

# Attack by GOP Delays

## Refugee-Aid Legislation

*Mia News (P) 10 Oct 80 col 2 10A*

States News Service

WASHINGTON — Attacking the Carter Administration for its handling of the Cuban and Haitian refugees, House Republicans Tuesday night delayed a final vote on complex legislation to reimburse state and local governments for the cost of providing educational and social services to the thousands who have arrived in the past year.

Tuesday night's Republican criticism stressed a familiar theme. Rep. John Ashbrook (R., Ohio) said the bill "further complicates the federal policy about refugees." Rep. Bill Goodling (R., Pa.) called the legislation a "hodgepodge" and accused President Carter of a "complete lack of leadership."

However, Florida Democrats

Dante Fascell, Claude Pepper and William Lehman of Miami, Edward Stack of Fort Lauderdale and Charles Bennett of Jacksonville called the package an important step in easing the refugee problem.

"I've never had this much trouble with anything," said Fascell, summing up the aid package's rocky journey through Congress in the past four months. A final vote is expected today, with passage likely.

The legislation, originally sponsored by Fascell and Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.), authorizes that \$100 million be spent to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in providing social services to Cuban and Haitian refugees between November 1979 and July 1980.

# Puerto Rico sues to bar refugees

*Mia News (FA) col 1 4A 10 Oct 80,*

Associated Press

SAN JUAN — The Puerto Rican government has filed suit contending that President Carter is trying to dump 4,500 Cuban and Haitian refugees on this island in an effort to curry election-year favor with the states now housing them.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court here yesterday, says Puerto Rico is too poor and densely populated to accommodate the refugees and "riots and other acts of violence . . . may be expected."

Thousands of Cubans refugees are being housed in

refugee camps in Florida, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Haitian refugees also are being held in Florida.

There have been riots or hunger strikes or both at camps in all four states, creating hostility among local residents and complaints by state officials.

The four states have a total of 61 electoral votes, all of which went to Carter in 1976. Puerto has no electoral votes, and Puerto Rican officials charge the planned transfer of the refugees to a military base here beginning Oct. 8 is part of an election-year deal.

# Tent City Folds Up For Good

*Maffew (F) 1 Oct 80*  
*1B col 5*

By **ALFONSO CHARDY**  
Herald Staff Writer

Two months after it opened to house 1,200 homeless and unwanted Cubans under an I-95 overpass in downtown Miami, notorious Tent City is gone.

The last group of Cuban refugees climbed into a chartered city bus and a white van Tuesday to begin their dispersal to Texas, California and New York.

The last tent fell at 6 p.m., brought down before a swarm of reporters and photographers by a city work crew consisting of resettled Cuban boatlift refugees.

But even as Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and the entire State Department Cuban-Haitian Task Force watched the collapse of the eyesore campsite, their plan to send other Cubans and Haitians to a new tent city in Puerto Rico was being challenged in court.

Puerto Rico filed suit in U.S. District Court in San Juan Tuesday contending that President Carter made a political deal with Florida and other states to move refugees to Puerto Rico, where residents can't vote in the presidential election.

At an abandoned missile base on Krome Avenue, Dade County still houses some 1,257 refugees — 947 Haitians and 310 Cubans, segregated by nationality.

Those refugees, and any new arrivals, will be sent to Puerto Rico if sponsors cannot be found for them within two weeks.

Cuba last week cut off the boatlift, and new refugees now are likely to be Haitians only.

"Our hope is that we don't have to send anyone from our sites here . . . that we can place all those people before it is necessary to move anyone to Puerto Rico," said James Gigante, task force director.

"Those we are able to place before the Puerto Rican camp opens won't have to make the trip," said Larry Mahoney, spokesman for the task force. "As it stands now," he added, "most of the people going to Puerto Rico will be Haitians."

Relief agencies found sponsors for Tent City refugees after the federal government raised its usual \$300 relocation payment to \$2,000 per refugee — but only for refugees from Tent City, where health violations, crime and neighborhood hostility ran high.

In the last group of Tent City dwellers taken away Tuesday were 21 Cubans released from jail.

They were arrested over the weekend for vagrancy and trespassing when they were found sleeping in parks and city streets.

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— JOE RIMKUS Miami Herald Staff

### Haitian and Cuban Refugees Play Soccer at Krome Ave. Camp

*...refugees there will be sent to Puerto Rico when the camp closes*

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*It's a desperate situation . . . Obviously,  
(Cuba) doesn't guarantee anything'*

*Miami News (F.H.) April 6A 2 Oct 80*

# Safe conduct pass no help to those trapped in Cuba

**ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ**  
*Miami News Reporter*

Graciela Coca and her family sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in April, hoping their spontaneous rush into the compound eventually would fulfill their dream of coming to the United States.

A month later, that dream came true for Coca and her 9-year-old daughter when the shrimp boat they boarded in Mariel landed in Key West.

But the dream of freedom and a new life has become a nightmare, Coca said.

Her husband Eduardo still is in Cuba. He was denied an exit visa by Cuban authorities despite the fact that he, like the rest of the 10,000 Cubans who jammed the Peruvian Embassy, was given a safe conduct pass.

"They never gave us a reason why he couldn't leave," Coca said. "At the (Cuban) Immigration Office, when we complained, they took his safe conduct pass and told him they would check on it. They said he would get on a later boat."

But the sealift ended and her hus-

band has not arrived. The Cuban authorities have not returned his safe conduct pass and he has no job and no place to live, Coca said.

"It's a desperate situation. I don't know how something like this can happen. I thought a safe conduct pass was a guarantee from the government. I thought that when we got those pieces of paper we were assured that we would leave the country. Obviously, the Cuban government doesn't guarantee any-

thing."

Most of the 10,000 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy the weekend of April 4 have left the island through an airlift to Peru and Costa Rica or through Mariel. Some, however, were lost in the shuffle as the port of Mariel closed last week. Fidel Castro had abruptly cut off the airlift to the Latin American countries a few days after it had started in April.

Many of those who remained be-

hind had their safe conduct passes and passports taken away without explanation. A few have been imprisoned, Coca said.

"I talked to my husband two weeks ago and he told me that a friend of ours who had been at the embassy with us had been jailed. He says there are several of them in the same situation," Coca said.

"I ask myself, 'What guarantee do we have that we won't be subject to this kind of treatment?'"

No one knows how many Cubans who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy are still on the island. Rafael Condis, a spokesman for the Cuban Patriotic Board, estimates that there are more than 2,000 — or about one-fifth of the embassy's original 10,000. But that figure is speculation.

"We get dozens of calls every day from concerned relatives," Condis said. "We're now drawing up a petition and including letters

from relatives here who are asking about those who stayed behind."

Condis said the Cuban Patriotic Board plans to send the petition to the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the U.S. State Department.

Don Mathis, press spokesman for the U.S. State Department's Cuban Desk, said the U.S. government has no way of knowing how many Cubans from the Peruvian Embassy never got out of Cuba.

Because Castro has refused to resume the airlift to Costa Rica and Peru, those who want to leave will have to apply for entry into this country through the recently reopened U.S. Interests Section, Mathis said.

A copy of Eduardo Coca's safe conduct pass, number 2631, is at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. The Cocas went there April 14 to request a visa to the United States, but Coca said she has not heard from U.S. authorities.

"Nobody understands what it's like to live with this uncertainty," said Erasmo Garcia, whose wife also sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy and still remains in Cuba.

# Cuban Students' Progress Depends on Who's Grading

*Mia Hen (F) col 1 1D 2 Oct 80*

*They started school Sept. 2, as scared and confused as the teachers and staff assembled to help them. From time to time, Living Today visits Miami Central High to see how student refugees are faring in the American classroom.*

**By MIKE WINERIP**  
Herald Staff Writer

Everybody has a theory about how the 13,000 new Cuban refugees are adjusting to the Dade school system.

Often that theory is tied to a teacher's particular political perspective of Cuba under Castro.

Example No. 1: Carolina Barrera teaches the refugees math at Miami Central High School. She came to this country from Cuba in 1961, a product of the old capitalist system there. A real

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## REFUGEES & THE 3 R's

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hard-liner: "You know what communism is? It's the most terrible thing in life."

The new refugee students are just what she expected from a Communist government, she says. Their math skills are poor, she says. They don't know proper values or how to behave, she says.

"They're animals," she says. "They don't have the same upbringing that we had. From

what I understand, the teaching in [Communist] Cuba is no good."

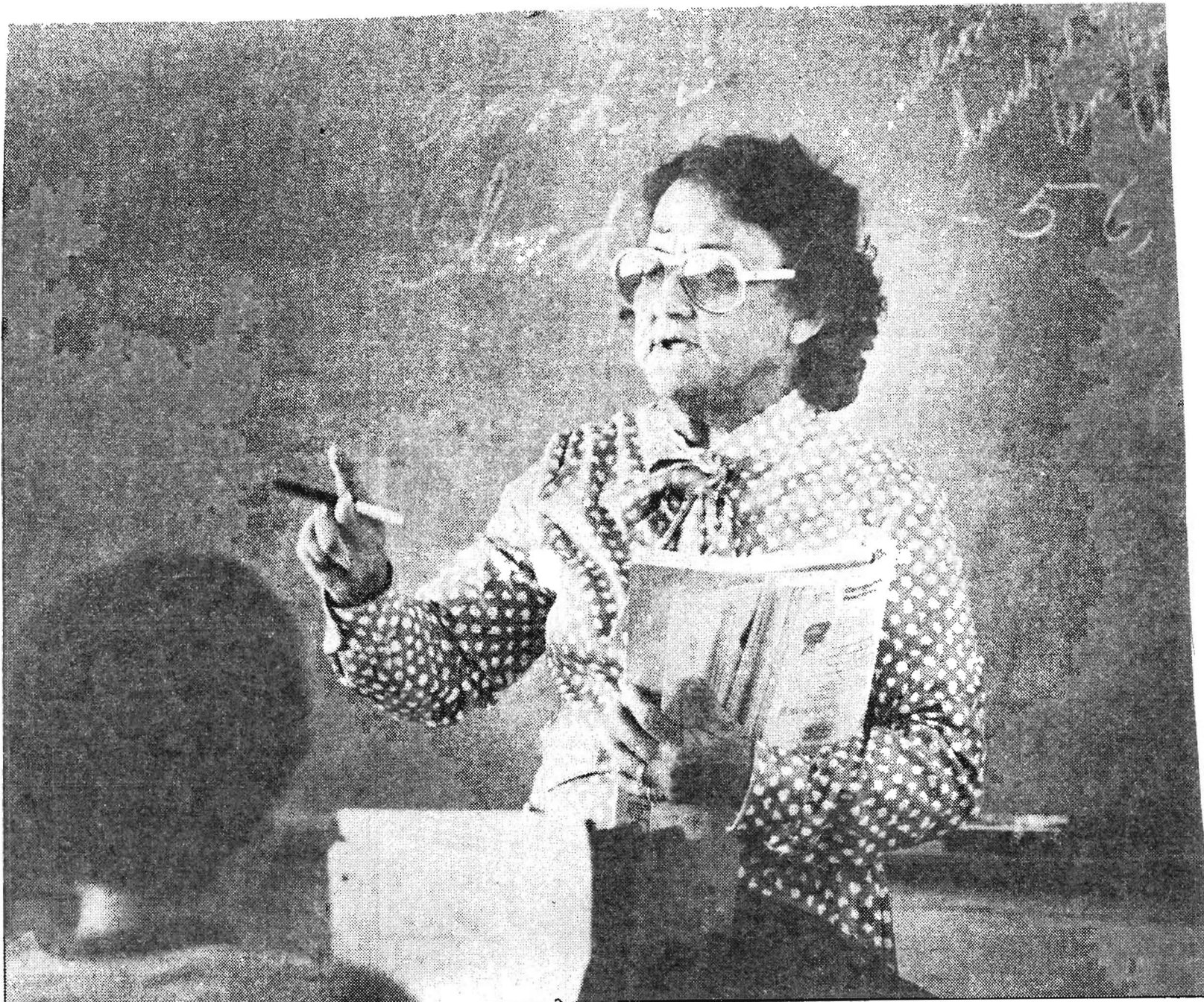
Example No. 2: Frank Willem also teaches math to refugees at Central. He was born in this country. He is more liberal than Barrera.

He has mainly been struck with how much the refugees have improved in just a month. He believes their poor initial performance may have been due to the trauma of adapting to a new country. They couldn't have improved that fast, he says, unless they learned much of the material in Cuba.

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ACTUALLY, very little is known about how

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*Mia Neri (F) col 2 1D 2oct 80.*

— JOHN PINEDA . Miami

Castro and communism are to blame for the difficulties Cuban refugee students are encountering here, says Miami Central math teacher Carolina Barrera, who came to the U.S. in '61.

*John Pineda*

# Trauma Blamed

Manu (F) 3D

# For Refugee

2 Oct 80

# Youths' Woes

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good the refugees' educational background is. They brought no transcripts. Nor is there significant independent, objective information about the schools under Castro.

The one solid piece of evidence speaks well for the new students: On a Spanish-language achievement test given to 600 refugees during the summer, the Cubans' scores in math and language skills were comparable to average scores of American students on English-language tests.

More may be known soon. Last week, all Dade's Cuban refugee public-school students took a standardized achievement test. The results are expected within a month.

Until the solid data is in, it's mostly hunches, says Central guidance counselor Tony Valido: "They are following their schedules. They are going to lunch. They are eating lunch. It's hard for me to tell anything else."

**A MONTH INTO** the school year, the refugees' adjustment process continues at Central, with much of the initial confusion and worry ironed out, but with an abundance of basic problems still on hand.

The fear some refugee parents expressed about sending their children to a primarily black school has subsided. There have been no significant incidents, and the number of refugees at Central has grown steadily, from 160 opening day to 272 last week, school officials say. A few children are still staying home because they're scared, but by now, the other refugee children think it's funny to be scared of anything at Central.

A more subtle resentment has been expressed by some native students and teachers: Central, an urban school of limited resources, is being stretched even thinner by the addition of refugees.

Articles and letters in the October school newspaper complain of crowding in the corridors and cafeteria.

"I must say, I'm pretty fed up with the refugee problem in our school," wrote one anonymous student. "... I just wondered why they couldn't be put into a school designed just for their learning purposes."

An angry teacher wrote that he knew of a new set of badly needed textbooks which was diverted to the refugees. His letter concluded: "As has been said, 'Man will destroy himself.' Has this finally come to pass in Miami?"

But Veronica Stewart, co-editor of the student paper, probably hits a more typical note in her editorial, which concludes, "It is up to us to make the best of things. Our country is, after all, the great American melting pot."

And the newspaper has used student translators for letters from refugees. Wrote Tomas Puerto: "We, the Cubans, are very happy about the way we are treated. We plan on passing a lifetime with good conduct towards the teachers and the U.S."

**THE EDUCATION** the refugees are receiving at Central is still lacking many basics.

The school does not yet have a full-time bilingual biology teacher. A substitute with limited Spanish ability is filling in. There have been no labs and there is virtually no equipment, says the substitute.

The biology text being used by the refugee 10th graders is in English. It is meant for seventh graders. Students like Manuel Hernandez say they covered most of the subject matter years ago in Cuba. And yet, because the text is all English, Hernandez has trouble with even the seventh-grade reading level.

"The ideas are very easy for me," says Hernandez, "but then I see words like this — *brighter?* — and I don't know this."

Rosana Hull, who teaches the refugees English, has a set of textbooks without accompanying language tapes, and a set of tapes without corresponding textbooks. She has ordered both, but doesn't know when she'll receive either.

So she improvises.

On Fridays, she brings in American students taking Spanish to visit with her refugee students. They help each other with lessons. Anthony Flowers, black American, and Vivian Villacamba, Cuban refugee, are becoming friends.

Anthony greets Vivian at the start of class: *Donde está?*

Vivian looks puzzled. *Estoy aqui*, she replies weakly.

Anthony knows he has messed up, but he isn't sure exactly how.

The teacher helps. Instead of asking Vivian how she is, Anthony has asked *where* she is.

"Oh, I get it, man; I know," says Anthony. "*COMO está?*"

Vivian is fine.

**HULL SAYS IT'S** too early to tell how bright her kids are. Because she doesn't know the quality of the English program they took in Cuba, she has no way of knowing how fast they should be picking up the language here.

The students have not had anywhere near as much English as the 1960s refugees who grew up in capitalist Cuba and often came from private schools, she says.

"The article 'a' does not exist in English with the plural," she tells her class. "Out it goes."

On last week's test, many students wrote: "He's wearing a gray pants." With green dark shirts and brown dark shoes, they added.

**THE TEACHERS AGREE** that the refugees are more boisterous than average Central students. Louder. More fidgety. Less disciplined about getting to class before the bell rings them late.

Counselor Valido says it's partly because in Cuba these refugees were anti-government. Cuban teachers represented government authority. The teachers were resented and resisted by the anti-Communist students. Misbehaving in class was considered a political statement, encouraged at home.

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— JOHN PINEDA / Miami Herald Staff

Maria ID 2 Oct 80

Some refugee students may be struggling with English, but it's becoming easier for these four who enrolled in summer school and are now in an advanced language class. From left, are Maximino Garcia, Jack Quesada, Liliana Ferras and Manuel Hernandez.

You can't change that sort of behavior overnight, says Valido.

Valido is counselor for all Central's refugee students. The stress from leaving the homeland is constantly showing up in his office, Room 106.

Two boys and a girl pop in. Only the girl needs to see Valido. The other two are her escorts. The refugee kids never go anywhere alone. "It's like they're journeying together out into the school," says Valido. "They're not scared; they're just used to moving in committees."

**THE GIRL HAS** been kicked out of her class for cheating. She was not cheating, she says; her teacher doesn't speak much Spanish, and the girl couldn't understand the dictation. When she asked a friend what the teacher said, she got the boot.

The girl is crying. She's going to quit school. She's going to stay home forever.

Counselor Valido says: What are you going to do at home? What about the future? Do you want to ruin your future over this one little thing? He also makes soothing noises: "S-s-s-s-s-s-t."

The girl stops crying. Reconsiders her future. Gets a pass from Valido to return to class.

"I had no big words of wisdom for her," the counselor says after she's gone. "She was just scared because she couldn't communicate."

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# Lovers parted by exile find each other

MARILYN A. MOORE  
Miami News Reporter

*MW News (FH) Col 2*  
*1A 7 Oct 8*

This is a story of love — how one man lost it and then found it again after five lonely months of searching in a vast and bewildering land.

It is the story of a love that endured desperation and the anxiety of moving to an alien place without family, friends, a job or a home.

It is the story of a man's journey across the country, searching for his wife whom he wasn't even certain was in the United States.

And it is the story of a harried State Department employe who overcame the bureaucracy to bring together two human beings who love each other.

Cuban refugee Fernando Cardenas, 32, and his wife, Ana Mayra Herrera, were separated in April during the chaos of the Mariel sealift.

Until this week, he had no idea where Ana was. Except for rumors he heard from refugees who had been their neighbors in Havana, he wasn't even sure she had made it onto a boat bound for the United States.

But somehow, somewhere, Cardenas felt his wife of two years must have made it.

His life as a refugee without family in the United States took the usual route: He was bused from Key West to Tamiami Park for processing, then to a refugee shelter in Miami Beach.

In May, Cardenas was resettled in Houston as a maintenance worker in a hospital. But he drifted from job to job because he couldn't figure out the bus routes.

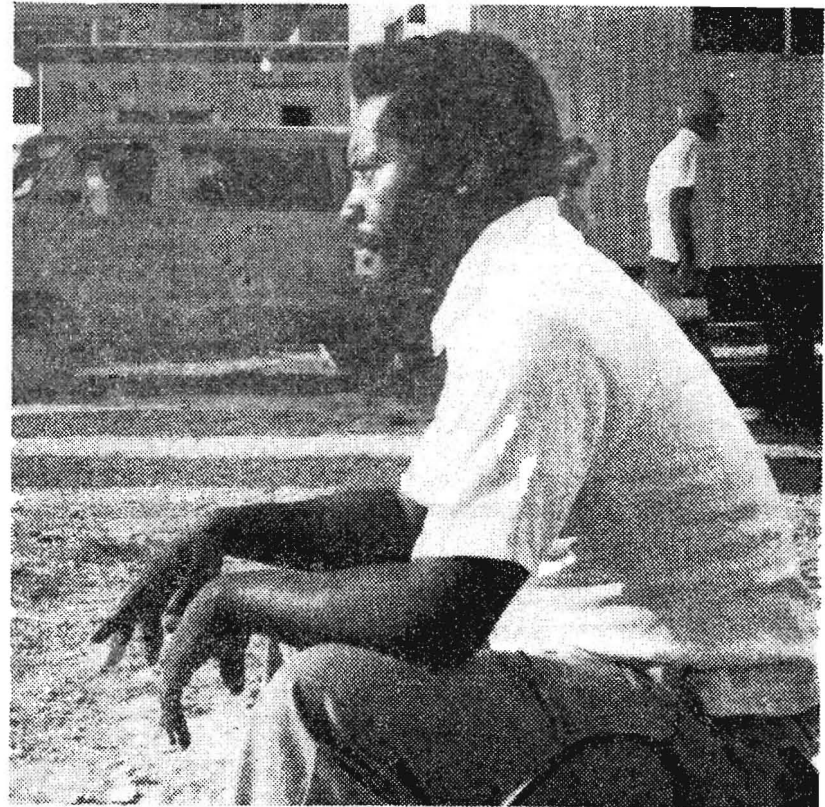
Always he searched for 29-year-old Ana, "the most beautiful woman in the world — my life."

Letters to Cuba went unanswered. Telephone calls



James Groves,  
Southwest Times Record of Fort Smith, Ark.

Ana Herrera in Fort Chaffee



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Cardenas waits with his luggage as tent city folds around him

Please see LOVE, 6A

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LOVE,

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to a refugee-finder computer line were futile.

"I got really low, really depressed," Cardenas said. "My faith almost wavered, but something inside me kept me strong. They were terrible months. I felt so terrible, but I kept believing she must be here. I had faith in God — and in her."

Then, two weeks ago, some old neighbors from Cuba told him they thought Ana was in Miami. Cardenas got on the next bus.

His first night in Miami was spent in a park outside the squalid refugee tent city under Interstate 95. His second night was spent at Dade County Jail, where he was taken

for vagrancy. He spent succeeding nights at tent city with 600 other homeless refugees, asking around for Ana.

"The poor thing just came to Miami to look for his wife," said Jan Moreno, a State Department employe helping resettle tent city refugees before the camp was closed. "He heard she was at Fort Chaffee and then came here, and the first thing that happens is he gets arrested. I met him when they were letting him out of the paddy wagon and he told me his story."

Moreno was unable to get information about Ana from Fort Chaffee. Finally, by calling her superiors in Washington, she ascer-

tained that Ana is indeed at Fort Chaffee. She had been there since May.

"When I told him where she was, he started to shake my hand and then he just threw his arms around me," Moreno said. "He was so very happy."

Moreno managed to get Cardenas and his wife on the telephone together Monday night for their first conversation in nearly six months.

Cardenas is back in Houston now, eager to find a job and an apartment so he can claim his beloved and move her from Fort Chaffee.

Ana can't wait for the reunion.

## Life begins at 57 for Minnie Minoso as he returns again to major leagues

Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A  
MEL WOODY  
Miami News Executive Sports Editor  
2 Oct 80

Chicago White Sox fans rejoice! Minnie is back.

That's Minnie as in Saturnino Ortestes Arrieta Minoso (Armas) of Pefico, Matanzas, Cuba. He's 57 now. But he'll return and don a White Sox uniform for the final three games of the season, starting tomorrow night against California.

"They asked me, and I said OK," Minoso said over the telephone from Comiskey Park in Chicago yesterday after the Oakland A's routed the White Sox, 11-3.

Minoso, an All-Star outfielder who spent four previous active stints with the White Sox, will become the only modern-era ballplayer who has played in five decades. His rookie year was with Cleveland in 1949, the Indians trading him to Chicago in 1951. He went back to Cleveland for 1958-59, rejoined the White Sox in 1960, went to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1962 and to the Washington Senators in 1963.

He returned to the White Sox in 1964, then spent the next 11 years playing and managing in the Mexi-



Minnie Minoso

can League before owner Bill Veeck brought him back for three White Sox games in 1976.

"That was something like a miracle," recalled Minoso. He played in three games in 1976 and had one single in eight at-bats.

"It was still baseball . . . where I got my start (as a regular in the majors) and played all my life," said

Minoso, who owns a .299 lifetime average.

Minoso led the American League in stolen bases three times. Paradoxically, he also led the league several times in hitting into double plays — because he hit the ball so hard.

"One manager traded me because I hit too much into double plays. My answer was that I was one of the two or three fastest men in the league, and if I was hitting into double plays, it must be because I was hitting the ball on the nose."

Minoso began his career in Cuba with the Marianao team that twice won the Cuban Winter League pennant and the Caribbean series.

It's up to Sox manager Tony LaRussa to decide how Minoso will be used, presumably as a designated hitter in an otherwise meaningless series between two of the American League West's also-rans.

Minoso said, "I'm ready. At 184 pounds, I'm two pounds under my old playing weight. I'm not looking for anything except to get on first base."

"But whatever I do, I do with my heart, for the whole world."

That's Minnie. And five decades isn't enough for the likes of him.

# U.S. Funding *Mla Hu (F) col 5 1A 2oct 80* For Refugees

## Is Expanded

### S. Florida To Receive \$80 Million

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
Herald Staff Writer

Congress authorized the White House Wednesday to expand direct welfare payments to Cuban and Haitian boat people and freed \$100 million for reimbursement of local governments that helped the recent arrivals.

Almost \$80 million will go to South Florida, where about 80,000 of the 125,000 Cubans and nearly all the 7,000 Haitians have settled.

ADMINISTRATION sources say the initial \$100 million will go to local governments to pay them back for their expenses in caring for the Caribbean boat people who arrived in the last five months.

That money will go to hospitals like Jackson Memorial to pay for health care, to cities like Miami and Miami Beach to help defray the cost of housing refugees in hotels, and to voluntary agencies to pay for resettlement expenses.

No decision has been made by the the administration on whether to use its new authority to override state laws limiting the granting of welfare primarily to non-working mothers, to their children, and to the blind and the disabled.

THE BILL passed by Congress Wednesday allows the administration to approve welfare payments even to Cubans and Haitians who are healthy, to single men, and to married couples with or without children — a majority of the recent arrivals.

Florida is one of 26 states forbidding such payments to its native welfare recipients.

Federal officials say very few of the recently-arrived Cubans or Haitians qualify under the strict state guidelines for welfare payments in Florida.

The bill also authorizes, but provides no money for, assistance to school districts flooded by the Haitian and Cuban arrivals.

It authorizes the federal govern-

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### *Mla Hu (F) 4C col 1 2oct 80* **Cuban Refugee Is Indicted in Airline Incident**

United Press International

A federal grand jury has indicted a Cuban refugee for trying to smuggle a vial of flammable liquid aboard a jetliner two weeks ago.

Miguel Angel Bozian, 43, was arrested after an Eastern Airlines ticket agent warned Orlando International Airport authorities that Bozian appeared to fit the profile of a hijacker.

A search turned up a vial of flammable liquid concealed inside Bozian's clothes, police said.

Bozian was charged with "attempting to board an aircraft while having on or about his person an incendiary device." The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

He is being held in federal custody without bond.

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# Refugees

## Congress OKs More Aid for

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

ment to pay local school boards up to \$1,200 per Cuban or Haitian student enrolled during the fiscal year that started Wednesday; \$950 per student enrolled in the fiscal year that begins October 1, 1981; and \$800 per student enrolled in the fiscal year that begins October 1, 1982.

The bill also authorizes the federal government to pay local school boards \$300 per year for the next three years for each student enrolled in an adult education program.

**CONGRESS HAS** yet to appropriate the money to fund this school aid authorization, introduced by Broward Democratic Congressman Ed Stack.

The \$100-million local government package was tacked onto Stack's bill as an amendment by Democratic Rep. Dante Fascell of Miami and Florida Democratic Sen. Richard Stone.

The House of Representatives approved the bill by a 303-94 vote. The only member of Florida's congressional delegation to vote against the bill was Republican congressman Richard Kelly. Kelly could not be reached for comment on his vote.

"What we did is very important to the taxpayers of South Florida," said Fascell. "They [the Carter Administration] recognized that this was a federal responsibility, and that the state and local taxpayers shouldn't have to bear the burden."

The Fascell-Stone Amendment, a three-year authorization, goes next to the White House for President Carter's signature. No difficulty is expected, since the administration has said it supports the amendment.

**IF MONEY** for the education package is appropriated, the Dade County School Board is expected to get approximately \$20 million in federal funds to help in the education of Cubans and Haitians. The Broward County School Board is expected to get \$840,000 for the 700 Cuban children enrolled in its schools.

Assistant school board superintendent Paul Bell said that as of last Friday, 12,641 Cuban children and 469 Haitians had enrolled in Dade



*'What we did is very important to the taxpayers of South Florida. They [the Carter Administration] recognized that this was a federal responsibility, and that the state and local taxpayers shouldn't have to bear the burden.'*

— Rep. Dante Fascell

County schools. He added that an estimated 13,000 Cuban or Haitian adults had enrolled in adult education programs — mainly programs to learn English.

"If the funds are approved ... then the federal government is meeting its responsibility for financing the cost brought on by this influx," said Bell.

**THE MAYORS** of Miami and Miami Beach, two of the cities most affected by the recent influx of Cubans and Haitians, welcomed the relief, and hoped it is only a first step.

"It won't solve all our problems, but it is a big step forward," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

"I'm thankful for any response by the federal government," said Miami Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson. "Certainly it is welcome."

But both Ferre and Meyerson said more is needed. They both pointed out that the approved legislation does not allow them to hire additional police officers or put the available ones on overtime to counter the sudden surge of crime in areas heavily populated by the recent arrivals.

"I'm sorry the legislation does not allow us reimbursement for this, but I hope funds will be available elsewhere," said Meyerson.

Ferre also talked about the direct welfare payments. He noted the difference between the eligibility requirements for welfare payments to poor native Floridians and those proposed for the poor Cubans and Haitians.

"I think it will create local problems," said Ferre. "But this gets us closer to what New York has been saying all along. Welfare payments should be on a national level."

He said poor native Floridians should be able to qualify for welfare in the same way as Haitians and Cubans.

**EXACTLY** what type of direct benefits the recently-arrived Cubans and Haitians might receive is still undecided, according to administration sources.

Congressional sources in the offices of Stone and Fascell explained that this amendment mandates the administration to reimburse state and local governments for money spent in providing health and social services for the Cubans and Haitians.

However, they added, the amendment does not make it mandatory for the administration to waive state restrictions on direct welfare assistance to the Cubans and Haitians.

They explained that the bill gives the President the authority to grant Cuban and Haitians entrants all the benefits given to refugees under the Refugee Act of 1980.

**ACCORDING TO** administration lawyers, Cubans and Haitians who arrived in the United States after April 19 are not technically refugees. The administration classified them as entrants and thus the benefits they receive had to be approved by Congress. This is not the case, for instance, for the 14,000 Indochinese refugees arriving each month in the United States.

Derek Schoen, public affairs officer of the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services, said that the Refugee Act of 1980 waives state eligibility requirements for welfare recipients in the case of refugees.

Dennis King, Fascell's legislative assistant, said the enacted amendment gives the administration the opportunity to provide those same benefits for Cubans and Haitians.

**FEDERAL** officials in Washington say that whether the Cubans and Haitians finally obtain the ben-

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efits depends on the importance the state of Florida accords welfare grants in its list of needs to care for the Cubans and Haitians.

State welfare officials refused to answer questions on the subject formally, but one privately admitted that a contingency program to distribute direct cash assistance to Cubans and Haitians already exists.

In Florida, recently-arrived Cubans and Haitians must meet the same eligibility requirements that local welfare recipients meet before they are eligible for benefits.

For those persons with no income, Florida provides \$111 a month for a single person, \$150 for two, \$195 for three and \$230 for four.

The federal government picks up roughly half of the welfare payment to native Florida residents, and provides 100 per cent reimbursement for three years for refugees receiving it.

Mia New 4A  
2 Oct 80

2 Oct 80  
**Tent City Is Gone,  
Mia New (F) coll 6A  
But Not the Problem**

**T**ENT CITY is gone. The ugly, unsanitary, unsafe collection of canvas no longer squats beneath I-95 in downtown Miami. Few will mourn the passing of that symbol of Government callousness toward the Mariel sealift and the 125,000 Cubans it brought to South Florida.

The city did well to force the Federal Government to strike the tents and resettle those who remained of the camp's one-time population of more than 700. Yesterday's passage of a \$100 million refugee-aid bill was another major step toward Federal acceptance of responsibility for the thousands of other destitute Cubans and Haitians whose presence has strained Dade County's social services and the temper of its residents to the breaking point.

Tent City was the *worst* example of Government failure to respond adequately to the sealift and to the continuing trickle of Haitian entrants seeking asylum. It was not, however, the *only* example. The overcrowded jail, the jammed county hospital, the strained public schools, and the burgeoning food-stamp rolls all attest to the community's desperate need for prompt help from Washington.

The tents no longer serve as a visible reminder of that need, and for that South Florida can be grateful. The need itself continues, however. It must not be forgotten.

## U.S. Will Demand 'Orderly Procedure'

Mia New (F) 4A 2 Oct 80  
The United States will act on applications to bring 100,000 more Cuban refugees to the United States only if Cuba agrees to an "orderly procedure" for their departure, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

The officials emphasized that, during the boatlift that brought 125,262 refugees from Cuba in five months, the Cuban government refused to consider an airlift or other U.S.-controlled procedures.

"We have had no signals from the Cubans that they are prepared to talk about an orderly departure [even if] that is what we want," said State Department spokesman Donald Mathis. "So far the Cubans have rejected all our efforts to establish the orderly procedure."

On May 15, at the height of the exile-organized boatlift, President Carter proposed a controlled, government-sponsored airlift or sealift. The U.S. government issued forms for Cuban exiles to fill out if they wanted relatives brought out of Cuba.

At least 25,000 forms, covering about 100,000 po-

tential refugees, were returned to the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

"[The applications] will be put into a computer program . . . should we get a signal from the State Department that an agreement has been reached on the matter of the orderly airlift," Derek Schoen, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said Wednesday. "So far we have not received any such signal."

The apparent end of the five-month sealift from the Cuban port of Mariel has fueled speculation in Miami's Cuban community that an airlift may be planned.

But diplomats in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, who repeatedly asked the Cuban government for an orderly immigration process, have not approached the island's officials since the apparent end of the boatlift last week, one official in Washington said.

"I think we are going to wait for a bit before we ask them again for an orderly departure," he said.

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# A Woman in Corporate Life Has to Face Rumor-Mongers

By CATHY LYNN GROSSMAN  
Herald Staff Writer

They called Maria Elena Torano "a climber and an opportunist," says Torano. They said a woman who made it from refugee to government appointee in record time must have done it with good looks and personal connections.

Who are they? They are the rumor-mongers. They have clones all across the corporate world who fuel the gossip at places such as Bendix. At the Michigan-based company, they are working overtime talking about the divorced chairman of the board who gave rapid-fire promotions to the young-blonde-gorgeous new woman.

