill my co-pilot. They ought to pay for it, and I don't think the Cuban jail is the answer."*

— Capt. William R. Haas

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fly to Jackson, Miss.

During the next day, the hijackers, fueled by liquor and demanding \$10 million ransom, forced Haas and Johnson to fly the DC9 to Detroit, Cleveland and Toronto. The jetliner also was ordered to circle over Oak Ridge, Tenn., while the trio threatened to force the plane to crash into a nuclear reactor there.

**AT ONE POINT**, the hijackers contacted the White House on radio telephone link to demand a presidential pardon. They reached an official who identified himself as domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, but when the official asked to whom he was talking, a hijacker angrily broke the circuit.

The hijackers were finally persuaded to accept \$2 million from Southern Airways. Before the sky piracy ended in Havana, Johnson was shot by one of the hijackers. FBI agents shot out the plane's tires as it took off from Orlando, Fla., and Haas was forced to land the crippled plane in Cuba.

Cuban President Fidel Castro — who kept the ransom for a year before returning it to the airline — hailed Haas as a hero.

Haas, who lives in nearby LaGrange, later appeared before a congressional committee on behalf

of tougher anti-hijacking laws. The incident prompted then-President Richard M. Nixon to institute tougher airport security measures, and Haas received the Air Line Pilots Association's Gold Medal for aviation heroism.

**IT ALSO** was believed to have influenced Castro to sign a bilateral agreement three months later, on Feb. 15, 1975, pledging to return hijackers to the United States or to try them in Cuba. That agreement has since lapsed, but Castro recently said he would send all hijackers back to the United States.

Haas said in a recent telephone interview that he was aware that suspected hijackers were given rough treatment in Cuba, but said he has little sympathy for the men who commandeered his plane.

"If you're a bleeding heart, you sympathize with them. I'm not. They broke 9,000 laws . . . I just want them punished by the United States," he said.



# Anti-Bilingualism

*Mr New (F) Gell JB 2 Nov 80*  
By FREDRIC TASKER  
Herold Staff Writer

Whether Tuesday's anti-bilingualism referendum is a way to reunify divided Dade or the voice of bigotry depends on who offers the interpretation.

## SHAFER

On paper it simply would prohibit spending county money to use any language but English or promote any culture but that of the United States. On the streets and in stores, offices and homes, its meaning would be much more complex.

"It sends a message that we want people to speak English," says Emmy Shafer, leader of the anti-bilingualism movement. "The American people would like to have their community back the way it was."

Latin spokesmen, not surprisingly, see the issue differently.

"This bigotry is unnecessary," said John Diaz, leader of United Cuban-Americans of Dade. "She's trying to sell hatred by selling the American flag. I don't think it's made for that."

**SAYS SHAFER:** "It will bring us closer. How can we have communication at home, on the street, in grocery stores, if we don't speak the same language?"

Replies Manuel Mendoza, sociology professor at Miami-Dade Community College: "[The referendum] will polarize the community. Hispanics will just say, 'The hell with you. We don't like you either.'"

The campaign debate is all over bilingualism. Yet enactment of the anti-bilingual proposal would not re-

# Effort — Bigotry or Unity?

peal Dade's status as an officially bilingual county.

It would not stop Dade from printing election ballots in Spanish. It would not end bilingual courses in Dade schools.

It would stop the work of the Dade County Latin Affairs Division in translating about 4,500 pages per year of county documents — zoning notices, property-tax bills, fair-housing appeals and others.

It would end the county's contribution — \$52,000 this year — to Hispanic Heritage Week, although the festival probably would go on because its \$200,000 annual budget is supported mostly from other sources.

**IN SOME** important areas — having Spanish-speaking officers available at police emergency numbers, buying books in Spanish for county libraries and others

— lawyers for both sides agree they are not sure what the proposed ordinance would do.

With such important facts still unknown, the symbolism of the vote becomes even more important.

That's especially true now, as the area approaches another important milestone in ethnic and race relations.

Dade County is on the brink of becoming predominantly Latin.

Dade's non-Latin whites, who made up 80 per cent of its population as recently as 1960, today outnumber its Latin residents by only 43 per cent to 41 per cent.

At the current rate non-Latin whites will be a mi-



# Bilingual Vote Heavy With Symbolism

## FROM PAGE 1B

nority in Dade County by the end of 1982.

Political power, on the other hand, has changed more slowly.

Even though Latins today make up 41 per cent of Dade's population, they make up less than 25 per cent of its registered voters.

**NO LATIN** ever has won a countywide election. There are no Latins in Dade's legislative delegation.

The situation is different, however, in the cities. Latins already have captured majorities on the Miami and Hialeah city commissions, in cities where they have been population majorities for years.

One possible portent of the future came in September when, after the countywide anti-bilingualism referendum was on the ballot, Miami's Latin commission majority voted to make the city officially bilingual.

The vote cut precisely along ethnic lines; the debate was strident.

This kind of political change is one reason that debate over Tuesday's referendum quickly strayed from the precise impact of the ballot question to the whole range of relations between Latins and non-Latins in Dade County.

One major argument has been whether Dade's Cuban refugees have assimilated into the culture of the United States as quickly as other past U.S. refugees have.

"**EARLIER WAVES** of immigrants were abandoning their native lands," argued Prof. Seymour Liebman, a Latin Affairs scholar at the University of Miami and a Shafer supporter. "They came here intending to become American citizens.

"Cubans came not to make this

their native land; they were fleeing Castro. They never intended to become American citizens. They always intended to go back."

By the early 1970s, Liebman argued, Dade's Cubans began to realize they wouldn't want to go back even if Castro were overthrown. But still, he said, they felt guilty about abandoning their Cuban roots.

"So they began to Cubanize their community," he said. And that, he said, was the reason they had pushed so hard for the 1973 resolution making Dade bilingual.

"This is where we must draw the line," Liebman said. "They began to superimpose on the majority their culture and their language.

"**I FEEL** this proposition is an affirmative act that will bring into the mainstream of American life the non-English-speaking residents of Dade County."

Mendoza, professor of sociology at Miami-Dade Community College, disagreed sharply. "The point is that [the acculturation of Dade's Latins] is not that slow. There were some German communities, Chinese communities, Italian communities where people didn't begin to speak English at all until the second generation," he said.

Mendoza estimates that about one-third of Dade's Latins, mostly those educated in Dade schools, speak English as their primary language; one-third speak English with fluency ranging from good to poor, and one-third do not speak English. That one-third, he said, are mostly the elderly or the recent refugees from the Mariel boatlift.

"Put against that background," Mendoza said, "the acculturation of the Cubans has been fast."

**BUT THE** referendum campaign, while the talk of the town by word of mouth, was curiously muted in

other ways. There were no billboard battles, no screaming newspaper ads.

Shafer's campaign consisted largely of speeches before civic audiences and radio talk shows. On the other side, the usually activist Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, drained by the presidential election and other campaigns, organized late and had trouble raising the \$75,000 it needed for its modest campaign.

Other groups that usually take sides on important local issues were more reticent than usual this time.

The League of Women Voters officially opposed the proposal because of its "vagueness." But it added quickly its position should not be misunderstood as supporting or opposing official bilingualism for Dade County.

Annie Ackerman, civic activist who usually organizes Northeast Dade on behalf of county issues, said she is steering clear of the bilingual issue, even though she personally opposes it, for fear of antagonizing the voters she is trying to woo for President Carter.

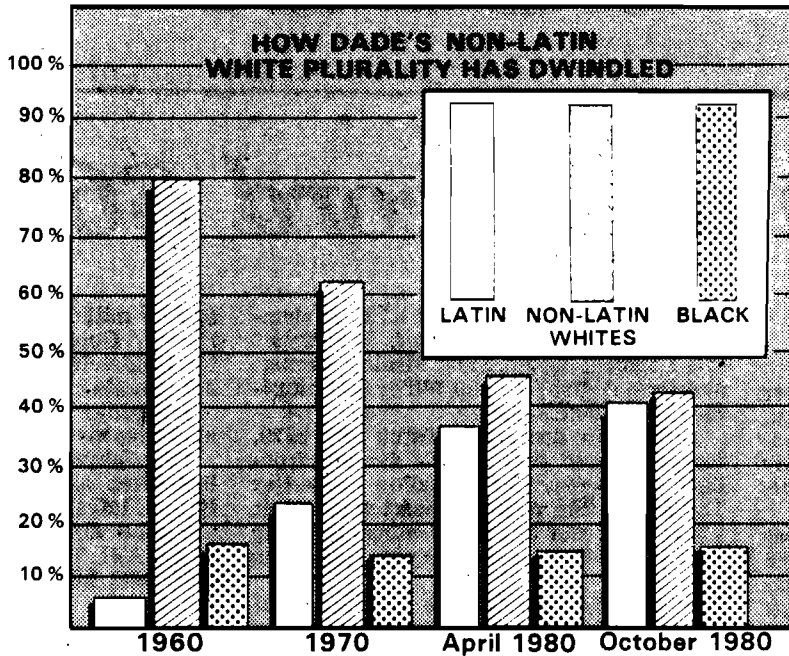
"**THIS IS** just an insult to the Cuban community," he said. "The anger behind it, although valid in many instances, will still be with us. And so will the Cubans."

In the Latin community the campaign against the anti-bilingualism ordinance centered around the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD). "I don't care if it is a lost battle," said Eduardo Padron, SALAD's president. "We're going to try until the last minute."

But even in Little Havana, the community was not as up-in-arms as some had expected in the face of such a proposal.

"The community has been somewhat subdued," Mendoza said. "I don't know if it's going to stay that

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way."

What will happen if the ordinance passes?

"It will bring people together," Shafer says, "because the Spanish-speaking people will put forth a little more effort than the way it was before."

**AGAIN, MENDOZA** disagrees: "It depends on what people do after it. The follow-up is more important than the vote."

"If it's just an expression of 'Cuban go home,' then people won't get so angry."

"But if there are stories about elderly people going without police protection or houses burning down or somebody not getting proper attention at a hospital, you're going to see one angry group of Cubans."

Padron was less conciliatory. "Cubans," he said, "have not really come to full recognition of the racism that exists in Dade County. For the first time, it's getting that feeling. And that's beginning to create hate back."

If the referendum passes, it would "make the Cuban community more united, more militant. It would develop a very deep sense of minority among Cubans, and provide a unifying force to make Cubans more aggressive in seeking a fair share in the community."

"We've already been contacted by one private national foundation that wants to provide money to start a voter registration drive," Padron said.

"What [the referendum] says," adds Mendoza, "is that there are a lot of people who expect one-way assimilation. And Hispanics are saying we intend to preserve a lot of our traditions even as we Americanize."

## What Would Measure Do?

Here, based on interviews with lawyers on both sides, is a wrapup of what the proposed anti-bilingualism ordinance would do and what it would not do.

**If passed, the ordinance WOULD:**

- Stop the Metro Division of Latin Affairs from translating about 4,500 pages per year of county documents — zoning hearing notices, property-tax notices and others — into Spanish. It would stop the division's interpreters from attending government meetings to translate for residents who have trouble speaking or understanding English.

- Stop, probably, the county's programs of advertising in French, German, Portuguese and Spanish to lure foreign tourists to Dade County.

- End the county's \$52,000-per-year contribution to Hispanic Heritage Week. The festival itself would continue, since its \$200,000-per-year budget is funded mostly from other sources.

**If passed, the ordinance WOULD NOT:**

- End the county's status as an officially bilingual county.

- End bilingual courses in the Dade Public School System.

- Prevent Jackson Memorial Hospital's translators from helping non-English-speaking patients with their medical problems. That's mandated by state law. It might, however, prevent the hospital from giving foreign-language help in such non-medical matters as explaining bills or finding nursing homes and financial help.

- Prevent private employers from requiring new employees to speak Spanish.

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# Beaten Twice by Same Pair, Man Shoots Thief to Death

By EDNA BUCHANAN  
Herald Staff Writer

Two men who robbed and battered farm worker Pablo Garcia took the money he had painstakingly saved to go back to Cuba to visit the wife and seven children he has not seen for 18 years.

Less than two hours later, early Saturday, the same two robbers attacked Garcia again, outside the same downtown Miami bar. This time he killed one of them, a recent arrival from Mariel.

Enrique Estrada, 22, was shot once in the chest.

Estrada had been arrested several times for burglary and breaking into automobiles since his arrival this summer.

"I feel bad," said Garcia, 59, who makes beanpoles for South Dade farms. "It was a life. Nobody wants to kill, but if I didn't, he would have killed me."

Police did not arrest him for the shooting, which is still under investigation.

Detectives are uncertain if, in the dark, the robbers failed to recognize Garcia at the time of the second attack and thought they were accosting a new victim, or if they were retaliating because he reported the first robbery to police, or if the fatal confrontation was merely an accidental encounter.

"I DON'T KNOW what they were thinking. They didn't say anything to me," Garcia said.

The attackers are from the recent refugee criminal element, diminishing since Tent City was closed, said Miami Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez.

In a recent bar shooting in the same area, the gunmen wounded two victims and fled, then returned to the bar after police left. They asked witnesses and employees what the police had said.

"They are so bold," said Gonzalez, "that they will go into a bar, shoot people and then go through their victims' pockets with everybody watching."

Garcia left Hery's Bar, at 1725 SW First St., at 11 p.m., to go home, police said. Outside, he was attacked by two strangers. They beat him, took his \$600 sav-

**'It was a life. Nobody wants to kill, but if I didn't, he would have killed me.'**

— Pablo Garcia

ings, stripped off his wristwatch, then ran away.

**GARCIA CALLED** police to report the robbery. After talking with officers, Garcia left with about \$1 in change the robbers missed and stepped back inside the bar.

At 12:45 a.m., he again left the bar, via a rear door. His van was parked about eight feet from the entrance.

Again, he was jumped by two men, the same two robbers.

He fought back, but the beating, with fists and a rock wrapped in a handkerchief, was more severe than the first.

"They wouldn't get off of me," Garcia said.

During the struggle, he was able to reach his van. He snatched his .25-caliber automatic pistol from the glove compartment and fired once. Hit in the chest, Estrada fell dying, as his accomplice fled.

**POLICE WERE** unable to locate the dead man's family. Where he lived remains a mystery. At the time of his last arrest, a month ago, his home address was given as the Chesterfield Hotel, Miami Beach.

No one there remembered him Saturday.

"We have no idea where to find his relatives," Gonzalez said. Anyone with information should call police or the Dade Medical Examiner's office.

Garcia's money was not recovered. His wallet and keys are also gone, apparently with the robber who got away.

Police advised Garcia, battered and bloody, to see a doctor for treatment of his injuries. But he went home. "I hurt a lot," he said Saturday.



— RICHARD JOHNSON/Miami Herald Staff

**Robbery-Beating Victim Pablo Garcia**

*... he lost money he was saving to visit his family*

# Bilingualism: *Mia Her (F) col 5 1B* A History of *3 Nov 80* Social Change

By FREDRIC TASKER  
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

April 15, 1973. Dade County becomes officially bilingual.

Nov. 4, 1980. Dade voters will decide whether to bar the county from spending money for use of any language but English or promoting any culture but that of the United States.

The story in between is that of a community's struggle to cope with dramatic ethnic and social change.

It was as early as 1972, when the county's population of Latins had swelled to nearly 350,000, that prominent Miami Cubans began petitioning the Metro-Commission to proclaim the county officially bilingual and bicultural.

"Local government has failed to provide for the needs of these people," said Cuban-born banker Bernardo Benes. "And at least 100,000 speak no English."

SOCIAL WORKER Olga Martinez agreed. "Many of these people can't even get basic services at hospitals because they can't communicate."

So on April 16, Mayor Jack Orr introduced the resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Commission. Commissioner Harvey Ruvin won a standing ovation from Latins in the audience when, instead of voting "yes," he voted "si."

"We've got to take this positive step to develop our contacts with Latin America," Orr said. "After all, we are the gateway to South America."

The conditions that led to that fateful vote, and next Tuesday's fateful follow-up, had been building for more than a decade.

Dade in 1960 was a traditionally Southern, sleepily suburbanizing community with 80 per cent non-Latin whites, 14.6 per cent blacks and only 5.4 per cent Latins.

BUT CHANGE was in the wind. Fidel Castro marched triumphantly down out of Sierra Maestre toward Havana on Jan. 1, 1959. Soon Cuba's middle class was straggling out into exile.

Eventually, a million people — one-tenth of Cuba's population — left the country. Half ended up in Miami.

Dade's half-million Cubans created a Latin atmosphere that attracted an additional 100,000 Spanish-speaking immigrants from Venezuela, Colombia, Peru,

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## Lincoln Road Galeria *Mia Her (F) col 1 2B 3 Nov 80* Puts Accent on Latins

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

of a subdued discotheque in a garden-like setting.

But the arcade wants to appeal to the Latin buyer not only with looks but also with the merchandise sold in the boutiques.

"We sell nothing but famous brand names, hard-to-get goods that are exclusive or very chic," said Terner. "This is the real attraction of the mall for the South Americans."

The stores are stocked mostly with European imports from tennis shorts to watches. In fact, the cheapest items bear Made-in-U.S.A. labels: like a \$21 dollar nightgown at the lingerie store of Venezuelan Renee Cannizzo.

"For Venezuelans, \$21 is not-

... she said. In my country a nightgown like that would go for \$40 or \$60." She said rich South Americans buy European clothes for looks and style but prefer American undergarments "because you don't have to show them."

At the Carib Sport store, located where the Carib Theater screen used to be, prices range from a \$60 pair of Italian Fila shorts — the brand of tennis star Bjorn Borg — to \$200 French Trevois jogging suits.

Kishor Gangwani, a native of Bombay who relocated from troubled Jamaica to Miami five years ago, sells expensive perfumes, jewelry and watches at the Sales Unlimited shop.

"I sell bottles of French perfume for \$100 or more," he said. "And watches from \$650 to \$2,000 each. This is what the South Americans want."

# Legal Skirmishes Erupt Over Plight of Refugees

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

In a wing of a mental hospital in Washington, in a building wracked last month by a riot of Cuban refugee inmates, lives Ullses Pormiel, 15, a Cuban refugee.

He is there for psychiatric evaluation, government health officials say.

But no one told his father, Nestor, when his son was taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital in September from a refugee camp in Pennsylvania, or why.

"I knew nothing," said the elder Pormiel, a black former railroad worker who now resides in Wisconsin. "I did not think this could happen here."

It can happen here, said Ray Morris, Immigration and Natural-

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*Immigration officials believe they have almost unlimited power to control the lives of the refugees. But defenders of the Cubans believe that the protections common to citizens and residents apply to anyone coming to these shores.*

---

ization Service district director. "The INS has pretty broad discretion on moving the aliens under custody," he said.

Yes, it can, confirmed Vivian Chang, a Public Health Service official with the State Department's Cuban Haitian Task Force. "Professional personnel at the refugee camps recommended the Cubans be committed for evaluation," she said. "It is for their own good."

**BUT A LAWYER** in Washington is trying to force the government to go through court proceedings before committing Cuban refugees to St. Elizabeth's.

"They're not merely being evaluated, they're being treated," charged Harry Fulton, a public defender in Washington who has sued the government on behalf of 12 refugees, including Ullses Pormiel.

The battle of St. Elizabeth's is but one of the skirmishes concerning government control over newly arrived refugees. The INS believes it has almost unlimited power to control the lives of their uninvited guests. Defenders of the refugees believe that the protections common to citizens and residents apply to anyone coming to these shores.

About 8,000 still remain in government custody in the big refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark. About 1,600 more are held in 14 federal prisons for alleged criminal pasts and face hearings that could bar them from officially entering the United States.

**THE FEDERAL** government wants to move Haitian and Cuban refugees from South Florida to Puerto Rico. It has tried to move Cuban refugee prisoners from a jail near Seattle to Alabama and probably will try to move all of the prisoners to federal prison in Atlanta. It has moved 90 patients that might require psychiatric care from refugee camps in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania to St. Elizabeth's.

During each attempt at moving the refugees, the government has met legal roadblocks: from the government of Puerto Rico, which has fought the transfer of refugees to the island; from lawyers representing Cuban prisoners in Washington state, fighting the move to Ala-

bama; and, after refugees were taken to St. Elizabeth's, from lawyers in the capital asking that the government be forced to justify the transfer.

(The Puerto Rico case, pending with the U.S. Supreme Court, contends that the attempted refugee transfer was a political move by the Carter Administration that would harm the health and welfare of Puerto Ricans. No one has challenged whether the INS can force indigent refugees living in Miami to go to Puerto Rico by withdrawing their entrant status and sending them in government custody.)

**FEDERAL OFFICIALS** maintain that controls protect American society from the refugees, who were not screened before they came into the United States. A minority of the refugees have brought histories of crime and illness that would endanger the communities in which they might settle, officials say.

"They're all eligible for exclusion hearings," said INS spokesman Vern Jervis in Washington. "And they can be held indefinitely for possible exclusion."

He added that the INS also can control movements of refugees who hold government paroles, which permit them to enter the United States. "They're all in federal custody," said Jervis of refugees holding the paroles. "They're in limbo and subject to be moved if the INS deems it necessary."

However, lawyers defending the refugees argue that the government must follow due process in handling the refugees. The refugees must be represented by counsel and not be detained without reason, they say, regardless of immigration status.

The government sent 319 Cubans to McNeil Island, a fortress prison that is a two-hour drive south of Seattle, because they allegedly had backgrounds of serious crime in Cuba — rapes, murder, arson, armed robberies.

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The INS has held hearings for more than 200 Cubans at McNeil Island. The government tried at first to hear eight cases daily. The rapid rate was challenged by Seattle immigration lawyers who claimed that the speed of the hearings prevented an adequate defense.

Lawyers, volunteers from bar associations in King County, Wash., successfully stopped a later attempt to transfer some 200 refugees to a prison in Talladega, Ala., because the refugees would lose the benefit of counsel they had acquired while in Washington state.

**THE ATTORNEYS** also won the release of five refugees in immigration court. But the INS balked at releasing them until it appeals the decision.

"The decisions are not correct," said Donald Russell, assistant INS district director in Washington.

Now the lawyers plan to challenge decisions to bar about 200 of the refugees from officially entering this country.

"Damn right we are," said Elly Hoague, who coordinated the collective effort to defend the refugees. "Some are being excluded for very minor crimes. The refugees don't understand the system here."

Harry Fulton, a public defender in Washington, D.C., said the federal government tried to commit a group of refugees to St. Elizabeth's in August, but was rebuffed by legal challenges in court.

But in September, 90 were moved from Fort McCoy, Wis., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., by INS order.

Fulton challenged the transfer on behalf of a dozen refugees in federal district court last week. The case has not been decided. He has charged that inmates being evaluat-

ed are being given sedatives.

The government said some refugees have volunteered for treatment.

**IN WISCONSIN**, Nestor Pormiel said his son "may be high-spirited" but is not mentally disturbed. He has asked for help from local congressmen, and said he was told more than a week ago his son would be freed.

Health officials say that the son will soon be reunited with his father. "It is not our desire to keep them apart," said Vivian Chang. "We want to ensure he will get appropriate care when he is resettled."

Chang said that when Ulises was transferred to St. Elizabeth's, his father's whereabouts were unknown.

However, shortly before the transfer, Nestor's other son, Omar, 17, was reunited with his father in Mauston, Wis., near the capital city of Madison. Omar had also been held at Fort Indiantown Gap and was sent to Wisconsin without his brother.

*Men Au 60  
3 Nov 80*



*Mia Nueva (FH) CR*  
The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS  
Refugee **Barbard Izquierdo** leaves smiling **5A**  
**3 Nov 80**

**Refugees continue exodus from Miami Beach hotels**

With the winter tourist season here, Cuban refugees are continuing to straggle out of Miami Beach hotels. Eight more homeless refugees were moved off Miami Beach this morning — bringing to 68 the total since Thursday — for relocation since the federal rent subsidy program ended. The eight were picked up at 400 Ocean Dr., and five were among 30 refugees residing at the Rosemont Hotel who had federal funds cut off. The other 25 or so have found their own money to pay the \$37.50 rent, according to hotel owner David Lewin. Lewin said he was told Friday by representatives of World Services that the refugees' rent could not be paid by the government after today. Pickups at other hotels will resume tomorrow. Church World Services, one of several organizations assisting in the refugee resettlement process, had told the refugees they would be relocated in other parts of the country. Another group of 40 to 60 refugees staying at the condemned Bentley Hotel down the street from the Rosemont also said they would resist the resettlement efforts.

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**Miami Isn't Alone in**

Monday, Nov. 3, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

3-B

# Having Bicultural Struggle

By **FREDRIC TASKER**  
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

Miami is hardly the first city to experience a clash of cultures and languages. It has happened throughout history, all over the globe. Here are some examples, and maybe some lessons for Miami.

## Union City, N.J.

It might surprise some people in Miami that the large Cuban community in this New York suburb of 80,000 is hardly even aware that Dade County is holding a bilingualism referendum.

"I wasn't even aware of it," said Manny Diaz, the city's welfare director and one of its highest-ranking Cuban-born officials. "It's not an issue the people are keeping track of at all."

Union City's Cuban community got its start in the 1950s, when Cubans fleeing the repressive regime of Fulgencio Batista came to New York City for jobs, and commuted across the Hudson River looking for cheap housing. Union City then was on the skids. Its Italians and Germans were moving to more affluent suburbs, leaving empty houses and shops.

"At that time we were in dire straits," said Police Chief Herman Bolte, a lifelong Union City resident of German ancestry. "Bergenline Avenue was full of empty storefronts. The Cuban people, I give them a lot of credit. They are an industrious, prosperous people. Now you can hardly find a space to rent."

The Cuban community grew quickly. By early in 1980 Cubans made up about 60 per cent of the city's population. Another 10,000 came during the Mariel boatlift.

Says Diaz, who has visited Miami often: "I think relations are better here in Union City. We live closer to each other in a densely populated

community. Out of necessity we have a better understanding."

The issue of official bilingualism never has come up in Union City. Courts are conducted in two languages when necessary. Schools offer bilingual courses under state mandate. Cubans have penetrated politics at all levels except the top. Only one of nine members of the area's school board is Cuban. In 1974 an all-Hispanic slate ran for all five seats on the city commission. All five lost. The top votegetter got only 800 votes even among the 3,000 registered Hispanic voters.

"That's partly because the present mayor [William Musto] has good rapport with Cubans," Diaz said. "He doesn't speak Spanish, but he's always open to putting Cubans in key positions."

Still, Union City's pleasant facade is showing a couple of cracks. The

10,000 new Cuban refugees who came during the Mariel boatlift badly strained the city's facilities. Unemployment already was serious in the textile, warehousing and embroidery industries. Housing already was scarce.

"I can't do anything for them," Diaz said. "There are no rooms available."

Another issue that has upset Union City is the November 1979 machine-gun assassination of Jose Eulalio Negrin on a city street. Negrin had been a member of the Committee of 75, which advocated improving relations with Castro to get him to let more Cubans leave.

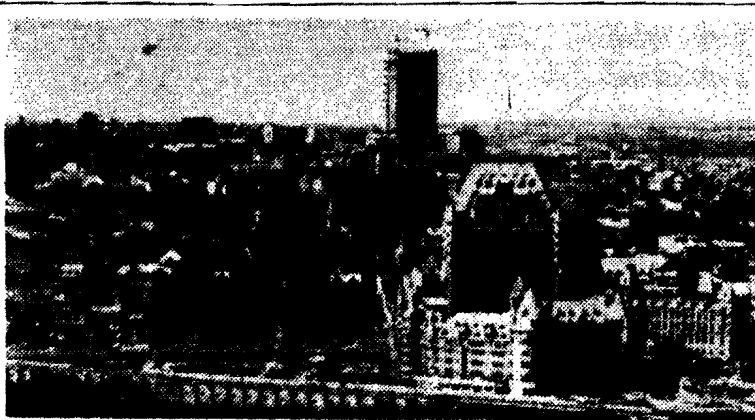
An anonymous telephone caller claimed responsibility for the slaying for Omega 7, a right-wing anti-Castro terrorist group.

## Corpus Christi, Tex.

Corpus Christi inherited an instant population of Mexican-Americans in the 1800s when the U.S.-Mexican border was shifted south from the Nueces River, which splits the city, to the Rio Grande. They were second-class citizens for many years, sent to segregated schools, given work mostly in crop fields.

Today they are a plurality of about half of the city's population, with 42 per cent non-Latin whites and 8 per cent blacks. After years

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In the Canadian province of Quebec, whose capital city of Quebec is shown above, pro-French groups have advocated political separatism from the English-speaking provinces. At left, a rally-goer waves a French flag.

of voter-registration drives, the Mexican-Americans today make up 38 per cent of the city's electorate.

Great strides have been made. "Mexican Americans represent a diversity of economic standing," said Rubin Bonilla, local and national president of the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC).

"We have migrants and seasonal farm workers, and we also have lawyers and professional people," Bonilla said. Mexican-Americans have a state senator, two state representatives, two members of the county school board and the county sheriff. Yet only one of the seven city councilmen is Mexican-American.

The issue of official bilingualism never has come up, at least partly because most of the city's Spanish-speaking residents have lived there all their lives and speak English with various degrees of fluency. Still, relations are far from perfect.

"In spite of the Miami referendum, I sense a greater acceptance of the Spanish-speaking community in Miami than I do in our own city," said Bonilla, who travels frequently to Miami.

### Quebec, Canada

Quebec was wholly French from 1534, when explorer Jacques Cartier claimed it for France until 1759, when British Major General James

Wolfe laid siege. The British secured the colony's loyalty by giving it power over its own internal affairs and decreeing French its official language.

Then English-speaking British loyalists fleeing the American revolution settled in Quebec, demanding their own language. The French majority, predominantly Catholic, agrarian and influenced by the American revolution, clashed regularly with the minority British, who were Protestant, business-oriented and monarchist.

In an attempt at culture-blending, the Province of Quebec was officially declared bilingual in 1867. But the French majority in Quebec remained restive.

More than a hundred years later, René Levesque and his Parti Québécois advocated political separatism for Quebec. Levesque won the first battle, convincing the provincial government in 1974 to return the status of French as the sole official language of Quebec province.

But Levesque lost a more important battle, a referendum vote on

May 20, 1980, that would have separated Quebec from Canada.

Said one politician after the vote: "The debate over decentralism is just beginning."

### Belgium

Tiny Belgium, ravaged every few decades by European wars, has an even more complex ethnic problem. It is not just bilingual, but officially trilingual. French is spoken in the country's Southern section by the dark-haired Walloons; Dutch in a dialect called Flemish by the fair-skinned Flemings in the north; and German by a tiny minority of ethnic Germans in the east.

The majority Flemings tend to be Roman Catholic, royalist and more prosperous; the Walloons to be secularist, anti-royalist and socialist.

The country's motto is: "L'union fait la force [strength through unity]."

In practice, said one magazine writer, there is "a good old-fashioned linguistic riot every six months or so."

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# Buylingual

Mia New (F) col 2 1B  
3 Nov 80

## Famed Beach Shopping Strip Goes Latin

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

Its name: Carib Mall. Location: Miami Beach's famed Lincoln Road.

But it could also be *Las Mercedes*, *El Chaquito* and *Centro Naco* in Caracas or *Iquatermi* and *Ibirabuera* in Sao Paulo.

"That's the idea," says Cuban Moni Terner, one of the developers of Lincoln Road's newest shopping *galeria*, or arcade, on the oceanfront side of the bustling Miami Beach street.

Carib Mall formally opens this week.

"We think our Carib Mall is just like the *galerias* that abound in all South America," he added. "The reason, of course, is that we want to cater to a South American clientele. We want them to feel at home."

In fact, Carib Mall — a \$4-million, 26-shop, two-level indoor mall designed by Cuban architect Oscar Baisman — was modeled after *Galeria Las Mercedes*, one of oil-rich Venezuela's most chic arcades near the Tamanaco Hotel in downtown Caracas.

CARIB MALL is also the latest symbol of the so-called Latinization of Lincoln Road,

where businesses gradually are being bought up by Latin entrepreneurs.

"While Americans prefer the huge shopping centers or stores, South Americans go for small or medium-sized boutique malls," Terner says.

The small stores of the Carib Mall are carved out of the 1950s Wometco Carib movie theater, one of the most glamorous of its time in Miami Beach.

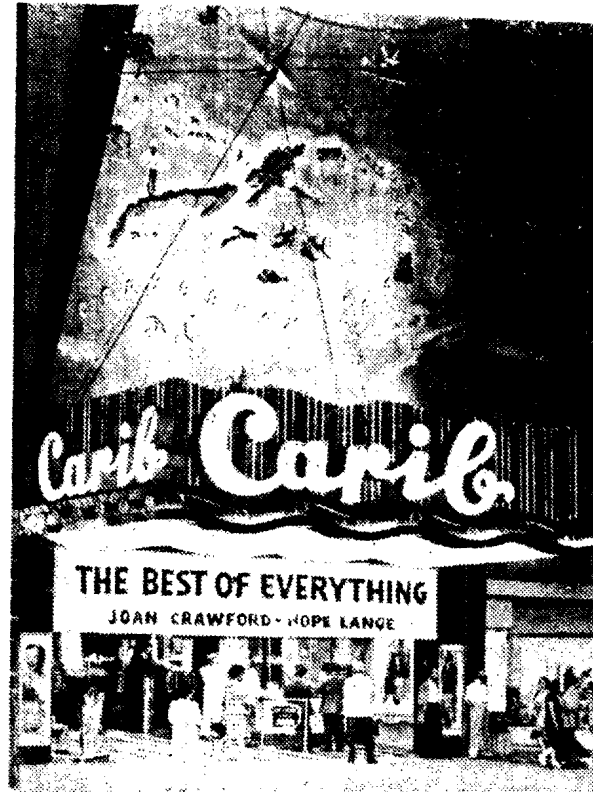
The mall occupies 40,000 square feet. The entrance is a majestic atrium, preserved from the old movie house that portrayed a three-dimensional map of Florida and the Caribbean islands.

DEVELOPERS REMOVED all the interior theater fixtures, donating the items to historic preservation societies, and created the two-level arcade.

Architects employed a variety of porcelain and enamel panels and exotic plants and vines to give the arcade a tropical flavor, said Terner.

There are promenades and unusual lighting that gives the inside of the mall the look

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Carib in Its Theater Days  
... featuring 3D map of Caribbean

10/2

# Dade's Latinization Began During '60s

Mia Her (M) coll 3B 3 Nov 80

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all the rest of Latin America.

As Dade's Latinization increased, benefits resulted. A sleepy old city awakened to a salsa beat. Dade's economy boomed in the face of national recession.

South American tourists started coming just in time to save Miami Beach from total collapse brought on by aging hotels and an aging domestic clientele.

LATIN MERCHANTS saved Flagler Street from becoming a sium. They turned downtown's porno theaters into shopping malls catering to Latin American tourists seeking ways around their countries' prohibitive import duties on TV sets, furs and stereos.

Their remodeled shops helped spark a \$1.3-billion building boom that soon will create the five tallest buildings south of Atlanta in downtown Miami.

Dade got two new holidays. *Festival de la Calle Ocho*, or (SW) Eighth Street Open House, brought Latins and non-Latins together once a year to dance, sing and eat Cuban food along the main street of Little Havana. Hispanic Heritage Week was begun to celebrate Miami's Latin influences of past and present.

Miami, regarded in the late 1950s either as one of America's truly boring cities or as a mere appendage to Miami Beach, became a vibrant, exciting, cosmopolitan city.

"MIAMI IS the new Beirut," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

But change must have seemed drastic to some of Miami's natives.

The buildings and the downtown became more and more Latin. Omni International, Miami's first megastore, was spiffy, luxurious and very Latin. Long-time Dade residents complained that, returning to the Flagler Street shops they had patronized in their youth, they had trouble getting waited on in English.

Miami's boom attracted the richest faction of economically stratified South American countries. And Dade residents, pressed by inflation, read about the rich South American who came to Miami and plunked down \$123,000 in cash for six Cadillac.

The *Onda Latina*, or Latin Wave, also flowed to the suburbs. Key Biscayne condominium owners saw their property assessments driven sky-high by astronomical, all-cash purchases by South Americans who never seemed to live there.

KENDALL'S Dadeland Shopping Center briefly became an "OK Corral" in the "Cocaine Cowboy" wars last July when four Colombians involved in a drug ripoff drove a van marked "party supplies" into the parking lot in broad daylight, opened the back door and sprayed a liquor store with 9 mm submachine-gun bullets. Two drug suspects died; two innocent bystanders were wounded.

And Caribbean winds blew more change. Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, despised dictator of poverty-stricken Haiti, had died in 1971. His son, Jean-Claude (Baby Doc), eased the screws of terror just a bit, but had no better luck with the island's staggering poverty.

A trickle of desperate refugees sailing rotting wooden ships to South Florida soon became a flood. By early 1980 an estimated 25,000 Haitian refugees were jamming Dade facilities.

Despite the dislocations, relations between Dade's Latins and non-Latins remained good.

"IT'S JUST tremendous the way the community has responded," said Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh. "I don't know of any other community in history that has handled such a tremendous influx so well."

Then came Mariel.

In April, Castro's government, miffed that the U.S. was failing to send back Cubans who were hijacking boats to Florida, decided to cause trouble by removing his guards from around the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Incredibly, almost 10,000 would-be refugees jammed inside.

Hoping to salve the black eye he was getting in the Third World, Castro opened the port at Mariel. He also opened the doors of some prisons and mental hospitals. A flood, a "second Dunkirk," began.

By most recent estimate, 125,500 Cuban refugees entered the United States through Mariel. More than 80,000 of them settled in Dade County.

DADE — ESPECIALLY its Latin community — reacted with a remarkable show of generosity and charity. But with one new refugee for every seven current Latin residents, the community finally was overwhelmed.

Dade pleaded for federal help. It was slow in coming.

An anti-Latin backlash began. Radio talk shows bristled.

Even when \$100 million in federal help finally arrived, local leaders sighed that it was too little and too late.

And the backlash was growing. Some Dade residents turned to the usual choices: flee or fight.

Thousands fled. Between 1970 and 1980, while Dade's overall population grew from about 1.2 million to more than 1.6 million, the county's population of non-Latin whites actually declined by nearly 50,000.

TODAY, DADE'S population is 41 per cent Latin, 43 per cent non-Latin white. At the present rate of change non-Latin whites will be a minority in Dade County within two years.

Some decided to fight. That was the day a Russian-born naturalized U.S. citizen now living in Coral Gables named Emmy Shafer began drawing up her petition demanding that Dade stop spending money to use any language other than English, or to promote any culture other than that of the United States. She won its placement on the Nov. 4 ballot.

Now it is up to Dade voters to decide what will be the next chapter.

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# Supreme Court OKs transfer of refugees to Puerto Rico

*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A*  
Combined Miami News Services

*3 Nov 80*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court today cleared the way for the transfer of more than 650 Cuban and Haitian refugees from Florida to Puerto Rico.

The justices, without comment, turned down emergency requests by the Puerto Rican government and a group of island residents to block the transfer. At the same time, the court set aside a temporary postponement that had been granted by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. on Oct. 24.

The State Department originally had planned to

start the transfer from the Krome Avenue refugee camp in South Dade to Fort Allen in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, last week.

In Miami, Jim Thompson, a spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, said officials were awaiting details of the decision from Washington.

"We don't know whether the courts have set a date for the transfer of the refugees, we don't have any details yet. I can only say at this point, that we are ready to move them out as soon as possible," Thomson said.

The Carter administration wants to transfer as

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## COURT

from 1A

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many as 2,000 refugees to Fort Allen, closing down the Krome Avenue camp and reducing the number of refugees being held at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

About 125,000 Cuban refugees and 6,000 Haitian refugees have entered the United States since April. They are being held at makeshift centers until sponsors can be found for them.

Two federal trial judges ruled against the transfer but the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals earlier this month reversed those rulings and approved the government's plans.

Filing an emergency request with Brennan on behalf of "residents of poor areas surrounding Fort Allen," lawyer Pedro Varela of Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, accused the Carter administration of playing politics.

"That decision . . . has been taken because Puerto Ricans do not vote in presidential elections, thereby offering a ready-made solution to the political pressures created by the operation of the camps (in Florida and Arkansas)," Varela said.

His request and one filed on behalf of Puerto Rico Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo argued that the proposed transfer would present "serious public health, public order and environmental consequences" for the Juana Diaz area.

In urging the justices to allow the transfer to begin immediately, the Justice Department argued that President Carter was authorized under the Refugee Educational Assistance Act to order such a move.

Regarding charges of a "politically inspired decision" to limit Fort Chaffee's refugee population to about half of its capacity, the government said, "There is a wholly proper reasons for that understanding between the executive branch and the governor of Arkansas: to insure the successful operation of Fort Chaffee the cooperation of the state government was desirable."

The government said the refugees would remain at Fort Allen for no longer than eight months, that no more than 2,000 would be transferred there, that none of the transferees would be persons with "serious criminal histories or mental illness" and that transferred refugees would not be resettled in Puerto Rico.

It said also the Krome Avenue camp "on the edge of the Everglades" must be closed "for health and sanitation reasons."

"As long as Fort Allen remains unavailable, the Florida site will remain open, causing irreparable injury to those who are there and posing potential danger to others in the area," the justices were told.

# Black Panther Hijacker Gets His Freedom After 12 Years

Ma Heu (F) 4 Nov-80 1B col 4,

By **MARY VOBORIL**  
Herald Staff Writer

An accused hijacker who once said he would rather live as a prisoner in Cuba than as a free black man in the United States was released from federal custody Monday after nearly 12 years behind bars.

Anthony Bryant, who surprised a courtroom audience last week by declaring that "communism is humanity's vomit," was released despite a four-page rap sheet that dates back to 1956 and includes a conviction for armed robbery.

His attorney, assistant federal public defender Larry Rosen, said Bryant intended to plead guilty to air piracy charges stemming from the 1969 hijack. Three passengers were robbed at gunpoint in that incident.

**BRYANT, 42**, a former Black Panther based in San Francisco, was one of 30 Americans freed from Cuban prisons Oct. 27. Federal agents promptly rearrested him.

U.S. District Judge Eugene Spellman released Bryant to the custody of three men who met him in Cuba. They are Tony Cuesta, a well-known anti-Castro exile; Jose Perez, another exile who spent 11 years in Cuban prisons; and Edward King, one of the 30 Americans released Oct. 27.

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When asked how it felt to be free after nearly 12 years, Bryant lifted his his arms, threw back his head, laughed and said, "It's wonderful."

**Only 13% Show Up for Work**

## Refugees Shun Cane Jobs

Ma Heu (F) col 1 1B 4 Nov-80

By **SUSAN BURNSIDE**  
Herald Agriculture Writer

Only 13 per cent of the 1,200 Cuban and Haitian refugees who accepted jobs cutting sugar cane in the Belle Glade area have reported for work, labor officials said Monday.

Sugar companies, which were ordered by the U.S. Labor Department in September to recruit the refugees, have been sending buses to Dade and Broward counties for the past two weeks to pick up the workers.

The buses have been returning nearly empty, said Les Dean, senior field specialist for the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association Labor Division, which provides labor for the sugar cane industry.

Ironically, the federal government, which ordered the refugees hired in the first place, may also have taken many of the workers away.

Sugar companies recruited workers from Dade's refugee camps Sept. 15-26, but told those hired it would be several weeks before they would be needed in the cane fields.

IN THE meantime, the U.S. State Department ordered a speed-up of refugee resettlement programs. Pat Stubbs, Florida State Employment Service office supervisor in Miami, and Dean suspect many refugees who signed up to cut cane were resettled outside the state.

"They were hired approximately four weeks ago. You know how many times they could have moved in that period," Stubbs said.

"As far as I know we have not done that, but some may have gone," said Maria Linares, public and external affairs specialist for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force. "We don't force anyone to resettle. It's strictly voluntary," she added.

In past years, the industry has relied almost totally on laborers brought in from the West Indies to harvest the cane, claiming U.S. workers won't do the work because it is too hard for the pay received.

The influx of refugees into South Florida was seen by federal officials as a domestic

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1

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# Few Takers Mia Hee (F) col) For Jobs 2B 4 Nov-80 Cutting Cane

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

labor pool for the sugar companies, but the industry is being hurt by that policy, Dean said.

OUT OF the 1,200 refugees hired, only 162 have boarded the buses to take them to the \$4.09-an-hour jobs, he added.

"We interviewed 410 at the Concord [Florida State Employment Service] station and 341 were accepted," Dean said. "On Oct. 20, we requested 138. We sent a bus to get them and 26 showed up. On Oct. 27, we requested 150 and 21 showed up. On Oct. 29, we requested 53 and 12 showed up."

Wednesday, a bus sent to Miami to pick up 319 workers returned with 47. Friday, a bus returned to get 222. It came back to Belle Glade with 34 workers aboard.

The same thing happened in other areas. In Homestead, 34 were hired and 14 showed up. In Hialeah, 40 were hired and six reported to the bus.

The sugar companies, through Dean's office, send the local employment offices a list of names of persons to meet the buses. Letters, written in Spanish and in Creole, are sent to those hired, telling them when to report and what to bring with them, Stubbs said.

There is plenty of time for the letters to reach the applicants, but many letters have come back because the refugees are no longer at the address they listed on the month-old application forms. Some of those addresses, such as Miami's Tent City, no longer exist.

Some refugees many have found other jobs by now, Stubbs said.

To replace the refugees who didn't show up, Dean will ask the Labor Department to authorize additional offshore workers.

The sugar industry already has permission to bring in 72 per cent of its work force from Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica, or about 6,100 of the 8,700 workers needed at the height of the cane-cutting season.

ABOUT 4,000 workers now are in the cane fields and four of the six factories in the area are operating, Dean said.

Many Haitians are coming to Belle Glade to sign up as day laborers, but they aren't staying, Dean said.

About 1,900 Haitians have been processed since Aug. 10, but it is too soon to tell how many of them will stick with the hot, hard jobs.

The sugar companies must give the workers an eight-day training period at the rate of \$4.09 an hour. After eight days, the worker is given a quota to meet each day for three days. If he fails to make his quota for three consecutive days, he is fired, Dean said.

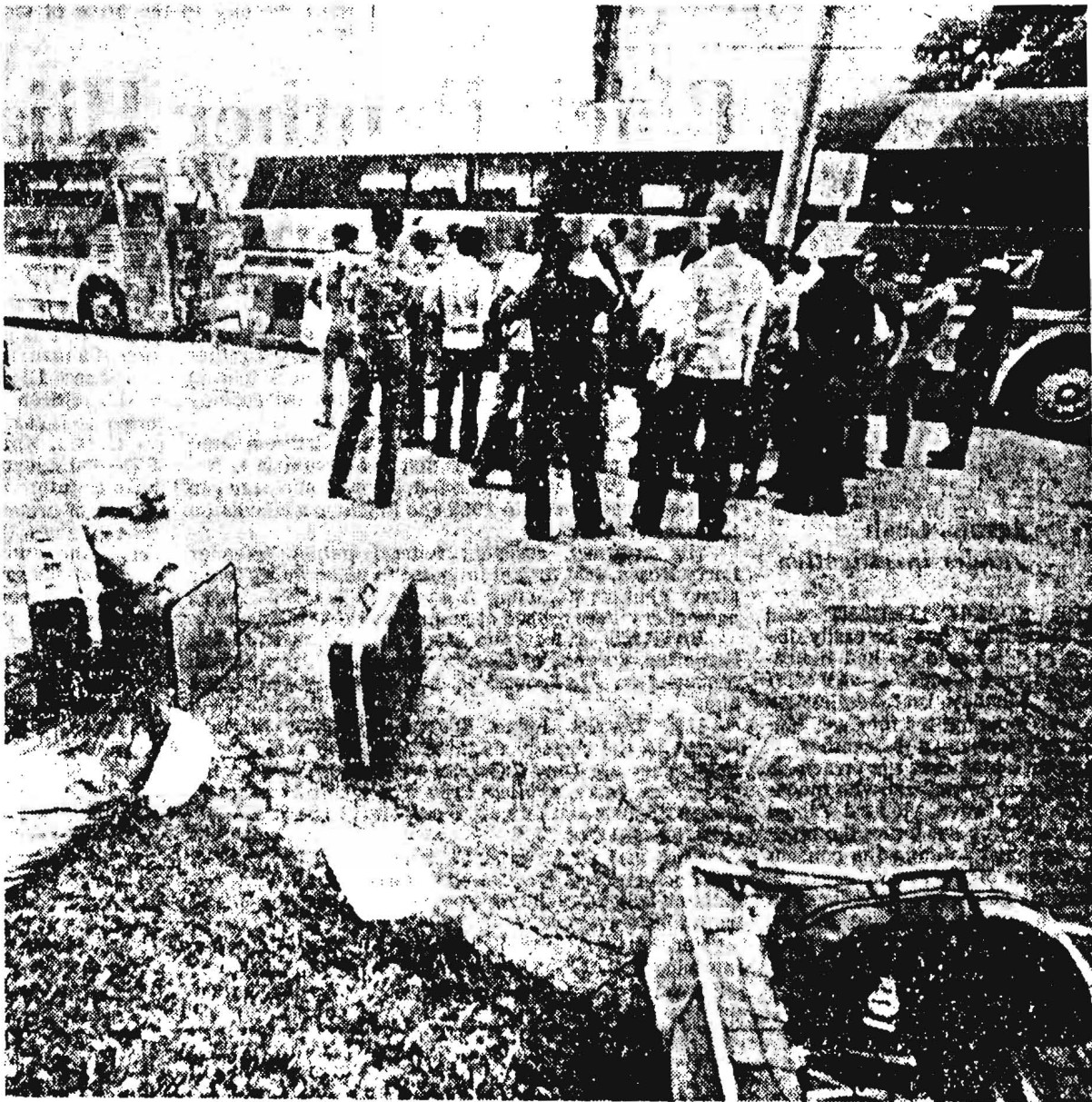
Many Cubans and Haitians quit first, he added.

"OUR RECORDS show this is not their [refugees] kind of work," Dean said. Haitians seem to do better working in vegetables and citrus instead of cane fields. Cubans, who were forced to cut cane at gunpoint by Castro's soldiers now work a few days, find they can quit, and do, he said.

Dean said his office will continue to process U.S. workers for jobs in the cane fields, but he predicted the use of domestic labor will put the cost of sugar to "\$1 a pound by Christmas.

"We're not a refugee center even though we're operating as one. If we're at less than 60 per cent production, as we are now, the industry is going to have to pass along the cost," Dean said.

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— JOE RIMKUS JR./Miami Herald Staff

**Cuban and Haitian Refugees Wait at Miami Stadium to Board Buses**  
*... they are going to cut sugar cane in the fields*

Mia Her 2B 4 Nov 80

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## Once-turbulent alien camp in Wisconsin is now deserted

# Last 85 Cubans leave Fort McCoy

*Mia News (FH) col 3 2A 4 Nov 80*

Associated Press

FORT McCLOY, Wis. — The refugee resettlement center at Fort McCoy, a processing point for thousands of Cubans immigrants since May, is deserted today.

The last group of refugees — 85 juveniles — left the western Wisconsin facility yesterday for a youth camp at Wyalusing State Park, where they are to stay while arrangements are made for their placement in foster homes, group homes or other facilities.

The resettlement center, opened May 29 to shelter refugees from the freedom flotilla from Mariel, Cuba, to Key West, housed about 15,000 Cubans at its peak last summer.

About 3,200 refugees were transferred a month ago to winter quarters at Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, and the closing of the center, originally planned for Oct. 15, had been delayed while attempts to find suitable facilities for the juveniles continued.

Fort McCoy was the site of several outbreaks of vi-

olence and one fatal stabbing, but Robert Heuer, a federal spokesman at the center, said involvement with the refugees had been a rewarding experience for staff members.

"It was an opportunity for the federal, state and local agencies to work together for a common cause," he said. "Let's face it. This was the fastest resettlement program in the history of this nation."

Earlier this year, charges that juveniles were the victims of abuse, including sexual attacks, by adult refugees at the center prompted investigations and the filing of a lawsuit.

Yesterday, Circuit Court Judge James Rice of Sparta refused a request by the state public defender to set a maximum limit of two weeks on the time the Cuban juveniles spend at the youth camp, near Prairie du Chien. State officials said the juveniles may stay at Wyalusing as many as 75 days while sponsors are found.

# End to refugee

*Mia News (FH) col 2 5A  
4 Nov 80*

IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter

Cuban refugees who are being housed in Miami Beach hotels at federal expense are about to experience the American economic crunch.

The Cubans will have to vacate their free hotel rooms by Nov. 12 or start paying their own way, said James Gigante, local coordinator for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"Those (who stay) will have to assume responsibility for their own bills," Gigante said yesterday, adding, "By November 12 we will clear them out one way or another."

The approximately 500 Cubans being housed in Miami Beach hotels will be offered resettlement in states outside Florida, Gigante said. Two hundred to 300 will be

relocated and the rest will choose to stay, he predicted.

Gigante also announced a \$5 million State Department subsidy to reimburse police for overtime and operations necessitated by the refugee influx. From 75 to 80 per cent of the \$5 million will go to Florida, he said.

"The funds will flow through the state to the communities that need them; however, it will take some time for that money to come," Gigante said.

Meanwhile, there will be an effort to get sponsors for the Haitians at the Krome North refugee camp so they won't have to be sent to Fort Allen in Puerto Rico.

Gigante said the flights carrying Haitians to Fort Allen will begin by the end of the week, possibly as early as Thursday.

"Those (Haitians) arriving from now on will be sent to Puerto Rico as soon as possible," he added.

# housing set

Gigante said there are no present plans to send Cubans to Fort Allen.

Paul Lane, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force who is attached to the White House, said he doubted any Cubans will be going to Puerto Rico for processing — only about 700 Haitians.

The only other possibility would be for "small-boat escapees from Cuba" to be sent there, he said. "But even then the number of Cubans coming would be small."

Lane said the Fort Allen facility, on Puerto Rico's southern coast, is ready and "our only problem right now is getting food service people on line" to serve the refugees once they arrive.

The center eventually may hold as many as 2,000

# Black Panther Hijacker Gets His Freedom After 12 Years

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

An accused hijacker who once said he would rather live as a prisoner in Cuba than as a free black man in the United States was released from federal custody Monday after nearly 12 years behind bars.

