

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

'We could very easily switch States that welcomes our it.'

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.

Latin Americans Say

to another city in the United business, if Miami doesn't want

— Francisco Reyes, Guatemalan businessman

"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."

Bilingualism Vote: Why . . .

However Silly, Going to Polls Is Our Right

MaHur (P) 19 Oct 80

In refusing to expunge from the Nov. 4 election ballot Dade County's prickly antibilingual referendum, U. S. District Judge Edward Davis really didn't have much choice.

And so we're left to play out this needless hassle, with all its overtones of unpleasantness and polarization. Even the courts sometimes can't bail a community out of a mess of its own making.

It is the province of judges to rule on matters of law free from emotionalism. In reaching his decision, however, I was glad that Judge Davis took the opportunity to remind us of other dimensions of citizenship.

For he declared that citizens have a right to petition their government, that the right to vote is essential to democracy, and that to interfere with this referendum would be "to enter a political thicket studded with constitutional thorns."

BARRING some last-minute stroke of legal lightning, then, we residents of troubled Dade County will be rushed forward on rising tides of emotionalism, so that ultimately thousands can vent their frustration at the polls upon foreign language, foreign people, foreign culture.

The proposed ordinance says it all: "The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, and of promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited. All county government meetings, hearings and publications shall



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be in the English language only."

Voter registration countywide being what it is, dominated by white Americans, there is strong probability that the measure will pass. And the inspiration for thousands of "yes" votes is not so much the ordinance itself but the backlash of frustration over many unconnected things.

And yet in my own study of this paragraph that we'll be voting on — and I speak, incidentally, as a white American who does not speak Spanish — I cannot see it producing a single positive result. Not one.

As of now, nobody knows the full impact of such an ordinance. Much of it is still an interpretive muddle. But we're beginning to get a fair idea of the changes it won't bring about.

IT WON'T eliminate, the English-Spanish ballot, which is mandated by federal law. It won't affect schools, which operate independent of county government. It won't affect the municipalities, except where countywide ser-

vices are involved. It won't affect programs based on federal or state funding, except maybe to jeopardize a few. It certainly won't change the burgeoning bilingual nature of Greater Miami's social, financial and business life, except perhaps to intensify it even more. It might, on the other hand, prevent Dade from spending money on foreign language tourism ads in Latin America (Spanish and Portuguese) and Europe (French and German).

The real impact, I fear, will be in the hearts of people.

A victory for antibilingualism in Dade County will drive yet another wedge between American and Hispanic residents in a community already fragmented and churning with ill will.

FAR FROM unifying the citizenry, as the ordinance is touted to do by its sponsors, I think it will spread more disaffection and distrust. There are enough chasms among our people already; we don't need any more.

Personally, I rather wish the County Commission had defused things when this petition first emerged months ago by rescinding the original bilingual resolution of 1973, which the antibilingual forces found so offensive. A compromise might have avoided this damaging showdown and still not saddled government with a restrictive and patently bigoted law.

But that's hindsight.

And hindsight always has perfect vision.



ROSENTHAL



SIMON

... and What Plain English Can't Explain Whole Impact

Mia New (F) col 5 1B 19 Oct 80.

By FREDRIC TASKER
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

The Nov. 4 referendum on bilingualism in Dade County is a muddled affair.

The proposal, if passed, would not end Dade's official status as a bilingual county, something many of its supporters hoped it would do.

On the other hand, it might stop the county's successful advertising campaigns in French and German and Portuguese to lure tourists, something few of its supporters wanted it to do.

In many other aspects, Dade residents will have to vote on the proposal in the dark, because neither side is able to tell them exactly what it would do.

WOULD IT CRIPPLE the ability of police to answer emergency

phones in Spanish? Would it stop county libraries from buying books in Spanish? Would it abolish the county's Latin Affairs Division?

Residents will have to vote without knowing.

"The issue is open to fair political comment," says Assistant County Attorney Murray Ginsberg. "It's a part of the democratic electoral process to have the people for the ordinance and the opposition give their interpretations."

"It's a very speculative thing," agrees Jeffrey Rosenthal, lawyer for the anti-bilingual Citizens of Dade United.

This, of course, creates the prospect that it will take years of lawsuits before anybody knows.

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Meaning?

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Bilingualism Proposal Still Needs a Translator

FROM PAGE 1B

what the ordinance really means.

COUNTY ATTORNEY Robert Ginsberg says that, while the county would "treat the ordinance with respect," it also would seek ways to minimize its impact if asked to do so by the County Commission.

If the Metro Transit Agency no longer could use county tax money to print "Prohibito Fumar" ("No Smoking") signs for its buses, for example, it might be able to use federal transportation grants to do it, Ginsberg said.

Rosenthal says his clients probably would sue to enforce some aspects of the new ordinance, but not others. "At this time, it's kind of difficult to pick [which aspects they might sue to enforce]," he said.

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Rosenthal argues that the proposal should be viewed not so much in its specifics as in its general intent. "It's a statement of an attitude and hopefully a course that people believe Dade County should take in order to end the division of the county," he said.

Lawyer Tobias Simon, who sued unsuccessfully to keep the issue off the ballot as unconstitutional, disagrees. He calls the anti-bilingual forces "a group of citizens who are using democratic machinery in a totalitarian maneuver."

But even U.S. District Judge Edward Davis, who Friday ruled against Simon, made it clear he was not saying the whole proposal was constitutional. It is "simply too early to tell," he said.

Here are some of the issues:

Q. Would passage of this referendum question end Dade's status as an officially bilingual county?

A. No. Rosenthal, lawyer for the anti-bilingual group Citizens of Dade United, agrees that it would not. Dade became a bilingual county on April 16, 1973, by resolution of the Metro Commission. "Technically," says Rosenthal, "the resolution can be removed only by the Commission, which has refused to do so." Rosenthal says he believes that if the referendum succeeds, the Commission should repeal the resolution. But he says he doubts it will.

Q. Would the referendum end the printing of election ballots in Spanish as well as in English?

A. No. They still would be printed in both languages. The federal Voting Act Amendment of 1975 decrees that wherever the U.S. Census Bureau determines that 5 per cent or more of an area's population claims some language other than English as its first language, ballots must be printed in that language too. County voters have no power to overturn federal laws.

Q. Would this referendum question abolish the county's Division of Latin Affairs?

A. Not specifically, Rosenthal agrees. The county's Division of Latin Affairs has eight full-time employees whose \$202,000 yearly budget is funded with county tax money. Most agree that money would be cut off, those employees fired or transferred, their work stopped. At present, they translate 4,500 pages a year of county documents — zoning hearing notices, property-tax bills and others. They provide translators for county hearings held in neighborhoods where some residents speak inadequate English. "We also translate at Metro Commission meetings when necessary," said Carmen Rosado, the division's interim director. "Usually we find that it's the elderly people who have more difficulties with language." But while the county funding for these employees would end, the Division of Latin Affairs also has 52 other employees paid by money from the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). As federal funds, these would not be cut off by the new county ordinance. These employees now work with Immigration, Customs and other services. Nobody knows whether the county would, or could, try to keep the Division of Latin Affairs going with these federally paid employees.

Q. Would the referendum end bilingual programs in the Dade Public School system?

A. No. Dade has six voluntary bilingual elementary schools in which all classes are taught in Spanish for one-half the school day and in English the other half. Students from these schools then may take bilingual programs in junior high and high school. In addition, students who do not speak adequate English must take "English as a Second Language" classes until they are proficient. Passage of the proposal would not affect these programs, says attorney Phyllis Douglas of the School Board. That's because the referendum is aimed at the County Commission, while the school system is run under separate state laws by an independently elected Dade County School Board, she said. Also, students who do not speak English well may be permitted temporarily to be taught all subjects — math, history and others — in their native language until they become proficient in English. This is a federal requirement and would not be affected by the county referendum.

Q. What about the teaching of French, German, Russian and other foreign languages?

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A. They would not be affected for the same reasons as in the above question, Douglas said.

Q. What would be affected if this referendum question passes?

A. All county governmental meetings would have to be held in English only. All official county meetings already are held primarily in English. But at present, county-paid interpreters go to meetings when needed to translate for residents who speak inadequate English. A 1978 Metro survey of Hispanic residents in Little Havana found that 82.2 per cent said language was their biggest barrier in trying to get governmental services, according to Interim Latin Affairs Director Carmen Rosado. "You have to look at the long range," Rosenthal says. "Ideally there will come a time when there will be no need for bilingual services. I would hope it could be within five years."

Q. What other effects would it have?

A. The county no longer could use county money in most cases to translate county documents into Spanish. That includes property-tax notices, zoning, fair-housing and other hearing notices, water and sewer bills and others. The county never has translated its budget, County Commission agendas and minutes, official resolutions or ordinances.

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Metro's Robert Ginsberg
... hopes to minimize impact

Q. Opponents of the anti-bilingual referendum say it might prohibit the county's Civil Defense office from putting out hurricane warnings in Spanish. Is that true?

A. Maybe. Maybe not. Civil Defense now uses mostly county tax money to publish in Spanish some of its guides to protecting your house, car and family in the event of a hurricane. The proposed anti-bilingual ordinance would seem to prohibit that. But there's a loophole, and the county might try to jump through it. The state of Florida grants Dade County \$75,000 a year for Civil Defense, a small part of the entire Civil Defense budget. Could Civil Defense rearrange its budget and say it was using only the state's \$75,000 for the Spanish-language pamphlets? "Maybe they could keep that \$75,000 in a separate account," Ginsberg said. If they could do that, they could keep printing the pamphlets in Spanish, Ginsberg said. Rosenthal hinted that his side might not quibble over that issue: "In my opinion [printing hurricane warning information in Spanish] would not be [prohibited]," he said.

Q. Would the proposal end the county's programs of tourist promotion in foreign languages?

A. It probably would. In 1979 the Metro Department of Tourism spent \$1.5 million to lure tourists. Much of that promotion was in Spanish, French, German and Portuguese. Also in 1979, Dade was visited by 830,266 tourists from Latin America, 246,868 from Europe, 550,058 from the Caribbean and 174,990 from other locations. In all, those 1.8 million tourists spent \$2.5 billion in

Dade County. Of course, the precise connection between the advertising and the tourists is anybody's guess. It wasn't the anti-bilingual group's intention to ban such advertising, said Rosenthal, its lawyer. And since the advertising is supported by the county's bed tax, which actually is a sales tax passed through the state of Florida before it gets back to Dade County, maybe the referendum wouldn't prohibit it, Rosenthal said. But L.H. Paul of the Florida State Attorney General's office disagreed. "That's Dade County's money," he said, so the referendum would stop it.

Q. Opponents of the referendum also say it would stop Metro from printing bus signs in Spanish. Is that true?

A. Some say yes, some say maybe not. Right now the Metro Transit Agency prints fare cards, transfers, route maps, no-smoking signs and safety instructions in Spanish as well as English. If the referendum passes, those translations would have to stop, says the agency's attorney, John Finney. Ginsberg, the county attorney, isn't so sure. Even though the MTA now uses county tax money to print the Spanish-language signs, it also gets yearly multimillion-dollar federal grants to pay the bus system's operating deficits. It might be possible to use the federal money to print the Spanish-language signs, he said.

Q. Would the referendum end Hispanic Heritage Week?

A. Probably not, although it might hurt it. The county this year contributed \$52,000 of the festival's total budget of nearly \$200,000. The proposed ordinance prohibits spending county money for "promoting any culture other than that of the United States." But Ginsberg, the county attorney, thinks there might be a way around that. "It would be determined by what the term 'American culture' means," he said. Some festivals, even if originally foreign, might have become so well-established now that they they are part of the American culture, he said. "There have been Hispanics here for generations," he said. "It may be possible to direct that that money be used only for certain events."

Q. How would that affect other ethnic festivals?

A. The county might have to stop its \$8,000 yearly contribution to the Goombay Festival, Ginsberg said, because that clearly celebrates not U.S. culture, but "the culture of the neighboring Bahamian islands." But it might be able to keep giving the yearly \$25,000 contribution to the black community's Kwanza Festival and the \$7,500 contribution to the German-American community's Oktoberfest, because they may have become a part of the American culture. Rosenthal thinks that would be unfair: "There's a Greek Festival that isn't funded by the county. It's funded totally by private sources. I'm at a little bit of a loss to know

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why these things aren't funded in an equal matter."

Q. Would the ordinance prevent Dade's library system from buying books in Spanish?

A. Nobody knows. Dade's library system has Spanish-language books in its main library and in every one of its 23 branches. Some are bought with federal funds, which would not be affected by the referendum. But county tax money pays roughly 80 per cent of the \$150,000 per year that buys about 18,750 Spanish-language books, according to Assistant Libraries Director Ben Gilford. Some lawyers think that would be stopped; others disagree. Rosenthal doesn't know. "I'm not familiar with that," he said.

Q. Would this referendum hurt Jackson Memorial Hospital's ability to care for patients who don't speak English?

A. Yes. But not in the most crucial areas. Jackson, supported partly by county tax money, has interpreter services in Spanish, Creole, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Russian, Greek, Norwegian, Dutch, Swahili and others to help its patients communicate with their doctors. This is essential, says Cristina Falla, Jackson's international affairs coordinator. "Suppose an accident patient is brought into the emergency room and can't speak English," she said. "People in trauma or shock," she said, "sometimes forget English even if they know it." But this service is mandated by state law, so the county referendum would not end it, Jackson's lawyers say. Still, they say the state law refers only to a patient's medical treatment. What might be hampered is the foreign-language help Jackson provides in such non-medical social services as explaining bills and helping people find ways to pay them, helping elderly patients find nursing homes or helping with Medicare and Medicaid questions.