They forget to mention her talent and hard work, Miami professional women and men said. As the Bendix gossip became a national event, Miami-ians talked about how they avoid or survive rumor-mongers.

Torano, 39, always worked in the world of public relations, where the product is hard to prove. She moved quickly in the Miami community from post to post, working for and with men. She was director of Latin affairs for Jackson Memorial Hospital when she was appointed public relations director for the Community Services Administration in Washington, an agency directed by a woman, Graciela Olivarez.

"THAT WOMAN taught me how to be a real professional," Torano said. "I could not use a smile with her. She was a very tough woman to work for and taught me about strategy, about alternatives and options, how to plan for the worst — things no man had taught me.

"When I returned to Miami and to my own public relations company, I made a connection for her and now she is the sole owner of a Spanish television station in Albuquerque. I am a catalytic element."

She is also an expert at walking a tightrope with rumor-mongers on all sides.



**Maria Elena Torano**  
... cites credentials



**Charlotte Gallogly**  
... fought harassment

People attributed her successes to her flashy smile and style. In the male corporate world, she was slammed as a woman, she says. And in the Cuban social world, she was slammed first for ending a 22-year marriage during her Washington career and later for dating Leslie Pantin Jr. (the man she married last month) while he was still married. "That's a no-no," she said.

"I survived the gossip by gritting my teeth and saying it won't last. I made it from refugee to Washington; I can get through this, too."

**STAYING** professional and ignoring gossip is the advice both men and women give.

County Manager Merrett Stier-

heim, directing the largest employer in Dade, Metro government, said that during his public service career, he has "heard rumors even concerning me that there was a little something going on when I promoted women. Since the rumors were baseless, I just ignored them."

Stierheim said women aren't the only ones to suffer from rumors that they got their jobs because of their looks. Blacks and Hispanics, criticized by non-Hispanic white males of succeeding by affirmative-action fiat rather than talent, also suffer.

"Hire fairly, based on ability. Behave professionally and don't worry about it," said Stierheim, a 47-year-old father of six.

Charlotte Gallogly, executive director of the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium, said, "Earlier in my professional career, there were a number of situations with sexual harassment on the job or rumors that I was sleeping

10/2

my way up through an organization."

The 35-year-old single woman said she dealt with the harassment by telling her immediate supervisor "calmly and intelligently" about it. Then the supervisor spoke to the men involved. As for squelching rumors?

"There is absolutely nothing to do about rumors. Over a period of time, people will know you as a professional person and decide for themselves. My image is that I am competent and tough and people don't dare do this to me anymore."

**SHEILA TRIFARI**, 39, vice president for international banking at Southeast First National, is, like Mary Cunningham, who is the center of the Bendix corporate controversy, blonde, attractive and single.

Trifari was in Madrid, one of the first women assigned to a Latin nation by an American financial institution, when a man at Southeast hired her to be one of the top-ranking women in Miami's international business community.

"People were probably stunned at the beginning. But I felt more curiosity than anything else," Trifari said. "I haven't been a victim of any of these kinds of rumors . . . . My advice is to be yourself and don't be uptight. If you are talented, self-confident and have the backing of your management, you will be OK."

Ann Wrenn, treasurer and highest-ranking female officer of Knight-Ridder Newspapers, is a stylish 44-year-old widow who says she was always aware of the special interest that rumor-mongers have in successful women.

"I made it a point to get to know business associates' wives. At business dinners I brought an escort of my own or I minimized the number of business dinners because they lend themselves to misinterpretation. I have had wives tell me they had no problems with their husbands' traveling with me."

**THE MEN** who promote women don't appear as the victims so often in the rumor-mongers' stories because of the age-old double-standard, said Eastern Airlines' public relations director, Jim Ashlock.

"But I have often been accused of being a male chauvinist. Now it is true I came up in an era of open-the-door and set-the-chair and the male is the stronger critter. You can't just wipe that out of your system arbitrarily, and I have been known to make an utterance or two," said Ashlock, 48.

"But in the hiring I've done, I have wound up with a department with more women than men. I believe in equal pay for equal work . . . . The toughest thing in the world right now is to be color-blind and sexually indifferent."

Ma Her 2 Oct 80 ZZA

## Exiles Drop Plea To Get U.S. Visas

LIMA, Peru — Three Cuban refugees who had been living in a tent city here entered the U.S. Embassy Wednesday and said they would not leave until they were granted visas to travel to the United States, an embassy official said. The three left peacefully about an hour after arriving, after discussions with embassy officials.

The three were presumed to be among the 1,000 Cuban refugees Peru allowed in last April after about 10,000 Cubans jammed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

## Puerto Rico Board Moves To Stop Refugee Transfer

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — (UPI) — Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board Wednesday issued a cease-and-desist order against Washington's plan to transfer up to 5,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees to the island.

The move came after Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo, locked in a bitter battle for reelection, filed a federal suit seeking an injunction against President Carter's plan, which has been greeted by waves of protest in Puerto Rico.

The order said the Navy Seabees, who are erecting tents on the runway of the abandoned Fort Allen base on the south of the island for the refugees, have failed to obtain proper permits from the board, Puerto Rico's pollution control agency.

Romero is closely identified with Carter, whose primary campaign in Puerto Rico Romero organized and won for Carter with little outside help.

Romero's suit charges Carter is

dumping refugees on Puerto Rico so he can win his own election.

The suit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court in San Juan, demands an environmental impact statement be filed before the refugee transfer can take place.

Romero initially defended the refugee transfer as a humanitarian move.

Puerto Rican labor unions and residents near a planned refugee camp also have filed two other federal suits against the transfer.

The plan has sparked protest marches and anti-statehood Popular Democratic Party candidate Rafael Hernandez Colon has charged that it is a sign the federal government is making Puerto Rico "America's garbage dump."

Hernandez, Romero's main opponent in the Nov. 4 race, has sent a telegram to the White House saying the transfer "certainly will assure my election and the the defeat of Gov. Romero."

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# Police Halt Numbers

Mia Her (F) Col 1  
By KATHY LINDSAY  
Herald Staff Writer

3 Oct 80 ZB

Miami police busted a numbers racket Thursday — at the Miami Central Drivers License station, 3800 NW 11th St.

After citizens complained, Miami Sgt. J.B. Fernandez and Officer George Arias arrived at the station at 5:15 a.m., dressed in plain clothes.

They stood in line. Others who had arrived earlier told the undercover officers they would need to get a number. They pointed to a man standing next to a Pontiac.

The two walked over to the car. Ramon

Guerra offered them a choice: they could have a high number for free or a low number for \$5 each. He pulled out several slips of paper.

Fernandez and Arias pulled out the handcuffs.

**GUERRA, 18**, a recent arrival from Cuba living at 375 W. 63rd St. in Hialeah, was charged with peddling without a license, scheming to defraud and two old traffic violations for which there were outstanding bench warrants. He was booked into the Dade County Jail, police said.

## Game at License Station

Police said even after Guerra was arrested he claimed he was authorized to hand out the "official" numbers.

"I'm glad we finally caught him," said Col. Alan Cochrane, assistant director for the Florida Division of Drivers Licenses. "We don't know exactly how much he was making but we think he was charging as much as \$50 for the better spots in line."

Cochrane said the selling of numbers at the station has been a source of frustration for officials since long lines of refugees began to be a problem.

**A SIGN RIGHT** in front of the station in both English and Spanish says there is no numbering system, said Cochrane.

"We tried to break it up by issuing our own numbers but that didn't work," he said.

Since all the people saw Guerra arrested Thursday, state officials hope it will be a lesson to them.

But when the officers went back to the people in line to ask them to testify, they wouldn't cooperate.

They said they didn't want to lose their numbers.

Jose Martinez;  
shipping exec  
Mia Her (F) Col 1  
3 Oct 80 AA

Jose Manuel Martinez, one-time senior vice president of the Coordinated Caribbean Transport Co., died yesterday. He was 73.

Martinez, born in Havana, had been a resident of Dade County for 20 years. He was an officer of the Southeast Florida Port Employers Association and chairman of the Contract negotiation committee of Southeast Florida Port Employees Association.

Martinez is survived by his wife, Maria Luisa Martinez; a son, Jose Luis Martinez; a daughter-in-law, Theresa Martinez; and grandchildren Anais and Joey Martinez.

Services will be today at Caballero Funeral Home, 1661 SW 37th Ave., Coral Gables. Mass will be at St. John Bosco Church, 1301 W. Flagler St., followed by interment at Flagler Memorial Park, 5301 W. Flagler St.



# Boat Refugee Vanishes at Sea as

*Miami Her (F) col 2 1B 3oct 80*

By **ALFONSO CHARDY**  
Herald Staff Writer

The 22-foot fiberglass boat put out from Mariel Harbor just as all the others among the final 99 had done last week. And, like the others, it carried no refugees.

But little Simbad II was different from the others.

It came back to Key West without even a crew.

Whoever was aboard when the boat set out from Mariel had vanished.

The Coast Guard found Heriberto

Vazquez's Simbad II bobbing empty in the Florida Straits halfway from Cuba.

Nearby, also abandoned, floated another boat, the Total Pleasure, a small cruising craft.

The crew of Total Pleasure later turned up safe in Key West, brought in from their disabled craft by another boat.

**BUT HERIBERTO** Vazquez of the Simbad II cannot be found.

The man who went with him to Mariel had left him there, returning

on another boat, says Vazquez's family here. Vazquez could not operate the boat himself, so he asked another vessel to tow him home.

Halfway across, in rough seas, the vessel cut Simbad II loose, also cutting loose a second boat it was towing, the Total Pleasure.

For reasons still unclear, the towing boat, which has not been named by authorities, brought back the Total Pleasure's crew — but not Heriberto Vazquez.

His family in Hialeah says an anonymous caller told them, at

## Freedom Flotilla Ends

first, that Vazquez had been murdered at sea, but later changed the story and said Vazquez had fallen overboard in rough seas.

The FBI says it is investigating, but they have not found the anonymous caller and have found only one of the eight people aboard the unnamed vessel that towed the Simbad II to the middle of the Florida Straits.

**SOURCES CLOSE** to the FBI investigation say it is possible that Vazquez simply fell overboard, per-

haps while trying to untangle lines linking his boat to the towing vessel.

Vazquez, a former tannery worker in Havana, was himself a boatlift refugee. He and his 16-year-old son, Angel, had arrived from Mariel last May 23.

They were living with Vazquez's sister, Eldemira, and her husband Antonio Fernandez, who had left Cuba 11 years ago, at 495 E. 47th

Turn to Page 2B Col. 6

**Boatlift Ends**  
*Miami Her (F) col 6*  
**With Mystery**  
*2B 3oct 80*  
FROM PAGE 1B

St. in Hialeah.

He got a job as a construction worker. But he wanted to return to Cuba and retrieve his wife and five other sons and two brothers, with a total of eight children.

The Hialeah family bought him a \$5,000 boat — Simbad II — and gave him \$1,600 in cash for expenses.

**ON AUG. 26**, Vazquez and another Cuban refugee known only as Jose or Pepe El Marinero (Pepe the Sailor), left for Mariel.

The Fernandez family says they did not hear again of Vazquez or Pepe until 2:30 a.m. last Sunday.

"An anonymous caller said he had bad news," said Fernandez. "He said, 'Something very big has happened to El Polaco. He had a problem on the boat and was thrown into the sea and his body is floating in the water.'"

Later the family arranged a meeting with the caller. He gave them more details, but changed his original story. The tipster, who never identified himself, said Vazquez had fallen overboard in rough seas. The family went to the FBI.

Vazquez was nicknamed El Polaco (the Polish one), because his face had an eastern European look about it.

"We don't have any hopes of seeing El Polaco alive anymore," said his sister Edelmira. "We just want justice and the truth now."

Also contributing to this story was Herald Staff Writer Robert Rivas in Key West.



The Miami News - JOE RIMUS

# Bilingual debate: impromptu touch

*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A*  
IVAN CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter *3 Oct 80*

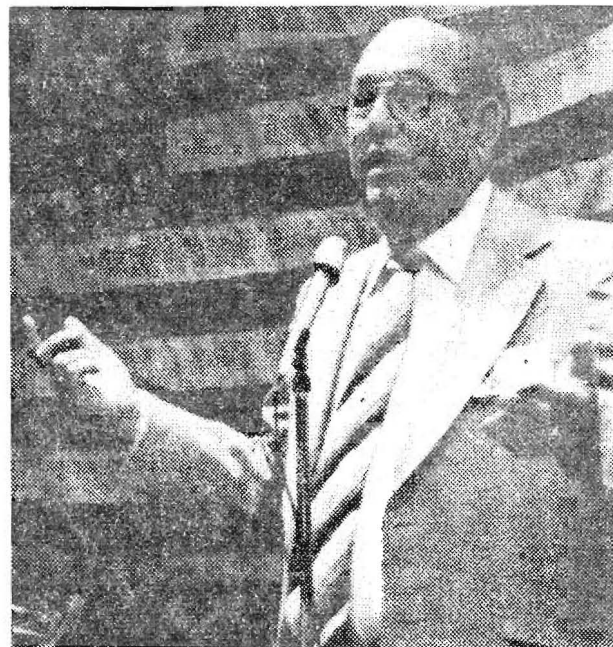
It was supposed to be a debate, but Dade anti-bilingual leader Emmy Shafer didn't show, so Miami attorney Robert Traurig ended up debating the issue with three impromptu antagonists. Shafer's chair sat empty.

The debate was sponsored by the South Miami Chamber of Commerce and scheduled right after breakfast today.

Carole Fink, a co-chairman of Shafer's organization, Citizens of Dade United, could not explain Shafer's absence.

Marion Plunske, secretary of the group, later said Shafer could not attend the debate because her car had a flat tire leaving her and another woman stranded.

But Traurig, who had been scheduled to speak against the Nov 4 referendum on repealing Dade's status as a bilingual county, found three impromptu debate opponents in Ron Norton, president of the Bank of



The Miami News - JOE RIMUS

Fred Hafner: For repeal, but conciliatory

Please see LANGUAGE, 4A

Bob Traurig: Repeal would hurt area business

## LANGUAGE, from 1A *Mia News (FH) col 1 4A 3 Oct 80*

Perrine; Fred Hafner, past president of the South Dade Chamber of Commerce, and Fink.

Traurig said that the bilingual issue in Dade County is one of the most "poorly understood" ever placed on a ballot.

He said the referendum will not stop people from speaking Spanish "in the elevators, to each other, or in the streets."

"This proposition is anti-business, and as a business community, we have a responsibility to respond to that. People throughout the United States are benefitting from foreign investments and we're doing the same thing in Miami, not just with banks and insurance exchanges, but by bringing in industries. If this referendum passes, we won't be able to promote Miami and Dade County as an industry center

in the language of the countries of Europe, South America, Africa or Asia," Traurig said.

He said the referendum does not relate to school boards or the courts, where bilingual personnel have to be employed by federal order. He also said that he didn't know what the referendum proposal meant by trying to prohibit the county from spending money to promote any culture other than that of the United States.

"I'm not even sure what the culture of the United States is. What I think this referendum means is that the county should not spend money to promote cultures indigenous to areas outside the United States. But that means the county cannot provide police protection for the St. Patrick's Day Parade, the Gombay Festival and other such things."

The real issue, Norton said, is that the English-speaking people of Dade County are tired of other people speaking Spanish.

"I understand the City of Miami has passed a bilingual resolution and I think this means that people in downtown Miami are going to have to start speaking English," Norton said.

Hafner said that the United States is a melting pot and that English is the common denominator in that pot. But, he said, he'd be willing to learn Spanish under some conditions.

"I'll be more than glad to learn Spanish if my Latin brothers meet me halfway and learn English," he said. "I think it is great to be bilingual, I'm sure it expands a person's intellectual horizons."

# Washington *MIA News (F) Col 2A 3 Oct 80*

## Agee needs CIA approval hereafter

A federal judge has ruled that former CIA agent Philip Agee cannot publish future books or articles about the Central Intelligence Agency without first submitting the material to the agency for approval. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell refused, however, to order Agee to turn over to the government sums earned from previous writing about the CIA that were not submitted for approval.

# Navy Rushing to Complete Tent City in Puerto Rico *MIA Her (F) Col 1 9A 3 Oct 80*

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

FORT ALLEN, Puerto Rico — On a barren plain, wedged between the mountains and the sea, 250 Navy Seabees are working 24 hours a day to build a tent city for more than 2,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Construction continued Thursday despite a "cease and desist" order issued Wednesday by Puerto Rico's Environmental Control Board in an effort to block Washington's plan to transfer the refugees to this Caribbean island.

The order was the latest effort by Puerto Rican authorities to stop the move. Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo Tuesday filed an injunction petition in federal court seeking a judicial mandate against President Carter's plan.

"Quite frankly, I don't really know what the environmental order means," said Victor Pinzon, Navy public information officer in Fort Allen, Thursday.

"THE WORK to make improvements in Fort Allen to accommodate the refugees continues and is on schedule," Pinzon said. "Our orders from the U.S. Navy are quite specific: To build strong tents for the refugees."

The tent city is to be a way-station for homeless Cubans and Haitians who arrived by boat in South Florida. Officials say the refugees eventually will be resettled in the continental United States.

The first group of refugees, possibly Haitians, is scheduled to fly from Miami to Fort Allen by Oct. 15.

The Navy's goal is to put up — before Oct. 8 — 75 tents to hold 2,250 refugees at Fort Allen, a military communications installation near Ponce.

"We're not building palaces, but clean safe structures for the refugees," said Pinzon.

Two tents, built on wooden frames with wooden floors and green canvas roofs, have been completed. Twenty more wooden frames have been finished on the abandoned airfield at the north end of the base. All they need are canvas tops.

Sixty Marines arrived here Tuesday to be part of a full brigade of 600 Marines who will patrol the two refugee compounds, one for Cubans and one for Haitians.

## Jose Manuel Martinez *MIA News (F) Col 3 4B 3 Oct 80*

A mass for Jose Manuel Martinez, former senior vice president of the Coordinated Caribbean Transport Co., will be at 9 a.m. today at St. John Bosco Catholic Church.

Mr. Martinez, a native of Cuba, died Wednesday in American Hospital at the age of 73.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Luisa; son, Jose Luis; and two grandchildren.

Caballero Coral Gables Funeral Home is handling arrangements.

SECURITY at the base will be tight, Pinzon said, for the protection of the refugees as well as the residents of Sector Pastillo, a poor, small neighborhood on the outskirts of the base.

The two compounds will be surrounded by a 10-foot-high chain link fence topped with barbed wire.

The refugees will come from the Krome Avenue processing center in Dade County, said Art Brill, a spokesman for the State Department Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington.

Currently, there are about 1,300 Haitians and 300 Cubans at the Krome site.

However, because the Cubans are being resettled out of the Krome Center quickly and because the refugee boatlift has stopped, it is likely that few Cubans will come to Puerto Rico, Brill said.

Puerto Ricans, however, are largely unaware that most of the refugees probably will be Haitians rather than Cubans.

Navy officials said that Puerto Rico will be a good temporary place for the refugees. The island weather is warm and the food is similar to what the refugees are accustomed to eating, Pinzon said.

A \$10-million food contract has been awarded to a local catering company. It will serve the refugees strong, black Puerto Rican coffee and *arroz y habichuelas* (rice and red beans).

MEDICAL NEEDS will be taken care of at the base, Pinzon said.

Navy officials said that neighborhoods near the base will also benefit from the presence of the refugees.

The Navy has bought \$1-million worth of lumber, electrical wiring and plumbing fixtures from local companies for the construction of the Puerto Rican tent city.

The officials said they will spend millions of dollars more for cleanup crews, pest control, garbage collection and laundry services.

These dollars will mean jobs for residents of Sector Pastillo, where unemployment runs as high as 23 per cent, the officials said.

But residents of Pastillo are skeptical. Some feel threatened by the impending presence of the refugees. Rumors have been circulating, fanned by local political parties, that the U.S. government will send criminal, mentally retarded and leprous refugees.



ROMERO  
BARCELO



LEVY

### 3 Police Cases Involved

# Ruling Due on

*Mia New (F) col 3 2B 3 oct 80.*

Dade Circuit Judge David Levy will decide late next week whether the Public Safety Department (PSD) must make public its files on three officers accused of sexual misconduct and leaking information.

Their attorney, Denis Dean, asked Wednesday that the accusations and the results of the PSD investigation be kept secret because the officers "have a right to privacy."

Releasing the statements of their accusers, Dean said, "could wreak havoc" within their families. None of the officers has been discharged.

LEVY SAID he would read each of the files under question and determine whether a recently signed agreement between the PSD, The

Miami Herald and The Miami News called for their disclosure.

Under the settlement of a Herald-News suit, the PSD agreed to open the files of its Internal Review Section, which handles citizens' complaints against officers. And under the agreement, Judge Levy was to rule on those that might be withheld.

None of the officers were identified in court Wednesday. Levy, Dean and attorneys for the newspapers spoke of them only as "Officer A, Officer B and Officer C."

"Officer C," according to the testimony, was accused of consorting with a woman identified only as "Sissy," to whom he allegedly passed on information regarding PSD anti-crime activities.

"Sissy," according to the file, was known to have close connections with the notorious Rick

# Secret Files

Cravero Gang of extortionists, narcotics dealers and murderers.

"OFFICER B" was a "borderline case," according to Dean. He allegedly fondled the breast of a woman upon whom he was serving legal papers.

But "Officer A," the reports say, openly dated a prostitute and on occasion paid her for sexual services.

Attorneys Richard Ovelmen and Franklin Burt for The Herald, and Joseph Averill for The News, said the cases fell far outside the state statutes granting "right to privacy."

County Attorney Roy Wood, appearing for the PSD, lost his argument that portions of the files, including reports by psychiatrists and psychologists, should be stricken because of a "patient-doctor" relationship.

# Schools Expect Influx Of Winter Refugees

Mia New (F) col 5 LB  
4 Oct 80

By FELICIA GRESSETTE  
Herald Staff Writer

Dade school officials predicted Friday that as many as 2,000 more Cuban and Haitian refugee children will enroll in county schools by January. That will force an unspecified number of the 150 schools that now have refugee programs to put those programs on double session, they said.

Only the refugee students would be put on double sessions just as they already are in 17 Dade schools.

So far this year, Dade schools have enrolled 12,641 Mariel refugees, officially called "entrants" by the schools and the federal government. Haitian refugees account for another 469, bringing the total entrant enrollment to 13,110.

"They tell me that when the first frost comes in Chicago, we'll be getting more," Dade Superintendent Leonard Britton told members of the county's Citizens Advisory Committee this week.

Associate Superintendent Paul Bell said that predictions for additional Cuban refugee students are based on two factors: estimates of the number of school-age children among the recent Cuban and Haitian refugees and estimates of the number of resettled families expected to make their way to Miami from other parts of the country.

BELL SAID that in the past, resettled Cuban refugees have tended

to migrate to Miami when cold weather hits.

For now, new refugee students will be enrolled in existing programs in schools in the communities where the families settled.

Merrick Elementary in Coral Gables, which last year housed a small special education program, and Miramar Elementary, at 109 NE 19th St., which had been closed, were switched to "entrant facilities." Merrick, with 547 refugee students, and Miramar, with 632, are the largest refugee schools.

Both are on double sessions and so are the entrant programs at 15 other Dade schools, said Ethel Dunne, a refugee specialist in the bilingual and foreign language department.

Aside from Merrick and Miramar, more than 150 Dade schools have new refugees, Bell said.

IF DOUBLE sessions are required, only the entrant programs in schools would be affected, he added.

Moreover, as many as 100 school-age Haitian and Cuban children living in the Krome Avenue refugee camps are not attending Dade schools because of the uncertainty of their situation, Bell said.

"We don't know how long they'll remain there," he added, but the school system plans to start sending teachers to the camps this week.

# Latin Leader Blasts *Mia New (F) Col 1 2B 4 Oct 80* Foes of Bilingualism

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

The move to get rid of bilingualism in Dade County is part of a national conservative backlash against Hispanics, said Reuben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Wednesday.

Bonilla said he fears that if Dade's anti-bilingual ordinance passes, it could have serious national repercussions for Hispanics. He said it would set a dangerous precedent that could be used by congressmen to knock down legislation beneficial to Hispanics.

"What we see here is a conservative movement with an element of racism that is trying to deny Hispanics their rights as citizens of the United States," Bonilla said.

## Man, 33, Dies From Stabbing

In a vacant lot off a well-lighted Little Havana street corner, a 33-year-old Miami man was stabbed to death Friday night.

Nobody — the neighbors, the businessmen, the passersby in the neighborhood — acknowledge having seen anything.

"Another whodunit," said Miami homicide Detective Bill O'Conner. "I hate whodunits."

Ernesto Torres, 33, address unknown, died in a pool of blood in the middle of NW 12th Avenue.

Torres was sitting on a newspaper under several trees in a vacant lot at the corner of NW Sixth Street and 12th Avenue about 8 p.m., police said. The lot is a popular evening gathering and drinking location.

Someone stabbed Torres once, in the jugular vein of his neck, as he sat under the trees. Torres ran into the street leaving a trail of blood.

"IT'S AN ECONOMIC power struggle that has its base in a conservative philosophy that defines everything that's American and good and pure as not Hispanic," he added.

Bonilla was in Miami Wednesday to present \$3,000 worth of scholarships to four Hispanic students.

This is the second year that LULAC, a private nonprofit organization with 100,000 members and offices in 40 states, presented awards to Miami area students.

The three scholarship winners are: Frances R. Martinez, \$1,000; Beatriz Miguel, \$1,000; Laura Lee Fernandez, \$500; and Alberto Ruder, \$500.

Before the short ceremony at LULAC offices at 2123 SW 27th Ave., Bonilla exhorted Hispanics to vote against the anti-bilingual petition. The proposed ordinance, which will appear on the Nov. 4 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."

"I'M URGING YOU to get out and vote against the ordinance so you can show the state and the nation that they can't take advantage of us," Bonilla said.

Recent bilingual education guidelines, which were established by the U.S. Department of Education and are scheduled to take effect next year, have awakened anti-bilingualism sentiment in the country, he said.

"The idea of eliminating the use of our language comes from people who don't understand the diversity of other countries or the history of the United States."

The anti-bilingualism drive, he said, "comes from a frustrated sector of the community which feels threatened economically and politically by the Hispanic community."

# Two Chambers Clash

Mia Her (F) Coll 2B 4 Oct 80

By GEORGE STEIN  
Herald Staff Writer

The bilingualism debate was a tale of two chambers Friday, the prestigious Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the suburban South Dade Chamber of Commerce.

The Greater Miami Chamber sent an emissary, Vice President Bob Traurig, some 25 miles south to a breakfast meeting at the Morrison's Cafeteria in the Cutler Ridge Shopping Mall.

It was the first public appearance since the Greater Miami Chamber collectively, and many of its members individually, went on record Wednesday in opposition to a proposed ballot measure that would eliminate Spanish as Dade's second official language.

The South Dade Chamber has taken no position and its president says the membership is split "with strong emotions" on both sides of the issue.

Traurig's message Friday: Speaking Spanish is good for South Florida business. The proposal is "anti-business," he said. It will hurt tourism and efforts to attract foreign in-

vestors because the county will be unable to communicate in any language except English.

**BESIDES HURTING** the Dade economy, Traurig said, the ordinance would not change practices to which many people object.

"This ordinance will not affect how people speak on the street or in elevators or how people get hired," he said.

Emmy Shafer, organizer of the petition drive to put the measure on the Nov. 4 ballot, was supposed to debate Traurig. But she never showed up or telephoned to cancel. A spokesman said she had a flat tire and was unable to reach a telephone.

South Dade Chamber President Larry Kahn called for volunteers. He got three.

Leading off was Russ Norton, past president of the South Dade Chamber and president of the Bank of Perrine.

"The Greater Miami Chamber often takes viewpoints opposite to the people of South Dade," he said.

"People want to speak English and want it

## Over Bilingualism

to be known that Dade County is part of the United States."

Carole Fink, of 13395 Quail Roost Dr., headed the petition drive in South Dade. She dismissed Traurig's fears that the economy would be hurt. "It's nonsense," she said.

**SHE LABELED** the amount of Spanish spoken in Dade County "an affront to the dozens of nationalities who helped build this nation into a United States."

If other immigrant groups had insisted on speaking their native tongues, "we would have had a Tower of Babel," she said.

The next speaker began in German as chamber members looked on in puzzlement.

"Do you understand what I'm talking about?" he asked.

"No," a voice called out.

"I was speaking in German," said Fred Hafner, a past president of the South Dade Chamber and vice president of the Dixie National Bank.

"The United States is the melting pot of the world. We had to have a common denom-

inator. My mother came here in 1924. She spoke five languages and she couldn't speak a word of English. She learned English."

Kahn said the South Dade Chamber board might consider taking a position on the issue at its next meeting.

**ALSO ON WEDNESDAY**, a group calling itself Together for Dade's Future said it would oppose passage of the proposed ordinance.

In addition to Traurig, members of the group include:

Alvah Chapman, president of the Miami Herald Publishing Co.; Harry Hood Bassett, board chairman for Southeast First National Bank of Miami; Ray Goode, former county manager and president of the Babcock Co.; John Remington, chairman of the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee; Mike Thompson, Republican state committeeman for Dade County; Bill Ruben, board chairman for Jordan Marsh; and Merle Frank, president of the League of Women Voters of Dade County.

# Carter to Sign Refugee Aid Bill In Next Few Days, Officials Say

By JANE DAUGHERTY  
Herald Staff Writer

The White House and officials of state and federal welfare agencies said Friday that they're all dressed up with nowhere to go with the \$100-million refugee aid package passed by Congress Wednesday.

Eugene Eidenberg, President Carter's special assistant for inter-governmental affairs, said the White House has not yet received the Fascell-Stone Amendment for the President's signature.

"I don't even want to guess when we'll get it," Eidenberg said. "Since it's near the end of the session, there is a backlog of bills to be sent over."

"Obviously, we're going to sign it as quickly as possible when we do get it."

Congressional sources say that should be within a few days.

Sponsored by Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Miami) and Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.) as an amendment to a school aid bill by Rep. Ed Stack (D., Fort Lauderdale), the \$100 million is earmarked to repay local governments for expenses caring for Cuban and Haitian entrants.

**THE WHITE HOUSE** said that the initial \$100 million first will go to local governments to reimburse them for money already spent on refugees. Any money left over could go for future state and local expenditures for medical and social services and for welfare payments to refugees.

The Fascell-Stone Amendment says the President should designate a federal agency to administer the money — probably the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

But HHS spokesman Oliver Cromwell said Friday, "We're in a holding pattern until the President signs the bill, although we assume we will be the unit assigned to implement it."

If and when HHS gets the nod, Cromwell said the next step is to draft rules to be sent to the states.

"Basically those would be based on the Refugee Act [of 1980]," Cromwell said.

**THOSE RULES PROVIDE** for welfare payments along the lines of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the existing federal-state welfare payments program. A key difference in the case of the refugees, however, could be that many of the restrictions would be dropped.

AFDC-style monthly checks could go to recently arrived Cubans and Haitians — single or married

and living together and employable.

Florida and 25 other states normally do not allow AFDC payments to anyone except unemployed mothers, their dependent children, the blind or disabled.

Cash payments to refugees could well be a moot issue for this year at least, some local officials say, since expenses already incurred may exceed the \$100 million appropriated.

Eidenberg said the Carter Administration definitely plans to seek additional money next year for refugee aid.

Cromwell said HHS could have its rules for the states for spending the initial \$100 million ready "within a week."

"We would then expect the states to respond within a week to 10 days," he said.

The states' responses will deter-

mine roughly how much of the money is owed to state and local governments for expenses in caring for the estimated 125,000 Cubans and more than 7,000 Haitians who have fled the Caribbean this year, Cromwell said.

**IN FLORIDA**, where officials expect to receive 80 per cent of the \$100 million, spokesmen at the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) say they are awaiting word from HHS before drafting a state aid plan.

That job will fall to HRS's Jim Drake in Tallahassee. Drake said Friday, "We're ready as soon as we get the instructions from the federal people . . ."

"Most of the work will be done in Dade County since that's where most of the refugees are."



# All Refugees Transferred From Wisconsin to Chaffee

From Herald Wire Services

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The transfer of unsponsored Cuban refugees from Fort McCoy, Wis., to Fort Chaffee was completed Friday after 840 refugees arrived on a stepped-up schedule of six flights.

State Department spokesman Van Rush said the increased number of arrivals caused no security or processing problems. Flights from Fort McCoy had been bringing between 300 and 500 refugees a day to the consolidated relocation center here.

"It's working like clockwork," Rush said. "We're not having any trouble at all."

Rush said the refugees were hurried through a processing center and then were assigned to the barracks that will be their new homes.

Also Friday, officials reported that a refugee injured in a Sept. 19 stabbing incident at the Fort McCoy center died early Friday at a local hospital.

State Department spokesmen said the victim, a 41-year-old man, had been stabbed in the head, and the FBI had another refugee in custody in connection with the stabbing. The investigation was continuing.

Also, a 37-year-old man who was hospitalized with a headache and fever Sept. 11 died Thursday night of a brain hemorrhage. David Nichols of the State Department said the injury may have stemmed from an accidental fall, but the investigation is continuing.

After a weekend rest, officials planned to begin the transfer of 2,000 refugees from Fort Indian-town Gap, Pa., to the sprawling Army Reserve base in western Arkansas.

# Refugee Aid Is Welcome —

## Now Comes the Tough Part

*Miami News (PH) col 1 6A 4 Oct 80*

**A**T LONG last, Congress has approved a refugee-aid package for South Florida and other affected areas. But look out, President Carter: There's a time bomb in that legislation whose defusing requires atypically astute handling by the Executive Branch.

The legislation gives the President discretion to make direct welfare payments to Cuban and Haitian refugees who are healthy, single men, or married couples with or without children. The laws of 26 states, including Florida, bar such payments under normal welfare programs. Citizens and legal residents eligible for welfare aid in these states almost exclusively are single parents, their children, and the blind or disabled.

The Carter Administration must recognize that this unequal treatment holds awesome potential for more conflict in this deeply troubled community. In a time when nearly every group fears that another is getting something it isn't, genuinely needy blacks and whites ineligible for such aid are sure to be resentful of the disparity.

That potential for disharmony should be minimized by establishing clear, useful guidelines in the best interests of everyone. Any assistance given directly to refugees should not exceed levels set by state standards. Moreover, no direct cash payment should be made to an able-bodied refugee unless the assistance is tied to resettlement of the refugee or refugee family in a state less affected by the influx.

The problem is difficult. Some 80,000 Cubans and 7,000 of the 40,000 to 50,000

Haitians in these parts have now become eligible for potential assistance. They have come to a city where the apartment-vacancy rate was 0.4 per cent before they arrived.

Their undeniable needs have placed an enormous, insupportable burden upon local and state governments. That burden is so heavy, in fact, that those agencies probably will glom on to most of the \$80 million appropriated for South Florida.

So while it remains unclear quite how much cash will be left over to help refugees directly, the number of dollars likely will prove irrelevant to certain negative perceptions, particularly among blacks. Few blacks were allowed to participate in the great homesteading movement of the 19th Century in this country, despite the early Reconstruction promise of 40 acres and a mule. A people with an accurate and painful litany of abuse and neglect seem likely to see signs that the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Yet this city's survival is imperiled by the presence of so many destitute refugees who literally would have had to sleep in the streets unless they receive government assistance.