Anthony Bryant, who surprised a courtroom audience last week by declaring that "communism is humanity's vomit," was released despite a four-page rap sheet that dates back to 1956 and includes a conviction for armed robbery.

His attorney, assistant federal public defender Larry Rosen, said Bryant intended to plead guilty to air piracy charges stemming from the 1969 hijack. Three passengers were robbed at gunpoint in that incident.

**BRYANT, 42**, a former Black Panther based in San Francisco, was one of 30 Americans freed from Cuban prisons Oct. 27. Federal agents promptly rearrested him.

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# Court Opens Puerto Rico To Refugees

Mia New (F) Col 5 1A  
4 Nov 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
Herald Staff Writers

A six-week legal tug of war between the government of Puerto Rico and Washington ended Monday as the U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way for the transfer of up to 2,000 Haitians and perhaps some Cuban refugees to a military base on the island.

Without issuing any comment, the full court refused to hear an emergency appeal by the government of Puerto Rico to delay the transfer until a judge can determine if the refugees' presence at Fort Allen would present "probable health hazards" to the island.

That appeal is scheduled to be heard Nov. 20 in San Juan.

But by the time U.S. District Judge Juan Torruella determines the environmental impact of the refugee facilities built at Fort Allen, hundreds of refugees will already be there.

The Supreme Court's decision was not wholly unexpected in San Juan. Nevertheless, it caught political candidates all over the island in the middle of their last frenzied campaigning before the general election today.

Puerto Ricans of all social classes and political persuasions have opposed the shipping of refugees to the island, mostly because of competition for available jobs.

Incumbent Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo, who supported President Carter in mainland politics, refused to comment on the refugee issue Monday. But he was sharply criticized by political opponents for failing to influence administration policy on the refugee transfer.

The first flight of Haitian refugees to Puerto Rico will come within a week, said James Gigante, head of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Gigante pledged that all efforts will be made to resettle the 823 Haitians currently at the Krome Avenue processing site in South Dade before then.

Those to be sent to the Puerto Rican camp are: Haitians who cannot be resettled out of Krome; Cubans and Haitians who arrive in the future, including 100 Haitians who were reported en route Monday; and Cubans now living in Miami Beach hotels for whom jobs and sponsors cannot be found.

Gigante added that Cuban vagrants who are found wandering the streets of Dade County and those convicted of minor crimes may also wind up in Fort Allen.

Gigante, other officials from the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, and local politicians were pleased by the Supreme Court decision.

**FEDERAL OFFICIALS** have been harried by the recent influx of Haitian refugees from the Bahamas. More than 1,300 have arrived since the Bahamian government announced all Haitians had to leave

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12/3

# Court Clears Way For U.S. to Move Haitians, Cubans

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

the islands by Jan. 18 or face arrest and deportation.

And they have been pressed to relocate hundreds of Cuban refugees who now live in small hotels in South Beach before the start of the winter tourist season.

The Supreme Court decision:

- Assures federal officials that they will have a place to send the 823 Haitian refugees still waiting to be processed and relocated from the Krome Avenue center in South Dade if relocation efforts are unsuccessful.

- Allows officials to pressure the 300 to 400 Cuban refugees living in old hotels on Miami Beach to accept voluntary relocation throughout the United States or face the prospect of having their paroles revoked and being sent to Fort Allen until new sponsors can be found.

- Enables officials to keep a White House promise to Dade County that it would close the Krome Avenue facility as a processing center.

All Cuban and Haitian refugees who arrive in the future will be sent to Puerto Rico unless they have immediate family in the area.

The Krome Avenue center will become a turnaround facility where arriving refugees will receive a meal, health examinations and time to sleep. All of this will be done in no more than 24 to 36 hours.

**MANY ASPECTS** of the refugee puzzle fell into place with the court's decision.

It was a welcome relief to officials in Miami and Miami Beach, the two areas of South Florida most burdened by the influx of more than 125,000 Cuban and 8,000 Haitian refugees since April 21.

Such relief was tempered, however, because Gigante said a final decision has not been made on whether federal officials can legally revoke the paroles of Cuban refugees who refuse relocation out of Florida.

"Obviously it's encouraging to Miami Beach," said Mayor Murray Meyerson. "Those refugees who have to leave the hotels now have a meaningful place to move if they have no sponsor."

"I'm sorry it didn't proceed quicker," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

But the decision did not please the Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, executive director of the Haitian Refugee Center. He was bitter.

"Puerto Rico is just one step closer to Haiti," said the Rev. Jean-Juste. "They fear deportation from Puerto Rico."

He added that the move was discriminatory because "only Haitians will be going to Puerto Rico and not Cubans. It is sad."

**FOR THE TIME BEING**, Cubans who have been living in rundown South Beach hotels will not be going to Puerto Rico. Volunteer agencies are working feverishly to find them new homes and sponsors in Georgia, California, New Jersey and Texas.

Nineteen who lived at the Bentley Hotel were resettled last Thursday. Another 19 from the Simone Hotel went Friday.

Their relocation was easy. Both groups were evicted from their hotels and on their way to new homes in less than 24 hours.

But as the numbers increased, relocation efforts were becoming more difficult. Nine who were evicted Monday had no immediate relocation prospects. "It may take us a little longer," one official said.

Altogether, between 350 and 500 refugees have been living in 22 South Beach hotels at federal government expense.

Officials expected at least 20 to show up for relocation, but only nine boarded the yellow bus that was to take them to the Bayfront Park Auditorium, which now is used as a principal relocation center by the volunteer agencies.

"People were afraid," said Hector Garcia, an employe of the State Department's Cuban Haitian-Task Force, who picked up the homeless refugees Monday in front of the Rosemont Hotel, 400 Ocean Dr., in Miami Beach.

"They are afraid, that's why many changed their minds," Garcia added. "They think they are going to be sent to a base." Garcia was referring to the various military camps where other homeless Cubans of the Mariel boatlift remain.

**THE HIGH COURT'S** decision makes this possibility even greater.

The U.S. government made the decision to open Fort Allen on the southern coast of Puerto Rico on Sept. 23.

But Puerto Rican officials say the White House announcement was politically motivated and have fought the move bitterly.

The court battle began in Judge

2013



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff

**Reynaldo Calderon, a Refugee, Just Waits**  
*... in front of Rosemont Hotel, Miami Beach*

Torruella's court in Puerto Rico. He stopped the federal government from moving any refugees to Fort Allen until he could rule on the validity of the environmental objections submitted by the government of Puerto Rico.

It continued with a series of appeals and counter-appeals by federal and Puerto Rican officials, carrying the issue before the Supreme Court.

Pedro Varela of Hato Rey, P.R., accused the Carter Administration of sending the refugees to Puerto Rico for political reasons.

"That decision . . . has been taken because Puerto Ricans do not vote in presidential elections," Varela

said in a request filed last week before Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan.

Brennan issued a temporary postponement until the full court could hear the arguments.

Washington lawyers argued that the refugees would remain at Fort Allen no more than eight months, and that no more than 2,000 would be sent there at any given time.

They also pledged that the government would not send criminals or mental patients to Puerto Rico, and that the refugees would never be resettled on the island.

Monday's Supreme Court decision overturned Brennan's postponement.

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4 Nov 80

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**Only 13% Show Up for Work**

# Refugees Shun Cane Jobs

*Miami (F) Col 1 B 4 Nov 80*

By **SUSAN BURNSIDE**  
Herald Agriculture Writer

Only 13 per cent of the 1,200 Cuban and Haitian refugees who accepted jobs cutting sugar cane in the Belle Glade area have reported for work, labor officials said Monday.

Sugar companies, which were ordered by the U.S. Labor Department in September to recruit the refugees, have been sending buses to Dade and Broward counties for the past two weeks to pick up the workers.

The buses have been returning nearly empty, said Les Dean, senior field specialist for the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association Labor Division, which provides labor for the sugar cane industry.

Ironically, the federal government, which ordered the refugees hired in the first place, may also have taken many of the workers away.

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IN THE meantime, the U.S. State Department ordered a speed-up of refugee resettlement programs. Pat Stubbs, Florida State Employment Service office supervisor in Miami, and Dean suspect many refugees who signed up to cut cane were resettled outside the state.

"They were hired approximately four weeks ago. You know how many times they could have moved in that period," Stubbs said.

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**Few Takers**  
*Miami (F) col 1*  
**For Jobs**  
*2B 4 Nov 80*  
**Cutting Cane**

FROM PAGE 1B

labor pool for the sugar companies, but the industry is being hurt by that policy, Dean said.

OUT OF the 1,200 refugees hired, only 162 have boarded the buses to take them to the \$4.09-an-hour jobs, he added.

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*(12)*



— JOE RIMKUS JR./Miami Herald Staff

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... they are going to cut sugar cane in the fields

*Mia Her Col 2B 4 Nov 80*

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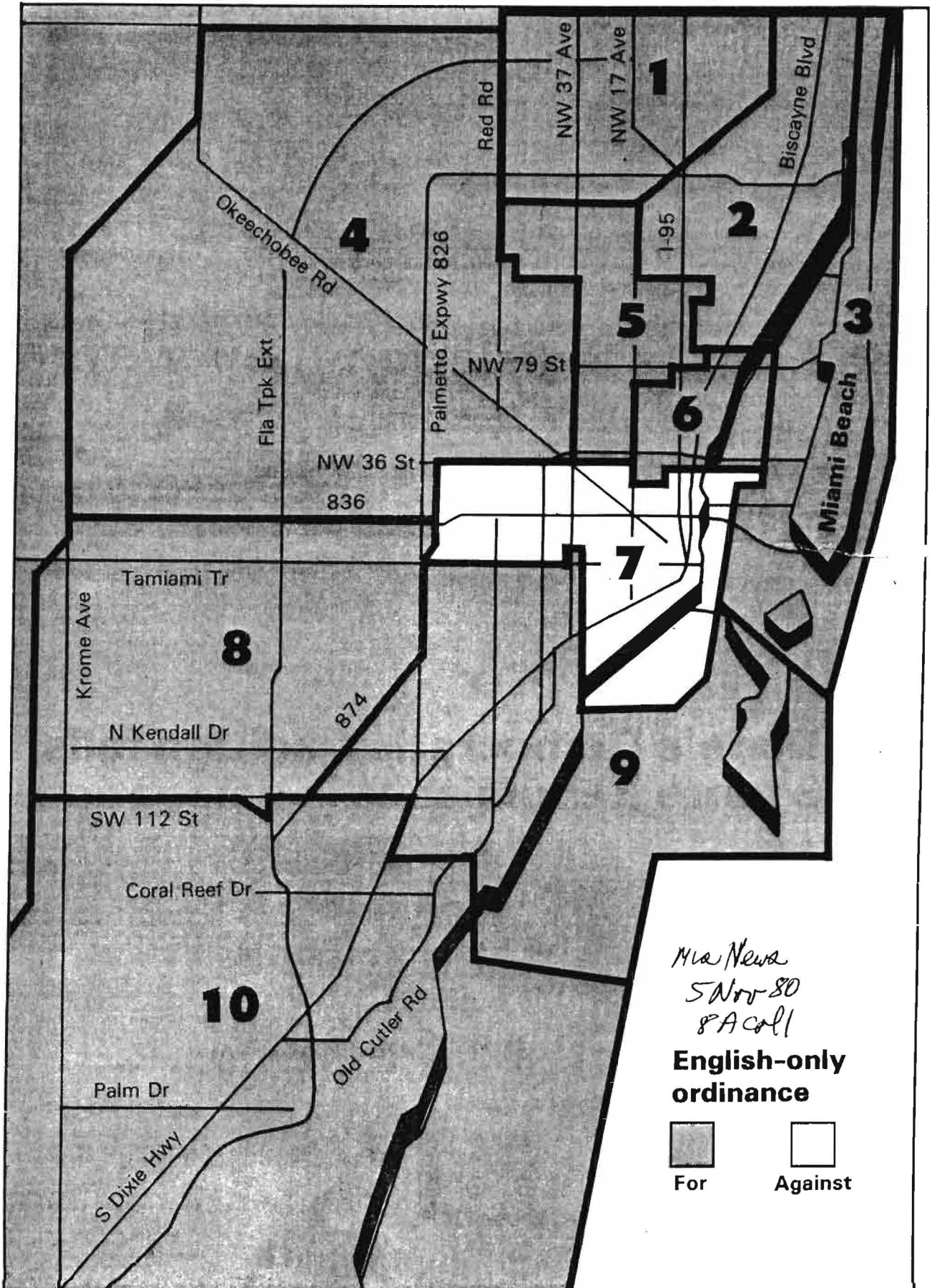
"We're not a refugee center even though we're operating as one. If we're at less than 60 per cent production, as we are now, the industry is going to have to pass along the cost." Dean said

*(Handwritten initials)*

## One out of 10 areas says no to English-only ordinance

Dade County, an area of 2,054 square miles, contains 707,000 registered voters in a richly diversified ethnic, economic and social geography. This map, devised by The Miami News, shows how voters in various areas responded to the anti-bilingual referendum, the issue that many predicted would divide the community more than any other. The map divides the county into 10 areas, and shows the vote on bilingualism within each area.

2-8-80



MIA News  
5 Nov 80  
8A call

**English-only ordinance**

For
  Against

## Anti-bilingual

# English sí, Spanish no

*I really feel that this community has been damaged beyond repair and that we've turned the page on one of the saddest moments in Dade County.*

— Eduardo Padron, upon passage of anti-bilingualism ordinance

Miami News (FND) 9A

col 1

5 Nov 80

MARILYN A. MOORE  
and ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ  
Miami News Reporters

Dade County's new "English-only" law will create a Cuban backlash that will further divide the community because Cuban-Americans perceive it as a slap in the face, say community leaders.

"This is a very vindictive kind of thing and I know for sure it's going to create a lot of resentment and more hatred," said Eduardo Padron, chairman of the board of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination, which worked to defeat the ordinance. "There will definitely be a Cuban backlash."

"I feel very bad about this. This is a town of traitors," said Orlando Torres, a 51-year-old gun salesman who was having a Cuban sandwich for breakfast at a Little Havana restaurant this morning.

"We built this part of the country and look how we're being repaid. ... Granted, there was American money that helped us when we came, but we have built SW 8th Street and other business areas. After all, the only real American is an Indian. The rest came from Israel, Ireland, anywhere."

"I speak a bit of English, but if a client came in speaking English, I would tell him that I don't speak it and let it go," said Wilfredo Quiroga, a 69-year-old barber on SW 8th Street. "I wouldn't mind losing the business."

Padron said Miamians will feel the psychological repercussions of the law soon.

"It's going to unite the Cuban community much more than it is and it's going to create a militancy in the Cuban community that has not existed up to this point," he said. "All in all, it's going to create more polarization."

Dade voters decided yesterday that they want to prevent county officials from spending money to promote any language other than English or any culture other than American.

With all Dade precincts counted, 59 per cent of the voters approved the anti-bilingualism ordinance. The vote was 251,259 for the law and 173,168 against it.

The issue does not affect bilingual education or the printing of ballots in Spanish. Nor will it change private or public employment practices. It could cost some translators in Metro's Division of Latin Affairs their jobs, however, and it would prohibit the county's advertising for tourists in foreign languages. The City of Miami remains officially bilingual.

"This shows people want to speak English in their own community," said Emmy Shafer, president of Citizens for Dade United, the grass-roots organization that led a petition drive to put the question on the ballot. "They want this to be an American community again."

"It's about time Americans stood up and said we want to be counted," said Mary Lou Russitano, who was active in the petition drive. "We were silent, we're not going to be silent anymore."

But many of Dade's 600,000 Cuban-Americans, who have made Miami the nation's No. 1 business center for U.S.-Latin trade, see the ordinance as a slap in the face and will react accordingly, Cuban leaders said.

Roberto Cambo, a Cuban civic leader, labeled the vote "disastrous. It's a big mistake, a real big mistake. It's going to polarize this community like nothing else has done."

Laureano (Bebo) Fernandez-Porta, a 74-year-old ac-

countant, also forecast problems between Latins and native Americans: "The thing is that the Americans went out and voted. All we Cubans did was make a lot of noise. But you have to understand that the Cubans won't accept this. I'm sure it's going to create tensions in this town."

Padron said: "I think there will definitely be a Cuban backlash. Right now, we're trying to channel it in a way that is positive by asking people not to make demonstrations. What is going to happen is that Cubans will become more politically active. You're going to see a tremendous increase in the number of people that register to vote and more strengthening of the Hispanic organizations."

Padron said the anti-discrimination league is cheered by the voting trend in the black community. He said 56 per cent of Dade's black voters cast ballots against the ordinance.

"For a long time, the media and other elements have been saying there is confrontation between Hispanics and blacks, and that was really pitting two minorities to fight each other," he said. "This is the best proof that we have solidarity. We both feel we don't want to put up with discrimination. The fact that the blacks voted against it makes us very, very happy."

Backers of the "English-only" law said they don't feel the suggestions of more tensions are valid.

"I don't even want to think backlash," Shafer said. "Where is the backlash? This is only coming from one small group of people and it's really a disgrace. That handful of people is making propaganda and creating a hate in the community for their own benefit."

"I never sent any hate letters, I never made any hate calls. How could I hate a Cuban when I don't even know them? Hate is a horrible thing. There are a cou-

1 of 3

ple of people running around the Spanish community saying they're leaders. They're not leaders. Leaders do not bring in hate. A leader believes in bringing people together to do something constructive."

"A backlash?" said Jeff Rosenthal, the group's attorney. "I would hope not. I don't anticipate it."

She and her supporters said they expected the ordinance to pass. But Shafer said she was disappointed with the 3-to-2 margin.

"I would be happier with a 5-to-1 vote," she said. "I would feel more comfortable. . . . But I would like to thank all the people who voted for this because it's a step forward. I would like to ask everyone to work together for communication."

The fight has been long and bitter. Shafer and Plunске received death threats and hate mail. Plunске's dog was poisoned. Shafer changed her phone number four times because of threatening calls.

But last night, buoyed by their victory, they were talking of running Shafer for public office — particularly the Metro Commission. She is reluctant to do it on her own.

She said she wants several people, including Manny Diaz, who headed the Spanish anti-discrimination league fight against the law, and Marvin Dunn, a black educator, to run for office with her. And she said she wants to expand Citizens for Dade United by creating chapters across the country.

Padron said the Spanish anti-discrimination league plans to renew its fight against the law in federal court on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional.

A second group of opponents today filed a request in federal court for a hearing on the constitutionality of the law. Attorney Jose Capiro, representing John Diaz, Jesus Retureta and Guido Gonzalez, filed the request with U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis.

Last month, Davis refused to take the question off the ballot. Diaz and the Spanish league against discrimination had filed separate suits to remove the ordinance.

Rosenthal said Citizens for Dade United will fight court challenges.

"We'll just wait and see," Rosenthal said. "We're prepared to go, but we won't be initiating any court action."

The law took effect today, but county officials were not certain last night how they will implement it.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim said: "I don't have any plan. I think I'll sit down with the county attorney and we will have to get some legal guidance. There is a lot of confusion on what this means. I don't have the answers. I'm not an attorney. The vote is part of the legal process. If the public says that's what they want, we have to abide by that. But we will have to have an interpretation on what it means."

One office that was targeted by the anti-bilingualism vote was the county's Division of Latin Affairs. Today the office was feeling the pinch of the new law.

Acting Director Maria Cristina Barros said, "We have ceased all translations and the translator has been reassigned. We are waiting to find out what other programs might be affected. Assistant County Manager Tony Ojeda said we will continue to function and no one will be unemployed."

The law cannot be changed or repealed by the Metro Commission for one year. The new law does not affect a 1973 resolution declaring the county bilingual and bicultural, but it does remove the funds used to carry out the purpose of that resolution.

*Miami News Reporters Dary Matera and Ivan A. Castro also contributed to this story.*





*Mia News (FH) col 1 9A 5 Nov 80*  
Leaders of the campaign against bilingualism, Marion Plunske, left, and Emmy Shafer, toast their victory with champagne

The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

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## Dade analysis

# Business worries about the effects of anti-bilingualism

*Mia News 9A Col 2*  
MARILYN A. MOORE  
and DARY MATERA *5 Nov 80*  
Miami News Reporters

Several Dade County businessmen said today they are worried that the new "English-only" law has given Miami's reputation as an international trade and tourism center a black eye.

"I don't understand this ordinance. It's not going to change anything," said Fernando Verdini, an Argentine businessman here. "I still am going to hire bilingual people — the phone company and the electric company will, too . . . It'll (the ordinance) create a lot of resentment. It already has. With everything Miami has been through, it doesn't need something like this."

Dade voters yesterday decided that they want to prevent county officials from spending money to promote any language other than English or any culture other than American.

The county can no longer advertise for tourists in foreign languages. New bilingual information signs for tourists, such as those posted in the airport, cannot be posted.

Some county officials say the library system would no longer be able to buy books in other languages. The new fine arts center may also be prohibited from exhibiting the works of artists who are not American, officials said.

Eduardo Padron, chairman of the board of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination, which fought the anti-bilingualism ordinance, said the law has already given Miami a bad name overseas.

"Eventually it may affect businesses because of the perception that Latins are not wanted here, that they are not appreciated," he said.

Two other business leaders predicted that the anti-bilingual vote will have no lasting negative impact on Dade's economy because the ordinance can't change the "internationalization" of the county.

"Latin businessmen will continue to do business in Miami despite the ordinance," said German Leiva, president of the Miami Free Zone Corp. "I don't believe that, by force, you can say Miami is not bilingual.

It's difficult to go against reality."

Dade might feel some economic pinch initially as Latin businessmen test the waters to see if the ordinance creates an "oppressive-type" situation, said Carlos Arboleya, vice chairman of Barnett Banks of South Florida. He predicted that Latins might try other markets after the Christmas season but that they eventually will return to Miami.

"Miami's future will be written both in Spanish and in English despite the passage of this ordinance," he said.

Leaders of Citizens for Dade United, the group that spearheaded the drive to put the ordinance on the ballot, downplayed the effects.

"All along we've been trying to make it clear this is not going to be instantaneous," said Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for the group. "It's not like turning on a light switch. It's a change in policy. It's going to take some time. There will be immediate effects, but they will not be visible."

Emmy Shafer, president of Citizens for Dade United, said Miami attracted international tourists and businesses even before the 1973 resolution declaring the county officially bilingual and bicultural.

"If you were a businessperson and you were operating before 1973 and after 1973, do you think for one minute that the customers knew this community was bilingual or not?" Shafer said. "That's the whole point. They'll come no matter what. . . And people should be very, very concerned about our visitors from up North because they don't want to come here anymore. People are actually scared to death to come to Miami."

Lester Freeman, executive director of Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, says the business community will respond to the ban on advertising by picking up the role itself.

"I think we will have to shift the emphasis on the advertising over to the private sector," he said. The county will not be able to spend the money, so we got to do it. The private sector will have to pick up that load."

Freeman said they have looked at ways of getting around the law, but decided not to bother.

*Mia News (FA) col 2 5 Nov 80 2A*  
**Cuban youths escape from camp**

Several juvenile Cuban refugees escaped from custody at a youth camp at Wyalusing State Park in Wisconsin yesterday, one day after they were transferred from Fort McCoy. Most were rounded up before they reached nearby Prairie Du Chien. Officials said that up to 27 of the 84 minors moved to the youth camp took an unscheduled detour during a hike. The transfer closed the refugee camp at Fort McCoy, where nearly 15,000 refugees were housed during the summer. The youths, who do not have relatives in the U.S., are to stay at the camp while arrangements are made for their placement in foster homes, group homes or other facilities.

ember 5, 1980

*Mia News SAColl 5 Nov 80*

**1. AREA ONE** is entirely unincorporated and includes 30 voting precincts across North Dade, including Carol City. Some precincts are overwhelmingly black in voter registration, some overwhelmingly white, many almost evenly bi-racial. Black voters make up 41.9 per cent of the total; Hispanic voters make up 7.5 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 62.2 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal, 37.8 per cent against the proposal.

**2. AREA TWO**, with 62 precincts, begins in unincorporated Northeast Dade and embraces the cities of North Miami, North Miami Beach, Miami Shores, El Portal and Biscayne Park. Much of this area is filled with expensive condominiums housing senior citizens. Black registration is only 2 per cent; Hispanic registration is 4 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 71.4 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal, 28.6 per cent against it.

**3. AREA THREE** covers the 52 precincts of "the beaches," from Golden Beach through Sunny Isles to Bal Harbour and Surfside, Bay Harbor Islands and Indian Creek Village, North Bay Village, and Miami Beach. There are great disparities of income from the north to the south of this area, but in many other respects the populations are similar. Blacks account for less than one half of one per cent of the voter registration, while Hispanics make up 6.8 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 68.4 per cent for, and 31.6 per cent against, the anti-bilingual proposal.

**4. AREA FOUR** takes in the rest of Northwest Dade, including the unincorporated "bedroom communities" of Miami Lakes and Country Club of Miami, the industry-oriented City of Hialeah, which has attracted many Cubans, and the municipalities of Miami Springs, Hialeah Gardens, Medley and Pennsuco. Across these 37 precincts, blacks make up only 1.4 per cent of the electorate while Hispanics make up 34.6 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 54.0 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal and 46.0 per cent against it.

**5. IN AREA FIVE**, a black majority dominates, with 69.4 per cent of the registered voters in the 37 precincts encompassing Opa-locka and unincorporated Brownsville and Liberty City. Voters of Hispanic origin make up 5.9 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 55.4 percent for the anti-bilingual measure and 44.6 per cent against it.

**6. AREA SIX** is the northern reach of the City of Miami and its 27 precincts include wealthy "Anglos" living along the bayshore as well as low-income blacks in the ghetto. Blacks constitute 63.3 per cent of the voter registration; Hispanics, 10.4 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 56.4 per cent in favor of ending official bilingualism, and 43.6 per cent against ending it.

**7. IN AREA SEVEN**, the 62 precincts comprising the balance of the City of Miami, Hispanic voters hold 44 per cent of the potential power at the polls, a power radiating outward from Little Havana into such city neighborhoods as Coral Gate and Flagami. This is the highest Hispanic proportion of all 10 areas on the map. Blacks, in Culmer-Overtown and a part of Coconut Grove, make up 11.1 per cent of the area's electorate.

VOTE in the area was 36.9 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal, and 63.1 per cent against it, making this the only one of these 10 areas in which the proposal would have lost.

**8. AREA EIGHT** has 45 precincts fanning out across West Dade's bedroom communities: The City of Sweetwater (its own population and politics now dominated by Hispanics) and unincorporated Westchester, Fontainebleau Park, Olympia Heights, Miller Heights, Westwood Lakes, Sunset Park, Kendale Lakes, Winston Park and the burgeoning development of Kendall westward. There are few blacks in this area, less than 1 per cent of the electorate. Hispanic registration steadily increases and stands at 30.7 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 54 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal, and 46 per cent against the proposal.

**9. AREA NINE** takes in affluent Coral Gables and conservative Key Biscayne, and also includes in its 59 precincts the cities of South Miami and West Miami and near-southwestern suburbs. There are small black enclaves in South Miami and the Gables equivalent of Coconut Grove, and blacks make up 3.3 per cent of the registration. Hispanic registration is widespread but not a majority in any precinct, and totals 15.2 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 62.1 per cent for the anti-bilingual proposal, 37.9 per cent against it.

**10. AREA TEN** includes all of South Dade below Howard Drive (SW 112th Street) and, to the east, Killian Drive (SW 136th Street) in its 49 precincts. The population is almost as diverse as the county's as a whole, and change in the form of urbanization and population growth is unsettling to many old-timers. The area includes Homestead and Florida City and unincorporated Perrine, Richmond Heights, South Miami Heights, Cutler Ridge, Goulds and Leisure City. Blacks, in widely separated sections, constitute 19.1 per cent of the electorate, while Hispanics make up 5.7 per cent.

VOTE in the area was 72.3 per cent for the measure and 27.7 per cent against it.

*10/2*

M La No (F) Col 5 Nov 80 11A

# Anti-Bilingual Backers Celebrate Early

By MICHAEL BROWNING  
Herald Staff Writer

They opened the first bottle of wine around 9 p.m. at the anti-bilingualism party in North Miami Tuesday night, Emmy Shafer said. It wasn't Sangria.

The 45-year-old blonde ex-model who survived the Dachau concentration camp, speaks six languages, sleeps with a .38 and spearheaded the English-only ordinance campaign was happy. Her side was winning big.

"I think it's a step forward," Shafer said. "I think that the two communities can finally exert their best efforts toward each other. Now we can really get to work on communication."

The rancorous fight between people who called each other "bigots" and "idiots" was over. It ended at the polls Tuesday when Dade voters approved an anti-bilingualism ordinance by a commanding margin.

It began as an idea batted around on a late-night radio talk show last July, an idea that swiftly gathered irresistible momentum — about 70,000 people signed a petition putting it on Tuesday's ballot — and has now become law. The ordinance goes into effect immediately.

**ITS PASSAGE** throws into sudden, harsh relief the divisions of a county whose population is almost evenly split between Spanish- and English-speaking people, a county that has seen 125,500 new Cuban refugees pass through its streets since last April.

"I feel sad," said John Diaz, president of Cuban-Americans United, as the returns came in Tuesday evening. "I'm sad that my fellow countrymen — I'm an American; I was born here — would lend themselves to an absurd attack on a minority group."

If the people who voted for the new ordinance had one thing in common it was their unhappiness, a peevish sort of impatience with their neighbors. Sizable numbers of them made it clear they are fed up with coexisting. Now they want to leave, no matter which language finally wins out.

A Herald poll of voters who had just cast their ballots found that nearly 60 per cent said they would leave Dade County if it were practical.

**BUT IT IS** still unclear what effect the English-only ordinance will

*'I think it's a step forward. I think that the two communities can finally exert their best efforts toward each other. Now we can really get to work on communication.'*

— Emmy Shafer

*'I'm sad that my fellow countrymen ... would lend themselves to an absurd attack on a minority group.'*

— John Diaz

have on the day-to-day operation of Dade County government. County Attorney Robert Ginsberg indicated even before the election that the county probably could find ways to minimize the effect of the ordinance, if the county commissioners wish it.

The teaching of Spanish in county schools will continue as usual.

Diaz said he and other members of his group plan to be in front of the Federal Courthouse in Miami "Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock with our papers ready," to chal-

lenge the constitutionality of the ordinance Tuesday evening as they gathered around a TV set at the North Miami home of Marion Pluncke, head of Citizens of Dade United, the group that spearheaded the fight for the ordinance. Shafer, who was on hand too, said the large Latin population in Dade had nothing to do with the way the county should be run.

"Numbers don't mean anything," she said. "If you had 50 different groups of people should you speak 50 different languages? That's stupid."

Opponents of the anti-bilingualism ordinance reacted stoically to the outcome of Tuesday's vote, saying they were more depressed than surprised.

"Of course I'm disappointed," said Lester Freeman of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's "Together for Dade's Future" campaign against the ordinance. "This is the wrong issue at the wrong time."

"This is terribly disruptive. It's not really healthy for a growing, progressive city. This kind of thing doesn't do anything except create disunity."

**FREEMAN SAID** the chamber spent about \$50,000 on newspaper and TV ads against the ordinance, but acknowledged that "we started too late and we never really got organized."

While the large county political groups — the League of Women Voters, the Urban League and the Dade County commissioners themselves — kept a cool distance from the bitter debate surrounding the issue, the Citizens of Dade United rapidly found enthusiastic support in a community whose Spanish-speaking population has swelled from 5 per cent in 1960 to 41 per cent today.

## Who Supported Language Limit?

TYPE OF VOTER	% IN FAVOR
All voters	56
Non-Latin whites	71
Blacks	44
Latins	15
Reagan voters	55
Carter voters	52
Anderson voters	71

lenge the constitutionality of the ordinance.

A lawsuit filed in federal court by Diaz's group and the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) to keep the anti-bilingualism question off the Nov. 4 ballot failed. U.S. District Judge Edward Davis refused to block the ordinance's appearance on the ballot, saying that if he did so, he would be entering "a political thicket studded with constitutional thorns."

**SUPPORTERS OF** the anti-bilingualism ordinance were jubilant

14/2

"It was like I was giving gold away," Shafer said in late October. On one day alone she received over 300 phone calls from people who wanted to sign the anti-bilingualism petition.

Marion Plunske heard Emmy Shafer on a WNWS radio talk show on July 8. The two women started their campaign the next day and the Citizens of Dade United registered as a political action group on July 21. From the start, the campaign seemed to run itself.

**IN JUST OVER** four weeks the group gathered 44,166 signatures, nearly twice as many as they needed to put the ordinance on the ballot. Exulting in their strength, they brought another 25,767 signatures to the supervisor of elections on Sept. 16.

The anti-bilingualism campaign was run on a shoestring. By late October, Shafer reported she had received only about \$10,000 in campaign contributions from about 1,100 people — an average of \$8.06 per contributor.

But big sums of money weren't needed to dramatize the issue. Shafer and her antagonists have given each other such a drubbing during the campaign that the anti-bilingualism measure was never in danger of being forgotten.

Neither side showed much restraint. Name-calling, usually in English, was the trademark of the campaign.

Bilingualism was "a cancer in this community," a Citizens of Dade United spokesman said in late July. A few days earlier, Maria Hernandez, vice president of SALAD, said supporters of the ordinance were "not only anti-Cubans but cowards, too."

**AT A DEBATE** on Sept. 2, Diaz called the ordinance's supporters "bigots." Shafer was in the audience. She said Diaz was "completely an idiot."

But at least one opponent of the ordinance said Tuesday that the new law may serve a useful purpose in awakening the community to the sheer depth of its divisions.

"That may be the one good thing to come out of all this," said the Chamber of Commerce's Freeman.

"It will have alerted us to the fact that we must find ways to unify the different elements of this community. We've got to do something here," he said.



— JOHN PINEDA / Miami Herald Staff

**Emmy Shafer Caps an Emotional Battle**  
*... holds victory party in North Miami*

Mia Her 5 Nov-80

11A

2/2

# Anti-Bilingualism Measure *Mia Her (F) Col 2. 1A 5 Nov 80* Approved in Dade County

By FREDRIC TASKER  
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

Dade County voters Tuesday approved by a 3-2 margin a referendum-spawned ordinance limiting the county's power to use Spanish in its official business.

In doing so, Dade's non-Latins sent their Latin neighbors a message of profound frustration.

In fact, nearly half of those voting for the anti-bilingual ordinance said they were doing it "to express my protest," not because they thought the ordinance itself was a good idea.

Ironically, Dade voters at the same time were electing Cuban-born Paul Cejas to the county School Board, making him the first Latin ever to win a countywide election. Cejas' election reversed the 1974 vote in which Linton Tyler turned out appointed School Board member Alfredo Duran by run-

## Bilingualism Ordinance

(374 of 465 Precincts)

For	197,982
Against	134,473

ning on an anti-bilingualism platform.

Tuesday's anti-bilingualism vote was straight along ethnic lines, according to a computerized survey by The Herald of 609 voters as they exited from polling places.

More than 71 per cent of non-Latin whites voted for the ordinance. More than 80 per cent of Latins voted against it. Blacks supported the Latins: Only about 45 per cent voted for the anti-bilingualism ordinance.

Over-all, 56 per cent of voters surveyed by

Turn to Page 11A Col. 1

# *Col 1 11A 5 Nov 80* Dade Voters Split on Ethnic *Mia Her (F)* Lines on Bilingualism

## FROM PAGE 1A

The Herald said they voted for the ordinance and 44 per cent said they opposed it.

Furthermore, nearly 60 per cent of all voters surveyed said they would move out of Dade county "if it were practical." In fact, among non-Latin white residents who voted for the ordinance, more than

75 per cent said they would like to move away.

"I am very disappointed to hear that," said County Manager Merrett Stierheim.

"I am very sensitive to the frustrations of the people in this county," he said. "I have said all along that we are a county that is in trauma, particularly coming off the civil disturbance and the refugee crisis

and our problem with crime. And I think that we need time to heal and to bring together and not tear apart," he said.

LITTLE ELSE besides ethnic group — not age, nor sex, nor education, nor choice of presidential candidate — made much difference in how people voted on the ordinance, according to the Herald survey.

Only about 40 per cent of Catholics voted for the anti-bilingualism ordinance, compared to about 65 per cent of Protestant and Jewish voters. A large percentage of Latins, of course, are Catholic.

Latin voters took it hard. More than 65 per cent of Latin voters surveyed called the vote "an insult to the Spanish-speaking residents of Dade."

And 62 per cent of them said it will hurt relations between Latin and non-Latin residents in Dade County.

Only about one non-Latin white in four said he or she thought the vote was an insult. And only about one-third of non-Latin whites said they thought the vote would hurt relations with Latins.

THE HERALD'S survey also showed that many of anti-bilingualism leader Emmy Shafer's followers do not agree with her campaign theme: "The ordinance will bring people together."

"How can we communicate when we don't speak the same language?" she asked often during her campaign.

But more than half of the non-Latin whites who voted with Shafer said they would be pleased if the ordinance "would make Miami a less attractive place to live for Cubans and other Spanish-speaking people. . . ." Forty-four per cent of all voters agreed.

10/2

Black voters, despite their history of cool relations with Latins in Dade, supported them by voting against the ordinance. Nearly half the blacks who voted against the ordinance said they believed it to be an insult to Spanish speakers that would hurt relations between Latins and non-Latins.

**MORE THAN 60** per cent of all voters said they thought the ordinance will stop Dade County from printing election ballots in Spanish from now on. In fact it will not: Spanish-language ballots are mandated by the federal Civil Rights Act amendments of 1975.

Well over half of all voters said they favor continuing to translate hurricane preparation warnings, bus-route information and signs in tourist-reception areas into Spanish. But Civil Defense officials and lawyers for the Metropolitan Transit Agency and Miami International Airport have said the ordinance probably will stop them from doing that.

The ordinance on Tuesday's ballot prohibits "the expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

**DESPITE THE** general tenor of discord, The Herald's survey also found wide areas of agreement among Dade's ethnic groups.

More than 85 per cent of all voters surveyed agreed that "people who want to live in the United States should be fluent enough in English to use that language in their public dealings." And more than 65 per cent of Latin voters agreed with that statement.

Latins, non-Latin whites and blacks also agreed strongly that the

recent refugee influx has further crowded an already tight job market, and that the U.S. government has failed badly in its attempts to cope with that refugee influx.

In fact, large majorities of both non-Latin whites and blacks agreed that they enjoy living in a cosmopolitan community, but that the enormity of the recent refugee influx has made Dade a less desirable place to live.

**BUT THE THREE** ethnic groups disagreed about how favorable the Latin influence has been for Dade County. While more than 85 per cent of Latin voters agreed that "the Latin influence has helped this county's economy and made it a more enjoyable place to live," only 42 per cent of blacks and 39 per cent of non-Latin whites agreed.

And the groups disagreed over whether it is poor business to make English the only language for county business because Miami has so many Spanish-speaking tourists. While nearly 80 per cent of Latin voters agreed with that statement, only 45 per cent of blacks agreed, and less than 30 per cent of non-Latin whites agreed.

The Herald's survey of voter attitudes was done through self-admin-

istered questionnaires filled out by 609 Dade voters Tuesday.

Thirty-eight Herald reporters covered 20 sample precincts for the full voting period from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. They approached every 30th voter who emerged from the polls.

**THE PRECINCTS** had been selected randomly, then analyzed to ensure that their racial and ethnic characteristics matched the county as a whole within 5 per cent and that their voting records in three past elections matched the county's within 1.5 per cent.

Using the software computer program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) on The Herald's IBM 370 computer, Herald reporters analyzed and cross-tabulated the completed questionnaires.

Standard chi-square analysis was used to ensure that the survey's major conclusions were not caused by mere chance. That analysis showed, for example, that there is a 999-in-1,000 chance that The Herald was accurate in finding that Latins were more likely than blacks or non-Latin whites to vote against the anti-bilingualism ordinance. And there is a 96-in-100 chance that The Herald's breakdown of vote by presidential candidate is accurate.

Mrs. Her 5 Nov 80

11A

# How Voters View Bilingualism

Here is how Dade residents feel about bilingualism, according to a survey of voters leaving the polls Tuesday:

	PER CENT AGREE	PER CENT DISAGREE
<i>Miami (F) 11A call 5 Nov 80</i>		
<b>These materials should be translated into Spanish:</b>		
(1) Hurricane evacuation notices	74	26
(2) Summons to appear in court	63	37
(3) Bus system route information	61	39
(4) Job application forms	46	54
<b>Some county personnel should be Spanish-speaking in these assignments:</b>		
(1) Police emergency switchboard	84	16
(2) Jackson Memorial Hospital	81	19
(3) Tourist reception areas and airport	76	24
(4) Building and zoning department	49	51
People who want to live in the United States should be fluent enough in English to use that language in their public dealings.	86	14
The recent refugee influx has further crowded an already-tight job market.	87	13
It is unfair for employers to demand that job applicants speak Spanish.	75	25
I enjoy living in a cosmopolitan community, but the enormity of the recent refugee influx has made Dade a less desirable place to live.	74	26
If it were practical, I would move out of Dade County because I don't like the changes that have occurred.	60	40
The government has failed to respond adequately to the refugee influx.	85	15
If an ordinance prohibiting the use of a language other than English would make Miami a less attractive place to live for Cubans and other Spanish-speaking people, then I'm all for it.	44	56
If voters approve this ordinance, it will be an insult to Spanish-speaking residents of Dade.	34	66
Voter approval of the ordinance would hurt relations between Latin and non-Latin residents of this county.	41	59
Because there are so many Spanish-speaking tourists in Miami, it just isn't good business sense to make English the language for county business.	41	59
The Latin influence has helped this county's economy and made it a more enjoyable place to live.	49	51
Voter approval of this antibilingualism ordinance would prevent Dade County from printing ballots in Spanish.	61	39
<b>THE FOLLOWING QUESTION WAS ASKED ONLY OF THOSE WHO SAID THEY VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE ORDINANCE:</b>		
I really don't think this ordinance is a good idea, but it was an opportunity to express my protest.	47	53



# Refugees Refuse Relocation

By MARK SILVA  
Herald Staff Writer



— TRISH ROBB / Miami Herald Staff

**Janet Hoyos With Possessions**  
... after closing of Bentley Hotel

It was a familiar scene for the Auja family. Ines Auja, 48, her daughters, and her granddaughters fled Cuba in May and have been living for four months in Miami Beach's Bentley Hotel.

They were packing and fleeing again Tuesday. But this time, together with a dozen other refugees at 510 Ocean Dr., the Auja family had nowhere to go.

They were forced to move out of the oceanfront South Beach hotel when city inspectors condemned the place as uninhabitable. The State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force told them either to accept relocation out of Florida or fend for themselves.

"*Estados Unidos* is wonderful," said Norma Auja, 26, undaunted by yet another move Tuesday and more uncertainty. "Where will she go?" asked Ernesto Benitas, a fellow refugee also leaving the Bentley Tuesday. "On the street, 'cause she doesn't have money for another hotel."

**LAST WEEK** the Cuban-Haitian Task Force resettled 19 of the 80 refugees who had been living in the Bentley at the government's expense. Another 12 said they would accept relocation Tuesday. But the majority refused to leave South Florida.

Some went with friends or relatives. But on Tuesday, 15 to 20 of them had no place to go.

"When the hotel closes, they're on their own," said Maria Linares, a spokeswoman for the federal task force. "That's their problem. We can't subsidize them forever."

Neither could Beach inspectors let the Bentley Hotel, the third South Beach hotel closed since last summer's influx of refugees, remain open the way it was.

The three-story Bentley is described in the Beach's guide to hotels: 45 rooms, foreign languages spoken: French, Spanish, Yiddish, Russian, German, Polish. The Bentley is described on the Beach's list of plumbing violations: a network of cracked toilets, leaking pipes and running sewage.

"**THE BUILDING** is unsafe, unsanitary, unfit for human habitation," said plumbing inspector John Bair. "The emergent problem is sanitation, with stoppages overflowing sewage through the floors and down to rooms and the stores below."

Hotel owner Selma Schwarz blamed the condition of the hotel on the refugees — "these characters," she called them.

"Right now we have 23 rooms occupied," she said. "How many are in there, God only knows. You rent the rooms to two, and eight live in there."

## Dade analysis

# Non-Latin whites turned

DICK HOLLAND  
Miami News Reporter

*Miami News Herald 8A  
5 Nov 80*

When two of Dade County's most affluent and politically conservative voting precincts were tallied, they were shown clearly to agree on just about every ballot question but one:

✓ Voters in Precinct 815 on Key Biscayne stood almost 2 to 1 (65.8 per cent to 34.1 per cent) in favor of the anti-bilingualism proposition.

✓ At the Coral Gables Country Club, voters in Precinct 801 went the other way, although by a much narrower 51.5 per cent to 48.4 per cent, saying the official English-Spanish duality should continue.

National origin did not appear to be the deciding factor in that difference — even though Hispanic voters make up about 36 per cent of the voters in the Gables precinct compared with a little more than 14 per cent in the Key Biscayne precinct.

A partial explanation may be Coral Gables' grow-

ing prominence over the past decade as a center for the hemispheric headquarters of major corporations.

No ready explanation is at hand for a few small patterns of voter behavior that could have gone almost unnoticed within the larger countywide pattern that saw official bilingualism defeated by a margin of about 3 to 2.

Dade County blacks who speak English apparently aren't nearly as bothered by the Spanish language as many of their English-speaking white fellow citizens.

Predictably, precincts with Hispanic majorities were heavily in favor of keeping the county officially bilingual.

At Precinct 658 at the Little Havana Community Center, for example, the tally was 88.2 per cent against the proposal to end official bilingualism.

At Precinct 304, with a Hispanic majority voting at Mae Walters Elementary School in Hialeah, the vote was 74.7 per cent against the proposal. At Precinct 523 at Olympia Heights Elementary School, 97th Avenue

## tide on bilingualism vote

and Bird Road, the opposition vote was 69.5 per cent, although the Hispanic majority is not that large.

When the proposal was put on the ballot by force of a petition for a referendum, critics warned that approval of it would polarize the community, deepening ill feelings among ethnic groups.

Perhaps predictably within that context, numerous urban and suburban precincts without heavy Hispanic registration voted heavily in favor of the proposal.

At Precincts 9 and 37 at the Century 21 and Point East Condominiums in Northeast Dade, for example, the totals were 76.2 and 72.9 per cent respectively for the proposal.

At Precincts 243 and 414, the Surfside Community Center and North Shore Activity Center in the North Beach area, the votes were 75.9 and 74.3 per cent to end bilingualism.

In South Beach, voters in Precinct 654 at the South Shore Community Center went 73.2 per cent for dropping the language duality. On the other hand, in Pre-

inct 652 at the Ocean Front Auditorium, just a few blocks from South Shore and with no significant ethnic composition, the voters leaned only 51.6 per cent in favor of ending bilingualism.

In a broad expanse of suburbs, six precincts were sampled — each one overwhelmingly white with relatively low Hispanic registration. The locales ranged from Miami Lakes to Kendall to deep South Dade, and the tallies for the anti-bilingual proposal ranged between 69.6 and 83.2 per cent.

Of four representative black precincts sampled, only one, No. 622 at the Dorsey Park Recreation Building at NW 1st Avenue and 17th Street, approached the force of the English-speaking white rejection of bilingualism. Its majority vote was 69.2 per cent.

In the overwhelmingly black Precincts 228 in North Dade's Bunche Park, 456 in Central Dade's Liberty City, and 714 in South Dade's Richmond Heights, the majorities ranged between 52.7 and 54.7 per cent.

# Private-Eye Law Overruled

5 Nov 80  
By JIM BUCHANAN  
Herald Staff Writer

A Florida statute licensing private investigators was declared unconstitutional Tuesday by a judge who said it could conceivably prohibit investigative reporting by the news media.

Circuit Court Judge Harold Vann made his decision in the case of Stephen Hunter, accused two years ago of acting as an unlicensed private investigator while scheming to defraud his clients and of being in contempt of court.

Hunter's attorney, William Clay, argued that Florida's requirements for the licensing of anyone making private investigations is so broad and vague that the average citizen cannot tell whether he is violating the statute.

Assistant State Attorney David I. Gilbert argued unsuccessfully that although the statute specified private investigation companies in some sections but not in others, the court should construe the entire law as requiring licenses only for those professionally engaged in the business and not for private citizens.

**HUNTER'S ATTORNEY** also won the judge's dismissal of the fraud charge, saying the State Attorney's office could not prove the 51-year-old Hunter had taken money under false pretenses for failure to provide the services for which he was hired.

Clay said the state's own witnesses would testify that Hunter "did a fine job and did what he said he would do."

Hunter was acquitted of the contempt-of-court charge in late September by Judge Vann. The state had accused Hunter of posing as a "court-appointed investigator, whereas actually he had been hired by a private attorney, using funds allocated by the state for an indigent defendant." Vann held that Hunter might be guilty of some offense "but was not contemptuous of the court's system."

Gilbert said the state would appeal the judge's decision.

# Some Refugee Youths Flee Wisconsin Camp

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis. — (AP) — Several juvenile Cuban refugees escaped from custody at a youth camp Tuesday, one day after they were transferred from Fort McCoy, officials said.

"Obviously, we will try to establish a system where this will not happen again," said Eric Stanchfield, executive assistant to state Health and Social Services Secretary Donald Percy.

Officials said that up to 27 of the 84 minors transferred from Fort McCoy to a youth camp at Wyalusing State Park took an unscheduled detour during a hike Tuesday morning. The transfer closed the refugee camp at Fort McCoy, where nearly 15,000 refugees were housed during the summer.

Doug Nelson, a department spokesman at the park, said a number of the juvenile refugees who escaped were quickly rounded up as they headed for Prairie du Chien.

Stanchfield said it was his understanding that a relatively small number of juveniles actually left the park and that a few were still at

large. Research for Social Change, a Miami firm that has worked with the refugees at Fort McCoy, has been given a contract by the state to manage the resettlement of the Cuban youths at the youth camp. Stanchfield said the firm had safety and protective personnel inside the park.

The minors, who do not have relatives in the United States, are to stay at the youth camp while arrangements are made for their placement in foster homes, group homes or other facilities.

The Fort McCoy center was deserted Tuesday after completion of the minors' transfer.

The resettlement center was opened May 29 to shelter refugees from the "Freedom Flotilla" boatlift.

Fort McCoy was the site of several outbreaks of violence and one fatal stabbing, but Robert Heuer, a U.S. government spokesman at the center, said involvement with the refugees had been a rewarding experience for staff members.

# Vote Silences Some of County's

*Mia Her (F) col 1 2C*  
By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer *b Nov 80*

Early Wednesday, in the Office of Latin Affairs, all translations into Spanish came to a grinding halt.

They were also cut short at the Metrobus marketing division.

"We closed our dictionaries and stopped translating," said Maria Cristina Barros, temporary supervisor of the Office of Latin Affairs.

Throughout Metro, officials drew a big question mark as they tried to decipher the effect of the anti-bilingualism ordinance, approved by Dade county voters Tuesday.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim said Wednesday it would be at least another week before the county attorney can give him legal guidance on which services, previously provided in Spanish, are outlawed by the anti-bilingual ordinance.

STIERHEIM SAID it's still unclear whether the Office of Latin Affairs will cease to exist. In addition to translating the bulk of county notices, the office, which employs 48 CETA workers, helps out with other citizens' services and helps people who are not fluent in English deal with county bureaucracy.

Some county services will not change, Stierheim said. Spanish-speaking assistance will be provided on the 911 emergency telephone number. Signs at the airport and seaport will not be removed. And the county will continue wooing foreign tourists in four languages.

But if services remain, some of the color will be gone. Hispanic Heritage Week, the Goombay Festival and the Israeli Festival are "going to be jeopardized," Stierheim explained.

"The people have spoken. I don't think it's appropriate for me to speculate on the impact of the new law, but I think we are a community in trauma.

## Services in Spanish

"We all need to come together in the traditional American way," he added.

But some Cuban-Americans thought coming together was not the message the voters sent home. They reacted by playing up their national heritage.

Graphic artist Alina Cruz, 25 and an avid rock fan, carried her transistor radio to work and played Cuban salsa music all day.

At lunchtime, Cruz and her fellow Cuban-American office workers at the Metrobus marketing division ate Cuban sandwiches instead of the usual Big Macs. Their protest lasted through the afternoon, sealed with a shot of strong Cuban coffee.

"We're all crazy artists and thought we'd show our disgust in a humorous way," said employe Barbara Barquero, 22.

Herald Staff Writer Liz Balmaseda contributed to this story.

# Latins Fight New

*Miami (F) col 6 Nov 80 1C*

By FREDRIC TASKER  
Herald Staff Writer

Dade County moved uncertainly Wednesday to implement its voter-imposed anti-bilingualism ordinance, as Latin leaders bitterly resolved to mount massive voter-registration drives and battle the ordinance in court.

"It seems the only way we're going to win respect is by having the power by way of the electoral process," said Eduardo Padron, president of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD).

"Maybe this was something the Cuban community needed to wake up. I see a more united, more militant community coming out of this."

SALAD and another Latin group, joined by federal civil rights lawyers, asked a federal judge Wednesday to decide whether the new ordinance is constitutional.

The ordinance, which prohibits the county from spending money to use any language other than English or to promote any culture other than that of the United States, was approved Tuesday by a final margin of 59.1 per cent.

It took effect at midnight Tuesday before all the votes were even counted.

Less than 10 hours later, the United Cuban-Americans of Dade and SALAD were back in court seeking a hearing on the constitutionality of the ordinance. The groups had tried unsuccessfully to block

## Language Law in Court

### Bilingualism Vote

(Absentees not included)

445 of 445 Precincts

Measure to limit county's use of Spanish in official business.

✓ For	251,259
Against	173,168

the election on the basis the proposal would be unconstitutional.

"WE WILL be participating in the law-

suit," said Paul Rich, Miami's chief assistant U.S. attorney for civil rights. "The government encourages the use of the referendum and initiative to allow people to have their say and speak their minds, but that does not protect the unconstitutionality of a proposal."

Dade's new ordinance violates the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal protection under the law for all groups, Rich argued.