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Q. Would the referendum mean that officers couldn't help speakers of only Spanish at police emergency numbers and the special countywide 911 emergency number?

A. Again, nobody knows. At the central county office for answering emergency calls, Dade's Public Safety Department keeps a staff of 69 officers, according to PSD fiscal officer J. Thomas Hastings. To meet the department's policy of always having two bilingual officers available, at least 10 of those officers must be bilingual, he said. At present, the PSD is able to achieve that without making Spanish a job requirement. If that ever changed, could the department make it a job requirement with the new proposed ordinance in effect? "I don't know what the answer to that is," said Ginsberg, the county attorney. Maybe, he said, a Spanish-speaking resident could sue under the "equal-protection" 14th Amendment to require the county to be able to respond in Spanish to emergencies. Rosenthal said he doesn't know either. "That's a difficult question," he said. "I'm not sure exactly how that is funded or set up."

Q. What about other county offices? Will their employees be able to speak Spanish on the job?

A. Yes.

Q. But could the county make it a job requirement that any of its employees speak Spanish to ensure that there would always be a Spanish-speaking person available?

A. "I don't know the answer to that as yet," said Ginsberg.

Q. Would this referendum prohibit private businesses from requiring applicants to speak Spanish to get a job?

A. No. The referendum is aimed only at the county government. It would have no effect on private business, the federal government, the School Board or any city government. In fact, since the issue came up, the cities of Miami and Sweetwater have declared themselves officially bilingual.

Proposed Anti-Bilingual Ordinance

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

Section 2: All county governmental meetings, hearings and publications shall be in the English language only.

Section 3: The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply where a translation is mandated by State or Federal law.

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

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

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

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EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1978

Express Routes (all passengers)...	75¢
Local Routes	50¢
Students	25¢
with MTA I.D.	
Elderly/Handicapped	25¢
with Medicare/MTA I.D.. Off-Peak	

**A PARTIR DEL 1RO.
DE JULIO DE 1978**

Rutas expresas	75¢
Rutas locales	50¢
Estudiantes	25¢
con identificación de la AMT.	
Ancianos e imposibilitados .	25¢
con identificación del "Medicare" o la AMT. salvo las horas de congestión.	

The MTA Now Prints Fare Cards in Both Languages
...if proposal passes, English will be the only language used

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— U.S. Offers \$1,000 for

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The federal government is offering voluntary agencies a hefty \$1,000 a head to resettle the 8,100 hard-to-place Cuban refugees remaining at Fort Chaffee and the 100 still at Krome Avenue refugee center in Dade County, State Department officials said.

"It's a fair amount and the voluntary agencies have not said they are displeased with it," said Art Brill, a spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington. The federal government had been paying the agencies \$300 per Cuban resettled out of the refugee camps.

"So far we have verbal agreements from them. The contracts have not been signed, but we hope they soon will be," Brill added.

The federal government has already signed contracts with three agencies that are resettling about 400 Haitian refugees from the Krome South processing center, which is scheduled to close down Oct. 23.

Two of these agencies — the Young Men's Christian Association and the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service — are receiving \$500 per Haitian refugee they resettle out of the State of Florida.

A third organization, the Dade County Community Action Agency, received a \$500,000 federal grant to resettle the Haitians.

Brill said the State Department is offering the agencies twice as much for resettling Cubans because many are persons with emotional or psychological problems, who need long-term institutional care.

Last month, voluntary agencies resettled 700 Tent City refugees outside the state of Florida in less than a week after the federal government paid them \$2,000 a head.

The effort to resettle the Haitians out

Sunday, Oct. 19, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD •

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Resettling Cuban

of Krome South gathered steam this week after the U.S. Justice Department sent a letter regarding the resettlement of Haitian refugees to Eugene Eidenberg, secretary to the Cabinet and assistant to the President for intergovernmental affairs.

The letter says that the Haitians at Krome South "shall enjoy the same protections they presently have in Florida even after they have been relocated to another jurisdiction."

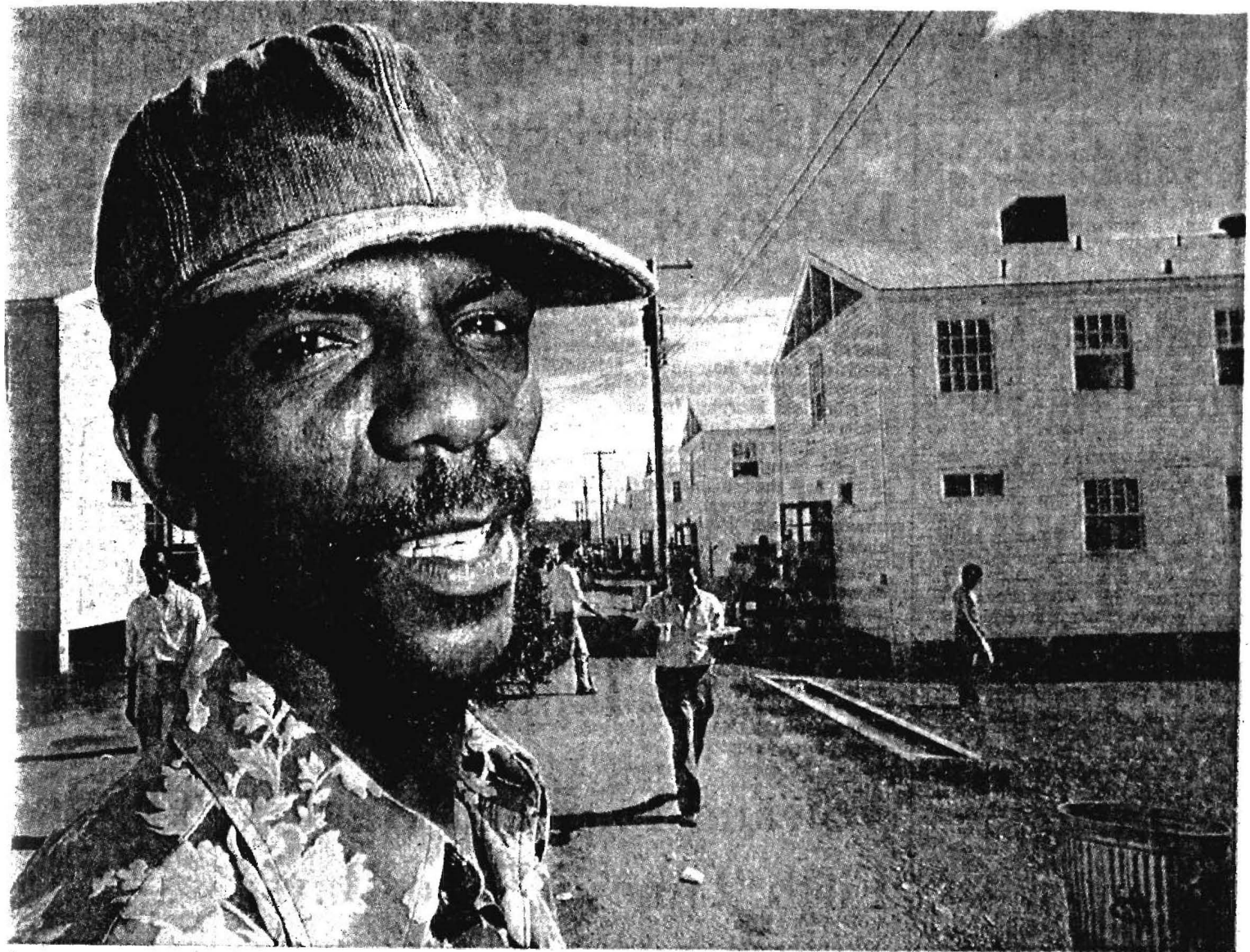
Haitian refugees had been reluctant to leave Florida because they feared that if they left they would be deported.

In a recent court decision, U.S. District

Judge James L. King prohibited the Immigration and Naturalization Service from expelling or deporting about 5,000 Haitians whose applications for political asylum had been denied by the INS.

The judge's decision is expected to have far-reaching implications for other Haitian refugees seeking political asylum in Florida.

"The letter doesn't necessarily give us permission to resettle the Haitians out of the state of Florida, but it does make it easier for us," said Beverly Mitchell, deputy assistant director for Haitian Affairs for the task force. "It allays these people's fears that they might be deported if they leave Florida."



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— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

Leonardo Pedrosa Luha Stands in the Center of the Fort Chaffee Refugee Camp

... he says he wonders: 'Why are there five Negroes here for each white person?'

Fort's Cubans Are the Chaff

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From the Resettlement Sieve

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Luis Esteban Lassus, Cuban boatlift refugee, seemed a perfect candidate to be resettled with an American family.

He was what Cubans called *bien preparado*. He had completed three years' study in philosophy at the University of Havana. He worked hard at refugee camps where he was kept with thousands of other Cubans awaiting sponsors to launch them on their new life in the United States.

Lassus worked at the Red Cross warehouse at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and wrote essays and poems for the camp newspaper. The United States Catholic Conference apparently found him a sponsor a few weeks

ago, a writer in New York.

Then, suddenly, the sponsor asked whether Lassus was white.

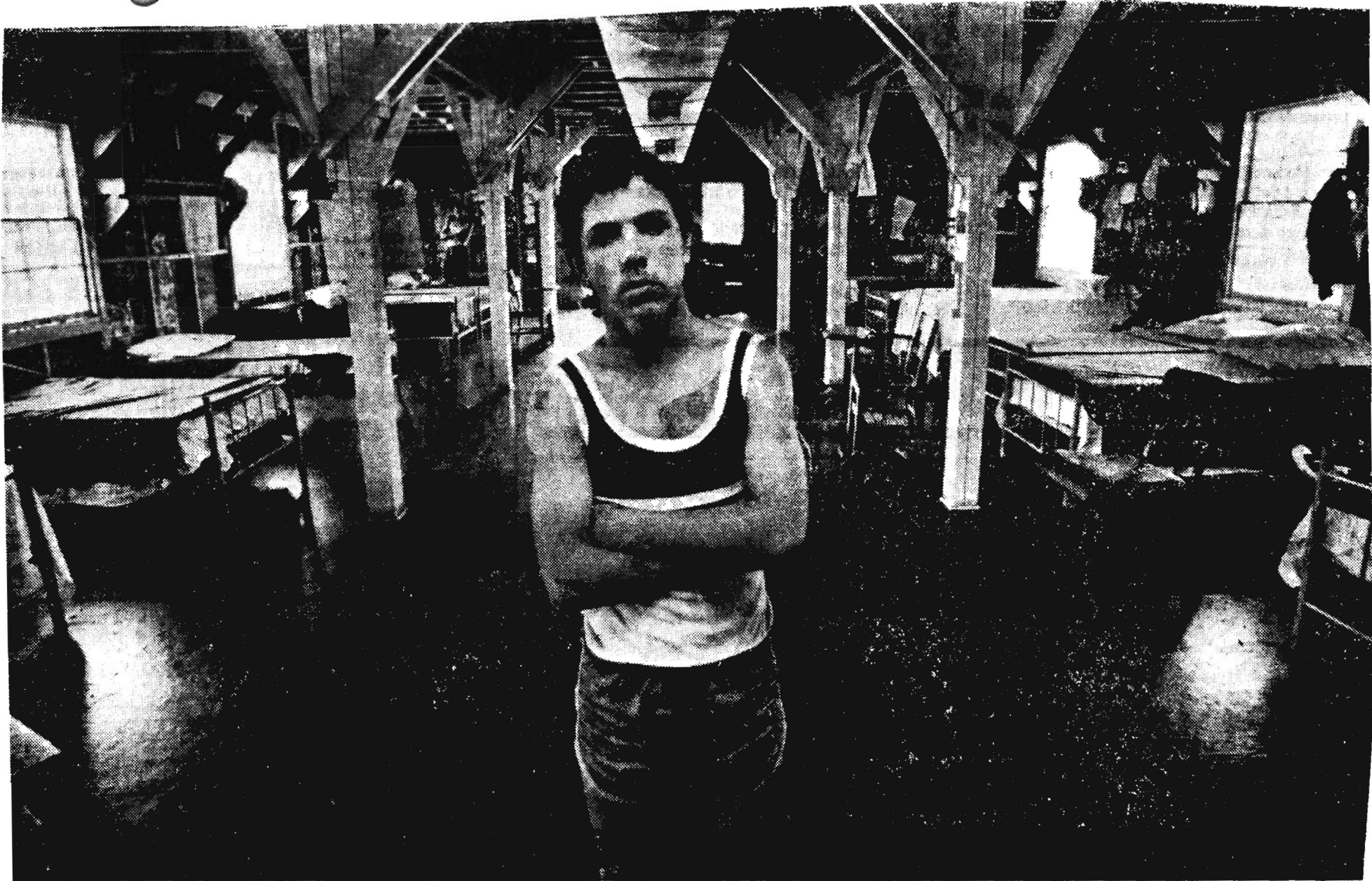
No. Black.

No sponsorship.