In the long term, there must be a coherent, effective urban policy. More immediately, in moving properly to pick up a burden that it created, the Federal Government must be sure that it does not lay a heavier one upon a Magic City that already doubts the motives of the magician.

## Order speeds refugee camp opening

*Miami News (PH) col 4 3A 4 Oct 80*  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Carter has issued an executive order to facilitate the opening of a camp for Cuban and Haitian refugees in Puerto Rico.

A spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force said Carter's order exempts Fort Allen, Puerto Rico, from several local pollution-control requirements so that the camp will be able

to receive refugees by about mid-October.

The presidential order "is not an attempt to evade pollution-control standards," spokesman Art Brill said yesterday.

He said that due to the recent suspension of the Cuban sealift, the number of refugees at the Fort Allen facility "is not expected to exceed 2,000."

"At no time will the number of people at the fort exceed the num-

ber who can be accommodated in a safe and sanitary manner," he said.

On Thursday, Rex Granum, the deputy White House press secretary, noted that original plans had called for housing 4,000 to 5,000 refugees at Fort Allen.

However, Granum said that with the closing of Mariel Harbor, the exit point for more than 100,000 Cubans who have reached the United States in recent months, the number of refugees sent to Puerto Rico would be about 2,000 to 3,000.

## ROBERTO FABRICIO



### *Tent City's End, Mia Alex (F) Col 1 Football Feats 1B Give City a Lift Hoct-80*

It has been a long summer in Miami. In fact, this last hot spell might well be a reminder that the good news of the past week notwithstanding, the memories — and perhaps some of the scars — of this summer will linger for some time.

Just the same, I can't help but feel that maybe, just maybe, we've made it. We have turned the corner.

It could be my streak of optimism. It's one of my weaknesses.

Nevertheless, consider the recent news.

- The disorganized and highly chaotic boatlift from Cuba has been stopped, and the U.S. government has expressed its support for an organized airlift for qualified relatives of U.S. residents and citizens.

The "Freedom Flotilla" will go into history books as one of the most singular and impressive mass migrations in history. And yet, as long as its throngs continued to descend on South Florida without the proper U.S. government controls, this area was under the gun of a foreign government aiming people at it.

- Another irritant came down, literally. Tent City, that monument to despair, to freedom, to anger, was another reminder of our limitations, of red tape, of our bureaucratic bungles and of a government that too often relies on the winds of politics to take action.

The falling of the last tent will not do away with our newly found troubles in the inner city Latin areas. Restless young men are still hanging around the street corners, their aimless days are still mostly spent figuring ways to make a buck. In the process, sometimes they break the law.

But still, the city of tents had to go.

- Other welcome news was the return of the hijackers by Cuba. It seems to have put an end to the rash of hijackings that was turning the skies of Florida into somewhat of a Cuban roulette: take a plane to

or from Florida and gamble for a gasoline-soaked flight to Havana.

- Consider the other recent news. It has nothing to do with refugees, or with unrest, or even with politics. But it is a welcome change of pace. And I am talking about the University of Miami football team winning games, making it to the top ranks of college teams, drawing more crowds than even the Dolphins.

Why, I remember sitting through some of the most humiliating defeats a football team can endure and yet feeling a warm sense of loyalty for the good old UM. After all, I went to school there, got my first editor's job as editor of *The Hurricane*. And I remember seeing team after team run up the scores on our guys.

It was awful.

- I even found good news in the recent announcement by the Dade Elections Division that the petition drive to hold a referendum on bilingualism has been certified as having enough signatures to go on the Nov. 4 ballot.

**THE CURRENT** law, which gives every resident of Dade County, regardless of whether he speaks English or Spanish, the same treatment under the law, is eminently fair. But, I am a firm believer in democracy.

Our system of government provides for petition drives, for referendum on matters of public policy, and if a majority of the people of Dade County votes against bilingualism, well then we all must learn to live with it. Democracy has served this nation well. I say let the people speak.

- Consider the moving story of how Steve Faken, the Marine, and Sara Teresa Alen, the refugee girl from Havana, found love in an embassy under siege. He didn't speak Spanish. She didn't speak English. Not by bilingual didn't stop them. Should it stop Miami?

# A Proposal: Compulsory

Sunday, October 5, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD 0000 (F) 411 5-E

# U.S. Service for Refugees



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# Groups Training For Battle

*Mia New (F) copy  
5 Oct 80 MA*

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

Across the United States, hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons don army garb and gather in groups for weekend training. Though they belong to no official military organization, they are legally preparing for combat.

In South Florida, Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles march and practice the art of warfare. Mexican-Americans conduct "maneuvers" in the Texas desert. Ku Klux Klan members hold exercises as a "guerrilla unit" outside an Alabama village.

In other states, paramilitary groups have been formed by members of the "survivalist" movement who believe they must prepare militarily for coming chaos.

**OBJECTIVES VARY** from Cubans to Chicanos to Klansmen. But all of the groups make authorities nervous.

One is the *Jefatura Militar Conjunta* or Joint Military Chiefs, Brigade 2506, which has been training every Sunday for the past five months at the small farm at 11875 SW 46th St. The group claims at least 2,000 members, but about 150 exiles from Cuba and 20 from Nicaragua participate in the exercises.

The Cubans and Nicaraguans say they are getting ready for eventual strikes against their nations to "liberate them from communism." The activities, however, are not sanctioned by the Bay of Pigs Veterans' Association, formed from the original Brigade 2506 that invaded Cuba in 1961.

Association president Juan Perez Franco, 52, said the paramilitary group resulted from a split in the organization following a disputed election last April. The association has a "military" branch, but it does not hold regular training sessions.

**ANOTHER GROUP** of Cuban exiles, organized in a separate military group, has trained at Montura Ranch Estates near Clewiston, Fla. Their leader is Jorge Gonzalez, nicknamed *Bombillo* or "Light-bulb," a former Miami automobile exporter.

Interest in paramilitary activity picked up among Cuban exiles when an exodus from Cuba raised hopes for a popular rebellion on the island.

Paramilitary Klansmen in Alabama are preparing for battle closer to home. Near Cullman, an Alabama city of 20,000, members of the regional KKK group Invisible Empire Knights have created what they say is a "guerrilla" unit for the eventuality of a racial war.

"We believe that a war between white and black people is inevitable," said Jerry Tucker, the 26-year-old leader of the Cullman group. "With what happened in Miami and other cities recently where the black people rose up against the whites, we have to be prepared. We think this racial civil war will come in five years."

Tucker, a supervisor at a Cullman textile plant, said his group came into being shortly after Miami's May riots in Liberty City.

**TUCKER'S SQUAD** of about 12 men responds to the KKK faction headed by Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson at Denham Springs, La.

"We have several special forces groups in other states," said Wilkinson. He said, however, that for "security reasons" he could not divulge any more information.

Outside Dallas, Tex., a group calling itself SCOT, headed by a wealthy Mexican-American submachine-gun dealer, gets together every weekend for military training at a 210-acre estate.

The group has attracted some publicity, and critics charge that it includes members of the radical Chicano group Brown Berets. The critics claim the group is getting ready to take over Texas and return it to Mexico. But the group claims it is "survivalist."

"We are not subversive or political," said SCOT leader Ricardo Lopez, the Dallas gun dealer. "We are getting ready for either a major disaster, social upheaval or economic unrest."

He says SCOT consists of about 50 members. The acronym once stood for Special Combat Operations Team but because of publicity and criticism, he changed it to Survival Club of Texas.

Mel Tappan, who publishes a newsletter named *Survival*, says paramilitary training is spreading through the survivalist movement.

Tappan, a former international investor and currency dealer, has relocated to a remote cattle ranch at Rogue River, Ore.

**DESPITE** complaints generated by paramilitary training, it is "downright legal," said FBI spokesman Otis Cox in Washington.

"In this country there are no restrictions on gatherings, no restrictions in shooting clubs, as long as the weapons are legal," he said.

Arthur Nehrass, FBI special agent in charge in Miami, said there are strict guidelines on the types of weapons these groups can use.

For example, he said, the groups cannot use the automatic M16 rifle of the Vietnam era, but can use the semi-automatic AR15, which is the "civilian" version of the M16.

Nehrass said authorities do not interfere with the groups' activities as long as they violate no laws.

**THE CUBANS** would be breaking the law should they decide to stage a direct strike against Cuba from U.S. shores, Nehrass said.

Donald Mathis, a State Department spokesman, said there have been no official complaints from Cuba or Nicaragua about paramilitary activities in Florida.

"We are aware of these groups, which are involved in activities that could be considered dangerous," said Mathis. "We will apply the full force of the law against anybody or any group that acts against any country from here."

# <sup>13A</sup> <sup>Maria (F) call</sup> <sup>6 Oct 80</sup> Refugees Stir Up Puerto Rican Politics

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Until Sept. 23, Puerto Rico's opposition parties lacked the burning issue with which to wage serious political war against the incumbent, pro-statehood governor's bid for reelection.

Now they have it, provided by the Carter Administration. It was Sept. 23 when the White House announced its decision to send thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees to Fort Allen in Puerto Rico. It gave the island's three opposition parties heavy ammunition in their campaign against Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo's reelection effort.

A Romero defeat on Nov. 4 could also defeat efforts to let Puerto Ricans decide whether they want the Caribbean island to become the 51st state.

For Romero, who ironically had supported President Carter against Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) in Puerto Rico's presidential primary campaign, it was bitter fruit.

"ROMERO'S been knocked in the head," said Ramon Vega Sosa, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP), the major opposition group, which founded and continues to favor Puerto Rico's current Commonwealth status. The PDP is opposed to the referendum on the island's political status, which the governor has promised for his second term.

With the refugee crisis, "his reelection bid has been harmed because he's demonstrated that he says one thing one day and something else the next," Vega Sosa added.

"The governor has based his reelection campaign on the slogan that 'With Romero, Puerto Rico Comes First,'" said Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the pro-independence, Marxist Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP).

"BUT THAT'S hypocrisy. Puerto Rico can't be first, when Romero hid from the people what was cooking. His first loyalty was to Carter," Mari Bras said.

Leaders of the PSP and the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), which favors the establishment of a Western European-style social dem-

ocratic government, argue that, if the island were independent, the United States could not treat it as a colony and dump 2,000 refugees here.

On the other hand, the PDP claims that, if it were running things, Puerto Rico would have greater autonomy and would be better equipped to control its own destiny.

The governor and his party have fended off the attacks and attempted to turn the refugee issue to their advantage.

"For those of us who favor statehood, this has reinforced our arguments that we will be second-class citizens as long as we continue to be a glorified colony," said a member of Romero's New Progressive Party.

ALTHOUGH PUERTO Ricans are U.S. citizens, they do not have a vote in presidential elections nor do they have voting representation in Congress.

"There's no reason to believe that the damage to the governor is significant," said a source close to Romero. "It will probably disappear."

Romero has further attempted to minimize the political damage by getting the Puerto Rican government to file suit in federal court, seeking an injunction to prevent the refugees from being sent to Fort Allen.

Sheer theatrics, charge opposition party leaders.

"He's trying to show that he's capable of standing up to the President," said Roberto Aponte Toro, a PIP candidate for mayor of San Juan. "He's showing a little bit of political machismo."

Within the island, political fervor has reached a crescendo. In the countryside, the red and white flags of the PDP and blue and white flags of the PNP wave from skinny poles in front of brightly painted houses.

IN THE STREETS of San Juan, politics prevail.

Political advertisements, campaign slogans and songs dominate

Spanish-language television stations.

Political observers say the two issues that have harmed the governor most are the upcoming arrival of refugees and the incident at Cerro Maravilla — a police communications station on top of a mountain where police shot down two young *independistas* almost two years ago.

Opposition parties have charged the two young men were set up and that the governor had advance knowledge of the plan. The governor has denied it.

The pending arrival of the refugees, however, has alarmed islanders most. The residents seem unaware that, because of stepped-up resettlement efforts, apparently most of the refugees who will be coming here are Haitian.

THEY ARE afraid the Cuban refugees will settle on the island and take jobs and perhaps food stamps away from Puerto Ricans.

About 60 per cent of Puerto Rico's three million people receive food stamps. The unemployment rate ranges from 17 to 40 per cent, depending upon whose figures are to be believed.

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# Americas

Even before the latest announcement of more refugees, a latent resentment existed against the large Cuban exile community that has settled here since the mid-'60s. The thousands of exiles, most of them middle-class professionals and businessmen, have been successful in Puerto Rico. That success, some Puerto Ricans think, was achieved at the cost of jobs and promotions for the local citizenry.

Finally, Puerto Ricans also fear that the federal government will send criminal, mentally retarded and diseased refugees to the island.

One view is that the political

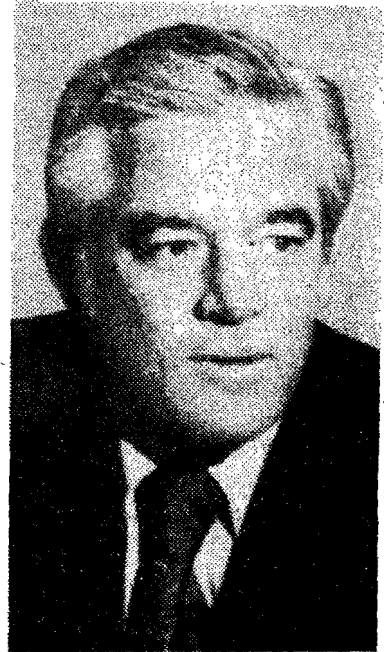
campaign has aggravated the problem.

"WHAT WE'VE seen is an incredible amount of political agitation," said Carlos Varona, a Cuban sociologist and columnist who has lived in Puerto Rico for 17 years. "And it's the political parties that are agitating the masses."

As election day draws closer and closer, all political parties are holding their breath.

The PNP is hoping it can prevent the refugees from descending on Puerto Rico until after the Nov. 4 elections, in order to lessen the effect at the ballot box.

The PDP, PIP and PSP, on the other hand, hope the refugees arrive before election day so they can stage protest marches throughout the island and garner extra votes from an indignant electorate.



Carlos Romero Barcelo  
... 'knocked in the head'

Mia New col 1 13A 6 oct 80

~~Mia News (F) col 1 6 oct 80~~  
Cuban treasures, Picasso film 5A

Art buffs: Tonight at 7 the Miami Public Library presents "Treasures of Colonial Days in Cuba — The Romance of an Era," an art exhibit with an opening-day reception. On Wednesday at 12:15 p.m., the library will show a 53-minute, color film, "Picasso: Artist of the Century." Both presentations are at the Miami-Dade Public Library, 1 Biscayne Blvd. For information call 579-5016.

ZIP

# Coast Guard Keeps Watch Against Revival of Boatlift

*MIA/News (F) col. 3B 6 Oct 80*

The Freedom Flotilla is officially over, but a \$650,000-a-week Coast Guard blockade remains in place to prevent a new boatlift or an increase in drug traffic, Coast Guard officials said Sunday.

"I am sure a lot of Cuban exiles in Miami are just waiting for the Coast Guard to get out of the way" so they can start retrieving relatives from Cuba again, said Petty Officer Mike Ayres, spokesman for the Seventh Coast Guard District headquartered in Miami. "For this reason we are not going to pull out yet," he said.

Nevertheless the blockade has been scaled down, said Coast Guard

Capt. R.J. Copin, Seventh District operations chief.

At the same time, Ayres said the apparent end of the sealift has given the Coast Guard more time to stem drug smuggling. "The Coast Guard has made a drug bust a day since it ended," said Ayres.

Referring to the continuing floating barricade of about a dozen Coast Guard vessels, Copin said "anyone would realize it would be foolhardy to take a large force, and just pack up and go home."

The boatlift, which began April 21, brought more than 125,000 refugees from Cuba's Mariel harbor.

'Where are the Anglos?'

## Calle Ocho fete under way

*MIA News (FH) col 2 5A*  
6 Oct 80

GLENDA WRIGHT  
Miami News Reporter

Freddie Garcia was wondering where the Anglos were. Thousands of Miami's Cubans were holding an outdoor street festival for all to see, and there were practically no Anglos in sight.

"It's beautiful," Garcia said of yesterday's Calle Ocho festival, a highlight of Hispanic Heritage Week. "It's a way to show our music to Anglo-Americans — but they won't come."

One Anglo family that did show up wondered the same thing.

"It is important to get to know about other cultures," said Patricia Monbre, who was there with her husband, Richard.

"We like Cuban food and Cuban people," she said. "Their music makes us happy. We like the spirit of the people."

The week-long celebration continues with lectures and dancing through Thursday.

Yesterday, the low Anglo turnout didn't stop the mixture of cultures at the festive street dance.

Traditional Latin music and familiar disco tunes were in the air along with those familiar Latin aromas — garlic and onions.

"Buy a tamale!" shouted a stout dark-haired man as the crowd brushed by. People weren't paying much attention to him.

Most were flowing toward the music.

The mainly Hispanic crowd filled the streets of SW 8th Street between 14th and 19th avenues. Young boys on roller skates zipped past couples walking hand in hand, strolling to the beat of mellow Spanish music.

Old women, listening to the music and gossiping, sat on the side of the streets in folding chairs as children on bicycles sailed by.

Vendors sold everything from helium-filled balloons to plastic American flags. Tables filled with food overflowing onto stained linens lined the sides of streets as ice cream carts and soft-drink vendors rambled past.

Music was everywhere.

At one end of the festival, a persistent group of four men with bongos and sticks played Cuban folk music.

At the other end, people listened to a band playing traditional Spanish music. In a spot marked for dancing in front of the platform, old-timers and youngsters kept the beat. Girls danced with girls, children danced with children and grandfathers danced with grandchildren.

Up the street, teens gathered in front of a stage with flashing lights and disco music.

Mariel Cosana seemed to prefer to watch, but she said, "I'm just waiting for the right song."

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Mia Nieves (FH) col 2 5A 6 Oct 80  
Tara Padron, 8, left, and Cassandra Paez, 9, dance at Calle Ocho festival

THE MIAMI HERALD MICHAEL DELANEY

col 2

# Refugee plan alters Puerto Rican politics

*Mia News (FH) col 2 18A 6 Oct 80*

WASHINGTON — There's more than meets the eye to a suit by the government of Puerto Rico to stop the United States from reopening an island military base as a refugee center. The suit reflects a retreat by Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo from the support he had gingerly given the refugee plan. For that and other reasons, the governor appears somewhat less certain of re-election than had been thought — and thus of pushing through a Puerto Rican statehood drive for which few mainland Americans are prepared.

Most people probably do not know that Congress has approved a resolution acknowledging Puerto Rico's right to self-determination — which, on the island, is widely taken to mean that if a Puerto



**Wicker**

Rican referendum approved statehood, Congress would grant it.

Given that kind of backing, together with a re-election victory, Romero Barcelo might be able to win a majority for statehood in a referendum next year. He was elected in 1976 with 48 per cent of the vote — although his pro-statehood campaigns then and now are not directly comparable to a three-way referendum to choose between statehood, independence and the "commonwealth" status for which the island has opted since 1952.

But statehood sentiment has been growing under the governor's leadership; his party holds both houses of the Legislature; and if re-elected he would not only control the wording of the referendum issue but have the resources of commonwealth government with which to push statehood. Thus, a victory for him in November could well mean that Congress might receive by late 1981 a petition for Puerto Rican statehood.

The Romero Barcelo plan for Puerto Rican statehood is unique in American history in two aspects without which Puerto Ricans would never accept it:

— The island, with its vigorous Hispanic culture and tradition, would retain Spanish as its primary language, in schools, government services and daily life.

— Federal income taxes would be phased in over a 20-year period, owing to the additional burden they would place on Puerto Rican taxpayers, who already pay high commonwealth taxes.

For these reasons, whether Congress actually would grant statehood as proposed by Romero Barcelo may well be doubted. Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), a former member of a U.S.-Puerto Rican status commission, says that in his opinion the 20-year phase-in of taxes would be "out of the question," while the language issue also would be troublesome.

So might the fact that Puerto

Rico has a small but active independence movement not limited to the FALN terrorists; the "respectable" independence parties polled 6.4 per cent of the vote in 1976 and are generally conceded to have an additional "closet" following among those who vote, as a practical matter, for one of the major parties.

Not only would this present Congress with the specter of an independence movement within an actual state; but if for all these and other reasons the Romero Barcelo statehood petition were to be rejected, the reaction in Puerto Rico surely would be a turn toward independence.

Probably few mainland Americans question Puerto Rico's right to self-determination, or oppose statehood outright. But an unprecedented, perhaps premature statehood petition, risking rejection by Congress and a consequent upsurge of independence sentiment, hardly seems the best way to settle the island's persistent status question.

State Department and Coast Guard officials say they've decided not to take Fidel Castro's word that the refugee sealift is over. Though the Cuban president ordered the port of Mariel closed Sept. 26, U.S. officials say the string of Coast Guard cutters blockading the Florida Straits will stay put for the time being. "Mariel has only been suspended," said a State Department Cuban expert. "We have no reason to believe it's over. We should be in a state of readiness in case the Cubans start it over again." At the height of the refugee exodus, 17 Coast Guard cutters, four Navy minesweepers, five Navy patrol boats and some troop ships formed a floating fence across the straits at a cost of \$650,000 a week. The Navy ships have returned to their home ports, but a Coast Guard spokesman said 12 cutters will continue to sweep the straits, turning back boats bound for Mariel.

*Mia News (FH) col 1 5A  
Coast Guard on alert  
for renewed sealift 6 Oct 80*

## Residents Hold Protest March

*Mia News (FH) col 1 13A  
6 Oct 80*

JUAN DIAZ, Puerto Rico (UPI) — Residents angry at a federal plan to turn a Navy base into a refugee camp for Cubans and Haitians massed Sunday in the south coast town of Juana Diaz for a two-mile protest march to the base. It was the first demonstration since the Carter Administration's plan to bring Cuban and Haitian refugees to the closed-down Fort Allen was announced two weeks ago.

The demonstration was organized by the Apolitical Committee for the Defense of Our People, one of several citizens' groups protesting the plan.

Organizers said Puerto Rico is too poor to absorb any refugees.

A total of 640 Marines were flown in from Camp Lejeune, N.C., to Fort Allen during the weekend to guard the refugee camp.

Opposition to the plan has caught Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo by surprise. Romero, who first endorsed the move as a "humanitarian gesture," is now seeking an injunction against the move in federal court.

Some residents of Juana Diaz, saying they feared the refugees will be "undesirables" likely to escape and riot, have filed two other suits.

But neither popular opposition, pending lawsuits nor a cease-and-desist order from Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board succeeded in stopping Navy Seabees from erecting dozens of wood-framed tents to house the refugees, expected to start arriving within 10 days.

**Briefly** *MW New (F) col 1*  
*100 7 Oct 80*

### Three Refugees Face Kidnaping Charges

Three Cuban boatlift refugees tried to force a Marathon resident to navigate their boat to Cuba, but were arrested and charged with attempted murder and kidnaping, Monroe County sheriff's deputies said Monday.

Deputies say one Cuban had asked Marathon resident Donald J. Pedriali, 36, to pilot his vessel around the island. Near the Seven Mile Bridge, two more Cubans popped out of the vessel's hold, pulled a gun and demanded that Pedriali take all three of them to Cuba.

After a brief struggle, Pedri-

ali and a friend who also was aboard, jumped overboard. One of the Cubans fired eight to 10 shots at them; another tried to run them over in the boat, deputies said.

Charged with attempted first-degree murder, kidnaping, conspiracy and using a firearm while committing a felony was Vacinto Gaidona, 33. Charged with being principals in attempted first-degree murder were Angel Perez, 33, and Mario Ferrer, 46, who were also charged with kidnaping, conspiracy and using a firearm.

— ROBERT RIVAS

# Confusion Clearest Message

*MW New (F) col 1 1B 7 Oct 80*

By **GEORGE STEIN**  
Herald Staff Writer

By a 2-1 margin, Dade voters favor a ballot measure to eliminate Spanish as Dade's second official language, according to a poll commissioned by a group that wants to defeat it.

The leader of the group behind the successful petition drive that got the measure on the Nov. 4 ballot took the news calmly.

"I'm not surprised," said Emmy Shafer, president of United Citizens of Dade. "I even feel it's going to be stronger on Nov. 4."

But the opponents, who sponsored the Sept. 26-29 poll, were taking heart in responses to follow-up questions, which indicate many voters do not realize the full implications of the measure.

**THE RESULTS** confirm the persistence of confu-

sion that first surfaced during the petition campaign:

Many who signed the petition were surprised to find, for example, the ordinance would not force county employes to speak English on the job, eliminate Spanish ability as a job requirement by private employers, or eliminate bilingual education in Dade's schools. And others did not realize that the ordinance would force the county to drop its program of advertising in foreign languages to bolster tourism.

At the end of the interview, poll-takers asked voters again if they favored the measure. Again a majority agreed, but the margin was smaller, only 3-2 in favor.

The results mean that a publicity campaign explaining the proposed ordinance probably could change the minds of many people who now favor the measure.

**AND THAT IS** just what Together for Dade's Fu-

## of Bilingualism Poll

ture, the group which commissioned the poll, has in mind.

"It's very simply a matter of education," said Lester Freeman, executive director of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and a member of Together for Dade's Future.

Whether there is enough time is another matter. It is not clear that an effective countywide campaign could be mounted in the four weeks before the vote.

"A lot of people had the ostrich syndrome," said one opponent.

Freeman said no budget had been drawn up. "We really haven't gotten to that. We've just gotten organized," he said.

But political consultant Stu Rose, a veteran of the Harry Wilson tax-cut campaign of 1979, said the lesson of that campaign is that countywide issue campaigns

can be mounted quickly.

"Can they do it? Sure," he said.

**IN THAT ELECTION**, taxcut opponents, including most of the downtown establishment, politicians and organized labor, had not raised much money as late as three weeks before the election, but managed in that short time to raise nearly \$250,000 and put together a winning campaign. Many of the same figures are lining up against the proposed antibilingual ordinance.

The poll, conducted by President Carter's pollster, Pat Cadell, has a 4 per cent margin of error. Freeman said he did not know how much it cost. He said he was not at liberty to identify the person who commissioned

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# Poll Says Language Limit Favored 2-1

*Mia Her (F) col 1 2B 9 Oct 80*

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

Cadell on behalf of Together for Dade's Future.

A scientifically selected random sample of 398 registered Dade voters who voted in either the 1976 or 1978 general elections was asked in telephone interviews about this proposal:

"The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county government meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only."

**THE HEAVIEST** support for the proposal came from Jews and voters aged 65 and over, who both favored it by a 4-1 margin.

But support for the measure was not limited to these groups.

Even among Hispanics, 35 per cent of those polled favored the measure.

Protestants favored the measure by a 2½-1 margin and a majority in each age group supported the measure. Catholics were evenly split.

While voters approved the measure when it was read to them, they

did not approve several of the measure's potential consequences.

For example, 83 per cent of the sample said hurricane evacuation notices printed by the county should be translated into Spanish. As a county publication, the ordinance would require that such notices be printed in English only.

And 78 per cent said the police emergency switchboard and the Jackson Memorial Hospital emergency room should have Spanish-speaking personnel on hand for translating.

A **SECOND** series of follow-up questions dealt with attitudes toward bilingualism and Latins.

By a 12½-1 margin, respondents said Latin immigrants "should learn to live in our American culture just like all other immigrants did." That overwhelming majority included many Latins, who agreed by better than a 3-1 margin.

A slight majority said they were unhappy with bilingualism but it wouldn't be fair to Spanish-speaking people to prohibit any government business being conducted in Spanish. The split was 53-47.

The same split emerged on a question asking if the large numbers of Spanish-speaking tourists

Response BEFORE Interview		Response AFTER Interview
48 %	Strongly Favor	32 %
14 %	Somewhat Favor	17 %
11 %	Somewhat Oppose	12 %
20 %	Strongly Oppose	23 %
7 %	Undecided	16 %

made it bad business to make English the only language for county business. Fifty-three per cent said yes.

By a 56-44 split, voters disagreed with the statement that "if an ordi-

nance 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."

*2/2*

# Bilingual issue product of a generation gap

Miami News (FN) Col 2 10A 7 Oct 80

A teenage friend dropped by the office the other day and began reading a piece of mail on my desk. The letter was from an opponent of bilingualism, an "American" who was, to paraphrase the writer, tired of all those Cubans taking over the streets and stores of Miami.



Salome

My visitor read the letter and wondered what in the world the writer's criticism had to do with people speaking Spanish. Probing a little deeper, my guest pounced on the fact that the letter-writer used very poor English grammar and spelling to criticize those who speak Spanish, favor bilingualism, or both. That was ironic, all right.

Then came the clincher. My young visitor said the letter-writer was a bigot. That five-letter word is used commonly, and loosely, in Miami today by people on all sides of the ethnic, language and racial

fences. My first thought was that this young visitor was quite perceptive, and to a considerable extent that's true. After thinking about this conversation off and on for a few hours I realized the bilingual issue cannot be understood simply by concluding that people who don't make much sense are simply bigots. Anyway, there are not as many bigots as we often think there are. But there are more than enough confused, fearful and angry people to go around.

The bilingual furor in Dade County is not really about language at all. It's about several things both real and perceived; it's about competition for jobs, shifting economic and political power, frustration on many levels and government privilege. It is also about ridiculous, petty things such as people who talk loudly, drive differently or go by "Cuban time." All of these problems have arisen because people of a new and different culture have mixed in great numbers in a short time in a relatively small place.

Since language differences are easily recognizable, language be-

comes the focal point of cultural conflict. But that should not minimize the broader problem.

A day after my friend came by the office, I ran into an acquaintance who was reading with great pleasure a newspaper article which expressed strong opposition to bilingualism. The essence of the article was that bilingualism can mean two cultures, two peoples and can lead to a divided community.

The person I spoke with remarked that maybe it was about time Dade County closed the streets of Kendall to celebrate the independence of the United States. She was not being flip, she was serious. I got the message, and I realized that she was really afraid of losing something that means a great deal to her, something she felt she had learned to appreciate over a period of years, something she had to earn, and that she resented what she had earned being given free, sort of, to someone else.

I can understand all of this, and I can understand how the anti-bilingual drive serves as an emotional purge. But the essence of what the

anti-bilingual drive hopes to accomplish won't be accomplished even if the referendum passes.

What the opponents of bilingualism want will be achieved in time by the gradual, the inevitable, Americanization of Dade County's Spanish-speaking population. That cannot be legislated, artificially speeded up — or stopped. The first generation of American-born Cubans here is going through the schools, speaking English every bit as well as Spanish, playing football and basketball, not just soccer and baseball, mixing and mingling like those of other cultural and language groups that have gone before them.

The process will continue. It will accelerate on its own with each passing year, decade and generation, but it cannot be propelled like a boat. And as the process lumbers along, America's Spanish-speaking population will be assimilated just as every other ethnic group has been. And the United States of America also will absorb the best that the new immigrants have to offer, just as it has done from the beginning.

## Anti-bilingual referendum decried

The scheduled topic was the Hispanic presence in Florida, but the debate at a Hispanic Heritage Week symposium yesterday dwelled instead on the Nov. 4 anti-bilingual referendum. The message from the all-Hispanic panel to about 50 people at Miami-Dade Community College's New World Center was clear — bilingualism is here to stay. If passed, the panelists said, the ordinance would hurt the image of the community and the Hispanic poor and elderly. "I'll stamp this community as a bigoted community," said Miami attorney Alfredo Duran. "It's going to isolate that very sector of the community that can least afford to be isolated." Dade School Board member Paul Cejas said that while the school system's bilingual program would not be affected by the ordinance, it would "create an animosity and resentment towards the schools' program" if it passes.

## FIU to open bilingual teaching center

While the anti-bilingualism controversy flourishes, Florida International University has been awarded \$2.5 million to establish a regional bilingual education center on its Bay Vista Campus. The grant, the biggest in FIU history, comes from the federal Office of Bilingual Education. "It means for the first time in the Southeast Atlantic area we have the potential for meeting almost 100 per cent of the needs of the bilingual areas in terms of technical assistance," said John Staczek, assistant dean of FIU's School of Education. The FIU center, which will offer materials and instructional training to teachers, will be responsible for all of Florida, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. This area covers 492 public school districts and 170,000 students who speak 52 foreign languages. The focus will be on helping teachers teach English to students who don't speak it — especially the large population of Cuban and Haitian refugees in South Florida.

Miami News (FN) Col 2 10A 7 Oct 80

# Witness Chases Killer, Holds

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN  
Herald Staff Writer

A Cuban refugee who fatally stabbed his friend 17 times during an argument Tuesday was captured by a witness who held him at gunpoint until police arrived.

It was at least the third time in 10 days that witnesses have helped police either stop a crime or catch the criminal. On Sept. 28, a Liberty City couple called police when they overheard two men plotting to kill a woman they had just kidnaped and raped. The next day, a purse snatcher was chased and nabbed by three passing motorists.

"I think people are getting tired of what's happening to their county," said Miami Beach Homicide Detective John Murphy. "They're finally coming to realize that the police are having a hard time controlling it. People are seeing when they cooperate it helps us out a great deal."

IN TUESDAY'S stabbing — the 11th murder so far this year on

Miami Beach — the witness grabbed his .32-caliber revolver from the glove compartment of his car and fired several shots into the air to stop the suspect from fleeing. He had the man up against the wall of a building when officers arrived.

Lazaro Luis Isaac-Ramirez, 25, of 1308 Drexel Ave., is charged with first-degree murder in the stabbing of Humberto Molina-Sugaste, 37, of the same address. The two arrived

three months ago on the same boat in the Mariel-Key West sealift, police said.

The men had been drinking in a bar when they argued over who was going to pay the tab, police said. Isaac-Ramirez allegedly cornered Molina-Sugaste with a 12-inch knife and repeatedly stabbed him in the chest, stomach, arms, back and neck.

"It was vicious, uncontrolled.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

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## Him at Gunpoint for Police

primitive rage," said Dr. Garry Brown, Dade assistant medical examiner.

AS THE SUSPECT ran away, the witness chased him by car and followed him to an apartment building a block away. Isaac-Ramirez ran inside and then appeared on a second-floor balcony.

"The witness fired one round in the air and told the man to come out

of the building," Murphy said. After he refused, the witness fired two more shots into the air.

When Isaac-Ramirez yelled that he didn't speak English, the witness switched to Spanish, again ordered him to surrender, then fired two more warning shots.

Isaac-Ramirez walked out of the building, unarmed, and gave himself up. The witness, Fernando E. Rodriguez, 33, handed his gun to

police, who had been called by area residents to investigate the gunshots. He told them the man he was holding at gunpoint had just stabbed someone to death.

"I do not condone what this man did," said Murphy. "It's not too smart to be firing a gun in a residential area because it could go through a window and kill or injure an innocent party."

"BUT HE DID what he thought was right and he effected an arrest that might not have come about otherwise," Murphy added. "We're not supermen — we can't do the job alone. We need cooperation."

Rodriguez, a moving-company employe who works the night shift, said it was not the first time he has tried to help police and would not hesitate to get involved again.