Wednesday afternoon, after hurried consultations with the county attorney, County Manager Merrett Stierheim sent a memo to county department heads.

"Generally," it said, "departments should immediately refrain from spending any county funds for the printing or distri-

bution of materials in a foreign language, except where the printing deals with the emergency health and safety of our citizens, visitors and their property."

STIERHEIM TOLD the department heads to direct any questions immediately to his office, so they could be "synthesized" and sent to the county attorney. Stierheim said he hopes to get their questions answered by the end of this week.

"The people have spoken," Stierheim said. "It's my responsibility to carry it out."

Stierheim said he is directing Metro police to continue manning emergency

Turn to Page 2C Col. 1

*10/2*

MIA Her (F) col 7c 6 Nov 80

# Language Limit Challenged

**FROM PAGE 1C**

phones and the special 911 countywide emergency number with Spanish-speaking officers, and telling Jackson Memorial Hospital it may continue to translate medical questions and advice for its patients.

"Until I'm told otherwise," he said, "I'm not going to change that."

And Metro's Latin Affairs Division's office probably will not be closed either, although some of its functions will be ended. The office no longer will translate county documents into Spanish, Stierheim said. But its social programs may be able to continue using federally

paid employees.

COUNTY ATTORNEY Robert Ginsburg said that, while he will respond to requests for interpretations from Stierheim or county department heads, he will not take positive action to weed out the use of Spanish in county business.

"We'll respond to questions [the county manager] asks us," Ginsburg said. "That's the same procedure we use with all county ordinances."

And some Metro departments were making it clear they will do business as usual until somebody stops them.

Metro Tourism Director Lew Price said the only change he is making in the \$1.5 million he

spends each year to lure foreign tourists to Dade in French, Portuguese, German and Spanish is to add a new line of brochures in Japanese.

"I don't feel this [election] has any effect on this department," he said. "We've been printing brochures in various languages for 25 years."

"UNLESS I get a direct order from the court or the county attorney or county manager, I do not intend to change our methods of operation," he said.

The same will apply at Miami International Airport, said Metro Aviation Director Richard Judy. "We're dealing with the functions of the airport," he said. "We've got to move people."

## as Unconstitutional

The airport uses directional signs in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and German, Judy said.

"We had bilingual signs even before Castro," he said.

At the Metropolitan Transit Agency, lawyer John Finney directed officials not to buy any new fare cards or route maps including Spanish-language instructions. But he said it is OK to use the new ones just purchased. And the MTA just bought an entirely new batch of fare signs to announce the Nov. 1 basic fare hike from 50 cents to 60 cents.

ALSO WEDNESDAY, Marion Plunke, one of the leaders of the victorious anti-bilingualism petition drive that put the issue on Tuesday's ballot, said she hopes the out-

come will bring Dade's ethnic groups together. "If we all spoke the same language, we could have dialogue," she said. "There would be no polarization."

She said she will be satisfied if the county stops spending about \$800,000 a year on its Spanish-language translations and printing and on several ethnic festivals such as Hispanic Heritage Week and the Kwanza Festival.

"They can have their translators at commission meetings," she said. "We're not telling them they can't have translators at Jackson. We're not telling them they can't broadcast in Spanish if we have a hurricane. We don't want to deprive them of having Spanish-speaking officers in the police department."

"We want to get a message from us that we don't hate them [Latinos], we'd just like them to become Americans since they're here, by speaking our language and becoming citizens."

DADE'S LATIN community took the vote hard.

"This vote defined for the Cuban community who their friends are as well as who their enemies are," said Padron of SALAD.

SALAD representatives will be flying to a Northeastern city quickly to hold further talks with "a major national foundation" that wants to contribute money toward citizenship and voter-registration drives in the Latin community, Padron said.

Today Latinos make up 41 per cent of Dade's population, but only about 22 per cent of its voters. SALAD's goal, Padron said, is to bring Latin voters up to 41 per cent by 1984.

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The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

A typical afternoon gathering at Antonio Maceo Park in Little Havana includes conversation and a game

## Once-friendly 'Domino Park' menaced

BILL GJEBRE  
Miami News Reporter

*Mrs News (PH) SA  
6 Nov 80 GJZ*

Its name is Antonio Maceo Park, but nobody calls it that. To all who use it — and dozens of people, many of them elderly, use it day and night — its name is what it is: Domino Park.

This is where Miami's Cubans gather to play dominos, the game they learned and loved in their homeland. For years, the tree-filled quarter-acre park at SW 8th Street and 15th Avenue has been one of the most popular spots in Little Havana.

But with thousands of unemployed refugees from the Mariel seelift now in the area, police and residents say sadly, the park has become a problem.

While the first-generation refugees sit on wooden benches and chairs playing dominos, police say, new-generation refugees roam the fringes of the park preying on parkgoers and passersby.

A man was stabbed in a parking lot just behind the park recently. Drifters and drunks have been harrasing park regulars and passersby. Cars and business in the area have been broken into.

"Four or five bums have been ruining

everything," says Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, who with the other commissioners and police officials is trying to curb crime around the city's best-used park.

Last week, the city commission voted to fence in the park, install high-intensity lights around it and prohibit parking on a side street. Commissioners also said they'd try to get lighting for a nearby private parking lot.

To alleviate overcrowding, commissioners told the city administration to seek more land to expand the little park.

Before the new influx of refugees from Mariel the park was no problem, said Miami Police Major Clarence Dickson. Since then, he said, "Unfortunately, Domino Park has become a problem for the police."

Dickson said officers have been assigned to keep a special watch on the park, and lately this seems to have helped.

Some park users and area businessmen can hardly wait for things to return to normal.

John Dennett, 30, a Miami salesman who enjoys the park on weekends and occasional weekdays, said most of the

problems have been cleared up.

Most of the problems were in the parking lot behind the park, Dennett said, adding that a radio converter was stolen from his car.

Another park regular, Victor Cosmo, 54, said the problem was with "a lot of people from Mariel." Some of them were pushing domino players off benches, fighting, "ripping off batteries, making remarks at women passing by," he said.

Carlos Alvarez, who owns a bakery near the park, said the problems around the park tend to discourage shoppers from coming to the area.

Hector Capo, owner of Futurama furniture store across the street from the park, said people have been concerned about safety. But he said he has noted an improvement since police surveillance increased. "We hope the city continues the service," he said.

Police say they don't know how long the officers will keep a special watch on the park. But Dickson said it will continue until activities around the park are to "our satisfaction."

# The monolingual challenge

*Mia News (FH) Col 2 5A*  
HEATHER DEWAR and IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporters  
*6 Nov 80*

While county officials try to decide how to implement Dade's new anti-bilingual ordinance, the U.S. Justice Department is trying to decide whether to fight the ordinance in court.

A Justice Department report on the ordinance is on Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's desk in Washington. U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler said he expects Civiletti to decide this week whether the Justice Department should join in a lawsuit filed by the Spanish American League Against Discrimination seeking to strike the ordinance from the books.

Justice Department investigators came to Miami last week to interview Emmy Shafer and other supporters of the ordinance, Wampler said. The investigators also talked with members of the league, which filed a federal lawsuit in an effort to keep the ordinance off Tuesday's ballot.

"They were focusing on the divisive nature of the ordinance and its effect on community relations," said league executive director Manny Diaz. "We told them we feel this ordinance is an attempt to discriminate against a group of people strictly on the basis of national origin.

"When a law like that is passed, the government has to show that there's a compelling interest for passing such a law, or else it's unconstitutional," he said.

A lawyer for the civil rights division of the Justice

Department will join lawyers for the league and Shafer at a conference before U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis today.

Davis last month rejected the league's plea to keep the ordinance off the ballot, saying he wasn't sure he had the right to keep the voters from deciding the issue. The judge said he would consider hearing a suit on the ordinance's constitutionality if and when voters approved it.

"We're going to go back with the same constitutional arguments we had before," Diaz said. "But this time we'll be asking the judge to strike the ordinance from the books."

County officials are working on plans to implement the ordinance no matter what the courts decide. But the full impact of the ordinance on county government won't be known until next week, according to County Manager Merrett Stierheim.

"I know there are a thousand answers for a thousand questions, but I don't have them yet," Stierheim said. "An answer lies with the county attorney. He is the one who will decide what is American and what isn't. Beyond that, the courts will have something to say in the matter."

Stierheim said he doesn't plan to eliminate Spanish-speaking operators at the county's emergency 911 center or in other vital services "unless I'm otherwise instructed by the County Commission or the courts." He decided not to eliminate bilingual operators because the ordinance is not designed to jeopardize the health

and safety of citizens, he said.

"I think I'm going along with proponents of the referendum," Stierheim said. "(They) have answered, 'We don't intend it to do that' when warned that some vital services for persons who don't speak English might be jeopardized. But what they intend it to do and what it will do are different things."

Some of the services provided by the Office of Latin Affairs will be eliminated by the ordinance, which officially took effect yesterday, Stierheim said.

"The translation and public information services of Latin Affairs will stop," he said. "The instructions we get from the people are that nothing is to be printed in any other language than English."

Three of the office's four translators are paid through federally funded programs such as CETA, Stierheim said, and may not be affected by the ordinance.

Stierheim said he hoped that the Latin Affairs Alien Adjustment Program, a CETA-funded program that helps Cuban refugees obtain U.S. citizenship and register to vote, will not be cut.

The county attorney must decide whether the multilingual information signs at Miami International Airport and multilingual tourist promotions can continue, Stierheim added.

A memo has been sent to all department directors asking them to discuss with their staffs how the ordinance affects each Metro department and to report back to the county manager.

## Third Cuban refugee arrested in murder of Hialeah mother

By JACK KNARR  
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FH) Col 1*  
*6 Nov 80 IIA Col 1*  
A third suspect in the rape-murder of a young Hialeah mother was nabbed last night in Green Cove Springs, south of Jacksonville.

Two other juvenile Mariel refugees earlier surrendered in Tampa.

The victim, Isabelle Krouch, 22, was on her way home from school Monday night when she was abducted from a phone booth, according to Hialeah detective Bob Spiegel.

"They raped her repeatedly while they were driving her car," Spiegel said. "Then up around Jupiter, they shot her twice and threw her over a bridge into the water." Krouch's body was pulled out of a Palm Beach County canal on Tuesday.

She had been on her way home from Miami-Dade Community College's north campus, where she attended night classes from 7 to 10 p.m. when she was drag-

ged out of a phone booth on 9th Street near her parents' home at 192 E. 8th St., Spiegel said. She reportedly lived there with her sisters and a 4-year-old child.

Investigators from the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office were en route to Clay County today to question and charge Jesus Russell Rodriguez, 23.

A sergeant in the Clay County Sheriff's Office confirmed that Rodriguez had been apprehended at 9:15 p.m. last night. He wouldn't reveal the circumstances of the arrest.

But it was believed that the suspect was arrested while still driving Krouch's stolen 1977 Firebird. A nationwide alert had been broadcast for the car.

Detectives got a break in the case when "the two juveniles apparently freaked out and turned themselves in in Tampa," Spiegel said.

Having been in this country only five months, they were unsuccessful yesterday in helping police find the phone booth from which the woman had been abducted.



# Beach will buy its

*Mia News (FH) Col 1 1A 6 Nov 80.*  
KATHY McCARTHY  
Miami News Reporter

Dade County may be dropping its bilingual advertising, but Miami Beach doesn't plan to be ignored in Latin America. It's spending \$200,000 next year to woo tourists north to the famous white sand beaches.

"We will continue to do what we've been doing" to attract Latin American tourists to the Beach, said Harold Gardner, director of the Miami Beach Visitor and Convention Authority. "We cannot overlook more than one-half million South Americans who are coming to

Miami Beach every year."

Gardner said the authority will spend about \$200,000 next year on advertising in Spanish, particularly in South American newspapers and magazines. He said that's a little more than this year, but he didn't just how much. It compares with \$35,620 in 1978-79, but that was before a sharp increase in city revenue from the local resort tax.

The city expenditure may offset the loss of \$150,000 Dade County would have spent on Latin American advertising this coming year. That apparently will be blocked by Tuesday's countywide vote ap-

## own bilingual ads

proving an ordinance that forbids the county to provide any service or literature in a foreign language.

The Dade ordinance is expected to have little impact on the number of Latin American tourists who have made tourism in Miami Beach a booming year-round trade, city tourism officials say.

Miami Beach will be host to 4.5 million visitors this year, one-third of whom are expected to be international travelers. The city also expects to attract 365,000 convention delegates.

Beach hoteliers expect little dropoff due to the ordinance, which is not binding on the cities.

"I think it will affect the operation of Dade County in Dade County," Gardner said. "I don't think it will have any impact in Miami Beach."

Beach merchants catering to the Latin trade are not worried about the ordinance, either.

"It won't make any difference to the tourists shopping here; we will speak to them in Spanish," said an Argentine businessman who requested anonymity.

"Miami is like the Hong Kong of South America.

Please see BILINGUAL, 9A

**BILINGUAL,** from 1A *6 Nov 80*

*Col 1 9A Mia News (FH)*  
Everyone comes here to spend, spend, spend," he added.

"My gut reaction is no, I don't think (the ordinance) is going to have any effect," said Bob Dirks, marketing director at the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel. "We haven't noticed any negative effects all year. We've had no dropoff. Our reservations are up. But it certainly couldn't help."

At the Shelborne Hotel, 1801 Collins Ave., more than half the rooms have been sold for the months of January, February and the first half of March.

"I believe we will be as strong this year as last year," said Shelborne managing director and convention authority member Chuck Kramer.

Kramer said the winter guests are predominantly Americans and Canadians. About 25 per cent are Latin American. Kramer doesn't expect the anti-bilingual or-

dinance to deter the Latin tourists.

"It could do some damage. There will be misinterpretations of the intent and motivation behind it. We will try to make sure that doesn't happen.

"We are a bilingual community and will remain one," Kramer said.

"We've existed quite well in the past and I don't anticipate any problems from this (ordinance)," said Rick Dumes, general manager at the Seville Hotel, where occupancy is expected to top 90 per cent during the coming winter months.

"We've done no advertising yet and we're still doing very well in the international market," Dumes said.

"We have a predominantly bilingual staff. From what I can tell, we're going have a good season here."

# Cejas Sweeps to Victory Against Anti-Latin Tide

Mia Her (F) col 1 2c

6 Nov 80

By MICHAEL BROWNING  
Herald Staff Writer

It was a day of roses: one for Paul Cejas' lapel; one for the vase in front of his chair at the School Board meeting. All afternoon people ambushed him with handshakes.

The 37-year-old accountant who fled Cuba as a teenager and worked as a stockboy to put himself through the University of Miami was the wild card of Tuesday's election. He shouldn't have won, but he did, and handily.

On a day when Dade County and the nation went Republican, Cejas, a Democrat, received more votes than any other candidate in any county race — more than 233,000.

On a day when an anti-bilingualism ordinance curtailing the use of Spanish in transacting public business won by a wide margin, Cejas somehow won, too. He became the only Latin candidate in Dade's history to be elected to countywide public office.

"I can't explain it," said Eduardo Padron, president of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD). "I think the emphasis has been so much on Paul's abilities, his professionalism, that he simply wasn't perceived as being Latin.

"MAYBE THE community as a whole didn't really realize what it was doing. Maybe if they had perceived Paul as a Latin, they wouldn't have voted for him. I'm very cynical about it," Padron said, laughing.

Cejas hung back from head-on opposition to the controversial anti-bilingualism ordinance. The ordinance's passage Tuesday has been interpreted as a rebuke to Dade Latins.

"I stated publicly that I was in disagreement with the resolution," he said Wednesday. "But I also stated that I would abide by the decision of the community."

Cejas was characteristically quiet the day after his victory. His voice is so soft that the noise from buses along Biscayne Boulevard, two stories down and coming through a closed window, was loud enough to drown him out.

The small office was spartan: a portrait of Jefferson on the wall, shelves full of notebooks, a Casio pocket computer open on the desk. Cejas skipped lunch. He ate two slices of victory cake off a paper plate instead.

"THE COMMUNITY was smart enough to see the candidates for what they are," Cejas intoned. "It was a very tough election from the beginning."

Not so, said the man Cejas beat. He said Wednesday the campaign was a lopsided affair all along.

"He [Cejas] raised a lot of dough," said Ralph James, the air freight shipping manager whom Cejas defeated by more than 85,000 votes. "He had something like \$40,000 and we only had about \$3,000.

"Besides, the downtown establishment — the businesses, The Miami Herald, [Miami Mayor] Maurice Ferre — they all decided to take this particular guy and push him into the limelight. You can't buck that.

"I think he's a nice guy. In all fairness I guess the people expressed their wants. But I think they goofed," James said.

Cejas disagreed. "The odds were against me," he declared. "The stigma, if you will, of being Latin was there. Mr. James ran thinking it would be easy to beat a Latin and ride the Republican coattails.

"BUT THE community was smarter than that. They voted for the people with the credentials. Mr. James did not have the credentials."

Cejas' credentials were impressive enough to get him appointed by Gov. Bob Graham last March 20 to a School Board seat left vacant by the death of Dr. Ben Sheppard. Though a third of the county's 227,000 school children were Latin, not a single Latin served on the School Board.

Cejas had worked as an accountant for the United Way; chaired the Bi-Racial, Tri-Ethnic Project which oversaw Dade school desegregation in the early '70s; was a past president of SALAD; served as director of the College Assistance Program; belonged to the Miami Affirmative Action Board, the Dade Rapid Transit Committee, the Dialogo drug abuse program; and was a member of a citizens' committee to advise the School Board on curriculum.

His only political experience was an unsuccessful bid for a Miami City Council seat in 1979.

DISCONCERTED at his sudden appointment to the School Board, Cejas said his knees were "shaking with nervousness."

But whatever nervousness he felt, he quickly conquered. Cejas was soon criticizing the School Board for spending only 3 per cent of its meeting time on students and curriculum, and 30 percent of its time on presentations and awards ceremonies.

More than that, he did a time analysis of three board meetings to back up his figures.

He also favored delaying construction of a new \$13 million administrative headquarters for the School Board until the county's schools themselves were in better repair.

"I don't see now we can give ourselves new offices and not have schools that are so sorely needed," Cejas declared at the time.

Cejas' thriftiness may have been politically motivated, his opponents in the October Democratic runoff said.

THEY POINTED out that by August, when he opposed the millage increase that raised Dade school income from property taxes by 68 per cent, he was openly campaigning for election.

But School Board members themselves have welcomed having a certified public accountant in their midst. The board is still smarting from the black eye it received last summer, when former Superintendent Dr. Johnny Jones was convicted of using school money to buy gold bathroom fixtures for his vacation home near Naples.

"I wouldn't go so far as saying having an accountant on the board would have been the solution," Cejas said carefully on Wednesday. "There are rules and regulations and there are people who are going to bend them or break them."

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— JOSE AZEL / Miami Herald Staff

## Triumphant Paul Cejas Outside School Office Building

... an accountant, he wants to keep track of school purse strings

*Mia Her 2c 6 Nov 80*

"But I think it is clear that an accountant has the background and experience [to spot financial errors]. My top priority is to restore credibility in our schools system in the area of fiscal accountability," he said.

CEJAS CAME to America 20 years ago and calls his background in Cuba "upper middle class." His father managed a hospital supply company in Cuba before the Castro takeover.

Like his parents, he is divorced, though he is proud that both his father and his mother worked together during the political campaign. He and his wife, Helen, split up three years ago.

They have two children. Paul, 10 and

Christianne, 8, who both attend Kendale Lakes Elementary School. Spanish is his children's second language. He wishes they were more fluent in it.

He is a bicultural coffee drinker, gulping down the American and Cuban brews in large, equal quantities daily. A 7 a.m.-to-midnight worker who still runs his accounting business in addition to his other obligations, Cejas says he has little time for recreation. "Now and then I squeeze in a racquetball game," he allowed.

He admits, a bit shyly, that he enjoys music and "ballroom dancing," even though he looks a bit too dignified to cut a rug with real abandon.

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# Reagan's Win on Top of Manley's Loss Equals a Very Bad Week for Castro

By DON BOHNING  
Herald Staff Writer

Cuban President Fidel Castro has lost two elections in a week, neither of them in Cuba.

First he lost an ally in Jamaica, then he gained an enemy in Washington.

After 8½ years in power, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who had developed both a warm personal relationship with Castro and an official relationship with Cuba, went down to a humiliating defeat last Thursday.

Manley's loss severed Cuba's most important connection with the English-speaking Caribbean, leaving only tiny Grenada in the far-away Windward Islands as a close Cuban friend in the region.

THEN CAME the U.S. election. Jimmy Carter was the obvious Cuban preference, viewed from Havana as being by far the lesser of two evils.

In the days leading up to Ronald Reagan's victory, Cuban diplomats in Washington and New York nervously were sounding out journalists, diplomats and congressional staffers.

They asked about the impact of a Reagan victory on U.S.-Cuban relations, which the Carter Administration gradually had begun to normal-



Fidel Castro  
... foresees 'Big Stick'

ize after 16 years of estrangement.

They got at least part of their answer Tuesday when Reagan won overwhelmingly. What it will do to the tentative early steps the Carter Administration had taken toward normalization is yet to be seen.

Havana, obviously, is not optimistic.

Cuba's Prensa Latina news agency said Wednesday that the victory by "the multimillionaire ex-movie

actor" was "a return to the old days in which the U.S. Marines used to land on any territory they wanted."

The agency called Reagan "one of the most bellicose members of the conservative wing of the Republican Party" and accused him of "cruel repression" against Vietnam protesters at California schools in the 1960s when he was governor of California.

CASTRO HIMSELF sounded repeated warnings in recent months about the dangers of a Reagan victory.

On July 26, Castro said the Republican Party and its candidate have "approved a political platform of an extremely dangerous and extremely reactionary nature."

"At times, one gets the impression that we are living through days similar to those that preceded Hitler's election as chancellor of Germany."

Castro called the GOP platform "a terrible platform that threatens to apply once more the Big Stick to Latin America."

Indeed, the prospects now are for a much harder line from Washington.

Roger Fontaine, a scholar specializing in Latin America who is expected to be one of Reagan's policy advisers on the region, said in a

late-summer interview that, under a Reagan presidency, there no longer would be "any question about continued benefits which" the Carter Administration offered Havana in its first two years.

WHILE NOT claiming to speak for Reagan, Fontaine said he would go so far as to review the exchange of informal diplomatic missions — or interests sections — that occurred Sept. 1, 1977. Although the exchange did not restore diplomatic relations, it did mark the first exchange of diplomats since 1961.

Fontaine, who is with the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think-tank in Washington, called for a review of the "total aspect of U.S.-Cuban relations" and said that he could see no further steps toward *rapprochement* "unless the Cubans are willing to change their activities and their attitudes."

"The price goes up for their alliance with the Soviet Union, and I think it should be a heavy price. If, however, they decide that price isn't worth it and they are willing to change, then I think we should be willing to change and that means trade embargo, the whole business."

# Dade Is Keeping Its Balance

*Mia Hu (F) col 1 6 Nov 80 6A*

**L**ONG after the divisive and hurtful first effects of the English-only ordinance have been lessened by time and common sense, Cuban-born Paul Cejas will remain as a member, and possibly as chairman, of the Dade School Board. That fact shines as a beacon of optimism in a community that had seemed overwhelmed by frustration and tension.



Cejas

Mr. Cejas Tuesday became the first Cuban-American ever to be elected to countywide office in Dade. He conducted a campaign of unity that touched the common wish of all parents for a well-managed, educationally sound school system for their children.

The same voters who simultaneously were expressing their frustration over the prevalence of Spanish in the community wisely ignored ethnic differences to keep Mr. Cejas in office. Election of the Cuban-born certified public accountant was an important affirmation that Dade voters will embrace well-qualified candidates without regard for their ethnic background.

In contrast to that clarity, the meaning of the 3-2 approval of the muddled English-only ordinance is murky at best. A survey of voters leaving the polls showed widespread confusion about the

ordinance that was promoted as "anti-bilingual." A near majority of those who supported the measure acknowledged that it is a bad law but saw in it a handy vehicle for protest. Sixty-one per cent mistakenly believed that the ordinance would prevent the county from printing ballots in Spanish.

Most voters said they agreed that information about essential county services such as hurricane evacuations should be translated into Spanish. Further, 66 per cent denied that passage of the ordinance would be an insult to Hispanics. Yet, it's likely that at least some of those needed services no longer will be provided with county funds, and there is little doubt that many Hispanics do consider the referendum a personal insult.

The survey exposed a deep confusion about the ordinance and an even deeper anxiety on the part of non-Hispanics. That anxiety is understandable even though its expression through an ill-conceived ordinance against bilingualism is regrettable.

The decisive success of Mr. Cejas's campaign, however, helps keep voter attitudes in perspective. The community is staggering under burdens that were imposed by forces beyond its control. Yet, its voters proved that they can and will support positive efforts for unity.

That demonstration should be viewed as the first application of healing balm to the divisions that the English-only referendum symbolized.

## Hijackers on Venezuelan jetliner want to go to Cuba; plane grounded

*Mia News (FH) col 1 9A 6 Nov 80*  
Associated Press

CARACAS, Venezuela — Hijackers took over a DC-9 Venezuelan AVENSA jetliner with 62 people aboard today during a domestic flight and demanded to fly to Cuba, a spokesman for the airline said.

The plane landed in Curacao, Dutch Antilles, for refueling and was still on the ground several hours later.

It was the first hijacking from this South American country in more than five years.

There reportedly were three hijackers aboard the plane, the spokesman said. It was not immediately known what kind of arms they carried.

He said the hijackers took over the plane shortly after takeoff from Caracas airport for a 45-minute flight to Puerto Ordaz in eastern Venezuela.

The pilot landed the plane in Curacao for refueling, he said. From there it is only an hour's flight to Cuba, but the plane was still on the ground on the Caribbean island at mid-morning and there was no information when it might take off, he added.

Under a bilateral agreement between Venezuela and Cuba, the government of President Fidel Castro must return the plane if it lands in Cuba.

The hijacking occurs during a time of tense relations between Cuba and Venezuela. Last month, the Castro government threatened to break relations with Caracas if the Venezuelan Supreme Court upholds a lower court's innocent verdict on four men accused of hijacking a Cuban commercial flight four years ago. The incident caused 73 deaths.

# Judge: Chile Liable in

*MW News (FH) col 1 32A 6 Nov 80*

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A federal judge Wednesday ruled that the government of Chile, four of its former secret police agents and two anti-Castro Cubans were liable for a total of \$4.9 million in civil damages for their alleged roles in the assassination of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier.

U.S. District Judge Joyce Hens Green said the plaintiffs in the civil suit — including Letelier's widow and sons — proved to the court that the defendants plotted or carried out the murder.

The ruling placed the total

amount of damages at \$4.9 million, without specifying how that figure should be divided among the defendants. It did say, however, the government of Chile could be liable only for a maximum of \$2.9 million.

In addition to the \$4.9 million in damages, Judge Green awarded \$100,000 in attorneys' fees and \$10,279 for reimbursement of legal expenses.

LETELIER WAS killed Sept. 21, 1976, when a car bomb attached to his car exploded as he rounded a

traffic circle on Washington's Embassy Row. The blast also killed a co-worker, Ronni Moffitt, and injured her husband, Michael — both passengers in Letelier's car.

Michael Moffitt and Mrs. Moffitt's parents were plaintiffs in the case, in addition to Letelier's survivors and the executor of his estate, Michael Maggio.

Letelier had served as a cabinet minister and Chile's ambassador to the United States under the Marxist government of the late Salvador Allende. After Allende's death in a

## Letelier-Murder Damages

military coup in 1973, Letelier was imprisoned but later was released and came to the United States in 1975. In this country, he became an outspoken critic of the current Chilean military government.

The defendants in the suit, in addition to the Chilean government, were former Chilean secret police officials Juan Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, former head of Chile's secret police; Pedro Espinoza Bravo; Armando Fernandez Larios, and Michael Vernon Townley. The other defendants, members of the anti-

Castro Cuban Nationalist Movement in the United States, were Alvin Ross Diaz and Guillermo Novo Sampol.

ALL BUT Townley were indicted in connection with the car bombing. A federal jury here convicted Ross, Guillermo Novo Sampol and his brother, Ignacio Novo Sampol, of charges stemming from the incident, but the convictions were overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. The U.S. government is appealing.

The government tried to have Contreras, Espinoza and Fernandez extradited to the United States, but Chile refused.

The American-born Townley, who moved to Chile and became a secret police agent, pleaded guilty to his role in the murder before the trial and is serving time in a U.S. prison.

Michael Tigar, who represented the plaintiffs in the civil suit, said the decision sets a precedent under the 1976 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which says foreign governments can be sued under certain circumstances.

TIGAR SAID this is the first time a court has ruled that under the act terrorist actions by former secret police agents operating in the United States can be redressed in U.S. courts.

Tigar said there are four options for collecting the money. One option, he said, is a voluntary payment by the government of Chile.

Other options, he said, include diplomatic initiatives against Chile by the State Department, Congress and international monetary organizations, all of which have a role in aid programs for the Chilean government; seizure of Chilean government assets, such as airplanes used by the country's national airline; and suing Chile in other countries that would be sympathetic to attaching the Chilean government's assets abroad.

*MW News (FH) col 1 2A 6 Nov 80*  
**Chile liable in death of diplomat**

A federal judge in Washington yesterday ruled that the government of Chile, four of its former secret police agents and two anti-Castro Cubans were liable for \$4.9 million in civil damages for their alleged roles in the assassination of former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier. U.S. District Judge Joyce Hens Green said the plaintiffs in the civil suit — including Letelier's widow and sons — proved to the court that the defendants plotted or carried out the murder. In addition to the \$4.9 million in damages, Green awarded \$100,000 in attorneys' fees and \$10,279 for reimbursement of legal expenses. Letelier was killed Sept. 21, 1976, when a bomb attached to his car exploded as he rounded a traffic circle on Washington's Embassy Row.

# Kidnaped Woman Raped, Murdered

*Miami (F) Col 3 IC 6 Nov-80*

By **TIM PALLESEN**  
Herald Staff Writer

A young Hialeah woman was kidnaped from a telephone booth, raped repeatedly by her three assailants as they drove northward on the Florida Turnpike in her car, then shot to death and dumped into a Palm Beach County canal. Two teenagers, both Mariel boatlift refugees, are in police custody. The third man remains at large.

Police issued a nationwide alert for Jesus Russell Rodriguez, 23, the man believed to be Isabelle Krouch's murderer.

Krouch, 22, who lived with her parents, two sisters and 4-year-old daughter at 192 E. Eighth St. in Hialeah, was abducted from the phone booth late Monday. Her body was pulled from a canal along the turnpike near Jupiter 24 hours later.

An autopsy today is expected to confirm that she was shot twice before she was pushed from a bridge into 15 feet of water, apparently before dawn Tuesday.

Authorities said the two teenagers — 16 and 17, arrivals from Cuba five months ago — came forward after parting company with Rodriguez in Tampa and made confessions.

One told police he had been living in Dade County with an uncle. The other, staying temporarily in a foster home, had recently been ordered by the state of Florida to undergo psychiatric testing after what an investigator described only as "erratic behavior" in an incident investigated by Opa-locka police.

Both were being held in Palm Beach County Wednesday charged with kidnaping, rape and

murder, police said.

It was not immediately known whether Rodriguez was a recently arrived refugee.

**POLICE IN Hialeah** spent Wednesday trying to locate the telephone booth where the abduction occurred late Monday night.

"We can't pinpoint it," Hialeah Sgt. Anthony Angulo said. "We're dealing with juveniles to begin with. And because they are recent arrivals from the boatlift, they were unfamiliar with the surroundings."

Police believe the murder occurred sometime between 11 p.m. Monday and 3 a.m. Tuesday.

While continuing north on the turnpike in Krouch's 1977 Pontiac Firebird after the killing,

Turn to Page 5C Col. 1

**Woman, 22,  
Kidnaped, Raped, Slain**  
*6 Nov-80*

FROM PAGE 1C

the trio was ticketed for speeding near Yeehaw Junction. Driver Rodriguez was "cool as a cucumber," said State Trooper J.D. McEntee, who cited him at 5:45 a.m. for driving 85 miles per hour.

"I think their feeling was that, because they had just been stopped by the Highway Patrol, it was just a matter of time until [the juveniles] got caught," Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department Sgt. Rick Paulus said, speculating on the reason the youths came forward to admit to the crime.

**THE JUVENILES** originally told police in Tampa that they, too, had been forced against their will to accompany Rodriguez. During interrogation, however, they admitted to raping Krouch but insisted it was Rodriguez who killed their captive, Paulus said.

"We believe from our investigation thus far that he was the shooter," Paulus said. "At least that's what we're assuming, because Rodriguez is the one who has got both the car and the gun."

Authorities were unaware until six hours later that a murder had occurred. A construction worker reported a pool of blood and a woman's shoe on a turnpike bridge at about the same time that Tampa police notified Palm Beach County sheriff's deputies of the story given by the two Cuban juveniles.

In the nationwide alert for Rodriguez, police said he might still be driving the victim's red Firebird, with a phoenix painted on the hood and Dade tag DJV-501.

Police also asked the assistance of turnpike motorists in locating a sweater the juveniles say Rodriguez threw out a car window near Yeehaw Junction after wiping the victim's blood off his body.

Krouch's husband, Edward, serves in Guam with the U.S. Navy. She was a second year student in business administration at Miami-Dade Community College.

# Election Was a Lesson in

Miami Her (F) Col 1 B 6 Nov 80

Entering their third month of school in the United States, Cuban refugee students have come a long way from the confusion of the first days in a strange land. Living Today makes another visit to Miami Central High to see how they are faring in the classroom.

By **MIKE WINERIP**  
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Central High teacher Rosana Hull put her refugee students' first American presidential election to good use in Wednesday's classroom. Sometimes it was a social studies lesson, sometimes English.

"Do you know who won last night?" asked the teacher. "'Won' is the past tense of 'win.' Who won? Won?"

"REAGAN."

That wasn't good enough.

"Everybody say the verb," Hull said.

"WON. REAGAN WON."

Most of the students watched the major networks instead of Channel 23, the Spanish language station.

"I'm glad so many of you watched in English," Hull said. "Channel 23 was prohibited. Prohibited."

"Everybody?"

"PROHIBITED."

HULL HAS BEEN around long enough to know that the reason was much more practical.

"The reason you watched in English," says Hull, "is your relatives, I think. Relatives — you understand relatives? — are owners of the television sets and they've been here so long, they speak English. Everybody?"

"RELATIVES."

Yes, relatives. Tenth-grader Ileana Rodriguez knows all about relatives. She was watching Channel 23 Tuesday night, when bam, her cousin switched the station to English.

"I didn't understand what was going on," says Ileana.

"Good," says Hull, "maybe you'll work harder on your English." Hull and the cousin recently had a conference about Ileana's penchant for Spanish-language television.

HULL'S TENTH-GRADERS are now into their third month in an American school. In recent weeks she has been able to start sorting them out according to academic ability. Some are picking up English well. Some have learned almost nothing. Only one, Vivian Villacampa, has done well enough to earn an "A" from Hull, who believes a grade should count for something. And Vivian is leaving Miami to move to New York.

While Hull has spent most of her time teaching the students English, which will be the key to everything else, she has done some social studies.

In preparation for the election, Hull taught her students the difference between a liberal and a conservative. She lectured: "Conservatives say: 'We must spend less.' Liberals say, 'We must spend more.' Conservatives say: 'People should help themselves.' Liberals say, 'We need to help people.'"

The class then discovered that Reagan was a conservative and Carter a liberal.

"Listen," said Hull, "as soon as you become a cit-

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1

## English as Well as Politics



— JOHN WALTHER/Miami Herald Staff

Martha and Mirtha Lazcano share a newspaper with Leo Gonzalez. 'If the people don't learn, they have to sit home,' Leo says

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# They Study Reading, Writing, Reagan

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

izen, a citizen, you can vote, OK? And you can vote as soon as you become 18 years of age, OK? How many would have voted for Carter?

**SEVEN SAID** they would.

Amy Villar wanted Carter because she's afraid Reagan will suppress the freedom flights from Cuba. And Amy still has a brother there.

Ileana wanted to vote for Carter, because Carter, she said, helped the Cubans.

But then someone wisecracked that Carter did everything that Fidel wanted him to do.

Which inspired Leonardo Hernandez, who jumped up and shouted, 'Viva Reagan!' to loud applause. Nineteen said they would have voted for Reagan. They were in line with the Miami Cuban community, which was strongly pro-Reagan.

Hull said she didn't want 'Hoo-rays,' she wanted reasons.

"Any candidate would be better for president than Carter," said Eddy Gomez. "He makes a very good father, he is a very good family man, but not a president." This brought more applause. Leonardo looked like he was going to say "Viva Reagan" again, but thought



**Eddy Gomez Makes a Point**  
*...blames Latins for bilingualism defeat*

better of it.

**THE OTHER ISSUE** that interested everyone was the bilingual referendum.

Hull had them all read a story in the paper about bilingualism being defeated. The story noted that blacks had supported bilingualism.

This fact pleased Amy Villar,

ins themselves. "The Spanish-speaking people are not taking enough interest in politics," he said. "They are not defending their best interest.

**"WE SHOULD LEARN English,"** Eddy Gomez said. "I think the Americans fear losing the use of their own language in an area like Miami."

Maria del Carmen Gonzalez said the Americans are behaving exactly like the Cubans would. "We want the customs to be like our customs and they want theirs to be the same," she said.

Eddy Gomez said the kids could learn but the worst tragedy was for the old people.

"If the people don't learn, they have to sit home," said Leo Gonzalez. "Or go to a country where they speak Spanish."

Leo said that sometimes he feels like he has just been dropped out of the sky. His parents are still in Cuba. At times in class or at work, he finds himself completely disoriented. His mind, he said, is back in Cuba.

Although officials have said the result of the referendum will not affect the schools, Leo Gonzalez was worried that a language class like Hull's would be wiped out.

One girl said that after Cuba and Fidel, she was tired of politics.

who raised her hand to say: "We have to make an effort to applaud our black friends."

There was some confusion about why people voted against bilingualism.

A city that speaks more than one language, culturally speaking, is richer, one student pointed out.

But Eddy Gomez blamed the Lat-

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# Refugee family hunts for home

*Mrs Her (Neighbors) 6 Nov 80 p. 18*

By ELEN HAMPTON  
Herald Staff Writer

Tania Diaz clutched the plastic shopping bag holding her possessions and gathered her three young sons around her. She was moving to her sixth home in less than two months.

Monday's home was Sweetwater City Hall.

On Tuesday, the family moved to No. 7: the Salvation Army Women's Family Lodge, at 1398 SW First St. Volunteers there will look for a permanent home for the family.

Before the brief stay at City Hall, the family had lived for a month in a shanty, amid goat pens and chicken coops, on Allen Foust's farm, at NW 114th Avenue and Flagler Street.

Diaz, 32, joined the boatlift from Mariel to Miami Sept. 12. She and the boys stayed in Key West and then the Krome Avenue refugee camp until she found the reason she came to Florida.

The man who is the father of her sons was listed in the Miami telephone book. But their reunion didn't go as she had expected, she said.

The man, whom Diaz did not identify, had married since leaving Cuba two years ago and his wife did not

want the children, she said.

But the man took them to a friend's one-bedroom apartment for a few days and then to Foust's farm.

Foust found them two weeks ago, living in a tenant's shack in the backwoods of his property, and asked them to leave.

"I told them they would have to move, and they said they had nowhere to go," Foust said.

Diaz took her family to the Sweetwater police station, looking for help.

Another refugee family recently had found quarters in a storage area at the Sweetwater City Hall, thanks to Mayor Jorge Valdes. The first family stayed about six weeks before finding a home. Police said Valdes is getting a reputation as a soft touch.

But Valdes' reputation may be shared. Five officers at the station pulled money from their pockets and gave it to Diaz. Two city councilmen broke away from a meeting to help the family.

Councilman Isidoro Cuevas called his wife to bring over blankets, pillows and food.

"My wife always has something for refugees," Cuevas said.

# Ruling on Refugees Is Justified

*Mia Her (F) col 1 6A 17 Nov 80*

**T**HE U.S. Supreme Court was correct to affirm the right of the Federal Government to place homeless refugees temporarily in Federal facilities, including those in Puerto Rico.

The High Court's decision displeased many Puerto Ricans, but it was necessary nevertheless. It enables the Carter Administration to house up to 2,000 refugees temporarily in Fort Allen in Puerto Rico.

Many Puerto Ricans fear the impact on their society that a mass infusion of refugees might have. They worry that the new arrivals will compete with native Puerto Ricans for the few jobs available in an economy already burdened with high unemployment. Perhaps most troubling of all, many see the Administration's Fort Allen plan as a cynical political calculation to turn Puerto Rico into a colonial dumping ground for unwanted refugees because Puerto Rico has no electoral votes.

Those fears and suspicions, while understandable, are ill-founded. The Fort Allen plan admittedly is a temporary expedient at best; it cures no fundamental problems; and it probably was conceived with some political calculation in mind. Yet it is a reasonable means of alleviating a wrenching short-term crisis while being fair to Puerto Rico as well.

The Carter Administration has stated in court that refugees sent to Fort Allen will never be resettled permanently in Puerto Rico. They will be sent there to a temporary holding facility, removed from society. The Administration also has pledged to hold refugees there no longer than eight months, and that Fort Allen's capacity of 2,000 won't be exceeded.

The refugees have to go somewhere. Many of course remain in South Florida; others are at Federal military bases in Arkansas and elsewhere. There is no good reason to exempt Puerto Rico from sharing the burden.

No one suggests that holding refugees in military bases anywhere represents a permanent solution to America's refugee problems. Permanent solutions will require eliminating the conditions in underdeveloped nations that drive their people into becoming refugees. Permanent solutions will require much more generous aid from the United States and other prosperous societies, and many years to achieve.

Meanwhile, however, there is the urgent problem of what to do with the thousands of homeless, helpless people arriving on South Florida's shores daily with nowhere to turn.

The Supreme Court only affirmed the right of the Federal Government to deal expeditiously with that problem, and it did so not a moment too soon.

# Kidnap Victim Begged Abductors For Her Life

By MARIE BETANCOURT  
Herald Staff Writer

She was the epitome of a Cuban-American — absorbed in American ways and yet impassioned by her own culture.

Isabel Krouch lived the Cuban and American ideals. She went to school, she got married, she had a family. She was only 22.

She was all of her mother's dreams.

The dreams ended this week when the Hialeah woman was kidnaped by three Mariel boatlift refugees, raped, shot to death and dumped into a Palm Beach County canal.

"She had so much going for her, I just can't believe it happened," said Luly Pascual, her 16-year-old sister. "Why couldn't they just have raped her if that's all they wanted? Why'd they have to kill her?"

**KROUCH WAS** abducted from a telephone booth in Hialeah late Monday. Her assailants, all of whom have been captured, raped her repeatedly as they drove northward on the Florida Turnpike in her red Firebird. She was shot twice and then pushed from a bridge into a canal along the turnpike near Jupiter before dawn Tuesday.

"The police told me she kept begging them not to kill her," said her father, Orlando Pascual, as he broke down in tears. "But they killed her in cold blood and threw her into the canal."

Pascual said his daughter's murder has not made him resent the Cubans from the Mariel boatlift.

"Not all the Cubans [from Mariel] are bad," he emphasized. "You can't judge them all as a whole. Unfortunately, some are crazy. I am a refugee so I understand."

**KROUCH LIVED** with Luly, her 8-year-old sister Lisa, her mother and her 4-year-old daughter Monika at 192 E. Eighth St., Hialeah. Krouch's parents are separated.

"She came to the United States when she was 3 years old," said Pascual. "Even though she's been here 19 years, she kept her culture. But she was proud to be in the United States."

Krouch lived in New York and Sarasota before she moved to Hialeah. She was graduated from Hialeah-Miami Lakes Senior High School.

This was her second year of studies in business administration at Miami-Dade Community College North.

Her husband, Edward, is in the Navy stationed in Guam. He will be arriving in Miami today to attend the funeral.

**ALTHOUGH KROUCH** had lived with him for various periods, she always returned home, said her younger sister.

"She was like my partner," Luly Pascual said. "When we were little, my mom dressed us alike."

"We went everywhere together. We even shared our clothes. Isa [Krouch's nickname] recently lost 20 pounds and she was so excited because one of my pants fit her."

Krouch was wearing one of her sister's



Isabel Krouch

... kidnaped and murdered

necklaces when she was abducted.

Like many young Cuban-Americans, Krouch's love was the discos, her sister said. She was filled with music and dancing, it was in her blood, Luly Pascual bragged.

**BUT MONIKA** was her life, she said.

The blond, blue-eyed girl doesn't have her mother's Latin features, her dark brown hair and eyes, but she speaks Spanish as well as English.

"[Monika] doesn't really know what's going on," said the 16-year-old Pascual. "She cries because everyone else cries but she doesn't understand that she's never going to see her mommy."

"She plays dead with her friends and then gets back up. I guess she thinks that's what her mommy is going to do."

# Rape-Murder Suspects Are Ex-Cons

By **TIM PALLESEN**  
Herald Staff Writer

The three suspects in the rape-murder of a young Hialeah mother were inmates of a Cuban prison before being boatlifted in June to Key West, Palm Beach County police said Thursday a few hours after the third suspect was arrested near Jacksonville.

Jesus Russell Rodriguez, charged with shooting to death Isabel Marie Krouch, was captured at a shopping center in Orange Park late Wednesday.

"He's not denying it," Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department Capt. Gerald Earley said after officers interrogated Rodriguez, 23, of 4236 NW Second St., Miami.

"THROUGH AN interpreter, it's kind of sketchy right now. But our case looks good."

Also charged with the kidnaping, rape and murder of Krouch, a 22-year-old Miami college student, are refugees Jesus Cruz, 17, and Armando Garcia, 16. The three suspects were serving time for robbery

when they were released from a Cuban prison and allowed to leave the country late in June, Earley said.

A nationwide alert had been issued for Rodriguez after Cruz and Garcia surrendered to Tampa police late Tuesday and told how Rodriguez had shot Krouch twice and dumped her body in a canal along Florida's Turnpike near Jupiter.

Rodriguez was apprehended with three companions in Orange Park after a shopping center security guard notified the Clay County

Sheriff's Department that three men and a woman were acting suspicious. The guard relayed a license tag number that matched that of Krouch's 1977 Pontiac Firebird.

"THE GUARD didn't know what these people were up to. But he said they were acting out of the normal," Clay County police spokesman Kerry Page said. "We confirmed the tag number, and then sent in the troops."

Rodriguez did not resist as he surrendered to five police officers. A pistol, to be checked today to determine whether it is the murder weapon, was found inside the vehicle, Earley said.

Rodriguez was returned in handcuffs to the Palm Beach County Jail at 9 p.m. Thursday. Cruz and Garcia were being held in the Palm Beach County Youth Detention Center.

Cruz and Garcia had told investigators that they and Rodriguez abducted Krouch from a Hialeah telephone booth late Monday, and then raped her repeatedly as they drove her car along the turnpike through Broward and Palm Beach counties. They insisted it was Rodriguez who shot the young mother on a bridge near the Jupiter turnpike exit.

HER BODY was pulled from about 15 feet of water late Tuesday.

The Palm Beach County criminal charges are not the first for Cruz since his arrival in the United States. While living in a foster home, Cruz was arrested by Opa-locka police on aggravated assault and concealed weapon charges and placed in a Dade County youth detention center.

He was recently released from detention, though the state of Florida had ordered Cruz to undergo psychiatric care.

*Murder (F) cap 6B 7 Nov 80*

*Murder (F) cap 7 Nov 80 1E  
THE WHOLE VERDAD: Attorney Dick Pettigrew, who led the fight against the anti-bilingual ordinance after his own U.S. Senate campaign fizzled, was in pain Tuesday night as the referendum resoundingly passed. He's still in pain and on crutches since he ruptured a tendon. . . . The triumph of the anti-bilingual ordinance notwithstanding, look for a lot of new bumper stickers around town, especially on Calle Ocho, courtesy of PR whiz Maria Elena Torres. With a picture of a heart instead of the word "love," the stickers say, "I Love Little Havana, U.S.A." It has nothing to do with the ordinance, but they'll only be printed in English, amigos.*

*Murder (F) cap 299A  
Jet Hijacked to Cuba  
7 Nov 80*

CARACAS Hijackers took over a Venezuelan jetliner with 62 people aboard Thursday, forcing it to fly to Cuba. The plane left Havana for home later, a spokesman said the three hijackers commandeered the DC9 jet 12 minutes after it took off from Caracas airport on a 45-minute flight to Puerto Ordaz in eastern Venezuela and refused at Curacao, Dutch Antilles. Cuban authorities arrested the hijackers upon the plane's arrival but did not identify them, according to officials at Havana's Jose Marti Airport.

# Monolingual law still stands

Miami News (FH) col 2 5A 7 Nov 80

## Judge wants proof Dade limiting Hispanics' rights

**MORTON LUCOFF**  
Miami News Reporter

A federal judge seems reluctant to throw out Dade's new anti-bilingual ordinance as unconstitutional without proof that Metro government is enforcing it in violation of the rights of Hispanics.

U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis refused at a status hearing yesterday to speed up proceedings in the lawsuit filed by three Cuban-Americans and the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) seeking to have the ordinance declared illegal.

The ordinance prohibits Metro from spending money to use any language other than English for official business or to promote any culture other than that of the United States.

At this point — three days after Dade's voters approved the ordinance by just under 60 per cent of the vote — Davis seems doubtful that there could be proof of any unconstitutional actions relating to the ordinance.

The judge, who in the same suit earlier refused to stop the referendum, opened the status conference by saying its purpose was to decide "whether we really need to proceed further in this case." He then turned to Assistant County Attorney Murray Greenberg and said:

"Mr. Greenberg, I presume the county is proceeding in a constitutional manner in this case."

"Of course," Greenberg replied.

"The mere fact the ordinance is on the books should make it unconstitutional," argued discrimination league attorney Tobias Simon.

But Greenberg countered that the case should make

its way through the courts like any other lawsuit.

"If and when the county violates constitutional rights they can proceed," Greenberg said. "If we interpret (the ordinance) in an unconstitutional way, they have access to the courts. We will be doing everything in our power to interpret this ordinance in a constitutional manner."

Judge Davis said he was inclined to agree with Greenberg that no preliminary action should be taken so long as no one could point to any specific improper actions. He said he understood there would be no change in essential, emergency and health services as a result of the new ordinance.

"That's correct," Greenberg replied.

Davis said he "should not presuppose the county will violate constitutional rights. Is there anything to show the county has violated constitutional rights?"

Simon argued that the county's ceasing to publish some materials in Spanish was an unconstitutional violation of rights.

But Davis did not accept that argument. He said he wanted the county to be able to proceed on an orderly basis and he would only order the county's lawyers to respond to the suit within 10 days, not sooner as was requested.

If any unconstitutional actions were taken by the county, Davis told Simon, "I know you know the way over here" to file a complaint.

A federal civil rights lawyer also may join the suit on behalf of the forces that would have the ordinance declared unconstitutional.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Paul Rich, chief of the civil rights division here, said a recommendation to intervene in the suit is awaiting approval from U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. Rich said the request to

intervene has the recommendation of the civil rights division in Washington and he expects action by Civiletti in a week to 10 days.

After the hearing, Rich said he considers the ordinance unconstitutional on its face and that the court should throw it out. He said it violates Hispanics' rights because "it tries to treat one group differently from another. It's denying access and full participation in the government and it's denying equal protection under the law."

He said there was a line of cases across the country invalidating discriminatory ordinances that have been passed by referendums.

Rich said the situation was being watched carefully by various Hispanic groups across the country.

The lawsuit was filed by SALAD and individually by John Diaz, Jesus Retureta and Guido Gonzalez against the Metro Commission and the supervisor of elections.

Diaz requested the speedy hearing. But neither he, Retureta nor Gonzalez or their lawyer, Jose Regino Capiro, showed up in time yesterday. Capiro said his office was not told until late Wednesday what time the hearing would be held. He said he was out of town and didn't return until a couple of hours before its scheduled start at 3:45 p.m.

Simon said he would have preferred waiting for about a month before seeking a hearing to see how the county was enforcing the ordinance.

After the hearing, Simon said that while any actions the county takes in implementing the ordinance will be damaging to Hispanics, a court may not interpret the actions as legally damaging. Which actions are unconstitutional still will have to be determined.

# Secret Police Files *Mia News (F) 2B 8 Nov 80* Opened to the Public

The public and the news media were given court permission Friday to inspect the Public Safety Department's internal review files on three officers accused by citizens of sexual and other misconduct.

The decision by Circuit Court Judge David Levy was the first under a portion of the settlement signed almost a year ago in which the PSD agreed to release contents of its previously secret investigations of Metro officers.

The settlement was reached in a suit brought by The Miami Herald and The Miami News. Under that pact, Judge Levy was to personally review any files that the PSD or its

employees felt invaded the officers' right to privacy.

Late last month Denis Dean, an attorney for the three affected officers and the Police Benevolent Association, sought to secure files on three officers identified before Judge Levy only as "A," "B," and "C."

In one case, an officer was accused of passing on PSD information to a girl friend, who in turn relayed it to members of a notorious narcotic, robbery and extortion gang.

In the others, one officer was accused of openly dating a prostitute and on occasion paying her for sexual services. The third officer allegedly fondled the breast of a woman upon whom he was serving a legal summons.

"The allegations," Judge Levy said in his Friday ruling, "were made by persons in the course of official internal review proceedings brought against these officers.

"Such material is clearly beyond the very narrow scope of the federal disclosural right of privacy," he said.

"Since no statutory exemptions apply to any portions of the files here at issue, and no constitutional right of privacy would be abridged by disclosure, this court finds all the files at issue are subject to inspection in their entirety," the judge ruled.

## *Mia News (F) col 1 2A 8 Nov 80* Cuba to prosecute hijackers

The Cuban government will take criminal action against two brothers who hijacked a Venezuelan jetliner carrying 62 people on a domestic flight. Havana Radio said the two, identified as Jose and Felix Grimaldi, were arrested when the DC-9 landed in Havana. The Avensa plane, its crew and passengers returned to Venezuela yesterday. The broadcast said Cuba honored the two nations' hijacking agreement despite the Castro government's earlier threat to break relations with Venezuela.