Finally, it has come down to this. After 5½ months of refugees and resettlements, of detention camps opening and closing, 117,000 Cubans have been sifted into America. But the sift has left the chaff: 8,100 Cubans who haven't yet squeezed through the system.

Most of them are black. Sponsors won't take them, and they are left now in the approaching Arkansas winter, faint shapes moving listlessly behind the gray

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— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald 5

Emilio Manuni Rodrigues, 17, Says He Was Imprisoned in Cuba at Age 10 for Stealing a Bicycle

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New York (15) *copy 33A 19 Oct 80*
Fort's Refugees Face
an Old Prejudice

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

chain-link and barbed-wire gauze of Fort Chaffee.

"We have sponsors who call in and say, 'Whites only,'" said Paula Dominique, director of the Church World Service resettlement program. "We tell them the majority is black, that we can't fill specific requests like that."

The camp — now more a prison than a processing center — is filled with people who don't fit the "specific requests":

The philosopher who happens to be black, a gnarled cripple, a pregnant woman with syphilis, a teenage boy nobody wants, a young couple who fled back to the camp because their sponsor made sexual overtures toward the woman, a hawker of fake flowers who was robbed of all he owned inside the camp, a cook who can't learn to read English because he needs glasses and optometric services are not available at Fort Chaffee.

And there is that fence, a 10-foot barrier of chain link, topped by another three feet of coiled barbed wire. Signs on the fence warn, "Fraternalization with Cubans is prohibited."

"It probably bothers you and me more than it does the Cubans," said Don Whitteaker, who runs the camp for the State Department.

"The fence is primarily to keep the masses from running out," he said. It cost \$257,000, a small item in the \$30 million the United States spent running the camp.

The fence was put there by the State Department, which took over from a more lenient Army command in July, after the state of Arkansas demanded absolute protection against any escape of Cubans into the neighboring towns.

"I hate the fence," said Brig. Gen. James (Bulldog) Drummond, who had been camp commander when the Army supervised it.

"It's oppressive to the spirit. It categorically labels the Cubans as 'detained.' And a guy who wants to get out can.

"We've found a piece of scalp under the fence every now and then, left by someone who got out."

Now only 20 or 30 refugees are

being processed out each day. And some 72, already out of Chaffee, have fled from their sponsors and come back. But by far the majority are people who have never been outside a camp since coming to America.

Most of them are no more ready now to fit into the United States than they were the day they stepped ashore in Key West. They get no job training, and little exposure to English.

They are being taught arts and crafts — how to make earthenware pots and paper flowers.

The State Department has ruled out job training because that would be giving the refugees something that most American citizens might not be able to get.

"It was politically unacceptable," Whitteaker said.

FOR SOME, however, job training would make no difference.

"It was a real shock," said philosophy student Luis Lassus, 28. "I never imagined that I would be rejected because of race. Of course, we were told in Cuba that the Americans would sic dogs on us and abuse us. But I rejected that notion. So this was a shock."

"Race is a sensitive area. Some people are sensitive about blacks coming in," said Dave Lewis, who heads resettlement efforts by the Catholic Conference at Fort Chaffee.

"It's a factor in the program, sure. It slows things down."

And slowness is what the administrators and agencies at Fort Chaffee are desperate to fight. Resettlement of Cuban refugees is trickling to an end. The federal government is pressuring the agencies to find the refugees new homes by the end of the year.

Instead of a new life of studying in New York, Luis Lassus was transferred to Fort Chaffee. Instead of an open world of books and philosophers forbidden him in Cuba, he faces the barbed wire of the most security-intensive U.S. refugee camp of the entire Cuban boatlift episode.

FORT CHAFFEE looks like a prison. Its lye-white rows of wooden barracks stand behind the 10-foot fence.

The fence tells much about what the government has learned about handling the Cuban refugees — first and foremost, keep them inside.

It also separates two philosophies toward handling the Cubans by two government branches who have controlled the camp since it opened in May: the State Department's belief in tight control of the movement of the refugees, a result of political pressure from surrounding communities; and the Army's looser control, with an emphasis on a homey atmosphere for the refugees.

Whitteaker said the State Department, Justice Department and

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the state of Arkansas worked out plans for the fence before the refugees were consolidated at the fort.

The Army had installed rolls of concertina wire — so called because it unravels in accordion-like coils — to prevent mass escapes. But it was placed discreetly out of sight where possible, behind knolls and set back from the housing compound.

Drummond "reluctantly" put up the concertina wire after the June riot. "I felt that was enough of a barrier to keep masses of people from escaping," he said.

The State Department disagrees. "The problem with concertina wire is that you can put a shirt on it and crawl over," Whitteaker said. "We felt that concertina wire would not prevent mass movement of people."

The fence is manned by 344 U.S. marshals, National Park Police and police from the Federal Protective Service, an agency that normally guards government office buildings.

DRUMMOND, 48, is a jowly one-star general who hesitates to criticize State Department refugee policy. He said he was anxious to end the Army's "contingency" role in operating the camp because the duty detracted from training combat units.

But he does lament the isolation of the Cubans brought on by the fence and the idleness of the refugees while they await resettlement.

On Aug. 20, Drummond sent a memo to Whitteaker, suggesting increases of educational programs when the camps were consolidated. Children would be taught arithmetic; adults would be trained at vocational centers.

These recommendations were rejected by the State Department. "Vocational training is a long-term project," Whitteaker said. "In our opinion, it's better to get the refugee on the outside as soon as possible and let social services pick them up in the normal system."

Instead, the camp's complement of teachers amounts to 30 instructors in English and 20 aides for the camp's 8,100 inmates.

Whitteaker, 43, heads the personnel and accounting office of the southwest region of the Health and Human Services Department. He was sent to Fort Chaffee originally to oversee health services, but was made director when the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force took control of the operation July 15.

"You can't make everyone perfect. People want a refugee who has a trade, who has an education to come out of this camp. And that is truly unrealistic," he said.

IN THE MEANTIME, the weary refugees merely wait.

For security reasons, the camp divides its inmates into several compounds separated by fences: the family area, the area for single men,

a youth section, protective-custody barracks for informers and refugees who fear for their safety, one prison within the camp for troublemakers and another for refugees who have returned to the fort from failed sponsorships.

A few refugees sell colorful flowers made from crepe paper and wire. Others hawk paintings produced in an arts-and-crafts shop. Their only customers in the enclosed camp are government employees and an occasional visitor or journalist.

Baseball games liven up open fields between the barracks. Three young Cubans shadow-box on an outdoor ring.

But idleness dominates. Earlier in the camp's history, refugees would nervously strain at the barricades, calling out to passersby, "Libertad."

THEY NOW STROLL dully behind the fence, nap, sit, wonder, "Why me?"

"We are desperate," said Alfonso Hernandez Tavares. He was wearing a red quilt jacket, the type given refugees who had originally been sent to Wisconsin.

Hernandez, an amiable black man with yellowish eyes who lives in the family section, did not sound angry, but rather exasperated.

He said he was a cook, and therefore believed he could easily find work outside the camp. Hernandez, 55, admitted he spoke no English. He said he would have studied but he needed eyeglasses.

Optometry services are not available.

"Look, I have been in no trouble," Hernandez said. "I just came here to live tranquilly." He produced a letter of commendation from the camp commander at Fort McCoy, Wis., praising him for his role in keeping the camp clean.

"Why can we not leave? Every day, it is the same: be patient," he said.

ON THE OTHER side of the gate that opens to the larger section where the single men live, Lazaro Garcia Guerrero leans on his crutches and laughs at suggestions that the disease that cripples him has also handicapped his chances at

finding a sponsor.

"I had sponsors. They had rented me an apartment in Wisconsin," said the 34-year-old lathe operator. He suffers from a severe arthritis that has twisted and stunted the growth of his legs.

Lazaro Garcia never made it to his new apartment in Wisconsin. His sponsor had a change of heart.

"The news came out that a Cuban killed his sponsor," he said, referring to the alleged beating death of a sponsor by a refugee in Wisconsin. "That really crippled me. The sponsor said, 'No Cubans.'"

NEARBY, Aquilino Estrada sold paper flowers made from colored string and wire for \$1 each.

"I had all my money stolen. And my cassette and radio," he said. Estrada, a white heavy-equipment operator, is 39. "We have no choice but to be calm. But I didn't come here for this."

Security at the camp is maintained by the federal police and by the threat of incarceration in the area known as Level 2. Level 2 holds troublemakers who have not committed a crime that would yet place them in the stockade to face hearings that could bar their entry into the United States.

"It is for people who escape from the base, the fence jumpers, curfew violators, brawlers," Whitteaker said. "Repeat offenders are taken to the stockade."

As of last week, 169 refugees were detained behind the extra rolls of barbed wire in Level 2.

IN A CORNER of Level 2, behind equally extensive rolls of wire, live refugees who have returned to Fort Chaffee after having been sponsored and taken to new homes outside.

"They are kept here as examples to the other refugees: Don't return to Chaffee, or you get put here and have to start over," said Fernando Rangel, who works in the compound called Level 2B.

Some 72 refugees have returned to the fort from as far away as Texas and Georgia. Rangel said many complained of poor working conditions on farms and in work gangs where they were underpaid.

Mia Her 33A
19 Oct 80

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Mario Hernandez Aguilar and his wife Maria Nela Moreira ran away from their sponsor in Arkansas because Hernandez thought the man was making eyes at his wife. Hernandez also said they weren't getting paid for their farm work.

"I think we're locked in here to be an example to the others," Hernandez said. "I don't think my wife is interested in escaping."

She is six months' pregnant. "I've had enough of sponsors," she said. "No more sponsors. Send me back to Cuba instead of a sponsor."

A young black woman who asked not to be identified also lives in Level 2B. She suffers from syphilis and is pregnant. Her sponsors in Georgia couldn't afford the medical care she needs.

"They sent me back here," she said. "I will go back soon, I hope. This is so much like a jail."

ALSO SEPARATE are the minors — victims in the past of attacks by homosexual toughs in the general population, subject to loneliness and depression, especially when rejected by relatives in the United States.

Ten teenage girls are segregated at the camp psychological hospital, but not because they have psychological problems. It is only because they are girls in a camp of men.

Sixty-five teenage boys live at Fort Chaffee, also segregated from the rest of the camp to protect them from homosexual attack.

"I have been claimed by an aunt and a cousin in Brooklyn," said Angel Ferrel, a black youth who came alone to the United States and wants to study medicine. "I am just waiting the orders."

He hasn't been told.

His relatives don't want him.

Margarita Moreno, an assistant director of the area, said: "It is better not to tell him until he has a new sponsor.

"It would only depress him."

IN THE NEIGHBORING compound, a group of men lives in protective custody. They were Cuban security guards at Fort Chaffee or other bases and now fear reprisals.

"I was part of the Aguilas at Fort

McCoy," said Moises Mojena Lozano. The Aguilas (Eagles) was a Cuban security force at the camp. It had to be broken up when some of its members began abusing its powers to extort favors and money from other refugees.

"When the bad ones among us started breaking the rules, others of us resisted. There were knife fights. I was slashed once. Some of those people are here," Mojena said. "I cannot live among them safely."

But for most of the refugees, it is not danger but loneliness and the elusiveness of liberty that play on their minds.

THERE'S A DISCO in the men's section of Fort Chaffee. The building with red lights is sad.

Men, mostly black, lean against the walls staring at invisible dance partners. Only 149 single women reside at Fort Chaffee and on a rainy night last week, none had come to the disco.

The walls were lined by pictures from magazines. Nude women. Rakish men wearing thin laped suits. Shoe and car advertisements. An enticing view of America.

A group of black men practiced dance steps seen on TV. They wore knit caps and broad-brimmed hats popular among American black youths.

"The word is getting around. The sponsors want white people," said Lourdes Torres Capote, 20, a light-skinned mulata. She was going to the disco, but thought the ratio of men-to-women too high. "I don't worry. My boyfriend has white features," she said.

Nearby, Luis Esteban Lassus happily picked up the letter sent to him from Washington. He had endeared himself to the Catholic Conference case workers when he was at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Now, one of them had found a sponsor for him in Washington, D.C.

He would probably leave the base within two weeks, if his files can be found. Camp officials say his files are there — somewhere — in the welter of records that, like the refugees, has flowed into Chaffee from the closing camps around the country in the last two months.

"I am so anxious," he said.

Lassus, the student of philosophy, was asked if he would advise other Cubans to come to the United States.

He thought. "Only if they were prepared," he said. He did not mean with a university education or philosophy.

"This is a different country. Taxes, capitalism. Racism," he said. "One must be prepared.

"I was not "

"I hate the fence. It's oppressive to the spirit. It categorically labels the Cubans as 'detained.' And a guy who wants to get out can. We've found a piece of scalp under the fence every now and then, left by someone who got out."

— Brig. Gen. James (Bulldog) Drummond

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[Handwritten scribbles]

Refugee Unhandcuffed

Miami Herald (F) coll 1B 20 Oct 80

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writer

A 17-year-old Cuban boatlift refugee, arrested for grand theft, was set free in the parking lot of Youth Hall because the arresting officer could find no facility willing to take him.

"I unhandcuffed him and told him he was free to go," said Miami Beach Detective Mike Putz. "I gave him my card and told him to call me."