"I'd do it as many times as I have to," he said. "I think Miami is going down the drain. I have kids — I want to see them grow up in a peaceful society."

# Cubans indicted after two-way hijack trip

*Mia News (FH) col 1 HA 8 Oct 80*  
 Associated Press

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Two Cubans arrested after the Sept. 17 hijacking of a Delta Airlines passenger jet near Columbia have been indicted on air piracy charges.

Crecencio Perez Perez and Juan Adegá Fresneda also were charged yesterday with aiding and abetting each other to commit air piracy. Conviction would mean imprisonment for at least 20 years.

They were returned to the United States from Cuba on the day following the hijacking, the first time Cuba

has sent accused hijackers back to this country.

The plane, carrying 115 passengers and crew, was hijacked as it was about to arrive in Columbia early the morning of Sept. 17. After landing in Columbia to refuel, it headed for Havana.

The aircraft and its passengers returned later that day. The two suspects were brought back the following day in a U.S. government jet.

The men are being held in lieu of \$750,000 bond apiece.

## Armando Alvarez, Ex-Boxer

*Mia News (F) 12B 8 Oct 80*

Armando Alvarez, a popular middleweight boxer in the late 1920s, who fought in Miami as Kid Armandito, died Tuesday. He was 71.

Mr. Alvarez was a native of Cuba. He came to Miami in 1926 and worked most of his life as a ticket clerk for Flagler Dog Track.

He was an Army veteran of World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Angela, and son, Armando.

Services will be at 3 p.m. today at the Caballero Coral Gables Chapel.

## San Juan Prepares For 5,000 Refugees

*Mia News (F) col 1 14B 8 Oct 80*  
 SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — A Navy officer has testified in federal court here that he was refurbishing a Navy base to receive 5,000 refugees



even though he has been told to expect no more than 2,000. The Carter Administration triggered snowballing protests when it announced that as many as 5,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees would be housed in the Fort Allen base, with the first arriving this week.

The protests forced Gov. Carlos

## FBI Probes Claim Lacasa Received CETA Kickbacks

*Mia News (F) col 2 1A 8 Oct 80*  
 By ANDY ROSENBLATT  
 And AL MESSERSCHMIDT  
 Herald Staff Writers

Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa is under investigation by the FBI in connection with complaints that CETA workers were forced to kick back part of their salaries to pay Lacasa's personal expenses.

The money was used to pay Lacasa's travel expenses, health insurance and newspaper subscriptions, former employes of the federally financed jobs program said.

As a result of the complaints, described by Lacasa as "stupid" and "absolutely not true," financial records of SABER, a Latin self-help

agency financed by CETA, have been subpoenaed.

The records show that, for years, SABER has maintained a private account at Fidelity National Bank to pay some of Lacasa's personal expenses, investigators familiar with the records said.

Lacasa acknowledged Tuesday that the private SABER account is still being used to pay his health insurance premiums although he has not been associated with the agency for 22 months.

According to Lacasa, SABER is still paying his \$60-a-month health insurance premiums because he

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LACASA

*10P2*

# CETA Workers Say Kickbacks

Miami Herald 8 Oct 80 coll 11A

FROM PAGE 1A

was never fully reimbursed for his travel expenses while director of SABER.

Lacasa was director of the multi-million-dollar job-training program until January 1979 when he was appointed to the Miami City Commission.

He said all employe payments to the private account were voluntary.

"The money came from private contributions," Lacasa told The Herald. "Some SABER employes contributed. I contributed. Many people contributed."

According to Lacasa, the account was set up at the direction of former SABER president Albert Trout to pay expenses not covered by CETA. Lacasa said money for the fund was raised by Trout and former SABER general manager Humberto Quinones, who sought voluntary contributions.

Trout died earlier this year. Qui-

nonnes could not be reached for comment.

"I challenge anyone to swear under oath that Armando Lacasa forced them to contribute to SABER," the city commissioner said. "Anyone who compares the roster of SABER employes and contributors will see that half the people who worked for SABER never contributed and they didn't lose their jobs."

Lacasa said SABER owed him \$900 when he left the agency and has since reduced that figure to \$400. He said he couldn't explain how the agency could still owe him money after paying out about \$1,300 to cover his insurance premiums.

**CETA EMPLOYEES** have told investigators that they were regularly expected to kick back anywhere from \$7 to \$50 a month, depending on their salaries.

Lacasa said all payments he re-

ceived from the account were legal, proper and authorized by Trout.

"Mr. Albert Trout was the one who directed me and other employes of SABER to do certain things for the SABER Corporation that were not part of our CETA activities," Lacasa said. "The funds you are referring to were used to pay whatever expenses SABER employes incurred under the direction of Mr. Trout."

Money from the account was also used, Lacasa said, to pay for a pri-

11-A

## Paid Lacasa's Expenses

wreaths.

**LACASA SAID** he has not been contacted by investigators since the probe began two weeks ago when several CETA workers employed by SABER complained to CETA officials about the alleged kickbacks.

The CETA officials, in turn, contacted the Dade State Attorney's Office, the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's Office.

During their conversations with CETA officials, the workers produced two personal checks made payable to SABER and allegedly endorsed by Lacasa, other officials said.

The checks were allegedly cashed by Lacasa at the Chevalier Wine Cellar, a liquor store Lacasa once owned.

Lacasa said he doesn't remember cashing any checks payable to SABER at the liquor store. "How can I be expected to remember what I did with a \$5 check someone says I cashed five years ago?" Lacasa asked.

"Doesn't it raise a question," Lacasa said, "when people who say they have been forced to do such things wait two years before going to the authorities? Is there a correlation between these accusations and the fact that some of the complainants have been laid off as a result of a cut in CETA funding? This certainly raises a question in my mind."

The CETA workers have also told investigators that:

- They were forced to campaign, on CETA time, for Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and former Congressman Lou Frey during his bid for the Republican gubernatorial nomination two years ago.

Lacasa, a close ally of Ferre and Frey, said SABER workers who campaigned for his political friends did so on their own time.

- SABER secretaries were required to handle work generated by Lacasa's private law practice.

vate phone at the SABER office, trips he made to Washington and Christmas gifts for other people.

Lacasa refused to say why he flew to Washington at SABER expense.

"The trips were made at the direction of Mr. Trout," Lacasa said. "Their purpose is the private affair of the SABER Corporation."

The current director of SABER, Carlos Valdes-Fauli, said the account contains only a few hundred dollars and is used to buy funeral

*'I challenge anyone to swear under oath that Armando Lacasa forced them to contribute to SABER. Anyone who compares the roster of SABER employes and contributors will see that half the people who worked for SABER never contributed and they didn't lose their jobs.'*

— Armando Lacasa

20/2



# U.S. rules out another

HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporter

State Department officials are going ahead with plans to send refugees from two South Dade camps to an abandoned military base in Puerto Rico despite a federal judge's order temporarily halting the plan.

Officials here say the judge may lift a temporary restraining order when he learns that the number of refugees bound for Fort Allen in Puerto Rico will be far fewer than the 2,000 originally expected. The end of the Mariel sealift and a speeded-up resettlement program has relieved much of the refugee camp pressure, they say.

No refugees have been sent to Puerto Rico so far. Larry Mahoney, a spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force, said the government planned to begin moving the Cubans and Haitians from two refugee camps on Krome Avenue and North Kendall Drive to Fort Allen between Oct. 18 and 23.

"Right now we are continuing our plans to resettle refugees at Fort Allen," Mahoney said. "At the moment, we are not sure exactly what the judge's order means."

But, Mahoney said, he is sure of one thing: There will be no new tent city in Miami if the federal plan to house refugees in Puerto Rico fails.

## tent city for Miami

"Another tent city would be completely untenable from Washington's point of view," he said. "There are contingency plans should we be inundated with refugees, should either a flood of Haitians come in from the Bahamas or should the Cuban boatlift resume.

"If sites in South Florida are involved, they would only be as turnaround sites, where refugees might stay for a day or two," he said. "Certainly not another tent city."

There are about 200 Cubans at the Krome North camp and about 500 Haitians at Krome South, he said. Federal officials expect about 200 of those refugees, mainly Haitians, to be sent to Fort Allen eventually.

U.S. Territorial District Court Judge Juan Torruella

imposed the restraining order in San Juan yesterday in a lawsuit that the Puerto Rican government filed to challenge the Carter administration plan.

Justice Department attorneys said they would appeal the order to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston, which has jurisdiction over the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican officials had protested the administration plan, which originally called for 5,000 refugees to be housed at Fort Allen. Faced with islanders' protests, the administration revised its plans and set a limit of 2,000 refugees at a time at Fort Allen.

Please see REFUGE, 6A

REFUGE, from 1A

Miami News (FH) Oct 18 1980

The Puerto Rican government's lawsuit charged that 2,000 refugees living at the base for an indefinite period would create sanitation and health problems.

But Mahoney said efforts to resettle the Krome refugees are going so well that no more than a few hundred refugees may eventually be sent to Fort Allen.

Those probably will be Haitians. Unlike the Cuban refugees, the Haitians continue to arrive here, although in an unsteady stream. Mahoney said they are far more difficult to resettle than Cuban refugees because fewer people are willing or able to take them in.

"It seems unlikely that anyone from Krome North (which houses Cuban refugees) will ever be sent to Fort Allen," he said.

The Puerto Rican government's lawsuit is one of three seeking to halt the Carter administration's plans for Fort Allen. Yesterday's decision came in the wake of two rallies opposing the plan.

On Sunday, about 500 island residents marched near Fort Allen, where the U.S. Navy still is working to ready the camp for refugees.

Puerto Rican police said 6,000 islanders held a protest march Tuesday that ended in front of the federal court building where Judge Torruella was hearing arguments in the Fort Allen case.

Federal officials say Fort Allen is not as desperately needed as it was before Sept. 29, when Cuban President Fidel Castro announced the end of the Mariel sealift.

"When Mariel was closed, I personally dismissed Fort Allen," said Assistant County Manager Sergio Pereira, who left his temporary White House job as a consultant on refugee problems and returned to Miami after the sealift ended.

# Judge Temporarily Stops Plan To Shift Refugees to Puerto Rico

*Mia News (FH) 9 Oct 80 col 3A*

**More Trouble at Chaffee 11A**

By **ZITA AROCHA**  
Herald Staff Writer

A federal judge Wednesday temporarily halted the White House plan to send Cuban and Haitian refugees to a military base in Puerto Rico.

The temporary restraining order issued in San Juan by U.S. District Judge Juan Torruella ordered the federal government to "cease and desist" from transferring the refugees to Ft. Allen pending compliance with environmental laws.

The White House said it would appeal the decision to the First Circuit court in Boston, which has jurisdiction over Puerto Rico.

"We're going to abide by the order," said Lt. Steve Chesser, public information spokesman for the U.S. Navy in Puerto Rico, which is in charge of building the refugee

camp at Ft. Allen. "Construction will cease immediately."

Puerto Rican government officials were elated by the court order.

"The decision ... confirms our faith in the democratic system of government and in the courts of our nation," said Puerto Rican governor Carlos Romero Barcelo in a prepared statement.

"It also confirms the existence of the means to stop an unjust action against the people of Puerto Rico," Romero said.

Carter had issued an executive order Oct. 3 exempting the Ft. Allen Navy base in southern Puerto Rico from local and federal environmental laws. The executive order was issued under a law giving the President the right to waive environmental regulations in cases of catastrophe and in the interest of national security.

Torruella issued the temporary restraining order in response to a

series of suits to stop the refugee transfers. The suits were filed by the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a group of labor unions, and residents of Juana Diaz, a small town near Ft. Allen.

The first Cuban and Haitian refugees from the two Krome Avenue processing centers in Dade County were scheduled to arrive in Puerto Rico by next Wednesday.

The Navy has already spent about \$2 million building the tent city, Chesser said. It has awarded another \$6 million in contracts to mainly local companies that will provide food, laundry and maintenance services to the base.

## Sweetwater gets refugee aid

*Mia News (Neighbors) 9 Oct 80 col 1 p. 19*

A \$79,000 state grant will help refugees who are settling in Sweetwater, City Councilman Armando Penedo said.

The grant from the state Human Rehabilitation Services Administration will be used to help refugees

find jobs and learn English. Care for children and the elderly will also be funded. The program should be in operation by next week, Penedo said.

Angela Vazquez will coordinate the program. Her office is in City Hall.

## *Mia News (FH) col 1 SA 9 Oct 80* Refugee facility has new home

The office of the United States Catholic Conference, which opened at the height of the Cuban boatlift to help with resettlement of refugees, has been moved to the Catholic Service Bureau, 4994 N.E. 2nd Ave. Marie Salazar, the bureau's community relations director, said the facilities were moved because bureau offices are larger and "so much better known in the community." She said the program's staff will be increased to nine employees, who will work with both sponsors and refugees. The employees will be involved in all aspects of resettlement, including counseling, employment, adjustment of legal status and orientation.



*'We would have a saner immigration policy. We would get rid of a lot of people in the State Department.'*

— George Bush

# Bush Claims Carter Naive About Castro

*Miami News (F) col 1 9 Oct 80 22A*

By ESTON MELTON  
Herald Staff Writer

The United States would move quickly to strengthen relations with non-Communist countries in the Caribbean if a Republican administration is elected next month, the party's vice-presidential candidate pledged Wednesday on Miami Beach.

George Bush, in a second campaign swing through South Florida since his nomination in July, said President Carter has failed America's allies in the Western Hemisphere, particularly those in the Caribbean.

"If elected, we would have a more realistic hemispheric policy, one that would not be naive of [Cuban President] Fidel Castro, one that would not be naive of Castro fomenting revolution in this hemisphere," Bush said.

"WE WOULD have stronger relations with non-Communist nations in this hemisphere," he added.

In a brief question-and-answer session with reporters, Bush said Florida's presidential vote is up for grabs now. "We realize it's a close state," he said. "But I believe we'll do very, very well."

The candidate also emphasized running mate Ronald Reagan's support for "a sacrosanct Social Security system," a pitch to the region's substantial elderly population, and he warmly accepted Wednesday's endorsement from the executive board of the powerful Teamsters union.

Bush also tried to blunt lingering Democratic criticism of earlier Reagan comments about Republican policy toward China and Taiwan.

An intermediary Bush declined to identify has relayed word that the Chinese government in Peking, angered in August at what it called

Reagan's unacceptable "two-China" policy, "could work with a Reagan-Bush administration," he said. "There would be nothing disruptive about our election."

**BUSH'S PLANE** was delayed two hours by heavy rainfall, but about 50 well-wishers were on hand when the candidate strode briskly into the Sea View Hotel in Bal Harbour Village at 7 p.m. None seemed more thrilled than Angela Bressler.

The Sea View's 65-year-old switchboard operator was singled out for Bush's first handshake.

"I'm going over to their side this year," Bressler gushed. "I've been a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat all my life, but this year I vote Republican."

Why the switch? "I don't like Carter," she said. "Not at all."

Bush minced few words himself in sharp attacks on Carter's economic policies and his handling of the this year's Cuban refugee crisis.

The President's failure to bring inflation under control has robbed senior citizens on fixed incomes, Bush charged.

And Carter surrendered U.S. immigration policy to Castro, who dictated how many refugees could leave Cuba on the Mariel-to-Florida flotilla, he argued.

"We would have a saner immigration policy," Bush promised. "We would get rid of a lot of people in the State Department."

The Teamsters endorsement won predictable praise from Bush, who called it "a major statement of support. It shows we are reaching out to the people, to the blue-collar workers."

Bush is scheduled to address a meeting of the Florida Association of Realtors at noon today before flying to a GOP fund-raiser in Roanoke, Va.

# Eight Hurt in Fight at Refugee Center

*Miami News (F) col 1 11A 9 Oct 80*

swung at an officer" while he was being searched, said Van Rush, a State Department spokesman. Rush said as many as 40 refugees "lifted their chairs and swarmed" over the officer.

There were 70 other refugees and four other detention officers in the building at the time, and the situation was under control within minutes, Rush said.

stockade. No charges were filed immediately.

The incident Tuesday was the first violence since officials began transferring Cuban refugees from other relocation centers around the country to this Arkansas base.

It began when a Cuban who was suspected of having salt shakers and other stolen items from the camp in his possession "took a

**FORT CHAFFEE, Ark.** — (AP) — Dozens of Cuban refugees brandishing chairs rushed an officer searching for stolen goods in a building reserved for troublemakers in this relocation center, State Department officials reported Wednesday.

Five detention officers and three refugees were injured in the fracas, the authorities said. One Cuban was arrested and placed in the base

Refugees headed for mental hospital

# Refugees headed for mental hospital

*Miami News (F) col 3 6A*

Associated Press

*9 Oct 80*

The government will transfer 110 mentally ill Cubans from two refugee centers to a hospital in Washington D.C., the Washington Post reported today.

Kathryn Morrison, a deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, confirmed 60 refugees will be transferred from the Fort McCoy, Wis., relocation center but declined to say where they will be sent.

The Post, quoting an unnamed White House spokesman, said it is St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a federal mental institution in Washington.

The Post said 50 other refugees will be transferred to the hospital from the center at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

# Cubans, 13 Years After Loss, *Murder (F) 8D col 1 9 Oct 80* Still Honor Guevara's Deeds

By GUY GUGLIOTTA  
Herald Staff Writer

TARARA, Cuba — Marta Fresnillo, a chunky, matronly woman in her 40s, had her spiel down pat, a soporific buzz that reached the consciousness without disturbing patterns of thought.

"Here he is at Playa Giron," Fresnillo hummed, pointing at a blown-up photograph taken during the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco. "Revolutionary success here marked the first failure of Yankee imperialism in Latin America."

She went from photograph to photograph, most of them familiar to anyone who ever took an interest in the subject. Here, a small boy on horseback at his father's ranch in Rosario, Argentina; there, a clean-shaven youth graduating from medical school in Buenos Aires; further along with Fidel in the Sierra Maestra, with Raul, Camilo, Juan Almeida . . .

**FINALLY**, Bolivia. Poorly exposed, grainy, a bearded man wearing an English dustman-style cap crouches on a ridge, braces his rifle against the ground and looks at unseen comrades.

Come ahead, the figure in the photograph seems to say. Follow me . . .

Thirteen years have passed since Ernesto (Che) Guevara was tracked down, captured and killed in the desolation of south-central Bolivia's Andean foothills, his dream of "two, three, many Vietnams" snuffed out in an 11-month campaign of mistakes and misdirected courage.

The end came Oct. 8, 1967, in a weed-choked canyon called Quebrada del Yuro, when the remains of Guevara's guerrillas were ambushed by U.S.-trained Bolivian Rangers who had been stalking him for weeks.

Wounded in the leg during the firefight, the leader known as "Ramon" was taken to a clapboard schoolhouse in the nearby hamlet of La Higuera. There he was shot to death, probably by a Bolivian non-com on orders from superiors, probably before dawn Oct. 9.



— Associated Press

## Guevara Seems to Be Looking for Comrades

*... photo was found in Bolivia after fatal raid*

"WHEREVER death overtakes us, let it be welcome," read Fresnillo from a panel on the wall next to the last photograph. "Let our war cry find a receptive ear and another hand ready to hold our weapons, and let there be other men ready to chant the verses of struggle with the stutter of machineguns, with new war cries and with victory . . ."

The words, the photographs and Fresnillo are part of the Che Guevara "museum" at "Pioneer City," overlooking the beach at Tarara, a revamped resort 30 miles east of Havana that teaches the youth of Cuba everything from physical fitness to anti-imperialism, a sort of Marxist scout camp.

The museum is an attractive, two-story gray and white beach bungalow that once belonged to an adherent of former Cuban strongman Fulgencio Batista. From the back porch, looking down from a gentle grass-covered hill, the view sweeps across a small stand of pines to the blue-green waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

**THE FORMER** owner completed the house in 1958 but fled to the United States before setting foot inside. Fidel Castro's revolution commandeered it along with several thousand others with the victory on Jan. 1, 1959.

Fresnillo says Guevara lived in the house for only about two months in early 1959, convalescing after bout of the asthma that plagued him throughout his life.

When he went away, the house mostly stood idle for 15 years, one of 537 once-privately owned estates, country houses, and beach hideaways used by the revolution as vacation havens.

In 1975 the museum opened along with Pioneer City, which at full blast can and does accommodate nearly 20,000 children.

10/2

As Fresnillo explains in her hypnotic drone, the museum is not really for exhibits but for education. Twenty of the best pioneers live in second-floor bunkbeds and tend the exhibit downstairs with guidance from Fresnillo.

**BESIDES THE** photographs and snatches of quoted text from Guevara's works, the museum's lone artifact is a brown beret used during the Bay of Pigs.

"This facility is for use as an educational tool," Fresnillo says. "This is not to glorify Che or make him an exhibit; we want to show what he means to the revolution."

This is the sort of puzzling sentiment that surrounds much of Cuba's developing revolutionary heritage. Marxism's sense of history requires that every child be fully aware of the sweep of events that brought Castro, Guevara and the July 26th Movement to power.

At the same time, there often seems a concerted effort to deny the public its heroes. Castro dislikes having his picture displayed, and other living leaders do their best to sink into the background, captured by communism's compulsion to make everyone look the same.

**GUEVARA**, on the other hand, is "an exhibit" all the time. A giant portrait for years has decorated a building overlooking the Plaza de la Revolucion. His picture hangs in government offices and homes everywhere. Even the tourist shops peddle tacky caricatures designed for inspiration.

In this sort of mania, however, Cuba is no further ahead or behind most other countries where revolution has sympathizers. Like Pele, Muhammad Ali and the Beatles, Che Guevara is a household word.

He was born in Rosario, second of five children of the happy-go-lucky, down-at-the-heels owner of an unprofitable *mate* plantation, producing the herb used to make the strong tea of the River Plate basin.

After graduating from Buenos Aires' Facultad de Medicina, the young Guevara knocked around Latin America for several years, already politically active as an opponent of Argentine dictator Juan Peron, later further radicalized by the CIA-inspired coup that brought down the reformist government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala.

**HE MET THE** exiled Castro and friends in Mexico during the mid-1950s and was impressed by the

Cubans' speed of speech. "My God, how those people talk," he was said to have remarked after one session.

The Cubans were impressed with Guevara, too, amused by his slow, Italian-sounding Porteno Spanish, his *mate* drinking and his frequent recourse to Argentine slang, particularly the insistence on starting sentences with the word "Che," the River Plate equivalent of "Hey, man."

Guevara sailed with Castro aboard the Granma yacht in 1956 as the revolution's physician, but during the fighting he assumed greater and greater responsibilities, finishing the war in 1959 as a full-fledged *comandante*.

The early years of the revolution were spent in a variety of positions, none handled very successfully, evidence that he was not proving to be a particularly good peacetime revolutionary.

**IN EARLY 1965**, Guevara resigned from all his positions and dropped out of sight. With a contingent of highly trained Cuban guerrillas he went to Africa and dabbled unsuccessfully in the Congo. He returned to Cuba and, still undercover, began to plan the Bolivian adventure.

He arrived at the guerrilla base camp at Nancahuazu, Bolivia, on Nov. 7, 1966, taking command of a strike force that never had more than 19 Cubans in it along with 30 combatants from other countries, mostly Bolivians.

Doomed almost from the beginning, the guerrillas broke with the Bolivian Soviet-line Communist Party, flirted unsuccessfully with the Maoists, studied the wrong Indian languages and courted support from Bolivian *campesinos*, whose distrust and dislike of foreigners should have been common knowledge.

**THE COUNTRY** people were put off by the blacks and whites among the guerrillas, suspicious of Cuban rapid-fire Spanish and Guevara's lilt as well. Unable to relate to guerrilla aims and ideology, they cooperated readily with the Bolivian army and later with the Rangers, trained by a U.S. Special Forces country team sent down for the purpose.

Finally, after several inconclusive or disastrous engagements, and suffering from sickness, faulty intelligence and betrayal, the guerrillas in October struggled through the hills around La Higuera, hemmed in by Bolivian army units who had had their position pinpointed for several days.

Oct. 7, 1967, began "in a bucolic mood," according to the last entry in Guevara's diary, still the most accurate public account of the campaign.

"The army issued an unusual report about the presence of 250 troops in Serrano to prevent the egress of those encircled, numbering 37, giving our location between the Azero and Oro rivers," Guevara

said in the diary. "The news seems diversionary."  
It wasn't.

Ma Hu  
8D  
9 Oct 80



# Carter to Undercut Court Ruling That Barred Refugees' Transfer

*Mia Her (F) col 4 2A 10 Oct 80*

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The White House said Thursday that President Carter will sign a bill today that “clearly undermines” a federal judge’s order barring the government from moving Cuban refugees to Puerto Rico.

As a result, the Justice Department will ask U.S. District Judge Juan Torruella in San Juan to rehear the case, probably late today, White House attorney Joe Oneck said.

Justice Department lawyer Lois Schiffer said that “in light of the new legislation,” the government will not appeal Torruella’s decision to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston as first planned, but will seek the rehearing.

Torruella ruled in San Juan Wednesday that Carter had no right to waive local Puerto Rican environmental laws on sanitation and crowding in his effort to move the refugees, because he had not shown that a disaster would result if the transfer did not go through.

Oneck said Carter will sign a refugee resettlement bill that waives environmental protection laws to accommodate the refugees. He said the new law, which also appropriates up to \$100 million to resettle Cubans and Haitians, “will clearly undermine the [judge’s] decision.”

Among the refugees due for resettlement in Puerto Rico are those from the two Krome Avenue processing centers in Dade County. The first Cuban and Haitian

refugees from those centers are scheduled to arrive in Puerto Rico by next Wednesday. Plans to move them remained in effect Thursday, though officials said the fate of the centers would not be known until the judge rehears the case.

“Before the [Wednesday] ruling we were going to close the camp immediately. Now we can only speculate how long it will take,” said Larry Mahoney, a spokesman for the State Department’s Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami.

Federal officials and at least four voluntary agencies are working to resettle 230 Cuban refugees remaining at the Krome North center by Friday or Saturday, said Siro Del Castillo, director of the camp.

At Krome South, only 541 Haitians remain out of a population of more than 1,000 a week ago, said Del Castillo, who took charge of the facility last Saturday. He said 480 Haitians were released to relatives during the weekend.

In another development Thursday, Kathryn Morrison, a deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said that about 110 mentally ill Cubans will be transferred from relocation centers to an institution in the East. She declined to identify the institution, but The Washington Post said it is St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, a federal mental institution in Washington.

## Two Cubans Flee Tour, Request Canadian Asylum

*Mia Her (F) col 4 10 Oct 80 2A*

GANDER, Newfoundland — (AP) — A man and woman fled a homeward-bound Cuban tour group that got off an East German jetliner during a refueling stop here Thursday and requested political asylum, officials said.

The man asked asylum immediately, was processed by customs and escorted away. The woman ultimately asked to stay in Canada, but not until she was allowed to re-board the plane after an interview, and then taken off again by Canadian authorities on a hunch that she might want to change her mind.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police held the woman — described as a doctor — in protective custody for 3½ hours while she decided whether to stay in Canada. The Interflug plane was carrying the group from East Berlin to Havana and was on an 80-minute refueling stop.

Supt. Roy Richards, RCMP chief for Newfoundland, said the man, who was not identified, bolted from the group and asked Canadian offi-

cialists for political asylum.

The woman then approached a Mountie, sparking a fracas between airport security officials and members of the tour group.

Members of the group tried to stop the woman from approaching Canadian officials, but she held on to a Mountie’s sleeve.

An interpreter with the East German airline said the woman, who spoke no English, wanted to return to the aircraft, but police said they would hold her until they located an independent interpreter. They finally found a Spanish-speaker who confirmed the woman wanted to return to the plane.

As the plane prepared to leave Gander, immigration officials decided the woman should have another chance.

They refused to allow the plane to leave, boarded it and accompanied the woman back to the airport terminal. During the second interview, without other Cubans present, she decided to stay in Canada.

# Carter OKs \$180 million refugee aid, accepts blame in immigration crisis

*Mia News (FH) col 1 6A 10 Oct 80*

**BUD NEWMAN and KEN WALTON**  
*Miami News Reporters*

TALLAHASSEE — Saying he takes responsibility for the refugee problems Florida has suffered this year, President Carter today signed the bill that will bring up to \$180 million in federal money to South Florida to help care for thousands of Cuban and Haitian "boat people."

"I assume the responsibility as President for the immigration problem generated by the refugees from Cuba and particularly from Haiti as well," Carter declared in the Florida House chamber.

"Of all the human problems that have occurred while I've been in the White House, this has been the most severe for me," Carter said.

"It's not a Florida problem, it's a federal problem, it's a national problem," he declared.

Noting America's history of accepting refugees and the prejudice many of them faced when they arrived in this country, Carter said the new wave of refugees have also proved to be a difficult and sometimes divisive issue. But, he said, "The American people accepted and gave new hope to yet another people yearning for . . . freedom."

Carter also said the government will continue its efforts to return the "undesirables" to Cuba, as well as those refugees who want to go home.

Carter signed the bill at 8:20 a.m., turned

↳ ***It's not a Florida problem, it's a federal problem, it's a national problem*** ↴

with a smile to Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), Gov. Bob Graham and members of the state Cabinet, and said, "You've got a good law."

Speaking for about 10 minutes to a chamber full of House Democratic nominees this morning, Carter praised the way Florida performed during the refugee emergency.

"I'm proud of what you've done," he said. "This has been a difficult period for you especially . . . The people of Florida have made me proud indeed."

The federal money will reimburse state and local governments that have footed much of the bill during the last several months to process and care for the more than 125,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees.

The bill is a combination of two South Florida relief measures:

✓ A bill by freshman Rep. Ed Stack (D-Fort Lauderdale), who recently lost his bid for reelection. The bill provides \$90 million to \$120 million for South Florida schools to help pay for educating the Cuban and Haitian refugees.

✓ An amendment to Stack's bill by Rep.

Dante Fascell (D-Miami) and Sen. Richard Stone (also defeated for re-election) that authorizes the Cubans and Haitians to receive welfare and other benefits usually reserved for legally declared refugees. The boat people have never been given official refugee status. The Carter administration, after months of wrangling over their status, dubbed them "Cuban-Haitian entrants, status pending."

The Stack bill has three provisions, according to his legislative assistant, David Portnoy. First, it authorizes the secretary of education to reimburse school districts \$450 per Cuban and Haitian student each year for three years.

Second, it authorizes additional funds for school districts, mainly Dade and Broward counties, which are most severely affected by the additional students. School districts with at least 500 additional students or whose student population has gone up by at least 5 per cent due to the influx are eligible for \$750 per student the first year, \$500 per student the second year and \$350 per student the third year.

In Dade County, the school system will be eligible to receive up to \$1,200 per Cuban or Haitian student this year, \$950 next year and \$800 the following year. Portnoy said there are about 13,500 additional Cuban or Haitian students in the Dade school system, which means Dade will receive up to \$16 million from the federal government.

**Proponents having to fight  
for programs once thought secure**

# Bilingual education controversy rages on

Mia News (F) Col 1 7A  
HAL SPENCER  
Associated Press  
10 Oct 80

CUMBERLAND, R.I. — Rosa Fino's dark eyes flashed as she spoke fervently in defense of bilingual education in public schools.

"Without it, I would have quit school right away," said the 17-year-old from Portugal. "I came here to school when I was 14. They put me in all-English classes. I didn't know what I was doing."

Fino, a junior at Cumberland High School, said she learned nothing until she entered the school's bilingual program. There she took the usual courses from a teacher who taught in Portuguese, giving Rosa time to learn English.

But Rhode Island state Rep. John Assalone, whose father came from Italy as a boy, contends bilingual education programs are a waste of tax money:

"It's been shown that when you hand people something, even language, on a silver platter, it doesn't work. Immigrants should learn English like my father did, without burdening the tax-

payer to support expensive and failing programs."

Assalone and Fino reflect two sides of the debate in many states. The U.S. Department of Education is trying to conclude public hearings on its plan to broaden bilingual education for an estimated 3.5 million pupils whose first language is not English.

It had hoped to wind up the public comment last Monday, but that was before a host of education groups and school officials (including Dade County's, who think they're doing plenty already) went on record against federal bilingual education regulations.

The bilingual programs are under attack from opponents who, like Assalone, campaign under the banners of tax relief and local government control. Proponents are having to fight for programs once considered secure.

The controversy flared in Rhode Island last winter when backers failed to win passage of a bill to expand bilingual education at a cost of \$2.6 million. Assalone led opponents.

Many of the programs in the states have been

around since 1968, when Congress enacted the Bilingual Education Act.

The Department of Education's proposed rules would require schools to spend more money — between \$176 million and \$592 million — on bilingual instruction for children who score below the 40th percentile in standardized tests.

"I see the new swing away from bilingual instruction as another sign that the New Right is gaining a foothold in this country," said Charles Santos, director of Cumberland's bilingual education program.

"Statements like that do not address the issue," Assalone said. "The fact is that studies show these programs do not work. Taxpayers are wasting millions of dollars to fund a Job Corps for bilingual teachers."

"We can show results here in Cumberland," countered Santos, who said about 50 Portuguese students have been "mainstreamed" into all-English classes since his program began two years ago.



# Liddy Finds Watergate's a Blur In Many College Students' Minds

FAIRFIELD, Conn. — (UPI) — The student introducing G. Gordon Liddy at Fairfield University said the Watergate figure needed no introduction. But he did.

Liddy, who is touring U.S. college campuses, is discovering that many students have only fuzzy memories, or none at all, of the 1972 burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters and the turmoil that followed.

"I have found to my horror that some of the people in the audience were eight or nine years old when these things were going on," Liddy said. "They don't have a clear recollection of it. Some of these places I've appeared I might as well be Gen. Grant for all they know."

When the 47-year-old former FBI agent and assistant district attorney from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., clammed up during the Watergate scandal, U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced him to a maximum term of 20 years.

**BEFORE LONG**, many people up to their ears in Watergate were eagerly telling their stories and in doing so, they told much of Liddy's. He didn't make

much money from his notoriety until now.

But he is making up for lost time. His book, *Will*, was published this year and he plans to speak in all 50 states during his tour.

Liddy tells students that Americans are "disabled" because they are unable to discern, as he can, the difference between "the real world" and "the world of illusion."

"With all due respect," said one spectator at Fairfield, "I loaned my friend, Bruce, \$2 to get in here tonight. I wonder if maybe I could have my money back from you or somebody. Is that possible?"

"I DON'T recall that a gun was put to your head and you were forced to come here tonight," replied Liddy. "So you're free to go."

"I guess the answer is: I don't get my money back," the man said. "I'll just chalk it up to 'the real world.'"

"First of all," Liddy retorted, "I have never been known to be accused of having a shy, retiring personality. I am not easily offended. I knew what I was getting into when I walked in here tonight.

"The fact that there are people who disagree with me, fine. I'm a big boy. I can take care of myself. Remember: I told you we were going to play 'Christians and the Lion.' I am the lion."



LIDDY

## The World *Mia News (FH) 10 OCT 80*

### 2 Cubans flee jet in Canada *col 2A*

A Cuban man and woman fled a Havana-bound tour group that got off an East German jetliner during a routine refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland yesterday, officials said. The man immediately requested political asylum and was taken aside to await an answer. The woman had a bit more trouble. She fought off members of the tour group to approach a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman, then clutched his sleeve and refused to rejoin the group. Police said they would hold the woman in protective custody until they determined whether she wanted to return to the plane or stay in Canada. Meanwhile, the jet remained at the airport.