## A liberty flight for 120 Cubans

*Mia News (F) col 1 4A 8 Nov 80*

A flight carrying 120 of the Cubans left stranded in Mariel is scheduled to arrive here sometime next week, possibly as early as Monday or Tuesday, a spokesman for the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community said.

The new arrivals will reduce the total of about 600 refugees left behind in Mariel when the Florida Straits flotilla was ended two months ago. The remaining 480 ref-

ugees will be brought here from Havana at a later date.

The U.S. government, at the request of Cuban authorities, agreed to accept the Cubans. They have all been processed by U.S. authorities in Havana.

They will not be taken to Puerto Rico for resettlement because the U.S. government has classified them as refugees. Only unclassified refugees will be transferred.



## ROBERTO FABRICIO

### Cuban Exiles Miafter (F) col Feel Rejected 16 By Vote Result 8 Nov 80

Over the past months Miami's Cuban community has been buffeted by forces so intense and so constant that if they were winds hurricane warning flags would have been flying long ago.

The latest force to hit the Cuban community is the passing of the anti-bilingualism ordinance in Tuesday's election. The ordinance is vague, badly worded, an awkward piece of legislation that does too much of the wrong thing and too little of what's really needed to unify Miami.

But what most Spanish-speaking Miamians really find offensive about officially abolishing bilingualism in Dade is that it has been on the books for seven years — the seven years of the fastest, most dynamic growth in this community. And yet an overwhelming 59 per cent of the folks out there threw out the bucket with the washwater.

In a sense, the mood of the non-Latin white voter of Dade County who voted to abolish bilingualism is not at all different from the mood of mainstream America, who in Tuesday's election voted for a candidate and a party that will try to restore some of the old-time values. And the English language is certainly that.

AND HEREIN lies one of the greatest ironies and one of the underlying factors in the bitterness that many Cuban-Americans feel now. The Cuban-Americans believe their language and their cultural contribution to Dade has been rejected.

For the Cuban community shares, perhaps to a larger extent than any other single group of voters in the United States, the same feelings of patriotism and a desire for a return to "better times." Very few communities around the country gave the Reagan-Bush ticket larger pluralities than Little Havana.

But of course, what appears perfectly natural to a Cuban-American in Miami — speaking Spanish and voting for Reagan and for a return to the values of yesterday — is not so natural to the non-Cuban. For yesterday meant different things to different voters.

In Miami a return to yesterday — to both Cuban and non-Cuban voters — meant a return to the days prior to the Bay of Pigs, the Missile Crisis, Mariel. But this area's geography, one of its blessings, also has put it in one of the friction points of the East-West confrontation. Because of it, Miami is like a bit player in a drama whose leading actors are far away, and whose interests are not necessarily Miami's.

In a Herald survey of voters Tuesday, 87 per cent said the refugee influx has crowded the job market; 85 per cent felt the government has not responded adequately to the refugee influx; 74 per cent said the refugee influx has made Miami a less desirable place to live.

In fact, the anti-bilingualism drive was born out of the radio talk shows that began airing the views

of thousands of irate Miamians who felt powerless and offended by what they saw as a blatant violation of U.S. law.

The Cuban community too unwittingly played its part in the tragic events surrounding the Mariel boatlift. It was a part that grew out of a humanitarian bond of love and concern for loved ones who have been left behind in the hands of a government so inhumane that it uses its people as weapons of a cold war.

Tuesday's election of Paul Cejas, the first Cuban-born official to be elected to a countywide office in Dade, is possibly the only good news for the Cuban community in months. If a Cuban can be elected to office in the midst of an anti-Cuban tide, then the future indeed should hold better days.

Still, it's hard to know if the storm is over or if this is just the eye of the hurricane.

## Heir to Luxembourg throne to marry Cuban-born Swiss

Miafter (F) col 7A  
Associated Press  
8 Nov 80

LUXEMBOURG — Prince Henri, 25, heir to the throne of this tiny grand duchy, will marry Maria Terese Mestre, the 24-year-old daughter of a Cuban banker who took his family to the United States in 1959.

She is a Swiss citizen and a commoner.

The engagement was announced by his family in a brief statement by the court of Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Charlotte and came as a surprise.

The wedding will be held next spring, but court sources said no date has been set. Upon her mar-

riage, Mestre will become a princess, they said.

Henri will officially introduce his fiancée to the press Monday, according to the court statement.

The Mestre family is said to own property in Spain and moved to Switzerland not long after arriving in the United States.

Court sources said Henri met his fiancée at the University of Geneva a few years ago. He was studying political science there.

The second of five children of the grand duke and grand duchess, Henri is heir to the throne of this constitutional monarchy of 998 square miles wedged between Belgium, France and West Germany.



# Dupes of Coffee-Swindlers

*McA Her (P) Col 2 2B 9 Nov 80*

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT  
Herald Staff Writer

Miami airplane broker Robert Bennett left two friends in El Combinado del Este prison near Havana.

Harold O. Oehlers and Donald T. McWilliams, both Dutch citizens, are charged with disrupting Cuba's economy as brokers in a coffee swindle that cost Cuba \$8.7 million.

Oehlers and McWilliams are innocent of wrongdoing, Bennett said.

The Canadian policeman who investigated the coffee swindle for more than two years agrees. "They simply did not know what was happening," said Tom Simpson of Canada's Royal Mounted Police. "I found no evidence that they had any role other than brokers."

In 1978, Oehlers and McWilliams were middlemen who bought and sold goods for the Cuban government from offices in Curacao. From brown sugar to tunafish, from cement to

pressure cookers, Oehlers and McWilliams provided what Cuban officials wanted to buy.

In late 1978, Cuba wanted low-grade black-market coffee.

Karl Fessler, a coffee broker with a West German passport, offered to sell a shipload of coffee to Cuba through Oehlers and McWilliams.

Fessler's offer was part of an elaborate scheme to grab Cuba's \$8.7 million by a gang of swindlers that never owned or controlled any coffee.

On Nov. 14, 1978, the \$8.7 million passed from a Cuban account into the hands of the swindlers at a Toronto bank.

The swindlers disappeared.

The coffee ship never arrived in Cuba.

Oehlers and McWilliams traced the ship to Costa Rica and then flew to Cuba to explain the loss to Cuban officials.

Both men were jailed.

Bennett fears that Oehlers and McWilliams

## Remain in Jail

could be killed in Cuba.

The foreign contingent of prisoners in the El Combinado del Este prison was significantly reduced when 29 Americans were released Oct. 27.

"The rumor was that the remaining prisoners would be mixed in with the general population," Bennett said.

Neither Oehlers nor McWilliams has been sentenced, although they have been jailed for nearly two years, Bennett said.

Cuban officials have ignored pleas from the Dutch government to release the two, Bennett said.

"I told them I would get their story out," said Bennett. "I fear for their lives."

Fessler and his partner, former Miamian Gilbert Lee McDonald, were convicted of fraud in the Canadian courts. Last week the two were paroled by the Ontario Parole Board. Fessler will be deported to Germany, McDonald to the United States.

(F) 69 18 MIA HON 9 Nov 80

# Failed Engine Landed

By AL MESSERSCHMIDT  
Herald Staff Writer

Robert Bennett was sleeping in his underwear in a Cuban jail room when two guards awoke him abruptly in March 1979. They pulled him from his cot and pushed him into a floodlit brick courtyard.

"We shoot spies," the Cubans had told Bennett.

Bennett, a Miami pilot, thought he was about to die. He crumbled to the brick pavement.

The guards began to laugh.

"That scared the hell out of me," Bennett remembers. "I thought of running. There was no place to go."

"It was just like in the movies," said Bennett. The mock execution, carefully planned, dramatically staged, was to force a confession from him.


CIA spy. Gun runner for the "revolution." Drug smuggler. The Cubans offered Bennett a choice of confessions.

He refused to sign any.

FOR MORE than 20 months,

through 64 days of solitary confinement and endless days of questioning, Bennett survived in Cuba's prisons.

The Cuban government convicted him of a "crime against the integrity and stability of the [Cuban] na-



When Robert Bennett (left) strayed into Cuban airspace, he didn't think there would be a problem. But he was imprisoned for 20 months in prison — 64 days in a 9-by-4 cell with a plank for a bed and hole in the floor for a toilet, and faced relentless insistence he was a spy.

## Miamian in Cuban Prison

He owned a modest ranch-style home and two airplanes.

Business mixed with pleasure when Bennett flew from Tamiami Airport about 7 a.m. Feb. 28 in a client's twin-engine Beechcraft. The blue-and-white plane, with a distinctive delta-shaped tail decal, was for sale. The price was \$70,000.

BENNETT WAS testing the plane and planned to fly to Greater Inagua. His passenger and friend, Walter Clark, was scouting for fishing and vacation spots from the air.

"We lost our left engine about 4 p.m.," said Bennett.

Bennett landed on an uninhabited island in the Bahamas. He couldn't fix the oil leak. The rough landing damaged the plane's navigational

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1

tion" by violating Cuban airspace in a disabled private plane in February 1979.

Bennett and 29 other Americans were released from Cuban prisons Oct. 27.

"It was like any prisoner-of-war

camp," said Bennett, who last week talked in detail for the first time about his arrest. "We were enemies of the state."

Bennett was a comfortable suburban-Miami airplane salesman in February 1979. He had just married.

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# Maribel Drained Prison, Pilot Says

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

equipment.

Bennett pulled into the air and flew, by dead reckoning on a single engine, for Haiti.

He missed the island by 50 miles.

"Just before dusk, I saw a mountain range. I knew Haiti had mountains. I thought I was on the coast. I called Port au Prince, but got no response," he said.

Bennett flew into a valley.

"We crossed over land. I can't deny that," said Bennett.

"THAT'S WHEN I saw the two MIGs," he said. "I knew then I was over Cuba."

Bennett said the Cuban fighters strafed his damaged plane. He signaled that he would follow the fighters. The MIG pilots answered with air-to-air rockets.

"I thought they were going to blow us out," he said. "My seat turned six colors."

A Cuban radio operator ordered Bennett to land near Camaguey.

"I didn't think there would be a problem," said Bennett. "The radio operator accepted an international mayday call."

At Camaguey, Bennett taxied to a remote hangar that was illuminated by one weak floodlight. "As soon as I stopped, the lights came on. We were completely surrounded," he said.

FIVE OFFICERS, backed by troops with machine guns, walked to the plane. The Cuban officers spoke in Spanish, then Russian, then English.

Bennett and Clark were separated. Both were questioned for seven days. The two slept on cots, in different offices, under 24-hour guard.

Bennett's air route fascinated the Cubans. The plane broker left Tamiami for Boca Raton before heading to Bimini and Haiti. "They [the Cubans] kept saying Boca Chica [the name of one naval air station in Key West]. I kept saying Boca Raton," he said.

"They kept pounding on and on. They kept insisting I was flying for the CIA. They found my Minolta camera. If I wasn't working for the

CIA, I was bringing in weapons for the revolution, they said."

The Cubans promised Bennett a quick release if he signed a confession. The officers said that Clark confessed.

"I found out later they used the same tactics on Walter [Clark]," said Bennett.

"NONE OF IT was true," he said. "I told them I wouldn't sign."

The Cubans then staged the mock execution.

"I wasn't going to sign my own death warrant," said Bennett. "I said I would sign a statement about what really happened."

After nine days of questioning, Bennett and Clark were moved to a prison near Havana. The two, each taller than 6 feet and heavier than 200 pounds, were transported with four armed guards in a Fiat sedan.

"They always moved us at night," said Bennett. "We couldn't see much. The cities looked bombed out. The people were milling around. You could smell the cane fields burning."

Bennett was jailed at Via Marista, a former monastery now used as an interrogation center.

"It was a shock," he said. "My cell was 9 feet by 4 feet." One 25-watt bulb was over the solid steel door. The room had no windows. The bed was a narrow, wood plank held to the stone wall with two chains.

THE TOILET was a hole in the floor, Bennett said. Over the hole, at shoulder height, a pipe protruded through the wall. When cold water ran from the pipe, it landed in the floor hole. "It meant taking a bath in your toilet," said Bennett.

To count the days, Bennett marked the arrival of a single slice of breakfast bread by scratching the cell wall.

Lunch and dinner were rice and beans. "I lost 40 pounds. They gave us a spoon. We drank only water," he said.

"I tried yelling to Walter," he said. "They banged on the doors and threatened to put me in a strait jacket."

"To keep limber, I did situps and stood on my toes. I started taking [a mental] inventory of my house, piece by piece, every plate, every fork. I'd play mental games," he said.

"I tried singing. They pounded on the door," he said. "I heard screams. I thought they were killing someone."

Bennett left solitary confinement twice.

"IN MAY, they shaved me for the first time and gave me a haircut and a new uniform. I was taken down a hallway. The lights were very bright. They opened a door," he said.

Seated on the other side of the door were Bennett's wife, father and a U.S. State Department representative.

Bennett's family had traced him to Cuba. He thought he was free.

The tearful interview ended in 30 minutes. Bennett's wife passed him a family photo from her wallet. A

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— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

*Miami Herald 28 Nov-80*

## Robert Bennett Bought This Plane to Replace the One That Took Him to Cuba ... engine trouble led to his flying over the island and to 20 months in prison

Cuban policeman who sat through the interview grabbed the photo.

Bennett saw the picture again the next day.

A Cuban intelligence officer held the photo in his hands, turning it over and over. "A pretty woman," he told Bennett. The Cuban demanded a signed confession.

Bennett again refused.

On July 20, Bennett and Clark received a two-hour trial in the courtroom for "crimes against state security" in Havana.

"**THEY TOLD** us we were being charged with invasion of Cuban air space," said Bennett. The two men met their attorney, Josefina Galban Nunez, for the first and last time before the five-member tribunal.

Two State Department officials watched from the courtroom audience, but said nothing, Bennett said.

"Ninety per cent of the trial was oratory about American pigs, the killing of children in Vietnam, how we came to Cuba to spy and disrupt the economy," he said. "Our attorney asked me only three questions: Are you married? How long? Did you have enough gas to return to Miami?"

The tribunal verdict is outlined in a three-page report that Bennett carried from Cuba.

Guilty, the court said. Three months after the trial, the two were ordered to serve two years in prison.

At El Combinado del Este prison

near Havana, Bennett and Clark were jailed in a cellblock with dozens of other non-Cuban prisoners.

**THE PRISONERS** made decks of cards from paper scraps, made chess pieces and backgammon games. They hoarded soap, combs and toothbrushes. They begged for toilet paper, but received none. Books were allowed for two months, then forbidden.

A Cuban guard smuggled a small radio into the cellblock and the prisoners listened to the Voice of America.

"I cut out the inside of a book to hide the radio," said Bennett. "Then we took it apart and hid the pieces."

In May, prison guards emptied the cellblock. "They went right to the radio," said Bennett. "They knew where to look."

Bennett is convinced that an American, who refused to return to the United States, "ratted out" about the radio.

Death was common in Cuban prisons, Bennett said. Two Cubans jumped to their deaths from prison buildings. Others, assigned to lawn-cutting, hacked fellow prisoners with machetes, he said.

Two Americans attempted suicide, he said. One cut his wrists with a sharpened spoon. The others attempted to overdose. "The Cubans provided plenty of tranquilizers to keep things quiet," said Bennett.

**IN MAY**, the prison was nearly emptied.

"Anyone wanting to go to the U.S., fall out," Cuban officials told the prison's Cuban population. The Mariel boatlift was beginning.

"As many as 18,000 left our prison," said Bennett. "The people in the Mariel boatlift were the same ones I saw in prison."

The prison grapevine provided early word that the American prisoners would be freed in October.

Twice, the prisoners were ordered to leave their cells, gather belongings and prepare for departure. For 10 hours on Oct. 13, the men waited in a holding area for their release. A week later, Cuban officials told the men they were to receive amnesty, but not immediate release.

On Oct. 27, the freed Americans were given new clothing, new shoes and a bus ride through a back gate to an airport outside Havana.

A guard handed Bennett his long-ago-confiscated Minolta camera.

An Air Florida 737 jet was waiting to return the men to Florida.

As Bennett climbed the jet steps, he looked across the airport. He saw a distinctive twin-engine Beechcraft airplane that Cuban workers were loading with supplies.

The plane's tail was marked with a delta-shaped decal.

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# Florida's Bill for Refugee Care May Top \$90 Million, State Says

By BRENDA EADY  
Herald Staff Writer

Florida's Haitian and Cuban refugees, already a strain on the state budget, will cost taxpayers another \$90 million by next fall, the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) projected this weekend.

Meanwhile, a state Senate committee studying the economic impact of the refugee influx has concluded that Florida's problems have been compounded by the federal government's failure to take responsibility for the thousands of criminals that poured out of Cuban prisons during the Mariel boatlift.

The influx has strained the state's ability to pay for additional police protection and adequate social and educational services, the Senate report said.

Issued Friday, the 25-page report was the result of a day's testimony last month in Miami by seven officials representing local law enforcement, social service and public health agencies.

Sen. Jack Gordon (D., Miami Beach) was the chairman of the Select Senate Committee on the Impact of Recent Refugees on the State Budget. "We're trying to get a picture of the impact and see if it was understood by persons outside Miami," Gordon said.

WHILE THE report stopped short of projecting how much the state might have to spend to handle the situation, HRS officials say the refugees would cost the state an additional \$90 million by next September.

Florida has already spent \$6.5 million on refugee services, according to Henri Benlolo, HRS state refugee coordinator.

Gordon said the report was compiled as an aid to the Appropriations Committee. The Senate would not have to act on any budget reflecting the need until May.

Gordon said testimony and conclusions reflected fears that the federal government did not specify the

extent of its intended financial obligation.

HRS officials said Friday that the federal government is preparing to disperse \$100 million in special refugee resettlement money to be divided among several states, including Florida, New York, California, Illinois and New Jersey. Florida is expected to get 80 per cent of the money.

"THE APPROPRIATIONS are only for a year," Gordon said. "Obviously the problem will be with us longer than that. We're not sure yet what [the federal government] is

going to pay for and what they're not."

As a result of the testimony, the report specifically criticized a failure by officials at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to take charge of refugees arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors and put them in federal jails.

Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms had told the committee that arrested refugees were overcrowding Dade jails.

The committee recommended that Gov. Bob Graham deploy additional Florida Highway Patrol officers to Dade for traffic duty, thus permitting local police to concentrate on serious crime.

Another recommendation from the report — that the governor appoint a person to monitor and coordinate the refugee situation statewide — was already being implemented, Gordon said.

"[Gov. Graham] already had one," Gordon said, "but no one seemed to know he was there. We recommended making him more visible."

THE STRAIN put on service agencies such as food-stamp facilities could be alleviated by hiring an additional 120 to 150 staff members, Gordon said the report recommended. The state had already taken such measures to relieve overcrowding at driver-licensing facilities.

Jackson Memorial Hospital is still seeking reimbursement for more than \$1 million in services, Gordon said the testimony revealed. "We don't know some of the public health costs or what the longer term effects of the extra population will be," he said.

So far the federal government has made \$25 million in education funds available to the states where refugees were settled, said Sandy Gammie, a Florida liaison officer in Washington.

Gammie said Florida can expect to receive about \$350 a year for each refugee student.

# Hialeah group starts drive to make city bilingual in law

*Miami News (F) Col 4 10 Nov 80 SA*  
**IVAN A. CASTRO**  
 Miami News Reporter

A Hispanic group in Hialeah wants to start the bilingualism controversy all over again, although on a smaller scale.

The Committee of Neighbors and Businessmen for a Bilingual and Bicultural Hialeah wants what its name implies. The members held their first meeting last Thursday night. They began a petition drive right then and there.

The members said they've got 12 names already.

If they get 4,313 more they can get their proposal on the ballot next November during Hialeah's local elections.

For now, the group is taking care of "the legal things" like electing officials, writing the by-laws and registering as a non-profit organization, said Roberto Casas, a Hialeah real state broker.

Casas said he started working on the committee Nov. 5, the day after Dade voters rejected official bilingualism.

Casas, who is treasurer of the Republican party in Dade, said he hopes nobody will interpret the committee's move as an effort to divide Hialeah among ethnic lines.

"For 20 years we have had good relations with Americans. We are not going to try and take English away from anybody — we only want our place in the sun," he said.

In order to have the bilingual proposal on the November ballot, the committee will have to get the signatures of 10 per cent of the 43,250 registered voters in Hialeah. About 20,000 of them are Hispanic.

Then the petition goes to the Hialeah City Council. If the council members fail to pass it and decide to put it on the ballot, it must be put to the voters within 30 to 120 days, according to the city charter. If the council neither approves the petition nor orders an election, an election can be ordered by the courts.

"We will have 10,000 signatures in a week," boasted John Díaz, president of United Cubans, the organization which is fighting Dade's anti-bilingual referendum in the courts.

Some Hialeah politicians are afraid the petition drive might become a divisive force in Dade's second largest city.

"I only hope that they will have the best interest of the City of Hialeah at heart and that they would not work toward something that would split the relations between Hispanics and other groups," said Hialeah Councilman Raúl Martínez.

Others fear that even if the proposal does get on the ballot, the Latin vote may not be strong enough to pass it.

"I think the [1980] census says that we (Latins) are about 70 per cent of the Hialeah population, but we are only 46 per cent of the voters," Mejides said. "That is not enough."

Mejides said that both he and Martínez are coming up for reelection and divisiveness in the community over bilingualism might affect their chances of staying in office.

Commissioners in Miami and Sweetwater, both of which have Hispanic majorities, proclaimed their towns officially bilingual before the county even voted on the anti-bilingual referendum. Similar efforts in Hialeah failed with the council split along ethnic lines. The three Hispanic councilmen — Mejides, Martínez and Silvio Cardoso — were in the minority.



— JOE RIAKKUS JR./Miami Herald Staff

**Murder Suspect, Above, in Police Custody**  
*... he was looking through victim's belongings, at left*

# Mariel Refugee Killed In Garden-Hoe Attack

*Miami News (F) Col 5 4B 10 Nov 80*

By **EDNA BUCHANAN**  
 Herald Staff Writer

A homeless Mariel boatlift refugee hacked another refugee to death with a garden hoe Sunday in Medley, Metro police said.

The man killed was repairing an abandoned house at 11003 NW South River Dr. in exchange for free rent, said Homicide Detective Donald Blocker.

The suspect was caught by Medley police after a neighbor saw him rummaging through the victim's few possessions outside the house.

"HE KNEW the guy going through the clothes wasn't the one who lived there," said Homicide Detective Roy Hartley.

Charged with first-degree murder is a man police tentatively identified as Emilio Maceo Quiala, 33.

Quiala has been living behind a building in Medley, police said. He has been in this country about four months.

The name of the victim, here about six months, is being withheld until police can find and notify his

family.

An acquaintance of the dead man happened by Sunday and saw the suspect outside the house sorting through the dead man's clothes and tools, police said.

**SUSPICIOUS**, he approached the man, who walked off without answering his questions. The witness went inside and found the victim, clad in his underwear, on the floor of a front room. He had been struck on the back of the head.

Medley officers, summoned by the witness with a call from a nearby telephone booth, stopped Quiala nearby.

The victim was the second Cuban refugee slain in Dade County in 24 hours and the county's 474th homicide of the year.

His death is the 14th homicide handled by Metro police in the first nine days of November.

That is one more than the total number (13) of slayings investigated by Metro police in the entire month of April.

# U.S. to Seek Probe of Refugee Charges

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The Justice Department will ask the Federal Bureau of Investigation today to investigate charges that Cuban refugees have been beaten by federal guards at the refugee camp here, a spokesman for the department's civil rights division says.

"The investigation involves the alleged excessive use of force by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS]," said Justice spokesman John Wilson. The investigation will examine two episodes of alleged brutality, he said.

Cuban refugees housed at a detention compound within Fort Chaffee complained they were beaten with sticks by INS guards — including two the refugees nicknamed "Death" and "The Steamroller."

The compound, called Level II, holds refugees who have tried to escape from Fort Chaffee or those who were arrested at the camp for brawling or breaking minor camp rules.

Refugees at the camp display bruises and cuts they say were inflicted by the guards.

Enrique Gonzalez Rivera, 26, was released from Level II last Thursday. Gonzalez said he had been put in the guarded compound for punching a homosexual in the mouth for rubbing up behind him while he washed his face in the bathroom.

"We were hit for the fun of it when we arrived in the jail," said Gonzalez. "Guards dressed in green beat us on the shoulders with sticks and said, 'Call us Señor Official, Call us Señor Official,'" he said.

THOSE ALLEGATIONS trouble Barbara Lawson, the camp's new director.

"I will not tolerate for one moment any of that sort of behavior," she said. "If we have that, we are no better than the regime [in Cuba] these people came from."

Lawson replaced Don Whitteaker, an official with the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department, on Oct. 31. Task force officials in Washington say the change was made for "philosophical differences" in organization.

The Cuban-Haitian Task Force, which runs the camp, plans to expand recreational and educational programs and quicken the pace of resettlement.

"None of those changes were based on reports that alluded to abuse," said Charles Kane, assistant program director for the task force. "I would certainly hope that Don Whitteaker, who is a fine individual and did yeoman duty at Fort Chaffee, does not get his reputation impugned because of these other situations."

Kane said the timing of the changes that involved Whitteaker and at least five assistants, and the reports of alleged abuses were pure coincidence.

HE ADDED that he himself had heard of two possible cases of beatings during a trip to Fort Chaffee the weekend of Oct. 24, but that the reports in no way entered into the decision to "rotate" Whitteaker from his post at the refugee camp.

Whitteaker could not be reached for comment last week. He is on leave until January from his office in Dallas, where he is a regional personnel and accounting director.

Mike Hinds, a program analyst for HHS in Dallas, and formerly Whitteaker's assistant at Fort Chaffee, said the change in administration resulted mainly from task force complaints that the camp administration lacked compassion and failed to communicate effectively with the refugees.

"But the only example they could give us for not doing that was not handing out cigarettes," Hinds said. He called the change in administrations the "Halloween Massacre."

Hinds said that Level II was forced upon the camp administration to mollify citizens of Arkansas who feared that security was too lax.

"It was a no-win situation," Hinds said. "Level II was an abomination, I agree. How do you deal with the refugees, how do you handle them?"

REFERRING TO riotous incidents at Level II, where a wooden barracks was burned, he added, "If you are an INS detention officer, it's a judgment call about how

much is reasonable force. ... We had a detention officer with a broken skull, a detention officer with broken bones. At the same time, no one got killed, fortunately."

"Beatings are a theme of several interviews with Cubans released from Level II," said Siro del Castillo, who heads the Human Relations Office at Fort Chaffee. The office, staffed by more than 20 Cuban-Americans, was established last week to communicate refugee concerns to the camp administration.

Task force legal counsel Charles Jarvis said refugees had complained about use of "excessive force" at Level II, but that they mainly groused about heavy regimentation within the compound.

"They didn't like to have to get up at 6:30 a.m.," Jarvis said of interviews with 15 refugees released from Level II.

When a reporter asked to speak with the 15, he was told that they could not be found. "We didn't take their names, we don't have anything on paper," said task force spokesman Van Rush.

INS OFFICIALS have released about 40 refugees from Level II since the new administration took over Oct. 31. About 50 refugees remain.

"The 40 were due to be let out," said Jim Selbe, INS administrator at the camp. He took over INS operations on Oct. 31. Task force officials said his takeover also was a coincidence.

Selbe said the change was planned long before allegations of abuses at Level II surfaced. "There have been reviews of the allegations and there are reviews continuing," Selbe said. "You're asking me if I beat my wife, and I'm not going to answer."

But the allegations of beatings at Fort Chaffee are the latest in a series of charges of refugee mishandling and mistreatment in camps

1082

under federal control.

Some 90,000 refugees have passed through camps in Pennsylvania, Florida, Arkansas and Wisconsin since the Cuban boatlift began in April.

**IN SEPTEMBER**, a Wisconsin state commission charged that beatings, rapes and robbery among refugees were widespread in the Fort McCoy, Wis., refugee camp. Fort McCoy closed later that month. The state also had asked the federal government to send soldiers to the camp to control refugee thugs who were terrorizing other Cubans under the guise of a security force.

In August, a group of Cuban-Americans sued the federal government to release teenagers from Fort McCoy because they were being victimized by homosexual attackers.

In Washington, public defender Harry Fulton has charged the government with admitting some refugees who were not mentally disturbed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the capital and treating them with sedatives against their will.

Fulton asked a federal district judge to order the government to show why 23 of his clients should be held in the hospital. The judge has not yet ruled on the case.

But government attorneys announced Friday that the 68 Cuban inmates of St. Elizabeth's will be gradually transferred to Fort Chaffee during the next five weeks.

"You have to understand, there is no Bible, no formal manual for establishing a refugee camp," said Art



Ms. New IE 10 Nov 80

— United Press International

## Wooden Barracks Burns During Riots in Level II Area of Fort Chaffee

*... houses those who committed crimes or attempted to escape*

Brill, Cuban-Haitian Task Force spokesman in Washington. "We're writing the book, chapter by chapter."

Operation of programs involving Cuban and Haitian refugees will be

administered by the Health and Human Services Department beginning Nov. 15.

"It is still difficult, with a difficult population. And we really have some improvements," said Brill.

"Allegations are a way of life, and there have been some at Chaffee."

Next week, the federal government will open another refugee camp at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico to house Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Handwritten initials or signature in a circle.



# He Speaks Broward Latins' Language

Ma Her (F) coll 5B  
By GERALDINE BAUM  
Herald Staff Writer  
10 Nov 80

Arturo Morales would blend with no difficulty among other men of his profession in Dade County.

But cross the county line north and he becomes an anomaly, an accented voice in a business dependent on its tone and strength to be heard.

At 72, Morales is publisher, reporter, advertising manager, paper boy and every other job in the operation of El Heraldo de Broward, the county's only Spanish newspaper.

Though Dade has at least a dozen free, community newspapers to serve its Spanish-speaking population, El Heraldo de Broward is the only newspaper geared exclusively to Broward's 60,000 Latins.

WHEN MORALES decided to start the bi-weekly tabloid six years ago, he recognized that while Broward's Latins speak English in school, at work and in other public places, they feel most comfortable communicating in Spanish.



MORALES

"They needed a place to get information, so I gave it to them," Morales said.

The information Morales doles out every other week is as varied as it is controversial.

Morales himself is the picture of the affable grandfather — warm smile, thick eyeglasses, cigar, bushy eyebrows, white beard and dapper attire.

Yet he is not always a benign figure. Often he appears in his own columns as a heavy-handed critic of everything from Communism to the newest wave of Cuban immigrants.

"Castro emptied his jails on us and let in all sorts of bad ones," he says. "Carter let them in and that was wrong."

PERHAPS THE mostly widely read feature in the newspaper is the gossip column where three anonymous wags, ("I never name them, but everybody knows who they are") titillate his readers.

He exchanges tidbits with them nearly every morning at a restaurant near his tiny office at 665 SW 27th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, and then quickly returns to his typewriter to get it all down.

Morales still identifies strongly with his native Cuba and the concerns of his people.

Although he has lived here a decade, he

never learned English. "I'm too old to learn English, and I don't need to," he said.

In 1960, Morales left Cuba and took a circuitous route that landed him in Broward in 1970.

In Cuba he was a foe of Fulgencio Batista (he worked for Batista's challenging government), but was a detractor of Communism.

AFTER A two-month stopover in Miami, he went to Puerto Rico to work for Ford Motor Co., his employer in pre-Castro Havana. A divorce from his second wife prompted him to move to Florida in 1970 to be near his son and namesake, a photographer in Plantation.

"I cleaned floors in Miami with tears in my eyes when I first arrived," he said. "We worked hard. So to be here, we appreciate it."

In 1976, Morales felt he needed something to do.

Having worked briefly as journalist in Havana, he decided a newspaper was a natural outlet for him and sorely needed in the community. His son lent him \$400. He opened a bank account, borrowed some money and sat down at his typewriter.

The circulation was 2,000 and the paper 12 pages in 1974. By 1976, it had grown to a 16-page paper with a circulation of 3,000. This year, Morales has been filling 20 pages each week, and the press run has been 8,000.

# Moore Will Face Air-Hijack Charges

*Moore (F) 4B col ( 11 Nov 80*

U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino Monday ordered that Louis Moore be taken to Birmingham, Ala., to face air piracy and kidnaping charges in a 1972 hijacking.

Moore's attorney, Michael Brodsky, said he will file a motion to delay enforcement of the order.

Last week, Sorrentino also or-

dered that Henry D. Jackson and William C. Cale be taken to Birmingham to face charges stemming from the hijacking.

Moore, Jackson and Cale, who were released from a Cuban prison late in October, are being held at the Federal Correctional Institute in South Dade.

# Refugees Finding New Life *Miami News (F) Col 3 2B 12 Nov 80* As American-Style Workers

By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

The old woman awakens to a dark, musty room, wet sheets and pain. She can hear the rusty fan grinding from the corner of her tiny South Beach apartment, a one-room cell she shares with no one.

A yellow bucket next to her bed is her toilet — the bathroom, 10 feet away, is too far. Jeanette Helman, 79 years old, can't remember the last time she left the room. A series of operations left her bedridden four years ago.

In the 5 a.m. darkness, the woman limps to the chair next to her bed. There she waits for her angel.

Esther Sanchez, a widow who came to Miami five months ago in the Freedom Flotilla, arrives at the 1545 Drexel Ave. apartment at 7 a.m. She pulls open the drapes to let the darkness out. Sanchez walks the woman to the bathroom, bathes her, washes her hair, massages her with Ben Gay and dresses her in a fresh smock. She puts on the radio and makes breakfast.

"SHE KISSES me every morning. She puts cream on me — Revlon," says Helman. "She's a wonderful person."

The old woman and her housekeeper share a curious relationship. Helman speaks no Spanish, Sanchez communicates with the little English she learned in Cuba.

"She's going to teach me to speak Jewish," says Sanchez.

"Yiddish. Esther, I'm going to teach you Yiddish and you are going to teach me Cuban," Helman corrects.

Jeanette Helman was watching television when she

saw an announcement for Ser Cubano, the agency that brought Sanchez into her life. A subdivision of the Christian Community Service Agency, Ser Cubano is one of several agencies working to find jobs for some of the 125,000 refugees that arrived in the Mariel-Key West boatlift. Since it opened in May, the center has found jobs for about 125 Cubans. Most of the the job offers have been for domestic help, a problem for the agency because most of the Cubans looking for work are men.

**PROJECT DIRECTOR** Braulio Saenz said most of the employment offers come from non-Hispanics, very few from Cubans. "I think it's because the Anglo employer tends to read between the lines of all the bad press about these new refugees," said Saenz.

An elderly "Anglo employer" gave Esther Sanchez a chance last month.

Helman pays \$3.10 an hour for the service five days a week. But Sanchez has grown attached to her and visits on weekends as well. She handwashes the old woman's clothes and shops on her spare time.

IN THE OLD woman's kitchen, Sanchez whips a puree of fresh vegetables, potatoes, meat and herbs in the blender.

"You want to eat your breakfast now, Mrs. Helman?" she calls from the kitchen.

"Lunch! It's lunch, not breakfast, Esther," Helman snaps.

"Oh, I'm really sorry, Mrs. Helman." "Well, I'm not going to forgive you," Helman persists as Sanchez turns around. Then, out of her housekeeper's sight, the old woman's lips fold into a toothless smile.



Mia Hel (F) CB 2B 12 Nov 80

— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Esther Sanchez Found Maid's Job with Jeanette Helman

...together they overcome the language barrier

2d2

# Troops ready Fort Allen for refugees but \$8 million effort may be wasted

*Miami News (F) col 1 11A*  
IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter *13 Nov 80*

There are 444 U.S. Marines at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico and they're working hard to get the place ready for the inaugural refugee flight from South Florida.

"The Marines are busy," said Paul Lane, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Puerto Rico. "They are constantly being trained in combat tactics and riot control."

The Navy has 97 people at Fort Allen, and they're all preparing for the maddening job of administering the operation. The Army has 78 people there and the Air Force has 65, all preparing to handle intake processing and housing for the refugees.

"The Air Force and Army personnel are also constantly checking so that everything is ready," Lane said. "They are repairing fences and things of that sort."

In all, 684 military personnel have been working fulltime to get Fort Allen ready for the refugees.

But there's one hitch. Fort Allen

may never see a refugee.

The inaugural flight was to have left South Florida full of Haitians this Monday, but all the Haitians at Dade's Krome Avenue refugee camp were resettled over the weekend, so the flight was postponed until yesterday.

There was nobody to send yesterday, either.

Now, some officials are saying privately that they doubt the Fort Allen airlift will ever take place.

"It is my feeling that nobody is going to be sent to Fort Allen," an informed source predicted.

Nick Nichols of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington said his group was going ahead with everything as planned.

"The staff at Fort Allen is prepared to receive Cubans and Haitians," Nichols said. "However, at this point, a decision has not been made as to when we will send the first individuals. It all depends on the number of new arrivals (into South Florida)."

Almost no Cubans have been coming here since Fidel Castro cut

off the Mariel sealift Sept. 25., and the number of Haitians arriving here has been declining steadily in recent weeks.

However, Maria Linares of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami said that bad weather in the Caribbean recently may have caused the dropoff in Haitian arrivals here, and that once it clears the refugees might take to the sea in ships once again.

In the meantime, Lane said, military personnel are jogging around Fort Allen and doing exercises to keep busy.

The process of reopening Fort Allen, which was reclaimed by the armed forces just two days before it was to be turned over the Puerto Rican National Guard, has cost \$8,740,000, Lane said.

"This is our cumulative obligation so far," Lane said. "Not all this money has been paid yet."

*Miami News (F) col 4*  
**Boatlift Refugee**  
*8D*  
**Indicted in Slaying**  
*13 Nov 80*

A 29-year-old Cuban refugee murdered his partner during a convenience store holdup in Hialeah Sept. 25, the Dade Grand Jury charged Wednesday.

Angered by a jammed cash register at the Li'l General Store at 595 E. Okeechobee Rd., Leonelo Morales-Marejon allegedly fired his gun at store manager Kahm Minh-Vuong. The bullet hit Minh-Vuong in the shoulder, and then struck Morales-Marejon's partner, Juan Lorenzo Valdez-Rusindo, in the chest.

The grand jury charged Morales-Marejon, who entered the United States during the Mariel boatlift, with first-degree murder, attempted murder and robbery.

# Halt Cubans, Hialeah Chamber Urges

Ma Hu (F) copy 3 4D  
By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

13 Nov 80  
No more Cuban refugees should be allowed to settle in Dade County, says the Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber of Commerce.

Citing a burgeoning crime rate in Hialeah and "troublemaking" vagabond refugees, the chamber's general board unanimously passed a resolution Tuesday asking that all new arrivals be relocated out of the county. It is the first time the Hialeah Chamber has taken a stand on biculturalism in a city where bilingualism is still a hotly debated issue.

The resolution was proposed by Russ Marchner, Hialeah's publicity director who belongs to the 500-member chamber, a third of which is Latin. None of the Latin members of the chamber's general board attended Tuesday's monthly meeting.

Manolo Reyes, one of the board's Latin members, refused to comment on the board's action. Reyes said he wanted to study the intention of the resolution.

Eighteen board members endorsed without reservation the resolution, meant to address only one ethnic group of refugees — "Cubans." It is estimated that of the

125,000 Cuban refugees who arrived in the Freedom Flotilla, some 80,000 have settled in Dade. Of those refugees, some 30,000 have found homes in Hialeah, city officials believe.

"ANYONE WHO would propose such a resolution is grossly out of order," said Hialeah Councilman Ray Robinson. "That's interesting that the Chamber of Commerce would move out of their realm of responsibilities and into what is the role of the American government."

The resolution was sent to Dade's congressional delegation, the White

House and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization officials.

Marchner said refugees with sponsors in Hialeah have caused problems for the city and brought unnecessary financial burden on residents.

"Some are roaming the streets and making trouble," said Marchner. "The people are tired of this."

"That demonstrates the anti-Cuban feeling of some Anglos," said Herman Echevarria, president of Hialeah's Latin Chamber of Commerce. "If it weren't for the Cubans, Hialeah would not be as prosperous as it is."

FOUR HIALEAH council members said they would vote against such a resolution if it were proposed to the council.

Councilman Andy Mejides called the chamber's attitude a "weakening force in the community."

The chamber's suggestion was blasted by Councilman Jack Weaver. "If my neighbor had relatives coming from Cuba, I can't deny them the right to move here."

Joanne Coleman, another council member, agreed with Weaver but added she would like to see "all the people who were blowing their horns last May finally help the newly arrived refugees."

Hialeah Mayor Dale Bennett was out of town Wednesday and could not be reached for comment. However, Victor Wilde, council president and acting mayor, said he would like to hear how the residents feel about this possibility.

## Telethon Set for Letelier Defendants

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

A local Spanish-language television station is planning a telethon to help collect \$100,000 to pay the legal expenses of three men charged in connection with the murder of former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier.

WLTV (Ch.23) will sponsor the broadcast Nov. 23 to help brothers Guillermo and Ignacio Novo and Alvin Ross who were convicted last year for their role in a 1976 car bombing which killed former left-wing ambassador and colleague Ronni Moffitt in Washington D.C.

However, their convictions were overturned this September by the U.S. Court of Appeals which ruled that part of the evidence used against them should not have been presented. The three will be retried on the same charges.

"I'm in favor of their cause," said Chilean-born Joaquin Blaya, vice president of WLTV.

"I think they are innocent of the charges. . . We are in a country where justice prevails and everyone should have the right to defend himself. . . We don't see this from a political perspective," said Blaya, who explained

he personally made the decision to televise the marathon.

Blaya also said he based his decision to hold the fund drive after viewers responded favorably to a show called "Forgotten Prisoners" that focused on the Novo brothers and anti-Castro militant Orlando Bosch, among others.

Guillermo Novo and Ross, who were convicted of murder, are being held in federal penitentiaries pending a bond hearing scheduled for Nov. 17.

Ignacio Novo, charged with lying to a grand jury and withholding from authorities what he knew of the murder, was released on bond Sept. 25. He will be retried separately.

Since his release, Ignacio Novo has been making the rounds of local Spanish-language television and radio stations asking them to help him collect money. Various Cuban civic organizations will help in the fund drive, he said.

The Novos and Ross are members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a militant New Jersey-based, anti-Castro organization.



# Latins Want Hialeah Publicist Fired in Flap Over Cuban Influx

Murphy (F) CR 4 2B 14 Nov 80

By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

Echevarria said.

It was at Marchner's request that 18 non-Latin members of the board of directors agreed unanimously to pass the resolution.

## MARCHNER

Two groups of Latin leaders want Hialeah Publicity Director Russ Marchner fired for proposing a resolution to the Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber of Commerce that no more refugees be allowed to settle in Dade.

The business and community leaders have scheduled a press conference in Hialeah today to demand the firing of Marchner and to call for the resignations of all Latin members of the chamber, which adopted the resolution.

In addition, Manolo Reyes, a Latin member of the Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber board of directors, has threatened to resign unless the board provides a public explanation of the organization's proposal.

Members of the United Cuban American Citizens of Dade and the Citizens and Businesses Pro Bilingual Bicultural Hialeah say they plan to make their demands in front of a bust of Cuban patriot Jose Marti on W. 29th Street and Eighth Avenue in Hialeah.

"WE ARE protesting the drastic motion taken by the chamber," said Roberto Casas, spokesman for the Citizens and Businesses Pro Bilingual Bicultural Hialeah. "It is a measure that goes against everything we have lived for."

About 70 irate members of Hialeah's Latin Chamber of Commerce called their chamber office Thursday to protest the resolution, which was passed Tuesday, said Latin Chamber President Herman Echevarria. The angry members thought it was the Latin chamber that had sponsored the complaint.

"We are against it [the resolution] 100 per cent,"

COMPLAINING that "many sponsored refugees . . . have been found to be on the streets of Hialeah and other South Florida communities, becoming burdens on these communities and their police departments and taxpayers," Chamber members requested that any new entrants or refugees immediately be relocated outside South Florida upon their arrival.

Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber President Billie Ann Murphy has also scheduled a press conference for today to explain the chamber's position.

"We would welcome the families of any of the citizens of the United States. But those people who come here and two days later they are out in the streets, this is what I'm thinking of," said Murphy. She added that the chamber had received numerous phone calls Thursday about the resolution and that it had created a controversy.

MARCHNER, WHO is also a member of the chamber, said Wednesday that he proposed the action because of the number of Cuban refugees found roaming the city streets and the resident complaints about the rise in crime.

Thursday Marchner said the resolution was not meant to address Cubans in particular.

"I didn't even think of the Cubans [in proposing the resolution]. Right now we're faced with 20,000 Haitians who want to come here from the Bahamas," he said. "If they [new entrants] have families, we are going to welcome them with open arms."

Mia News (F) 14 Nov 80 CR 1 SA

Judges review flotilla cases  
A special jury of 12 judges was deliberating the cases of freedom flotilla boat owners after hearings ended yesterday. The refugee-laden vessels were seized during the April-to-June sealift that brought about 125,000 Cuban refugees to South Florida. After first allowing the vessels to pick up the refugees, customs officials later seized the boats and slapped the owners with heavy fines. The owners are appealing the decision on the ground that President Carter announced he "welcomed the refugees with open arms." But U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler told the judges that the boat captains "knowingly broke the law." Wampler said the refugees had not yet been legally admitted to the country even though the government gave them food, shelter and transportation after they arrived here. A spokesman for the judges said he did not know when a decision would be reached. If the charges against the boat owners are not dismissed, their trials are scheduled to begin in about two weeks.

# Clock Runs Out on MB Hotel Refugees

14 Nov (F) 1980  
By ELLEN BARTLETT  
Herald Staff Writer

Jorge Reye sat hunched on the low stone wall in front of Miami Beach's Nemo Hotel and squinted with red eyes toward the beach.

He would spend the night there, he said. He had no choice.

For the second time in three weeks the owners of the Nemo, 116 Collins Ave., had locked him out of his room because he had no money to pay the rent.

The first time the federal government had come to his rescue. This time the federal government said no.

Reye, 40, has been unable to pay his rent since he came to the United States four months ago on the boatlift from Mariel Harbor in Cuba.

At first the city of Miami Beach paid for his room, as it did for hundreds of Cuban refugees.

When the city stopped payments three weeks ago, the Church World Services stepped in and paid the rent with money from the federal government.

But Wednesday night was the last night. The money has run out.

"WE'RE NOT paying any more rents," said Maria Linares, of the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force. "We gave them plenty of notice that it was coming."

Between 300 and 500 Cuban refugees — the federal government has no exact figures — had received the rent subsidies.

Thursday, according to the Task

## Donations Sought for Six Freedom Flights

Church World Service, a social service agency, will begin collecting freedom flight donations of \$100 a person from families of the 593 refugees stranded in Cuba when Mariel was closed down and the boatlift ended.

The money, payable in check or money order, is to be deposited starting Monday at the Riverside Methodist Church, 985 NW First St., said Roberto Perez, pastor of the church.

Perez said the organization needs to collect between \$80,000 and \$100,000 to pay for the six flights that will fly the 593 refugees from Cuba to Miami.

"This sum does not guarantee that the person who

is claimed will enter the United States," said a press release issued by the CWS Wednesday.

CWS, which sponsored several flights to bring political prisoners from Cuba, also said it would refund the \$100 if, after a "reasonable amount of time," the relative does not come from Cuba.

Various religious organizations, including the CWS, had previously offered to transport the refugees free of charge. Now, the CWS says it needs money to do it.

And the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community, formerly the Committee of 75, offered to make one free inaugural flight. It has since rescinded the offer.

Force, most of those refugees had found jobs and could pay the rent themselves or had left the hotels to stay with relatives or to be resettled.

The federal government is still paying for hotel rooms for refugees who have agreed to be resettled.

But the hotels are in Miami, not Miami Beach, said Task Force spokesman Larry Mahoney. He was unable to name the hotels.

So far only 145 of the refugees staying on South Beach have agreed to leave the state.

And the number of refugees seeking help at the refugee resettlement center on Miami Beach has dropped off from nearly 60 refugees a day to five or 10 a day.

THOSE WHO do ask to be resettled are taken by bus to Bayfront

Park in Miami, where volunteer agencies are working to find jobs and sponsors.

About half of the refugees living at the Nemo boarded buses bound for Bayfront Park last week.

Of some 60 refugees remaining Thursday about half had paid the rent on their own and would be able to stay. The rest, like Reye, were kicked out.

"That's it. They're out. The rooms are padlocked," said Shirley Demsey, an owner of the Nemo. But many of the evicted refugees did not go far. They sat on ripped, thread-bare couches in the lobby, milled about on the patio.

Wednesday a busload of 39 refugees — from five Miami Beach hotels — were taken to the park.

refugees say they do not intend to leave Miami Beach.

Lazaro Ascuy, penniless, crippled by gout, refused relocation. He had been evicted from the Nemo Thursday. He sat in the lobby, waiting for help, not knowing where it would come from.

"Wherever I go, it will be the same. I might as well stay here where they speak Spanish," he said.

MOST OF them had been staying at the Whitehart Hotel, 315 Ocean Dr. Hotel manager Anne Meitzler said the remaining 20 refugees must pay their rent if they want to stay.

"If they're not paid by the end of the day, they have to leave. I have orders from my boss," she said.

Despite the ultimatums from hotel owners, despite the prospect of nights in the open, even penniless



# 12 Judges Star in Boatlift Drama

MW (F) 3B coll 14 Nov 80

Twelve federal judges Thursday heard 20 lawyers argue whether 343 defendants committed a crime when they brought thousands of Cuban refugees to the United States in the Mariel boatlift. The complex technical issues include the question of, if in fact, those refugees are here at all.



WAMPLER

Whether the 343 will go trial as criminals depends on a determination that a crime was or was not committed. That in turn depends on a determination of whether the aliens are here legally or illegally here. There are fine legal differences: Were the refugees brought to this country or brought into it?

A fascinated audience of nearly 100 lawyers gathered before the U.S. District Court in Miami to hear federal prosecutors spar with defense attorneys over the murky dif-

ficulties of U.S. immigration law before a rare *en banc* assemblage of all 12 district judges. The defenders said 85 indictments should be dismissed because no crime was committed.

NO ONE disputed that 125,269 refugees are physically present in the United States, under parole status — legally here while being considered for political asylum, but not yet here legally because they have not been officially admitted.

But there was argument over what it means to be brought "into" the country. U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler argued that the refugees were brought into the country at sea, as soon as their boats crossed the three-mile territorial limit. Federal Public Defender Ted Sakowitz responded that, as far as the law is concerned, the aliens were not even "in" the country when they walked across the docks to meet Immigration officers at Key West.

The defendants, most of them Miami boat captains, are accused of bringing refugees from Mariel Harbor after authorities warned on

April 23 that those activities would thereafter be illegal.

"Where's the specific criminal intent?" Judge Alcee Hastings asked Wampler.

"BRINGING AN individual into the country who doesn't have the previous right to enter," Wampler said.

"Did these captains hide, conceal, evade or try to sequester these aliens?" Hastings came back. Wampler said they had not. He acknowledged further that the refugees had been brought before Immigration authorities and granted parole status.

But Wampler termed parole "a fictional status . . . you're just there, as if you were outside the three-mile limit, knocking on the door."

"You mean you're there, but you're not there?" asked Judge Sidney Aronovitz.

"Yes sir," said Wampler. Wampler tried to convince the court that even though the government granted parole status and gave the refugees food, shelter and transportation when they arrived, it did not admit them to the country

in a strictly legal sense. Thus, the people who carried them across the Florida Straits in boats were not absolved of blame no matter what happened afterward.

EVEN IF the refugees eventually are granted political asylum, that should make no difference in the charges against the people who hired and operated the boats, he insisted.

Rejoined Sakowitz: "The issue is whether it is a crime for someone to bring aliens to a port of entry in the United States and to say to the Immigration inspector, 'I have some people aboard my vessel who would like to come in' — and the inspector says, 'We'll consider it, but yes, have them come off the boat and we'll parole them in until we consider their individual applications.'"

That is not a crime, he asserted. Immigration law, he said, only forbids smuggling aliens into the country clandestinely.

The 12 judges will decide together what the language of the law really means.

## Language of unity: Part II

*Miami News (FD) 12A 14 Nov 80*

Frequently, the more protective or anxious someone feels about a particular area of his life, the more selectively he will perceive references to it. When members of a group share similar anxieties, they reinforce each other's selective perception.

Whether it operates individually or collectively, the effect of selective perception is the same: Reality becomes narrowed, distorted. The more intensely someone censors the total reality, the more that person becomes limited in his ability to react appropriately to it.

Very much a case in point is the reaction to a Miami News editorial published the Friday after Election Day. Headlined "Time to speak language of unity," the editorial was concerned with the response of Eduardo Padron to voter approval of Dade's anti-bilingualism ordinance. Dr. Padron is the chairman of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination, and after the Nov. 4 election he told reporters the effect of the vote, in part, would be to produce a "more militant Cuban community." Intended or not, that statement ends up being both an observation and a forecast.

And the effect is felt by everyone who reads the comment. The editorial pointed out that both the perception and sometimes the actuality of Cuban militance had generated some of the anti-bilingualism vote. The editorial went on to say that it was understandable that Padron and everyone else who was the target of the petition drive and the vote would be uncomfortable about it, and that an angry reaction to the vote was natural — but that more anger and threats from either side are the last things this badly divided community needs.

The News also said SALAD was right to seek peaceful legal methods of dealing with the ordinance, noted that in fact SALAD had already sought a court ruling on the constitutionality of the ordinance and had launched a

voter-registration drive. The editorial in the very first paragraph also repeated the newspaper's strong opposition to the ordinance, describing voter approval as a spasm of spite.

However, the thrust of the editorial was that the cross-cultural antagonism in Dade County would either abate or get worse, which means it is time for everyone in Dade — Cuban activists as well as leaders of the referendum effort — to think in terms of unity rather than separatism.