After Putz arrested the teen on the felony charge Saturday morning, he called Youth Hall and told them he was bringing a prisoner over. "They said they've been instructed by the state not to take any refugees unless it's a capital felony like homicide or rape or

robbery," Putz said.

Youth Hall officials suggested the officer call the Krome Avenue refugee camp. Officials there told Putz they've been instructed not to accept any more refugees because the camp is to be closed. Call the youth's sponsor, they said.

Putz called the sponsor, an aunt who lives in Hialeah. "She doesn't want him," Putz said. "She couldn't handle him."

Putz didn't give up. He tried to reach two juvenile court judges; both were out of town. He called a Dade County official, who said nothing could be done.

Putz took the teen to the Dade County jail to be fingerprinted and booked. Then he de-

— No One Wants Him

cided to give Youth Hall one last try. "I thought maybe I'd get better results if I just took him over there," Putz said. But Youth Hall officials stood firm.

It was 6:30 p.m. Putz was already off duty. "I didn't want to let him go, but I wasn't going to take him home with me," he said. "I talked to him in Spanglish. I told him we have a lot of problems with our justice system and that the prison for young people didn't want him. I tried to tell him to stay out of trouble."

"It appears that this kid fell right through the gaps and that's unfortunate," said Linda Berkowitz, spokesman for the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Resources.

"We're going to have to take a look at this."

"I've heard the frustrations voiced by the police and the victims," said Dade Juvenile Court Judge Morton Perry. "He would have had to commit two separate, serious crimes against property before, under this new law, he could be held in detention."

"I felt embarrassed, humiliated," Putz said. "The kid needed to be shown that when you get in trouble you're going to be put in jail or at least suffer some consequence."

The youth was back on Miami Beach Sunday, staying at the same motel as the woman whose \$6,000 worth of jewelry he allegedly stole and the witness who helped police catch him, Putz said.

Miami Herald (F) coll 10A Cuban Patient Dies

In Chaffee Hospital

20 Oct 80
FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — (UPI) — A medical attendant making routine rounds in a post hospital early Sunday discovered a Cuban patient dead in a psychiatric ward, officials said.

State Department spokesman Van Rush said the 23-year-old man, whose name was not released, had been in the ward "for some time" and apparently died of natural causes.

An autopsy was performed and there was no obvious indication of the cause of death. The medical examiner reported no external signs to indicate the cause of death, Rush said.

Antibilingual *Miami News (F) copy IE* Debate Lures *20 Oct 80* Pettigrew



PETTIGREW

VOWEL PLAY: The first serious and maybe even rational public discussion of the antibilingual referendum may take place at the meeting Wednesday of the Tiger Bay Club at the Dupont Plaza. Miami attorney Dick Pettigrew has agreed to speak against the referendum on behalf of a group called Together for Dade's Future, made up of some very prominent Establishment types. Jeff Rosenthal, attorney for Emmy Shafer's Citizens for Dade United, who think of themselves as just regular folks, promises that someone from his group will show up, maybe Shafer herself.

"Among other things this referendum doesn't do," says Pettigrew, "it doesn't affect the educational system, it doesn't affect private employment practices and it doesn't correct a lack of ethics or etiquette. It would contribute to the further polarization of the community." That was also a point made by the Urban League of Greater Miami last week when it emphatically voiced its opposition to the ordinance: "The antibilingual ordinance has brought and will bring further divisiveness to a community already ravaged with suspicion and hatred."

Together for Dade's Future is not an officially sanctioned function of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, but it's headquartered in chamber offices and Chamber President **Hank Green**, President-elect **Walter Revell** and VP **Armando Codina** are all active in it. So are attorneys **Parker Thomson**, **John Smith** and **Bill Colson**; United Teachers of Dade VP **Pat Tornillo**; Metro Commissioner **Ruth Shack** and Barnett Bank of Miami Chairman **John Benbow**. The group filed a campaign finance report last week listing \$3,440 in assets, but deputy treasurer **Judy Cline** says they have pledges for enough money to finance an advertising blitz before the Nov. 4 general election.

Miami News (F) copy SA 20 Oct 80 Refugee day-care mothers needed

The Catholic Service Bureau of the Archdiocese of Miami is seeking mothers to work with the Little Havana Family Day Care Program to establish licensed homes to care for refugee children of different nationalities. Each home will have a maximum of five children between six weeks and three years old. Day care mothers will receive \$80 per child monthly and food reimbursement. Toys and equipment will be provided. To qualify for licensing, a home must have a separate area for children measuring 20 square feet of floor space per child. It must have a fenced area, a heating system and a telephone. For more information contact Lourdes Garcia at 324-5424.

Miami News (F) copy Cuba Embargo *20 Oct 80 MC*

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The United States should drop its trade embargo against Cuba because it only serves to strengthen Soviet



WEICKER

dominance there, says Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr.

Weicker, a Connecticut Republican, also predicted after his return from Cuba that the United States will normalize diplomatic relations with the island within the next five years.

The embargo "deprives American industry of a market. It also deprives us of competition with the Soviet Union for the affections of the Cuban people," said Weicker, who spent three days in Cuba last week and had 12 hours of meetings with Cuban President Fidel Castro. The trade embargo, imposed fully in 1962, has little effect any more on the Cuban economy, Weicker said.

Five Die in 24 Hours of Violence

Miami (F) Coll 3C 21 Oct 80
By JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writer

Acts of violence left five people dead in a 24-hour period ending Monday night, bringing the 1980 Dade homicide toll to 433.

A Cuban boatlift refugee shot and killed his wife, then shot himself in the head late Sunday, an Opa-locka woman was shot to death Monday morning in an apparent robbery attempt, and two people were found fatally stabbed in North Miami Beach high-rise Monday afternoon, police said.

The murder-suicide of Antonio Balbuena, 26, and his wife Nancy, 23, of 2327 NW 34th St., was the result of marital problems, said Miami Homicide Detective Jimmy Beall.

THE LATEST in a series of arguments the couple had was Balbuena's decision to move to

New York and his wife's refusal to accompany him, Beall said. Balbuena called from New York last Friday and said he was returning to Miami, police said. He walked into the small cottage, where his wife and a male friend were babysitting for Balbuena's 3-year-old daughter and a friend's 2-month-old baby. Without warning, Balbuena shot his wife several times with a small-caliber revolver, police said.

The friend tried to wrestle the gun from Balbuena, then fled the cottage when Balbuena continued shooting. Balbuena then turned the gun on himself.

The Balbuenas' child is being cared for by friends, police said.

Two Opa-locka women, Mary McCormick, 60, and her daughter Rosemary, 23, were alone in their apartment at 2911 NW 132nd Ter. when an unidentified man forced his way in and shot

them shortly after midnight Monday. The intruder was apparently planning to rob them, Metro homicide detectives said.

MARY McCORMICK, a waitress, died at North Shore Hospital. Her daughter was listed in stable condition at a local hospital, police said.

The McCormicks' apartment had been broken into three days earlier and the burglar got away with about \$350 worth of jewelry, police said. "We have no idea whether the burglary is related [to the shootings] or not," said Homicide Detective Jack Remmen.

And about 3:45 p.m. Monday, Morris Pensky, 55, and his wife Toby, 53, were found stabbed to death in their seventh-floor apartment at Windsor Towers, 1551 NE 167th St., Metro police said.

The motive in that double-murder also appears to be robbery, investigators said.

Cubans riot at mental hospital

Miami News (FA) CR3 2A
Associated Press
21 Oct 80

WASHINGTON — Cuban refugees transferred here for psychiatric observation seized control of a building at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for six hours before police moved in to quell the disturbance.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said there were no injuries in the incident yesterday, which came only 24 hours after a similar disturbance at the federal mental hospital.

Meanwhile, 20 of the Cubans being held at St. Elizabeth's filed suit in U.S. District Court asking that they be released, contending they are not mentally ill and do not require psychiatric treatment. The suit charged that confinement is "dehumanizing and stigmatizing."

U.S. District Judge John Garrett Penn scheduled a hearing today.

The refugees' suit, filed on their behalf by the Public Defender Service, seeks to force the federal government to prove that they are legally confined.

If the government believes the Cubans must be kept at St. Elizabeth's, the suit said, federal officials must provide the refugees with hearings and follow other

procedures that are necessary before someone can be involuntarily committed to a mental hospital.

Officials said that there were 92 Cubans in the building when the disturbance began about 1:30 p.m. but that police took five into custody. Hospital employees fled from the building.

The Cubans remained in control until early evening, when about 100 uniformed immigration officers moved in to secure the two-story brick structure.

Acting Commissioner David Crosland said 19 inmates identified as troublemakers were taken to Andrews Air Force Base for flights to other federal facilities. They included 17 men being sent to the penitentiary in Springfield, Mo., and two women being sent to a prison in Lexington, Ky.

The rest of the Cubans will continue to be housed at St. Elizabeth's, Crosland said.

Don Ralbovski, a spokesman for the Public Health Service, said the disturbance began when the Cubans smashed windows and began throwing objects onto the lawn. The Cubans, transferred to St. Elizabeth's from relocation camps in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, also waved a Cuban flag from a hospital window.

Refugees Seize D.C. Facility, *Mia Her (F) CH4 2A 21 Oct 80* Surrender After Six Hours

By **ALFONSO CHARDY**
Herald Staff Writer

Armed with makeshift weapons, 92 angry Cuban refugees — most suffering from mental or emotional disorders — seized control Monday of a small building in a sprawling Washington, D.C., mental hospital.

But after six hours, they were persuaded by authorities to lay down their pipes, bottles filled with paint and broken light bulbs. The rebellion ended with the Cubans walking out of Building B of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

There were no injuries or major damage, authorities said.

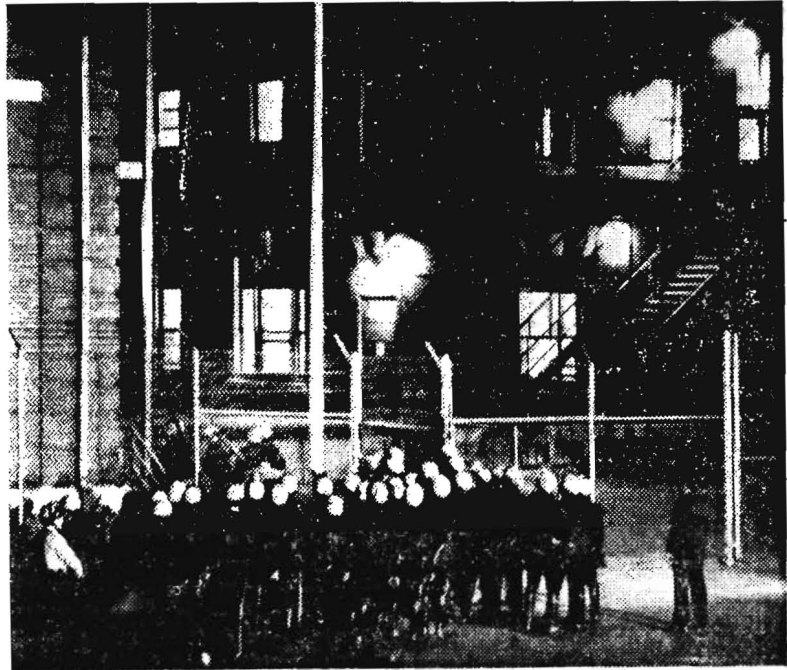
About 200 officers from the Metro Washington Police Department, the U.S. Park Police and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, many in riot gear, secured the building after the Cubans were persuaded to leave the facility voluntarily, authorities reported.

Nineteen of the refugees — 17 men and two women — were considered "troublemakers" and were flown Monday night from Andrews Air Force Base near Washington to a federal prison in Springfield, Mo.

THE INCIDENT occurred in one of about 100 buildings in the 230-acre hospital complex in the southeastern sector of the city. Police spokesmen said a group of about 20 refugees had led the takeover. Witnesses said the disturbance began at 1 p.m. when the Cubans smashed windows and began throwing objects onto tree-lined lawns outside the building.

Twenty Cubans from St. Elizabeth's had filed a suit Monday in U.S. District Court, contending that they were not mentally ill and asking the court to release them. U.S. District Judge John Garrett Penn set a hearing on the case for today.

Washington authorities said they did not know what had triggered the incident, the second at the facility in two days. But federal officials attributed it to lingering stress from the boatlift that brought more than



— Associated Press

Park Police Enter St. Elizabeth's Hospital ... ending takeover by refugees in Washington

125,000 Cubans to the United States from April to September.

THE DISTURBANCE was the latest in an intermittent string of violent incidents involving dissatisfied Cuban refugees. Most of the earlier violence has been blamed on the continued detention of homeless Cubans at relocation camps without immediate prospects for sponsors, jobs or a normal lifestyle.

"We have to get them to a stable environment," said Dr. Larry Silver, a U.S. Public Health Services psychiatrist. "Some of them are expressing their frustration. They are being incarcerated. They spent 20 years in a country being taught to hate Americans."

The Cubans had been transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for psychiatric evaluation from relocation

camps in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania because they were suspected of having come directly from mental institutions in Cuba.

At one of the camps, Fort Chaffee, Ark., authorities Sunday reported the death of a 23-year-old Cuban patient in a psychiatric ward.

The death sparked rumors in the Miami Cuban community, and on Monday the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) drafted a telegram to Health and Human Services Secretary Patricia Harris, demanding an investigation into the handling of Cuban refugee mental patients. Fort Chaffee spokesman Van Rush declined comment on SALAD's demands. He said an autopsy of the body had not revealed the cause of death.