# Inner-Tube Boat Brings Three On 5½-Day Voyage From Cuba

MIA Her (F) Call 11 Oct 80 2A

By ROBERT RIVAS  
Herald Staff Writer

Three badly sunburned, blistered Cubans said they spent five days and 12 hours crossing the Straits of Florida in a raft made from truck inner tubes before arriving in Key West Friday evening.

Two Cuban men and a woman told authorities they set out from a "secret beach" in Cuba with some fruit, a sackful of bread, plenty of identification papers and a foot-long knife for protection against sharks.

They were rescued by the Coast Guard Cutter Umimak, where they donned Coast Guard uniforms, and they were taken to Key West before an Immigration and Naturalization Service inspector picked them up and took them to Miami.

"Considering what they've been through, they're in pretty good shape," said immigration inspector Pat Mencher.

"I'm not a doctor, but they just want something for the sunburn and the sores. . . . They've got big water sores," she said, grimacing and shaping her fingers into a circle the size of a golf ball. "I'm sure if I spent six days in an inner tube I'd have sores, too."

Besides their sores, their feet were waterlogged. "Their feet were in the water for that whole time," said a Coast Guard crewman.

They arrived 15 days after Cuban President Fidel

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*'Their feet were in the water for that whole time. Their legs had little infected — well, they looked like ant bites.'*

— Coast Guard crewman

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Castro ordered the port of Mariel closed, ending a 159-day Cuban boatlift that saw 125,082 refugees pour into Key West.

Two of the latest arrivals told a Coast Guard crewman they were doctors. One had brought along his diploma to prove it. Mencher said one carried a Cuban army identification card. Mencher wouldn't allow them to be interviewed until they were processed by immigration authorities in Miami.

A Coast Guardsman who saw them said the woman was in her early 20s, one man was in his late 20s and the other man was in his mid-30s. A Spanish-speaking Coast Guard crewman said they seemed well-educated.

Mencher said they told her their makeshift raft was equipped with a mast and sail. A Coast Guard crewman said they told him they left Cuba with a 25-year-old Evinrude outboard that soon "conked out" and was dropped overboard.

# Judge still says no to U.S. plan for Puerto Rico refugee center

*Mia News (FH) epz HA 11oct80*

Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — A federal judge has refused to budge restrictions on the Carter administration's plan to send Cuban and Haitian refugees to Puerto Rico.

U.S. District Court Judge Juan R. Torruella denied a Justice Department request yesterday that he lift his temporary restraining order against the project. Nevertheless, he said the Navy could resume work on a refugee center at Fort Allen at some later date that he did not specify.

He stressed that refugees cannot now be sent to the Caribbean island, a U.S. commonwealth.

Federal attorneys said they would take the administration's appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston on Tuesday.

Torruella issued the temporary injunction Wednesday in acting on a series of motions filed by the government of Puerto Rico, and two residents of a town near the proposed refugee center.

The Carter administration announced earlier this year that as many as 19,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees would be sent to Puerto Rico from Florida, but later lowered the figure to about 5,000 and then 2,000. The first group was scheduled to arrive next Wednesday.

The Justice Department contended Torruella's order was void because of a bill signed into law by Carter yesterday exempting all refugee centers from provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. The judge had said the government had failed to comply with several points of the act, which was one of the factors leading to his order.

Justice Department attorneys argued that the law gives the State Department authority to resume preparations at Fort Allen.

Michael Henke, an attorney for the government of Puerto Rico, said that the law did not apply to the refugees scheduled to be sent there and that Puerto Rico was not mentioned specifically in the law signed by Carter.

# Jury Can't Decide If He Was a Patriot Or Airplane Hijacker

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

A federal jury was unable to decide Friday whether a Mariel refugee was telling the truth when he said the 1964 hijacking of a small plane from Key West to Cuba was part of a cover for a CIA mission to kill Fidel Castro.

Enrique Castillo Hernandez, a Bay of Pigs veteran and former CIA employe who spent the past 16 years in a Cuban prison, turned himself in last June at a refugee camp in Fort Chaffee, Ark.

U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton declared a mistrial after the jury had deliberated about 5½ hours.

Assistant Federal Public Defender Fred Moreno said Castillo, in cooperation with the CIA, had worked to overthrow Castro after Castillo's arrival in Miami in 1959.

"IN FEBRUARY 1964, he once again was asked by CIA agents to infiltrate Cuba," Moreno said. He added that "the same government that induced Enrique Castillo to act not only as a Cuban patriot but on behalf of the United States" now is trying him for air piracy.

Assistant U.S. Attorney William Turnoff said Castillo's association with the CIA ended in 1962, two years before the takeover of the twin-engine Piper Apache.

But Castillo, speaking through an interpreter, said he still was working for what he called "the company" at the time.

"It was a plan to kill Castro," he testified. "There was a cover of a hijacking so the life of the American would be protected."

The American was Richard Lee Wright, then 23 and a part-time pilot and flight instructor for Tami-ami Aviation Co.

Wright, now a pilot for Texas International Airlines in Dallas, was the government's sole witness. He said he had been hired to fly two Cubans on a business trip to Key West and Naples and then back to Miami. On his descent to Key West, he said, the barrel of a gun was pressed between his shoulder blades. He was ordered to turn off his radio and fly to Cuba.

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*A federal judge declared a mistrial in an air-piracy case after a jury deadlocked on the fate of a Freedom Flotilla refugee. The man, accused of forcing a pilot to fly his small plane to Cuba in 1964, said the incident was really a cover for a CIA operation.*

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WRIGHT SAID he landed at a Havana airport, although Castillo, who said he had been a pilot since the age of 13, testified that he took over the controls and landed the plane himself. The original plan had been to land in a deserted highway in the woods, he said. He did not say why the plan was changed.

The mission involved supplying Cuban guerrillas with weapons and otherwise preparing for a commando raid, he said. The 1964 flight was arranged "by a group of American friends of ours."

Asked if the American friends were U.S. agents, Castillo guardedly said, "It's possible."

No CIA agents testified at the two-day trial, although a CIA attorney monitored the proceedings.

A second defendant, Reinaldo Lopez Lima Rodriguez, allegedly held the weapon to Wright's back. Castillo told the FBI that it was Lima who informed him that the mission was sponsored by the CIA.

Lima is still believed to be in prison in Cuba.

Shortly before the hijacking, both Lima and Castillo had been questioned as part of an investigation into forged checks. Charges never were filed.

It was not immediately clear whether the government would retry the case. Air piracy carries a minimum sentence of 20 years in prison and a maximum of death.



## ROBERTO FABRICIO

### Latest Violence *Mutter (F) Col 1B* Shows Hatred *11 Oct 80* Is Still in Style

The scenes come drifting back to me every time I read a book or see a movie depicting the plight of Jews in Europe under the boot of fascism. Or when anti-Semitism once again goes on a rampage. Then I remember vividly things that happened to me 30 years ago.

They took place in a general store in the small town of Bauta, 20 miles west of Havana. It was not unlike country stores that I have seen in the middle of Iowa. The walls were stacked with shirts and women's handbags. Counters and tables filled the floor. I remember the strong smell of hide from the leather shoes. They came mostly in two styles: black, with a pointed toe and very polished, or rough brown, the kind that farmers bought to walk around the house.

There were at least half a dozen jars full of candy. Rock candy was my favorite. I'd always save the string and chew on it for hours.

**AS A BOY** I would wander through the counters, stand facing the front arcade and the town's Central Highway, and would feel the place was mine. It really wasn't. The owners of "La Revoltosa" were Jose and Lona. They were Polish Jews who had emigrated to Cuba in 1929, and I was just a little kid from Havana on regular weekend visits to his grandparents — who happened to live above the store.

One day I ran down the stairs and told Jose that I wanted to work for him. I might have been 5 years old. He said sure, he would hire me as a clerk. He gave me an apron, a pad, pencil, and sat me on a high stool behind the counter.

In a few minutes my grandfather rushed down the stairs looking for his runaway grandson, only to find me sitting in Jose's lap, grandly licking a Popsicle. They both laughed. Jose informed my grandfather I was his new clerk. My grandfather told Jose the story of the 20-pound snapper I had "fished" at nearby Mariel harbor a week before.

**AND SO** it went. Teresita, their oldest daughter, was a few years older than me, and so she adopted me as her "nephew."

When I grew up a bit I asked my grandfather why his neighbors spoke with an accent. Why was their Spanish different, and their diet different from ours? What kind of people were they?

I remember sitting at the wooden balcony above the store, and listening to him tell me the story of how Jews had been persecuted in Europe, and how they had to flee their homelands in search of freedom and dignity. In some cases, he told me, many Jews had been killed by the fascists in Germany and Poland, simply for being Jews.

I asked him what was wrong about being a Jew.

"Of course there is nothing wrong about it, but they were different and were blamed for the problems in their countries, and they were turned into scapegoats," he told me.

It was a simplistic answer to a simplistic question. But it worked. My grandfather himself had emigrated from Spain to Cuba when he was 14 years old. And he explained how hard it was for immigrants to detach themselves from their country of birth and start new lives. But that, he said, is the price many had paid through history in their search for dignity.

Two events in the past few days have flashed all those scenes into my mind, given them new meaning, made them more relevant to this world of today.

One was while watching the controversial film *Playing for Time*. The Nazi concentration camps are always poignant. I began to remember then. This week the stories of the persecution of Jews in France have shocked me.

Perhaps I'm shocked because I can't understand the disgraceful survival of anti-Semitism and prejudice through one of the most remarkable periods in the history of civilization. But then, 1980 is only 40 years removed from 1940.

A mere instant in history.

# Krome May Be a Pit Stop for Refugees

Muher (F) coll 11 Oct 80 3B

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ  
Herald Staff Writer

In spite of a White House pledge to close two refugee camps on an old missile site in South Dade, State Department officials conceded Friday that the site is being considered as a permanent turnaround facility for new Haitian and Cuban refugees.

Jim Gigante, head of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, said no final decision had been made on where the new facility would be built.

But in Miami and Washington, local and federal officials indicated that the Krome Avenue camp in South Dade would be the one chosen.

At a Sept. 18 press conference in Miami, White House advisers Eugene Eidenberg and Jack Watson said: "The federal government . . . will close the two Krome Avenue sites."

But on Friday Gigante explained there was a difference between what the White House promised and the use now proposed for the camps.

He said the Krome Avenue facilities are now processing and resettlement centers for refugees, who are often there days or weeks until sponsors can be found for them. By Oct. 23 these two sites will be closed, as White House officials promised, he added.

State Department officials are still optimistic they will be able to process and resettle the refugees out of Fort Allen, Puerto Rico, even though a federal judge said they couldn't do it. The judge's decision had been appealed.

Under the proposed plan, up to 1,000 newly arrived refugees would remain at the turnaround facility for no more than 48 hours.

"Given the conditions of the Cubans and Haitians upon arrival, the federal government will be providing preliminary health checks, showers, clean clothing, and a hot meal before departure to the processing resettlement center," Gigante said. "The turnaround facility will in some cases provide overnight shelter before the departure of the entrant."

"We have explained these needs to state and local officials, who have agreed that the facilities must meet the minimum health and sanitation requirements for this limited use," he added.

The Dade Health Department had ordered the Krome Avenue centers closed because they do not meet minimum state health codes.

"This does not violate what they [the federal officials] told us," said Sergio Pereira, assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "If Fort Allen cannot be used, we have had assurances from the federal government that they will look for another permanent facility."

But Capt. Phillip Hughey, inspector-instructor for the Marine Corps reserve unit in Dade County, was upset by the decision. He hoped the facility would be turned over to the Marines as a new training center.

"Speaking as a citizen of Dade County, I'm somewhat concerned," Hughey said. "Is this the first step on the way to becoming a full-fledged refugee center?"

# Ban Upheld on Refugee Move to Puerto Rico

Muher (F) coll 1B 11 Oct 80

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

A White House plan to move Cuban and Haitian refugees from camps in South Dade to a military base in Puerto Rico suffered another setback Friday, when a federal judge in San Juan refused to lift a temporary restraining order barring the transfer.

U.S. District Judge Juan Torruella told Justice Department lawyers that construction of the refugee camp at the military base in southern Puerto Rico could resume, but he added that the temporary injunction preventing the transfer of refugees will stand until Nov. 20 when a final hearing is scheduled.

The Justice Department said it would appeal Torruella's decision to the U.S. District Court of Appeals in Boston.

"I haven't seen the judge's opinion so I have no comment," said

White House lawyer Joe Oneck. "But I expect there's going to be a prompt appeal."

"It's a very big victory for Puerto Rico," said Luis Davila, an attorney representing the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"We don't want the refugees to

come here, before, during or after the elections. They are not our problem. They are Carter's problem," he added.

Justice Department attorneys asked Torruella to lift a temporary restraining order he issued earlier this week.

The restraining order prevents the federal government from transferring Cuban and Haitian refugees to Ft. Allen, pending compliance with local and federal environmental laws.

Federal officials had planned to move refugees from two processing centers on Krome Avenue in South Dade to Ft. Allen by late next week.

Shortly after federal officials announced the transfer, the Puerto Rican government, several labor unions, and a group of residents of Juana Diaz, a small town near the army base, filed suit in federal court seeking an injunction.

Carter issued an executive order Oct. 3 that exempted Ft. Allen from local and federal environmental laws. His order was issued under a law that gives the President the right to waive environmental regulations in cases of catastrophe and in the interest of national security.

# U.S. Reopens Cuba Consulate, Processes Visas

*Mia Her (F) Col / SC 11 Oct 80*

By GUY GUGLIOTTA  
Herald Staff Writer

The U.S. Interests Section in Havana has partially resumed consular operations after a five-month shutdown, and is processing visa applications for some 3,000 Cubans seeking to emigrate to the United States, the U.S. State Department announced Friday.

The reopening came at a time when Cuba has shown new willingness to grant exit permits to citizens wishing to leave the island. This policy shift raised the likelihood that the Interests Section will soon be swamped by waves of new applicants.

In a brief statement issued Friday, the U.S. State Department in Washington confirmed that the Interests Section is "resuming its immigrant visa operations" for the first time in five months, but only on a limited basis.

**THE STATEMENT** said consular officials initially would handle only the applications of some 3,000 Cubans with immediate family — spouses, parents or children — already in the United States and who are American citizens.

Brothers and sisters do not fall under this category, diplomatic officials in Washington said. Those Cubans with applications already on file with the Interests Section will receive priority.

"New applicants should not, repeat not, call the section or appear in person to apply," the State Department statement said. "They should write the section and will then be informed as to how they should apply."

"Meanwhile, the section already has in its files the applications of thousands of immediate family members of American citizens," the statement said. "It will handle these applications first; others must wait."

**THE CONSULATE** closed its doors May 2, when a crowd of Cuban thugs armed with baseball bats and clubs attacked some 450 former political prisoners gathered outside the Interests Section, a modernistic high-rise on Havana's waterfront Malecon.

The former prisoners countered with paving stones, bricks and fists, and after a 20-minute pitched battle crashed their way through doors and windows and took refuge in the building.

Many U.S. officials say the incident, which occurred at the height of the Mariel boatlift that brought 125,000 new refugees to the United States, marked the nadir of U.S.-Cuban relations in 1980.

Recently, however, the government of Fidel Castro has taken steps to ease tensions and resolve some of the problems clouding immigration-refugee policy.

**IN LATE** September, Cuba unilaterally stopped the boatlift, returned two airplane hijackers sought by U.S. authorities and began facilitating issuance of exit permits to the former political prisoners in the Interests Section.

The Interests Section, converted into an impromptu hotel after the May invasion, emptied rapidly and workmen began remodeling and repairs in anticipation of the consulate's reopening.

State Department sources in Washington said Friday the renovation had not yet been completed, making it impossible for the consulate to operate on a normal basis, but officials are giving each of the 3,000 priority applicants private appointments to examine their respective cases.

Once applicants have both their Cuban government exit permits and

their U.S. documentation in order, they can travel to the United States "any way they can," one U.S. official said.

**INTERESTS** Section chief Wayne Smith denied recently in Havana that either Cuban or U.S. officials were contemplating an airlift similar to the so-called "Freedom Flights" that brought 270,000 refugees between 1965-73.

Rumors of such a program spread through Havana and Miami in recent months, apparently after low-level Cuban emigration authorities began telling applicants for Mariel that an airlift was imminent.

Smith noted "a pervasive feeling" in Havana "that there will be an airlift," but discounted it as having "no foundation in fact."

Most recent emigrants have either left Cuba on regularly scheduled commercial flights to Jamaica, Spain and Mexico or special charters run by several Miami firms in conjunction with the Cuban government.

These arrangements differ markedly from the cold war days of the 1960s, and although the two countries do not have full diplomatic relations, travel between them has become mostly a matter of money rather than availability of transportation.

**MORE IMPORTANT** for the future, U.S. officials in Havana and Washington have in recent weeks noted a marked increase in the number of exit visas being granted by the Cuban government to would-be emigrants.

If this trend continues, the officials say, the future flow of Cubans to the United States would be determined for the most part by U.S. immigration law rather than Cuban government fiat.

As a result, the officials say, the Interests Section shortly could mature into a full-fledged Caribbean consulate jammed all day with people clamoring for visas.

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# Dade Schools Get Windfall Refugee Aid

Mia Her (F) col 5 11 Oct 80 16

The difference between the pre-May 2 consulate and now, said one U.S. official, is that then "we were probably talking about hundreds of people rather than thousands.

"The demand for visas will certainly greatly increase over what it has been in the past," the official said. "The Cuban government has decided to allow more people to leave, therefore families who expected their people to get out are filing petitions."

One early problem confronted by the Interests Section, according to sources in Washington and Havana, is a shortage of consuls to handle the traffic. With only five officers available for the existing 3,000 applications, it will be 1981 before the consulate will be able to look at new petitions, officials said.

**DIPLOMATIC** sources said the U.S. government is also starting to take a look at what will happen to immigration policy once the 3,000 outstanding cases have been resolved.

Under current laws there is no limit on the number of immediate relatives of Americans who can come to the United States, and officials in Washington suspect that those eligible may number in the hundreds of thousands.

Any immigrants beyond these, however, theoretically are covered by the standard Immigration and Naturalization Service quota system, which sets a limit of 20,000 immigrants per year for any country.

Beyond these there are also a variety of special refugee programs that apply to several thousand more former political prisoners and may be extended to cover all or part of the Mariel masses.

Mia Her 80  
11 Oct 80

By **JEFF GOLDEN**  
Herald Staff Writer

President Carter signed a bill Friday that offers Dade school officials millions of dollars more than they requested for educating Cuban refugees.

School officials say they need all the federal money, totaling \$56 million over three years. They say the costs of educating, transporting and providing classroom space for the 13,000 refugees newly enrolled in Dade schools will be greater than federal or state allocations.

The Dade School Board last summer asked the federal government for \$1,000 per refugee student to cover costs beyond normal school funding that the state provides.

The federal bill signed by Carter on a campaign trip in Tallahassee Friday calls for \$1,200 per refugee student this school year and additional grants in the following two years.

The bill was the work of Rep. Ed Stack (D., Fort Lauderdale).

**CONGRESS, HOWEVER,** must pass additional legislation to approve that level of funding. School Board Chairman Phyllis Miller said Carter has promised he will push for full funding of the bill.

"Of course, we need this money," Miller said. "It will not only cover teachers, materials and supplies, but it will also pay for physical facilities and transportation."

Dade schools also will receive \$23 million this year from the state for refugee students. In addition, they will get \$7.5 million in federal funds for Cuban students who arrived before the Freedom Flotilla began last April.

Paul Bell, associate superintendent for educational programs, said the final costs of the refugee influx are difficult to determine. But he said those costs are even greater than the \$125 million or more that

Dade schools now are to receive from federal and state sources over the next three years.

"**THERE ARE** furniture costs, bus costs, bus driver costs" in addition to costs for teachers, books and supplies, Bell said.

"We have to provide teachers and space and transportation not only this year, but next year and the year after that and the year after that," he said.

Bell argued that if all the new refugees were put into new elementary schools, which cost \$6.5 million apiece, the district would have to build 16 schools at a cost of \$104 million.

However, the school system had thousands of empty seats before the Cuban influx. Nonetheless, administrators say they still need to purchase more than 100 portable classrooms to house the refugees — and that's only temporary, they say.

The new law provides \$1,200 per student in federal funds this year, plus \$950 for each student in the 1981-82 school year and \$800 per student for the 1982-83 school year. It also sets aside \$300 a year for each adult student.

**SCHOOL OFFICIALS** expect the number of refugees enrolled to grow from 13,000 to 15,000 by this winter. Recently, refugees have been enrolling at the rate of 250 a week.

At Miramar Elementary School, one of two centers reserved for refugee children in Dade, Principal Meri Hegler wiped perspiration off her face Friday and said she hopes the money will pay to have the aging facility air-conditioned.

Bell said he doesn't think air-conditioning costs are covered in the new federal law.





# <sup>Mia Her (F) Col 1 E</sup> Drug Traffic in the

The Haitian boat people are not a problem unique to South Florida. Bahamas Prime Minister Lynden Pindling, in an interview last week with Miami Herald editors and reporters, discussed their impact on his island chain and how it is being dealt with.

Unlike the United States, Pindling says, the Bahamas views the new arrivals from Haiti almost exclusively as economic refugees, repatriating some 3,500 back to Haiti since the first of the year.

The Bahamas, he says, "has no place to put any more. Our schools can't hold any more. Our hospitals can't hold any more. We'll soon run out of keys to hold any more."

An even more serious problem for the Bahamas, says Pindling, is drug trafficking through the islands, which he calls "an American responsibility." Unchecked, he warns, the drug problem

"will destroy us, absolutely destroy us."

On another subject, the Bahamian prime minister says that the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat by Cuban MIGs last May has not affected relations between Nassau and Havana. He suggests that one day, also, the United States "will find the need to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with Cuba."

Here, in question-and-answer form, are excerpts from the interview:

**Q.** I'd like your opinion of the refugee problem that is common to both you and us and how you intend to handle it. How much relief can we expect from you [the Bahamas] as a relay point for some of the refugees who keep coming?

**A.** This week, between Sunday and today, Wednesday, some 500 Hai-

## <sup>12 oct 80</sup> Bahamas: a U.S. Responsibility

tians have found themselves in the Bahamas. Just yesterday 230 odd on a 30-odd-foot boat were brought into Nassau. Over the weekend a boat was discovered foundering near one of the keys and we sent out a patrol craft to help it. They were able to keep it afloat for a day but unfortunately they weren't able to save it and it sank. We had to send out another boat to assist the first one to bring the 230 odd into Nassau. Another couple hundred were discovered coming in right behind. And this brings the total this week up to about 500.

**Q.** All from Haiti?

**A.** These have all been from Haiti. Some say they didn't want to stop in the Bahamas. They were heading for Florida. But this is a problem

that we've had for 15 or more years. It has accelerated over the last year, considerably, in so far as the numbers that are coming are greater, the boats are coming in greater frequency and the boats are in worse condition than they've ever been before. How they get from Haiti to the Bahamas in the first place is a miracle, which ought to teach us that miracles are still happening everyday for somebody. A large part of our population is already composed of illegal immigrants.

**Q.** Do you have any idea what percentage?

**A.** We estimate it to be a minimum of 10 per cent. And that number seems to be increasing . . . depends on how the economic situation develops in Haiti from one season to the other.

It has created considerable problems for us in so far as all our clinics in Nassau are experiencing serious problems . . . from 60 to 90 per cent of their patients now are Haitian refugees. The children's wards and the female wards in the hospitals, the children's ward particularly, must be at least 70 per cent Haitian. And it's posing quite a financial burden on the Ministry of Health. In the '60s, sometimes it was called a political problem because very often people will say that they were fleeing the repression of the then President [Papa Doc] Duvalier. We hardly ever hear that story now, so we're convinced that they are mainly all economic refugees, and are dealt with as such.

**Q.** Could you explain for us what that means . . . when they're dealt

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# Pindling: Drug Traffic Will Destroy Us

▶ FROM PAGE 1E

with as economic refugees?

**A.** Yes. Those that can be located and apprehended by the immigration department are held in custody until they can be taken before a court. They're charged with being, with landing, in the country illegally. If they are convicted, the magistrate recommends early deportation. And they are then held until such time as they could be returned to Haiti. That might take anything from two weeks to several months depending on how cooperative the [Haitian] consul general [in Nassau] is at that particular time and whether there are facilities available in the Bahamas to effect the repatriation.

Sometimes we are obliged to repatriate by boat. Sometimes, when the numbers are very large, we have chartered an airbus on occasions to carry out large numbers at one time. We now have an understanding with the Haitian government that 200 to 400 a month can be repatriated. That merely takes care of those that are continually flowing through the country now. It doesn't take care of the backlog that has been building up for years and years and years. We are conducting another dialog [with Haiti] with respect to them. But dealing with those that are coming in in streams now, if they can be found and if they can be apprehended, we're endeavoring to repatriate them as soon as we can. That is difficult as well.

**Q.** Are these people being detained under humane conditions?

**A.** Take the 230 odd that would have come in yesterday [Tuesday]. We've got nowhere to put them. They've got to be put on a nearby key where temporary facilities would be provided, tents and so on, and the best we can hope for is an early repatriation. We have no space in the prison. We have no space in hostels. There's nowhere else where they can go. It isn't a question of whether it's humane or not. The question is whether there is someplace where they can be kept. We have had as many as a thousand in the prison at any one time . . .

The prison is on New Providence Island. Athol Island is a small island just to the east of New Providence.

**Q.** And what are the facilities on Athol?

**A.** There aren't any facilities . . . They would have to be kept in temporary facilities. Tents and so on. The Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the welfare department, have set up a temporary kitchen. A temporary clinic is put up and serviced by the medical staff of the hospital. Temporary toilets are put in and that's how it's done. It's ferried back and forth from New Providence.

**Q.** How many Haitians have you repatriated this year? Do you have any idea?

**A.** This year, about 3,500, I should imagine.

**Q.** Have you had any difficulty with the Haitian government in the repatriation process?

**A.** At times, yes. They all have to be processed by the consul general in Nassau. Sometimes the consul general is not there. Sometimes when he is there, there is a dispute as to whether [the individual to be repatriated] is or is not a Haitian national. It's difficult for us to prove that he or she is a Haitian national because they turn up with no papers. That strings out the length of time that a particular person may have to be kept. Eventually an accommodation is reached and the repatriation process goes into operation . . . But I don't see any letup in the flow [in] because I think the flow is directly related to economic circumstances, particularly on the north coast of Haiti.

**Q.** Well, isn't this the key point, that you're regarding the Haitian refugees as economic refugees whereas the United States is taking a different position? We're not totally sure what it is but right now they're not considered economic refugees per se . . .

**A.** I don't know why they may not be considered as economic refugees. None of those that have come to us have said that they are fleeing for political reasons. We haven't heard that allegation since the late president [Papa Doc Duvalier] died, so it doesn't arise. The question of political asylum and a political refugee hasn't arisen for quite some time. There might have been an isolated case. I can't say that's hundred per cent certain. But by and large that point hasn't arisen in recent times.

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**Q.** Have you conducted any investigation of those that you have returned to Haiti to satisfy yourself that they would not be persecuted?

**A.** No.

**Q.** Have you received any reports of anyone being persecuted after . . .

**A.** No reports have come to our attention.

**Q.** What do you see, Mr. Prime Minister, as the nature of the obligation of both your country and the United States to a neighbor such as Haiti, which is so very poor?

**A.** I don't see the Bahamas, with a land mass of 5,000 square miles stretched over 100,000 square miles of sea and with a population of about 230,000 people, having any obligation or responsibility to anybody else with 100,000 square miles of land and 5 million population. We've got hell enough to keep our own heads above water, much less other people's heads.

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, do you have any advice for us as to how the problem might be better handled in your view?

**A.** Perhaps America might treat the Haitians as equally as they appear to be treating the Cubans. As I understand the American policy, it is based on purely political considerations . . . as it appears to me, the American policy with respect to Cuba is a politically motivated one. That is, ever since the Bay of Pigs it has given the Cuban a preferential place in its immigration policy. Those that came immediately after the Cuban Revolution were welcomed with open arms to the extent that the Miami and Dade County and South Florida situation has burgeoned to the point that it has reached now.

The most recent decision, to accept those persons remaining in Cuba who may want to leave, that was also a politically motivated decision which led to a further influx of over 100,000 people. Now, if for political reasons, motivated for different reasons, it was said that 100,000 Haitians could immigrate to the United States, that would equalize the situation. The politics of Haiti is radically different, as I see it, than the politics of Cuba and that may be a reason why the United States seems to adopt a different policy stance with respect to immigrants from either one of those islands. But as far as two Caribbean islands are concerned it would seem to me that there is unequal treatment of immigrants arriving . . . that there is not a common policy. There may well be good reasons for that. I don't presume to know or fully understand American policy in this regard. We do not have as complicated a political situation as America might have. Ours is a very simple one. It's purely an economic one. And we deal with it as such.

**Q.** From a practical standpoint, Mr. Prime Minister, it's a mutual problem for both the U.S. and the Bahamas. Do you have any ideas as to how it might be ended?

**A.** The long-term approach would be substantial economic assistance to improve the lot of the average Haitian in Haiti. I have been given to understand that over the last year or two, bilateral and international and multilateral arrangements have provided for a significant increase in the amounts that have become available for economic development in Haiti. To what extent that would gradually have an effect on slowing down the flow remains to be seen. For the immediate future, I don't see any respite over the next 18 months or two years. Our facilities are already overburdened, as I said. We've got no place to put any more. Our schools can't hold any more. Our hospitals can't hold any more. We'll soon run out of keys to hold any more. And that's about the size of it.

**Q.** What factors do you see involved there that lead you to think about 18 months or two years?

**A.** Well it would take at least that time, I think, for any significant improvement in the economic circumstances to take effect on the north coast [of Haiti] from where these people mainly come. And they may then have less reason to seek economic advantages at home rather than in the Bahamas or in Florida. But I don't know that. I may be assuming that. But I don't see any letup over that period of time.

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, from time to time the differences between your country and the United States over fishing rights in your waters provide an incident like the one where the Cuban boy was shot some months ago. I understand that there hasn't been very much progress between Nassau and Washington in trying to resolve this very ticklish problem.

**A.** There hasn't been a dispute between the United States and the Bahamas over fishing rights. There has been a dispute over Cuban-Americans who live in Florida and the Bahamas. And I think why there hasn't been a dispute between America and the Bahamas over fishing rights is because the American policy on the matter and the Bahamian policy on the matter are virtually identical. Your government's policy on fishing is exactly like ours. The difficulty is, again, with respect to the preferential treatment shown Cuban-Americans.

Cuban-Americans, with regard to the Florida law, were not allowed to fish for crawfish in the waters within the three-mile limit of Florida. But they were licensed to fish outside the three-mile limit. It didn't happen before the Cuban Revolution. But the Florida jurisdiction licensed Cuban-Americans to fish outside and that's how they got in the Bahamas. Once that took place, then the on-shore businessmen who helped finance their boats and who

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buy their catch and so on brought pressure on Tallahassee and Tallahassee on Washington, perhaps, to see whether some pressure might be brought on the Bahamas to do this or that or the other. But there has been no dispute between America and the Bahamas on that.

We don't wish to enter into any definitive fishing agreement. Fishing is one of the few industries that the Bahamas would be able to develop, and improve its own national output and economic stability. We don't have an abundance of natural resources. We think it to be lunacy to try to share the little natural resource that we have with somebody who isn't even a national of the country that's seeking to enter into a treaty about it. When the U.S. government raises the question of fishing rights in the Bahamas, they're not raising it for American nationals, you know. It's by and for the Cuban-Americans who mainly are not citizens. Furthermore, if an agreement were to be entered into, obviously it would have to be reciprocal. How a reciprocal arrangement would benefit Bahamians remains to be seen. Bahamians have never fished in American waters. So how would any reciprocal arrangement benefit the Bahamas?

**Q.** What are the priorities of your government in bilateral relations with the United States?

**A.** The only matter which is the subject of discussion and negotiation between the United States and the Bahamas government is the question of an agreement relating to the continuation of U.S. bases in the Bahamas. The basic text of the agreement has been substantially agreed. What has not been agreed is what compensation the United States would pay the Bahamas for the use of those bases. It's been seven years since independence and not one single cent has been paid.

**Q.** What do you think would be fair compensation?

**A.** That is the subject of discussions now, so I don't think it would be proper for me to say what I think would be fair. I don't think what's been offered before has been fair.

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, a week ago in Washington you were very critical of the United States for its failure to give you more assistance in regard to drug trafficking through the Bahamas, which you call an American responsibility. Has that criticism evoked any response and how serious is the drug problem in the Bahamas?

**A.** Americans have been dumping rubbish in the Bahamas. And that rubbish hasn't been dumped in any single spot. It's been dumped all over the Bahamas.

And it's polluting . . .

**Q.** Rubbish?

**A.** . . . I'm particularly calling it rubbish so I can bring home my point. As I say, the Americans are dumping it there and therefore they have a responsibility to stop polluting us. Some sources in Florida seem to be claiming that it's our fault that drugs are passing through the Bahamas and coming into Florida. I don't know how it became our fault, because the Bahamians are not bringing it into Florida by and large. By and large it's Americans who are bringing it into Florida.

**Q.** But there are Bahamians profiting from it, are there not?

**A.** Oh, I have no doubt that there are some of them. Oh, I have no doubt about that.

**Q.** Then it's not totally an American responsibility, is it?

**A.** The Bahamians wouldn't be able to profit by it if they couldn't get through, if the Americans couldn't get through. How the Bahamian profits by it is, this garbage is dumped somewhere and some Bahamian is asked to help them hide it and keep it until some confederate can come along and move it along to the next stage. Then, some Bahamian wise guy gets the idea, well, if there's a thousand bags they wouldn't miss two bags when they come back for it so perhaps I could pinch two. And two bags get stolen and they wind up on the streets of Nassau and in the schools in Nassau. And that's how the pollution spreads. Nine-hundred and 98 bags are collected by amphibious aircraft, by high-speed boats, by other aircraft, by larger boats and ferried in here somehow, somewhere.

**Q.** I wonder if we could switch to your relationship with Cuba. You suggested in the past that other countries have been able to maintain relations with Cuba and that maybe the United States should take that example.

**A.** I can't suggest anything for the United States. Whatever policy decisions America arrives at must be taken against the background of its own historical relationships. I think, in due course of time, America will find the need to recognize

and establish normal diplomatic relations with Cuba as world circumstances caused her to recognize China and, as the situation has presented itself over the years, she has never failed to recognize Russia . . . differences in politics and economic systems and social systems and religious systems have never been valid grounds for the non-recognition of a government.

The question of human rights does not seem to be a valid one for the non-recognition of the Cuban government, or any other government unless that principle were to be adopted across the board. If there were no other countries recognized that obviously have human rights problems, then one could understand the point. But all over Central and South America you have great question marks on human rights and there seems to be no problem ever, not only recognizing them but giving them assistance. So I think in due course of time it will be recognized that Cuba will need to be afforded the same degree of recognition as any other government in the world is considered. And that recognition of a government does not signify approval of any of its systems, economic, social or religious.