The reaction, mostly from SALAD members, is printed in the letters' column on this page. Much of that reaction suggests the "language of unity" editorial was read through a thick screen of selective perception. It was as if the readers who responded to it could not see the larger and most important point: That all of us must transcend — not discard but somehow surmount — our narrow individual and idiosyncratic concerns if we are ever to be a community which enjoys and benefits from its cultural pluralism.

A great many of the letters accurately note that SALAD is and long has been one of the most moderate voices in the Cuban community. That very moderation obligates SALAD's leaders to realize that the "militant" comments they make are heard by all of the people of Dade County, as is that which stated "this vote defined for the Cuban community who their friends are as well as who their enemies are." In fact, it will take more than statements to achieve the unification which SALAD espouses.

That goal will require flexibility and some capacity for compromise even by groups such as SALAD. That characteristic must be demonstrated by every sector of this community. And a good way to start developing the ability to compromise is by recognizing that selective perception exists like a halo around personal concerns, blinding too many Dade residents to their more urgent needs.

# Hialeah Chooses Sides on Cuban Flap

Miami (F) CP 1 3B 15 Nov 80

By SHULA BEYER  
Herald Staff Writer

The eight retirees playing dominoes at Hialeah's Jose Marti Park Friday afternoon were oblivious to the television cameras and the 20 or so people clustered on the corner just a few hundred feet away.

"I think it has something to do with the Hialeah Chamber of Commerce," said Jose Sotela, 79. "I heard on the radio this morning that the chamber doesn't want any more Cubans in Hialeah."

The Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber of Commerce board of directors, in a resolution approved unanimously Tuesday, asked that new refugees be relocated outside South Florida.

The resolution, interpreted as anti-Cuban, sparked a wave of protests in the Latin community.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, just two hours after the chamber president said the resolution was not anti-Cuban, leaders of two Cuban organizations held a news conference at the park to blast the chamber.

"The resolution is an attack on the Cuban community and shows their [the chamber's] racism and de-

sire to attack the Cubans," said John Diaz as he stood by the statue of Marti, a Cuban patriot.

Diaz, an unsuccessful candidate for the state Legislature, is the leader of United Cuban-Americans of Dade, an organization formed in July to fight the recent anti-bilingual referendum. The group claims 100 members.

With him was Roberto Casas, founder of Citizens and Businessmen for a Pro-Bilingual, Bicultural Hialeah, a group he started a week ago after Dade voters approved the anti-bilingual ordinance.

**DIAZ, CASAS** and about 15 other Cubans demanded the resignation of Russ Marchner, Hialeah's publicity director and member of the Chamber of Commerce, who drafted the resolution.

Two hours earlier the chamber's president held a press conference, calling the controversy "a big misunderstanding." Marchner blamed the misunderstanding on The Miami Herald's coverage of issue. He claimed that the Herald focused on Cuban refugees while his resolution was aimed at all refugees.

"There was no intent to alienate

any of Hialeah's Spanish, Latin or Cuban families and friends," said Billie Ann Murphy, chamber president.

She said the resolution, which the chamber will send to Dade's congressional delegation, the White House and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials, was passed "because of the simple fact that our schools, housing, hospitals, police departments and jails are taxed to the limit and we do not feel this area can absorb any more refugees."

**MURPHY INSISTED** the resolution did not apply to refugees who have family or friends in South Florida.

"There is no reason in the world why those should be relocated," reiterated Marchner.

He said he would not resign and added, "The situation has nothing to do with my relationship with the city."

At the request of Manolo Reyes, a Latin member of the chamber's board of directors, the chamber will reconsider the resolution in a special meeting next week.

Casas said he would accept no

"apologies or alibis" from the chamber or Marchner, but, in answer to a reporter's question, said he is not opposed to the relocation outside South Florida of refugees without sponsors or families.

Miami (F) CP 1 3A 15 Nov 80  
\$57 million U.S. refugee aid  
The United States has pledged \$57.763 million for the United Nations' refugee aid program in fiscal 1981, with nearly half earmarked for the 5 million people uprooted by conflicts in Africa. Forty-five countries pledged a total of \$112 million to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in New York yesterday. Most of the funds were offered by Western nations. Soviet-bloc members were absent from the initial list of pledges.

# Cuba Team Stalks Miami Hit-Squad Anti-Communist,

## Miami Police Say

15 Nov 80

BY DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

A three-man assassination team — all Cuban boat-lift refugees — has been stalking Communist-hunter Manuel Espinosa, Miami police confirmed Friday.

Police questioned one of the alleged hit-men earlier in the week. They declined to give his name. The refugee has agreed to cooperate with city and state law enforcement agents to identify other supposed agents of the Fidel Castro government, they said.

"The man has said he was sent over to hit Espinosa," said Sergio Pinon, an intelligence officer in the Miami police special investigations unit.

He described the refugee as having family ties to high-ranking Cuban intelligence officers.

Espinosa claimed to have struck a blow at Castro early this year by exposing alleged Cuban agents in South Florida.

In 1978, the flamboyant preacher was the most outspoken leader among exiles in talks with the Castro government to free political prisoners. But he later turned against the movement, calling it a sham. He said Castro used the talks to introduce spies into South Florida.

"This is very grave," said Espinosa, who now makes a living selling cemetery plots. "I have been working quietly and now I find I'm being hunted."

Pinon said his office had warned Espinosa two weeks ago that he was being followed. On Wednesday, police acted on a tip from one of Espinosa's bodyguards to nab the refugee.

The bodyguard told police someone had called to set up a meeting with Espinosa at an undisclosed address near Espinosa's office at 4545 NW Seventh St. Officers rushed to the address and found the refugee waiting for

### One Cuban Turns Informant

# Police: Espinosa Is Hit-Squad Target

Mia Her (F) col 1

22A 15 Nov 80

FROM PAGE 1A

Espinosa. The man was unarmed. Another suspect fled in a 1974 or 1975 Ford Torino. Police said a third refugee, also in the area and looking for Espinosa, escaped, too.

"The man said that several agents were sent from Cuba trained in planting rumors among the populace, in police infiltration and terrorism," Pinon said.

The refugee whose job was to detail Espinosa's movements and, allegedly, to set up his murder arrived

on the boatlift from Mariel last April. He was processed at Tamiami Park along with thousands of other Cuban refugees. Police said they have the identification photograph and fingerprints that were taken at the processing center.

Pinon said the would be hit-man-turned-informant told law enforcement agents he was sent by Rene Rodriguez, a top official of the Cuban People's Friendship Institute, a cultural exchange organization.

Pinon added that the refugee came to Florida with several hun-

dred dollars to permit him to operate independently.

Espinosa had named Rodriguez as a high-ranking Cuban intelligence official during his marathon denunciations of supposed Castro agents last January.

Pinon said the FBI had been informed about the case but is not actively involved in the investigation. Officials at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington could not be reached for comment Friday night.

This is the second time since September that police have investi-

gated alleged plots against Espinosa. In September, Florida Department of Law Enforcement and Miami intelligence officers arrested a man who allegedly made threatening phone calls to a bodyguard of Espinosa's.



# ROBERTO FABRICIO

## Dade Cuban-Americans *MIA (F) COP 1B 15 Nov-80.* Becoming New Minority

A year after sociologist Michael Novak published his book *The Rise of the Unmelted Ethnics*, the Metro Commission declared Dade bilingual. That was 1973. Novak described the country as having "no single culture here." His theory seemed to be catching on.

Now, seven years later, Dade has officially abolished bilingualism, at least politically. Some might think that the trend is being reversed. A reader wrote me: "This is just the beginning for us, and the end for you!!!"

But nothing could be further from reality. In fact, I am convinced that we are about to enter a period in Dade County that will be breaking sociological ground in this country: a new minority group is being born.

The trigger mechanism for this was the white, English-speaking backlash that came through in the anti-bilingual vote. Now, an equally disturbing new backlash is emerging. It's the Latin backlash.

FROM THE polarization and tension Miami has gone through, a brand new minority group with social and mental attitudes the likes of which have never been part of the American scene seems to be emerging: the Cuban-American minority.

This is how it works. Generally speaking, Miami's Latin, mainly Cuban community, had never really viewed itself as a minority group. It never developed a minority consciousness because its social and economic roots were firmly grounded in the American-style Cuban middle class.

Also, the political nature of the Cubans' exodus to the United States has given it a distinctive identity. While an immigrant breaks with the country of birth with mind and body, determined to start anew, the exile escapes, but the mind stays behind. The departure was involuntary.

The early Pilgrims were also exiles. But their emotional break with England equipped the Pilgrims well to deal with the trauma of starting new lives in a vast-

ly new environment. And the Pilgrims brought language and customs with them.

THE CUBAN community in South Florida in a sense made its own pilgrimage, never intending to stay here, and bringing with them language, customs and strong ties to the native land.

That native land was not 5,000 miles across an ocean, it was not weeks away by steamship or thousand of dollars away in plane fare. The Cuban homeland is closer to Miami than Orlando, in more ways than one.

For all those reasons the Cuban community had not developed a minority mentality in its first 20 years in Miami. And through the early years the Cubans generally felt accepted here. In 1973 I conducted a public opinion survey for *The Herald* among Cubans in Miami and 97 per cent felt they were well accepted by the community.

But that is changing drastically. The consciousness of being a minority group has been awakened by the vote against bilingualism and by the hate campaign of a number of radio talk show hosts. And that is having the effect of making many Cubans retreat to their ethnicity.

BECAUSE IT did not have a minority consciousness, the Cuban community projected itself outwardly, economically and politically. A political and economic retreat to its own ethnicity could have a profound effect.

In the hands of political demagogues ethnic politics could be very dangerous. Novak worries that, "the pendulum may swing too far, ethnic pride can give way to ethnic chauvinism and then inevitably, demagoguery. Ethnicity can be creative or destructive."

In the immediate future, Cubans could gain new power by retreating to spheres of influence. But how about in the long view? How about their children?

"The interests of every ethnic group are [risked] when the rules of ethnic dialogue are violated," Novak wrote. "Those rules protect us all."

## Land Mine Found *MIA (F) COP 8C 15 Nov-80.* Near Fort Allen

FORT ALLEN, P.R. — A security patrol found a land mine Friday near the fence around Fort Allen, the navy base set up as processing center for Cuban and Haitian refugees, officials said.

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The bomb, described as a pressure plate anti-personnel mine, was attached to a fence near a hole cut through the barrier in the northeast corner of the base, a "somewhat isolated" location, fort spokesman Lt. Bill McLoughlin said.

A trip wire had been attached to the mine and ran to the inside perimeter road which is "constantly patrolled," he said, adding that base officials have not received any bomb threats and did not know who may have planted the device.

Puerto Ricans have angrily denounced federal government plans to use Fort Allen in southern Puerto Rico as a processing center for new Haitian and Cuban refugees arriving in the United States. None has been sent to date.

# Huber Matos: We'll return to free Cuba

Miami News (FH) copy 1A 15 Nov 80



Matos

**ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ**  
Miami News Reporter

Twenty years of jail did not break him. A year of exile in Miami has not softened him. He is the same Huber Matos, possessed of the same quiet and steadfast resolve, the same vision. "I have never had my doubts that we will return to a free Cuba," says Matos, gazing into the distance. "I am firmly convinced that we will return. Prison, a long and harsh imprisonment, teaches you never to give up." The former military commander in Fidel Castro's revolution, who was released from Cuban jails in October 1979, still speaks with the same

*To this very day I do not fear prison. Deprivation of freedom, lack of space, isolation, privations, etc., lessen happiness, but do not impoverish the spirit. To the extent that circumstances tighten like a noose over the desires of the prisoner, the strengths of spirit grow. For this reason I have been able without fear to confront unpleasant situations throughout these years as a political prisoner; the bars and their shadows do not intimidate me. . . .*

— Huber Matos in a letter to his family, March 1975

intensity, choosing words carefully, like a painter picking his colors.

Matos has dedicated most of the time since his release from jail to the formation of an organization to battle communism in Cuba. Last October, a group of more than 250 exiles and visitors met in Caracas to found *Cuba Independiente y Democratica* (Independent and Democratic Cuba). A statement of purpose and strategy was published, signed by Huber Matos on Oct. 21 — a year to the day since he was freed.

The CID is Matos' brainchild. He talks lovingly and with enthusiasm of it. "CID is not a political party or a government in exile or just another exile organization," Matos said. "It is a group of fighters dedicated to the cause of a free Cuba."

CID culminated a year of work for Matos,

Please see **MATOS, 4A**

**MATOS,** 841 HA 15 Nov 80  
from 1A Miami News (FH)

who traveled around the United States, Latin America and Europe seeking backing from his compatriots. He would have traveled more, he said, if there had been money; he has no private wealth to finance his trips and depends on paid invitations from the exiles.

At the meeting in Caracas, the exile group forming CID divided the battle against Castro into three areas: the fight within Cuba, the exile community's support of the Cuban people and world support and sympathy for their cause.

Matos says he is convinced that the Cuban people — and the Cuban people alone, he stressed — will overthrow the Castro government. He has received much inspiration from the Polish workers and from events within the last year in Cuba — Castro's cabinet shakeup, the strange deaths of two leading Cuban women, the Peruvian Embassy's 10,000, the freedom flotilla, and Castro's loss of allies around the Caribbean and Latin America.

"What's going to happen?" Matos asked, waving his right hand as if underlining his words. "Categorically, the (Cuban) system is doomed to fail. This is a sincere statement. It is not rhetoric or propaganda. The Castro-Soviet system is going to disappear. Cuba is fermenting and the resistance, whether active or passive, is there. Once the rebellion starts, nobody, not even Castro with all his military might, will be able to stop it."

Once this happens, Matos says, he will join the men on the battlefield. At 61, he knows, "I no longer have the strength of a young man, but I am a man of action."

His past actions speak for themselves. Matos was known as El Leon de La Sierra (the lion of the mountains), a nickname Castro himself gave him, for his courage during the rebels' fight against the Fulgencio Batista dictatorship he helped overthrow.

A former schoolteacher, Matos took over the Moncada garrison in 1959 after Batista fled Cuba even before Castro took command. The *Santiagueros* (people of the city of Santiago) cheered him on. Later, Castro appointed him military commander of the Camaguey province.

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Matos and 35 of his officers resigned in October 1959, worried about the increasing communist tendencies of the new government. Enraged, Castro had him arrested. Matos' case became a cause celebre.

During the four-day trial, Castro was both prosecutor and witness, delivering a marathon eight-hour speech in which he insisted his government was not communist. In the end, the five top-ranking officers of the court rejected a prosecution demand for the death penalty. Instead, they gave Matos a 20-year sentence, which he completed to the very last hour.

When he was freed, he flew to Costa Rica where a crowd of Cubans awaited him, chanting "Huber! Huber! Huber!" Two weeks later he flew to Miami where his wife, Maria Luisa, and daughter, Carmela, live.

He is truly free now, has been for more than year. Free from the lack of space, isolation and privation that lessened his happiness. In that year, he has made Miami his home. He is remodeling a modest stucco house in Southwest Dade, planting a garden, getting to know his family once again. Instead of the prison garb, he dresses in lightweight brown slacks and a pale yellow Dior *guayabera*.

For many Cubans, a free Matos represented a new hope for their homeland. Some, however, criticized him for having fought with Castro.

"It's not a personal problem between Matos and me," says Cuban journalist Jose Ignacio Rivero, one of his most vociferous critics. "But in my judgment he is not a man who is sincere in his talks about democracy and Cuba. I think he thinks like Castro."

Matos is used to such criticism. It does not offend him, he says.

"What I don't understand," Matos said of his critics, "is that people who are faced with the same enemy create division and confusion instead of uniting and fighting against that common enemy. We should concentrate on attacking Castro, and our loyalty and duty is to the Cuban people. Those attacks on my person, far from harming me, honor me because I wouldn't want to associate with those people."

There are plenty of exiles who defend Matos and his ideas.

"He is a man totally and firmly committed to the cause of a free and democratic Cuba," said Napoleon Becquer, a Tampa businessman who was a rebel captain under Matos. "He has dedicated all his time to the freedom of Cuba. He crystallized for us the hope we had to continue the fight. He never loses hope."

Like Becquer, many exiles see him as the only viable leader if and when Castro falls. Yet Matos denies that he wants any high government position in a post-Castro era and will serve only if asked by the Cuban people.

"At this time, as we contemplate the Cuban panorama, it would not be proper for any one of us to think what position we would hold after Castro's downfall. It should be our duty to our homeland and not feelings of personal gain which should spur us to fight. However, I can say sincerely, if duty calls to serve the people during the edification of a free Cuba, I would assume that responsibility."

The responsibility will not be anything new for Matos, who also helped oversee the agrarian reform during the first few months of the Castro revolution. He is accustomed to long days and little sleep, much work and little encouragement.

"He gets up at 5 a.m. no matter what time he went to bed the night before," Becquer said. "He has a lot of willpower, surprisingly so. I never thought he would resist first the 20 years, and then the grueling schedule in exile. He hasn't rested a single moment. I wish he would. He can exhaust himself and then what would happen?"

Matos says he awakes at daybreak every day because he is "used to the life of the country since I was very young and it's a habit which is hard to shake off." And he loves work because "I was raised by a father who loved to work at anything."

He spends most of his day on the phone or in meetings with exiled Cubans, planning strategy for the battle to free Cuba. Much of his time also goes to granting interviews to American and foreign journalists. His single-mindedness, he admits, gives him little time to enjoy the luxuries of life.

"I love the ocean. I love to fish and hunt. And I love to walk and walk for long distances with nothing holding me back. But there is so little time that if I do any of that I will have robbed time from the cause," he said.

But he has found time for his family — his wife, four children and 10 grandchildren. He shares the little moments — gardening, filtering *cafe Cubano* the old country way, hanging drapes, building shelves for a closet.

"The family has helped me much in adapting to exile," Matos said. "In prison, I had heard that several of those who had been released did not fit in with their family. I had my worries after so many years of separation."

Maria Luisa, a woman who had supported the couple's four children sewing bridal gowns in New Jersey, had had her fears, too.

"Twenty years is a long time, especially with the kids. But it was no problem, not even with Carmela (their youngest daughter). They adore him. His two sons travel with him and I sometimes kid Carmela that she loves him more than she loves me," Maria Luisa said.

Carmela, a Miami-Dade Community College student, likes to kid around with her father. "He exercises to keep in shape," she said, a tinge of mockery and delight in her voice.

"Carmela," said her father, "is a sweet, loveable and noble daughter. Having her around the house (his other children are married and live elsewhere) compensates for all the lost years. Of course, I imagine part of me will always treat her like a child."

His life, Matos added, runs on two parallel planes, one for his family and one for his country. Sometimes, however, it seems as if the plane for his country is much wider, much longer.

"He once dedicated himself to his country. Now again he does so, his country and the political prisoners he left behind," said Maria Luisa, wistfully but not with bitterness.

Matos said he has no intentions of changing or losing sight of his dream of a free Cuba.

"Inside," he said, placing his hand over his heart, "I feel happy because I'm doing what I feel I should be doing. And I live with a lot of hope."

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## ROBERTO FABRICIO

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## Land Mine Found *MIAHU (F) CAP 8C Near Fort Allen 15 Nov-80.*

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'You who are there/in a garden that was never yours before/  
come here to these bars/that cross my face and my eyes/  
from side to side.'

# Poet Endures — Imprisoned, Crippled

*MIA (F) col 1M 16 Nov 80*

By CARLOS RIPOLL

If Armando Valladares were only a prisoner in a Cuban jail refusing to submit to official programs of indoctrination and writing poetry in his cell, he would simply be another victim of the terror and illegality of Castro's rule. What singles him out, how-

*Carlos Ripoll, who exiled himself from his native Cuba in 1960, is professor of Romance languages at Queens College, City University of New York. He is the author of books on Cuban literature and history, including a bilingual anthology, Jose Marti: Thoughts. He wrote this article for The Herald.*

ever, is his relentless courage and the beauty of his poems, which he continues to write in spite of the cruelty inflicted on him because of them.

On Dec. 27, 1960, Valladares was condemned to 30 years in prison because of his attempts to forestall a Communist dictatorship in Cuba. After enduring 14 years of torture and privations, locked up for long periods of time in cells lacking light and air, Armando Valladares remained unbroken in spirit. Like many of his comrades he had consistently refused to submit to the government's "rehabilitation" programs. Humiliated by this tenacious resistance, the prison director or-

dered that no food be given to the rebellious group. The punishment lasted 49 days and when it ended, six prisoners were left as total invalids. Armando Valladares was one of them, and having been deprived of the necessary medical assistance, he is still in a wheelchair.

In spite of the vigilance of his keepers, Valladares managed to send through the underground a number of poems that were published in 1976 by his wife in the United States. The poems, entitled *Desde mi silla de ruedas* (From My Wheelchair), were soon translated and widely circulated. What was said in them about Cuban prisons erased the incredulity of many

who still refused to see in Cuba a repetition of the barbarous repression of Hitler and Stalin. He told, for instance, of the massacre that he witnessed in 1975 in the prison of Boniato, in Oriente Province:

*The prisoners were taken out one  
by one  
kicked and shoved by rifle butts  
beaten like animals  
blood splattered the walls  
they split heads open in slices . . . .  
The soldiers stepped back a little  
and they raised their rifles  
and they shot in cold blood  
and death rang out and screeched  
in the gray and red corridor . . . .*

Turn to Page 4M Col. 1

*Mia Hec (F. col) 4M*  
*16 Nov 80*  
**Imprisoned Cuban Poet Will Prevail**

**FROM PAGE 11**

*Everything was done with perfect order  
the dead were perfectly murdered  
the wounded were perfectly wounded  
the heads were perfectly broken  
the collarbones as well  
the ribs and the arms . . . .*

AS VALLADARES' poetry became better known, the authorities increased their retaliation against him. Incapable of silencing him, they resorted to intimidating his family. In a letter he sent last year to the PEN American Center in New York, a literary organization, he wrote: "My brother-in-law is a former political prisoner. He, his elderly parents, my mother and sister were authorized to request permission to leave Cuba, all based on Castro's new policy toward political prisoners and ex-prisoners. The only prerequisite to their being able to leave the country was that they obtain entry visas from the United States. They obtained them. When they had all the documents in order — passports, visas, airline tickets, etc., and their baggage packed — they were notified that their departure had been prohibited; although such forbiddance was a breach of the accord signed by the Cuban government and a representative group of exiles. No doubt this was a measure of retaliation as that was the time of publication of both the French edition of my book and a letter in which I denounced the pressures, repression, confinement incommunicado and inhuman treatment to which I am being subjected."

Valladares further explained to what degree the Cuban authorities are afraid that dissidence might become known by adding: "A high official of the political police has notified me that my family's departure from the country is entirely in my hands; that for it to happen I have to draft a letter denying my friends among intellectuals and poets abroad; that I have to forbid everyone, including newspapers or organizations, to speak or write about me and my literary works and even mention my name; and that I must disavow and deny every truth they have spoken in defending my situation. To write that letter would be to commit moral

and spiritual suicide. I shall never write it!"

At the same time, his own suffering and that of his family broke Valladares' health. To avoid a possible scandal, the authorities put him in a hospital. They might have also thought that the more humane contact with doctors and nurses could change his attitude in a way that cruelty had not. That was not the case. Quite the contrary, the doctors and nurses who came in contact with Valladares were won over to him and showed both sympathy and love. He described this experience in verses addressed to the government, "To the Preachers of Hate":

*It was you who erected those facades of lies  
telling all that I had bloody claws  
and cruel fangs  
with a mouth that vomited the fire of all heresies . . . .  
They loved me and admired me  
women and children kissed me  
and all the Marxist philosophy could not stop them  
neither class struggle  
nor membership in the Young Communist League  
nor the terror of political police  
could stop them.  
They had to convoke assemblies  
to demand that I be hated  
to forbid that I be kissed  
or even greeted with "Good morning."  
Threats and terror had to be loosened  
against those who would come near.  
That's why, once again, they had to isolate me . . . .*

And isolated he was. The Cuban government had also learned that the manuscript of his second book of poems, *El corazon con que vivo* (*The Heart With Which I Live*), had been sent abroad and was ready for publication.

RECENTLY I received from Valladares a letter that was smuggled out of the prison in Havana where he is now. He writes: "I have no medical treatment. On April 2 I was brought to this prison and locked up in a cell of its hospital. They had prepared the scene with parallel bars, a table for physiotherapy, my crutches, the wheelchair that Amnesty International had sent me from Holland, but which until then they had refused to

give me. It was all waiting for me here in the cell. They took a lot of pictures. Anyone who sees them would say that I have everything necessary for treatment, but it is not so. The parallel bars and the rest of the equipment is now thrown in a corner . . . . The pictures were only for propaganda. All you have to do is look at them with a magnifying glass to see that the tires of the wheelchair have no air. They have given me nothing other than the clothes I am wearing, not even a toothbrush, a jug, a spoon — nothing. I am incommunicado and the situation is truly repressive. A colonel in the security police named Manuel Blanco Fernandez has promised to annihilate me; to turn me into a rag doll. The measures against my family have worsened. My brother-in-law was thrown out of work. My situation is difficult, but I am not afraid for myself. I am an idealist. Death, for me, is not the end. It is the beginning of true life. I am afraid for my family . . . ."

Yet this crippled poet who has spent 20 of his 43 years in Cuba's political prisons will prevail. The Cuban government would be better served freeing him, especially now that Amnesty International has started a worldwide campaign on his behalf, and that the PEN Club in France has awarded him its "Freedom" prize. With all the domestic problems Cuba is facing now, and with the discredit it has earned as a pawn of the Soviet Union, Castro cannot afford making another martyr out of Valladares. Until he is freed we should not forget what he asked for in one of his poems:

*You who are there  
in a garden that was never yours before  
come here to these bars  
that cross my face and my eyes  
from side to side.  
Don't hide behind warm tights  
feel my pain too  
for it is yours  
and my shadows  
and the share of terror and bayonets  
that for years I have been consuming for you  
to fulfill my exact duty  
and yours.  
Come here, or at least  
lend me your legs for an instant!*

# Beach Tenants Ready to Fight

## Eviction Notice

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

Jorge Marrero used to live like a king. He earned \$450 a week, drove a big Cadillac, lived in a fine suburban house, and had two lovely dark-haired children.

But three years ago, his life started to crumble.

His wife ran away with his best friend and took the kids and the furniture to Chicago.

Then, Marrero, a 29-year-old Cuban construction worker, lost the Cadillac and the house because he couldn't meet the monthly payments.

And now, Marrero, his new bride and his 77-year-old father face eviction from their \$175-a-month, three-room South Beach apartment.

He doesn't like it and neither do the other 15 residents of the pink six-apartment complex at 813 Biscayne St., on the very tip of South Beach.

**THEY SAY** they are going to fight it. Nothing short of a court order can get them out, they said.

"It's all illegal and discriminatory and against the people's will," said Dave Scheiner, 33, a general contractor who rents one of the apartments.

But George Johnnides Jr., who leases the building from owner Joe Schwartz, says the evictions are perfectly legal. Johnnides owns Sanitary Fish Market next door and has an office in the apartment building.

"I spoke to my attorney and none of them have signed leases so I gave them two weeks to vacate," Johnnides said.

Johnnides said his troubles began Sept. 15 when Miami Beach city housing inspectors cited owner Schwartz for 53 building code violations, including rotted floors and ceilings, broken plumbing, exposed wiring and cockroach infestation.

**ON OCT. 28** Johnnides distributed eviction notices to his tenants telling them they had to be out by Nov. 12 because the building needed major repairs.

But Scheiner said only the Spanish-speaking residents received the notices. He and his family, the only non-Latins in the building, were spared.

That's when he cried foul. "It was all a ploy to get the Spanish-speaking people out," said Scheiner, who did some repair work in the building but was later told to stop.

After Scheiner complained, Johnnides distributed some new notices which gave residents until Nov. 21 to vacate the building. Scheiner got one too.

*Mia Her (F) cal 3*  
*3M*  
**Ways to Deal With Fidel Castro**  
*16 Nov 80*

By CARLOS ALBERTO MONTANER

**L**ET US POSE a rather cruel riddle: What do the Cuban expeditionary corps in Angola and Ethiopia, the "intolerable" presence of a Soviet combat brigade a bare 90 miles from American shores, and the recent wave of Cuban immigrants, arriving in often ramshackle boats, have in common?

The answer is only too evident: the total inability of the United States to react to Cuba's moves, its initial — and feeble — attempts at protest notwithstanding.

In less than a month, and while Washington watched powerlessly, President Castro dumped in the midst of the flood of voluntary exiles a substantial portion of his social derelicts upon the United States — including dangerous criminals, mental patients, sex perverts, rapists, and even one unfortunate leper. Castro did this with the clear intent of discrediting his enemies, unmindful of the consequences of his actions, paying no attention to the criminal nature of his activities.

**THIS** recent humiliation brings to light several important questions: What would the United States do if, as has been hinted, Castro were to unleash another wave of refugees, this time upon the naval base at Guantanamo Bay? And, even more to the point, what can the United States do to avoid Cuban actions?

It is not possible to attempt economic sanctions, inasmuch as economic relations between the two countries are virtually nonexistent. A military blockade of the island is not possible without risking a very serious crisis with the Soviet Union. It is neither wise nor advisable to resume covert retaliatory actions against the island. What, then, can be done to dissuade Havana from embarking upon future adventures? Herewith four urgent suggestions:

First, place responsibility for Cuba's actions squarely upon the power that arms, aids, and abets Castro: the Soviet Union. It is the Soviets'

*Carlos Alberto Montaner is a syndicated columnist in Latin America and Spain. He wrote this article for The Herald.*

responsibility to curb their irresponsible Caribbean satellite. To do otherwise would be to drive another nail into the coffin of the spirit of *détente*. If the Soviet Union holds that any action against Cuba is an action against the Soviet Union, it must then accept the corollary that any Cuban action against the United States is a Soviet action against the United States — and it should expect Washington to react accordingly.

**SECOND**, and however repugnant the idea may be to the State Department, any concessions wished from Cuba must be wrested in other areas.

Let us take a closer look at this point. Does the Soviet Union wish, for instance, for a reduction of American diplomatic pressure on Afghanistan, a country on the Soviet border? Let the United States ask, *quid pro quo*, for the elimination of all types of Cuban pressures in Central America and the Caribbean, which are in the American backyard. It is true that both the American and the Soviet diplomacies prefer to isolate conflicts, but it's equally true that the narrow range of possible actions where Cuba is concerned demands extraordinary diplomatic maneuvers.

Third, the United States could set up a Western committee that would present a common, united front against Havana's activities. France and England have interests in the Caribbean and are thus also affected by Castro's policies. Canada, Japan, and Spain — important sources of credit and technology for Cuba — are not likely to refuse Washington their cooperation in an endeavor aimed at neutralizing Havana's aggressiveness. It would be difficult for Castro to ignore the calls to order and sanity from his strongest

trade partners outside the Socialist bloc, but it would be useful if such calls were made jointly.

As a last, and perhaps more-convincing measure, it would be wise to train on Cuba those weapons most feared by dogmatic and airtight regimes all over the world: radio and television.

Amidst the discontent and pessimism that are rife in the island, a station as efficient as Radio Free Europe, used by prestigious dissidents such as Huber Matos, could become a devastating weapon and, above all, an instrument capable of applying varying degrees of pressure upon Cuba. A stepping-up of Cuban adventurism would be met by an increase in programming hours, a boost in the plant's power, and a larger number of wavelengths. Cuba fears that possibility more than the Marines themselves.

And, even more than the radio, Cuba is afraid that television broadcasts may reach Cuban screens. It is a known fact that, at times, the signals from Key West may be picked up by TV sets in western Cuba. The United States certainly has the means to see that those television signals are received clearly in Cuba. A free television channel would have the impact of a sledgehammer, and Havana would try to avoid it through all possible means including, quite likely, the curtailment of its anti-American activities.

**AS EVENTS** have clearly underscored, Fidel Castro is not a well-balanced statesman but an irresponsible ruler, consumed by a pathological hatred of the United States. Faced with that kind of an adversary, Washington cannot afford to be without some potential means of retaliation that will hold in check the Cuban dictator.

If American diplomacy does not react creatively and with imagination, the shameful spectacle will recur of a hamstrung Administration, uttering contradictory statements, and absolutely impotent to prevent a small, underdeveloped country 90 miles from Florida from continuing to heap unprecedented humiliations upon it.

## 2 men slain at Santeria vigil

JACK KNARR  
Miami News Reporter

(FH) col 1

It began as a Sunday night vigil being celebrated by Cubans involved in the Caribbean religious cult called Santeria — a voodoo-type vigil in honor of the cult saint Chango.

But at 1:20 a.m. today the vigil in the home at 910 SW 75th Ave. exploded in gunfire and bloodshed. Two Mariel refugees were shot and killed. Another Mariel refugee — Ramiro Lazario Hernandez, 28 — has been charged with two counts of second-degree murder.

In the dark morning hours, blood could be seen spattered on the floor of the living room near the elaborate shrine of flowers and silk dedicated to Chango. The kitchen was the scene of the second killing. Each victim had been shot numerous times with a .38-caliber handgun, according to Metro Detective David Rivers.

Hernandez was apprehended in his living room, crying and hysterical, police officer Danny Llano said. The handgun was found on the living room couch.

In the living room, an altar was set up on the fireplace framed by two bouquets of red carnations.

Six shades of silk decorated the wall. At the foot of the statue of the saint, watermelon and canteloupe were piled near a large uncut cake. Lettering on the cake said, "Felicidades Chango" — Happy Birthday, Chango. They were offerings to the ancient African "god of thunder."

An eerie sight met the eye in a shed behind the home: apparently a chicken had been sacrificed and buried, officer Llano said. A candle remained burning. A voodoo cane — a snake carved into it — was stuck in the dirt floor. A basket of fruit stood at the foot of the mound next to two glasses of liquid believed to be wine. A plate of pastry, a can of beer and a can of soda was put on the mound — offerings for the saint.

"In Cuba," said a neighbor, "I heard of those things — voodoo things. Oh my God, it's right next to my house!"

"Yesterday as I washed my car," said her husband, "I noticed something at their car — a statue of something like an Indian. And I thought, uh-oh, what kind of neighbors do we have?"

"No," he said, "I'm not afraid of curses, but I am afraid of shooting."

Hernandez and his girlfriend rented the home only within the past month, according to the shocked home's owner, who wouldn't give her name.

"Oh my God, I can't believe it," she said from behind the window of her home near the Flagami Elementary School. "Last night I heard 20 shootings and I called the police."



The Miami News - JACK KNARR

### Near death scene, offerings of flowers, fruit

"And I heard the woman (Hernandez' girlfriend), who is pregnant, screaming and crying. She was very upset. I was afraid for her."

Santeria has been described as "devil voodoo worship," emanating out of an ancient combination of the Catholic religion's St. Barbara, and the African god of thunder, Chango, according to the Rev. Jose Pablo Nickse of the Archdiocese of Miami. "Brujeros" are radical Santeros (practitioners) who cast spells and make animal sacrifices in their worship.

"Their roots go back to Africa," Father Nickse said. "When the slaves came to the new world, some of their African gods were identified with Roman Catholic saints."

"Santa Barbara was a young Christian girl from the early centuries of the church who gave her life for her faith. She was beheaded by her father in ancient Rome because she wouldn't renounce her faith."

"This particular saint is the symbol of the sword. Sometimes the statue of St. Barbara is holding a sword, which symbolizes that she died the death of a martyr, that the sword is the symbol of her martyrdom."

"When these people (slaves) saw the Catholic mass, they identified the saints with the traditions they were bringing."

Santeria is basically a "home and family religion" without churches of its own, Father Nickse said — and one that presents a stiff challenge to the modern-day Catholic Church.

"It is a challenge to us," he said, "to do the things we couldn't do three centuries ago. If we had had TV and radio when the slaves first arrived, we could have done better at evangelization."

# Bilingual vote scrubs daiquiri party

MORTON LUCOFF

Miami News Reporter

Dade's new anti-bilingual ordinance has made a party-pooper out of County Manager Merrett Stierheim.

Stierheim called off a cocktail party set for tonight to help promote Dade's annual Hispanic Heritage Week, fearing the bash might violate the ordinance passed by voters Nov. 4.

About \$500 in county money was going to treat 50 to 60 guests at La Floridita Restaurant to the restaurant's famous daiquiries as well as

wine, cheese, Cuban pastries and other goodies. Eastern Airlines had kicked in another \$500 to cover the tab.

The guests, members of the Metro-Dade Council of Arts and Sciences and the county's Tourist Development Council, also were to see a slide show highlighting past Hispanic Heritage Week festivities.

Both groups support Hispanic Heritage Week, an eight-year-old event aimed at publicizing the Latin culture in Dade.

Tony Ojeda, special assistant to the county manager, said the party was called off "until

some other time" because it was uncertain whether the ordinance prohibited such events.

"We decided that we needed to cool things off for a while and keep things out of the public eye," Ojeda said. "The county manager has ordered that events be held off until we get answers from the county attorney's office on what we can do and cannot do."

Stierheim and his staff are putting together a list of questions about the ordinance, which bans county government from spending money to promote any foreign cultures.

# Food, Sympathy

Miami (F) col 2 1E 17 Nov 80

## Spanish Center Fills Aged's Needs

By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

Fe Varona de Lage, 90 years old, sits upright in a worn, leather chair as if it were her throne. She was a beauty queen many years ago; she won roses and married a doctor. Now she lives alone at the Ritz Hotel in downtown Miami and wears too much rouge.

Maria Mestre, 86 years old, arranges a collection of keepsakes on a card table. Jesus sells for 80 cents; so does the Pope. The merchandise is usually the same: little statues, assorted religious items and medals of saints. Business is usually the same: slow.

Angelina (not her real name) wears dark sunglasses and a flag-sized scarf over her white bangs. "They" tried to poison her, she says. "They" tried to kill her. She is 91 years old and carries everything she owns in a blue suitcase-on-wheels and a white shopping bag. Understand, Angelina must tote her possessions, her clothes, her money, the bread, milk and juice, or "they will break it."

**THESE ARE THE** children of Sister Victoria Soler. She fights with their cold-hearted landlords, cleans their rooms, scolds them, loves them and buries them when they die.

The living relics gather on the sec-

ond floor of the Catholic Spanish Center, an old downtown Miami building, where children play on the lower level.

There, the old people pass the days of second childhood. They tolerate the laughter of toddlers frolicking below — they know the time for laughter is much too short, and, soon enough, it will rust. Once old age sets in, it is in-terminable.

For nine years, old lonely people from nearby hotels have come to the Catholic Spanish Center, 130 NE Second St., during the day for a cushion: some food, company, sympathy, prayer.

Wrinkled bodies are bundled in layers of knits, Spanish lace and antique clothes. Faces are powdered and puckered. Heads are winter-white, eyes hollow, owled behind soda-bottle-thick glasses. Some sit in easy chairs and talk politics; some play dominoes or make Christmas ornaments.

Others come to see their friend Sister Victoria, who founded the senior citizen program. Robed in a gray habit, she scurries frenetically on the wooden floor, calling to each of her 'children' by name. They love her. The nun takes some of the younger seniors on trips. One old man proposed to her. She turned him down.

**THROUGH THE** Little Havana Ac-

tivities Center, the Catholic Spanish Center has offered senior citizens a midday meal for six years. More than 135 seniors are fed in two sittings. They eat in a dining room that looks like a Cuban restaurant. After lunch they can resume activities: crafts, dominoes, English classes, citizenship classes.

Starting this week, the center will serve a 4:30 p.m. dinner.

But Sister Victoria has seen the need to venture one step further — she wants to start a daycare center for the very old, fragile folks who must be watched during the day.

Fe Varona de Lage, for example, is "day care" material.

"I don't do much anymore. I have worked all my life, and now it's time for people to attend to me," Varona says in a slow, tired voice. She has been involved with the center nine years, and calls herself the "founder."

At 86, Maria Mestre clings to the center for life.

"My doctor asks me, 'What would you do without the center?' I say, 'I would die, doctor. I would die.'"

Since her daughter died 13 years ago, the woman has lived alone in a government-funded apartment. At 7:30 each morning, she goes to mass at Gesu Catholic Church next door to the

Please turn to **DAYCARE / 4E**



— JOSE AZEL / Miami Herald Staff

**Sister Victoria founded the Spanish center program.**

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— JOSE AZEL / Miami Herald Staff

favorite pastime for elderly Latins who visit the Catholic Spanish Center for some food and a chance to express their problems with others who understand.

## Sister Victoria's 'Kids' Need Love and Care

**DAYCARE / From IE**

center. Then she makes Cuban coffee for the early birds at the Catholic Spanish Center.

Before she leaves her home each day, she talks to a life-size poster of Pope John Paul II.

"Papito," she asks, "take care of my house."

**ANGELINA IS** regarded as an incurable paranoid.

"See all this stuff? I carry it for a reason. No, they won't steal it, but they will break it. They break it. See this coat?" she says, unwrapping an crocheted moth-eaten sweater from her shoulders. "This is brand new. A young woman gave it to me and look what they did to it — they broke it. That was after

they tried to kill me. Oh, God and St. John 23, protect me. My mind is perfectly clear. Perfectly clear."

Matilde Fernandez's son leaves her at the center in the morning and picks her up after work. She is 91 and doesn't like to wait for him. So after lunch, she sits, purse on lap, on a sofa in the reception room and waits for him all afternoon.

In order to open an official day care operation, Sister Victoria says the center needs funds — for transportation, full-time medical help and insurance. One attempt at funding last year failed through lack of cooperation from the Areawide Agency on Aging, said center administrator Sister Suzanne Simo.

"We need to open this facility," she said. "We are still getting these unfortunate, sad cases in numbers."

*(Handwritten initials)*



# Voodoo Celebration

Mia New (F) Col 1 1B 18 Nov 80

By MICHAEL BROWNING  
Herald Staff Writer

## Another Day of Violence

What began as a feast day celebration for a red-robed god of thunder ended in gunfire and death for two Mariel refugees early Monday morning at a Southwest Miami home.

Metro homicide detective David Rivers said Ramiro Lazario Hernandez, 28, of 910 SW 75th Ave., also a refugee from Mariel, was arrested and charged with two counts of second-degree murder.

The bodies of the two men were found in the house, each shot several times with a .38-caliber pistol.

One of the men was identified as Amado Perez, 34. Perez was living in a tractor trailer at 1301 NW 89th Ct. The other was Gaspar Nunez,

**Details / 2B**  
It was another day of violence in Dade County Monday, where the murders of six people brought the 1980 Dade homicide toll to a record-breaking 493.  
In all, 15 homicides have been recorded in the past three days. Added to Monday's death

toll were seven killings ordered Sunday.

Killed Monday were

• A world-renowned found murdered in his hotel room;

• Two Mariel refugees argument after a voodoo

26, of 1555 Sevilla St. in Coral Gables.

Also found at the scene were the trappings of a *Santeria* voodoo ritual: offerings of cake, fruit and wine, a statue of the god Chango installed in a shrine in the living room and

the buried remains of a dead chicken behind the house with a candle burning nearby.

"THAT PLACE was really strange," Rivers said. "Every door you opened, the closets, even the

# Ends in 2 Deaths

## Violence Leaves Six Dead

Saturday and two rec-

owned Filipino doctor oceanfront Miami Beach

refugees shot to death in an celebration;

• A woman fatally shot in early morning traffic;

• A man gunned down in Bicentennial Park in what police said was a case of mistaken identity;

• A man killed by a shotgun blast in southwest Dade.

In 1979, also a record-breaking year for murder in Dade, there were 360 homicides.

bathroom, there were little shrines there, all over the place."

Rivers said the two men apparently were shot several times apiece when a quarrel broke out over a necklace after a religious ceremony had been completed. Ac-

cording to the *Santeria* religion, an amalgam of West African and Catholic beliefs popular in the Caribbean, certain necklaces signify the power of the *santero*, or priest, who wears them.

"It all depends on the color," said

Raul Martinez, a University of Miami researcher who wrote his master's thesis on *Santeria*. "It's red and white beads for Chango; blue and white for Yamaya, and so on."

Martinez explained that Chango is the *Santeria* god of thunder, lightning and male potency. He is usually represented wearing a red robe and carrying a sword. Yamaya is a goddess of the sea.

**POLICE SAID** the shrine to Chango found at Hernandez' home was decorated with flowers and silk. A cloth and some ribbons dangled over the mantle of the fireplace. The statue of the god was actually a statue of the Catholic martyr, St. Barbara. Martinez said the

Please turn to **VOODOO / 2B**

# 2 Refugees Slain At Voodoo Rites In Private Home

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VOODOO / From 1B

Catholic saint is frequently substituted for Chango in the *Santeria* pantheon.

The walls of living room were dabbled with the blood of the men who were shot.

At the foot of the statue in the shrine were offerings of watermelon, canteloupe and a large uncut cake bearing the inscription: "Felicidades, Chango," (Best Wishes, Chango). The feast of Chango is traditionally celebrated on Dec. 4, Martinez said.

Martinez found the mixture of

offerings puzzling. "Canteloupe are usually offered to Yamaya, not to Chango," he said. "This sounds really strange."

Inside a dirt-floored shed behind the house were more superstitious paraphernalia. A carved wooden cane with the figure of a serpent twisted about its length was thrust upright in the ground. Nearby was a vase of flowers, two glasses of what appeared to be red wine and a basket and a plate filled with offerings.

THE BASKET contained fruit. The plate held a can of beer, a can of soda and some pastry. A slaughtered chicken had been buried in a little mound of earth nearby and a candle was burning beside the tumulus.

"The chicken is quite common. At the beginning of many *Santeria* ceremonies a chicken is killed to get the gods' attention," said Martinez.

"But the cane is a voodoo thing," he went on. "The snake is the Dambala serpent, a voodoo spirit. What it was doing there I don't know. Voodoo and *Santeria* don't usually mix. It sounds really strange."

Dr. Charles Wetli, a deputy chief medical examiner for Dade County who has studied *Santeria* lore, said that despite its Halloween-like accoutrement, the religion is essentially nonviolent.

"Shooting and killing are definitely atypical of *Santeria*," Wetli said. "It's mostly a religion of prayers and incantations."

Martinez agreed. "Sometimes they have a party after the ceremony and people who say they are possessed by Chango act strong and aggressive and maybe a little wild. But they don't kill each other."

Wetli said the October 1973 shooting death of 36-year-old Juan Olivier Hernandez was a fluke. Hernandez, a *santero* known as "El Loco," was killed by a man whom he'd threatened to decapitate, saying he needed his head for a *Santeria* ritual. The man shot Hernandez instead, was convicted of second-degree murder and received a 20-year prison sentence.

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# 2 Refugees Slain

Mia New (A) col 1 2B

## At Voodoo Rites

18 Nov 80

## In Private Home

### VOODOO / From 1B

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"Shooting and killing are definitely atypical of Santeria," Wetli said. "It's mostly a religion of prayers and incantations."

Martinez agreed. "Sometimes they have a party after the ceremony and people who say they are possessed by Chango act strong and aggressive and maybe a little wild. But they don't kill each other."

Wetli said the October 1973 shooting death of 36-year-old Juan Olliver Hernandez was a fluke. Hernandez, a santero known as "El Loco," was killed by a man whom he'd threatened to decapitate, saying he needed his head for a Santeria ritual. The man shot Hernandez instead, was convicted of second-degree murder and received a 20-year prison sentence.

# Decreased Refugee Influx

## Shelves Fort Allen Plan

Mia New (F) copy 2A 18 Nov-80

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A drop-off of the influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees has indefinitely shelved plans to open a processing center in Puerto Rico, the State Department announced Monday.

Art Brill, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian task force headquartered at the State Department, said Fort Allen, an old Navy base on Puerto Rico's southern coast, is being put on "caretaker status" because the flow of refugees to the United States has dropped substantially.

He said only 50 Haitians have arrived in southern Florida since last week. Those refugees will be housed in Miami's Krome Avenue center until they can be resettled, he said.

So far, the federal government has spent more than \$10 million to prepare Fort Allen for the immediate arrival of up to 2,000 refugees and up to 5,000 in the near future.

After winning approval two weeks ago from the Supreme Court — where Puerto Rico sought to block the move — the government announced it would start sending refugees to the island "within a few days."

But those plans were stalled as the flow of refugees arriving in South Florida slowed to an erratic trickle.

Brill said nearly all military and service personnel stationed at Fort Allen to await the refugees' arrival will be transferred.

Brill said Cuban-Haitian task force Director Fred Bohlen decided to indefinitely delay use of Fort Allen because of "prohibitive costs" and the likelihood that few refugees will arrive during the rest of the year.

He said improvements will be made at the Miami center to accommodate small groups of arriving refugees.

## Get Out of Sudan, Cuban Envoy Told

Mia New (F) copy 16A  
18 Nov-80  
From Herald Wire Services

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The government Monday ordered the expulsion of Cuba's highest ranking diplomat and gave him three days to leave the country, the state-owned Sudan news agency said.

It said Charge d'Affaires H. Fernandez was told he had been declared "persona non grata for security reasons" and must leave within 72 hours.

The agency gave no specific reason. But diplomatic observers linked the move to Saturday's fatal shooting of two Eritrean rebel leaders in Khartoum. Cuba supports Ethiopia's Marxist regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam whose forces have been fighting a protracted war against Eritrean secessionist guerrillas.

Communist Cuba and anti-Communist Sudan agreed to exchange ambassadors during last year's meeting in Havana of nonaligned countries.

# Metro seeking to halt language ordinance suit

Mia News (PH) copy 2A 18 Nov-80  
MORTON LUCOFF  
Miami News Reporter

Metro has asked a federal judge to dismiss a lawsuit seeking to throw out the anti-bilingual ordinance approved by Dade voters.

In his motion filed yesterday, First Assistant County Attorney Murray Greenberg argued that the lawsuit challenging the ordinance by the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) and other individuals already has failed in its main contention that the ordinance is unconstitutional.

On Oct. 17, U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis refused to throw out the ordinance, which was approved by voters county-

wide Nov. 4 by a nearly 60 to 40 margin.

Greenberg argued that Davis' refusal to block the referendum made it "clear that the proposed ordinance is not unconstitutional in its entirety."

As a result, Greenberg said, there is nothing for the court to review now because Davis' ruling is the "law of the case."

Greenberg argued that the SALAD suit is "seeking judicial determinations predicated upon supposition and conjecture — not upon concrete facts."

No hearings have been scheduled yet on the SALAD suit, which is before Judge Davis.

# Exiles claim sabotage



Andres Nasario Sargen

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ  
Miami News Reporter

18 Nov 80

An anti-Castro exile group claims to have originated a Miami-based plan to infiltrate, sabotage and incite rebellion within Cuba — believed to be the first such plan by an exile group in 10 years.

State Department officials say the plan, dubbed "Maximo Gomez" after a Cuban independence hero, could be illegal.

Under existing neutrality laws in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, it is illegal to launch an invasion of a friendly country from U.S. soil or to conspire to injure the property of another country or to arm an expedition.

But Andres Nasario Sargen, leader of Alpha 66, the militant group that claims to have started the plan, said it is not breaking any state laws or federal neutrality agreements between the U.S. and Cuba.

## plot against Cuba

"It is an internal plan, a plan that is taking place within Cuba," Nasario Sargen said. "We are not running any guns, not invading Cuba from Miami."

He said the plan was masterminded in Miami, but that fighting and sabotage are taking place in Cuba. Sources say a group of trained men disembarked in Cuba last month.

About 1,000 "cells" — clandestine groups of up to three people trained in sabotage — are operating in Cuba, Nasario Sargen said. Their latest move to demoralize the Communist government took place recently in a park in Cienfuegos, where an Alpha 66 banner was placed in the outstretched hand of a bust of Cuban hero Jose Marti, he said.

Alpha 66 leaders decided to put the operation into effect now because "the time is

right," Nasario Sargen said, and because the exiles had obtained valuable information from Mariel refugees who joined the group.

Don Mathis, a spokesman for the State Department's Cuba Desk, said it had not heard of the Maximo Gomez plan.

"But our stand is that if there are illegal activities, if they are found to be breaking the law, they will be stopped and prosecuted," Mathis said. "First, it (activity) has got to happen. We don't even know if it's really happening."

Even if the group were breaking the law by transporting guns or planning an invasion of Cuba from U.S. soil, it would be difficult to prove, however, said Frances

Please see ALPHA 66, 4A

## ALPHA 66, from 1A

Mia News (FH) col 3 4A 18 Nov 80

Armstrong, a State Department attorney.

"Over the years, we haven't had many specific instances of prosecution in relation to anti-Castro activities," he said. "We have to find them actually arming a vessel to go to Cuba or something like that."

At the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, Cuban government spokesman Miguel Martinez said he had no knowledge of the Maximo Gomez plan. He said the section knew of infiltration and sabotage plans in the 1970s led by exile anti-Castro groups in Miami, but not of any recently.

"I don't think the Cuban government has responded to past plans," Martinez said. "I don't think we'll respond to this."

Nasario Sargen said the operation is not a myth or a propaganda tool.

"It is happening now," he said. "It has been slowly

taking effect since June."

He would not disclose details, for security reasons, but he said that the operation's main objective is a popular rebellion within Cuba — a desire that has existed for up to 20 years for many stateside Cuban exiles.

"We are not doing this for the exile community," Nasario Sargen said. "This is for the people of Cuba."

The last known commando raid in Cuba was in 1970 when Vicente Mendez and 13 men tried to infiltrate the island. All were killed or imprisoned. In the 1960s, infiltration missions by anti-Castro groups, some backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, were not uncommon. As U.S. policy toward Cuba warmed, the number of missions declined.

"We went through a dry period," Nasario Sargen said. "But the time is right now. Cuba is having many internal problems as it is. This will serve as a catalyst."

# 593 Cubans Expected

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

The first group of Mariel refugees left stranded in Cuba when Fidel Castro shut off the Freedom Flotilla is scheduled to be flown to Miami today, said Myles Frechette, head of the U.S. State Department's Cuban Desk.

The flight, expected to land at Miami International Airport at noon with 115 people on board, marks the start of a Havana-Miami airlift that will bring some 593 Cubans to this country in the next two weeks.

A second flight with 110 to 115 Cubans is tentatively scheduled for next Tuesday.

"We'd like to get these people moving,"

Frechette said Tuesday. "We did this for humanitarian reasons ... hopefully all of the people will be here in the next two weeks."