MB Refugees

Miami Her (F) Col 5 1C 21 Oct 80.

Are Facing

Eviction Now

By ELLEN BARTLETT
Herald Staff Writer

Victoria Caridad-Balladares balanced her 1-year-old son, Anyer, on the stone wall outside Miami Beach's Gotham Hotel and stared down the street.

She had stood in the same place for 20 minutes, solemn, unmoving. There was no reason to move, she said. There was nowhere to move to.

At noon Monday, the people who run the pink-and-white Gotham Hotel, 702 13th St., told Caridad-Balladares that she, her husband and her baby — Cuban refugees who came to the United States on the boatlift from Mariel Harbor — would have to leave.

Many other penniless Cuban refugees, who for more than three months have been sheltered free of charge in Miami Beach hotels, may find themselves without homes again by the end of the week.

The city last Wednesday stopped distributing authorization forms, guaranteeing payment for hotel rooms for refugees, when a promised \$60,000 federal grant to reimburse those hotels ran out.

The last of the authorization forms, which are good for a week, will expire Friday.

The city depleted the grant — which was supposed to last through the month — by Oct. 10. But the grant was spent only on paper.

CITY OFFICIALS say they have not received any cash reimbursement from the federal government and, therefore, have been unable to reimburse any of the hotels.

The federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force has asked the city of Miami Beach to keep the refugees in Beach hotels until the end of the month.

In a letter hand-delivered to Mayor Murray Meyerson Sunday, James Gigante, Miami director of the task force, offered the city an additional \$40,000 to pay for the rooms until Nov. 1.

But city officials — still waiting for the original \$60,000 reimbursement — were unimpressed.

The Miami Beach City Commission will meet today to discuss the task force offer and to decide whether to accept it.

"It is nothing more than a stonewalling effort, in my opinion, until the [Nov. 4 presidential] election," said Meyerson. "We may not have a Tent City, but we have a hotel city."

"I DON'T think too much of it," said Assistant City Manager Hal Cohen. "Our problem has been to get the federal government to relocate the refugees and there is no evidence that they have that capability. And now they're asking us to keep the lid on until the end of October."

The task force opened a refugee resettlement office on Miami Beach three weeks ago. Nearly 400 refugees have been interviewed. So far none of them has been resettled.

"There are obstacles," said task

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Beach Refuses to Pay Refugees' Rent

Mia Hui (F) col 2 2C 21 OCT 80

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force spokeswoman Maria Linares. "Volunteer agencies are flooded with refugees. We're having problems getting sponsors. . . I really don't know what we're going to do."

City officials estimate there are between 3,000 and 4,000 Cuban refugees living in Miami Beach hotels, about half of them in rooms for which the federal government has promised to pay rent.

If the city does not take the money, and stands with its decision to withhold more room vouchers, most of the refugees will be evicted from their rooms by Friday.

"When that time runs out, it's going to be hell on Miami Beach," said Rolin Rodriguez, city director of community services.

But even if the city accepts the money and agrees to keep those refugees who already occupy hotel rooms

'Volunteer agencies are flooded with refugees. We're having problems getting sponsors. . . I really don't know what we're going to do.'

— Maria Linares,
task force spokeswoman

on the Beach, the hotels themselves may not go along with the plan.

THE WINTER tourist season begins Nov. 1. Many of the rooms in South Beach's modest, low-cost hotels have been reserved and paid for. And most hoteliers

say they have neither the room nor the inclination to keep refugees on when the season starts.

In his letter to Mayor Meyerson, Gigante promised that the task force would continue to try and relocate the refugees away from the Beach.

But meantime, the official-looking pieces of paper — the signed promises renewed once a week that the city of Miami Beach will pay hotels to house refugees — are expiring. And the city isn't giving out anymore.

Caridad-Balladares found that out when she went to have her promise renewed Monday morning.

She has no money to pay the rent herself. Her husband has no job. Monday night their time was up and they did not know where to go.

The manager of the Gotham didn't want her hotel in the paper.

"I don't want to kick them out," she said. "But what can you do? I pay my own utility bills. Look, go somewhere else. It's like this all over the Beach."

20/2

of Refugees

President Hails Florida's Handling

Matter (A) Col 2 1A 22 Oct 80

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

President Carter delivered a message of tolerance for refugees and defended religious freedom Tuesday during a campaign swing through South Florida.

At a "town meeting" in the Edison High School gymnasium in Miami, the President applauded the city's residents for bearing the brunt of the Cuban and Haitian refugee influx of the past six months.

"Your community ... has been through tough times," Carter said, standing in shirtsleeves before the 1,200 people who filled the gym.

"I don't deny that. And I regret that you have had to suffer, perhaps more than anyone else in this nation."

But, Carter added, he was "proud" of the way Floridians "did what was right" in resettling the estimated 88,000 refugees who remain in South Florida.

HE ALSO strongly defended the constitutional separation of church and state, sharply disagreeing with a questioner who told him that the country "was built on a Christian foundation."

"As a Christian and a Baptist," Carter replied, "I can tell you that this nation was not founded just on the Christian religion."

And to hearty applause, he ridiculed right-wing evangelical groups that have promulgated what they call Christian positions on many political issues.

"The Bible doesn't say whether there's one or two Chinas; the Bible doesn't say how to balance the federal budget; the Bible doesn't say whether to deploy the B1 bomber or whether we should have air-launched cruise missiles," Carter said.

THE PRESIDENT'S trip to South Florida was intended primarily to try to overcome lingering resent-

Turn to Page 18A Col. 1



— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

Presidential Coat Comes Off as Questions Begin ... at Edison High School 'town meeting'

10/22

Carter Hails Mw. (F) (E) (P) (S) (L) (I) Floridians 18A 22 Oct 80 On Refugees

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

ment toward his candidacy because of the refugee issue. Although Carter easily won Florida in 1976, Republican Ronald Reagan has campaigned vigorously in the state and is tied with Carter in the polls.

The state's 17 electoral votes — only seven states have more — could be crucial on Nov. 4. Carter's forces especially are concerned that without carrying Florida, the President may lose.

His campaign strategists concede that Carter's handling of the Cuban and Haitian refugee crisis has created a major obstacle to his chances in Florida.

Carter, however, made no apology Tuesday for the way he has handled the situation.

Instead, he urged the audience to show tolerance for the refugees. He said the refugee influx was "one of the most difficult human problems" he had faced during his administration. But, he added, his reaction to it was guided by the belief that "our nation is a nation of immigrants. We're a nation of refugees."

"But once people get [to America] and realize all the tremendous advantages of freedom and a good life . . . there's a natural human tendency to say, 'Don't let anybody else come in.'"

His remarks drew loud cheers.

NOTING THAT his ancestors came from England and Scotland seeking religious freedom, Carter said, "I'm glad the early settlers of this country didn't stop my ances-

tors when they wanted to come to the United States."

In his opening comments, the President reminded the audience that Washington is reimbursing state and local governments \$100 million to cover some of the costs of the refugee wave. (Many Florida lawmakers complained that this amount was insufficient to cover all local and state outlays.)

Carter defended his administration's handling of the Cuban refugee influx as a humanitarian action. He said that after the boats in the il-

legal flotilla left Mariel, Cuba, with refugees aboard, "I had a choice to treat them like human beings, with precious lives, or see their lives lost at sea.

"I did what was right, and I'm glad the Floridians did what was right, too."

The President also promised that his administration would not put any more Cuban refugees in Florida, but would attempt to resettle them in other states where jobs are available.

In a later meeting with Dade

County political leaders at the Sheraton River House, Carter acknowledged the closeness of the race in Florida and urged Democrats to unite behind him.

As he has done frequently in recent days, Carter reminded the gathering that the late Hubert Humphrey lost the 1968 election to Richard Nixon because many liberal Democrats who had favored Eugene McCarthy didn't vote.

Carter has drawn a parallel between that vote and the 1980 contest in urging disaffected Demo-

crats who have supported independent John Anderson to remain with the Democratic Party on Nov. 4.

Carter also took some slaps at Reagan. After mentioning that Reagan rarely speaks without notes, the President said, "When you're in the Oval Office dealing with a crisis . . . or when you're sitting across the negotiating table with President Brezhnev trying to guarantee the future of our nation and the peace of the world, you can't rely on three-by-five cards and you can't read a teleprompter."

20/2

Beach Halts Free Housing For Refugees

Mia Her (F) col 5 1B 22 Oct 80

By ELLEN BARTLETT
Herald Staff Writer

They have no money. They have no jobs. And by Friday, more than 1,500 destitute Cuban refugees who have received three months of free lodging in Miami Beach hotels may have no homes.

Beach commissioners, meeting in an emergency session Tuesday afternoon, voted 6-1 to stop guaranteeing the hotels payment for the refugees' rooms.

By Friday, when the last of the signed vouchers expires, between 1,500 and 2,000 penniless refugees staying in about a dozen South Beach hotels may be evicted from their rooms.

Many already have been ordered to leave. All say they have nowhere to go but the streets.

The city administration actually stopped distributing the vouchers last week, when a \$60,000 federal grant to reimburse the hotels — a grant the city has been promised but has not actually received — ran out.

CITY COMMISSIONERS simply added their stamp of approval, before a roomful of muttering, serious-faced Cuban refugees and hotel owners.

In voting to cut off the aid, commissioners also refused to accept an additional \$40,000 that would have

paid for rooms until the end of the month.

In a letter delivered Sunday to Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson, the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force offered the money if the city would continue to shelter the refugees until Nov. 1.

But the commissioners were unmoved.

"I don't . . . intend to vote to give the administration the authority to try to feed the entire refugee population of the world," said Commissioner Leonard Weinstein, his comments greeted by loud applause from the audience. "You don't vote for continuation of a program that isn't properly ours . . . It's not our duty to assist them in remaining in establishments in Miami Beach."

"THE FEDERAL government is using this area as a sacrifice," said Commissioner Mel Mendelson. "Sooner or later we're going to get it through our thick heads that we've been written off . . . We're faced with a crime wave, we've got a housing problem and they [federal officials] are in Miami getting votes."

Only Commissioner Simon Wikler opposed the motion, which was made by Weinstein and seconded by Commissioner Mildred Falk.

"These people are going to be out

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10/22

Beach Draws Line on Refugees' Bills

Mia Nu (F) col 3 2B 22 Oct 80

FROM PAGE 1B

in the streets... We've got to see it through to the end of the month. It would just be merciless [not to]," Wikler said.

Wikler proposed his own motion to extend the program until Nov. 1. That motion was defeated 5 to 2. Only Commissioner Alex Daoud sided with Wikler.

Many commissioners said extending the program would only postpone the problem. Hotel owners want the refugees out when the season starts next month anyway, they said.

THE CUBAN-HAITIAN Task Force had no comment about the outcome of the meeting. A spokesman said the issue would be discussed at a press conference this week.

Refugees and hotel owners alike were angered by the commission's decision — refugees because they have nowhere to go, hotel owners because they are stuck with tenants who can't pay their rent.

"What are we supposed to do? We can't just put them out in the street," said Linda Polansky, owner of the Clay Hotel on Espanola Way. Some 30 refugees have stayed in 14 rooms at the hotel.

About 50 refugees attended the meeting. There were young men dressed in blue jeans and T-shirts, women with children trailing from each hand. They arrived in large groups and sat together, huddled in a dark corner of the commission chambers.

None spoke English, so they brought interpreter Mario Martinez to speak for them. He never had a chance.

AFTER THE meeting, the same group stood in the airy City Hall atrium, silent, suddenly talking all at once, then silent again, digesting

Flight to Bring 140 From Cuba

Another 140 refugees from Cuba — about half of them Americans — will fly to Miami this afternoon aboard a chartered jet. However, the freedom flight will not carry any of the 33 American prisoners Castro has promised to release, says

the State Department. As yet, there is no timetable for their return. Today's group will include longtime American residents of Cuba and dual nationals. The group will be bused to Tropical Park for processing upon arrival.

the news.

Larry Taylor, owner of the Nemo Hotel, 116 Collins Ave., where about 50 Cuban refugees were staying at federal expense, stopped beside them and told them he was sorry. They could stay the night, but if they couldn't find someone to pick up the tab, they would have to

leave today.

"What can I say? The city owes me more than \$10,000. We got expenses. If we don't get paid, we can't afford to keep them," said Taylor.

"What's going to happen to these people? There's going to be more crimes. Everyone's going to steal.

They have to eat. They have to survive," said Martinez.

He pointed to Caridad Lopez. She is 33, the mother of four boys. The oldest child is 15. Her husband is in jail in Cuba.

Her rent was due Tuesday at the Bentley Hotel, 501 Ocean Dr. She said her landlord's message had been very clear. No rent, no room.

Teresa Dominguez cradled her 2-month-old baby. She was kicked out of the Casa Grande Hotel Monday. She spent the night on the porch in front of the hotel because there was nowhere else to go.

"So the city of Miami Beach doesn't want the Cubans anymore. They're human beings, too. You can't do that to human beings," said Martinez.

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Paperwork Cited in Wait For 33 Prisoners in Cuba

Mia Hu (F) copy 13A 22 Oct 80

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A State Department spokesman said Tuesday the 33 American prisoners granted freedom by Fidel Castro should be released within a few days.