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, how about your own relations with Cuba now in the aftermath of the incident where the four Bahamian sailors were killed? Are you totally satisfied with the settlement there and what is the level of your relationship with that country?

**A.** The incident affecting the Flamingo [the Bahamian patrol boat sunk by Cuban MIG fighters] earlier this year, May, I believe, has not affected the relations between the government of Cuba and the government of the Bahamas. The discussions between the two governments are going on with respect to settling the question of compensation. In the meantime, the formal recognition, diplomatic recognition, that there has been, continues and is expected to continue unless there is serious cause to consider breaking it off. And that point hasn't been reached yet.

**Q.** How much of a problem do you have with fishing rights with Cuba?

**A.** Very little. In recent times, by that I mean over the last two [or] three years, only occasionally would there be a Cuban fishing boat found in Bahamian waters. When that happens the usual process takes place. The boat is arrested. The men are brought in. They're tried. Depending

Mia Heu HE  
12 Oct 80

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on the evidence, they may be convicted. They may not be convicted. If they are convicted, the fishing cooperative, the national cooperative to which they all belong, pays the fine. On payment of the fine the men are released and so is the boat. For instance, May this year is the only time that a fishing boat, a Cuban fishing boat, has been found in Bahamian waters. And that would not have been a *cause celebre* had it not been for the fact that the patrol boat was sunk by the Cuban air force. In other words, that would have been a routine matter and dealt with routinely and nothing would have been heard.

**Q.** But didn't that incident give you some cause for concern about security and the whole problem with Cuba?

**A.** That threatened to raise another issue which was separate and apart from the first one you raised, which was fishing. That raised the question as to whether the Cuban government was about to initiate some other policy which was just becoming evident by reason of the action of their air force against the patrol craft. However, after the situation was explained to them, they accepted the facts as we understood them, assured us that there was no change in their policy. That it was an error as is likely to happen at times and they offered to fully compensate for that error. We know that in international relationships errors of that kind take place from time to time. They take place between Britain and Iceland. They take place between Norway and Denmark. They take place all the time between nations engaged in fishing in nearby waters.

What distinguished this one was the manner in which it happened and whether that manner signified a significant change in Cuban policy. We could have understood the initial mistake. But what seemed to really indicate a change in policy was the MIGs went back to their base and returned. That was really the distinguishing factor. Well, so far, from what has happened from May 'til now, it seems that there will be a reasonable resolution of the question. And I wouldn't want to prejudice the discussions one way or the other by raising any issue afresh right now.

**Q.** I'm curious as to your view as to the course of events in Jamaica. Some people think things are going pretty poorly there. Could you comment on that?

**A.** I have had several occasions to discuss what we understand to be going on in Jamaica with officials of the American government at various levels. I think we all tend to make the mistake of viewing the situation in some other country in the same light as we view situations in our own. I think it would be useful if those persons who are in better economic circumstances were to realize that a burning issue in many parts of the Western Hemisphere — the Caribbean, Central and South America — is, bread, clothes, shelter. Not ketchup. Not butter. Not a four- or an eight-cylinder car. Not a freezer or fridge. Not an airplane nor a car. Bread.

Now what the government of Jamaica has been trying to do, and I am not endeavoring to judge whether the attempt was right, whether their manner was right, or not. What I believe they were trying to do was to develop a Jamaican answer to solve the grave social and economic problems of the mass of the people in Jamaica. I think that they are undoubtedly some people in Jamaica who have enjoyed much, or plenty, who have missed some of the things they used to enjoy. You and I tend to forget, if we ever knew, that there were thousands more people in Jamaica who never had. And for the first time in their lives the government seems to have been aware of the fact that they never had, has awakened their appetite and are making efforts to see that they have. Those efforts may not have succeeded. And the techniques used may or may not have been appropriate techniques. But that's beside the point right now. And that, I believe, is what is happening.

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, you don't seem to be quite as critical of the U.S. government efforts to aid you in combating the drug traffic now as press statements in Washington earlier. Has something happened since?

**A.** We haven't got to that yet. We've been talking about Haitians and we've been talking about Cuba and we've been talking about everything else. Now you want to get down to brass tacks? Let's go. What'd you say now?

**Q.** Well, your press conference comments in Washington were quite critical of the U.S.

**A.** They still are and I'm dead serious about it.

**Q.** What is your criticism of the U.S., specifically as far as drug traffic is concerned?

**A.** There is nothing that I have said of which the federal law enforcement agencies of the United States are not aware. Even a report in the State Department Journal of October 1978 recites to a Senate subcommittee that there has been an escalating problem from 1975. As far as we are concerned the evidence of that escalation was brought home to us since '77 and it's been growing, growing ever since.

**Q.** What do you propose the U.S. ought to be doing about it?

**A.** I think that in order to improve the capacity of law enforcement officers of the Bahamas to deal effectively with this problem, the U.S. ought to make available sufficient aircraft, sufficient boats and helicopters so that we can effectively cover our area. Equipment, not money. Equipment. That is what will stop it.

**Q.** How serious a threat to the stability of the Bahamas do you think the drug trafficking is?

**A.** At the moment, I have no doubt in my mind that it is the greatest single threat to the social, economic fabric of the Bahamas . . . . As I said at the outset, it is polluting the entire Bahamas. Young people, middle-aged people, old people, public officers, private citizens. At all levels. And I can't think of anything that is more likely to destabilize the Bahamas than this particular question of drug traffic. Unchecked it will destroy us, absolutely destroy us, if we are not able to influence the judgment of anybody along the proper lines. The money available is just too great. Nobody will want to work anymore. Nobody will want to apply themselves to a productive occupation anymore. It will become the norm of the day rather than the exception to make an easy dollar by protecting some smuggler or hiding his goods or pushing them as well.

Murder 4E

12 Oct 80

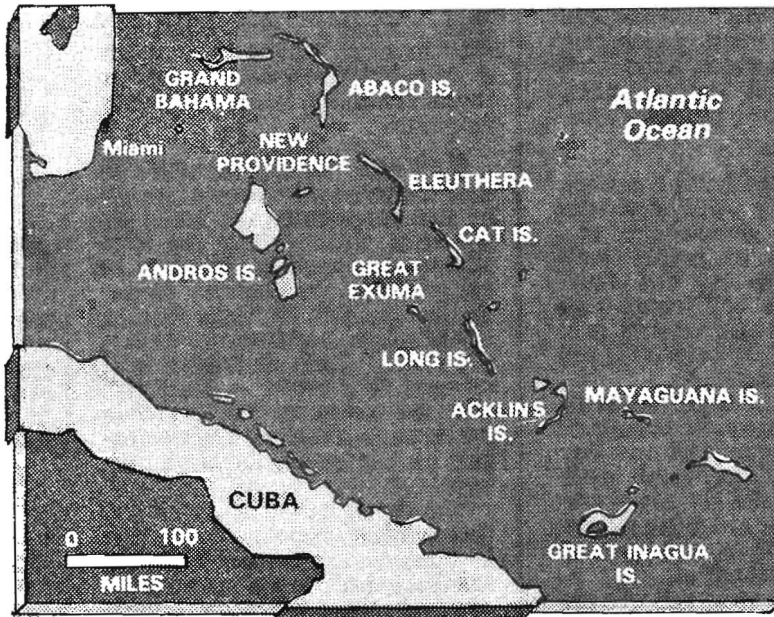
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— RAMON DeJESUS / Miami Herald Staff

'Junk. Cocaine, marijuana, Quaaludes . . . . I'm particularly calling it rubbish so I can bring home my point. As I say, the Americans are dumping it [in the Bahamas] and therefore they have a responsibility to stop polluting us.'

— Lynden Pindling,  
Prime Minister of the Bahamas



(Handwritten initials)

Mr. Mr 4E 12 Oct 80

# Scientology taking over

*Miami (Neighbors) p. 3 col 1 12 Oct 80.*

By MICHAEL CAPUZZO  
Herald Staff Writer

The Church of Scientology of Florida plans to sell its present Coral Gables headquarters and move in about January to a nearby five-story building it owns.

The church, founded by a science-fiction writer in 1954, has been at odds with local, state and federal governments for years.

Scientists bought the 40,000-square-foot office building at 1570 Madruga Ave. and an adjacent 11,642-square-foot garage for \$2.25 million Aug. 16, 1979, from Dr. Richard Mariani, E. Joseph Porfiri and Austin Porfiri, court records show.

The former owners had leased space to such multinational corporations as Elliot

Overseas Co. and Carrier International Corp. The church will occupy three of four stories of the building. A fifth floor is parking space.

In 1971 the church had a dozen members working in a Little Havana warehouse. Now 200 staff members will work in the modern regional office.

In less than a decade, Coral Gables has become a major base for Scientology's teaching, training and proselytizing ambitions in Florida, the Southeast and the Caribbean.

The church, now at 120 Giralda Ave., is a tax-exempt, \$2-million-a-year concern with growing pains.

The Madruga building offers triple the office space, but the church will eventually outgrow it, too, said Peter Lauritzen, public

## Gables office building

activities director at the Coral Gables office.

The church will also open an information center in a former dentist's office on Giralda Avenue and continue operating a storefront information center with about 10 staffers near Holsum Bakery.

It plans other information centers throughout Dade in places like Kendall, Hialeah and Homestead.

Scientists are visible in South Dade through radio ads, word of mouth and street proselytizing. On Miracle Mile, they hand out cards offering shoppers a free personality test two blocks north at 120 Giralda Ave.

Such activity has prompted shoppers' complaints to City Hall and the Chamber of Com-

merce, but city officials decided earlier this year they were powerless to stop the group and wary of even trying. The church has been a dues-paying member of the chamber since 1977.

Scientology "is a bellicose, contemptuous organization that would just as soon take us to court," threatening the entire city code, said a city official who asked not to be identified.

City officials earlier this year gave up plans to require street proselytizers to register with the city because of protection afforded religions by city, state and federal

Continued on page 8

## Scientology stepping up activities

*Miami p. 8 col 6 12 Oct 80*

Continued from page 3

laws.

The church, founded by L. Ron Hubbard, claims more than five million members worldwide, including entertainer John Travolta. The active contingent in Miami is 500 to 750, Laurentzin said.

Proselytizing is a tiny part of the church's local activities, Lauritzen said.

Some 400 people, including doctors, lawyers and businessmen, come regularly to the Giralda cen-

ter for more than two dozen courses on subjects ranging from coping at work to communicating with others, Lauritzen said.

Each week more than 100 people visit 120 Giralda Ave. for information; 10 new people complete their first class in Scientology, and the church sells 200 copies of the group's basic text in English and Spanish, he said.

Scientology Church members visit South Dade colleges and Lion's Clubs, hospitals and old age homes to entertain and talk to people, Lauritzen said.

Scientists gave communications classes to a Century 21 Miami sales staff. The church was honored for its contributions to a blood drive.

Money fuels the growth. In 1971, the nonprofit organization made less than \$1,000 a week locally; today it makes from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a week, which goes to ex-

*1/22*

pansion and promotion, Lauritzen said.

The church has been taken to court the past several years.

Last October, nine members of the church were convicted of conspiring to break into government offices and plant spies and bugs inside the Internal Revenue Service.

Last winter, the judge in that trial released church memos documenting the Scientologist's attempts to "gain control or allegiance of each media head or proprietor" in Clearwater, the church's main headquarters with 800 full-time staff members.

In April, Milt Wolfe, the Clearwater spokesman for the church, was sentenced to 45 days in jail for contempt of court after he refused to tell investigators who was responsible for alleged covert operations against opponents of Scientology.

Lauritzen says the fear some people have for Scientology is only natural in the range of human emotions.

"The only reason somebody is afraid is because they don't know what it is," he said "You go to these old people's homes and they love us ... the people who are in fear are not going there.

"I say come down and find out about us," he said. "That's the bottom line."

M.A.H.  
P. 8 coll  
12 Oct 80

# Group Protests M.A.H. (F) coll 3 Cuba's Policy 12 Oct 80 G.B. On Dissidents

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

When Glenda Menes got married, her father couldn't be there. So he sent her a small purse that he carefully wove out of clear plastic bags.

When Glenda's son, Robert, was born, her father, Robert Martin Perez, couldn't be there either.

Instead, he smuggled a poem out of his prison cell. Glenda received it six months later. On the margins, in red, yellow and green ink, her father had sketched a miniature Cuban flag and a palm tree.

But Glenda's patience is running out. Her father has served 21 years of a 30-year sentence in Cuba.

"That's time enough," Glenda, 22, said Saturday at a protest rally, sponsored by a group calling itself *Presidio Histórico Cubano* (Cuban Historic Political Prisoners).

**THE CARAVAN** of cars and trucks wove its way down from a halfway house for former Cuban political prisoners, on SW 11th Street and 13th Avenue, through the heart of Little Havana and ended at the bust of Jose Marti, in Bayfront Park.

Glenda, whose mother died of a heart attack when she was 12, said she wants to meet the man she left behind in Cuba when she was a year old.

"He's lost his time in prison and I've lost my time out here. I don't want him to die and not know him," said Glenda.

"It's not fair that they've taken away both my mother and my father," she added.

With Glenda, there were half a dozen other women, who are wives, sisters, mothers of *plantados*, political prisoners who have refused to participate in the Cuban government's "rehabilitation" programs.

Some of the dissident prisoners have refused to wear the prison garb worn by common prisoners and instead wear knee-length undershorts. Among the group is Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, a revolutionary guerrilla leader who was later jailed after being caught in an anti-Castro raid on the island.

**THE DISSIDENT** prisoners are included in a group of 600 that Cuban President Fidel Castro has refused to release. More than 3,000 prisoners have been let go under a program started two years ago following talks between the island's government and a group of Cuban exiles.

Organizers of the rally Saturday said they are protesting the mistreatment of *plantados* at the Combinado del Este Prison, just outside Havana, and Boniato Prison, in Cuba's easternmost Oriente province.

In several letters smuggled out of Cuba recently, prisoners complain the jail officials refused since Sept. 15 to feed them unless they dressed in uniforms, according to Tomas Regalado Sr., a former political prisoner and president of the *Presidio Histórico Cubano*. They have also been without medical care for about a year, he said.

During eight years of imprisonment, Glenda said, her father wasn't allowed visitors. At Boniato prison, he's not permitted to send letters to his family, and must smuggle them out of prison.

Her father, now 46, was arrested August 13, 1959, one day after his 24th birthday, when he and a group of exiles launched an unsuccessful invasion of the island from the Dominican Republic. They were planning to overthrow Castro's government.

"All his life he's been in jail. It's not because he's a terrorist or a criminal. It's because my papa believes in a cause, he believes in keeping his dignity."

ZAP



*Muñer (F) Col.*  
**Spaceman Wins**

*17A*  
**Cuban Honors**

*12 Oct 80*

MEXICO CITY — (UPI) — A Cuban cosmonaut, the first man from Latin America ever to venture into space, was greeted by a hero's welcome on his arrival in Cuba with a Russian member of his space crew, the official Prensa Latina news agency said.

In a Havana ceremony, President Fidel Castro awarded the "Hero of the Cuban Republic" medal to Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuri Romanenko, the Russian member of his flight team, the Prensa Latina report said.

Romanenko and Tamayo arrived in Cuba by plane Friday afternoon, two week after completing their seven-day mission on the orbiting Salyut space laboratory.

Tamayo was the seventh non-Soviet cosmonaut sent into space as part of the Russians' Intercosmos program.

Tamayo, the first Latin American spaceman, earlier had received Russia's highest award as "Hero of Socialist Labor."

During the ceremony in Havana's Palace of the Revolution, Vice President Raul Castro, Fidel's brother, said Tamayo's flight gave all Cubans a sense of pride and demonstrated the strong friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

# Refugee duties hamper war on pot smuggling

*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A 13 Oct 80.*

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Colombian marijuana crop is about to be harvested, the Coast Guard says it is so busy watching for Cuban and Haitian refugee boats that it may be unable to play its usual part in the battle against the annual invasion of pot-smuggling ships.

Adm. John Hayes, commandant of the 45,000-member force, reported his service's difficulties to an inter-agency gathering of federal officials, including leaders of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The White House, concerned about the service's burdens, has ordered an assessment of its manpower needs and how extensive its future role should be.

Even though the Fidel Castro government has said it plans to allow no more refugees to leave Cuba on boats for the United States, the Carter administration has kept a huge detail of guardsmen on surveillance for refugees in the Miami and Florida Keys areas.

This means that in addition to the Coast Guardsmen usually deployed in the area, 675 personnel, five cutters, nine patrol boats and 11 aircraft — the largest concentration of Coast Guard power since the Normandy invasion 36 years ago — remain tied up and unavailable for the many other duties, officials say.

The Coast Guard, which is under the direction of the Department of Transportation, has been accumulating a growing list of responsibilities in recent years, such as oil-spill prevention and cleanup, and enforcement of fishery and drug laws. It has been taking on the new duties without a proportional increase in its nearly \$2 billion annual budget or level of manpower.

Because of its growing responsibilities, the Coast Guard alerted communities earlier this year that it would no longer be able to automatically provide its customary assistance to pleasure boaters, although it stands ready to help in emergencies, such as the rescue of passengers from a burning cruise ship in the Gulf of Alaska a week ago.

Now, in a more pointed declaration of its burdens, the Coast Guard says that it may be able to offer little help in fighting anticipated shipments of thousands of tons of marijuana and other drugs.

About 75 per cent of the marijuana entering the country has come from Colombia, including 9,000 to 13,000 tons in 1979, according to Terry Hart, deputy director of the Agency's Drug Enforcement Division.

At best, officials say, the government may seize 20 per cent of the illicit drug traffic. Confiscation of marijuana has been declining sharply, Hart said, because the Coast Guard does not have enough people and equipment to do its job adequately.

From April to September 1978, about 2.5 million pounds of marijuana was confiscated. In the same period last year, the amount confiscated fell to 2 million pounds, and only 700,000 pounds has been seized this year. Hart said, "We have found that there is a definite correlation between the number of boardings we are able to make and the amount of material we intercept."

# Republicans say nothing

MARILYN A. MOORE  
Miami News Reporter

(FH) col 1

Fidel Castro wants to help Jimmy Carter. But everyone knows that whatever Castro wants must be wrong, so he'll wind up helping Ronald Reagan.

That, sort of, is what Republican political strategists here are saying about Cuba's recent conciliatory moves toward the United States, including the announcement yesterday that American prisoners will be released.

"Castro has publicly stated that he definitely does not want Reagan, he wants Carter and he's going to do everything in his power to help him," said Manuel Casanova, former chairman of the Republican Party executive committee here.

"He's started doing it already. He returned two hijackers and he stopped Mariel (the sealift) because it was hurting Carter. So we know who he wants. And that's exactly the opposite of what we want."

With Florida rated a tossup, Reagan's campaign has zeroed in on Dade's Cuban-American voters, who generally come out strong for Republican presidential candidates even though the county as a whole usually goes

to the Democrats.

The Reagan staff thinks Latins will push Dade County into Reagan's lap and can help deliver Florida's 17 electoral votes next month.

"The Latin vote is the one that's going to give Reagan the big push in Dade County," said Roberto Casas, treasurer of the Dade County Republican Executive Committee. "There are 120,000 registered Spanish-speaking people in Dade County (out of 680,000 total) and 90 per cent of those people are pro-Reagan. . . ."

"Cubans are conservative, they are not liberal and they think Carter's had a very bad government. His position with Castro has been nothing, not only with Castro but with all Latin American countries. They feel that they need a change and this change is Reagan."

Carlos Salman, co-chairman of the Reagan-Bush Committee in Dade County, said: "We tell Latin voters it's very important to elect Reagan because of his leadership and his anti-communist position. You know, all Cubans are here for one main reason. We left Cuba because of communism, so therefore by nature we have to be anti-communist."

Carter made so many mistakes with the refugee crisis that nothing Castro can do will help him in Dade

## Castro does will help Carter

County, the Republicans say.

Casanova said he thinks 80 to 85 per cent of the Cuban-American vote will go to Reagan, even though he concedes that Reagan's stand on Cuba is not clear. Reagan has spoken of an economic blockade, but not in definite terms.

The Reagan people are so confident that Dade's Latin voters perceive Reagan as tougher on communism than Carter that their main strategy is just to get out the vote. And Latins usually turn out in higher numbers than the national average, Salman noted.

"I feel the turnout is going to be 75 to 80 per cent, which will mean about 90,000 to 100,000 Latins will be voting and I expect 80 per cent of that vote to go to Reagan," he said. "That means 75,000 to 80,000 votes for Reagan. That will definitely turn around the county. It's very unusual for a Republican to win Dade County. The only one I remember is (former President Richard) Nixon."

Carter's campaign has not targeted the Latin vote as the Republicans have, but Carter staffers say they expect 40 per cent of the Latin vote to go to the President.

Chuck Parrish, the President's South Florida cam-

paign coordinator, said, "The problems with the refugees have been mostly resolved and the federal funding (to reimburse Dade County's refugee costs) has gone through." He acknowledged that Latin neighborhoods are not going to be as strong for Carter as other areas, but he said he detects "some trend in the right direction" because a little more than half of all Latins are registered as Democrats.

The South Florida campaign for independent presidential candidate John Anderson was thrown into upheaval recently by the resignation of two key aides and the near-resignation of its Hispanic affairs coordinator.

Meanwhile, Dade's Reagan-Bush Committee and the county's Republican Party are organizing mailings to reach 50,000 Latin households. They're reviving the block captain system to shepherd neighbors to the polls Nov. 4. In what Salman calls a "victory chain," each Latin voter reached by the phone bank is being asked to call five friends.

"We do have a campaign rolling. We're very optimistic," Salman said. We realize the Cuban vote can make the difference . . . If we accomplish that, I can guarantee you we're going to win the state of Florida."

# Life awakens for prisoners' loved ones

Mia News (FH) col 2  
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ  
Miami News Reporter  
14 Oct 80 IA.

Karen Bennett will cook a steak-and-lobster dinner for her husband, Robert. Jean Fyfe will give her son, Lance, all the peace and quiet he wants. And Alice Polak will marry her fiance, William Dawson, in an intimate ceremony with freshly cut frangipanis.

The three South Florida women planned their futures yesterday, amid elation and lingering doubts, after receiving the news that their loved ones are to be freed from Cuban jails within the next few days.

The news came yesterday afternoon when Cuban diplomats in Washington disclosed that at least 33 Americans would be set free.

"If it's true, I'm elated," said Karen Bennett, 22, of South Miami. "I just can't compose myself. Oh, dear. This was a real surprise. I hope this just isn't another rumor. For the last 18 months all I've been hearing are rumors."

Bennett's husband, Robert, and a friend, Walter Clark of North Miami, were flying a twin-engine Beechcraft to the Bahamas in March 1979. One of the engines malfunctioned and they drifted near Cuba. Cuban MiGs shot at the plane and forced Bennett and Clark to land at Camaguey, Cuba. Bennett, a 31-year-old aircraft broker, and Clark, a 35-year-old construction worker and the father of three, were sentenced in August 1979 to two years for immigration violations.

The 19 months have been "a nightmare, the worst time of my life," Karen Bennett, 22, said. She had been married just seven months when her husband was imprisoned.

"It was hard, real hard. Sometimes I lost hope he'd be home before the two years," she said. "At night, it was the worst. I couldn't stop thinking."

Her companion and friend during those trying months was Clark's wife, Juanita. Both had comforted each other during "the nightmare."



The Miami News - BOB MACK

**Snapshot tells all: Alice Polak and fiance in happier days. The best is yet to come: wedding, celebration**

Karen and Juanita visited their husbands three weeks ago at Combinado del Este prison. Bennett had lost a lot of weight and looked gaunt. Clark complained about his back.

During the three-hour visit, Bennett told Karen he wanted to eat steak and lobster.

"I'll get that for him and maybe even have a party to welcome him back," she

said.

Clark told Juanita that he wanted to go home to the comfort of his bed.

**Please see REACT, 4A**

*Mia News Col 4 HA 14 Oct 80*

"He just wanted to be with his children. He's such a good father and he missed them so much," Juanita said.

Despite the problems, both men were hopeful. They told their wives that a few Americans had been tried and sentenced just three days after the trial.

"They thought that the speed (between trial and sentence) was a good sign. That's what they kept hearing through the grapevine," Karen said.

Jean Fyfe heard the same story from her son, Lance, a Miami flight instructor, when she visited him Sept. 27. But Mrs. Fyfe, 71, was skeptical then. She still is.

"I'm a little insane, thrilled and all mixed up, but is it true? How will we know it's true?" the North Miami woman said.

Fyfe, 39, was en route from Colombia to Miami on June 7, 1978, when a gasoline tank in his plane exploded during a storm, his mother said. He headed for the first lights he saw and two Cuban MiGs forced the plane to land. Fyfe and two passengers were charged with violating Cuban airspace and with drug smuggling because traces of marijuana were found on the plane.

"We were not carrying marijuana," Fyfe wrote his mother. "We confessed to smuggling because we had a choice between that and a firing squad for espionage. We are not guilty of either one."

Mrs. Fyfe said: "I have spent many sleepless nights since then. I tried everything and everybody — congressmen, the Cuban govern-

ment, the President. They were all dead ends. It was very tough."

Fyfe's only request to his mother in September during her last visit was for peace and quiet — something she plans to give him when he comes home.

"If he wants to be alone all day and entirely quiet, that's fine with me," she said. "I just want to please him."

Another South Florida woman, Alice Polak of Fort Lauderdale, began making plans for her much-delayed wedding as soon as she confirmed the news that her fiance would be among those released.

Polak is engaged to William Dawson, a 49-year-old boat captain who was delivering a boat from

Key West to Venezuela in July 1979 when it broke down near Cuba. He and two crew members were charged with illegal entry.

"When I last talked to him, he told me he wanted two things — a steak dinner and to get married. He said the steak dinner came second," Polak said.

She later wrote Dawson a letter saying she wanted freshly cut frangipanis for the wedding. "I think they're the perfect flowers for us."

Now that the former Navy man is finally coming home, Polak said she won't be too disappointed if the frangipanis are not in bloom.

"To tell you the truth," she admitted, "I just want to get married."

## Cuban exile group gears for new fight

*Mia News (FH) Col 1 7A 14 Oct 80*

IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter

Diplomacy and propaganda are the latest weapons the Cuban Patriotic Junta, an umbrella organization of various Cuban exile groups, wants to use to fight the regime of President Fidel Castro in their homeland.

At a meeting in Tampa, about 120 exile delegates from the United States, Venezuela, Spain, Mexico and other nations agreed to approach the Organization of American States to get a representation of exiles to occupy the OAS seat left vacant since 1962 when Cuba was expelled from the hemispheric body.

"It was the Cuban government, not the Cuban nation, that was expelled from the OAS," said Antonio de Varona, the junta president.

De Varona, who was admitted to Mercy Hospital yesterday for rest and a checkup, said a move sponsored by representatives of Venezuela and Costa Rica to have the organization discuss violations of human

rights by the Castro regime also will be taken up during the General Assembly meetings that start Nov. 19.

Miguel Isa, another junta member, said proof of those violations will be presented. "We have proof of more than 200 cases in which the government of Cuba has violated human rights," Isa said.

Germán Framiñán, duty officer at OAS headquarters in Washington yesterday, said he could not confirm any of the moves by the Cuban exiles.

The delegates, de Varona said, also agreed to purchase a radio station to broadcast anti-communist messages to their home island. The money for the radio station will come from a "Dues for Freedom" contribution exiles will be asked to make.

"The Cubans have wanted unity, coordination in their 21-year fight. We (in the junta) have achieved that," he said. "Now you can't go to war or propagandize without money. We will ask all Cubans to contribute in accordance with their means."

*20/2*

# Here's a Tentative Listing Of Imprisoned Americans

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

The Cuban government has not provided an official list of the Americans imprisoned in Cuba who will be released this week. The State Department provided an admittedly incomplete list of 28 names and cannot say whether all of those will gain release.

The State Department said five Americans not on its list are in Cuban jails, but their names could not be released until relatives grant permission under the U.S. Privacy Act.

Neither the Cuban government nor the State Department would say if Cuban-born American citizens would be released. Cuba does not recognize their American citizenship.

The following list of 37 names was compiled from the names provided by the State Department and supplemented with names and information obtained in interviews with the relatives of Americans imprisoned in Cuba. It includes several Cuban-Americans known to be imprisoned there.

The shortest imprisonment is seven months; the longest is 11 years.

Glenn Akam of Dewittville, N.Y., and Raymond Fitzgerald of Newark, Del., have been held in Cuba since April 1, 1978. They were charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana and were sentenced to eight years in jail.

Mel Bailey of Newport News, Va., and Thomas White of Glendale, Calif., were arrested May 26, 1979, after two Cuban MIGs intercepted the plane

from which they were dropping religious tracts over Cuba. They were sentenced to 24 years in jail, on charges of dropping "anti-communist and divisionist literature."

Charles Bartos of Pompano Beach, was arrested in December 1979. Charges against him are not known, and he has not been tried.

Robert Bennett, 30, of Miami and Walter Lewis Clark, 35, of North Miami Beach were sentenced to two years in jail. They were arrested March 1, 1979, on charges of violating Cuban air space. Bennett said that his small Beechcraft plane had developed engine trouble during an inspection flight over the Bahamas Out Islands, had veered off course and was forced to land at Camaguey, Cuba.

Isaac Betancourt, 30, of Hialeah was arrested Feb. 21, 1979, and charged with illegal entry into Cuba when his boat crashed into rocks near the Isle of Pines, an island south of Cuba. Betancourt, a Cuban-American, was sentenced to three years in jail.

Anthony Bryant of San Bernardino, Calif., has been held in Cuba since 1969 on hijacking charges. The length of his jail sentence is not known.

Melvin Cole, Henry Jackson and Louis Moore of Detroit have been in Cuban jails since November 1972. They were charged with hijacking a plane, and their sentences are not known.

Dean Codgen of Cocoa Beach, Fla., was arrested in November 1978 after his sailboat was blown off course and forced to land in Cuba. He was charged with illegal entry and narcotics violations and sentenced to 12 to 15 years in jail.

Mark Contino of Miami, was arrested in 1979 on charges of illegal entry and trafficking in drugs. His sentence is not known.

John Dacus of Jonesboro, Ark., was arrested April 27, 1979, on charges of illegal entry and trafficking in drugs. His sentence is not known.

William Dawson, 49, of Fort Lauderdale, Austin T. Householder, 46, also of Fort Lauderdale, and Douglas Miklos, 26, of Boca Raton were arrested July 16, 1978. Dawson, a retired Navy captain, said he was delivering the shrimp boat Velvet Lady from Key West to Caracas, Venezuela. The Cuban government charged them with smuggling marijuana. They were sentenced to 11 years.

Michael Finney of San Francisco and Charles Hill, hometown unknown, were arrested for hijacking an airplane to Cuba in 1971. They were freed in May or June of this year and are now living in Cuba.

Lance Fyfe, 38, of Hialeah was arrested in June 1978 when his airplane was forced down over Cuba after it developed mechanical problems. Fyfe, a commercial pilot, was sentenced to eight years on charges of illegal entry and narcotics trafficking.

Jon Gaynor, 32, of Carver, Mass., and Dale Stanhope of Maine were arrested Dec. 5, 1979, and charged with illegal entry and drug trafficking. The Cubans said they seized eight packets of marijuana.

Gaynor told an American consular official that the boat had just passed inspection in Jamaica and was coming to the United States for repairs when bad weather forced them to seek the assistance of Cuban fishing vessels. They have not been tried.

Robert Johnson is listed as jailed, but prisoners provided no further information on him.

David Keen and Mark Isherwood were arrested Jan. 4, 1980. Charges against the two men are unknown.

Edward King of Augusta, Maine, and Larry Masters, hometown unknown, have been held in Cuba since Jan. 4. Charges against them are not known.

Lorenzo Maulden of Ozark, Ark., was arrested Nov. 6, 1979, and charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana. He has not been tried.

William Nelson of Adrian, Mich., Paul Fekette of Livonia, Mich., and Mark Schierbaum of Newark, Del., were arrested Dec. 6, 1979. The three men, all recent residents of Key West, were charged with illegal entry, resisting arrest and narcotics trafficking. Nelson's fiance, Nancy Ramar, said he was in possession of less than an ounce of marijuana. They were tried Aug. 1 and sentenced to 10 years.

Lester Perry was arrested in 1969. Other prisoners said he had hijacked an airplane but provided no further identification.

David Rodriguez of Florida is listed as being jailed, but some prisoners have said his name is David Rod. They have provided no further information on when he was arrested or why.

Michael Seifler, 26, of Glen Cove, N.Y., was arrested May 13, 1979, and charged with illegal entry and narcotics trafficking. He was sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Randolph Walton and Samuel White, both of Key West, Fla., have been held in Cuba since March 4. Charges against the two men are unknown, and they have not been tried.

*Ma New (F) call 38  
English Programs  
14-2-80*  
**Offered for Aliens**

The three campuses of Miami-Dade Community College are augmenting their English-language programs for Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Applications for three programs of English as a Second Language for Cuban refugees are being accepted now. The courses begin this month and next. Financial aid is available.

Classes at South Campus, at Westchester, and in South Dade begin Oct. 20.

Classes at New World Center in downtown Miami and at a branch in Little Havana begin Nov. 3.

Classes at North Campus begin Nov. 20.

Information can be obtained by calling 596-1165 at South Campus; 642-5505 at New World Center; and 685-4297 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 821-0340 between 6:30 p.m. and 10 p.m. at North Campus.

A new program for Haitian refugees who have completed high school either in the United States or in Haiti begins Nov. 1.

For information on the Haitian programs call 685-4496.

# Most Families Overjoyed by the News; For Others, There's New Apprehension

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

In Key West, Nancy Ramar suddenly felt cold, despite the heat, when she heard the news about her fiance, Bill Nelson, who 10 months ago had been blown by the wind into Cuba.

In Miami, Robert Benanti broke out a bottle of champagne to celebrate. Last Aug. 3, he had flown close to the Cuban shore and had broadcast an appeal from his small airplane for Fidel Castro to free his imprisoned son, Robert Bennett, and a friend, Walter Clark.

In Dallas, Dorothy Shields and her family prayed and cried together to thank God. Her son, Thomas White, and a friend, Melvin Bailey, were known in their Cuban prison as the "Bible Bombers." They had dropped religious leaflets over Cuba last year.

In Detroit, Sherman Lofton was cautiously happy. His brothers, Lou Moore and Melvin Cale, and their friend, Henry Jackson, were jailed in Cuba in 1972 after they hijacked a jetliner from the United States. He was not sure how the United States would greet their return.

These were the reactions of relatives of some of the undisclosed number of Americans in Cuban jails who, Cuba announced Monday, would be released this week.

For most, the feeling was joy. But not for all.

In Hialeah, Ismenia Betancourt, a Cuban refugee, said she should feel elated, but was not really sure how she felt. "Actually," she said, "I have butterflies in my stomach. I am afraid he won't come home with the others."

Her husband, Isaac Everardo Betancourt Urquiza, is a Cuban-born naturalized American imprisoned in Cuba, and it is still unclear whether he and others like him — considered Cuban citizens by Castro — will be released with the rest of the

Americans.