FRECHETTE said the Cubans arriving today will either have immigrant visas or have been granted full refugee status. Those granted full refugee status will be eligible to receive federal aid, unlike most of the 127,000 refugees who left Cuba when Fidel Castro opened the port of Mariel in May.

The refugees who came in the five-month long boatlift were granted a special "entrant" category by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or temporary pa-

## in Havana-Miami Airlift

roles that have to be renewed every two months.

When Castro shut down the port of Mariel, bringing the boatlift to an abrupt end in September, Cuba asked the United States to accept those Cubans who been left behind.

The United States agreed to take them in "for humanitarian reasons," but insisted they had to be screened and processed at the U.S. Interest Section in Havana.

Frechette said that although most of the Cubans arriving in the next few weeks have family members in the United States, the few who don't were given permission

to enter because of "a well-founded fear of persecution in Cuba."

THE CHURCH World Service (CWS) is organizing the airlift, but the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community is paying for the first flight, said Roberto Perez, pastor of the Riverside Methodist Church and a member of the CWS.

CWS has collected about \$45,000 from relatives in the United States to help defray transportation costs, Perez said. Last week the nationwide social service organization asked relatives to donate \$100 per refugee to pay for the flights.

The donations, in cashier's checks or

money orders, were being accepted at the Riverside Methodist Church but now can be deposited at CWS headquarters at 747 Ponce de Leon, Perez said. He added that after the flights are paid for, any leftover money will be divided among those who donated.

After the Cubans arrive today they will be processed by Immigration and Naturalization Service at the airport and will then be bused to Tropical Park Stadium where they will be reunited with their relatives. Refugees without family members will be temporarily housed in hotels by several voluntary agencies, said Manuel Rodriguez Fleitas, director of the Cuban Refugee Program.

# Chairman Cejas Is on

MaHeu (F)ul 1c 19 Nov-80

By JEFF GOLDEN  
Herald Staff Writer

Already the first Latin to win countywide office in Dade, Paul Cejas became the first Latin chairman of the Dade School Board Tuesday.

"This is healing for the community," said board member Ethel Beckham, whom insiders credited with boosting Cejas into the leadership of the nation's fourth-largest school system.

Beckham was reelected as vice chairman.

Cejas, who has described himself as "an accountant who happens to be a Latin," won the one-year top post on a unanimous vote from the seven-member board.

"I will do the job for all people in Dade County regardless of race, ethnic group or sex," he promised.

Cejas will chair meetings of the policy-making board, lead board members in overseeing the work of Superintendent Leonard Britton and represent the school system to the public.

His first act, he said, will be to meet with members of the news media to improve the image of Dade's beleaguered public schools.

"WE HAVE to reestablish credibility," he said. "We need to get some of the good things we do out to the public."

Cejas also promised to scrutinize educational programs and school finances "to find ways we can become more effective."

*'I will do the job for all people in Dade County regardless of race, ethnic group or sex.'*

— Paul Cejas

In the past year the school system has been rocked by the indictment and conviction of former superintendent Johnny Jones on grand theft and witness-tampering charges, the sudden influx of more than 13,000 refugees to the student population, funding problems that brought higher taxes and public uproar over massive student transfers that Jones recommended last winter to relieve overcrowding.

Appointed to the School Board by Gov. Bob Graham in March and elected by voters Nov. 4, Cejas has been cited by fellow board members as having enough experience to run the board, yet being fresh enough to lend the schools a new image.

Beckham said she voted for him because he could help heal the county's rift between Latins and non-Latins, and because his 233,000-vote election victory gave him a bigger mandate than that received by any other county candidate.

"He was obviously the choice of the people," Beckham said.

## First Again

But he wasn't so obviously the choice of the board until Beckham sided with Cejas, board members said privately. Board members said Robert Renick and Holmes Braddock were pushing Braddock for chairman but backed down when it became clear Cejas had a four-vote majority: Beckham, Janet McAliley, Dr. Michael Krop and Cejas himself.

WHEN CEJAS was nominated by McAliley, board members turned to Renick, expecting him to nominate Braddock and expecting Braddock to lose.

But with a grin, Renick nominated everyone else on the board except himself as a "courtesy" gesture, he said.

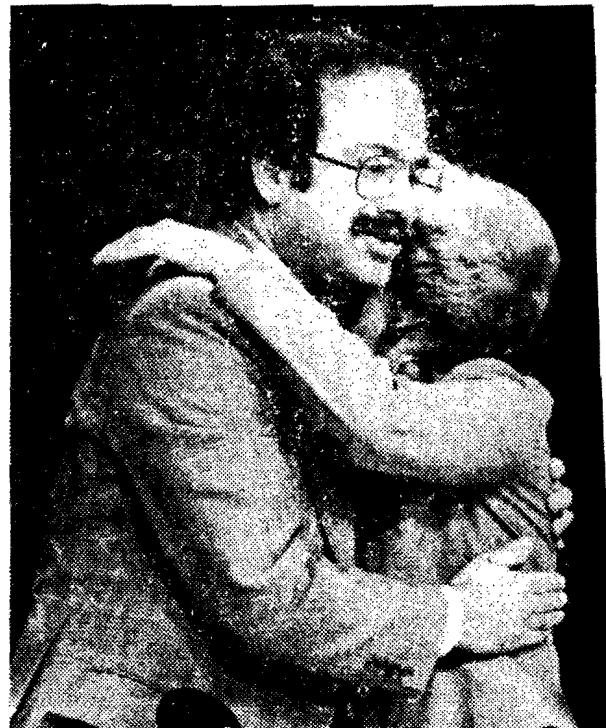
One by one, all the board members Renick nominated said they declined. The last to decline was Braddock, and his refusal left Cejas as the sole candidate.

Superintendent Britton, who ran the meeting, polled the board beginning with Joyce Knox. She voted for Cejas; the others followed suit.

For vice chairman, Krop nominated Beckham and Braddock nominated Renick. The vote was 6-1, with only Braddock voting for Renick.

"Ethel had had the vice-chairmanship for six years, and I figured it was time for a change," Braddock said.

Beckham, 60, who has been on the board a dozen years, has never been chairman. She became vice chairman under the late Dr. Ben Sheppard and remained in the second post under Chairman Phyllis Miller, who retired from the board Tuesday.



— DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

**Ethel Beckham Hugs Paul Cejas**

*... he won post by unanimous vote*

# Half Cuban sponsorships fail, officials in Pennsylvania say

*Mia News (FH) col 3 2A*  
*19 Nov 80*

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Sponsorships of half the Cuban refugees in Pennsylvania have failed, state officials say, and they are seeking more than \$4 million from the federal government to cover welfare costs for the hundreds of Cubans without homes or jobs.

Because of the breakdown of sponsorships, some of the estimated 975 refugees in the state have turned to the state for help, said Welfare Department spokesman Jim Wiggins.

"What we've got from the field agencies is that 50 per cent of the Cuban sponsorships are breaking down," he said yesterday.

"The assumption is that when sponsorships break down, the Cubans will be in need of some welfare services. The Commonwealth's position is that ... any welfare services for the Cubans should be 100 per cent federally funded."

The department is working to identify applicants for welfare aid who were refugees in the freedom flotilla, Wiggins said.

Social service agency officials coping with the problems of Cubans whose sponsorships have failed blame federal officials for failing to exercise good judgment in awarding sponsorships.

Sponsors were to help refugees find homes and jobs.

"They just dumped them here ... without knowing what they were doing," said Sam Cotto, director of Harrisburg's Spanish Speaking Center, in an interview with the Lebanon Daily News.

"I would rather see them at Fort Indiantown Gap. At least they had housing and shelter," Cotto said.

Frank DiGarcia, another center official, told the Harrisburg Evening News, "People were taken out (of Fort Indiantown Gap) just like you take a pet out from the humane society."

Wiggins said the federal government has allocated \$100 million nationwide to assist Cubans through state welfare programs, and Pennsylvania is hoping to collect a little more than \$4 million to cover costs through next September.

Most of the \$4 million is for maintenance, medical assistance and social services to Cuban teenagers without friends or family here.

Daniel Bernstein, refugee coordinator for the state Welfare Department, said in a memorandum to state Welfare Secretary Helen O'Bannon that 975 Cubans have settled in Pennsylvania.

In papers filed with the U.S. Health and Human Services Department on Nov. 6, Daniel Bernstein, refugee coordinator for the state welfare department, estimated that 900 of the 975 Cubans in Pennsylvania will need welfare cash and medical assistance.

## Latin heads school board

*Mia News (FH) col 5A*  
*19 Nov 80*



**Cejas**

Paul Cejas was unanimously elected chairman of the Dade County School Board yesterday, succeeding Phyllis Miller. Cejas, who earlier this month became the first Latin elected to the board, became the first Latin elected chairman. Longtime school board vice chairman Ethel Beckham was re-elected to her

post. Cejas, an accountant, was nominated for the one-year job by new board member Janet McAliley. There had been speculation that Holmes Braddock would be nominated to the post by Robert Renick. But it was obvious that Cejas had the support of Beckham, McAliley, Dr. Michael Krop, and Cejas, so Renick and Braddock joined the majority. When the members were polled by Superintendent Leonard Britton, seven votes were cast for Cejas.

## Cubans due to arrive today

About 115 Cuban refugees, mostly women and children, were scheduled to arrive here today on a chartered flight from Cuba. They are the first group of the 600 Cubans left stranded in Mariel since September, when President Fidel Castro ordered the freedom flotilla shut down. The refugees were to meet relatives at Tropical Park. The rest of the 600 are expected to arrive later this month and in December.



# Tourism panel skirting new English-only law

Mia News (FH) CP2 20 Nov 80 1A

**MORTON LUCOFF**  
Miami News Reporter

Without even a wink at the county's new anti-bilingualism ordinance, a citizens advisory committee appointed by County Manager Merrett Stierheim has recommended spending \$35,000 to promote the Calle Ocho Street Festival and St. Patrick's Day festivities.

No one at the committee meeting yesterday mentioned the ordinance, approved by Dade voters Nov. 4, which says no Metro money can be spent to promote any culture other than that of the United States.

County officials are still trying to figure out what that means. But Lew Price, Metro's tourism director, says he knows one thing it can't mean: that the county should stop spending money to attract foreign tourists.

Price, who asked the committee to recommend spending the money on Calle Ocho and St. Patrick's Day, said afterward that he believes tourism promotions are exempt from the provisions of the broadly



Price

worded ordinance.

"I think stop signs or public documents are covered by the ordinance," Price said. "But I don't think anything that promotes tourism is included in this ordinance. I don't think even the people who brought this ordinance to a vote would object to our spending money for tourism promotion."

The two appropriations — \$15,000 for the Calle

“I think stop signs or public documents are covered by the ordinance. But . . . I don't think even the people who brought this ordinance to a vote would object to our spending money for tourism promotion”

Ocho Festival and \$20,000 for the St. Patrick's Day festivities — would come from Metro's 2 per cent tourist tax.

Both events are scheduled for next March. The advisory committee recommendations to fund them are subject to approval by the county's Tourist Development

Please see BILINGUAL, 9A

## BILINGUAL, from 1A Mia News (FH) CP1 9A 20 Nov 80

Council and the Metro Commission.

During its campaign to try to defeat the referendum, the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce listed the St. Patrick's Day parade as one of the activities that the ordinance could "prohibit."

Stierheim said yesterday he thinks the county's foreign-tourism advertising should be exempt from the anti-bilingual ordinance. But he said he'll have to take it up with County Attorney Robert Ginsburg.

Before the referendum, Ginsburg said he believed the ordinance would ban promotion of tourism in foreign languages. He also said it would bar spending money on festivals that promote cultures other than those of the United States — but said the St. Patrick's Day festivities might be considered American.

As far as can be determined, Ginsburg didn't specifically mention Calle Ocho. Formally called Open House Eight, it is a yearly street festival on SW 8th Street sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Little Havana. It is a showcase of Latin America's various cultures, with art exhibits, music and dancing, and Hispanic foods.

Ginsburg has been close-lipped about the ordinance since it passed. He has refused to answer individual questions from county staffers, and said he will give legal opinions on the ordinance only when questions are "asked of me through appropriate channels."

Stierheim and his staff are preparing a number of questions for Ginsburg from county departments and agencies on how to interpret the ordinance. Ginsburg, meanwhile, has instructed staff lawyers to refrain from individual interpretations.

With the county a defendant in federal court on a challenge to the constitutionality of the ordinance, Ginsburg explained, he wants to make sure that Metro speaks in a singular legal voice.

Price said that despite the anti-bilingualism vote, he is continuing foreign-tourist promotions and advertisements in Spanish, German, French and Portuguese.

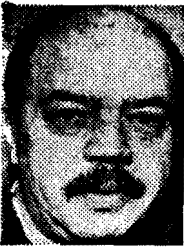
In January, Price said, his office will begin advertising in Japan to try to attract tourists. The ads will be in Japanese

# FBI claims Cuban community guards Omega 7 with silence

Associated Press

*(FH) cpl*

UNION CITY, N.J. — Federal investigators say the Cuban community's tendency to make heroes of members of the super-secret anti-Castro terrorist organization Omega 7 makes it impossible to get suspected members convicted.



Omega 7 claims responsibility for 25 terrorist acts over the past four years, but there has been little outcry among the Cuban exiles who crowded into this north Jersey city during the 1960s.

"The people feel happy when they hear about Omega 7," explained anti-Castro organizer Pedro Hernandez.

Hernandez says there are a hell of a lot of Cubans who are not bomb-throwers or murderers who feel the same way Omega 7 does," said James Hoffman, who supervises FBI investigations of the group in New Jersey. "Maybe, deep down, there may be a lot of sympathy for what they believe in."

Hernandez, acknowledging his records were subpoenaed by a New York federal grand jury investigating the group, explained the bombings as "people taking justice in their own hands."

The reason, he said, is that the United States has renegeed on its promise to help fight Cuban President Fidel Castro.

"I saw what happened," Hernandez said. "You have a lot of reasons for bombing or killing. I don't say I'm part of that. I don't approve of that. But it's for a reason."

Law-enforcement officials say they have no clear picture of Omega 7, believed headquartered in Union City.

Some speculate it is a tight-knit, seven-member

clan, but Hoffman said, "I have not seen any definitive answer as to who Omega 7 is."

His descriptions range from "misguided patriots" pledged to overthrowing communism in Cuba to fanatical criminals. Authorities say some were trained by the CIA 20 years ago when the U.S. encouraged the anti-Castro movement.

The Cuban government has criticized the United States for laxity in prosecuting Omega 7, but anti-Castro activists complain that the FBI intensifies its investigation only when the country is trying for better relations with Castro. Some say they hope the situation will change when Ronald Reagan becomes president.

Omega 7 took responsibility for the slaying in New York City last September of Cuban Embassy attache Feliz Garcia and for bombing the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, a Union City medicine-exporting business and a Soviet ship.

Now the FBI is trying a novel application of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act which normally is used against organized crime.

Agents say portraying Omega 7 as a racketeering ring casts it in a far different role than the freedom-fighting stance its members take in secret leaflets and anonymous phone calls.

"We don't want a war. We don't have a problem with them (the FBI)," said Ignacio Novo. He faces a second trial in the 1976 assassinations in Washington of leftist Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier and his aide, Ronni Moffit.

Novo is charged with lying to a grand jury investigating the slayings and with trying to cover up the alleged involvement of other Cubans. He belongs to the Cuban Nationalist Movement, which he says is not Omega 7.

*Miami News (FH) 5A Cpl 20 Nov 80*

## 5 Cuban-Miamians under Haiti guard

U.S. Embassy officials in Haiti have taken "conditional custody" of five Cuban-Americans who were shipwrecked along with 108 Haitians on Cayo Lobos. The five, who claim they're fishermen from Miami, will remain in custody until Haitian authorities check their story. The men are staying in a guest house in Port-au-Prince, but are guarded and can't leave the grounds without a police escort. The men say they left Miami Nov. 8 and that their boat burned at sea with all their documents. They said they rowed 26 hours in a small boat to reach Cayo Lobos the next day. They were brought to Port-au-Prince Sunday along with the Haitians from Cayo Lobos. U.S. Consul-General Stanislas Valerga said the Coast Guard confirmed that a boat with the name given by the men left Miami after filing a crew list containing the names given by the fishermen. The Miami men were identified as skipper Jose Mateo, Fautino Ferro, Magdalena Olibero, Julio Roja and Grabier Allaude.

## Skyjacker convicted

*younger woman. Miami News cpl 2 20 Nov 80 2A*  
A 30-year-old Atlantan was convicted by a federal jury in Greensboro, N.C., of hijacking a Delta Airlines jet with 65 people aboard to Cuba. Samuel Ingram Jr. acted as his own attorney in the three-day trial. He could be sentenced to life in prison; sentencing was set for Dec. 11. The airliner was flying from Atlanta to New York when it was hijacked somewhere over Greensboro the night of Jan. 25.

# Reports Claim Move in OAS To Readmit Castro's Cuba

By TOM FIEDLER  
*Herald Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON — The Organization of American States is rife with rumors that Cuban President Fidel Castro is maneuvering to regain membership in the hemispheric organization.

Talk of a plan to readmit Castro 18 years after he was expelled for trying to "export revolution" have emanated largely from Castro opponents in some right-wing, Latin American governments and members of the Cuban exile community in the United States.

The talk has persisted despite Castro's repeated claim that he has no interest in rejoining the OAS. He recently described the 27-member body as "a sewer, with all due respect to sewers."

SOURCES IN the U.S. State Department, while acknowledging the "corridor talk" about a parliamentary move to reinstate Castro during the current General Assembly, have also debunked the idea of its coming to a vote.

"That would be fanciful," said one senior department official who has been following the OAS.

But others don't think such a move is far-fetched.

Cuban exile leader Manuel (Tony) Varona of Miami, who led a small demonstration Wednesday at the OAS against Castro's readmission, said in an interview that Castro needs the organization's technical and financial resources to help his country out of its severe economic problems.

Varona also cited statements in recent months by government figures friendly with Castro — particularly those of Panamanian military leader Omar Torrijos — arguing in favor of an OAS open to all governments, whatever their ideological bent.

**CASTRO WAS** expelled from the organization when it determined that Cuba's Marxist government was "incompatible" with the principles of the OAS.

Varona, a former Cuban prime minister and cabinet member, said Torrijos' statement was just one in a series of signals from Castro to indicate an interest in rejoining the hemispheric organization.

He noted that Cuba participated as a "guest" observer in the OAS Permanent Council's debate in early 1979 to condemn the regime of Nicaraguan strongman Anas-

tasio Somoza, who was later overthrown and assassinated in exile.

Although "guests" have no status, it was the first formal appearance by a Cuban official at an OAS session since the 1962 expulsion.

Varona also contended that Castro's growing interest in carving a niche for himself as a leader of the non-aligned nations, climaxed by his appearance last fall at the United Nations, lends circumstantial support to the theory.

**THE MOVE** to reinstate Castro, according to the reports, would come during the assembly's scheduled debate on reports documenting human rights abuses in Argentina, Haiti and Cuba.

Those reports, prepared by the OAS Commission on Human Rights, charge the three countries with systematic persecution of political opponents through torture, imprisonment and, in some cases, execution.

The assembly will be asked, probably on Monday, to vote on a resolution condemning the alleged abuses and naming the three countries as human rights violators — a move that is being vigorously fought by Argentina.

According to the rumors, diplomats from countries sympathetic to Castro — probably Panama, Nicaragua or Grenada — would object to including Cuba in the resolution unless the Cuban government could be present to defend itself.

Such an objection, U.S. delegation sources conceded, would be consistent with OAS policy.

**THESE DIPLOMATS** would then propose that either Cuba be readmitted to the OAS or that the report condemning the three countries be put aside without a vote.

Varona said Cuba has at least 10 of the 14 votes needed to be seated, with more than four nations undecided.

But one U.S. official speculated that the rumors are actually being circulated by an anti-Castro government — probably Argentina — in an effort to block a vote on the human rights resolution.

By spreading the rumor that taking up these resolutions opens the door for Cuba's readmission, these right-wing governments can "throw a monkey wrench into the entire process," the official said. He added:

"The fight over Cuba would become so divisive that the entire session would be disrupted."

# Mariel Chapter Closes

*Mia Her (F) CRZ I 20 Nov 80 1B*

# With 'Flotilla' By Air

By ALFONSO CHARDY

*Herald Staff Writer*

Technically, the Freedom Flotilla is over. But Wednesday 117 more Cuban refugees arrived in Miami.

This time they came by plane, not boat, in what may be the concluding chapter of the year's tumultuous flight from Cuba that brought some 127,000 refugees to the United States.

"Today is a happy day," said one of the arriving refugees, Santiago Gonzalez, 63. "Until today, I and the others left behind in Mariel were desperate and very sad. We thought we would never be able to come here."

Arriving refugees chanted "Li-ber-tad" "Li-ber-tad" (Freedom, Freedom), when the airplane landed at Miami International Airport at 10:30 a.m.

The 117, about 70 or 80 per cent of them women and children, did not make it to the Mariel boats on time. They are the first Mariel refugees to arrive here of the 593 Cubans marooned when Cuban president Fidel Castro ordered the port shut down in late September, ending the five-month long boatlift.

Those left behind had gone to Mariel to meet waiting relatives who had braved the Florida Straits and eluded a Coast Guard blockade to pick them up on boats. But their hopes of coming to America vanished when the port closed until the United States agreed

to take the stragglers for "humanitarian reasons."

"I WENT TO Mariel Sept. 11 and was about to board the boat when the port closed," said Manuel Viel, another refugee who arrived Wednesday to join his daughter. "Then there was no turning back and I was stuck in Mariel until I was taken to the Havana airport to board the flight to Miami."

Unlike most of the estimated 127,000 earlier Mariel refugees, the new ones were granted immigrant visas or full refugee status. Those with refugee status are eligible for federal economic aid.

Earlier refugees received special "entrant" categories or temporary paroles that have to be renewed every two months.

While the United States had no immigration control over the boatlift flood unleashed at will by Castro, the new arrivals were carefully screened by United States officials in Havana.

"All were processed by the U.S. Interests Section in Havana after they were claimed by relatives in the United States who are either U.S. citizens or residents of this country," said the Rev. Roberto Perez, pastor of the Riverside Methodist Church and a member of the refugee assistance agency Church

*Please turn to MARIEL / 2B*

# Cubans Land With Chant of Libertad

MW/Her (F) Cop 3 2B 20 Nov 80  
MARIEL / From IB

World Service (CWS).

CWS AND THE Coordinating Committee for the Cuban Community, formerly the Committee of 75, organized the airlift to bring back the stranded refugees.

The remaining 476 refugees still in Cuba will arrive in subsequent flights over the next few weeks, Perez said.

The Boeing 727 that flew from Miami to Havana early Wednesday to pick up the Cuban refugees, was chartered from LANICA Airlines, the national airline of Nicaragua.

Ironically, the LANICA plane bore the name of a leftist Nicaraguan guerrilla trained in Cuba, Carlos Fonseca Amador, one of the founders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN). He was later killed in Nicaragua.

Perez said LANICA was chosen not for political reasons but because it offered the lowest charter rate.

AFTER CLEARING Immigration and Customs, the newly arrived refugees were bused in groups to Tropical Park, 7900 Bird Rd., where relatives and friends waited.

The crowd applauded the refugees, who smiled and waved back.

CWS volunteers greeted refugee children with candy and offered U.S. cigarets to the adults. But one elderly refugee woman, Lazara Alvarez, turned them down, reached into her bag, pulled out a pack of Cuban Populares non-filter cigarets and lit up.

"This is my last pack of Populares," she said. "I am going to miss them. I thought it would be good to bid farewell to the old life in Cuba smoking one of my own for the last time."

A few had no relatives in Miami. They were to be put up in hotels overnight and then flown to cities elsewhere today to meet their rela-

tives.

"WE ARE SO glad to be out," said Yolanda Obregon, another refugee from Santa Clara in central Cuba. She said life was dreary at Mariel's El Mosquito base where the refugees were kept.

But there were a few bright moments like the birth of a baby 15 days ago.

"We all called the baby Mariela for the port and because she was a girl," Gonzalez said. She said the mother decided not to make the trip to the United States after the birth and returned to her home in Havana.



Manuel Viel Gets Hug From Daughter Maria  
... they met in Tropical Park after flight

— BATTLE VAUGHAN / Miami Herald Staff

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# Tension in His City Upsets Cuban on Jury of Klansmen

Murder (F) call 11C 21 Nov 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

Octavio Manduley, the Cuban-born foreman of the Greensboro jury that acquitted four Ku Klux Klansmen and two Nazis in the shooting deaths of five Communists, says he is concerned about growing tension in his city and does not want any more publicity.

Manduley — Ronald Reagan fan, former Miami resident and a distant cousin of Celia Sanchez, the late confidante of Cuban leader Fidel Castro — has been reluctantly thrust into the national limelight.

"I don't want to say anymore now because there is a lot of tension in Greensboro and I don't want to contribute more to the tension by my remarks," Manduley, 46, said Thursday in a telephone interview from Greensboro, where he works as a quality supervisor for the Lorillard tobacco company, makers of Kent cigarettes.

**TENSION HAS** been growing since the verdict last Monday. Wednesday night in nearby Lincolntown, a gunman in a pickup truck fired a shot at Jerry Paul Smith, one of the Klansmen acquitted in the trial. Smith was not wounded.

Thursday, about 500 persons marched in Greensboro to protest the verdict that found the six defendants innocent of murder and riot charges in the fatal shootings of the Communists — among them a Cuban exile from Miami. The incident occurred Nov. 3, 1979, during a "Death to the Klan" rally in Greensboro, N.C.

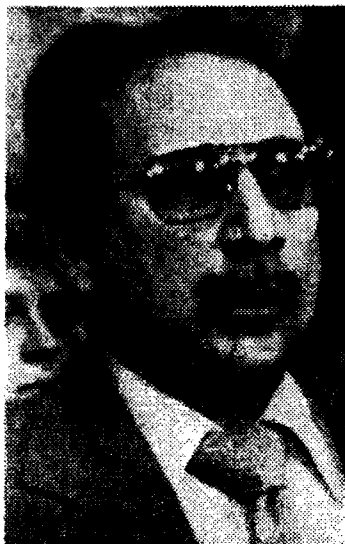
Protesters say Manduley, described as a former recruiter of anti-Castro militants for the ill-fated 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, may have had undue influence on the jury's decision.

"That is just not true," Manduley said Thursday. "Neither ideology nor my feelings entered into any kind of consideration in the work of the jury," Manduley said, speaking in Spanish with a slight American accent.

**HE DECLINED** to say more about the trial. He would only refer to his own post-verdict statement and that of another juror, fireman Robert Williams.

Monday, after the 96-day trial concluded, Manduley said: "We don't condone the action of any of these groups. We regret that this unfortunate thing happened in our city." Williams had said the jury judged the "evidence and only the evidence."

Manduley stressed Thursday that publicity, especially about himself,



*'Neither ideology nor my feelings entered into any kind of consideration in the work of the jury.'*

— Octavio Manduley

is unwelcome. "I just want to go back to my normal, boring life again," he said.

There were, however, few boring facts about Manduley's past.

He was born in Holguin, a town in the easternmost Cuban province of Oriente, to a member of a socially prominent family, which included Celia Sanchez Manduley, once the most powerful woman in Cuba. Sanchez, Fidel Castro's companion-confidante probably was the most influential person in the Cuban leader's life. She died in Havana last January, apparently of cancer.

**IN 1959**, as an International Harvester salesman in his hometown, he met Castro and discussed land reform "over a bottle of cognac," he is quoted as saying in a Greensboro newspaper.

Manduley, the newspaper said, initially sympathized with Castro's cause, but became disenchanted, like many other Cubans, when Castro's revolution turned Marxist.

In 1960, he said Thursday, he and his American-born wife Beatrice fled to Miami and lived here for three years. According to newspaper accounts, he joined anti-Castro counter-revolutionary groups and helped recruit Cubans to participate in the frustrated 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.

"Now," he said, "that is one period of my life that I wish to forget and not discuss. The only thing I can say is that in Miami I was involved in trying to return to Cuba."

In 1964, Manduley, his wife and their two daughters and a son settled in Greensboro where a sister of Mrs. Manduley lived. With his

chemical degree from Havana University he went to work for Lorillard. Fourteen years ago, he became a U.S. citizen.

**HE IS** a prominent citizen of Greensboro, where there are only about 30 Cuban families. He says that he would have campaigned for Reagan but was unable to do so because of jury duty. "But my wife worked hard on Reagan's behalf," he said.

Manduley is the second Cuban involved in the Greensboro incident. Cesar Cauce, one of the five Communists killed, was five years old when his family arrived in Miami in 1959. His father had been minister of education under the government of former dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Cauce, turned to communism during his last year at Duke University. He belonged to a Maoist-oriented organization, the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), which has units in several U.S. cities.

# Fishermen Who Shared Isle *Mia New (F) col) 9c 21 Nov 80* Tell of Haitians' Removal

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
And LIZ BALMASEDA  
*Herald Staff Writers*

Twice a victim of the perils of a mariner's life, the weathered boat captain spoke of humanity, of the law of the sea.



**OLIVERO** would have done it. You do not leave men marooned on a small island."

For two days Olivero and four other South Florida fishermen — Jose Mateo, 40, Faustino Ferro, 38, Julio Roja, 31, and Gabriel Allande, 31 — had shared the small deserted key 26 miles north of Cuba with the Haitian castaways.

The Haitians, who had left their homeland for the promise of a better life in Florida, had been stranded on the small island during a storm in the Florida Straits.

The five Cuban-born South Floridians were only there for two days. After their boat, the Samba I, burned at sea, the five men rowed for 26 hours to Cayo Lobos.

**FOUR YEARS** earlier, Olivero's boat had capsized near the Cuban coast and he was jailed for three

years. But when his boat burned almost two weeks ago, the veteran boat captain knew that the closest island was Cayo Lobos.

There they found the weakened Haitians.

The Haitians shared their food. The fishermen told them of life in the United States.

The Haitians' dreams ended when a Bahamian gunboat came to pick them up and take them back to Haiti.

The South Florida fishermen said the Haitians first pleaded with the Bahamians not to be returned to Port-au-Prince. Then they fought with sticks and stones to prevent their return, but were beaten by the Bahamians until they got onto the boat.

Ferro said he did not see the beatings, because the fishermen had already boarded the Bahamian vessel.

**BUT THE FISHERMEN** said in Miami Thursday that they did hear the gunshots and tear gas fired to force the Haitians to return to their life of poverty.

The Bahamian government said Thursday that the use of force was

justified.

"Some force was necessary to protect our territorial integrity and bring the Haitian mob under control so that they might be placed safely on board [the buoy tender] Lady Moore," Home Affairs Secretary Clement Maynard said.

The Bahamian government said the refugees had driven off police on Nov. 11 after arming themselves with sharpened sea shells, rusty knives and rocks.

After a two-day voyage from Cayo Lobos to Port-au-Prince, the Haitians would have to return to their villages.

**THE FIVE** South Florida fishermen would be housed at the Mays Guest House for five days while American immigration checked their papers, which had burned at sea.

Thursday, the fishermen returned to Miami.

Their arrival caught their relatives by surprise. None was at the airport to greet them, although State Department officials said they had been advised.

*Mia News (F) col) 9c 21 Nov 80*  
**Miami fishermen home**

Five Miami fishermen who were shipwrecked for six weeks on Cayo Lobos along with 108 Haitians returned to the United States yesterday and said they were treated well by authorities in the Bahamas and Haiti. The men landed on Cayo Lobos about a week and a half ago when international attention was focusing on the plight of the Haitians, who had been stranded on the island for 40 days. The men said they were treated well by Bahamian police, who herded the Haitians aboard a boat for a trip back to Port-au-Prince, beating several of the marooned refugees as American network television crews filmed the incident. The fisherman — Faustino Ferro, Magdaleno Olibero, Julio Roja, Gabriel Allende and Jose Mateo — were questioned and released yesterday by U.S. Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

# Skipper accused of fraud in sealift

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ  
and BOB MURPHY  
Miami News Reporters

In the first arrest of a boat captain accused of failing to bring back refugees from Cuba's Mariel Harbour after accepting money from their relatives here, the Dade state attorney's office has charged a Cuban exile with bilking a refugee's family of \$26,000.

Miami police yesterday arrested Hildo Romeo, 57, of 15800 SW 90th Ave., on charges of grand theft and fraud.

Police said Romeo had offered to bring the family of Rolando Gayarre from Cuba to Miami for \$26,000. Gayarre told police that he initially gave Romeo \$14,000 in cash and then a cashier's check for \$12,000, which he said Romeo promised not to endorse until Gayarre's family arrived in Miami, police said.

The family never made it to Miami. Romeo, who has used the alias of Herbert Romeo, is accused of endorsing the check and depositing it to the corporate account of the Alhambra Supper Club, 8880 Coral Way, police said. The cleaning woman who answered the phone at the club today said she didn't know if Romeo owns the place.

Gayarre said he had wanted Romeo to bring over several of his relatives.

"But I can't say anything more," Gayarre said. "I have family on the other side (in Cuba) and I don't want anything to happen to them. I did what I had to do because he's left a lot of persons in my same situation."

State Attorney Janet Reno said the Romeo case marks the first arrest on fraud charges in connection with the Cuban boatlift. Assistant U.S. Attorney Bill Norris said the government has "several cases" under investigation.

H. Lee Bauman, Romeo's lawyer, said that Romeo was shocked by the charge.

"We are pleading not guilty to each and every charge because he is not guilty," Bauman said. Romeo could not be reached.

Other Cuban exiles who are not part of the complaint against Romeo also said they gave money to Romeo to bring their relatives here during the Mariel sealift.

Silvia Ojeda, 7191 West 2nd Ln., said she gave Romeo an initial payment of \$1,500 to bring over a cousin. The total charge was to be \$5,000, though Romeo usually charged \$3,000, she said. The higher charge was because her cousin is a professional and professionals are not allowed to emigrate from Cuba, she said.

Her cousin did not come and the \$1,500 was never returned, she said.

"I knew I was taking a risk," Ojeda said.

Olga Santos, 5730 SW 114th St., said she gave Romeo \$1,500 to bring her niece's husband here on the boatlift. When the husband did not arrive, Romeo returned the money, she said.

"I don't have any complaints," Santos said. "He kept his word."

Elisa Calleyro, 984 SE 1st St., Hialeah, said she gave Romeo an initial down payment to bring over 10 of her relatives. She would not say how much she gave Romeo. Her relatives did not arrive and she got her money back, Calleyro said.

"I had my problems getting it back, but what's fair is fair," she said. "He returned it."

There had been many complaints from the Miami Cuban exile community about alleged ripoffs in boatlifting refugees from Mariel in the early days of the exodus from Cuba.

During April and May it was a com-

Please see SEALIFT, 4A

## SEALIFT,

from 1A

mon sight in Miami and Key West to see Cubans with fists full of money trying to persuade boat captains to bring their relatives back with them.

Prices for passage ranged from \$1 a boatload to more than \$1,500 a person. It was a big business for some boat captains. It was chancy for those who paid cash up front.

An example: In April, 150 Cuban exiles paid \$250,000 to a man to bring family members from Mariel aboard the yacht Solano. Many of the exiles had gambled their life savings in a frantic, last-minute effort to bring loved ones from Cuba.

On June 2, the Solano slipped out of Mariel bound for Key West with 166 refugees on board. It began to sink offshore and the Coast Guard sent helicopters with

emergency pumps. The refugees were transferred to a U.S. Navy landing craft, but it brushed against the Solano, "aggravating a deteriorating condition of the hull," the Coast Guard said.

The Solano sank. The owner disappeared. So did the money. A suit by the exiles to recover their money has been filed in Dade Circuit Court.

Last February, Romeo was accused by Hialeah minister Manuel Espinosa of being a Castro agent. Romeo counterattacked, saying that after working with Espinosa during 1978 to promote family reunification between exiles and Cubans on the island, "I realized that this person was a fraud."

Bauman said Espinosa's charges were "absolutely false and it doesn't even warrant a response."



# IRS Attempted to Collect Taxes By 'Embarrassment' Techniques

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Internal Revenue Service agents tried to collect overdue income taxes in Idaho in the mid-1970s by publicly embarrassing delinquent taxpayers by chaining their cars to telephone poles and parking meters.

IRS agents also put locks on doors of businesses, along with signs explaining that the owners of the businesses were delinquent taxpayers.

An internal IRS memo detailing the scheme was presented to Sen. Carl Levin (D., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Government Operations oversight subcommittee that recently held hearings on questionable IRS policies toward small businesses.

THE MEMO was obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by the Church of Scientology, and IRS officials in Idaho later confirmed the accuracy of the memo to United Press International.

Philip Sansotta, who became the head of the IRS in Idaho in 1977, said he learned upon assuming the job that agents had been instructed in methods of collecting overdue taxes by publicly embarrassing delinquent taxpayers.

"There's nothing like that going on now," he said. "Not since I walked in the door in 1977."

The memo was distributed to IRS agents in 1973, when Howard Martin was chief of the Idaho IRS. Sansotta said that Martin now works in the Washington, D.C., office of the IRS and that those responsible for the memo no longer work in Idaho.

Howard Waffle, chief of IRS media relations, said a supervisor proposed the embarrassment strategy in a memo to his boss in 1973.

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*'I can acknowledge existence of the document. It is obvious it contains errors in judgment. It is rife with errors in judgment. It did not reflect any kind of national policy.'*

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— Howard Waffle,  
IRS media chief

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"I can acknowledge existence of the document," Waffle said. "It is obvious it contains errors in judgment. It is rife with errors in judgment. It did not reflect any kind of national policy."

HE ADDED, "If these recommendations had been carried out they would have been flying right into the face of what is national policy."

The memo said, "A proven method of preventing delinquency has been through embarrassment to certain taxpayers." It gave the following example:

"The revenue officer found this car [owned by a 'chronic delinquent'] parked on the main street of downtown St. Maries and proceeded to seize the auto by placing warning notices on the car windows.

"The revenue officer secured the car by placing a log chain around the car's bumper and on an adjacent parking meter. The local St. Maries newspaper became aware of this seizure and . . . placed a picture and story on the front page. . . ."

Robert Hammes, editor and publisher of The St. Maries Gazette, said he remembered an incident in which a logger's pickup truck was chained to a telephone pole by IRS agents.

"They [IRS agents] bought a big chain and chained the truck through the bumper, as I recall, to a telephone post," Hammes said. "Then they posted an order on the windshield and left town."

Hammes said virtually everyone in the community with a 2,500 population learned about the incident, causing the logger embarrassment and frustration.

## Man Is Charged With Fraud In Unfulfilled Boatlift Promise

*Mia New (F) 4C 213 21 Nov 80*

A man who offered to bring the relatives of a Cuban-born American family to this country for money during the Mariel boatlift was arrested Thursday after failing to fulfill his promise, Miami police said.

Arrested was Hildo Romeo Marin, 57, whose address was listed as 6863 NE Third Ave., the site of his business, Enro Inc.

Police said Marin offered to bring members of the family from Cuba for \$26,000. The family accepted

the offer and paid \$14,000 cash in advance.

The family also issued a cashier's check for \$12,000, which was to be cashed when the family was in this country, according to police.

The family never arrived, police said, but the check was endorsed to the Alhambra Supper Club, 8880 Coral Way.

Marin was charged with forgery and fraud and taken to the Dade County Jail, where he was being held on \$25,000 bond.

# Customs Agents Bid Farewell To Arms Cache Seized at Sea

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ  
Herald Staff Writer

Twenty rifles and pistols and more than 100,000 bullets were seized on a Caribbean freighter Wednesday by U.S. Customs agents, who arrested the ship's captain and cook and then had to release them because federal prosecutors were not interested.

"We were told we had a good case, but they're too busy to handle it," said Don Turnbaugh, Customs' patrol chief. "We're really miffed that this is happening. We're as amazed as anybody."

U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler did not agree that the case is amazing. He said conviction probably would produce a small penalty, and that his staff is, indeed, too busy with more serious cases. He will support the seizure of the ship and weapons in a civil action, he said.

Aurelio Jackson, the Panamanian captain of the 150-foot vessel Solomon, and ship's cook, Evans Brown, a Colombian, were arrested Wednesday after a search at the Dodge Island Seaport docks. The ship is registered in the Cayman Islands.

"WE LEARNED of the final decision to decline prosecution at 3:30 or 4," Turnbaugh said. "What I was told was that they said yeah, we know it's a good case, but the workload is too heavy."

Turnbaugh said two of his agents spoke with Assistant U.S. Attorney Hans Tanzler III while the paper work was being done.

"We were happy as little chipmunks," Turnbaugh said. "We brought the trophy back, began processing the two men, notified the U.S. Attorney's office, and then got notification back from them that they were declining prosecution."

If the weapons had been automatic, or equipped with silencers, the suspects could have been imprisoned for as long as 10 years. Wampler said that is a serious offense his staff would have prosecuted despite a backlog of major narcotics, firearms and fraud cases with high priority.

EARLIER THIS year, Justice Department headquarters in Washington ordered federal prosecutors to concentrate on certain types of cases according to priorities established for each district.

"This wasn't any long-term investigation that we were thwarting. It was a routine Customs search of an outgoing vessel," Wampler said. "The most likely re-



— JOHN PINEDA / Miami Herald Staff

## Turnbaugh, Armando Camelas Check Weapons ...rifles, pistols found on Caribbean freighter

conviction ensue, would be that the United States government would pay for transportation for these folks back to wherever they came from, and that they would serve no jail time.

"The scarce prosecutorial resources we have are going to be dedicated to the most important priority matters affecting this district. We've got a lot of really major cases that are under way, and that's where we're concentrating our resources."

TURNBAUGH said Customs agents closely watch activity at the seaport, but would not say what aroused suspicion. "There were several indicators that something was going on" as the Solomon was being prepared for a general cargo voyage to Aruba, he said. When searchers reached the quarters shared by the captain and cook, the weapons were discovered under bunks and desks and in lockers.

automatic rifles, a .22-caliber rifle, two M1 carbines, an assortment of semi-automatic pistols and revolvers and 21 cases of ammunition, Customs said.

Jackson and Brown were arrested for violating the Neutrality Act by illegally exporting firearms.

Agents said the serial numbers on some of the guns were obliterated. They do not know who was shipping them or who was to receive them. They said the vessel's local cargo agent told them it is owned by Ludo Maritime, a Cayman Islands company.

Even though the captain and cook were released, the weapons, ammunition and ship remain under seizure. Wampler said his office will handle that, with the probable result that the Solomon will be sold at auction.

Patrol chief Turnbaugh was not consoled.

"This, to me, is a license for any foreigner to come up here, buy firearms and ship them out of Miami il-

copy

# Sealift Scam Cuban

By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

The first Cuban exile arrested in connection with a Mariel sealift swindle had been charged three times in the last six years for writing worthless checks and was involved in transporting 2,000 automobile tires and 400 car batteries to Cuba earlier this year, Miami police said Friday.

Hildo Romeo was charged Thursday with third-degree grand theft and depositing a forged check in connection with an agreement to bring an exile's family to the United States from the Cuban port of Mariel.

State Attorney's office officials say Romeo has used five names, three different dates of birth and five Social Security numbers.

Romeo, 57, of 15941 SW 83rd Ave., was arrested as he was leaving Enro Inc., 6863 NE Third Ave., a meat packing company,

which he told police he owns.

IN FEBRUARY, Romeo was involved in the shipment of nearly 2,000 tires and 400 car batteries to Cuba, a breach of the trade embargo against the Fidel Castro government. The U.S. Customs Department blamed inexperienced personnel for permitting the "error." No charges were filed.

Romeo, a member of a Cuban exile labor group called the Alliance of Workers of the Community (AWC), said the merchandise was a "gift to the taxi drivers of Cuba" and a "humanitarian effort."

He was released from the Dade County Jail on \$7,675 bond at 10:20 p.m. Thursday. His arraignment is set for Dec. 4.

According to Miami police, Romeo had offered to bring the Cuban relatives of Rolando Gayarre to this country for \$26,000. Gayarre told investigators he gave Romeo an initial payment of \$14,000 in cash in

## Had a Bad-Check Record

July. But a short time later, Romeo demanded that Gayarre give him a cashier's check for \$12,000 "to prove that he had the money," said Miami Detective Joseph T. Longueira.

"Romeo said he had the connections to bring the Cubans back legally, but he needed to show his contacts proof that Gayarre had the rest of the money," Longueira said. Gayarre gave Romeo an unendorsed cashier's check — made out to himself and Romeo — with the condition that he get it back, the detective added.

GAYARRE'S relatives never arrived and the check was not returned.

Instead, Romeo took the check and endorsed it "H. Romero." A second endorsement was forged on the check, Longueira said. It was signed "Gállarre," although the correct spelling of Rolando Gayarre's name was neatly typed on the front of the

check, police said.

"It was so obviously forged. I mean, an idiot could tell," Longueira said.

Romeo gave the \$12,000 check to the manager of the Alhambra Supper Club, 8880 Coral Way, to deposit in the club's account "because they needed \$9,000 to pay the rent at the place," said police. Romeo owned the dinner club, but told police he sold it two weeks ago. The check was deposited on July 25.

"All I can tell you is that he is not guilty of the charges," said H. Lee Bauman, Romeo's attorney. "We are going to plead not guilty to all charges."

POLICE AND State Attorney's office officials say Romeo was charged with two counts of worthless checks in 1974. Twice in 1976, police add, he was charged with one count of worthless checks. State Attorney's office officials said the first charge

was dismissed, but were unable to determine the disposition of the second charge.

In September, the Florida Division of Alcohol and Tobacco charged Romeo with selling liquor without a license at La Sorpresa restaurant on 117th Avenue and Quail Roost Drive in South Dade. That case is pending, state officials say.

That same month, Romeo was charged with driving without a license. "And when we picked him up Thursday, he didn't have a license either," said Longueira.

Originally Romeo's bond was set at \$25,000, but it was lowered later. The detective asked for an unusually high bond because he said "Romeo travels back and forth to Cuba quite frequently and I understand he was on his way out of town again." Romeo was a member of the Committee of 75, the exile group that negotiated with the Castro government the release of 3,900 political prisoners.

## ROBERTO FABRICIO



*Mia Her (E) CP /*  
**Refugee Plans**  
*IB*  
**Need Direction**  
*22 Nov-80*  
**From the U.S.**

The arrival of the "last" straggling refugees from Mariel aboard an airlift this week might tempt some to breathe a sigh of relief. But it would be premature.

There is no quarrel from this corner with the concept of allowing the 593 unfortunate Cubans who were left in Mariel when Castro shut that port come to this country. It was the humane and right thing to do.

But by starting these refugee flights, Cuba, with the cooperation of our own State Department, has attempted to sweep under the rug some critical aspects of its disregard for human rights while creating a dangerous Trojan horse in our midst.

A few questions are in order:

**WHY WERE** these 593 allowed to leave on humanitarian grounds and not the more than 1,000 long-time political prisoners who were covered by the terms of the so-called "dialogue" between Cuba and a segment of the exile community? Some are cripples.

Why weren't several thousand of the Peruvian Embassy refugees who have been banished within Cuba allowed to leave? Or the many thousands who were beaten and jailed throughout Cuba while trying to reach the Peruvian Embassy?

And why were these 593 allowed to leave and not all of the more than 400 former political prisoners and relatives whom Cuba kept under siege in our U.S. Interest Section in Havana during several months?

It is obvious that Havana continues to run the show, even the Miami side of it. This airlift was no exception.

What should be of great concern to Miami is that Fidel Castro commissioned a Miami group, the Coordinating Committee for the Cuban

Community, as the sponsoring organization of the airlift. In fact, the Church World Services collected the money and paid for the trip, but the coordinating committee has the political clout within the Cuban community.

**IT WOULD BE** foolhardy to overlook that the head of the coordinating committee is Napoleon Vilaboa, who was the instigator and organizer of the Mariel boatlift. Yes, Mr. Mariel himself, one of our friendly neighbors.

Recently I had a long chat with Vilaboa in my office. His present political goals, he told me, include organizing the Miami Cuban community with the support of Cuba to fight for political rights here, which could include — among other things — launching another boatlift, something he described as "the right move at the right time."

What is amazing about this entire episode is that the U.S. State Department, which supposedly looks out for our national interest, negotiates with this organization that functions in our midst as a virtual Trojan horse.

**WHY SHOULD** a group that was responsible for one of the greatest episodes of mass violation of U.S. law and which was never called to answer for its role in the boatlift be permitted to participate in the continuing negotiations between the two countries?

We desperately need a new perspective in Cuban-American relations, with the underlying principle that whatever is best for the United States' national interest be the central theme for this end. And that in any future talks or negotiations, the U.S. government not delegate the representation of Cuban-Americans in this country to any surrogate group appointed from Cuba.

I wonder how American Jews would react if they were informed that a group of Russians in America was appointed by Moscow to represent them in efforts to free Soviet Jews.

Hopefully, there will be a new team in the State Department's Cuba Desk in the near future who will be willing to play hardball with Havana. Otherwise we can expect some more Mariels. Or even worse. And this community and this country has had enough of that.

# Florida Lawmakers Trying To Extend Refugee Funds

*Mla Nku (F) cop3 22 Nov 80 ZA*

By TOM FIEDLER  
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
*Herald Staff Writers*

Florida lawmakers are "very nervous" that Congress may adjourn in early December without extending beyond next March about \$105 million in educational and social programs for Cuban and Haitian refugees.

If that occurs, state and local taxpayers might have to pay for the needs of refugees who have settled in their communities.

In Florida, according to most estimates, about \$100 million will be needed to provide medical, educational and social services to the refugees for the period between March 1981 — when the federal appropriation runs out — and Sept. 30, the end of the fiscal year.

"What we're talking about is whether we can take the burden off local taxpayers" and keep it as a federal responsibility, said Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.).

"Otherwise, the local taxpayers will have to make a choice between bearing the burden or closing their eyes to people suffering."

**THE CONCERN** stems from the determination of House Appropriations chairman Jamie Whitten (D., Miss.) to draft an 1981 spending bill that allows federal agencies to spend only as much as they did this year. Whitten's bill, however, wouldn't provide for those programs that didn't operate for the full year.

Among those programs is the one requiring the federal government to repay local and state governments for money spent on the Cuban and Haitian influx.

Under a bill enacted in October, Congress appropriated \$100 million to make the repayments. The money, however, is expected to run out by the end of March, only halfway through the 1981 fiscal year.

To keep the program from being interrupted, the Carter Administration asked Congress to provide another \$90 million for the program.

President Carter also requested \$15 million for local school districts affected by Cuban and Haitian refugee children. Most of that money would go to South Florida.

**THE DADE** Community Relations Board was told Friday by a top school official that Congress already had refused to provide funds for the refugee children's education. That statement by Paul Bell, assistant superintendent of the Dade school system, was incorrect, congressional aides said.

Bell later conceded that he had misunderstood information he received from Washington about what Congress has done.

An aide to Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.) acknowledged that "it will be a tough fight to get the money."

Rep. Whitten so far has rebuffed the administration request for the additional \$90 million in refugee aid. The Mississippian has argued that because there is money to care for the refugees through March, Congress should wait until then to appropriate more.

At that time, Whitten said the new Congress also would be able to take into account the spending wishes of President-elect Ronald Reagan, who might differ with Carter's views.

By then, Reagan will have had the opportunity to review Carter's proposed 1981 budget and submit changes to suit his priorities.

**"WE DON'T** have any reason to believe that Reagan would turn his back on the refugees," said Terry Smith, head of the State of Florida's office in Washington.

"But we also don't know if he'll continue [the program]. It's the not knowing that bothers us," Smith said. When Reagan looks for places to cut the budget "without hurting people who elected him, a refugee program might look like a nice target."

Fascell, with help from Reps. William Lehman (D., Fla.) and William Chappell (D., Fla.), both members of the Appropriations Committee, is attempting to fund the refugee program through the end of the fiscal year so that it can avoid a mid-year review.

"Experience has taught me that unless I have all the money the program needs, I should be very nervous," Fascell said.

# Women refugees jailed months without hearing

*Mia Nueva (FH) arl SA 22 Nov 80*

The New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Although most of the 125,100 Cubans who have arrived in the United States since April are now free from the refugee camps and trying to start new lives, 38 of them — all young women — are still jailed in Manhattan and Brooklyn, becalmed in the intricacies of Immigration and Naturalization Service procedures.

The women are being held either because they admitted they had been in jail in Cuba for such crimes as theft or prostitution, or because they have been accused of participating in disorders at the refugee camps since their arrival. Some have been in jail for nearly seven months without a hearing and with only minimal access to a lawyer.

Thursday morning at the old Brooklyn Navy Yard brig, where 13 of the women are held, Lourdes Leon was asked what life had been like for her since her arrival at Key West on May 8. For an answer she held the inside of her forearm up to the weak sunlight sifting through the barred windows and ran her finger down the angry scar.

"I tried to kill myself after they sent me to the prison in Kentucky," she explained matter-of-factly. "When I came from the island, I had so much hope. All I have seen is jails."

Leon, who is 23, says she was serving time for theft in Havana when the Cuban police put her on a boat. "I had stolen food for my baby," she said. "He was very small.

"I don't understand what is happening to me," she said. "They move me here, move me there. Last month a lawyer came to talk to me, but then he never came back. All I want is to join my husband and find work. Why do they keep me here?"

The women are, under a provision of immigration law, still technically not in the United States because a hearing has not been held to determine their suitability for admission. Thus they are not entitled to ordinary legal rights.

The New York Civil Liberties Union has begun a suit on behalf of 15 women who have been held in the Metropolitan Correction Center since Aug. 29.

The women say that no charges have been brought against them and that they have been held virtually incommunicado. A hearing on the case before U.S. Judge Morris Lasker in Manhattan on Tuesday.

This year's flood of Cuban refugees created serious problems for the legal arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service because Cuban authorities forced boats to take criminals, mental patients and others they regarded as undesirable.

Under the law, convicted felons and those committing specified offenses such as prostitution must be denied admission to the United States and returned "to the place from which they came."

According to the agency's figures, 23,969 of the 125,100 Cubans who arrived this year had some sort of criminal record. Of those with a record, 16,710 were found to have committed minor offenses and 5,486 were classified as political, rather than criminal, offenders. These two groups were cleared for admission.