The Castro government, in a surprise move some observers interpreted as a sign of support for President Carter's reelection, announced Oct. 13 the American prisoners had been pardoned. Some face possible air piracy charges in the United States, as well as accusations of drug smuggling.

The head of the Cuban diplomatic mission to Washington announced Castro's pardon and said the Americans could be released soon.

The only apparent reason the prisoners are still in Cuba is the time required to process their papers to leave the island and return to the United States.

"Their release is expected shortly," State Department spokesman Jack Cannon said. "Our authorities in Cuba report the delay is nothing more than the processing requirements. I think it [release] will be in a matter of days."

In addition to the 33 Americans, there are two prisoners of dual

American-Cuban nationality who are being processed for admission to the United States. The administration has said it will help bring the released prisoners out of Cuba.

The United States and Cuba have not maintained diplomatic relations since 1961, but an American interests section, a level several grades below an embassy, is in Havana. The group is reviewing the status of the 33 Americans, as well as 600 Cubans who wish to enter the United States.

Castro's abrupt decision to end the refugee exodus that brought more than 125,000 Cubans to the United States stranded the 600 at the port of Mariel this summer. Castro last week asked the United States to process these Cubans for entry.

Castro has said that he will do nothing to interfere with Carter's race with Republican challenger Ronald Reagan. The administration welcomed Castro's decision to cut off the disorganized sea escape of Cubans and was pleased he later returned to the United States two men accused of hijacking an airliner to Havana.

Dade Voters Ought to Reject *Mia Heu (F) col 6A 22 Oct 80* Anti-Bilingualism Proposal

WHAT began in a fit of spite against Cuban-born Dade Countians has snowballed into a destructive proposed county ordinance that would gut tourism promotion and cripple many routine government operations. Voters should reject that prospect when they vote on the anti-bilingualism referendum Nov. 4.

Unfortunately, the people who produced this proposal were not particularly knowledgeable about their local government. Worse, they seemed not even to care how much real damage they might inflict on the community in their determination to spite Dade's Spanish-speaking residents. The result is an ordinance that could have far-reaching and even dangerous consequences.

The measure would prohibit use of county funds "for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States." It would mean the end of ads that the Metro Department of Tourism uses in French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese.

More than 1.5 million foreign tourists spend more than \$2 billion per year in the county, creating many of those jobs that are resented because they require bilingual personnel. Sulking monolingual residents forget that those jobs would not exist at all without the visitors who come from Latin America, Europe, and the Caribbean each year to spend money in the Miami area.

Many Dade residents are angry, frustrated, or even frightened at being surrounded by a language they don't understand and a culture that seems alien.

Only the most hostile, however, really want to prevent the county from publishing hurricane warnings in Spanish, or translating routine government documents relating to zoning, taxes, and building permits.

No responsible person wants to stop the use of Spanish in emergency services such as police, fire, and medical rescue. Only the most cruel would deny the help of a translator to an elderly person who is trying to find nursing-home care for a hospitalized spouse. Yet these and other government services are in jeopardy because of the thoughtlessness of the anti-bilingualism petitioners.

Apologists for the proposal try to camouflage their handiwork as a mere symbolic protest against the uncontrolled influx of Cubans. They pretend that the ordinance they wrote won't actually take effect, that the item is merely a straw vote on "an attitude" of resentment against Spanish and Hispanics.

That's dishonest. What Metro commissioners passed in 1973 was a mere statement of attitude, a nonbinding resolution declaring Dade County bilingual. In contrast, the petitioners wrote a real ordinance that would govern many facets of county spending and activity.

Dade voters on Nov. 4 will face much more than an ugly referendum on bigotry toward one-third of the community. They will face a binding ordinance that will affect the life of every county resident.

That ordinance, along with the apprehensiveness that spawned it, ought to be rejected.

U.S. helped Cuba

Mia News (FH) col 1
BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

22 Oct 80 1A

One of the 33 Americans scheduled to be released soon from a Havana jail claims his drug-smuggling conviction resulted from "suspect information" fed to Cuban authorities by the U.S. Coast Guard.

His lawyer says the information was radioed to the Cubans under a secret agreement between the two nations to cooperate in nailing drug traffickers.

The Coast Guard acknowledges such an agreement, says it's no secret and confirms that U.S.-Cuba cooper-

ation resulted in the American's arrest last year in Cuban waters.

Cuban authorities found no drugs on the boat that the man was on, but did find marijuana washed ashore in the vicinity two days later. The Coast Guard had informed Cuban authorities that the boat's crew had been seen throwing square objects into the sea.

Michael J. Seitler, 26, of Glen Cove, N.Y., was convicted in Cuba and is serving a 15-year sentence there. He is one of the Americans expected to be released under the general pardon Cuba announced last week.

The Coast Guard watched as the boat Seitler was

nab drug suspect

on sailed into Cuban waters where he was arrested by the Cuban Border Patrol on May 12, 1979.

State Department spokesman Ralph Brabanti confirmed yesterday that the agreement with Cuban officials on exchanging information about suspected drug traffickers was reached at working sessions in January 1978 and May 1979. "It was purely a nuts-and-bolts session to improve communications, particularly in the area of Coast Guard search and rescue," Brabanti said.

"The agreement was well-publicized," Brabanti said.

Seitler apparently was the first person to be arrest-

ed under the agreement, Brabanti said. It is not known whether other Americans have been arrested in Cuba under the agreement.

The Coast Guard announced the existence of the agreement last year. But the U.S. cooperation in the arrest of the American by Cuba was not disclosed until The New York Times, after examining Coast Guard logs of the incident, reported it yesterday.

Citing humanitarian considerations, U.S. officials announced in September 1979, that a 17-year ban on

Please see GUARD, 4A.

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GUARD,

from 1A

MIA NEWS (FA)
CORI HA 22 OCT 80

the use of Cuban waters and airspace by the Coast Guard had been ended and a Miami-Havana teletype line had been opened. The "hotline" was to enable the Coast Guard to alert the Cuba regime to search and rescue operations conducted by the Coast Guard in Cuban waters.

Capt. Alexander Larzelere, chief of search and rescue for the Coast Guard's district in Miami, said at the time the agreement also included "cooperation in drug enforcement matters between Cuba and the United States."

Seitler claimed the Coast Guard had a secret agreement with the Cuban government to control drug-smuggling. He complained that the Coast Guard volunteered "suspect information" to the Cuban Border Patrol that resulted in his arrest on marijuana-trafficking charges.

In an Aug. 19 letter, Seitler's attorney, Joseph H. Blatchford of Washington, asked Adm. John B. Hayes, Commandant of the Coast Guard, if any "official or unofficial" agreement existed.

Blatchford also questioned the Coast Guard's role in Seitler's arrest, saying it led to prosecution "under a system of justice which is far from American standards."

In the Cuban justice system, those accused of crimes are considered guilty until proven innocent — the opposite of the American justice system, according to Miami attorney Jose Angueira, who practiced law in Cuba before the revolution.

Coast Guard spokesman Leo Loftus said today that Hayes had sent Blatchford a letter acknowledging the existence of the agreement. Loftus said he couldn't elaborate on the letter until Blatchford receives it, but said it denies any improper actions by the Coast Guard.

Blatchford could not be reached. The Coast Guard referred further questions to the State Department, which referred them back to the Coast Guard.

According to the New York Times, a log of radio transmissions spanning several days between Havana and the Coast Guard Search and Rescue Center in Miami showed that the crew of a Cuban gunboat arrested Seitler after the Coast Guard cited "prior information" that the boat he was on had been involved in smuggling.

The logs showed that the Cuban Border Patrol found no drugs aboard the boat. The Cuban Border Patrol said it had no interest in the vessel or its crew because of the lack of evidence of smuggling. Coast Guard Search and Rescue in Miami responded that the boat, El Bravo I, "was suspect." The Cubans took the boat and crew into custody.

Cuba later advised the Coast Guard that several bales of marijuana were found washed ashore two days after the arrests.

Seitler's mother, Sunny, who visited him in a Cuban jail last month, said in a phone interview with The Miami News yesterday from her home in Glen Cove, N.Y., that her son had intended to buy the boat.

Mrs. Seitler said Blatchford had instructed her not to discuss the case. "The State Department just told me to hang around the phone until I hear that Michael has

been freed," she added.

Seitler had put a deposit on El Bravo I, a 65-foot Colombian fishing boat, intending to purchase it after the shakedown cruise. The Coast Guard cutter Alert, based in Cape May, N.J., followed it from Cay Sal Bank, south of the Florida Straits, into Cuban waters off Sagua La Grande on May 12, 1979. Several attempts to contact El Barvo I failed, the Coast Guard said.

Logs of conversations between the Coast Guard and the Cuban Border Patrol in Havana show that a Cuban gunboat was dispatched at the Coast Guard's request to seize the fishing boat on suspicion of carrying marijuana.

The gunboat fired across the bow of El Bravo I, wounding the Colombian captain, identified in records only as "Jorge." The Coast Guard's records show that Seitler asked for help from the cutter Alert. He was told he should surrender to the Cubans.

With the fishing boat and its crew in custody, Cuban officials sent a message to Miami Coast Guard saying that a search had failed to yield "any traces of marijuana."

The Coast Guard responded that the Alert, three nautical miles away from the fishing boat, had seen crew members jettison "square objects." In a separate message, the Coast Guard said it had prior information that the boat was involved in narcotics smuggling.

On May 14, Cuban officials found bales of marijuana washing ashore near where El Bravo I had been intercepted. Eventually, the Coast Guard was informed that 6,740 pounds of marijuana had been recovered.

Seitler was sentenced in August, but the U.S. Interests Section in Havana was not informed of his conviction until after the trial, according to The Times.

Blatchford told The Times that Seitler, in a final message to the cutter, identified himself and asked that the Coast Guard notify his girl friend in Miami — identified only as Amy — of his detention.

Coast Guard records show that the phone number was turned over to U.S. Customs and the Drug Enforcement Agency in Miami for investigation. Mrs. Seitler said the number was never called with her son's message.

Mrs. Seitler said her son dropped out of high school and joined the Navy in 1972. Seitler spent four years on active duty and two years on inactive service. Mrs. Seitler said he "has no criminal record."

"He travels around a lot — California, Canada, places like that — visiting old buddies," she said. "He wanted to go around the world. He's always been fascinated by the water. He is going to enter college to become a marine biologist when he gets home."

"He looked around for a boat and finally boarded El Bravo I with the thought in mind that he'd buy her," Seitler said. "He put some money down on the boat and was headed for the Yucatan Peninsula, Isla Mujeres, I think it was, where he was scheduled to meet his girl friend from Miami who was driving down. The girl was born in Mexico and they were going to visit her parents."

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Murder (F) col 2 ID 23 Oct 80

Resettle, Beach

Cubans Told

Homeless Newcomers Ordered From State

By ZITA AROCHA
And DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writers

Federal officials Wednesday said all the remaining homeless Cuban refugees now living in Miami Beach hotels must get out.

The Cubans — variously estimated to number from 300 to 4,000 — will be told to resettle, preferably outside Florida, said James Gigante, director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami.

Those who refuse, he said, will have their paroles revoked and will be shipped to an abandoned Army base in Puerto Rico until they agree to be resettled outside Florida.

Any new arrivals, either Cubans or Haitians who arrive by boat, will also be sent to Puerto Rico.

Wednesday's announcement was made possible by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in Boston. The court Wednesday lifted an injunction issued in Puerto Rico that had prevented the United States from sending Cuban and Haitian refugees to that island.

The Miami Beach Cubans are the last large group of homeless Cubans left in the United States outside jails or processing camps. Federal officials say there are as few as 300 Cuban refugees living on Miami Beach; Beach officials say there are as many as 4,000.

"I'M GLAD that now we have a place to send the Cubans and the Haitians to, because I was beginning to wonder where we would go from here," Gigante said.

A federal judge in San Juan had issued the injunction two weeks ago in response to a law suit filed by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and several residents of Juana Diaz, a small town close to the base.

"We're disappointed of course," said Pedro Vazquez, Puerto Rico's secretary of state.

Vazquez said the Puerto Rican government will appeal the decision



LOTTIE BARTON, a 74-year-old Miami Beach woman, is among that city's elderly who claim they've been driven off the streets by fear of criminals. "It's terrible," she said. The older residents say the problems began last May, with the coming of the Cuban refugees. See story, Page 6D.

CUBAN REFUGEES at Fort McCoy, Wis., are subjected to beatings, mental abuse, and sexual assaults as the federal government allows nothing less than a concentration camp to thrive in what is supposed to be a refugee center. Page 6D.

FOUR CUBANS say a Kansas farmer lured them from the refugee center at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and forced them to work 12- to 15-hour days for two months without pay. Page 7D.

on grounds that bringing refugees to Fort Allen will overload the camp's sewage system and that the Haitians may bring malaria to the island.

Some Puerto Rican politicians contended that the plan to move the refugees from Florida to Fort Allen was a political ploy used by the Carter Administration to win Florida's 17 electoral votes.

Puerto Ricans do not vote in the U.S. presidential elections.

THE NEWS of the Court of Appeals' ruling in Boston was broken

to a surprised Gigante and members of the press by a task force employe who interrupted an afternoon press conference.

"What this means is that we will be putting our first flight to Fort Allen on Oct. 27 or 28," Gigante said.