HOURS AFTER Cuban authorities announced an amnesty for American prisoners, relatives and friends in towns and cities across the United States celebrated and called each other excitedly.

But relatives of the Cuban American prisoners felt uneasy. The announcement raised their hopes, but did not erase their doubts.

Among those whose hopes soared was Ramar in Key West whose fiance and two friends were captured near Cuban shores aboard their brand-new sailboat last December.

"I am just beside myself," said Ramar after first hearing the news on television. "I felt freezing cold, even though it's hot in here."

Nelson, 32, and two friends were hired to ferry the new sailboat to Jamaica. They disappeared on Dec. 4, and Ramar, 43, suspected her fiance was a victim of piracy. Every day at high tide for six weeks, she waited at the entrance to the Key West Harbor, hoping against all the evidence that he would pull in.

In late January, she learned that he had strayed into Cuban waters and been arrested after a gunbattle with Cuban border guards.

She said he was tried on Aug. 1 and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

FOR THE family of the Detroit hijackers, the Cuban announcement was not really the end of the long wait. There was a possibility the prisoners may choose not to return to the United States or, if they do, face arrest as soon as they set foot on home soil.

"My first reaction was one of joy," said Lofton. "I thought, finally they are coming home. . . ."

"But then I thought, hell, they may not want to come back home

after all. They may fear arrest. I guess they will make the decision depending on how hot the water is for them here in Detroit."

In 1972, they took a Southern Airways jetliner to Havana, said Lofton.

"You see, my brothers and their friend had received telephone threats after they filed a lawsuit against the Detroit police department over alleged police brutality."

In Dallas, the talk was of thanksgiving.

"Our prayers have been answered with this," said Shields, reacting to the news her son and his friend would be coming back soon. "This shows that my son and Mr. Bailey were doing the Lord's work."

On May 27, 1979, they "took the message of Christ to the Cuban people because they don't have the word of God there," Shields said.



— JOSE AZEL / Miami Herald Staff

Prisoner Robert Bennett's Happy Relatives  
. . . grandmother, Ann; father, Robert; wife, Karen

col Miami (F) 14 Oct 80 1A  
**Cuba to Release**

Soon for 30 to 40

# Jailed Americans

## Some Served As Long as 11 Years

### Surprise Move Seen As Bid to Aid Carter

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**  
And **DON BOHNING**  
*Herald Staff Writers*

Cuba announced Monday that it will pardon all U.S. citizens jailed on the island and release them within days.

Some have been in prison as long as 11 years, others only a few months. Some have been accused of hijacking airplanes, others of smuggling drugs.

Two Americans are in prison for bombing Cuba with religious pamphlets. Others have simply been accused of violating Cuban air space and its territorial waters.

There was uncertainty as to precisely how many prisoners would be freed as a result of the pardon. The State Department released a list of 28 names and said the names of five others were being withheld because of the Privacy Act.

But a list compiled from interviews with relatives of prisoners in Cuban jails has 37 names. And an official of the Cuban Interests Section said there were 43 prisoners in Cuba with American citizenship, including several who also hold Cuban citizenship.

He said it was uncertain if the Cuban-Americans will be included in the pardon.

The unilateral action by the Cuban government apparently caught the State Department and the relatives of the American prisoners by surprise.

"WE HAVE just heard of the Cuban announcement," said State Department spokesman Joe Reap. "It would seem to be a positive development. We will be studying it."

"If this is not true, I'm liable to have a heart attack," said Jean Fyfe, the elderly mother of Lance Fyfe, a Hialeah pilot arrested in June 1978 and accused of violating Cuban air space.

Mrs. Fyfe, one of the many relatives who have made repeated trips to Cuba to see jailed relatives and appeal to the government for their release, said she didn't believe those efforts had anything to do with the release.

"I think Castro is only trying to make [President] Carter look good before the election," she said.

AT A CAPITOL press conference, Cuban Interests Section chief Ramon Sanchez-Parodi appeared with Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R., N.Y.) and Sunny Seitler, mother of prisoner Michael Seitler of Glen Cove, N.Y., to announce the impending releases.

Gilman heads an ad hoc congressional committee working for the

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# Cuba: Move Not Tied To American Politics

McAner (F) cap! 14 Oct 80 16A  
FROM PAGE 1A

vana where they had sought safe haven after a May 2 attack by government partisans.

Rene Mujica, an official of the Cuban Interests Section, was asked if the move was intended to help Carter's reelection because of Reagan's tough stance on Cuba.

"No, no, no," Mujica replied. "The Cuban government has been reviewing the matter for some time and finally the decision was reached."

Sanchez-Parodi said the decision "is within the framework of the traditional policy followed by the government of Cuba" and is in accordance with the "traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the people of Cuba and the United States."

**MOST HIGHLY** publicized of the U.S. citizens currently in prison in Cuba are Walter Thomas White of Newport News, Va., and Melvin Lee Bailey of Glendale, Calif.

White and Bailey, flying for a California-based religious organization, were en route from Nassau to Montego Bay, Jamaica, in May 1979. As they passed over eastern Cuba, they dumped thousands of laminated religious tracts from their Piper Cherokee.

They encountered bad weather, ran low on fuel and were forced down in Cuba. They were tried late last year, found guilty and each was sentenced to 24 years in prison.

The Cuban government, however, considers them — along with all other Americans now jailed in Cuba — to be common criminals as opposed to political prisoners.

Sanchez-Parodi said he knew of no Americans in prison in Cuba for spying or other political offenses.

Most of the freed prisoners are expected to return to the United States, although the hijackers — thought to number about 10 — may face charges if they do return.

release of the U.S. citizens jailed in Cuba.

Mrs. Seidler, who visited her son every six weeks, led a campaign on behalf of the imprisoned Americans. She organized a group of relatives called Inside/Out, and frequently went to Washington to lobby State Department officials and congressmen.

"The government of the Republic of Cuba has decided to pardon all U.S. citizens who are currently serving prison terms in Cuba, having been sentenced by Cuban courts for different crimes committed in the national territory," Sanchez-Parodi said.

"The pardoned U.S. citizens will be released as soon as the required procedures are completed and they may select the country of their future residence . . .," he said.

"Their release is a matter of days, not weeks," a spokesman at the Cuban Interests Section said. "I just don't know what day."

**THE ACTION** was the fourth conciliatory gesture toward the United States in the past month by Cuban President Fidel Castro, who apparently has a wary eye on the Nov. 4 American presidential election.

Castro repeatedly has indicated concern about a victory by Republican Ronald Reagan. While his recent actions may not have a positive impact on the Carter campaign, they do remove some potentially negative factors.

Other Cuban actions of recent weeks include the return of two Cuban hijackers to the United States for prosecution, an end to the Mariel-to-Key West refugee boatlift, and the unhindered departure of some 400 Cubans from the U.S. Interests Section building in Ha-

## Invest in Free-Cuba Bonds, Patriotic Junta Is Urging

McAner (F) cap! 18 14 Oct 80

By DAN WILLIAMS  
Herald Staff Writer

The Cuban Patriotic Junta, which last spring collected \$500,000 on behalf of Cuban refugees, wants money to overthrow

Fidel Castro. "Money, money, money — that's what the Junta needs," said adviser Raymond Molina following a three-day meeting of the group in Tampa this week-end.

"We are studying the sale of bonds to be paid back when Cuba is free," said Manuel Antonio de Varona, president of the Junta. However, members would not say how much money the organization needs.

Molina defended the secrecy surrounding the amount of money to be collected. "The community must have faith that this is a serious effort," said Molina.

"It's different from the money for the refugees. This is not a humanitarian effort. This is an effort to free Cuba," added the Miami real-estate agent.

**THE JUNTA** wants to undertake at least two projects that will cost money: establish a radio station in Costa Rica to beam anti-Castro messages at Cuba and ask the Organization of American States to recognize the Junta as a government in exile.

"It costs money to send emissaries to Washington," said De Varona, 71, a former Cuban prime minister. The Miami resident said the campaign to collect money would begin "immediately."

De Varona did not rule out use of the money for military action against Castro. "We must do what it takes," he said.

The Junta has not gotten permission to establish a radio station in Costa Rica, Molina said. "But if the Sandinistas can use the country to overthrow Somoza [in Nicaragua], we see no difficulties in being allowed to operate a radio," he said.

The Junta played a major role in collecting money for early arrivals from Cuba on the Mariel-Key West boatlift. Radio marathons led by De Varona raised \$500,000 in April.

**THE MONEY** was distributed in checks to refugees in the United States, Spain, Costa Rica and Peru.

De Varona said that some 100 delegates attended the weekend conference in Tampa. The Junta, formed last April, acts an umbrella organization for more than 150 exile civic and anti-Castro groups in the United States and abroad.

Shortly after its inception, the Peruvian embassy in Havana was occupied by more than 10,000 Cubans. The occupation inflamed anti-Castro passions in Miami, leading to demonstrations and radio marathons to collect funds for the asylum seekers.



MOLINA

MS

coll 1A 14 Oct 80  
Ex-Beach lawyer paved  
the way for release  
of Americans in Cuba  
Miami News (FH) -

MARILYN A. MOORE  
Miami News Reporter

The 33 Americans who will be freed from Cuban jails soon can thank at least two people for their release:

✓ Cuban President Fidel Castro, who shudders at the thought that Ronald Reagan could be the next president of the United States.

✓ Edwin Marger, a former Miami Beach resident who became the first American lawyer in 22 years to negotiate directly with the Cuban government for release of an American prisoner.

"I would assume seriously that I had some major import (in the release of all the prisoners), but I expected it to happen in December, after Nov. 4 in any case," Marger said. "I will say they are scared to death that Reagan will be elected and they will do anything in the world to help Carter at this point."

Marger, who now lives in Atlanta, said he was working for the release of one prisoner

when the Cubans brought up the idea of releasing them all. He acknowledged that he became a behind-the-scenes diplomat, "but I think that may have happened as a matter of a technicality. I was told I was the first American lawyer to get to the foreign ministry in 22 years. It gave me an entree . . .

"It took me all those months to get to the right person, but I believe the Cubans trust me. I think that they know I'm a capitalist, but that I am apolitical when it comes to representation of my client. There is an approach which you use in any type of system, including theirs — letting them know what your feelings are and treating them with the respect and dignity you'd use with any other judiciary or foreign office. You don't go in with a lot of bluster."

- List of Americans to be freed from Cuba, 4A
- Republicans say move won't aid Carter, 4A

Describing the move as a goodwill gesture, representatives of the Cuban government in Washington announced yesterday a general pardon for all Americans serving prison terms in Cuban jails.

Most of the Americans are charged with illegally entering Cuban territory, narcotics violations or distributing leaflets. None are political prisoners, Cuban spokesmen said. Most were arrested within the past three years, but at least one has been held since 1969.

U.S. officials said the prisoners will be told whether they face charges here, and some might decide not to return. Cuban spokesmen said the prisoners will be free to leave for whatever country they choose.

The prisoners include about 10 accused hi-

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# LAWYER,

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Americans released from jail.

During those visits, he became so respected by Cuban officials that they asked him to act on their behalf in arranging the return of \$10,000 taken from an American boat captain during the Mariel sealift.

Although Cuban officials yesterday sought to play down Marger's role, he is apparently the only American attorney not connected with the U.S. State Department to negotiate in Havana for the release of an American being held by the Fidel Castro government on criminal charges.

Marger represents Dean Codgen, a 36-year-old Cocoa Beach man sentenced in 1978 to 12 years in a Cuban prison for marijuana smuggling and three years for illegal entry into the island country.

It took Marger six months to work his way up through the government hierarchy to the right official in the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Finally, last month, he met with Delfin Perez, the man in charge of handling American affairs for the foreign ministry.

Marger said he was told Codgen would be released in December, after the U.S. presidential election.

It was during that meeting, Marger said, that the release of all U.S. prisoners was discussed.

"The whole philosophy was discussed, I can't take credit for all of it," he said. "I think I can take credit for giving them some direction, some ideas, but it's impossible to take credit . . .

"As a matter of fact, I told my client's relatives I'd end up getting everyone else out and I had only one to hire me. But sometimes

that's the way it works."

Marger said he was told not to do anything toward his client's release until after Nov. 4.

But the Castro government, which during the past month has made several moves to shore up Carter's re-election chances, changed tack.

"I guess that they decided that it was something that would look good before the election because (when I was there) it was a question of when it was supposed to be done," Marger said. "And it originally was supposed to be done after the election, but I guess they decided to do it as some sort of show of support for Carter. They're very pro-Carter."

Marger said the most important step toward Codgen's release may have come last July, when Marger helped the Cuban government return a \$10,000 salvage fee charged to an Islamorada boat captain during the sealift.

Cuban tourism officials, embarrassed by the incident and worried about its effect on tourism, apologized to the captain, Ray Jensen, and wined and dined him for two days in Havana.

"Did it help? I think that's what ultimately got me to the next step," Marger said. "Sure. They could see I wasn't asking them for anything, they were intrigued.

"I enjoy Cuba when I'm there. I think in the future there will be relations between Cuba and the United States and when there is, I want to be part of it. I want to be in a position where I can represent Americans in Cuba and Cubans from Cuba in America."

jackers who could face charges in this country if they return.

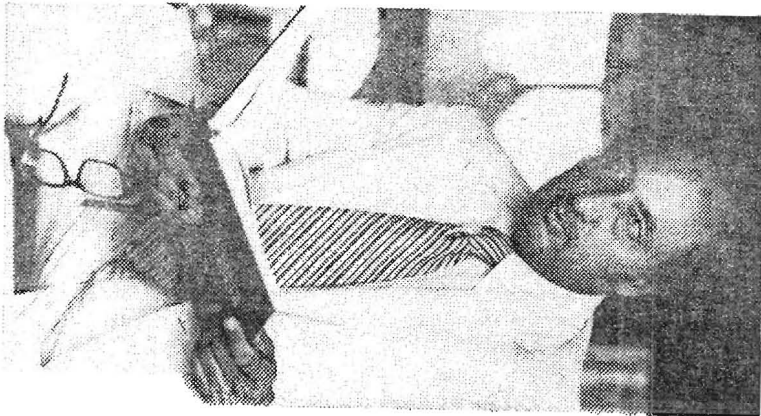
Besides the 33 Americans, five other prisoners may be eligible for the Cuban pardons, U.S. officials said. They are considered dual citizens of the United States and other countries, but there is some doubt Cuban authorities consider their U.S. citizenship valid.

Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, chief of the Cuban diplomatic mission in Washington, said the pardon was made in response to requests from the prisoners' families, members of Congress and "personalities."

A Cuban government spokesman, Miguel Martinez of the diplomatic mission in Washington, acknowledged that one of the "personalities" is Marger.

Marger, who practices international law in Atlanta, visited Cuba nine times in the past six months in an effort to get one of the 33

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Associated Press

Attorney Edwin Marger

Please see LAWYER, 6A

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# Friends, relatives — and the law await released American prisoners

Mia News (FH) cap 4A  
HEATHER DEWAR  
Miami News Reporter  
14 Oct 80

When Fidel Castro releases 33 American prisoners from Cuban jails, 14 Florida families will welcome home relatives who strayed, apparently by mistake, into Cuban seas or Cuban airspace.

But many of the other prisoners will be welcomed home by law enforcement officers — if they decide to come home at all.

Among the Americans now in Cuban jails are four accused hijackers, including a self-professed member of the Black Panther Party, and three Detroit men wanted by the FBI on multiple rape charges.

Also among the group are some apparently guilty of nothing more than bad judgement — including two who decided to drop a plane-load of religious pamphlets over the officially atheist island.

State Department officials yesterday announced the names of 28 of the Americans expected to be released, all of them men (five others were withheld because the government said they didn't want their names disclosed). Here are their stories, in the order in which they were arrested in Cuba:

✓ **Anthony Bryant**, 41, has spent 11 years in Cuban prisons. The San Bernardino, Calif. man was on parole from a California prison hospital when he hijacked a National Airlines flight from New York to Miami and forced it to Cuba at gunpoint March 5, 1969. Bryant had served time in San Quentin for first-degree robbery and possession of marijuana, San Francisco police said.

Bryant told cellmates at Havana's Combinado del Este prison that he was a member of the Black Panther Party.

✓ The FBI has been waiting nearly eight years to talk to **Melvin Cale**, **Louis Moore**, and **Henry Jackson** of Detroit. The three men, armed with guns and hand grenades, are accused of hijacking a Southern Airways jet to Cuba Nov. 12, 1972, taking its 27 passengers and four crewmen on an unscheduled nine-city tour of the U.S. and Canada.

The three allegedly extorted at least \$2 million from the airline and the city of Detroit, threatened to crash the plane into a nuclear re-



Associated Press

**Earl and Francis Dacus of Jonesboro, Ark., learn their son, John Ricky Dacus, 27, is being freed on smuggling charge**

search center at Oak Ridge, Tenn., wounded the plane's co-pilot after a shootout with FBI agents at the Orlando airport, and forced the plane to circle the Keys for hours while they demanded unsuccessfully to talk to President Richard Nixon. The plane, its tires punctured by FBI agents during the Orlando shootout, crash-landed on a foam-covered runway at Havana's Jose Marti Airport 29 hours after the hijacking began.

At the time, half-brothers Cale and Moore were wanted by Detroit police on nine counts of rape.

"Rest assured that those warrants are still very, very active," Detroit FBI agent John Anthony said yesterday.

✓ **Raymond Fitzgerald** of Dover, Del. was arrested April 11, 1978. Fitzgerald, son of a retired U.S. army colonel, was charged with illegal entry into Cuba and possession of drugs.

✓ **Miamian Lance Fyfe**, 39, was flying a twin-engine Beechcraft

from Colombia to Miami when the plane was forced to earth by two Cuban MiG jet-fighters June 7, 1978. Fyfe was apparently trying to avoid a thunderstorm when he strayed into Cuban airspace.

✓ **Dean Codgen Jr.** of Cocoa Beach also was forced to confess to drug-smuggling, his mother said. Codgen was sailing his homemade boat in the southern Bahamas when a storm forced him into Cuban waters Nov. 20, 1978. Codgen was sentenced to 12 to 15 years in Combinado del Este.

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✓ **Robert Bennett** of Miami and **Walter Clark** of North Miami Beach were flying a twin-engine Beechcraft to the Bahamas March 1, 1979, when one engine died and the plane drifted into Cuban airspace. Cuban MiGs forced the plane to land at Camaguey. Bennett, 31, an aircraft broker, and Clark, 35, a construction worker and father of three, were sentenced to two years in jail for illegally entry.

✓ **John Dacus** of Jonesboro, Ark. was arrested April 28, 1979. He was charged with drug smuggling and illegally entering Cuba.

✓ **Michael Seitler**, 25, of Glen Cove, N.Y., was arrested May 13, 1979 aboard a yacht in Cuban waters. He was charged with narcotics trafficking and illegal entry.

✓ **Melvin Bailey** of Newport News, Va. and **Walter White** of

Glendale, Calif., were arrested shortly after dropping religious pamphlets from their small plane as it flew over the Cuban countryside during a flight from Jamaica to the Bahamas on May 27, 1979.

Baily, 32, is a former Marine who flew helicopters over Vietnam. White, 32, is a former teacher for the Church of God. The two men dropped thousands of religious leaflets from their plane before getting lost in a storm and mistakenly landing on a highway in eastern Cuba.

They told relatives their mission was God's work. But Cuban government officials called it counter-revolutionary and sentenced them to 24 years in jail for violating Cuban airspace and "pamphleteering."

✓ **Charles Hill** was arrested July 7, 1979. State Department officials, who couldn't identify Hill's hometown, said he was charged with a currency violation.

✓ **Miamian Mark Contino**, 25, was arrested July 7, 1979, after his plane developed engine trouble during a pleasure flight in the southern Bahamas. Contino told his family he was forced to ditch the plane in international waters and was floating in a liferaft when a Cuban gunboat picked him up.

"At first he didn't know who they were," said sister Angela Contino. "When he found out, he said, 'I'll just take my raft and be on my way,' but they said, 'Forget it, buddy.'"

Contino was one of those forced to confess to drug smuggling, his sister said.

✓ Fort Lauderdale resident **William Dawson**, 49, was skipper of a boat being delivered to Venezuela from Key West when the boat broke down near Cuban waters July 16, 1979. Crewmen **Austin Householder** of Fort Lauderdale and **Douglas Miklos** of Boca Raton were arrested along with Dawson, charged with drug smuggling and immigration violations.

✓ **Charles Bartos**, a 61-year-old cropduster from Pompano, was bringing a twin-engine plane from Colombia to Miami when he was

forced to crash-land in Cuba Nov. 12, 1979.

✓ **Lorenzo Maulden's** parents thought he was dead for weeks after the Ozark, Ala. native disappeared during a small-plane flight from Ozark to Miami Nov. 13, 1979. But in January, State Department officials told them Maulden had been blown off course during a storm and forced to land in Cuba. Maulden was charged with drug smuggling and immigration violations. His passenger, Miamian **Richard Baker**, was released this summer because his wife was ill.

✓ On Dec. 5, 1979, **Jon Gaynor** of Carver, Mass., and **Dale Stanhope** of Maine were arrested. They were charged with drug smuggling and illegally entering Cuba.

✓ Three Key West residents were arrested Dec. 7, 1979, after a gun battle with a Cuban patrol boat. **Bill Nelson**, 32, a native of Adrian, Mich., **Paul Fekete**, 27, of Livonia, Mich. and **Mark Schierbaum** of Newark, Del. were enroute to Jamaica in a 26-foot sailboat when their navigation equipment malfunctioned.

They were confronted by a fishing boat which tried to take them in tow. But Fekete, son of a Detroit auto worker, took a rusty shotgun from the cabin and fired on the Cubans, family members say. When the fishing boat returned fire, the men realized the vessel was a Cuban gunboat.

They were charged with attempted murder, drug smuggling and illegally entering Cuba.

✓ **Edward King** of Augusta, Maine, was arrested Jan. 4, 1980, and charged with drug smuggling and illegal entry.

✓ Key West residents **Randolph Walton** and **Samuel White** were arrested March 4, 1980. Both men were charged with immigration violations and possession of drugs.

State Department officials withheld the names of five Cuban Americans held in Cuban jails. They are considered dual citizens, but Cuban authorities question their U.S. citizenship and may not release them, a State Department spokesman said.

MW News 14 Oct 80 4A

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# Whatever Castro's Motives, Prisoner Release Is Welcome

*Mr. Aker (F) 6A col 15 Oct 80*

**T**HE CONVENTIONAL wisdom is that Fidel Castro decided to release 35 Americans from Cuban prisons as an amicable gesture to help President Carter's re-election. That may indeed be Mr. Castro's motivation, but whether it is or not is irrelevant.

What's relevant is that these Americans, some of whom blundered innocently into Cuban waters or air space, are going to be freed. Those whose "crimes" were actually just mistakes never would have been convicted in a free country. Those whose offenses would have been considered crimes in a country whose judicial system is free of political taint would not have received sentences as severe as those they got in Cuba.

Instead of speculating upon the reasons for Mr. Castro's unexpected decision, Americans should accept it for the gift that it is. Mr. Castro does not often serve the ends of justice, but when he does his reasons are less important than the fact that from them flowed justice.

Besides, it's doubtful that releasing the imprisoned Americans will have any noticeable impact upon the U.S. Presidential election. Except for their families and loved ones and those actively involved in freeing these prisoners, how many Americans were aware, before the pardons were announced Monday, that these Americans were even in prison in Cuba? A tiny fraction, you may be sure, of those voters who are aware that there still are 52 U.S. hostages in Iran.

Americans should have learned long ago that whatever Fidel Castro does, he does in self-interest. His deviousness evokes comparison with that of Talleyrand, the French diplomat who in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries set the standard for manipulative diplomacy. So devious was Talleyrand, so unerring at doing or saying one thing and meaning another, that a foreign diplomat in Paris, upon hearing of Talleyrand's death in 1838, purportedly turned to a colleague and said, "Now, I wonder what he meant by that?"

The U.S. State Department seemed genuinely surprised by Mr. Castro's decision to free the Americans. That surprise, and the absence of any evidence of a deal, indicates that Mr. Castro was not promised and does not expect a *quid pro quo* from Washington. Like his decision to halt the Mariel sealift and to permit 400 Cubans holed up in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana to go free, his pardoning of the prisoners seems to have been an act undertaken for Mr. Castro's own reasons.

Except as a parlor game, there is little point in speculating upon why Mr. Castro from time to time does the right thing. Whenever he shows a streak of humanity, it's sufficient for Americans simply to say — with Talleyrand in mind — "Merci, M'sieu Castro."

# If freed by Cubans, some U.S. nationals may be jailed again

*Mia News (PH) 7A 15 Oct 80*

**ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ**  
Miami News Reporter

Some of the Americans scheduled to be freed from Cuban prisons may find that the law in this country has a long memory.

The prisoners' freedom won't be instantaneous. The Justice Department says it will detain the men briefly when they arrive while the government determines if there are any warrants against them.

Most of the those expected to be freed are serving time in Cuba on charges of violating drug or immigration laws and illegal entry. But three in the list of 28 released by the State Department Monday — Melvin Cale and Henry Jackson, both of Detroit, and Anthony Bryant of San Bernardino, Calif. — were convicted of hijacking.

If they return, they may face the fate of two Cuban refugee hijackers who were returned by the Cuban government last month and are being held in Columbia, S.C., on air-piracy charges. It was the first time Cuba had sent accused hijackers back to this country.

Dean St. Dennis, a spokesman for the Justice Department in Washington, said: "If these people come back here, they will be detained briefly to check if they have any warrants outstanding. If there are, we will review them case by case to determine if we will prosecute."

He said the Justice Department had not made any other plans to meet the Americans.

"Right now we're depending on too many things," he said. "We don't know when they're coming or if all are coming or how."

Don Mathis, spokesman for the State Department's Cuban Desk, said those accused of crimes in the

United States would be dealt with in accordance with U.S. laws.

"We're looking at this very closely in conjunction with the Justice Department," Mathis said. "But it doesn't mean that these people will leave one jail and be thrown in another when they come home."

Meanwhile, the State Department is talking with the Cuban government to learn just how many will be freed. Cuba has not provided names yet and the State Department's list of 28 was incomplete. Another five names were not on the list because of the U.S. Privacy Act.

It was not known whether dual citizens of both the United States and other countries would also be eligible for pardons.

"We know for sure that there are five dual nationals," said Ralph Braibanti of the State Department's Cuban Desk. "There may be more, and we're trying to clarify that with the Cubans."

"We know of some dual nationals with claims of American citizenship that we haven't been able to confirm. Some may be in jail for years without us ever knowing because the Cubans may not tell us."

Traditionally, the Cuban government has refused to recognize Cuban-Americans as U.S. citizens. But last year it released four U.S. citizens, one of them a dual national, who had been held on political charges, Braibanti said.

State Department spokesman Mathis said the Americans could be released "within a day or so."

Miguel Martinez, press attache to the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, said that was possible. "But it is too soon to tell. We don't even know yet how they will come or if they will all come."

**Absentee ballot from Cuba**

*Mia News (PH) 7A 15 Oct 80*  
Now it can be told: Fidel Castro will free 33 Americans from Cuba's jails because Castro fears Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and wants to help re-elect Jimmy Carter.

Here's one time John Anderson should be happy he was passed over.

# Bilingualism Vote

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

The rancorous battle over the bilingualism referendum entered Federal Court Tuesday with one side calling it a totalitarian maneuver and the other side saying it was perfectly legal and possibly beneficial.

Unless U.S. District Judge Edward Davis rules otherwise, the question of whether Dade should drop Spanish as its official second language will be on the Nov. 4 ballot.

Three Cuban-Americans have sued to stop it. They have been joined by SALAD, the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination.

The referendum reads, "The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the

United States, is prohibited. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only."

If passed, the referendum would invalidate a 1973 county ordinance that endorsed Spanish as the county's second official language.

DAVIS SAID he would rule later this week on whether the proposal is unconstitutional, as SALAD claims, or whether it is a valid question to be put before Dade's voters.

Arguing on behalf of SALAD, attorney Tobias Simon called the matter "majoritarian abuse" and asked Davis to "protect us from the will of the majority."

"It's like adding an extra tail to the dog and saying we can amputate the tail any

## Becomes Federal Case

time we want to," Simon said. "I don't think that's true."

Further, the Constitution "does not make English a national language" and does not mandate a melting pot. "It demands that people be treated equally." If passed, the referendum would have the effect of "depriving 400,000 people of the right to communicate with their government."

Though Dade and the supervisor of elections are defendants in the suit, he conceded that the referendum was initiated not by Dade but by "a group of citizens who are using democratic machinery in a totalitarian maneuver."

SIMON ARGUED that the proposal "has a purposeful, direct impact" against non-native Americans who are "being classi-

fied on a basis of race or national origin. It's our position that that is unconstitutional."

But Jeffrey Rosenthal, an attorney for Citizens of Dade United, asked "What could be unconstitutional about having a government meeting in English? How many Haitians do we have to have before we have a tri-lingual ordinance? How many Polish?"

"This is not the United Nations," he added. "This is the United States. Although it does not say so anywhere, English is the national language."

Speaking for the county, assistant Metro attorney Murray Greenberg countered that SALAD had failed to prove that the referendum is unconstitutional in its entirety, which must be shown before a federal

judge can strike the measure from the ballot.

He said the measure "does not create this blanket horror show that's being discussed" by SALAD and told Davis it was wrong for the court "to take this issue and pull it away from the electorate."

Sponsors of the petition had met requirements of the Dade County Code in trying to bring the measure before the electorate, he said.

"There may even be justifiable social goals to be achieved. We are not saying that that is our position, but it certainly is an arguable position. . . . People may feel that legitimately this may homogenize the community," creating "a melting together. No invidious purpose appears on the face of the [proposed] ordinance. That's the key."



# Face bilingual issue, but not by ordinance

*Mia Kawa (FH) 12A CFI  
16 OCT 80*  
"The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only.

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

That's the essential wording which will appear on the ballot Nov. 4 when voters are to decide if they want to overturn Dade County's status as an officially bilingual county. The proposal, however, will do much more and far less than its proponents intended, and that alone is reason enough to vote against it.

If the ordinance is approved, bilingual programs in the schools would be unaffected. The courts, under federal order to do so, would continue to make translators available. People who choose to speak Spanish would continue to in offices, shops, elevators, buses and in the seat in front of you at the movies. Employers could still stipulate the ability to speak both English and Spanish as a job requirement.

But the Public Safety Department, the emergency room at Jackson Memorial Hospital and the 911 switchboard would be prohibited from translating vital information from Spanish to English. The county no longer would be able to hire people to translate the tourist ads it places in European, South American and Asian publications. Although nobody is sure exactly what is meant by that reference to the culture of the United States, the county surely would be unable to help fund the Kwanza Festival, Goombay Festival and Hispanic Heritage Week.

The ordinance is so ill-conceived that it is difficult to believe its original proponents intended to bring about those peculiar results. Dade voters should defeat the measure on Nov. 4; then this community will be free to confront the real problem.

The problem is an excess of emotionalism on both sides, emotionalism that has brought Dade residents to the point at which they think they hear the neighbor's dog barking in

another language. If we as individuals do not do some soul-searching, the community as a whole will remain distrustful, frustrated, falsely arrogant and atomized. We will live in separate cells, cut off by our own deliberate choice from enjoying the advantages of a multi-cultural community.

That is the way we live now, and it is no good. Each of us must do a better job of sorting out our feelings and deciding honestly how much of the resentment we feel really has to do with whether Dade is too bilingual one way or the other, and how much of what we feel is a generalized and unfocused frustration produced by a world that doesn't always function very well.

The people who favor the ordinance favor it with a vengeance which should tell everybody something. The fervent proponents of a retreat from bilingualism should recognize that the comparisons they are making — usually between the Cuban refugee wave of the 1960s and the plight of grandparents who arrived in this country at the turn of the century — are unfair. Among the many things which have changed since the migrations from Europe some 50 to 75 years ago is the availability of social services. Refugees and native-born Americans are treated with more compassion now, as they should be. No one should suffer now because someone else's forebears suffered in 1910.

And it is important to remember that the ease with which someone learns a second language, any second language, is closely correlated with age. It's much easier for someone who moved here at age 5 to learn to speak English than it is for someone who moved here at 50.

But Dade's Cuban-Americans would be wise to understand the feelings, the resentments, which have produced the proposed ordinance, so they can act to soften that resentment. Many people often called Anglos are running short of good will. Some feel like the citizens of an occupied territory. They are understandably weary of being addressed in Spanish, tired of the assumption that everyone does speak Spanish, and irritated that so many in this community cannot or will not speak English.

If the ordinance is defeated, as it should be, it would be wrong for Cuban-Americans to ignore the signal. Unless there is more understanding on both sides, there will be more petitions, more division, and finally, an ordinance that defeats everyone's best interests and severely limits the ability of the people of Dade County to ever tear down the language barriers.

# Committee of 75, by Another

By ZITA AROCHA  
Herald Staff Writer

They went to Havana, sat across the table from their long-time enemy and talked about the release of political prisoners and family reunification.

But the dialogue left a bitter taste in the mouths of the Committee of 75, the group of exiles who negotiated with Cuban President Fidel Castro two years ago. They were called "traitors," "Cuban agents" and "commie puppets" by Cuban-Americans who reject any dialogue with Castro.

Now the Committee of 75 wants to shake off that stigma.

It has changed its name to The Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community. And it has added a new interest in the Cuban exiles' local concerns — bilingualism, housing for the elderly and employment.

Friday, the group is expected to

choose a new president, possibly Napoleon Vilaboa, a Bay of Pigs veteran who is considered the father of the Freedom Flotilla.

**BUT THE COMMITTEE** does not intend to drop its role as self-appointed mediator between exiles and the Cuban government, although Vilaboa says it should. He won't take the presidency otherwise, he said.

"The committee should become an organization that will defend the interests of the Cuban community. It shouldn't have anything to do with relations between the two countries. And it should not be at the service of either the Cuban government or the United States government," said Vilaboa, who would replace the Rev. Jose Reyes.

Reyes resigned recently to devote more time to his church.

Juan Rodriguez, a former Carter Administration bureaucrat recently

named executive director of the reorganized group, said he's confident the committee can win the acceptance of the Cuban exile community.

"We're going to be concerned with bilingualism, with the Hispanic elderly, with more employment and housing opportunities for Cubans in the United States and with getting financial assistance for the new Cuban refugee population," said Rodriguez, former special assistant to the secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

'The committee should ... defend the interests of the Cuban community. It shouldn't have anything to do with relations between the two countries.'

— Napoleon Vilaboa



## Name, Widens Role

Cuban exile community. Instead it represented the political and economic interests of Castro," added Gonzalez Pando.

Manuel Espinosa, a former minister and dialogue participant who made a drastic about-face to carry out a crusade to "unmask Cuban spies," said, "The committee is going to carry out a pro-Cuba lobby within the framework of the Democratic party."

Espinosa was kicked off the Committee after he publicly accused committee members of being Castro agents earlier this year.

The committee acknowledges it will continue trying to obtain the release of political prisoners and to reunite families who couldn't leave the island on the Freedom Flotilla.

"**WHETHER WE** call ourselves the Committee of 75 or the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community, we've got a reason to

exist as long as there are problems to resolve between the Cuban exile community and Cuba," said Reyes.