The other 1,773 are being held in federal prison and are subject to what is called an exclusion hearing before an immigration judge. In such a hearing, contrary to usual practice, the burden of proof is on the alien to show he or she is worthy to enter the country.

# Dade schools appear losers on refugee aid

Mia News 3A CP1 22 Nov 80

**BUD NEWMAN**  
Cox News Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration has tentatively decided to recommend that Congress not fund fully a bill that would have given Dade County more than \$16 million for the 1981-82 school year to pay for educating Cuban and Haitian refugee children.

The result is that Dade County and others burdened with educating Cuban and Haitian students will get less federal money than they expected, though it is not yet known how much less.

Dade school officials fear that Congress may not approve any money for refugee education in this year's federal budget. President Carter pledged last month the federal government would pay 100 per cent of the costs of the more than 125,000 Cuban and Haitian asylum-seekers who came to this country this year.

Dade Schools Assistant Superintendent Paul Bell said the money picture is not as bleak as he had thought. Bell said yesterday morning that the county lost \$17 million in federal funds for refugee education because it was not in the new budget passed by Congress this week. But by afternoon he said he had spoken hastily because there is still a chance Dade County will get some federal money.

"We still have a shot," Bell said after talking to officials in Washington. "Apparently, there is a great deal of confusion and I'm responsible for a lot of it."

The administration apparently has decided not to recommend full funding for the bill authored by Rep. Ed Stack (D-Fla.), which would have provided up to \$1,200 per pupil this year and decreasing amounts in the next two years. Dade has more than 13,500 refugee students, so the bill would have brought the county more than \$16 million this year.

With fanfare, Carter had signed the Stack bill into law last month in Tallahassee during his first campaign trip to Florida. He said during the bill-signing ceremony he had decided the federal government should pay 100 per cent of the cost of educating and caring for Cuban and Haitian refugees.

But instead of funding Stack's bill, the administration recommended to Congress yesterday that a total of \$15 million be spent for refugee education in the next school year. Those funds would have to be shared by several school districts, resulting in less money for Dade County.

A spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget said, however, that the \$15 million was a tentative recommendation and was submitted in the hope the lame-duck Congress would pass it. He said new recommendations for funding refugee education may be made in January, but he stopped

short of saying there would be a recommendation to fund fully the Stack bill.

Dade school officials say anything short of the \$16 million will not be enough to pay the cost of special English classes and other expenses. Bell fears any federal money that is approved will get to Miami too late to be used this year or to allow proper planning for next year.

"The potential for funding for this school year may be at a level that is so low that we will not be able to meet the programmatic and the classroom space and transportation needs of those students," Bell said. "In order to provide the classroom space for next September which these students would require, we need the funds available this school year."

"Timing is essential. We're not sure of the federal money and we're not sure if it will come in time. Nothing is certain."

An aide to Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), a member of the Senate Budget Committee, said the senator will try to add more money for refugee education when the committee meets next week. But he said full funding of the Stack bill is impractical even though Chiles thinks "Dade County deserves it (because) the impact is that great."

"The real trick on how much money South Florida gets is not in how much money we put in the appropriation, but in how we design the language that limits eligibility for funding (to Cubans and Haitians)," the aide said.

He said anticipated new arrivals of Indochinese refugees would make several cities eligible for federal funds under the Stack bill. To qualify for federal funds, a school district must enroll either 500 refugee students, or 5 per cent of its student population must be refugees.

The aide said cities such as Boston, with virtually no refugees, would become eligible for funding under the Stack bill. "By letting all those other cities in, it dilutes the money."

That is one reason the administration decided not to recommend full funding of the Stack bill, he said.

Lucy McLelland, an aide to Rep. Bill Lehman (D-Fla.), a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said the new White House proposal of \$15 million for refugee education "is too little, too late" for Miami.

The administration also recommended funding the social service needs of the Cuban and Haitian refugees at \$90 million for this fiscal year — a figure she said is about \$30 million too low. That money goes to fund a provision sponsored by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) and Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.). It was signed by Carter as part of the Stack bill.

# School Board's Cejas:

Miami (F) col 2 1c 22 Nov 80

## No 'Overnight Success'

By LIZ BALMASEDA

Herald Staff Writer

It was his first school board meeting as chairman. The cameras clicked off, the crowd shuffled out of the old Lindsey Hopkins building and left it dormant, and a very tired and hungry Paul Cejas had two very important people to call:

"This is daddy. Are you proud of daddy? Did you watch me on Channel 2?"

Pause.

"Yes, this means daddy is the boss."

Pause.

"How was school ... did they tell you anything today?"

Pause.

"No, I can't come to dinner tonight ... there is a reporter for The Miami Herald, and she's outside waiting. She wants to do a story on me ...."

Pause.

"I love you."

Click.

That was Paul, 10, and Christianne, 8. This Daddy's concern for the education of his children is one of the main reasons Cejas has become boss of the state's largest school system.

**THE STORY OF** Paul Cejas may read like the tale of an aspiring actor who strives for years in obscurity, dreams in privacy, does his monologs for his bed-

room mirror and becomes an "overnight" success.

It is all happening very quickly for the 37-year-old accountant, handpicked by Gov. Bob Graham in March to replace the late Dr. Ben Sheppard on the School Board, then elected by Dade voters in November to keep the seat and chosen this week by his colleagues to chair the policy-making board.

"Yes, it's happening very quickly. But I am ready for it. I am very ready for it," says Cejas softly but firmly.

Dressed in a brown wool suit, his blue eyes clear behind aviator glasses, Cejas sits behind a mammoth desk scattered with unanswered telephone messages and congratulations cards.

He is the first Latin to be elected to a countywide seat, the only school board chairman to be selected after just six months of service.

It is hard to imagine this "success" as the penniless boy who fled Cuba at the age of 17. He came to Miami and worked as a stockboy at Shell City to pay the rent and put himself through the University of Miami. "I was getting 70 cents an hour and I lived alone," he says. Eventually, he became an accountant specializing in non-profit organizations. He married an American girl, whom he later divorced. Paul and Christianne are the products of that marriage. They live with their mother and at-

tend Kendale Lakes Elementary School.

His aide Javier Bray interrupts for a minute. He asks Cejas to scribble his signature in India ink six times. "Here, here here and here ... it's for the rubber stamp that goes on the paychecks," Bray explains to the man he has known since their childhood in Cuba. The two worked on a project researching the dropout rate of Latin students in Dade Schools.

**BUT THERE'S MORE** to the story of Paul Cejas than his sudden appearance in the limelight. Woven into the plot are the workings of his close friends and associates, most of whom are connected with the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD).

Members admit to meeting privately, planning a strategy for the appointment of Cejas to the school board because they believed in his leadership potential. They also felt the time had come for his no-nonsense way of doing business.

"Yes, we had been scheming to get Cejas into the school board," says Eduardo Padron, the current president of SALAD and vice president of Miami-Dade Community College New World Center Campus. "And when Sheppard died, it was a beautiful opportunity."

**OTHER BUSINESS** associates also took part in Cejas' appointment. "I played a small role in that. I was a sort of stalking



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horse," says Marshall Harris, a lawyer and savings and loan executive who was also considered for Sheppard's seat and would later manage the Cejas campaign. Harris knew Cejas from their mutual association with the United Way.

"Paul is a unique individual, he has a good grasp of the community, and he doesn't get flustered. He comes from the kind of background that I like to see public officials come from," said Harris, a former legislator whom the governor consulted when seeking a replacement for Sheppard.

"The governor said, 'Give me somebody who is as good as [you]. But give me somebody who is Latin.'"

However, it was Cejas' credentials that got him the job, says Harris. Cejas had worked as an accountant for the United Way and chaired the Bi-Racial, Tri-Ethnic Project that oversaw Dade school desegregation in the early '70s. He was a former president of SALAD.

"When the job was offered to me, my first thought was not a personal one," Cejas recalls, who earns \$13,800 as a school board member. "I asked myself, 'Am I the person needed?' And in my heart I knew I was the right person all along. I don't consider myself a politician; I never have."

Harris agrees. "He is not a politician in

*Please turn to CEJAS / 2C*

# Cejas Is Silent, But He Gets Things Done

*Mia New (F) 2C 22 Nov 80*

*col 1*

CEJAS / From 1C

the normal sense. The best politicians are those who don't have this fixation."

IN A TOWN where the term "Latin" has many connotations, Cejas and his associates tried to avoid a typecasting for the candidate in the recent election. Harris says Cejas was "simply viewed as the accountant on the school board."

Paul Cejas doesn't talk much. He is a silent worker, a methodical man, who has been criticized by colleagues for his contention that

there is too much "trivia" in the school board agenda. And trivia is a waste of time and money, says Cejas. That attitude, however, has drawn praise from "concerned parents," says Bray.

Cejas says the praise is welcome. "The pressure is there. I'm under the gun," he says.

The new chairman of the fourth largest school system in the nation checks his calendar, tidies his new desk, flicks off the lights, walks out of the dark office and heads for his apartment in Brickell Place.

He is first at many things, but he is generally the last to leave.



— ALBERT COYA/Miami Herald Staff  
 'It's happening very quickly, but I'm ready for it,' says Cejas, who "doesn't get flustered," one admirer says.



*Miami Her (F) Col 2 IC 22 Nov 80* JOSE AZEL/Miami Herald Staff  
 With his mother, center, Paul Cejas celebrated his victory as the first Latin to be elected to a countywide seat. At right, he talks of winning school board chairmanship.

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BLANCO

MIRDO

## Little Havana Feeling Pinch Of Refugees

23 Nov 80 col 1

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

*Marta (P)*

In some ways, a typical afternoon at Los Cuatro Caminos or The Crossroads — as the corner of W. Flagler Street and 12th Avenue is called — is like any afternoon before the Mariel boatlift.

Middle-aged men with slicked-back hair and pencil-thin mustaches stand on the sidewalk in front of open restaurant windows and sip Cuban coffee. Across the street, people wait for buses.

The customs are the same. But subtle changes are taking place along Flagler and along SW Eighth Street, traditionally the heart and soul of Little Havana.

The well-lit streets, jammed with Latin markets and lunch counters, are no longer safe at night, residents said Saturday. They blame the wave of Cuban sealift refugees who have flooded Miami during the last six months.

"THE AMBIENCE here is not the same anymore," said Pedro Rojas, 25, a Cuban factory worker waiting for a bus Saturday. "The people who hang out around here are dirty, barefoot. Some look like they are crazy, some are drunk and others stand around asking for money," he added.

"People don't want to come to Flagler Street because they are afraid," said Serafin Debesa, owner of Debesa Electronics, 1460 W. Flagler St. "There are all kinds of weird, strange people hanging around — people who leave much to be desired."

The Crossroads, and Antonio Maceo Park at Eighth Street and 15th Avenue, have become nighttime hangouts for scores of boatlift refugees, said Miami Police Officer Manny Lopez.

Ernesto Blanco, 17, a slender long-haired refugee who arrived in May, likes to spend several hours each day at The Crossroads, watching people go by.

"I love to come here because it's just like Havana," said Blanco, who sat on a railing with three gold chains around his neck and a black comb in his hair. He said he spent several weeks living in Tent City, but now lives in a nearby hotel. His uncle pays the rent.

IT IS REFUGEES like Blanco, just hanging out, and stories about crime that have scared off clients, said several local businessmen.

After Eighth Street merchants complained to Miami commissioners and the State Attorney's office, an off-duty police officer was stationed near the domino tables of Antonio Maceo Park, Lopez said.

Despite the fear of assault, some Little Havana residents like Marta Mirdo, 65, said they have no choice but to do their shopping there.

Mirdo said a refugee "who looked like he was crazy" grabbed her. She squirmed free, picked up a big stick and threatened him.

"I don't know what his intentions were," said Mirdo, a cheerful woman who is about 5 feet tall. "But I'm not about to let him scare me. If it were to happen again I'd take another stick and confront him like a man."

Mr. Ake (FKA) 7E 23 Nov 80

# Venezuelan Aid in Caribbean

# Cutting Into Cuban Influence

By EDUARDO GALLARDO  
*Associated Press*

CARACAS — Venezuela is using its oil riches to win growing political clout among Caribbean and Central American nations, and sources here say the Venezuelan policy is reducing Cuba's influence in the region.

Venezuelan government officials insist that they are not trying to carve out a sphere of influence or to slant the region's politics away from Cuba. But they concede that their Caribbean aid and investment programs may produce those results.

"We are not aiming at countering any other nation's influence in the area when we promote the values of freedom and democracy," a Venezuelan Foreign Ministry source said. "But we know that our message is getting through, which makes things much more difficult for others," clearly referring to Cuba.

Venezuelan aid often takes the form needy countries appreciate most — cash. Through its multimillion dollar Investment Fund, Venezuela deposits "fairly large" sums of money in central banks of various Caribbean and Central American nations to help them fight balance of payment and other financial problems, government officials said.

IN THE LAST two years, Venezuela has poured more than \$450 million into aid and cooperation programs in the region. Venezuelan money and personnel are being used to conduct agricultural research, build highways, bridges and airports, aid hurricane victims, develop baseball teams and fix children's teeth.

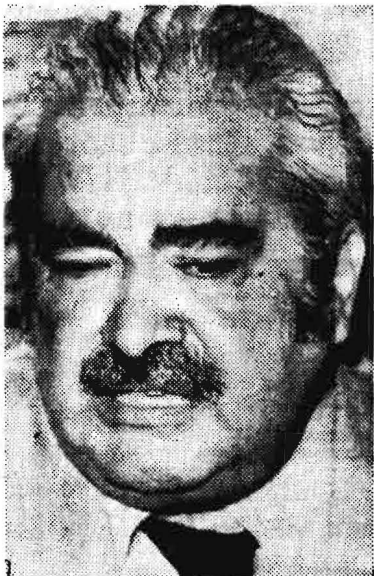
Venezuela recently signed an agreement with Mexico to jointly provide assistance to nations in the area that have been badly hit by soaring oil prices. Basically, the agreement calls for financing with long-term, low-interest loans up to 30 per cent of those countries' oil bills.

The program is already in effect in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Next will be Jamaica, where pro-Western leader Edward Seaga won an election victory to oust leftist Prime Minister Michael Manley, a friend of Cuban President Fidel Castro. One of Seaga's first actions in office was to expel the Cuban ambassador.

SHORTLY AFTER Seaga's victory, Venezuelan President Luis Her-

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# Around The Americas



**Luis Herrera Campins**  
... Venezuelan president



**Maurice Bishop**  
... Grenadan Prime Minister

rera Campins offered Jamaica help "to fight present difficulties," which include severe food shortages and a badly depleted treasury.

The Herrera Administration is also actively supporting the civilian-military junta of the Central American nation of El Salvador in its war against leftist guerrillas.

Herrera, who was warmly welcomed on recent trips to Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, is said to be planning trips to the recently independent Caribbean island nations of St. Lucia and Dominica and may also visit Grenada, where a People's Revolutionary Government took power in a 1979 coup.

According to some diplomats here, Venezuela is gaining influence in Grenada, considered Cuba's closest friend in the Caribbean.

The diplomats say that Grenada is one place where the Cubans have succeeded in winning "some influence in the military or at least security field." The island is known to be organizing an army with Cuban advisory assistance.

"OUR ASSISTANCE to Grenada has been stepped up in the last six months after a visit here by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, when we signed a cooperation treaty," a Venezuelan official said.

A Venezuelan health mission is in Grenada, and Venezuelan experts are involved in airport construction in which the Cubans are playing a major role. Venezuela also will pay for a group of Grenadan students to come here soon for special courses in sugar and cocoa growing.

"Venezuela is cooperating with all the nations in the region and strengthening democracy and freedom there," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco was quoted as saying recently. "That region must be kept at peace and away from unacceptable totalitarian systems."

Cuba and Venezuela neared a diplomatic break when a military court here acquitted Orlando Bosch, a Cuban exile, and three Venezuelans in the 1976 bombing of a Cuban airliner shortly after it took

off from Barbados. All 73 people on board died.

**CASTRO RECALLED** Cuban diplomats to Havana after the verdict and many Venezuelan officials expect Cuba to break diplomatic relations if the Venezuelan Supreme Military Court confirms the decision.

Some diplomatic observers here believe that the recent deterioration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Venezuela has also been caused by Venezuela's successful push in the Caribbean.

"The Cubans certainly don't like the splendid job that Venezuela is doing," said a diplomat from a staunchly anti-communist South American country.

Mia Her (F)  
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col 2

# The Boatlift, Miami's Image And the American Dream

Cuban-born Armando Codina, president of Miami-based IntraAmerica Investments, Inc., recently spoke at a Junior Achievement dinner. Here is an excerpt of his remarks:

By ARMANDO CODINA

*Achievement.* Let me give you Webster's Revised by Codina: Achievement is the point where opportunity meets preparation, determination and willingness to work. And let me tell you that there is no other place in the world where I would have had — no matter how much inspiration or perspiration — the opportunity to do what I have done in the United States.

I came here through a program sponsored by Catholic Charities and handled by Msgr. Bryan Walsh, went to a camp, then to an orphanage and lastly to a foster home with an American family that had five children of its own. I started my business with an SBA [Small Business Administration] loan. You've heard about the American dream, the American pie, and whether they are still alive. Well, let me tell you, the American pie and dream are alive and well. All the ingredients are out there. All you have to do is identify them, put them together, mix them, work hard at baking your own pie. But if you can do that you can still bake the biggest damn pie you ever saw in your life.

I am an American by choice,

not by chance. I am an American by conviction, not for convenience. I am a converted American and that's the worst kind, for America to me is the land of infinite generosity. With that for a background you can appreciate the fact that I don't like to criticize anything in this country.

In fact, the only criticism that I would have is that this country is too good, and that too many Americans do not really appreciate what they have — the greatest and most benevolent country. It ought to be mandatory for every U.S. citizen to leave this country for a month every five years and see the rest of the world.

Let me also tell you that I have the greatest respect and appreciation for America's traditional open-arms refugee policy that made it possible for me to come here. Furthermore, I understand the emotions of a father who is, once again, reunited with his son or daughter after years of separation, because I came here unaccompanied and was later reunited with my family.

Nevertheless, I believe that the administration's handling of the Cuban refugee flotilla was a fiasco and that the Cuban community did not help matters any. Once again, we have allowed Fidel Castro to play with our emotions.

No country in the world can let Fidel Castro dictate its immigration policies. American immigration policy should be made by the president and the Congress. We must have an immigration policy



'It ought to be mandatory for every U.S. citizen to leave this country for a month every five years and see the rest of the world.'

— Armando Codina

that will permit political refugees from countries where freedom is threatened around the world to come to this country in an orderly manner consistent with the best interests of the United States.

By permitting Castro to control the how, who and where of the flotilla, we have allowed him to create a problem for this country and for our community — of such magnitude that it has, in fact, diverted the world's attention from what really happened in Cuba.

Exodus from Cuba should be an orderly process that should have begun with the ex-political prisoners, with the 10,000 persons who crammed into a small yard at the Peruvian Embassy in search of freedom and the reunification of families. The incident at the Peruvian Embassy has all but been forgotten. Castro didn't want those 10,000 people spread

throughout South America to tell the true story about communism. Instead, he's turned his problem into our problem, his bad publicity into our bad publicity, and in the process portrayed all those wanting to leave Cuba as criminals, vagrants, deviants and other unwanted elements of Cuban society.

It would be an error to close our hearts and condemn all refugees. This nation should not retreat from its commitment, enshrined in the Statue of Liberty, to welcome the world's poor, the hungry and those in search of freedom, for they made this country great. But I submit that it should be an orderly and systematic process that allows those who yearn for freedom and opportunity to come to America, abiding by the immigration laws.

When the boatlift began, I was

Handwritten initials or signature in a circle.

criticized in the Cuban community for saying what I have just said, for saying privately what I have said publicly. My only regret is that I didn't say it louder.

A day does not go by that we do not read in our printed media or watch in the electronic media a terrible article or report about the effects of the boatlift. I deeply resent and I am deeply hurt to see the kind of publicity that we as a community and the United States as a nation have received abroad as a by-product of this fiasco. I assure you that every responsible Cuban agrees and relates to what I am saying.

I used to hear, when I traveled through this great nation and abroad, great tales about what happened with the Cuban immigration to Miami, and the reputation that the Cuban community had built up in only 20 years as a successful, law-abiding and hard-working community — a community that had greatly expanded the outlook of Miami and that had helped make Miami a truly international center of commercial activity. I remember, as I traveled, that people used to ask me about all the great stories of success about the Cubans in Miami. Were they true?

I like to think that we have done something positive for Miami, for I know that Miami has done a great deal for us. There is no other place in the world where we would have had the same opportunity or where we would have been welcomed with greater warmth. It speaks very highly of our black and Anglo communities that Miami has been able to absorb close to a million Cubans in a span of nearly 20 years. And I want you to know that the Cuban community is grateful and appreciative of the opportunity that you have given us to share with you in building a better Miami.

I hope that long after the critical stories of some aspects of the Mariel boatlift are forgotten, people will still marvel at how Miami

was able to respond to this historic call, and how Miami was able to turn a potentially chaotic situation into a community that is multiracial, multilingual and multicultural and that is united in its goal of making Miami a true example of how people of goodwill can come together to build a better community.

We must continue to go forward as a community and help each other to overcome the fears and the difficulties that divide us. We cannot allow the polarization that has been augmented by the recent boatlift and racial disturbance to continue. I have three children, the oldest of which is four years old. I certainly do not want my children growing up in a divided community.

Unfortunately, even the good, sensible people in this community have been turned off by the rift and the polarization that we have experienced in recent times. I am deeply concerned with the underlying currents that led to the overwhelming passage of the [anti-bilingual ordinance], for it is a shame that this was the only way we could vent our frustrations. I hope that the results of this vote will help us confront the tensions that have slowly been building up in our community and that the boatlift helped only to crystalize. These problems are real, they are profound and they have been with us for some time. But they can be solved, for our greatest problems can be our greatest opportunities for achievements.

It has often been said that great challenges make great people. There can be no doubt that the difficulties that confront us in Miami today are of a monumental nature. [But] let us remember that what has been accomplished in Miami serves as a showcase to America and to what free men and women can do when they work together in a spirit of harmony and cooperation for a common goal.

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## OVER SEAT IN SECURITY COUNCIL

# Castro Led Sandinistas

*MWH (F) edH 3M 23 Nov 80*

# To Betray Costa Ricans

By JACK ANDERSON

**T**WO YEARS ago, the overthrow of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza by the rag-tag Sandinista rebels seemed to be no more than a revolutionary pipe dream. I sent my reporter Bob Sherman to look into the situation on the spot and find out who the Sandinistas and their supporters were.

He reached them through neighboring Costa Rica, which had offered refuge to the rebels. The Sandinistas were not only given the wherewithal to train their fledgling army in Costa Rican jungle encampments, but were provided sanctuary after hit-and-run raids across the border into Nicaragua.

Sherman's first contact with the Sandinista directorate was in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. From there he traveled north to the province of Guanacaste, where he visited a rebel camp well within Costa Rican territory.

**THOUGH** the Costa Rican government formally denied knowledge of the Nicaraguan camps, the Sandinistas were operating quite openly in Guanacaste. My reporter stayed with them. Once, he saw a Costa Rican policeman arrive with a truckload of food for the Nicaraguans.

The Costa Ricans' not-so-secret support of the Sandinistas was an act of political courage. Somoza repeatedly condemned Costa Rica for its role, and threatened to invade

his neighbor. It was no idle threat: Costa Rica has no army, only a civilian police force. Somoza's American-trained, American-equipped National Guard could have crashed across the border with no trouble at all.

Nuisance raids on Nicaraguan army outposts, which served as valuable training for the Sandinista guerrillas, were sometimes launched by rebels who would cross the border in civilian clothes, then pick up arms and uniforms hidden on the Nicaraguan side. After the attack, they would stash their military gear at a "safe house" and take the bus back to Costa Rica.

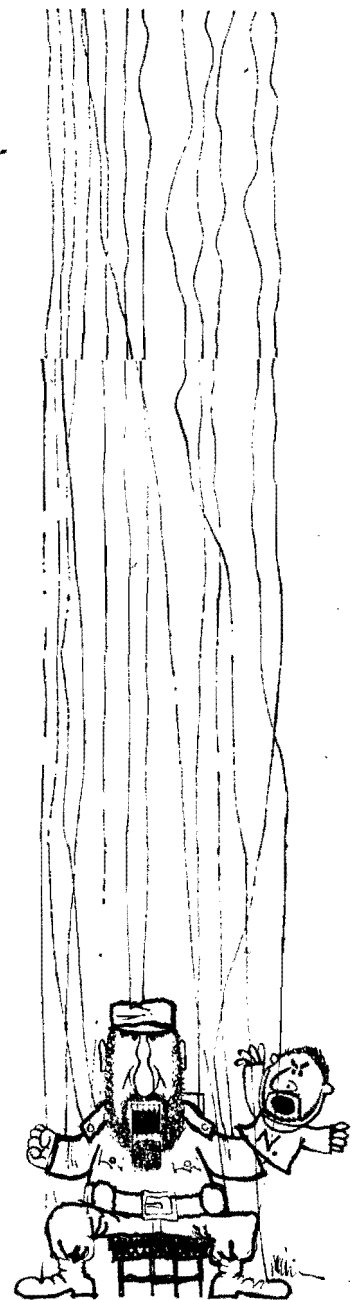
The government in San Jose not only turned a blind eye to this clearly provocative, illegal behavior, but also offered refuge to several of the Sandinista leaders in exile. In short, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government owed a heavy debt to Costa Rica.

But such political debts are quickly forgotten when a government finds amnesia expedient. The Costa Ricans have recently found out just what the new Nicaraguan government's friendship is worth.

**TO** the disgust of many in Latin America and other Third World countries, Nicaragua turned on its old ally, Costa Rica, in a shabby scheme engineered by its new ally, Cuba. The Nicaraguans played cat's-paw for Fidel Castro at Costa Rica's expense.

The stage for this power play was the United Nations. Last year Cuba had its eye on the prestigious Latin American seat on the U.N. Security Council, which it lost.

So Castro tried again this year, but it soon became clear he wouldn't have enough votes to win the coveted seat. Though technically the leader of the "nonaligned movement," Castro's Cuba had lost face with many Third World governments by its slavish support of the Soviets' invasion of Afghanistan.



1022



Like the fabled dog in the manger, Cuba chose to deny the Security Council seat it could not gain to an old political foe that had an excellent chance at the seat: Costa Rica. This was accomplished by persuading Nicaragua to enter the competition for the post at a time when Costa Rica was within a few votes of victory.

**COSTA RICA'S** U.N. ambassador, Rodolfo Piza Escalante, told us that his countrymen were so indignant at Nicaragua's back-stabbing that relations between the two countries may be seriously damaged. "I can tell you, it hurt. It hurt our relationship," he said. "I am very disappointed."

What was most disillusioning to the Costa Ricans, the ambassador said, was that the Sandinista government clearly demonstrated its willingness to be Castro's puppet — just as Castro is regarded as the Kremlin's puppet.

"We told them flatly they were being used," the ambassador said, referring to high-level exchanges with the Nicaraguans. The warnings were ignored.

Costa Rica, realizing it couldn't win the council seat, withdrew, and the position went to Panama. But much bitterness remains. Intelligence sources report occasional shootouts along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border in recent weeks.

But there is evidence that Cuba

overplayed its hand in the Security Council dustup. Already concerned by Castro's devotion to the Kremlin on the Afghanistan aggression — an issue that has aroused most Third World nations — the non-aligned countries have begun re-assessing their views of Cuba in the light of its role in the Security Council controversy. Cuban support for the Vietnamese and their puppet regime in Cambodia also has helped to diminish Castro's influence in the Third World.

"There is a definite erosion of Cuban power at the United Nations," confided one U.N. diplomat. "They have basically failed to be effective leaders of the nonaligned."

Another high-level diplomat observed with ill-concealed disgust that "for a country that is 'non-aligned,' Cuba is pretty well-aligned."

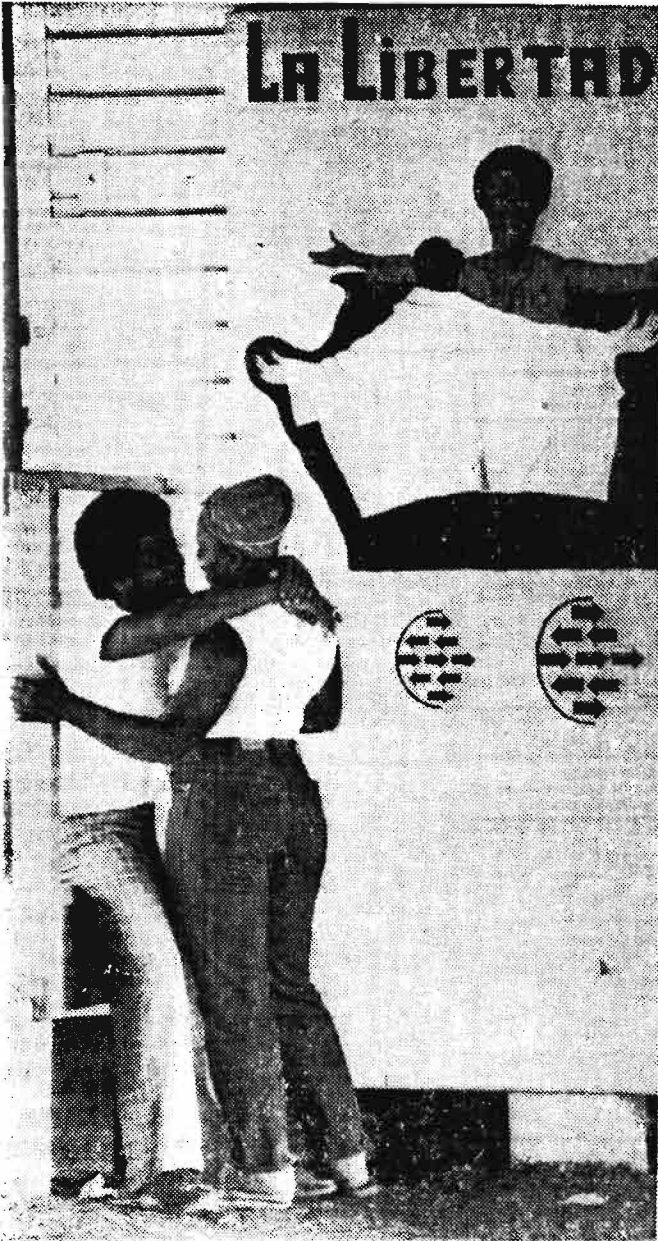
In fact, Cuba's role as the spoiler in the U.N. Security Council fight may presage a growing and irreversible disenchantment with Castro among Third World nations.

Footnote: A spokesman for the Nicaraguan U.N. delegation insisted that Cuba had played no role in his government's decision to compete for the Security Council seat against Costa Rica. The spokesman added that Nicaragua would "continue to support Costa Rica and to enjoy good relations with it."

*"United Feature Syndicate"*

# Refugees at Chaffee look to Thanksgiving without much cheer

*Mia News (FD) 1 SD 24 Nov 80*  
 Associated Press



Associated Press

Cuban couple enjoy a close moment at Fort Chaffee

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Herman Miranda, 23, a student of English for only five weeks, stands in front of his class and reads haltingly from his primer.

"This is my country. This is the United States."

His fingers move hesitantly from word to word.

"The United States is my country. My country is the United States."

The words come slowly but the young Cuban is learning. Something else he has learned is the tradition behind Thanksgiving, an American holiday that will be special this year to Miranda and 7,000 other refugees at Fort Chaffee, the only Cubans left without homes in the United States.

Base officials say they will serve a traditional turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

"The first Thanksgiving to me will be thanks to the American people for being so understanding and taking us in," says Renaldo Oviedo, who also learned about Pilgrims and Plymouth Rock in his English class. "But it will not be such a happy Thanksgiving because we are still here."

"Here" is a military housing compound, row upon row of stark white barracks ringed by a chain-link fence.

Carlos Alvarez Guerra, 23, shares one room with his common-law wife and a boyhood friend, Pedro Gay, 24. The room is plastered with everything that has come to symbolize the United States to them — cigaret ads, pinup girls, painted Styrofoam cups and Polaroid photographs.

But for Guerra, something is missing. "I haven't felt the

freedom yet."

The quest for freedom is more than desire. It is obsession.

"I tired of this place," says Enrique Gonzalez, 26. "Just like everybody else. I'm crazy. There are a lot that are just like me. They are anxious to get out of here ... to start a new life."

Many refugees believe Americans are afraid to sponsor them because of previous violence at the camp. Older refugees blame the trouble on youths who grew up under the rule of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

"They weren't born where everything is free," says Ramon Gonzalez, 37. "Their only fault is 21 years of being oppressed. The older people remember the time before Castro. I was never myself after Castro took over."

The Rev. Frank Kennard, a middle-age Catholic priest who came here recently from Spain, holds several masses a week for the refugees. He says his message is the "need for liberation from oppression and exile."

"Thanksgiving is kind of meaningless to (the refugees) right now," he says. "They're not only exiled, they're oppressed because they're still cooped up in here."

Despite the waiting, the refugees still believe they made the right choice when they fled Cuba. As 29-year-old Radales Pena put it:

"The day I was on the boat and I saw Key West — I believe that was the greatest day in my life. It was like a miracle to me. I have faith and the faith makes me keep the same good feeling. I always try to think of the good that life may bring me in this new land."

# Cuba Friends Try To End OAS Study On Human Rights

By TOM FIEDLER  
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Several countries friendly to Cuba are attempting to derail a report by the Organization of American States human rights agency that criticizes Cuba's treatment of political prisoners.



McGEE

should be prevented from doing future investigations on Cuba unless the Fidel Castro government is readmitted to membership.

The Castro government was expelled from the OAS in 1962 as the result of a U.S.-proposed resolution saying that it was "incompatible" with the OAS charter. However, Cuba as a state technically retains membership in the organization and, the OAS says, is thereby bound to uphold its human rights standards.

The Human Rights Commission prepared a 40-page report early this year focusing primarily on the situation of political prisoners in Cuba.

**THE REPORT** was formally presented to the OAS Sunday during the organization's Tenth General Assembly. A resolution asking the member states to accept the report and join in a resolution condemning Cuba's activities is scheduled to be voted on before the General Assembly ends later this week.

But, during heated debate that began Sunday night and extended into the early morning hours Monday, several delegates whose governments have relations with the Castro administration argued that Castro can't be bound by the organization's human rights principles if he can't belong to the organization.

Indeed, these governments, led by Panama, said the commission had forfeited the right to investigate conditions in Cuba by expelling Castro's government from the OAS.

Joining Panama, according to OAS sources and public speeches, have been Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Mexico and Panama, according to OAS sources and public speeches, have been Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Mexico and — for different reasons — Argentina.

**PANAMA HAS** proposed a resolution that would prevent the OAS General Assembly from considering the report and also prohibit the Human Rights Commission from investigating affairs within any country that isn't an active OAS member.

The other side of the debate is being led by Costa Rica. It has gotten strong backing from the United States in arguing against any restrictions on the commission's future role.

U.S. Ambassador Gale McGee said that many of Cuba's human rights policies have an impact on the entire hemisphere, and are thus a legitimate subject for investigation. He cited Castro's decision to forcibly deport many of his political prisoners via the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift earlier this year as an example.

**McGEE ALSO** argued that because Castro has never renounced the principles embodied in the OAS Charter on Human Rights — which Cuba signed in 1948 — his country remains bound to uphold them or face condemnation from his neighbors.

Lost in all this skirmishing is the report itself, which, ironically, is less critical of Cuba than other recent reports have been on Argentina, Haiti and Chile.

A 277-page special report on Ar-

gentina, for example, details the "disappearance" and probable execution of as many as 5,000 persons in recent years. Argentina joined with countries seeking to block the Cuban report in an effort to squelch the report on its own activities, OAS sources say.

Another report, on Haiti, also to be taken up this week, details several cases in which dozens of political prisoners were summarily executed there. Scores of others died in prison, the report said, either from mysterious causes or from the diseases that spread in the unsanitary conditions common in the prisons.

By contrast, the Human Rights Commission found no cases in which Cuban political prisoners were executed or died in prison because of abuse.

Its criticism was focused primarily on the alleged mistreatment of the so-called "plantados," a group of 138 political prisoners who conducted hunger strikes and other efforts to resist the Castro government's "re-education" program.

**IN SUMMARIZING** its findings, the Human Rights Commission praised this release and said it was "a demonstration of [Cuba's] interest in resolving this problem" of political prisoners. But the report also pointed out that — according to some estimates — about 1,000 people remain in prison for political crimes.

● It is a crime in Cuba to speak out against the socialist system or commit any "anti-social" acts, a charge so broad it can be used to imprison virtually anyone.

● Political prisoners are subjected to forced labor as punishment, despite Cuba's ratification of treaties that prohibit such sentences.

● Many prisoners had sentences extended for crimes they were accused of committing while they were in jail. Among those cases the commission mentioned that of Tomas Travieso, who wrote a play while in prison that criticized Castro. When a copy of the play was smuggled to Miami and performed at Miami-Dade Community College, Travieso was resented to several years in prison.

# Customs on Scent of Fishy Cargo

Mia HU (F) col 2 1B 25 Nov 80  
By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

Customs agents in Miami are investigating something fishy. Wrapped in mystery, it could be called **The Case of the Frozen Whiting.**

Three weeks ago, a cardboard box — filled with frozen whiting — fell apart in a backroom of Los Chinitos (The Little Chinese), a cafeteria at 3120 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah.

The cafeteria belongs to Ramon Chiong, a former Chinese resident of Havana who, like hundreds of thousands of Cubans, fled to Miami in the early 1960s.

Chiong had thought the fish was from Peru because the box was la-

beled "Product of Peru." But when it broke, the label popped off. To his amazement, Chiong discovered that underneath was another one reading, "Cuban Fishing Fleet. Frozen in the High Seas. Product of Cuba."

**AFTER PEELING** off the labels of the other nine fish-laden boxes in his cafeteria and finding that all had double labels, Chiong became indignant and called Regal Meat Inc., the Miami wholesaler that had sold him the fish.

"I complained loudly and demanded an explanation," Chiong said. "I got none."

One of the company executives,

Gustavo Fernandez, said Monday: "I have decided to decline any kind of comment on the matter because the media is distorting the situation."

U.S. Customs is probing the matter, said Customs Information Officer James Dingfelder. "I can't go into the whole thing because no final decision has been made," he said. "So far there is no apparent basis to seize anything. There may possibly be an honest error here."

**IF INVESTIGATORS** find that the Case of the Frozen Whiting violates the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, a heavy fine or even a prison term could be in store for those in-

involved. Under the embargo nothing, not even fish, can be traded with Cuba.

Sources at the State, Treasury and Commerce departments in Washington advanced these theories: an unscrupulous firm is illegally selling Cuban fish on the side; an honest firm unknowingly is selling Cuban fish; Peru is selling Cuban fish to Miami without telling customers; or Peru is simply relabeling old Cuban fish boxes.

"What is happening in Miami may be a dirty maneuver to discredit the Peruvian fishing industry," said Hector Marisca, general manager of the Peruvian National Fishing Society.

# Refugees Tell of Waiting Ordeal

Mia HU (F) col 3 25 Nov 80  
By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

On their 54th wedding anniversary, the old Cuban couple ate dirty rice mixed with scrambled eggs at El Mosquito — a military waiting room near the Mariel port, where 359 Cubans eat and sleep and wait to come to the United States.

But on Thanksgiving day, Zoila Rodriguez, 73, and her husband Francisco Alvarez de la Campa, 75, will toast their years together in newfound freedom.

Monday, the couple and 115 other refugees arrived in Miami at 11:15 a.m. on the second of six freedom flights that will bring a total of 593 refugees here who were marooned when Fidel Castro halted a five-month-long Freedom Flotilla.

"I HOPE they hurry up and get those poor people left at El Mosquito," said the old woman, her face creased with worry lines. She and her husband spent two months at the camp.

A few feet away at Tropical Park where refugees were met, by relatives

was Lucia Juliana Prieto, 79 and proud that she did not take any clothing donations from the Cuban officials at El Mosquito. "I wore these clothes to the camp and I still have them on," she said, pointing to her blue-and-white, polka-dot jersey dress.

A 69-year-old man with no teeth and a Panama hat sat across the room. He spent 74 days in the camp with his wife and son. "I won't tell you my name," he said. "It was so terrible at El Mosquito. I don't want to endanger the others that stayed behind. One time a journalist said we [the Cuban refugees] had no shoes — the next day, the military men brought us sneakers. I didn't take them. I refused."

**THE LATRINES** at the camp, refugees said, are two blocks away. Most of the refugees were sunburned, because they had nothing to do but walk in the sun all day, they said. Food was distributed in little, white boxes: yogurt for breakfast, eggs and rice for lunch, spam and rice for dinner. The rice was not washed — "it had little rocks in it," said 47-year-old Mi-

guel Angel Gomez, who spent 73 days in El Mosquito.

The refugees were allowed no visitors at the camp, they say. Some were given permission to visit relatives in Havana, but others, like Gomez, said they were refused such privileges. Gomez said he used to smuggle in cigarets and letters from his daughter Hilda in Matanzas.

Two more freedom flights are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday of next week, said the Rev. Ovel Guzman of Church World Services (CWS), which has organized the airlift. CWS volunteers have collected more than \$50,000 — at \$100 per refugee — from exiles to cover the cost of the flight on LANICA airways, a Nicaraguan carrier.

Some 135 more Cubans are expected to arrive at 11 a.m. today, but not from Mariel. These are former political prisoners and the Cubans who took refuge at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana after a bloody clash with pro-government Cubans in May.

# Official quits in phony-

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A  
TOM DUBOCC  
Miami News Reporter

25 Nov 80

One Miami-Dade Community College official has quit and another has been demoted as a result of alleged mismanagement that led to the cancellation of classes for about 2,800 senior citizens.

"The people who were responsible are no longer in those roles," Miami-Dade president Robert McCabe told college trustees yesterday. "There is no way we can feel well about what happened at these senior citizen centers."

McCabe said he didn't know when the classes would resume. He had ordered them discontinued for this semester in September, after state and college auditors uncovered evidence of phony classes and padded class rolls during the past two school years.

There is no way we can feel well about what happened at these senior citizen centers

Gil Williams, a coordinator who supervised the senior citizen classes, resigned after he was questioned about the irregularities, McCabe said. Another coordinator, Benito Gonzalez, was demoted to teacher and given a written reprimand, McCabe said.

Neither Williams nor Gonzalez could be reached. Gonzalez is on a six-week leave.

Miami-Dade trustees had little to say yesterday as they reviewed the college audit department's final re-

## class audit

port on the program during the 1979-80 school year. McCabe and other school officials did not dispute the findings for the most part and vowed that they would be corrected before the senior citizen classes resumed.

The college auditors found:

✓ Numerous students denied having registered for or attended classes in which they had been given grades.

✓ Some instructors received pay and awarded grades for classes they never taught. Those findings led the Dade State Attorney's Office to charge three instructors with grand theft last month.

✓ The college used "poor judgment" in managing the senior citizen program.

"In an effort to increase enrollment and to serve the

AUDIT, from 1A

Mia News (FH)  
FH col 1

25 Nov 80

Please see AUDIT, 4A

needs of the senior citizens, there was a lack of administrative and accounting controls over the admission and registration process, academic quality of courses offered and the supervision of instructors," auditor Maggie Manrara said in her report.

Florida Auditor General Ernest Ellison said he also uncovered irregularities in records for the 1978-79 school year. "I will continue to monitor it in future audits," he said, citing his "serious concern" about the accuracy of enrollment figures for the senior citizen classes.

State funding for the classes is based on enrollment figures. But Miami-Dade officials said the enrollment discrepancies weren't large enough to affect the school's share of state money.

McCabe defended the intent of offering senior citizen courses, but he said they were so spread out that no one could keep track of them.

The classes were held at 60 centers countywide, including city and county-run community centers and a number of private nursing homes.

Williams and Gonzalez, the two program coordinators, relied on center directors to keep track of the classes and teachers — even though they were not employed by the college, according to the report.

In some cases, the center directors determined the content of the classes to suit their clients, the auditors said. Although the senior citizens received the same college credit, classes at senior citizen centers had weaker standards than the same courses held on campus.

"In most instances, the courses were taught to entertain senior citizens to enrich their lives and to pro-

crime, painting, etc.," the audit report said.

Record-keeping was so poor that auditors were unable to determine where and when some classes were held, who was teaching them and who actually attended them.

"A student died in January 1980, yet received a grade of 'B' for figure improvement for the winter term that ended April 24, 1980," the report said. "We noted that in some instances in which instructors assigned to teach a class received payment even though the class never met."

Moreover, the auditors said, Gonzalez hired several center directors as instructors. "Consequently some of the directors assigned to teach did not perform the instruction they were paid for," the auditors said.

Records show that Gonzalez hired two center directors who were charged last month with grand theft for allegedly taking pay for teaching nonexistent classes: Miguel Lopez, social services director for the Hialeah Housing Authority, and Lourdes de los Rios, who headed a hot meals program in a Hialeah housing project. Gonzalez also hired Roberto Simeon, who also was charged with grand theft by the state attorney.

The three allegedly used the names of 89 senior citizens living in Hialeah housing projects to create phony class lists. Lopez and de los Rios allegedly received \$2,732 each in pay from Miami-Dade for the bogus classes while Simeon was paid \$1,366.

Lopez and de los Rios resigned from their Hialeah posts after the state attorney's investigators began looking into the Miami-Dade senior citizen program.

McCabe said the state attorney's investigation has

# Slain cabbie was lawyer in native Cuba

*Man News (FA) corp 4A*  
JACK KNARR  
Miami News Reporter *25 Nov 80*

In his native Cuba he was a lawyer, a professional, a man of stature.

He came to Miami in the airlift in 1965, but he couldn't get by the bar examination here. Four years ago, Alberto Mendoza began driving a cab to help feed his 10 children.

Last night, a passenger shot him in the head from behind and robbed him. The cab careened into a warehouse at 32 NW 7th St. The passenger took his money and his wallet and fled. Mendoza died at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

"They called up my mom, and they just told her to get to the hospital, that my dad had been shot," said his son, also named Alberto, 29. "She called us all up, but when she got there (to Jackson Memorial), they told her he just died 20 minutes before she got there.

"He was just an old man, too," he

said. "You can imagine how I feel about Miami."

Police said a plastic shield separating Mendoza from his passenger might have saved the cabbie's life. Safety features such as shields and drop safes are not required on cabs operating in Dade County.

Miami has passed an ordinance ordering installation of such features, but cab company owners won a temporary injunction against enforcement of it.

Mendoza had lived at 11061 SW 60th St. with his wife of 35 years, Maria, 54, and four of his 10 children.

Another cabdriver observed a young passenger get into Mendoza's taxi yesterday afternoon at the Coral Gables bus terminal, police said. Dispatchers at Metro-Turtle Cab then lost contact with Mendoza. Several hours later at 7:14 p.m., his cab crashed into the warehouse. Police found Mendoza behind the wheel. A witness saw a young man

run from the cab after the crash.

Mendoza's daughter, Gertrude, said her father had been approached by a robber only two weeks ago. "They both got out of the cab, and he said, 'Give me your money, or I'll shoot you.'

"My dad jumped back in the cab and sped away. That time he got away. But this time it was for real. We hope he goes to heaven."

Lenny Boatwright, owner of the Turtle end of the Metro-Turtle association headed by Sigmund (Siggy) Zilber, said Mendoza was "as super-nice a fellow as you'd want to be. This is terrible. He would never argue; he was a mild type of fellow."

Boatwright said there had been some talk of installing safety features, but that none of the drivers — Mendoza included — had ever approached him with a request to have the installations made.

Steve Edwards, a spokesman for Local 1 of the Brotherhood of Taxi

Drivers, said the drivers have fought for 1½ years to be protected — but that company owners have fought against existing Miami ordinances.

Zilber, reached by telephone, would not comment.

In the November issue of the cabbie's newsletter, "The Hacker," union activist Gunther Frentz, in urging that Miami safety ordinances be put into effect, writes:

"We sorely need it, and we consider the blood of the drivers in Miami injured or killed until we finally get the safety equipment on the hands of the owners fighting it."

Edwards said a safety shield might have saved Mendoza's life — "and that's a human life," he added. "We've been plugging for shields for years. We don't feel it is a 100 per cent lifesaver. But it might have saved this man's life."

# Oswald's Widow: I'll Keep Fighting to

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The widow of Lee Harvey Oswald said Monday she wonders what powers are preventing authorities from ex-



**PORTER** huming the body in her late husband's grave to disprove a theory that the corpse is that of a Soviet imposter. Marina Oswald Porter, who remarried after her husband was shot to death 17 years ago, before he could stand trial for the assassination of President Kennedy, said she feels the allegation must be settled for the sake of her children and the American people.

Appearing on a national television show, Mrs. Porter discussed the suit her former brother-in-law, Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, Tex., filed to bar authorities from digging up his late brother's grave.

British author Michael Eddowes asserts the body in the grave is that of a Soviet imposter and not Oswald. Other people theorize that there is no body in the grave.

Mrs. Porter said if her brother-in-law's motives really are "to protect his family, love of his brother," she does not understand why he too would not be anxious to settle the dispute.

"If you're going to be technical, unless he sat on the grave 24 hours a day for 17 years, only then can you be certain he's there," she said.

Mrs. Porter said she planned to continue her fight against those who do not want the grave opened. "I don't know who are these powerful people who can handle that [prevent an exhumation]," the native of Russia said in English marked by an accent. "I think it's time to stop these forces.

"If I don't have the rights, my children, they must have some an-

swers."

Mrs. Porter, who now lives near Rockwall, Tex., said she heard Robert Oswald's attorney say on televi-

sion that "no matter how many papers I sign, or my children sign, the body will stay there forever.

"That's a pretty strong state-

## Open Grave

ment," she said. "My children are blood relatives. My daughter is 18, so she can pursue this matter as well."

*MIAMI NEWS (EPA) col 1 SA 25 NOV 80*  
**Domino Park expansion threatened**

The proposed expansion of Little Havana's Domino Park is in danger because the city might not be able to obtain a quick land acquisition for expansion of the park. The city manager's office said in a report to commissioners that Perezsosa Bakery, 1440 SW 8th St., next door to the park, doesn't want to sell some of its parking area because it would be detrimental to the firm's business. The report warns that the cost of acquiring the extra 45-by-50-foot lot owned by the bakery could be high if the city goes to court. The City Commission had been eyeing expansion of the quarter-acre park because of its overcrowding.

# U.S. Citizens Arrive on Freedom Flight

A flight carrying 111 persons from Havana arrived in Miami Tuesday. Aboard were persons who hold both U.S. and Cuban citizenship and their relatives.

"There are hundreds and hundreds of dual nationals in Cuba. I don't think we'll ever have all of the Americans out of Cuba," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban desk.

Tuesday's flight was the second to have arrived from Havana this week. On Monday 117 Cubans, left behind when Cuban President Fidel Castro closed the port of Mariel, arrived in Miami. So far 134 of 593 would-be Freedom Flotilla refugees have been airlifted here for "humanitarian reasons".

## *26 Nov 80* *Manuel (F) col 4 3B* **\$125 Fine Imposed For Phone Threats**

Rafael Contreras, accused of making threatening telephone calls to the bodyguard of a Cuban exile leader, was fined \$125 Tuesday and placed on six months' probation.

Contreras pleaded no contest to the misdemeanor charge, which could have cost him a maximum of six months in jail and a \$500 fine.

John Becerra, a Hialeah resident who acts as a bodyguard for Manuel Espinosa, told police he had received numerous threatening calls from Contreras after Espinosa



## LOCAL NEWS CAPSULES

began accusing some Miami Cuban exiles of being agents for Fidel Castro. Contreras was among those Espinosa named.

County Judge Gerald Klein found Contreras guilty of the charge but withheld adjudication of guilt and added \$25 in court costs to the \$125 fine and probation term.

## **Chamber Amends Refugee Stand**

*Mia New (F) col 5 1B 26 Nov 80*  
The Hialeah-Miami Springs Area Chamber of Commerce board of directors unanimously approved a resolution Tuesday clarifying an earlier one that asked the federal government to relocate new refugees outside South Florida. The first resolution, interpreted as anti-Cuban, sparked a wave of protests in the Latin community. The new resolution, submitted by Manolo Reyes, a Cuban-born member of the chamber's board, asks the federal government to carefully screen new refugees and deport those with criminal records. Reyes said he would have resigned if the chamber had not approved his resolution. The vote was 23-0. The resolution appealed to South Florida residents to "welcome the bona fide refugees who came to this country, which is an eternal guiding light of hope and freedom."

## **Man Gets 25 Years On Weapon Charge**

*26 Nov 80*  
*Mia New (F) col 2 3B*  
A U.S. District judge sentenced a Miami man Tuesday to 25 years in prison for illegal possession of machine guns and silencers.

Eduardo Fernandez pleaded guilty last month to six counts of firearms possession after his July 15 arrest.

Besides the nine machine guns and seven silencers, Fernandez had numerous parts and equipment for manufacturing the firearms.

## *Mia New (F) col 1 2A 26 Nov 80* **Cuban criminals to be transferred**

More than 300 Cuban refugees housed at a federal prison camp in Talladega, Ala., will be transferred to a prison at Atlanta during the next 90 days, officials said on yesterday. Warden Robert Verdeyen said the transfer was part of a plan to house all those with criminal backgrounds in one facility. Verdeyen said there were 397 Cuban men at the Talladega facility, with some 300 others at other federal prisons. The Cubans were among the 127,000 refugees who participated in the Mariel-Key West boatlift last spring and summer.





Danele Martinez, 5, went to dinner as Indian



Two other Mariel kids, Vivian Villegas, 7, left and Aimee Jubiel, as pilgrims

The Miami News - MARK EDELSON

## Mariel 'pilgrims' celebrate first Thanksgiving

*Mia News (FH) capz SA*  
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ  
Miami News Reporter  
*26 Nov 80*

The guests sat in folding chairs around wooden tables. The Indians wore finger-painted vests made of brown bags. The pilgrims wore paper construction hats.