Gigante also announced plans to convert the two Krome Avenue processing centers into a "turn-around station" for Haitian refugees, who continue to arrive in South Florida at a rate of 1,500 to

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10/23

U.S. Orders Miami (F) call Beach Refugees

Resettled

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2,000 a month.

Haitian refugees will spend 24 to 36 hours at the Krome Avenue station and then be flown to Fort Allen, where they will await resettlement in the United States, Gigante said.

The 82 Cuban refugees and 587 Haitian refugees who are now at the two Krome Avenue processing centers will not be sent to Fort Allen but will be resettled outside of Florida.

Gigante said the State Department was forced to give the refugees a choice of accepting resettlement or having their paroles revoked, after the Miami Beach Commission this week refused to continue paying their hotel bills and many refugees were threatened with eviction.

"The administration of the city of Miami Beach committed an unconscionable breach of faith, if not contract, and decided to become part of the problem rather than a part of the solution to the problem," Gigante said.

Miami Beach commissioners claimed the federal government had not kept its promise to reimburse them \$60,000 for housing the refugees from April until Oct. 31.

But Gigante said a check for \$60,000 was in the mail and Miami Beach would receive it today.

Cuban Leader Hits Rumors Of Hawkins-Air Florida Ties

Miami (F) call 2/17 23 Oct 80

By **STEPHEN K. DOIG**
Herald Staff Writer

Cuban Republican leader Eladio Armesto accused supporters of U.S. Senate candidate Bill Gunter Wednesday night of spreading rumors that Republican candidate Paula Hawkins is still working for an airline that flies charter flights to Cuba.

At a dinner for Cuban supporters of Hawkins, Armesto told Hawkins to make it clear that she resigned her position as vice president of Air Florida in May. She did.

"The [rumor] in the Spanish community is that Paula Hawkins is vice president of Air Florida, the company doing business with Fidel Castro," Armesto explained when reporters asked why he gave that advice. "The Cuban people are concerned."

ASKED WHY he thought that Gunter supporters were involved, Armesto said, "Because I heard that in Little Havana." He said the rumors started about a week ago.

Gunter, who also was campaigning in South Florida Wednesday, couldn't be reached for comment.

The fuss over the rumor ended a long day of campaigning in South Florida in which Hawkins made a triple-play move to attract ethnic voters.

After spending the morning in Palm Beach County at largely Republican gatherings, she came to Miami for a meeting with 15 area rabbis, and a rally near Liberty City with black Republicans before going to the dinner in Little Havana.

The two-hour meeting with the rabbis was closed to reporters, but afterward Hawkins aide Larry Gentry said, "They were receptive. It went well."

BOTH HAWKINS and Gunter are hoping to make

points with the Jewish voters who had heavily supported defeated incumbent Sen. Richard Stone.

Early in the evening, at the rally with black Republicans, Hawkins was applauded enthusiastically.

"America is the country that if indeed you will work and you will save and you will contribute to the system, that indeed we better ourselves," she told more than 100 persons in the audience.

Hawkins didn't mention her frequent calls at other campaign stops for cutbacks in welfare and food stamps, but told the audience she supports a proposal now in Congress to "green-line" depressed areas to give added tax incentives for new businesses.

"Send somebody to the Senate who won't turn their back on you once elected," she said.

AFTER HER speech, Dr. Clarence Rudolph, a black psychologist from West Palm Beach, told the crowd he supported Hawkins because "she has a plan" to revamp mental-health programs.

Reporters who have been traveling with Hawkins, who was criticized during the primary for ducking specifics on her positions, have never heard her mention such a plan.

When the reporters asked Hawkins about it afterward, she seemed surprised about Rudolph's statement and declined to describe the plan.

"That's my 'October surprise,'" she said, laughing. Asked when she would give details, she said, "November."

The morning started in West Palm Beach where, buoyed by a large and friendly crowd at the West Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce political rally, Hawkins with gusto tore into Democrats in general and Gunter in particular.

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Maria (F) cap 23 Oct 80 ID.

— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Maria Diaz and Son George Face Resettlement

they walk on Washington Avenue, suitcase in hand

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Beach refugee woes major federal failure

Miami News (FH) col 16A 23 Oct 80

By rejecting the offer of an additional \$40,000, on top of \$60,000 in refugee aid already promised but still unreceived, Miami Beach commissioners have told the federal government: What you have not done speaks so loudly that we can't hear what you say.

Miami Beach's decision, on its face, could result in the immediate expulsion of some 2,000 refugees now housed in a dozen or so hotels. And that decision is one more reality that flies in the face of President's Carter's wan non-defense of his refugee policy — made during his brief political foray here Tuesday.

That federal officials today bypassed the city and gave hotel owners vouchers to pay for the refugees not yet expelled is a welcome turn of events. But that action was taken only in reaction to pressure from the city, and it will not solve the housing problem very long.

There is no conceivable excuse for Washington's failure to reimburse Miami Beach for refugee expenses which have been mounting ever since the fleet from Mariel first began depositing its woeful human cargo here.

Surely, Miami Beach is anxious to divest itself of its penniless refugees for other than economic reasons. Crime, endangering both private citizens and the tourist industry, has increased drastically in the city. But an increase in crime itself, in the county as a whole, is only a manifestation of the desperate position this community has been forced into by a thoughtless, penurious national policy on refugees.

President Carter also said he was "proud" of the way Florida has handled the refugee crisis. Floridians, though, have no cause to be proud of their national leadership.

- There is nothing ennobling about a tent city, or homeless refugees huddled under expressway overpasses.

- Nothing can be said for a refugee-packed Jackson Memorial Hospital where new mothers are rolled into corridors right after giving birth.

- Long lines of angry, pushing applicants at driver-testing stations hardly provide a source of pride.

In one regard, Carter made a correct statement during his brief town hall-meeting here. "Your community has been through tough times," he said. Well, they were tough times; they are tough times. And the patchwork situation on Miami Beach promises a continuation of tough times. And so does Washington's response to the entire problem.

Unless more substantial federal action is taken quickly to help both the refugees and local governments, inaction in Washington will drown out whatever the President has to say.

Coast Guard Picks Up Five Crossing Straits

By MICHAEL CAPUZZO
Herald Staff Writer

Two Cuban teenagers who drifted for four days without food or water trying to cross the Florida Straits in a small wooden boat were brought into Key West by the U.S. Coast Guard before dawn Wednesday.

Three Cuban adults also were brought into the Key West Coast Guard station Tuesday night. They were trying to cross the straits in a boat Coast Guard officials suspect was stolen, the Coast Guard said.

The youths, 15 and 17 years old, were discovered around 7 p.m. Tuesday 20 miles southwest of the Dry Tortugas, 80 miles southwest of Key West, adrift in a 17-foot white-hulled wooden boat with red trim. "Mariel" was written on the stern, indicating the vessel's home port.

THE TEENAGERS were picked up by a merchant vessel, the San Juan, which hauled their boat by crane. The Coast Guard picked them up at 4:15 a.m. Wednesday.

The youths were identified by Coast Guard officials as Luis Lopez Camara, 15, and Francisco Manuel Lopez, 17.

The other three refugees were rescued by the Providence, a commercial freighter that spotted them at 9 a.m. Tuesday adrift in a 15-foot blue outboard pleasure craft, the Miami Ti. The Miami Ti was disabled some 10 miles off the Marquesas Keys near Coalbin Rock, about 30 miles southwest of Key West, Coast Guard officials said.

A 41-foot Coast Guard vessel, contacted by the Providence, reached the refugees around noon. They were handed over to U.S. immigration officials at 3 p.m.

"They were in pretty good shape, there were no problems with them at all," said Coast

Guard Duty Officer Ed Pease in Key West.

OFFICIALS believe they may have stolen the Miami Ti, said Carol Feldman, a Coast Guard spokesman in Miami.

The five "were brought up here [Miami] yesterday and spent the night," Ray Morris, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, said Tuesday.

Taken to an immigration center on NE 79th Street in Miami, their processing was delayed by an influx of Haitians.

The Cubans "didn't come over on U.S. registered vessels, they were on Cuban registered vessels," said Coast Guard spokesman Mike Kelley in Miami.

"It's familiar to how people came over before the Cuban boatlift started," he said. "There'd be a few people coming over in vessels they picked up in Cuba."



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Rescue committee's Vivian Pena interviews refugee today at Bayfront Auditorium as Teri Maida watches

Refugees' hotel time dwindles while some seek help for them

Miami News (FH) col 2 1A

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter *23 Oct 80*

Don't tell Sam Harris about human suffering. "My parents were immigrants from the Holocaust and I know about human suffering," he says.

Harris, a hotel owner in Miami Beach, says he sympathizes with the Cuban refugees he plans to turn out of his hotel in the next week. But he says, "It could be my own father and I'd have to ask him to leave."

Harris voiced the dilemma many Beach hotel owners face. They say they would like to continue housing the city's 2,000 refugees, but come next week there will be no rooms in their inns.

The reason: On Nov. 1 the winter tourist season begins. The hotel owners say most of their rooms are booked — have been for months.

"This is a very bad dilemma," said Harris, owner of the Lafayette Hotel, 944 Collins Ave. "As a human being, I'm torn inside because I know what these poor people must be going through."

But, he adds, "as a businessman, I have responsibilities."

While it appears certain most of the refugees will be forced out of about 40 Beach hotels by the end of next week, many have a more immediate problem: They may be put out right away.

After the Miami Beach city commission voted Tuesday to stop guaranteeing to pay the hotels for the refugees' rooms, some hotel owners said the refugees must leave immediately. They began evicting some refugees yesterday and warned others they must be out by today or tomorrow.

But the federal government and social service agencies said yesterday that they should try to stay where they are.

Federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force officials say:

- ✓ Refugees who were told to leave by Miami Beach hoteliers are being sent for interviews with State Department social workers, who are trying to re-establish the refugees' broken sponsorships. If that is not possible and eviction is imminent, the refugees will be taken to volunteer agencies at Bayfront Park Auditorium.

- ✓ Five social service agencies at Bayfront Park Auditorium are giving rent vouchers to refugees, guaranteeing hotel owners they will be paid rent until the refugees until a certain date agreed upon by the hotelier.

- ✓ If the refugee cannot stay in the hotel where he was living because of the hotelier's commitments to winter guests, other

REFUGE, from 1A (FH) CAP

housing arrangements will be made elsewhere in Dade County.

✓ State Department social workers are redoubling efforts to mend broken sponsorships and smooth over problems with the refugees' families. If the sponsorship cannot be mended, new sponsorships will be sought.

✓ If no new sponsor can be found, it is "possible" some refugees could be sent to the Fort Allen, Puerto Rico, refugee camp scheduled to open next week, said Jim Thompson of the task force.

✓ Cuban and Haitian refugees at the Krome Avenue camps who have no sponsorship arrangement in the works by Monday will be sent to Puerto Rico.

The federal government owes Miami Beach \$60,000 for the city's payments to hotels to house the refugees under a contract with the Cuban-Haitian Task Force. The money should be here in the next few days, according to Thompson.

The government had offered the city an additional \$40,000 to pay for rooms until the end of the month, but the city refused. Miami Beach Commissioners voted 6-1 Tuesday to end its agreement with the federal government.

"The city very clearly breached the faith, if not the grant," Thompson said. "We are looking at this legally to see if it is a breach of contract."

James Gigante, director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, said yesterday that the refugees will remain in the hotels through the help of volunteer organizations.

"It is my hope and expectation that they will remain where they are," Gigante said. "We will continue the program with or without Miami Beach's assistance."

What followed was an afternoon of confusion. Owners did not know how long the refugees will stay, who will pay for them or how much.

At the Nemo Hotel, 116 Collins Ave., owner Larry Taylor met with a refugee spokesman who produced a stack of letters from social service agencies promising to pay for refugees' rooms until they are relocated. Taylor, who said he is owed more than \$7,000 for the refugees' rooms, would not accept the letters.

"We want a confirmed commitment," said Taylor, who is now providing rooms for about 100 refugees. He told the refugees and the volunteer agencies that they had 24 hours to show that commitment.

Even with that commitment, Taylor and other hotel owners say the refugees will still be evicted Oct. 31, before the winter tourists arrive. That gives the agen-

cies a week at most to resettle the Cubans.

"I see it coming," said Harris, the Lafayette Hotel owner. "God forbid this should happen, but they're just asking for disaster."

"How do they think these people are going to survive? When you're hungry, you're hungry. The first window you see, you'll break."

Mario Martinez, an interpreter for the Cubans and manager of the Nemo Hotel, also warned of possible consequences.

"What's going to happen to these people?" he asked. "There's going to be more crimes. Everyone's going to steal. They have to eat. They have to survive."

Taylor, Harris and other hotel owners say they have been warning government officials since June about the tourist season. They took the refugees in the summer, they say, because they had empty rooms.

"But now we have our obligations too," said Taylor, of the Nemo Hotel. "We're rented out for the season."

At the Simone Hotel, Cuban refugee Irene Nirda and her four children packed their few belongings yesterday after the owner told them they would have to leave by checkout time today because there was no more money to pay for their room.

"I am so depressed," said Nirda, 33. "I have no job, no money. What am I supposed to do? If I didn't have any children, I wouldn't mind sleeping on the street, but I can't do that with children."