Prisoner release and family reunification were two common goals that brought the exiles together in Havana for their controversial dialogue with Castro.

Since the dialogue, more than 3,000 prisoners have been released from jail, and some 125,000 Cuban exiles have visited their relatives on the island.

Last month the group paid for a flight that brought to Miami 69 Cubans who had sought refugee inside the U.S. Interest Section in Havana to escape a beating by pro-government supporters.

And during a trip to Cuba to organize that flight, Rodriguez said he gave Cuban government officials a list of 146 names of refugees who have come to United States on the Freedom Flotilla and now want to go back.

**BUT NOT EVERYONE** believes the committee can acquire a degree of respectability.

"Those are changes that come straight from Havana," said Miguel Gonzalez Pando, a dialogue participant who is director for the Center of Latino Studies at Florida International University.

"The committee has been a complete failure. It never worked because it never represented the

# Free Briton *Mia Her (F) call* From Cuba, *30A* Wife Pleads *16 Oct 80*

By ALFONSO CHARDY  
Herald Staff Writer

Susan Child of Vero Beach has begun a campaign to get her husband released from a Cuban prison along with the Americans Fidel Castro has promised to free.

Mrs. Child, an American, fears her husband, Terry Child, 28, will not be released. He is British.

"The decision of my government is only intended to benefit American citizens, not any other nationality," said Miguel Martinez of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington.

When Mrs. Child first heard the news of the Americans' release she thought her husband would also be allowed to leave the Combinado del Este prison where he has been held for 2½ years.

But Tuesday, a day after Cuba announced its decision to free U.S. citizens, Mrs. Child realized the painful truth.

He may have to serve out the rest of his eight-year sentence.

"I FEEL frightened for my husband," said Mrs. Child, a waitress at the Vero Beach Yacht Club. "I feel alone. I am happy for the other families but I can't share in their joy."

Mrs. Child, 30, has asked Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R., N.Y.), who heads an ad hoc congressional committee which had been working for Americans' release, to help free her husband.

Gilman's office said the congressman is aware of the case and is making an inquiry with the Cubans. "Now we'll just have to await word from the Cubans about Mr. Child," said a spokesman for Gilman.

Mrs. Child thinks the decision is unfair.

She claims that even if her husband is not an American, he should be entitled to the benefit of the release since he was in the process of obtaining American residence.

She also hopes to get him freed for humanitarian reasons because she suffers from anorexia nervosa, a disease caused by overdieting. One American, Richard Allen Baker, 22, was released from a Cuban jail and returned to Miami 2½ months ago. His wife had cancer.

MRS. CHILD MET her husband in England in 1971 and married the following year. After the wedding they came to the United States and Child applied for residence, Mrs. Child said.

But, she added, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) rejected the application because Child had been arrested for allegedly holding a marijuana party at his house in England when he was 17.

Child appealed the INS decision, Mrs. Child said, and it was during the appeal process that the Cuba incident occurred.

On April 14, 1978, Child was flying a small plane between Barranquilla, Colombia and Vero Beach when the aircraft ran out of gas and he was forced to land, Mrs. Child said.

"He thought he was landing in the Bahamas, but unfortunately it turned out to be Cuba," she recalled. "He was promptly arrested."

Later he was charged with violation of Cuban air space and smuggling drugs, and was sentenced to eight years in jail. Mrs. Child claims the drug charge is not only false but is routinely applied to foreign prisoners in Cuba.

SEVERAL American prisoners also were jailed and sentenced on similar charges.

But Keith Green, the British consul in Washington, said one of the reasons the British Foreign Office cannot help Child was that "he was properly tried on a serious charge, that of a drug offense."

## *Mia Her (F) call 4C* Estrella Is Sued

## In Flotilla Feud *16 Oct 80*

Republican congressional candidate Evelio Estrella has been sued by 18 Cuban-Americans who say he charged them \$100,000 to bring their relatives to the United States but never kept his promise or returned the money.

The class action suit, filed on behalf of approximately 40 people who paid between \$300 and \$550 for each person who wanted to come to the United States, alleges that Estrella promised to do "all things necessary" to insure their legal entry into the country.

The suit, filed in Dade's Circuit Court, also states that Estrella said he was "a very influential man, had contacts with governmental officials in Washington, Puerto Rico and Central America." Estrella, who has run unsuccessfully for Congress four times, has denied the allegations that he cheated the Cuban-Americans.

# Passenger Held After Threatening Flight

Miami (F) *CP1 3C 17 Oct 80*

A nonstop Air Florida flight from Miami to Washington was forced to land in Jacksonville Thursday night after an unarmed passenger allegedly threatened to blow up the plane.

Bruce Landry, 30, "made some threats against the stewardesses and a passenger," said Frank Burns, an FBI supervisor in Jacksonville.

Details of the incident were sketchy Thursday night. Burns said agents were investigating.

Other passengers subdued Landry, and Jacksonville International Airport police re-

moved him from the plane. U.S. marshals took him to Nassau County Jail, where he was being held Thursday night.

None of the 93 passengers on Flight 93 was hurt.

Landry was not armed and a search turned up no explosives on board, Burns said.

Landry, who is thought to be from the Washington area, is to be arraigned this morning before U.S. Magistrate Harvey Schlesinger on charges of crime aboard an aircraft and at-

tempted air piracy, Burns said.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the incident was not actually a hijacking.

"The captain never did consider himself being hijacked," said V. H. Steed, an FAA duty officer in Atlanta.

Flight 93 left Miami at 5:55 p.m., landed at 7:15 p.m. in Jacksonville and left Jacksonville for Washington at 8:07 p.m., said Robin Cohn, a spokeswoman for Air Florida.

# Embattled Refugee Agency Gets \$250,000

Miami (F) *CP1 3C 17 Oct 80*

The Christian Community Service Agency (CCSA) has been awarded three grants totaling nearly \$250,000 for refugee programs.

Most of the money — \$223,000 — comes from Florida's Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and is tagged for a general refugee assistance program. Mary Smith Boyle, executive director of the agency, said the state money will be used hire 13 staff members who will assess refugee needs, give job counseling, teach English and help refugees with social adjustment.

This program, Boyle said, will be available only to refugees who have

been officially recognized — a status that doesn't apply to many Haitians and some Cubans.

Cuban and Haitian immigrants who don't have refugee status will be eligible for two other grants from United Way of Dade, Boyle said. CCSA will use a \$12,140 grant to hire an additional staff member for its Haitian Refugee Center and another \$9,497 grant to hire a social worker to work with Cubans for six months.

The Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, former director of the agency's Haitian Refugee Center, criticized the United Way grant. "I don't see how the

CCSA is going to serve the Haitians without Haitians," he said. After being fired as director of the agency's center, Jean-Juste formed The Haitian Refugee Center Inc. as an independent agency, which he and his supporters are now operating out of offices at 32 NE 54th St.

Samuel Constant, acting director of CCSA's Haitian Refugee Center, said initially that he was not aware of the grant, although he later said he had just received a press release on it. Constant said that his center has been operating for nine days and already has 190 clients.

# U.S. agrees to take 600 left at Mariel

*Mia News (FH) col 1A 16 Oct 80*

**ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ**  
Miami News Reporter

The United States has quietly agreed to accept about 600 Cubans who were stranded in Mariel when the sealift ended.

The decision, which hasn't been announced, was made when the Cuban government asked U.S. diplomats if this country would be willing to accept the stranded Cubans.

Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk, said the request came shortly after Mariel was closed by Cuban President Fidel Castro Sept. 25.

Frechette said there had been no negotiations. "It

was simply a response to a request by the Cuban government," he said. "We're doing it for humanitarian reasons."

A spokesman at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington confirmed that the Cubans had been given permission to leave the country "as soon as they are processed" by the U.S. government.

The 600 Cubans will be interviewed by U.S. consular officers in Havana and may enter the United States later this month, although it is more likely they will arrive in November. Some have relatives in this country.

Frechette said the 600 will be screened before they are issued U.S. visas. People with criminal pasts won't be accepted, he said.

Bill Perry, another official at the Cuban Desk, said, "Some qualify for immigrant visas because their families have filed petitions. The others would come here as refugees. We expect to issue travel documents to all of them by the end of October."

The Cubans will probably fly to Miami on commercial airlines or charters arranged by members of the Cuban-American community here.

State Department officials denied that this would be the start of an airlift similar to the one which began in the late 1960s and lasted through the early 1970s after the port of Camarioca was closed by the Castro

Please see **CUBANS, 4A**

## CUBANS, *Mia News* from 1A *4A 16 Oct 80*

government.

"No, no, this is not quite like the Freedom Flights. This is definitely very limited. It's only for these people," Perry said.

It is not known whether the 600 Cubans are still in Mariel, back in their homes, or somewhere else. But relatives in Miami said they have been moved to Varadero, a resort town north of Havana.

Cuban officials would not confirm that. Frechette said he had heard the rumor but could not confirm it either.

"The few we have seen (in Havana) have come to our offices," Frechette said. "We didn't go looking for them."

Marisela Masdeu Somoza, a South Dade woman whose husband, Reinaldo Somoza, was in Mariel when it was closed, said relatives in Cuba told her that her husband and the others were transferred to a tent city-like area near the Varadero airport a week after the sealift ended.

"When I talked to my family (two days ago)," So-

moza said, "they said Cuban officials had told them that some of those in Varadero would be leaving this month, maybe on a flight Oct. 21."

State Department officials could not confirm the date.

The 600 Cubans have also been issued safe-conduct passes in case they want to say goodby to their relatives before they leave, Masdeu said.

"They've been given their vaccinations and walking papers," she said.

Somoza and hundreds of other exiles here had watched dejectedly as Castro shut down Mariel last month after Cuba sent 125,000 refugees to this country within 159 days. Many lost hope that they would get their relatives out of Cuba, although Cuban soldiers in Mariel had told boat captains that an airlift would begin.

"You can't imagine how happy we are," Somoza said. "Now we just need a little patience for the remaining days."

# U.S. Promises 'One-Shot Deal,' Action on 600 Stranded Cubans

*Mia Her (F) col 2 1A 17 Oct 80.*

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**  
Herald Staff Writer

Six hundred refugees who Cuba says were stranded on the beaches of Mariel when Fidel Castro ended the illegal boatlift three weeks ago will be processed for legal entry into the United States, the State Department acknowledged Thursday.

Myles Frechette, head of the Cuban desk at the State Department, said the unannounced agreement, reached more than two weeks ago by Cuba and the United States, applied only to these 600 persons.

Left unanswered was the question of how the Cuban government could have overlooked the presence at Mariel of 600 people while ordering more than 100 boats to return empty to the United States as the boatlift ended.

The last time something like this happened was in 1965, when Castro closed down a similar boatlift from the Port of Camarioca and 1,800 stragglers were left behind. Then, too, the United States agreed to give the stragglers legal entry.

Less than two months later, Washington also agreed to sponsor daily flights from the island, flights that lasted for more than seven years and brought more than 200,000 Cuban refugees to the United States.

STATE Department officials de-

nied there was any parallel between what happened 15 years ago and what is happening now.

Frechette said that only Cuba could explain how 600 persons could have been left unnoticed at Mariel and denied that an airlift was probable.

Some of those among the 600 to

be allowed into the United States have no relatives in this country and will be admitted as refugees. Undesirables are to be screened out before leaving Cuba.

Frechette said the United States would not pay for their travel to the

Turn to Page 27A Col. 1

## Cubans Plead Innocent in Hijack

*Mia Her (F) col 1 28A 17 Oct 80*

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (AP) — Two Cubans accused of hijacking a jetliner to Havana pleaded innocent Thursday to charges of air piracy.

The Cubans, Crecencio Perez Perez and Juan Atega Fresneda, entered their pleas before U.S. Magistrate Charles Gambrell, who set trial for no later than Nov. 17.

The two are the first Cuban nationals to be returned to the United States for prosecution after a hijacking. The Cuban government sent them back to Columbia only a few days after warning potential hijackers they would be returned.

The deadline for submitting defense motions was set for Oct. 27, and the pre-trial conference between attorneys and presiding Judge Charles Simons will be Oct. 31.

The defendants, indicted by a grand jury Oct. 7, have been in the Lexington County Jail in lieu of \$750,000 bond since they were arrested.

Witnesses aboard the hijacked Delta flight from Atlanta to Columbia on Sept. 18 said two Spanish-speaking men tossed gasoline around the cabin and threatened to set it afire.

During a Sept. 26 preliminary hearing, the plane's pilot and senior flight attendant identified Perez and Atega as the skyjackers.

*10/2*

# U.S. to Process for Entry 600 Refugees Left at Mariel

*Mla/Hu (F) cap 1 27A 17 Oct 80*

## ▶ FROM PAGE 1A

United States, and that "any Cuban-American group in Miami that wants to arrange a charter to pick them up can do so."

Frechette added: "This is a one-shot deal.

"It is limited to the people on a list given to us by the Cubans," he said. "It was a request for humanitarian assistance and we acceded."

Miguel Martinez, press spokesman at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, D.C., issued a similar statement.

"I DON'T KNOW what is going to happen now," said Martinez. He, too, said he had no indication that an airlift might be in the works.

Eugene Eldenberg, special assistant to President Carter for refugee affairs, said flatly in Miami Thursday night that no agreement for an airlift has been arrived at between Cuba and the United States.

"But our offer still stands," Eldenberg added, referring to earlier U.S. statements of willingness to negotiate an airlift agreement.

Officials at the State Department's Cuban desk stressed that the 600 people on the list would be processed quickly.

"We will look at them in accordance with our laws, either meeting our normal immigration requirements or those outlined in the Refugee Act of 1980," Frechette said.

State Department officials explained that if a person on the list has an immediate family member

— father, mother, son, daughter, sister or brother — who is an American citizen, they would be processed as applicants for legal residency in the United States.

If the relationship is more distant, or if the person has no relative in the United States, then each Cuban will be processed in accordance with the Refugee Act.

**THE OFFICIALS** explained that this group probably would be processed and ready to travel by the end of the month.

All U.S. officials stressed that this decision had nothing to do with Carter's pledge May 14 to sit down with the Cuban government and set up an orderly exodus of relatives from the island.

Frechette explained that the Cubans had not agreed to sit down with U.S. officials and talk exclusively about the migration of its cit-

izens to the United States. Cuba has said it will only discuss this issue when the United States agrees to discuss the other problems that separate the two countries — among them, the U.S. trade embargo on Cuba, the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo and U.S. overflights of the island.

Last week, the U.S. Interests Section in Havana once again began processing normal immigrant visas for an estimated 3,000 Cubans who have close relatives in the United States who are American citizens and who have asked that they be allowed to join them in this country.

The U.S. Interests Section had stopped processing visas in early May when several hundred Cubans fled from a mob and into the building. Many of the Cubans lived in the building for months. The last were allowed out of the country last week.

*20/2*

There are only so many sponsors out there and, after a while, you kind of burn out your sources. I guess it is the sheer number of it

Mia News (FH) Col 4 SA  
17 Oct 80

## Refugee aid, sponsors are at a low ebb

IVAN A. CASTRO  
Miami News Reporter

A drought of federal money and sponsors has slowed down refugee relocations across the nation.

With 9,000 Cuban refugees still at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and 800 Cuban and Haitian refugees remaining in the two Krome Avenue camps in South Dade, voluntary agencies are watching their resettlement sources disappear.

"There are only so many sponsors out there and, after a while, you kind of burn out your sources. I guess it is the sheer number of it," said Thomas Willey, coordinator of the Miami operation of World Relief.

As of last Friday, 113,972 of the 125,266 Cuban refugees who arrived this year have been resettled, said Silvia Unzueta of the Cuban Task Force of the Coordinating Council of Dade County.

Willey said that during the height of the Cuban boatlift his organization was resettling 15 to 20 refugees a day. Now it's dropped to seven to 10. Yesterday, eight refugees — five Haitians and three Cubans — were sent out of Miami by the agency.

Willey also said it is taking more money to find housing for the refugees.

"Three months ago relocation took place at almost no cost, maybe \$100 or \$150 per refugee. Now it is costing us about \$500, because most low-rental homes have been taken by college students returning to school, and (because) we have to put up deposits of \$200 to \$250," he said.

Estela Washington, who supervises the Bayfront Park office of the International Rescue Committee, agreed that costs are higher, saying even the cost of airplane tickets has risen.

"It used to be that we could send a refugee to Los Angeles for \$190 one way; now it cost us \$332," Washington said.

Washington said that during the sealift her organization was relocating about 120 refugees a day. Now that number has dropped to about 25.

"Now we have the single men who are not as desirable from the sponsor point of view and there is also all the negative press coverage; that hasn't helped, either," Washington said.

Lawrence Mahoney, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, said James Gigante, the agency's local coordinator, and Chris Holmes, the task force chief in Washington, have been meeting in Washington for the past three days with representatives from the voluntary agencies trying to find a solution.

He said he didn't know whether the government will agree to pay the \$500 per refugee the agencies say they need to relocate them.

"The previous government offer had been half of that, but I don't know what is being offered now. Of course, at tent city it went from \$300 to \$2,000," Mahoney said.

Tent city got that kind of money because it had become notorious, he said, adding, "Tent city was a media and political hot potato, while Krome is not as much of an issue."

Mahoney said there was no way to predict when all refugees will be relocated.

Mia News (FH) Col 5A 17 Oct 80  
**Anti-communism demonstration**

Members of several Cuban-American groups in exile plan a peaceful demonstration at 8:30 p.m. today at the Little Havana Community Center, 900 SW 1st St. It is meant to show support for the Venezuelan government and its aversion to Cuba's infiltration in Latin America.

Mia News (FH) Col 2A 17 Oct 80  
**Castro calls for peace, detente**

Cuban President Fidel Castro, who has exported revolutionaries to Central American and Africa, is now urging all nations to double their efforts toward detente and peace. Castro's call for peace came in a speech late Wednesday honoring Cuba's first astronaut, Lt. Col. Armaldo Tamayo and his Russian Commander, Col. Yuri Romanenko. The speech was broadcast over radio Havana and monitored in Miami. Castro called on all countries to be conscious of international tensions. "It is in the hands of all nations and the conscientious rulers to make this effort and try to change the actual course of events to prevent the world from following the path of war," he said.



# Cuba's release of prisoners a mere precaution

McA News (FH) col 2 17 Oct 80 15A

JUAN de ONIS  
The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — After four years of disappointing efforts by the Carter administration to improve relations with Cuba, U.S. officials have attributed limited significance to Cuba's decision to release all its American prisoners.

The pardon announced Monday for at least 33 Americans serving sentences in Cuban jails was seen by analysts of Cuban affairs as a precautionary move by President Fidel Castro to keep the prisoners from becoming an issue in the U.S. presidential campaign.

Relatives of the prisoners said Cuban authorities were aware that the issue might be given national attention on CBS News' "60 Minutes" television program and by other news organizations.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) has led a large group of U.S. senators and members of the House, many of whom have relatives of the prisoners as constituents, in extensive negotiations with Cuban officials, demonstrating broad political concern for the problem.

The Cuban leadership had already given signs of wanting to limit any chance of criticism by its decision to end the boat lift of Cuban refugees to the United States from the port of Mariel on Sept. 25 and in the return to the United States of two hijackers of a plane that landed in Cuba on Sept. 30.

But U.S. officials with long experience in Cuban relations, while welcoming these moves, recalled that most of the basic problems with Cuba that existed at the start of the Carter administration remain unresolved, and some new ones have arisen.

These are some of the problems:

✓ Cuban troops in Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries, with close military collaboration between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

✓ Cuban involvement in revolutionary movements that have come to power in Nicaragua and Grenada, and evidence of political and arms support for guerrillas in El Salvador.

✓ A deterioration in U.S.-Cuban relations in the

⚡ **We could be facing a real confrontation with Cuba over their support for the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador, or if they try to intervene in Jamaica after the elections there.**

last year in which Cuban efforts to relieve unrest among dissidents on the island led to the disorderly exodus of 126,000 refugees to the United States. Many criminals were taken from Cuba's jails and sent with the refugees.

On Cuban troops in Africa, U.S. officials said there was little likelihood of a withdrawal until African countries come around to the U.S. view that this is an undesirable foreign intervention in African affairs.

Angolan authorities have told U.S. officials that the withdrawal of the Cuban forces depends on the agreement by South Africa to a United Nations peacekeeping force taking up positions in South-West Africa, on Angola's southern border. The white South Africans, who administer the territory, have been fighting a guerrilla war against local freedom fighters.

The Cuban troops in Ethiopia went there during the Ogaden fighting with Somalia in 1977. This conflict has subsided, with Ethiopia's Soviet-armed troops driving back Somali regulars. But irregular warfare continues.

Of more immediate concern to U.S. officials is Cuba's role as a supporter of revolutionary movements in Central America and of leftist governments in the Caribbean.

"We could be facing a real confrontation with Cuba over their support for the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador, or if they try to intervene in Jamaica after the

elections there," said one official.

Prime Minister Michael N. Manley of Jamaica, who has been close to Cuba on many international issues, has called elections Oct. 30 in which he faces a strong challenge from Edward Seaga, who is backed by most businessmen.

The United States has been holding extensive talks with Cuban authorities on all issues through the interest sections that each country maintains in friendly embassies in Havana and here.

Cuban officials emphasize the need for the lifting of the trade embargo imposed in 1961 against the Castro regime, withdrawal by the United States from the naval base at Guantanamo, and the end of overflights of Cuba by U.S. reconnaissance planes.

The Carter administration was willing to discuss the trade embargo when it began an attempt to improve relations in 1977. Delegations of American businessmen visited Havana. But the effort was cut short when Cuban troops went into Ethiopia in November 1977.

U.S. officials said recent studies of the possible effects of lifting the embargo indicated that there would be little advantage for U.S. exports.

Poor economic conditions in Cuba are blamed by U.S. officials for much of the discontent that erupted last winter in the invasion of embassies in Havana by Cubans seeking asylum and the opportunity to leave the island.

The Cuban leadership's decision to let any Cuban leave who could get aboard a boat at Mariel produced the exodus to the United States when boats contracted by relatives in Florida arrived by the hundreds to pick up refugees.

U.S. officials said this unregulated influx has cost the U.S. Government nearly \$1 billion in resettlement costs and payments to local and state authorities for services.

Officials said a repetition of the refugee problem was possible because there is no present arrangement for regulated immigration from Cuba, as existed between 1967 and 1973, when 265,000 Cubans came to the United States.

# *Mia Her (F) Deal 18 Oct 80* Castro Deal an 'October 7A Surprise'?

By JAMES WIEGHART

**T**HE SURPRISE release by Cuban President Fidel Castro of about 30 Americans being held in Cuban prisons may not be the "October surprise" that Ronald Reagan's supporters have been anxiously predicting for the last several months, but it does have the smell of Presidential politics attached to it.

The "October surprise" phrase was coined by the Reagan camp to express its concern that President Carter might take some dramatic foreign-policy action or derive some benefit from some important international development just a few weeks before Nov. 4 that might help swing the election his way.

The Reagan camp has always been vague as to the type of surprise they expected, except to say that they thought it would involve international affairs, since this is an area that lends itself more to control or manipulation by a President.

The most common speculation involved the 52 American hostages being held in Iran, and some Reagan strategists are convinced that Carter is all set to spring a deal that would free the hostages a week or so before the election.

**THIS** October-surprise scenario is ridiculous on the face of it, and to think otherwise is at the same time cynical and naive. It's cynical to believe that Carter would trifle with the lives of the American hostages just to gain some marginal political advantage. And it's naive to think that Carter — or any other American President in these troubled times — would have the leverage to manipulate the release of the hostages or practically any other important event abroad.

If the hostage situation has taught us anything at all, it certainly should have demonstrated that there is very little the United States could do on its own to achieve the safe release of the hostages. From the start, the initiative has been in the hands of the terrorists who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the madcap revolutionary government of Iran, led by the head madman, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

A similar situation applies to most other international problems the United States is confronted with these days, from the dangerous border conflict raging between Iraq and Iran to the revolutionary fervor now building up in Central Ameri-

ca. In each case, there is little the United States or any other major power can do to substantially order events around the world, however important.

**CARTER**, who has had his share of problems trying to make good things happen in October or any other time, dismisses the October-surprise notion. "It is not possible for the President to contrive a significant surprise," the President has said, more in sadness than in anger. "It would be very pleasant for me if we could come up with a zero inflation rate, or a zero unemployment rate, or a boom to economy that was significant . . . . But I think it would be a bad thing if I tried to delay good news or conceal bad news just to create a surprise."

While it may be ludicrous for the Reagan camp to suspect that Carter is cooking up an October surprise,

Reagan's fear of an October surprise from abroad should not be dismissed out of hand, as witness Castro's unaccustomed generosity in releasing American prisoners.

There is a strong likelihood that Castro, who is not noted for giving unreciprocated favors to Washington, has decided to do a good turn for the Carter Administration in the hope that it will aid Carter's re-election. It's not so much that Castro likes Carter, but that he hates and fears Reagan and would surely not like to see the former California governor elected President.

Reagan suggested earlier this year that the United States set up a Naval blockade around Cuba in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and he has also made clear his intention, if elected, to oppose aggressively Cuban efforts to sponsor terrorism and revolution in South and Central America.

The Russians also have expressed concern over the prospects of a Reagan Presidency, given his opposition to the SALT treaties and his determination to make the United States once again militarily superior to the Soviet Union, whatever the cost.

Given the Kremlin's predisposi-

## Surprise'?

tion to favor Carter over Reagan, it is not unreasonable to suspect that the Soviets might try to assist Carter's re-election with a surprise or two before Nov. 4. The Russians are not, after all, above trying to meddle in American politics. Certainly there are enough political prisoners in Soviet jails to trade off for a little political goodwill in the United States, should the Soviets be so inclined.

**BUT** even if the Soviets tried to give Carter a boost by an unsolicited act of humanity, there is not much likelihood that this would help the President win re-election. Such an uncharacteristic show of goodwill on the Soviet's part would surely be suspect.

Americans may be apathetic; they may be tuned out of the political process; they may be turned off by the Carter-Reagan choice. They may be all of those things, but they are not stupid enough to let their votes be manipulated by the likes of Castro or Leonid Brezhnev.

That being the case, it would be wise for Reagan to quit worrying so publicly about what surprises October has in store for him and concentrate instead on the task be-

fore him — convincing a majority of American voters that he is the right man to sit in the Oval Office for the next four years.

The New York News

*(Handwritten initials)*



Mia New 18 Oct 80 7A

Taylor Jones  
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(20/2)



**ROBERTO  
FABRICIO**

## U.S. Latin Voters *Mia Her (E) Col 1B* Play Hard to Get *18 Oct 80*

SAN DIEGO — While South Florida's Hispanic voters traditionally have voted with the conservative candidate and this year are expected to stick with Ronald Reagan, the Hispanic vote in three other states with traditionally Democratic Latin populations and a total 112 electoral votes are being bitterly contested.

In Southern California, where at least 2 million Hispanics — mostly Mexican-Americans — live and traditionally have gone Democratic by large margins, the trend was upset earlier this week when a coalition of 15 important Latin civic and political organizations refused to endorse any candidate.

Democratic state organizers in California are bitter about the incident. Ronald Reagan supporters are ecstatic. Spokesmen for independent candidate John Anderson said it wouldn't make any difference.

**BUT OF** course it will. California's 450,000 Hispanic voters went for President Carter by 75 per cent in 1976. Even if they still favor the President, the obvious erosion of support for him could be the difference in a bid for California's 45 electoral votes.

The California "Latinos" are disappointed and feel abandoned by a President who had courted their votes heavily. Among their gripes are the rate of unemployment — which among Latinos is the highest ever — a continuing crisis and lack of direction in immigration policies; serious economic problems as a result of inflation and rising interest rates; and a critical housing shortage, particularly in Hispanic neighborhoods.

George Aguilar, chairman of the coalition, told me that while he is not partisan, he interprets the historic shift away from the Democratic Party by California's Latinos as a victory for Reagan.

In Texas, with 242,000 Hispanic voters, the President enjoyed an 87 per cent vote advantage among them in the 1976 election. But the erosion of support by Latinos there is seen as even greater than in California. In 1976, Carter won the state's 26 electoral votes with only 121,000 votes to spare.

Complaints by Texas Hispanics are similar to those of California's and Florida's. They believe the Administration has overlooked problems on immigration, border policy, migrant workers and bilingual education.

Reagan organizers in Texas are basing their strategy on winning 30 per cent of the Hispanic vote, 17 per cent better than Gerald Ford did in 1976. Ruben Bonilla, president of Texas-headquartered and heavily Democratic League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) told me that Texas will remain in the Democratic column this time around, but admitted Carter "has turned a lot of Latinos off and Reagan has got them excited with his strong macho image."

**ANOTHER** area where Democrats are in trouble with Latin voters is in New York. The President is in trouble with about 320,000 Puerto Rican voters, partly as a result of his decision to shift Cuban refugees from camps in Florida and other states to Puerto Rico, where there is no presidential vote.

Puerto Ricans in New York do vote, and like Hispanics elsewhere in the United States, they vote in much higher percentages than the general population. It is a year, it seems, when President Carter can't seem to please Hispanic voters around the country, regardless of what he does.

# Keep Bilingualism on

*Miami News (FH) capl 1B 18 Oct 80*

By MARY VOBORIL  
Herald Staff Writer

A federal judge refused Friday to strike the bilingualism referendum from the Nov. 4 ballot to avoid, he said, "a political thicket studded with constitutional thorns."

U.S. District Judge Edward Davis ruled that "the right to vote is the very essence of democracy" and that "a candidate or issue on the ballot should almost always stay there."

Three Spanish-surnamed men and SALAD, the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination, had sued to keep the referendum off the ballot.

They claimed the proposal was unconstitutional in its entirety in that, if passed, it

would prevent Spanish-speaking residents from communicating with their government.

But Davis ruled that constitutional damage, if any, would stem from the results of the referendum and not from the simple act of voting. Therefore, "the act of voting must be allowed."

The proposal reads, "The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county government meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only."

DAVIS SAID it was "simply too early to tell" whether the proposed ordinance would be unconstitutional. It is possible that Dade's voters could reject the proposal, he said. Also, county officials could interpret it in such a way that constitutional rights would remain unbridged.

A court can interfere with a referendum "only in the most exceptional of circumstances," Davis said, and those exceptional circumstances had not been met in the case before him.

"The judicial branch of government properly hesitates to prevent citizens from voting on matters raised by an exercise of the constitutional right to petition the government," Davis said. "To do otherwise

## Ballot, Court Says

would be to enter a political thicket studded with constitutional thorns."

The referendum is sponsored by Citizens of Dade United, whose purpose is "to unify the citizens of Dade and eliminate any governmental action that creates preferential status to any ethnic, religious or political group or organization."

"I think the judge made a very wise decision," said Jeff Rosenthal, an attorney for Citizens of Dade United. "I'm glad that the voters will have a chance to at least have their voice heard on this matter."

Manny Diaz, executive director of SALAD, said he was disappointed but vowed to continue the anti-referendum

drive. And the legality question may be far from over, he suggested.

"It's quite clear that he leaves it open to a future constitutional attack once it becomes law — if it does pass. Our immediate plan is to get out in the community and convince the people of the county that this ordinance is wrong. We should allow logic and rational thought to dictate our vote and not emotion, hysteria or backlash."

DEFENDANTS IN the federal case were the Board of County Commissioners and the supervisor of elections. Murray Greenberg, first assistant county attorney, had argued that the matter should be kept on the ballot.

## Judge lets stand bilingual question

*Miami News (FH) capl 8A 18 Oct 80*

Voters will have to decide whether they want to keep Spanish and English as Dade County's official languages, now that a federal judge has ruled that the anti-bilingual referendum question, which is to appear on the Nov. 4 ballot, is constitutional.

Three Spanish-surnamed men and the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination had attempted to keep the referendum question off the ballot, claiming it is unconstitutional and could prevent Spanish-speaking people from communicating with their

government.

Although U.S. District Court Judge Edward Davis said the referendum was legally sound, he noted in his ruling yesterday that there may be "valid arguments if the proposed ordinance is passed" and "if the officials of the county interpret the enacted ordinance in a manner which violates constitutional rights."

The referendum is on the ballot following a petition drive by Citizens of Dade United, a group that opposes bilingualism as the county's official status.

# Vote Could Cost Business,

By ALFONSO CHARDY

Herald Staff Writer

Dade's bilingualism controversy has not produced headlines in Latin America. But Latin business leaders from Managua to Mexico City say it is hurting the city's image as an emerging commercial center.

For them there can be no ¡Si! for the proposed referendum. It must be defeated with a resounding ¡Claro Que No! (Of Course Not).

"Miami will be isolated if the anti-Spanish proposal is approved," warned Adolfo Calero, a leading Nicaraguan businessman-politician who is manager of the Coca Cola bottling plant in Managua.

"We could very easily switch to another city in the United States that welcomes our business, if Miami doesn't want it," threatened Francisco Reyes, a Guatemalan tycoon.

"It would be a mistake," cautioned Romulo O'Farrell Jr., one of Mexico's top business captains and leader of a large media conglomerate that publishes an English-language newspaper in Mexico City.

"DEFINITELY, it must not be allowed to happen, it would be anti-cultural," said an Argentine banker.

These are some of the reactions gathered so far

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'We could very easily switch States that welcomes our it.'

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around Latin America about the locally bitter battle over the bilingualism referendum.

Sponsored by a group called Citizens of Dade United, the proposal seeks to nullify a 1973 county ordinance that endorsed Spanish as the county's second official language.

Dade's fight over bilingualism isn't unique.

In large Mexican cities, fiercely nationalistic groups periodically call for the elimination of English in signs at hotels, restaurants and travel agencies. They always fail.

Reginaldo Romero, vice mayor of the small lakeside Mexican village of Ajijic, says his hometown may have a few lessons to teach Miami.

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## Latin Americans Say

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to another city in the United business, if Miami doesn't want

— Francisco Reyes, Guatemalan businessman

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"In my town of about 10,000 people, we have more than 1,000 retired Americans living among us. We get along beautifully," he said in fairly good English.

"NINETY per cent of the Americans have learned Spanish, and a great number of the Mexicans, especially the top authorities here, have learned English. There is no friction. We love each other."

Until now, that has been the case with Dade County businessmen and their Latin American counterparts.

It is especially true of Guatemalan businessmen, who deal most closely with Miami's business community.

Reyes, the Guatemalan businessman, said passage

of the measure could hurt Miami in the international community.

"Before Miami became an international financial center, Guatemalans and other Central Americans dealt through New Orleans," he said. "But if there is a negative attitude in Miami, we can easily switch to New Orleans again or any other city."

One Miami banker has estimated that Central Americans have sunk more than \$100 million here in the last two years.

MIAMI also finds itself competing against other U.S. cities for Latin money, especially Mexico's oil-powered megapesos, or the quetzales, colones, cordobas or soles of other nations.

"Other cities in the United States would take advantage of Miami's loss," said Kevin Kelleghan, general manager of the Mexico City business outlet Computer World/Mexico.

"A lot of businessmen in Latin America are looking forward to Miami really becoming an international center for the United States and Latin America," he said. "But if they take that kind of an attitude, they would lose eventually, especially in Mexico, which is now being wooed by a lot of other American cities."