It wasn't posh, but nobody seemed to care. For some 250 Cuban refugee children and their parents, their first Thanksgiving meal would be one to remember — even if the turkey dinner was served on school cafeteria trays.

Shenandoah Elementary School threw a Thanksgiving party for their Mariel refugee pupils and parents last night at the school cafeteria. It was a festive and fun affair. Drawings on the theme "What I have to be thankful for?" decorated the walls. Pine cones and tree leaves served as centerpieces.

There were 20 turkeys, 100 pounds of potatoes, 10

pounds of butter and 26 cans of peas.

"My teacher told me we should be very happy," said 8-year-old Yvette Machado as she straightened her pilgrim's hat. "She said we eat turkey to celebrate and give thanks."

Yvette grinned and counted off her new vocabulary words with the fingers of her right hand — pilgrim, Indians, turkey, Thanksgiving.

"My teacher said we have a lot in common with the pilgrims who came here a long time ago," Yvette said.

"That's right," said her Indian friend, Yilaini Grillo, shaking her multi-colored paper feathers. "We came in a ship like they did. And we came here looking for freedom, like they did."

The children had learned their Thanksgiving lessons well. They even sang on key: "Thank you God for the world so sweet, Thank you God for the food we eat . . .

"We've learned everything about Thanksgiving and

can really appreciate it's significance," said Yvette's mother, Nieves. "We have been received with so much generosity in this country and the school's invitation is so nice."

Shenandoah Elementary principal William Renart came up with the idea for the refugee Thanksgiving about two weeks ago. "As Americans, we must do something nice and show them we still care," Renart said.

He originally planned the Thanksgiving meal as a small and intimate affair for the refugee children.

"But word got around and before I knew it everybody was donating money, food and their time," Renart said. "The community wanted this to be an unforgettable first Thanksgiving."

Among the people who volunteered were the cafeteria workers who spent eight hours cooking the turkey, sweet-potato pie, mashed potatoes.

# Refugee education a test for Congress

*Mia News (FA) 16A CR 1 26 Nov 80*

It is hard to overstate the impact of the newly arrived Cuban and Haitian refugees on South Florida's schools. Funded by state monies and by some of the taxes paid by local homeowners and businesses, the school system is absorbing an estimated 13,500 new students. That's roughly equivalent to the entire Collier County school district.

And federal law requires that the schools provide an education for the refugee children in the students' native languages while the children are learning English. Officials put the estimated extra cost of that and other refugee education needs — teachers, counselors, books, supplies, space, transportation — at an extra \$1,000 yearly for each student.

Beyond budgetary considerations, but directly related to them, is the cause-and-effect factor of refugee education. Children who arrived from Haiti or in the Mariel boatlift must get the very best quality public education possible. Their parents have lived under totalitarianism; to adapt to democracy, the children must learn skills and attitudes necessary to become productive members of a free society.

If they do not, they will suffer and so will this entire community, which will have to provide social and medical services for those who cannot provide for themselves. A formal education is the best and least expensive vehicle for teaching these children about American law, history, government, health care, language and behavior.

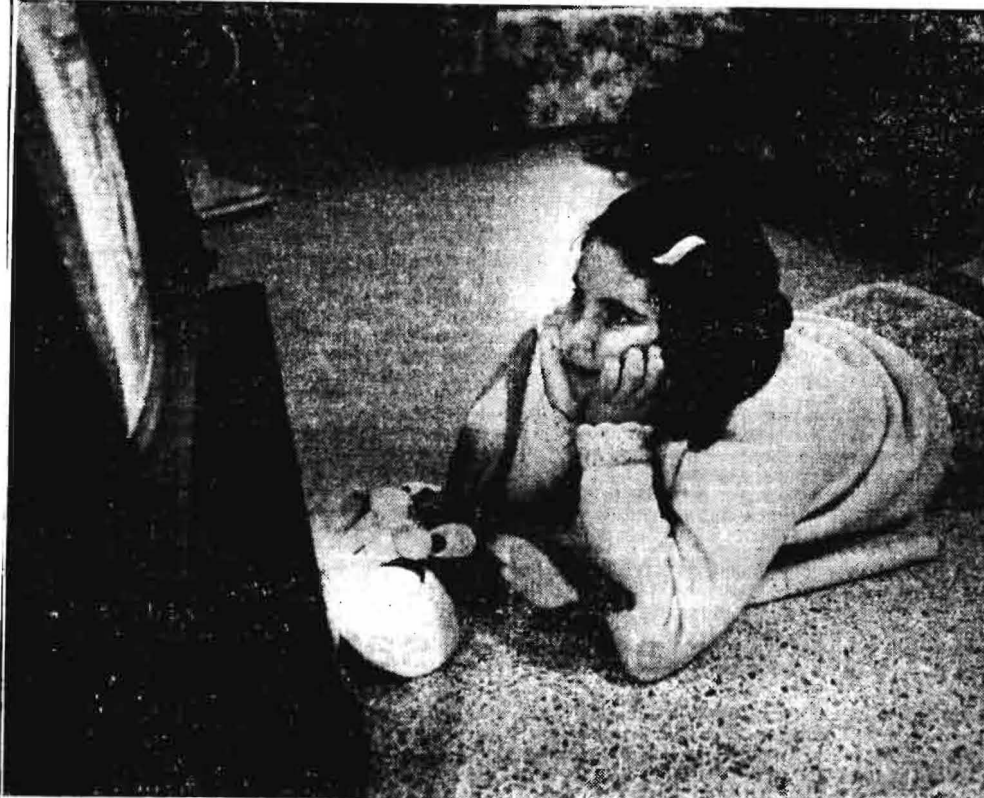
U.S. Rep. Ed Stack shepherded through Congress a bill designed to make federal funds available to all school districts with a high percentage of refugee students. Recognizing that adjusting to an alien culture is a gradual process rather than a circumstance which lends itself to a crash course, Stack intended to make funds available in decreasing increments for three years.

With trumpets and flourishes, President Carter arrived in Florida last month to sign the Stack bill. That gesture meant the federal government had the authority to repay school districts which qualify; it did not mean money was appropriated. Now Carter has decided full funding is unnecessary.

But the actual appropriation is up to Congress, which is meeting now to determine what will be available. It is imperative that Congress realize that Dade County needs the money, needs it this school year. The school system requires 213 more portable classrooms and 30 buses just to meet the needs of the refugee students. And that says nothing about the urgency of providing counseling and instructional services for them. President Carter's widely-hailed comments on the Stack bill notwithstanding, the federal government is now paying only for instruction for the refugees in their native languages.

If that condition persists, the Dade schools are in for difficult times. The county cannot shortchange students previously enrolled in the schools, so if Congress fails to appropriate the needed funds, the school system probably would have to seek some way to sue the federal government for the money necessary to provide the refugees the kind of education federal law requires. That's a costly, uncertain and decidedly unpleasant option.

The school system should not be forced to educate one group at the expense of another. To prevent that possibility from becoming a nasty reality, Congress, led by the Florida delegation, must show the Carter administration that at least one branch of government knows the refugees are a federal responsibility.



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Nine-year-old Yumirlet Cruz watches television with her friend Bugs Bunny

## Diary of a refugee family

'Most of all, I am thankful  
*Mia Nilva (FA) COP2 SA 27 Nov 80*  
 that we are here in the U.S.'

• This is one in a series of stories about the family of Agapito Cruz, who came to Miami from Cuba on the Mariel boatlift. The stories tell of the family's adjustment to life in a strange and new country.

MARILYN A. MOORE  
 Miami News Reporter

The Cruz family's Thanksgiving dinner today is chicken, not turkey with stuffing. They'll eat saffron rice, not sweet potatoes. Fried plantains, not pumpkin pie.

It's not surprising: Agapito Cruz never heard of Plymouth Rock or the pilgrims until recently.

There isn't even a word for Thanksgiving in Spanish.

"Sahnksgeeven?" he says. "Yes, I have heard of it at work. Something about turkeys, a *fiesta* you have here. They put pictures on the walls at the hospital where I work."

But just because Thanksgiving is not celebrated in Cuba doesn't mean the significance escapes Agapito, his wife Catalina, or their daughters, Yumirlet, 9, and Olga, 17.

"I have much to be grateful for," Agapito says. "Most of all, I am thankful that we are here in the United States, and that we could leave Cuba. I owe thanks to the government of the United States. For my whole life, I will feel thanks to the United States and that I could leave Fidel and Communism behind."

Today, like millions of Americans across the nation, Agapito reflects on his life — and he gives thanks.

Agapito thinks about his last days in Cuba, the tense and anxiety-filled time last May when his brother waited for him aboard a little boat in Mariel harbor.

He thinks of the three miserable days he and the family spent at El Mosquito, the muddy, insect-ridden camp where they were kept until the soldiers let them get aboard a rotting old work boat.

He thinks of the nauseating trip across the Florida Straits and how scary it was to be in this new country.

But most of all, he thinks about how grateful he is that they made it here alive and healthy and strong.

Today, Agapito thinks about the dilapidated two-room house he built for his family in Cojimar, a small town outside Havana. He thinks about the crumbling ceiling, the old furniture and the never-ending vigilance

of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the neighborhood watchdog groups that report to the government.

And then he gives thanks for his two-bedroom apartment in Hialeah, for the imitation French Provincial furniture he bought with a loan and for the television set some relatives gave him.

He thinks of the ration book that limited the food they set on the table in Cuba to a little beans, a little rice, a little coffee, even when they had money.

And Agapito is thankful for the wonderful variety of foods his wife can buy in the little *bodega* next door and for the \$100 in food stamps the government provides him.

Today, he thinks about the 7,000 Cuban refugees lingering in the military barracks at Fort Chaffee, Ark., the Cubans nobody wants. He thinks about the confused ones who couldn't cope with America, who hijacked planes to go home, who rob and steal to survive in a capitalist system they don't understand.

And he is grateful his brothers and sisters in Miami are here to help him and guide the way.

He thinks of the refugees who walk the streets, looking for jobs that are scarce and apartments that cost too much. And he is thankful for his job at North Miami Hospital and for the little money Catalina earns as a cleaning woman.

Just the other day, Catalina says, a Cuban woman who came to this country many years ago asked if the Cruzes were really Mariel refugees.

"You're doing so well, I can't believe you came through Mariel," the woman told Catalina.

Catalina smiles as she remembers the conversation. It is a smile of satisfaction and pride.

Agapito is proud, too: "I am doing well here and my family is fine. I am thankful that my daughters are studying and doing good work in school," he says. "I like this system here. I feel thanks for all that. Here, those who work have rights. I have rights for the first time . . ."

"I'm adapted now. I don't have a single problem. I have a job, a good one, and they treat me very well. Everything I need is here. All I have to do is work. And I think as time goes on things will feel even better."

No, the Cruzes don't celebrate Thanksgiving the way most of us do.

But they think, and they give thanks.

# Return Mariel Criminals to Cuba

*Mia Her (F) call 6A 26 Nov 80*  
**N**O ONE KNOWS how many criminals came into the United States on the Mariel sealift. Certainly it is a minority of the 124,000-plus persons who came, yet just as certainly the U.S. Government has made no visible progress toward doing what must be done: sending back to Cuba the people who never, ever should have been allowed to come.

About 1,700 persons who came from Mariel were identified immediately as felons and imprisoned. They continue in legal limbo — too dangerous to be released, patently unacceptable as immigrants, but convicted of no crime in the United States.

Those are not the people spreading fear in the streets of Miami, especially in areas such as Little Havana and Miami Beach, where residents, many of them elderly, are accustomed to feeling relatively safe while walking in their neighborhoods.

Some knowledgeable observers believe that as many as 20,000 of the *marielitos* lived in Cuba by skirting the law: stealing an orange here, a fish there. Many of them are young, too young to remember when the Cuban state did not claim to apportion resources according to need, that never-attained goal of communism.

They came of age, streetwise, in a society that suppresses individual initiative. The presumption is that it is persons of that formative background who are having so much trouble adapting to this complex free-enterprise society.

Some of them did not want to come to America and now want to go back to Cuba. They rarely have worked and don't want to start now. What some seem to be finding in the streets of Miami is not gold, but little old ladies with purses.

There is the suspicion — unproven but indicated — that some Mariel refugees are more violent and dangerous than any other segment of this community except the big-time drug dealers. The public has the sense of hearing incessantly about another Mariel refugee who has killed someone in a petty dispute, or murdered or raped or mugged an innocent victim.

The continued inaction of the U.S. Government is reprehensible. Local communities, and especially Dade, feel they must await an atrocity to get some per-

son unacceptable by any standard of immigration policy off the streets. The tainting brush of that violent minority has hobbled the process of this nation assimilating the majority of newcomers from an island that has contributed so much to this community.

One cannot help but wonder what passes for thinking in Washington when Haitians who want to work are left to sit for weeks on a Cayo Lobos, while no attempt is made to identify and deport those Mariel refugees who no one thinks should be in the United States, including themselves. Action is long overdue and becomes more pressing each day.

## Old Missile Base May Be Converted To Long-Term Shelter for Refugees

KROME / From 1E

Krome missile base into a long-term camp.

"Right now the decision is that Krome is a turnaround station," he said. "But these decisions don't always stick."

Washington spent some \$10 million to ready Fort Allen and then had to weather both a storm of protests from Puerto Rican politicians and an attempt to stop the project in court. The Supreme Court finally settled the case on Nov. 4.

**BY THEN**, just 823 refugees, all Haitians, remained in the camp. Many more were expected, particularly from the Bahamas, where the government had threatened to send 25,000 Haitians there back to Haiti.

But the exodus never happened. Since Nov. 1, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), just 405 have landed in South Florida.

Only 248 Haitians and two Jamaicans will spend Thanksgiving under the circus-like tents at Krome today.

Mahoney said Fort Allen, meanwhile, remains on "caretaker status." "We are keeping Fort Allen on standby, in case there is a large influx," Mahoney said. "It would take a few days to reopen it."

He said the prime consideration in keeping Krome in operation has been financial. He said it would cost millions to keep Fort Allen active.

"We think can save that money and do the job here without doing damage to this community."

**ACTING INS** Regional Director Sidney Majure warned Wednesday that it would be unwise to make any long-term policy decisions based on the number of Haitians who arrive during the winter months. He said historically, the bulk of Haitian refugees arrive during the spring and summer months.

Majure said sailing conditions probably caused the dramatic slowdown in the number of Haitian arrivals in November. "It's probably the seas. The seas have been running six to nine feet," he said. "We had a brief period of calm last week and we got two boatloads in."

White House Adviser Eugene Eidenberg said Wednesday that there have been no such discussions in Washington about changing Krome's status as a "turnaround center." But he said the turnaround policy wouldn't be put into effect unless there was a large number of arrivals, perhaps 1,000. Otherwise, he said, "It wouldn't be in the interest of the taxpayers."

**UNTIL THEN**, he said, new arrivals would be placed at Krome and most would be temporarily resettled in Miami or in Haitian communities in New York or Texas, pending the outcome of federal court suits over their status.

The use of Krome as something

other than a short-term holding station surprised Dr. Richard Morgan, director of the Dade County Health Department. He said Wednesday that he hasn't been notified of any change in policy "but it does look like they're building permanent facilities out there" at the Krome Avenue site.

Morgan had warned the task force last summer that conditions at the camp were unsanitary, and he threatened to close the camp. "I have a written commitment from them that they were only going to use the camp as a turnaround facility. I am concerned if they are backing out."

Issac Withers, director of the Dade Community Action Agency, which has found local sponsors for about 8,000 of the 13,496 Haitians who've arrived in South Florida this year, said he was disappointed by the change in policy. "I'm just not in favor of putting these people in a camp by a community where there are just no jobs or housing for them. Dade County has simply overextended itself."

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said, "It doesn't make any sense. Let Puerto Rico share the burden. That's why they spent millions there to set up Fort Allen."

Dade Metro Mayor Steve Clark said he would be hard pressed to comment. "How can you comment on a policy that changes from day-to-day?"

*Miami Herald (FA) LRI, SA  
New domino park sought 27 Nov 80.*

Miami city commissioners have decided to try to find land and build a second "domino park" in Little Havana. They agree yesterday to seek a new site for the park rather than try to expand Antonio Maceo Park at SW 8th Street and 15th Avenue. The tiny yet popular gathering place is called "domino park" because dozens of Latins play the game while chatting at the park. The owner of Perezsosa Bakery next door to the park had refused to sell the city some of his parking area because he said it would have ruined his business.

# This Christmas, Santa will

*Mia News (FH) Cop 2 SA*

IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter

*28 Nov 80*

Merry Christmas! *Feliz Navidad!*

That jolly old fellow in the red suit will be bilingual this season.

The reason is money, not ideology.

"Our three Santa Clauses are bilingual because 40 per cent of our business comes from Spanish-speaking people," said Rudy Millan, the marketing director at Omni International, 1601 Biscayne Blvd.

Millan said many of the Omni's costumers come from South America and "want to see an American Santa but would like to communicate with him. That is why we took this route."

Some of the Santas at Westland Mall, 1675 W. 49th St., are bilingual, said Margie Earl, marketing director.

"Since we have multiple Santas, it was difficult to make sure they all were bilingual, but we wanted to have as many bilingual Santas as possible because Hialeah has such a large Spanish-speaking population," Earl said.

At Midway Mall, 7595 W. Flagler St., "our Santa is bilingual," said Marty Nash, president of Marty Nash and Aides, the marketing company that handles Midway's promotions.

However, the Falls Mall, 8888 SW 136th St., got the "most jovial, good looking, rotund Santa" it could find, said marketing director Phyllis Webber.

"Our's does not speak Spanish, but that is because our market does not require it. About 95 per cent of our Hispanic costumers speak English and so do their children," she said.

## be bilingual

And Latin influence this Christmas does not stop at bilingual Santa Clauses. The Omni has a display of the Three Kings, who bring toys and presents to Spanish-speaking kids all over the world on the feast of the Epiphany, Jan. 6.

"We actually started this last year because it is the big thing in Latin America," said Millan.

The idea is catching on. Earl said she is considering a display with the same theme at Westland Mall next year.

Earl is also wants to help handicapped children communicate with Santa. So, next Friday, between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m., there will be a Santa Claus who is fluent in sign language.

"I think special children need all these little things that the rest of us take for granted," she said.

# Cuban Congregation To Open Doors of \$1-Million Sanctuary

*M. W. Herald (F) 28 Nov 80 col 1 28 Nov 80*

A \$1.2-million sanctuary and social hall for the Cuban Sephardic Hebrew Congregation, Temple Moses, will be opened as part of the celebration of Hanukkah at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The 180-seat sanctuary can be opened to the social hall to seat 400 persons of the 450-member congregation, said Solomon Garazi, vice president of the congregation and co-chairman of the fund-raising committee for the building.

Amram J. Amselem is the new rabbi for the 15-year-old congregation at 1200 Normandy Dr., Miami Beach, 90 per cent of whose members are Cuban refugees. Other members are from Peru, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new building will be the first in a week of celebrations marking the Hanukkah holiday, which begins at sundown Tuesday. One of those will be a dinner-dance on Dec. 6 for which Israeli artist Yehoram Gaon will present an exhibit of his work.

## After 6-Month Detour Cuban Finds a Way To Miami From Peru

*M. W. Herald (F) 28 Nov 80 col 5*

By ZITA AROCHA  
*Herald Staff Writer*

Pedro Cardenas fled Cuba with his family in April in search of freedom in the United States. This week, he finally reached his destination, but only after living six months in a canvas tent pitched over a dirt floor in Lima, Peru.

Even now his joy is marred.

Cardenas and his wife managed to bring their two sons to this country, but left two daughters and a granddaughter behind in Peru. They lacked permission to bring the women to the United States because one daughter is married and the other is older than 21. Their two-year-old granddaughter stayed behind with her mother.

They also left behind nearly 500 other Cuban refugees still stranded in Lima. The refugees' all-consuming desire, Pedro said, is to join their relatives in this country.

All were among Cubans who sought escape by jamming the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

AS PEDRO was leaving for the Lima airport Tuesday, at least 100 fellow Cubans pressed white enve-

lopes and passport-sized black-and-white pictures into his calloused hands. "Please give this to my relatives in Miami," they pleaded.

"Sometimes I just don't understand any of this," said Pedro, 54, sitting on the orange velvet sofa at the South Miami Heights home of one of his sisters.

"Nothing makes any sense," he said, shaking his gray-topped head slowly.

He can't understand why the United States has "forgotten" the Cubans who were flown directly to Lima from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

After 15,000 Cubans took refuge in the embassy, some were flown to Peru and Costa Rica. Later, Castro opened the port of Mariel to all Cubans who wished to leave the island and some 125,000 Cuban refugees reached U.S. shores on board the Freedom Flotilla.

BUT THE 740 Cubans who went to Peru with the intention of coming to the United States were left

*Please turn to PERU / 2D*

# Peruvian Cuban

Miami (F) 2D col 2 28 Nov 80

## Starts Life Anew

PERU / From 1D

stranded there. Two months ago, 153 of the disgruntled Cubans stormed a commercial airplane demanding to be flown to Miami. The Peruvian and U.S. governments refused to give in to the demand. Later Canada accepted some of the Cubans, but about 500 remain in Peru.

Chances are slim that many of them will get permission to enter the U.S., a State Department official said.

"We said there would be no refugee status for them because they've accepted resettlement in another country," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk.

"If they want to apply and they are eligible for immigrant visas, they can do so. But far less than 100 will come to the U.S. with immigrant visas," Frechette added.

Immigrant visas usually go to close relatives of U.S. citizens. That means spouses, parents or children under 21. Pedro's sister, a U.S. citizen, sponsored him and his family.

"WE CONSIDER them entrants, just like the United States does," a Peruvian Embassy official in Washington D.C. said of the refugees marooned in Peru.

"We're using that term until their fate is decided. . . They have freedom of choice. We want them to do what they want to do. We can't force them to stay or leave," the official added.

That's cold comfort for the Cubans who want to leave Peru but can't get permission to come to the United States.

"We were the ones who suffered the sacrifices, not the Mariel refugees," said Pedro's wife,

Delia, 45, her dark eyes blazing.

"No one offered us a roof where we wouldn't have to suffer from the cold, or the humidity, or the dirt, or the grass or the fleas," Pedro said.

But Pedro is a survivor. He is a former corporal in Fulgencio Batista's army who spent 20 years in prison for plotting against Fidel Castro's government.

In Peru he made a living peddling coconut candies called *coquitos* and Cuban-style French toast. He sold the food to the Cubans at Tupac Amaru Park, a recreation site just outside of Lima which has a swimming pool, an infirmary, cafeteria, and kiosks. The park is guarded by civilian policemen, but the Cuban refugees may come and go as they please.

**PEDRO ALSO** sold his candies to Peruvians. But first he had to give them away free to the natives who had never tasted the sticky, lusciously-sweet candies. During his last months in Peru, he was selling them to stores and supermarkets.

He also painted houses and sprayed for bugs. Later, he thought of another scheme to make money. He began buying the portable radios and tape players of Cuban refugees who needed money and sold the items to the Peruvians at a profit.

And finally he managed to obtain the near-impossible — visas to Miami for himself, his wife and their two sons, Lorenzo, 18, and Mario, 19, a deaf mute.

Now Pedro's preoccupation is obtaining permission to bring the remainder of his family here.

"Now all I want is to bring my two daughters to Miami," he said. "Then I'll be ready to start my life anew."



— JOHN PINEDA Miami Herald Staff

The Cardenas Family Obtained a Visa to the U.S. from Peru  
... Embassy Cubans, they are, from left, Pedro, Delia, Lorenzo, and Mario



## Turkey, snow at Ft. Chaffee

Associated Press

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — About 100 Cuban refugees turned Thanksgiving Day at a relocation center into a giant demonstration.

But what a nice demonstration.

As they marched around the compound's family area, some of them carried placards that read, "Fort Chaffee, Arkansas — Freedom Land USA," "We have reason to give thanks," and "Thanks to the American people," said State Department spokesman Van Rush.

Some 6,600 Cubans remain at the northwest Arkansas camp while officials try to find sponsors for them.

"The Cubans' first Thanksgiving was a great day for them," Rush said. "The Cubans appreciate the opportunity to give thanks to America for the opportunity to seek freedom in the United States.

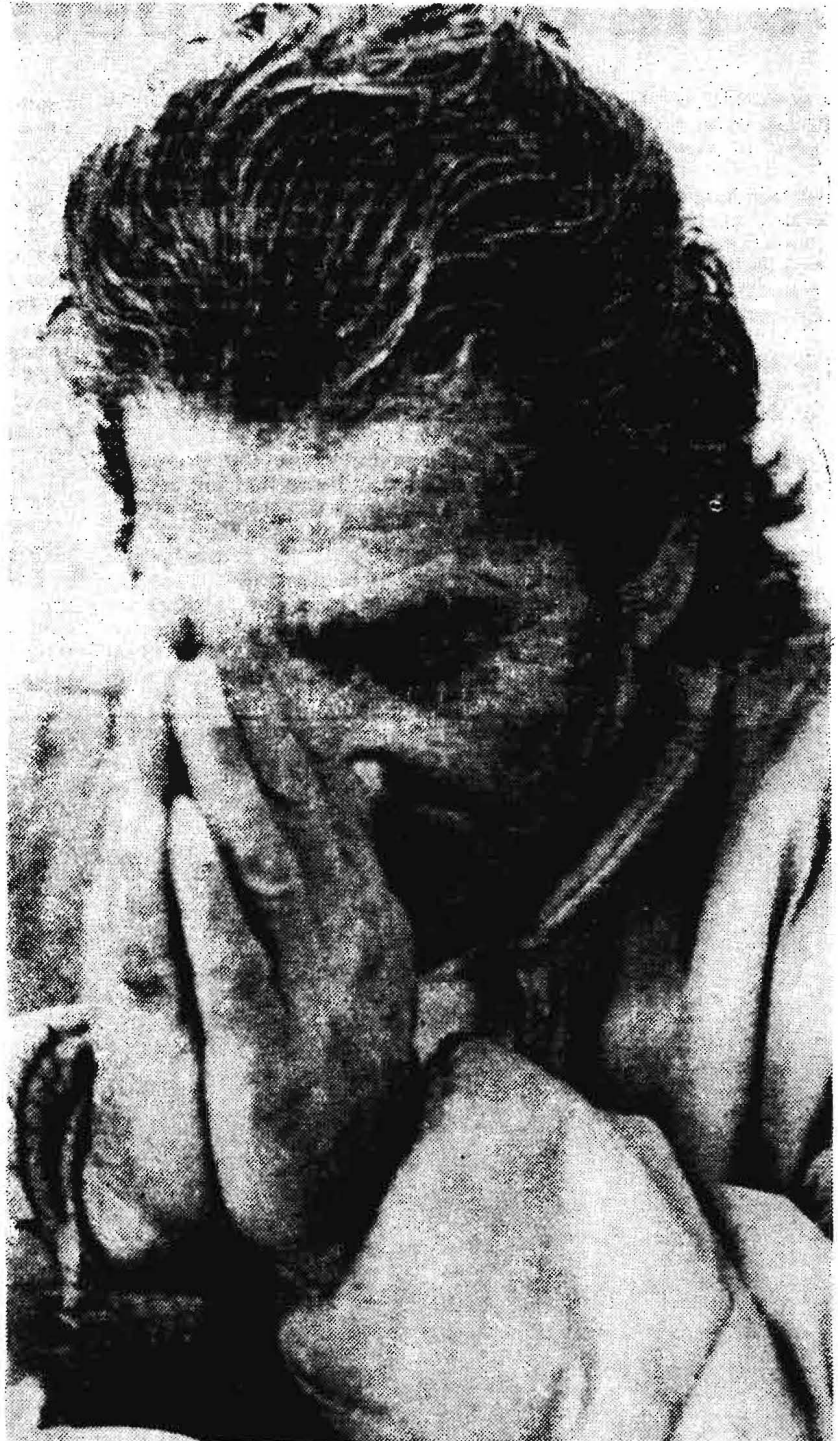
"They spent the entire day celebrating their first Thanksgiving, which also had a touch of a White Christmas with the snow in the morning," Rush said.

"You could tell all over the base today that they're appreciative of Thanksgiving," Rush said.

For many, the snow was a novelty; the first they had ever seen. Rush said one made a snowball and carried it around with him until it melted.

Cooks at the base prepared 680 pounds of whole turkey, 2,272 pounds of turkey roll, 189 gallons of giblet gravy, 189 gallons of cranberry sauce, 780 pounds of fruitcake and 3,029 pounds of assorted fruits. Apple and pumpkin pies were also prepared, as was rice and beans in place of dressing, Rush said.

One Cuban artist presented Barbara Lawson, director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force at the base, with a portrait of herself.



Associated Press

Fort Chaffee resident folds hands in prayer of thanks

# Five Cubans Tell Tale Of a Daring Escape

Mia Her. (A) CP2 1B 29 Nov 80

By LIZ BALMASEDA  
Herald Staff Writer

Five Cuban men who say they stole a tiny motorboat from a beach guard to flee Cuba were picked up Friday by a Coast Guard cutter that found them floating in the cold and misty Florida Straits.

The refugees say they were shot at by Cuban gunships when they tried to leave the Caibarien port in Las Villas province Wednesday morning. They managed to hide in nearby bushes until the gunships left and then make a daring escape, the men told Coast Guard officials.

"It is a rigorous feat to leave Cuba," said 34-year-old Eduardo Orama Cabana, one of the weather-beaten refugees picked up by the Coast Guard Cutter Taney.

"We've been planning this trip for a month," said 29-year-old Jesús Noa González as Miami Immigration officials scurried him and the others into the Miami Beach Coast Guard station. He was shivering in a thin white T-shirt.

IMMIGRATION and Naturalization Service (INS) officials said the men will be processed next week,

but were unsure what status the refugees would be granted. The men were to be taken to the Krome Avenue refugee facility Friday night because relatives could not be reached, said Immigration officials.

Crewmen of the Taney spotted the 14-foot fiberglass boat while towing two marijuana-laden vessels to Miami. Last week, Coast Guard officials seized the Party Doll, a 100-foot shrimper carrying 415 bales of marijuana, and the Lucky Lady, a 35-foot sloop carrying 20 bales.

"They [the refugees] were waving their arms and screaming for help. They had cut off their motor, as if they were waiting for a ship to pass by and get them," said Coast Guard Lt. Phil Johnson of the Taney crew. "It was cold and windy and they had no food. In fact, I don't remember seeing anything else on the little boat."

THE CUBANS told the Coast Guard they wanted to come to Miami, where they had relatives. The crewmen hoisted the boat aboard the cutter, brought the refugees to Miami Beach at 6 p.m. and



— BATTLE VAUGHAN / Miami Herald Staff

**Coast Guard Cutter Picked Up Five Cubans in a Tiny Boat Friday**  
*... the refugees said they had been shot at by Cuban gunships*

turned them over to Immigration authorities.

The men are Jose Ricardo Marino Rodriguez, 26, Jesus Noa Gonzalez, 29, Eduardo Orama Cabana, 34, Juan Carlos Gonzalez Cordoba, 21, and Reinaldo Sanchez Ferrer, 20.

Marino, who told officials he has a sister in California, is a former Cuban political prisoner and has been arrested several times, accord-

ing to confidential Coast Guard reports.

Sanchez told officials that his father and brother live in Miami. Noa said his relative Graciela Noa Sanchez lives at 19800 SW 72nd St. But her phone was reported disconnected Friday when immigration officials and a Herald reporter called.

THE MEN said they lived in Cai-

barien and never went to Mariel.

Coast Guard officials said they will hold the boat until an investigation is conducted by the FBI.

The Coast Guard sent a message to the Cuban government informing them of the boat, but had received no response late Friday. U.S. State Department officials in Washington said Friday they were not aware of the incident.

# Many Refugees Adrift

By GARY MOORE  
Herald Staff Writer

MIAMI HERALD (F) col 1A  
29 Nov 80

Some 20,000 or more Mariel boatlift Cubans, once declared permanently resettled by the federal government, instead went adrift in the United States when their sponsorships collapsed.

Between 10 and 20 per cent of the sponsorships supposedly found for Mariel Cubans have failed, according to resettlement workers in field offices around the country.

A government spokesman Tuesday announced that between 3 and 5 per cent of the 115,975 Cubans sponsored into U.S. homes have left or been abandoned by their sponsors.

But inquiries by The Miami Herald to resettlement offices around the country indicate that the failure rate is at least twice the government estimate.

"Everything has just gone berserk," said a swamped resettlement worker in Los Angeles.

## Cuba Assailed Over Boatlift

At the United Nations, the United States blamed Cuba for the mass migration of Cubans to Florida. Cuba rejected the charge.

American delegate Richard Petree told the General Assembly's special political committee that from April to July, "The Cuban government induced the departure of more than 125,000 of its citizens in small and dangerously overloaded boats and in complete disregard for the immigration laws of its neighbors."

Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo called Petree's remarks "cynical and untruthful."

Details, Page 28A.

"Now it backfires on us . . ."

"Inappropriate sponsorships?" said Harrisburg, Pa., resettlement director Joe Capita.

# in U.S.

"Yeah, there have been a lot of them."

For instance, five refugees in a Pennsylvania camp were sponsored out to another recently released refugee. All have since been re-sponsored and resettled.

Of the 124,779 Cuban boatlift "entrants" who have come to the U.S. this year, 115,975 have been officially "sponsored" into American homes.

In Illinois, the fifth most heavily resettled state, with an official count of 1,668 first sponsorships, a relief worker added another cause for gloom.

She said that estimates of sponsorship problems could run much higher than 10 per cent if a distinction is made between refugees sponsored by close kin and refugees sponsored by strangers.

"At this point I would say 80 per cent of

Please turn to REFUGEES / 28A

# Many Refugees

# Are Left Adrift

# By Their Sponsors

REFUGEES / From 1A

[stranger-to-stranger] sponsorships are breaking down." That would include most of the Cubans for whom homes were found after Sept. 1.

Sergio Pereira, assistant to Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim and a former member of the refugee task force said he would not be surprised if Dade County sponsor breakdowns exceed the 10,000 mark. A total of 83,534 Mariel boat-lift Cubans have been assigned to sponsors in Florida.

When 76 refugees without close family ties were sent suddenly to Los Angeles recently, from Miami's controversy-plagued Tent City, "a good 75 people had trouble with sponsorships."

The reasons for the sponsor breakdowns range from government haste to exploitation by supposed benefactors to the refugees' own wanderlust and curiosity.

In San Francisco, as a result of a scandal that has still not surfaced in the California press, 12 refugees allegedly were virtually indentured in a boarding house where their benefactress, the boarding house owner, stole their food stamps and ran her boarding house on them.

She was Cuban-born herself, and had made numerous trips across the country to sponsor refugees in Miami, sometimes using an alias, according to a San Francisco resettlement worker.

The refugees worked in the boarding house, but were "apparently not paid." They finally came forward, and were hurriedly whisked off by Church World Services, the agency responsible, to a halfway house in Los Angeles.

Similar "indentured servant" stories come from Illinois, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma. Some involve unpaid farm labor. Other sad tales are told by young women sponsored out to lecherous older men or even to topless bars.

"I think many times a sponsor will take advantage of a refugee," said an El Paso resettlement worker. "People always want a maid or a gardener . . . A lot of it is selfishness, in that you want somebody to work for you."

In Chicago, some refugees are reportedly "turning all of their food stamps over to sponsors. That's their contribution to the family. If they don't do that, they don't get fed."

Despite those, and even more serious charges such as sexual exploitation, no sponsor breakdowns in Chicago are investigated by the United States Catholic Conference (USCC), the principal resettlement agency in that and most other cities.

"We don't have the staff even for the work we have here," said the overworked Chicago USCC worker, who expressed fear of bureaucratic reprisals for her candor. "We can't go out and do anything."

Many local agencies never even see refugees who are resettled in the area. "Until about three weeks ago we weren't getting any kind of notification," said a worker for the Church World Services relief agency in Los Angeles.

The USCC worker in Chicago maintained that "We get these yellow and green papers from the camps saying so and so went to Chicago. We may never see that person."

And that leads to what resettlement workers are calling "secondary migration."

It's happening everywhere:

- Francisco Marrero, 28, leaves frozen New Jersey, where he was resettled, and comes back to Miami by bus (he eventually wound up as a Coral Gables choir director).

- Three young men resettled on a cold, mountain cattle ranch near Ruidoso, New Mexico, cut loose, do some hitchhiking, and wind up knocking on a relief agency door in sunny and overcrowded El Paso, Texas.

- Miguel Ramirez and his father find their way back to Miami from Harrisburg, Pa., via Greyhound.

In New York City, over 1,000 unscheduled refugees have shown up over the past few months, from places all over the country where they were supposed to have been "permanently" resettled.

Several "secondary migration" refugees turn up each week at relief offices in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Since early September, about 100 refugees each day appear at hectic makeshift offices in Dade County's Bayfront Park. They are asking to be resettled — again. Some 4,200 of them have been.

An informal survey of all these places, plus several other small-town resettlement points, indicates that somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent of all resettled Cuban "entrants" may pull up stakes and drift away.

Many are returning to Miami, where the weather is warm like Cuba's, and where Spanish is spoken more widely. But some refugees also impatiently drift out of Miami.

"I'll go to Hong Kong!" said former bulldozer driver Ramon Armas, 30, as he sat in the shadows of a condemned house in Hialeah, where nine of his refugee friends now live. "How is Alaska? I hear they need heavy equipment operators . . . The cold doesn't bother me a bit."

Armas' friends live in the condemned house because their sponsors could not afford to house them all at home.

In the rush to set up the federal resettlement effort, no system of monitoring sponsorships was created.

The barbed-wire-encircled refugee camps looked uncomfortably like concentration camps, especially at Fort Chaffee and Fort McCoy. Under pressure from both the press and the Cuban community, the federal government felt it had to quickly find sponsors.

"The pressure from the federal government was to empty the camps quickly," said resettlement director Capita in Harrisburg.

And now, no one seems able to keep track.

An Irish priest in New York, however, said he had seen far fewer helpless and stranded refugees than one might expect.

"It's fascinating," he said in wonderment. "They seem to have more skill in finding a place to live than native New Yorkers."

They ask around among the brownstones and high-rises of the Hispanic neighborhoods. They pool their resources and crowd together in informal communes — like the nine men who painstakingly divvy up their dishwashing and mechanics' wages for food in the condemned Hialeah house.

When asked why some 1,000 "resettled" Cubans have quietly pulled up stakes from Miami or the Midwest to come to New York, Father John Ahern of USCC replied; "Probably the same reason my parents left Ireland for New York. Because it's New York."

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**ROBERTO  
FABRICIO**

*Miami Herald* (13)  
**Program to Get  
Cuban Sponsors  
Failed Badly**  
*29 Nov 80*

The rest of the nation is finally realizing that the federal government has utterly mismanaged its resettlement program for the Mariel Cuban refugees.

The latest mixup is the announcement that the refugee camps in Puerto Rico, which cost \$10 million to refurbish and which the Supreme Court had to order opened so we could solve all refugee problems, won't be needed after all.

An acknowledgement comes also in the way of statistics being released by Cuban-Haitian Task Force indicating that at least 5 per cent of the sponsorships of refugees have broken up, leaving thousands of refugees homeless. In fact, those figures are but the tip of the iceberg.

**THERE IS** no doubt that part of the reason that thousands of refugees ended up sleeping under bridges and expressways was that in some cases their Miami sponsors turned their backs on them.

In fact, the main reason many had no sponsors was that many of the refugees had no relatives here, and the federal program set up to handle their plight were grossly inadequate.

The words of Tom Casey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency man who began organization of the resettlement programs, still ring in my ears.

"We have 300,000 sponsors lined up throughout the country and we are just waiting for the [private, nonprofit refugee] agencies to start processing them," he told a group of Herald editors back in May.

So, where are those sponsors now?

In fact, there are probably that many sponsors throughout the country willing to help resettle the Cuban refugees. But the administration refused to follow previously successful resettlement formulas to deal with the Cuban refugees.

**SERGIO PEREIRA**, the assistant county manager who was recruited by the White House to assist in the resettlement program, confirmed my worst suspicions recently.

"From the second day I got [to Washington] I should have left," he told me. "The entire experience was the most frustrating position I have ever been into. Our recommendations to follow old formulas were constantly ignored."

Originally, federal officials began assessing previous refugee programs. Those included the highly successful program that resettled 150,000 Cubans in the late 1960s. But instead, they opted to handle the Cubans like the Vietnamese refugees who arrived in the mid-'70s.

The main difference was that in the old Cuban programs the government paid an average of \$1,000 to private refugee agencies to resettle each refugee as soon as they arrived here. Then the agencies took care of all administrative and logistical problems with a high degree of efficiency and success.

**BUT IN THE** Vietnamese program the government kept the refugees huddled in camps for weeks or months, and finally when sponsors were found, they were turned to the private agencies for a bargain basement program, which cost \$300 for each refugee.

"The problems started when the State Department tried to use the Indo-Chinese resettlement program for the Cubans," Pereira told me. "They are different people with different customs, and crowding the Cubans into camps was not adequate. We told them it wouldn't work."

The disturbances in the Cuban refugee camps could have easily been prevented had the old formula for resettling Cubans been used.

The refugee agencies, which say it costs more than the \$1,000 to resettle each refugee, lost considerable amounts with the \$300 the government was paying. And understandably, they were not particularly eager to line up sponsors. Thus the delays and bottlenecks at the refugee camps.

# Telethon Raises \$69,987 For Letelier Defendants

*Muina (F) vol 3 2B 29 Nov 80*



**LETELIER**

Muina, one of the event's auditors.

The pledges will go to the de-

A telethon on a local Spanish-language station to collect money for three men charged in the murder of former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier has yielded \$20,737 in cash and another \$49,250 in pledges, said Armando

fense fund of brothers Guillermo and Ignacio Novo and Alvin Ross, convicted last year for their role in a car bombing that killed Letelier and an assistant. The telethon was Nov. 22 on WLTW (Ch. 23).

The Novos and Ross, whose convictions were overturned, will be retried on the same charges.

Cash donations were delivered to the TV station and to several civic organizations, including the Latin Chamber of Commerce. The money has been deposited in a special account at the Southeast First National Bank of Miami, said Muina, who is president of the Association of Cuban Accountants in Exile.

# Dade Misled Again on Refugees

Mia News (F) 29 Nov 80 col 1 6A

SO THE old missile-base site west of town on Krome Avenue may remain in service as a long-term tent city after all, in spite of a promise from the White House Sept. 18 that it would not. That about-face shouldn't really come as a surprise, though it is another blow to the social stability of South Florida.

All that pre-election hoopla about using Krome as a mere turn-around station to funnel new Caribbean arrivals to a long-term shelter and processing center in Puerto Rico may have been a sham. Just like the "open arms, open hearts" policy, which became a debacle, which turned into a "firm" commitment to stop the sealift, which turned into a months-long ferry service, which produced a "carefully screened" sponsorship program, which dumped thousands of homeless newcomers onto the streets of Dade County's cities.

South Florida has been misled, used, and abused since April by the Carter Administration, which utterly lacks either a policy or a backbone for dealing with immigrants from Cuba and Haiti. The Government callously left a hundred Haitians stranded on Cayo Lobos for over a month, exposed to the elements and to starvation. But it seems oblivious to the thousands of other Haitians and Mariel Cubans who are marooned on the streets of Miami and Miami Beach, scorched by an over-heated housing market and drowning in a labor pool

abrim with unskilled workers who speak no English.

Federal spokesmen who deny that the presence of a shelter camp would funnel more refugees into the local community are either cynical or naive. Local social-service officials know perfectly well that such camps in South Florida serve as conduits to move refugees *into*, not *through* the community.

Sponsorships, many of them spurious, are generated by the presence of a camp. Newly released refugees turn around and "sponsor" their buddies from the tent. The community of homeless indigents grows, spawning hardship, crime, fear, and social instability.

President Carter spent millions to prepare Fort Allen in Puerto Rico to accommodate newly arrived Cubans and Haitians. Now, in the post-election slump, it seems that the money was wasted on a shadow drama that only pretended relief for South Florida.

That won't do. Miamians have absorbed, housed, and welcomed more than 80,000 new Caribbean entrants in the past seven months. They simply cannot cope with more.

City and county officials must not stand by while Washington slips back to the business-as-usual of dumping homeless people into Dade County streets. They must ask — no, they must *demand* — that this one campaign promise be kept.

after throwing the whole country into

Mia News 2A col 1 29 Nov 80  
**U.S. hits Cuba in UN**

The United Nations was the scene as the United States blamed Cuba for the mass migration of Cubans to South Florida earlier this year. American delegate Richard W. Petree told the General Assembly's special political committee that "the Cuban government induced the departure of more than 125,000 of its citizens in small and dangerously overloaded boats and in complete disregard for the immigration laws of its neighbors," then refused to take any back. Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo called Petree's remarks "cynical and mendacious." He said applications for the return of the refugees would be processed according to Cuban laws.

## Cuba Is Assailed at U.N. For Handling of Boatlift

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — (AP) — The United States Friday blamed Cuba for the mass migration of Cubans to Florida. Cuba rejected the charge.

American delegate Richard Petree told the General Assembly's special political committee that from April to July, "The Cuban government induced the departure of more than 125,000 of its citizens in small and dangerously overloaded boats and in complete disregard for the immigration laws of its neighbors."

The political committee, composed of a representative of each of the 154 U.N. member nations, was debating "international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees."

Petree said the boatlift "brought great suffering — at least 26 lives were lost at sea. In addition, more than 1,000 among those reaching our shores were known to have committed serious criminal acts in Cuba, and hundreds more had serious medical problems, including

mental illness."

Petree said "hardened criminals" appeared to have been freed on the condition that they come to the United States.

He said Cuba rejected international efforts to work out safe, orderly and legal procedures for the refugees' emigration and contended that Havana has refused to take back those who want to return or those who "failed to meet U.S. immigration standards." Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo called Petree's remarks "cynical and untruthful."

He said it was "most shocking" for the United States to argue that there were criminals among the recent refugees, since Washington welcomed fleeing Cuban "murderers and torturers" when the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista was overthrown in 1959.

Pita said applications for the return of any of this year's refugees would be processed according to Cuban laws.



— Associated Press

A CUBAN REFUGEE at Fort Chaffee, Ark., gives thanks on his first Thanksgiving in America. About 100 refugees at the relocation center turned Thanksgiving into a demonstration by marching around the compound, carrying signs with such sentiments as "Thanks to the American people."



# He Was Late for His Wedding By 15 Months — With Reason

*Miami Herald (F) call 29 Nov 80 JB*

By JANET FIX  
Herald Staff Writer

The bride wore lavender. The groom wore a microphone in his boutonniere.

The wedding date was set by tossing slips of paper from a fruit basket. A canvas canopy, a newly tilled garden, turkey, dressing and chocolate fudge cake set the stage. And a television news camera captured it all.

Hardly, a traditional wedding. But then, William F. Dawson, hasn't the time.

"We've waited long enough," the 50-year-old suntanned skipper said, his arm around his bride, Alice Polak, 32.

Only one month ago, Dawson's skin was pale and his mind was set on getting out of the Cuban cell where he had been for 15 months since being arrested on drug-smuggling charges. On Oct. 27, he and 30 other Americans held in the Combinao Del Este Prison were returned home.

**THANKSGIVING** was the anniversary of his return and his wedding day.

There was a time that Polak wasn't sure they would ever be married. Engaged in July 1979, Dawson spent what was supposed to be their wedding day in jail.

"We were supposed to be married in August," she said. "The next thing I knew he was in Cuba."

Dawson and two friends, Austin Householder, 46, and Douglas J. Milos, 26, were delivering the shrimp boat Velvet Lady from Key West to Caracas, Venezuela, when they were arrested for straying into Cuban waters and smuggling.

Polak spent the next year pleading with U.S. officials to obtain Dawson's freedom, while smuggling letters and supplies to her fiancé.

It's a time that Polak would rather forget. "I can't forget," Dawson said. "It's not that I dream about it. I didn't dream about the prison when I was there."

"IT'S JUST something I'm not likely to forget."

Dawson has spent the past month



JOHN DOMAN / Miami Herald Staff

## Ex-Prisoner Bill Dawson and His Wife Alice

... they waited 15 months to get married

making up for lost time: planting a garden, repairing disabled appliances, and visiting with friends and relatives.

"The yard had gone to pot," he said, glancing at his bride, who admitted she hadn't hired a lawn crew. "It was either plant a garden or re-sod."

Friday, Dawson started looking for a job. Asked if he had any difficulty adjusting to life again, he said, "Not yet. But wait until I have to go back to work."

A retired Navy man and charter boat captain, Dawson is looking for the same kind of work that got him into trouble in Cuba — delivering boats for hire or managing a salvage operation.

He has not heard from the U.S. State Department since his return. For that, and the lack of interest he

said the department showed in his plight, he is bitter. He and the other prisoners are still considering a class-action suit against the department.

"And to think I once worked for the State Department embassy in Pakistan," he said. "They did nothing for us."

Even so, Dawson otherwise is occupied. He and his new wife have been interviewed by dozens of reporters. Thursday, ABC filmed their wedding for the Good Morning America show and the evening news.

The attention didn't bother either of them.

"I might have been nervous before Cuba," she said. "But compared to smuggling things into a Cuba jail, this is nothing."

# Cuban Ex-Judge Kills Intruder; 2

By R.E. DAWKINS  
*Herald Staff Writer*

Three persons were slain in Miami within four hours Saturday night, forcing midnight-shift homicide investigators to come in hours early, Miami police said.

A 71-year-old former judge from Cuba killed a Mariel boatlift refugee when the man forced his way into the former jurist's home, said homicide detective Jon Spear.

Damian C. Power Duque, of 812 SW First St., was watching television in his home when the refugee entered his apartment with a knife and demanded money, Spear said.

The old man had been outside the room for a few minutes and, when he came in, he had forgotten to lock the door," Spear said.

Power refused to give the man money and the two started to fight, police said.

The older man suffered cuts on his face, head and hands before knocking the weapon from the robber's hands.

"The older man was able to get to the weapon first and he stabbed victim once in the stomach," Spear said.

The intruder was transported to

Jackson Memorial Hospital, where he died at 8:05 p.m. Police identified the victim as Sergio Gomez Recio, 29.

No charges have been filed.

Police said a second homicide was the result of a quarrel between a man and his girl friend.

Josephine Pinckney, 33, of 631

Sunday, Nov. 30, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

7-B

## Other Slain in Separate Incidents

NW 73rd Ter., died on the operating table after being shot four times, police said.

Detective William O'Connor said Pinckney and Johnathan Symonette of 2465 NW 41st St. argued and the woman tried several times to stab the man with a knife and a broken bottle.

"They had argued earlier, and witnesses said the fight had ended and the two had agreed to separate when Symonette went to his car and pulled a gun and shot the woman twice," O'Connor said.

"He pulled her from the car and held the gun to her stomach and

pulled the trigger twice more," he added.

Symonette was charged with second-degree murder.

A third person was stabbed to death Saturday evening near NE First Court and 67th Street, but details of the killing were not available late Saturday.

◊◊◊Sunday, Nov. 30, 1980

# Sponsorship Of Refugees Asked Again

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — (AP) — Federal officials resume a nationwide tour this week to seek niches in the American mainstream for some of the thousands of Cuban refugees still housed by the government.

The officials will be trying to offset what they call "bad publicity" about the refugees, who came to the United States months ago on the "Freedom Flotilla" but have not been able to resume normal lives.

The effort comes as new charges are being leveled at the State Department about security at the camp here, home for 6,700 of the hardest-to-settle refugees.

The Arkansas Gazette reported Saturday that law-enforcement officials both at and away from Fort Chaffee blame camp security problems on the inattention of federal authorities.

**THE OFFICIALS** said the failure to acknowledge the security problems has made law enforcement more difficult, endangered refugees and caused the "bad press" that in turn makes resettling the Cubans more difficult.

However, federal officials told the Associated Press that Army personnel are maintaining security and that only a few Cubans here are troublemakers.

Officials with the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington, D.C., have visited New York, Chicago and Boston, trying to find sponsors for about 8,500 Cubans waiting to join the 115,000 refugees already considered resettled.

The tour, which will reach some 25 cities in the next two months, is intended to show that the Cubans remaining at Fort Chaffee are "good solid people that have no friends or relatives. They are no different from those already sponsored," task force spokesman Arthur Brill said Saturday.

**HE SAID** Fort Chaffee costs the federal government \$7 million per week, and the Carter Administration would like to close it.

Brill and an assistant will visit Atlanta and Milwaukee this week. In each city, they will contact local media to spread the word that the refugees are worth helping.

"We're trying to make the country aware there are a lot of misconceptions due mainly to the bad performance of a few of the Cubans" at Fort Chaffee, said Brill. He said troublemakers have been identified and weeded out.

The push to resettle the Cubans will not directly benefit an estimated 1,800 in various federal prisons. They have criminal histories and are being given "exclusionary hearings," in which it will be decided whether to detain them or try to return them to Cuba.

A State Department source who asked not to be identified said that only a few of those in the prisons will be admitted as residents.

Some civilian workers at the camp agreed that State Department officials had not paid attention to reports of problems. "They act like if they ignore it, the problem will go away," said an employe who asked not to be identified. But camp director Barbara Lawson of the State Department said news accounts of gang violence, tension and mentally and physically handicapped refugees had been "totally blown out of proportion."

# Jamaica Wants To Keep Ties, Cubans Report

30 Nov 80

From Herald Wire Services

Jamaica's foreign minister has told a high-ranking Cuban diplomat that Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga's newly elected government is willing to maintain good relations with Fidel Castro's regime, Radio Havana said in a broadcast monitored in Miami.

Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer told Cuban Charge d'Affaires Carlos Diaz that Jamaica was willing



## NEWS BRIEFS

to establish a commission to examine "programs of cooperation" already in existence between the two Caribbean nations.

The meeting was the first high-level exchange between Cuban and Jamaican officials since Seaga expelled Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada Lescalles on Nov. 3. Expulsion of Estrada, who frequently was criticized by Seaga during his campaign against former Prime Minister Michael Manley, was the new prime minister's first act of government after he took office.