Nirda has been living in Miami Beach for about two months. Her family moved to the MacArthur Hotel, 711 5th St., from the tent city in Miami in August when her husband was working and they could afford to pay rent. Last month, the MacArthur was condemned and they were forced to move. Her husband left her and, faced with an unpayable bill, she turned to Miami Beach's Office of Community Services. The office has put her up at three different hotels.

Rolin Rodriguez, Miami Beach's social services director, said his office has paid for housing for about 2,000 refugees with the help of the \$60,000 the federal government has promised, but not yet paid.

"Most were put there by their families, sponsors or the social service agencies for a week and then left on their own. Eventually, all of them turned to us," Rodriguez said.

Rodriguez, who manages a state-supported program called Florida Financial Assistance for Community Services, was placing the refugees at hotels with the most inexpensive rates.

20/2

Will T-shirts guide voters in referendum?

Mrs News (FH) col 2

Clearer word on bilingualism

5A 23 Oct 80

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

The message on Eduardo Soto's T-shirt was simple: *Doble sus amistades con bilinguismo.*

But the meaning — double your friends with bilingualism — may have been lost on many of the people attending a heated debate on the subject yesterday.

Soto, who was selling the T-shirts at the Tiger Bay Political Club meeting, said he is sending them back to have the slogan printed in English.

It may be too late. With the referendum on the anti-bilingualism proposal 12 days away, the issue seems to require more translation than ever. Perhaps the only thing that is clear is that Dade County voters may need an interpreter at the polls to tell them what a vote for the proposal means.

Will the Cubans go away? Will the tourists never come back? Will the community become as one, or will it be more divided?

The participants in the debate at Tiger Bay tried to answer those questions, but they seemed to be talking about two different things.

"This is an affirmative act to bring into the mainstream of American life the non-English-speaking resi-

dents of Dade County," said Seymour Liebman, a University of Miami professor who spoke on behalf of the anti-bilingualism group. "I don't care where you're from, you can only have one common community when you share a common language."

Said Richard Pettigrew, a former Florida legislator and White House aide who spoke in favor of the status quo: "This is a badly conceived, poorly drafted, ridiculous proposal that will embarrass this community. . . . It will simply be destructive in its impact.

"It will give an opportunity for the voters to send a message, but it's a wrong message that will further polarize a community that has undergone terrible trauma this year."

Pettigrew said passage of the ordinance would mean the county would no longer be able to advertise for tourists abroad, that Miami's reputation as an international trade center would be damaged and that emergency services to the non-English-speaking would be limited.

Liebman countered that Dade's advertising for foreign tourists is negligible compared with state advertising, that Miami attracted Latin tourists and businessmen before the first wave of Cuban exiles arrived, and that translators would still be available at Jackson Me-

is hecklers'

morial Hospital and at police departments.

Everyone agrees the proposed ordinance would bar the county from spending money to promote any culture other than that of the United States or using any language other than English. Everyone also agrees the Metro Commission's 1973 resolution declaring the county bilingual and bicultural would not be affected, but the money to carry out the purposes of that resolution would no longer be available.

Liebman said the issue has become obscured "with deliberate misinterpretation or lack of understanding." He bristled at a heckler's suggestion he is anti-Cuban.

"Some of my best friends are Cuban," he said.

The hecklers responded more positively to a comment from Pat Tornillo, executive vice president of United Teachers of Dade.

"This is not the 1900s, this is the 1980s," Tornillo told the group. "We have to live in the world today. Rather than try to abolish bilingualism, my response is that Dade County should be made multilingual. We shouldn't just promote Spanish, we should promote Italian, French and Chinese. We live in the world today."

"Beautiful," said the hecklers, "beautiful."

Farmer Exploited Them, Cubans Say

Ma New (F) call 23 Oct 80 7D

LYNDON, Kan. — (AP) — Four Cubans say a Kansas farmer lured them from the refugee center at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and then forced them to work 12- to 15-hour days for two months without pay.

Osage County authorities say they have been unable to locate the farmer since one of the Cubans,

Francisco Campillo, 18, flagged down a policeman in Topeka, Kan., and told his story last weekend. Authorities declined to release the farmer's name.

Campillo said the farmer took him to Topeka Saturday, gave him money for a bus ticket to New Or-

leans and told him he should go to a church when he reached New Orleans.

Authorities then went to the farm where they found the other Cubans.

"They were all scared to leave," said Osage County Sheriff Robert

Masters. "After they saw the first one go, they all wanted to go."

The four told authorities they slept on bunk beds in an 8-by-10-foot room without air conditioning, were forbidden to use the indoor bathroom and had to bathe at a distant pond or well.

But they said they received plenty of food.

Robert Rumbough, director of the Missouri-Kansas District of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said, "This is the first case I've heard of. I hear of this sort of thing quite frequently with Mexican aliens, but not with the Cubans."

If the Cubans' allegations are substantiated, the farmer could face civil rights charges.

The other Cubans were identified as Antonio Montesino, 35, Mario Diaz, 40, and Maximo Campillo, 25.

Prof, Pol Debate Bilingualism

Ma New (F) call 23 Oct 80 7D

By FREDRIC TASKER
Herald Staff Writer

The anti-bilingualism proposal on Dade's Nov. 4 election ballot "is an affirmative act to bring into the mainstream of American life the non-English-speaking residents of Dade County," a bilingual Latin American scholar told the Tiger Bay political club Wednesday.

"Most Cubans who came here in the airlifts of the '70s — although admittedly not those in the Mariel boatlift — did not come with the idea of becoming Americans," said University of Miami Professor Seymour B. Liebman.

"They hoped, as I did and do, that Castro would be overthrown. And the sooner he was overthrown, the

sooner they would go back."

"Now," the professor went on, "they have a guilt complex because they wouldn't go back even if Castro were overthrown. So they're saying, 'I gotta have bilingualism if I'm going to retain my ethnicity.'"

Staking out the other side, former Florida State Senator Richard Pettigrew said, "This proposal will give an opportunity to certain people to send a message," he said. "But it's the wrong message in a community that has undergone a terrible trauma in the past year. We need no more of that."

"This is a community in frustration," Pettigrew said. "We need to teach English to those who don't speak it in this community. This or-

dinance will do nothing about that.

"We need to change immigration policy. This ordinance will do nothing about that. Why would we want to do something so mean when it's not going to do any of the things you want it to do?" Pettigrew asked.

The federal announcement Wednesday that hundreds of homeless, penniless Cuban refugees now living on Miami Beach will be moved away promises an end to five months of fear for South Beach's mostly elderly residents. The refugee influx changed their lives.

For the Aged, *Miami (F) col 6 D* Fear Arrived *23 Oct 80.* By Boatlift

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

Something changed on South Beach. A few months ago, the cool of the evening brought hundreds of old men and women out to stroll down the breeze-swept sidewalks along Ocean Drive. They walked or they sat on the park benches and talked until 9 or 10 or 11 p.m.

It was a nightly promenade of the elderly.

Not now, nor for the past five months. Now darkness sends the old ones indoors. "Once I stayed out until 11 or 12 at night," said 68-year-old Mary Hansman. "Now, after 6 p.m., I stay here. I lock my three locks. We're prisoners under our own locks."

For 18 years, the bespectacled woman has lived in a little efficiency apartment at 724 Espanola Way. Lottie Barton lives in the same little stucco complex. "It's terrible," the neighbor said. "I'm scared. I don't go out at night. You don't know what will happen."

When night comes the old ones are replaced by small groups of dark-skinned men. Refugees. Their clothes are worn and sometimes dirty. Their pocketbooks are empty. Their language is different. Their culture has so little in common with the legions of retirees from the Northeast and Midwest.

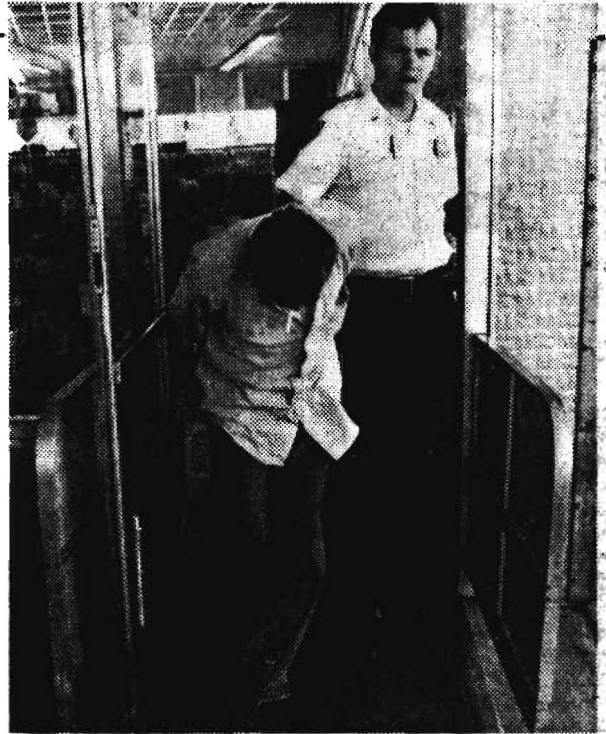
AND MIAMI BEACH is filled with stories of refugee criminals, with wild rumors of how hordes of newly arrived Cubans have preyed upon the elderly. But some of the stories are more than empty rumors.

Ben Satz, who lives in the same little apartment complex with Barton and Hansman, was asleep when his house was broken into. He slept while they took his money and jewelry and the little box he had covered with shells collected on the beach, and he slept while they ate the bananas on the kitchen table. A few hours later, police arrested four refugees in Satz's stolen car.

The experience has colored his perception of Miami Beach. "It's as different here now as night and day," said the 82-year-old Satz, who has lived here nine months a year for the last 25 years.

The refugees who wander along the beach now frighten the old man, an immigrant himself, from Russia, back in 1908. "I'm very fearful of going out at night. I've curtailed my social life quite a bit," he said. "I tell you, I can't say anything good about those refugees. You can't pass by one of those hotels where they stay without seeing them out front. They're all characters, up to no good."

ACROSS ESPANOLA Way from Satz, Lou Raymond was installing new locks on the doors to Norman Klein's apartment, where burglars had taken \$56 and some jewelry. He said he has been busy all over



Beach Police Arrest Shoplifter

...scene is Pantry Pride

South Beach, installing new locks in the homes of the elderly. "Goddamn right," he said. "And I don't blame them."

At the mention of refugees, Frank Del Priore practically jumped out of his chair at the Playhouse Bar on the far south end of Ocean Drive. "I was jumped and my wallet was taken and I was thrown from my car bleeding. Police arrested two refugees with my car, a brand new Caprice, up in Georgia."

Around the corner, away from the retiree haunts, where drug deals are common occurrences, a stoned-out, tattooed street woman named Gigi talked graphically of being raped four times by refugees. "The first time, I was just walking down the beach, smoking a joint, when they jumped me."

The stories reached City Hall, where Tuesday evening, the city commission voted to do nothing to prevent hotel owners from throwing the refugees out.

"THE PEOPLE of Miami Beach certainly have the perception that the streets are not safe," said Mayor Murray Meyerson. Meyerson claimed that statistics for serious crime (in the entire city) during the first nine months of 1980 indicate a 36 per cent jump over last year and bear out those fears.

But the fears aren't universal. "Our troubles aren't the refugees," said Eva Olsen. "It's that prices are too high. Houses cost too much. It's hard for everybody."

"I got stuck up in the Pelican Hotel," said Edward Wainz, 86. "He took \$56. He wasn't a refugee."

"No one can argue that the crime statistics aren't up," said Irwin Sawitz, of Joe's Stone Crabs Restaurant on South Beach and chairman of the South Beach Redevelopment Agency. "I suppose when you have an influx of people with no money, you can expect it."

"But at Joe's we haven't had any troubles caused by refugees," he said. "We've had off-duty police officers working security here for 12 and 14 years."

"There has always been crime on South Beach," he said. "There are late night bars and drug deals and other things that give it a higher percentage of crime than the rest of Miami Beach."

"It's been that way since I was a kid," he said.

Endurance, Excitement Fill Tales of Refugees

By MICHAEL CAPUZZO

Herald Staff Writer

A star-crossed Cuban refugee sailed into Key West Wednesday with a sea story that flabbergasted officials.

With him were two sea-tossed Dominicans he said were found drowning as they tried to row more than 500 miles. He said he took them along on his voyage to Miami.

That the Cuban wound up in Key West instead was the least of his misfortunes.

Along the way his engine failed, he was blown off course, deserted by his Puerto Rican crew, chased by Haitian pirates, arrested by a Cuban gunboat and mistaken for a Haitian refugee.

At least that's the story he's telling. Authorities retold it, but they would not release the man's name. They confirmed that all three refugees were taken Wednesday to a refugee processing center in Miami.

"It's a long, unbelievable story," said Richard Gullage, deputy director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami. "We're still investigating it."

Predictably, the three refugees were jubilant as they reached Key West around 9 a.m.

The Cuban had been in Key West before — as one of more than 120,

000 Mariel boatlift refugees this year.

How he ended up on the island again makes officials' heads spin.

From Key West he apparently

moved to Miami and found a job with a Puerto Rican boat-owner, though he has no documents to prove it. This is his story:

On business Sept. 10, he was sail-

ing from Puerto Rico to Miami in the yacht Pensamiento II when engine trouble forced him to Haiti for repairs, he told immigration and U.S. Coast Guard officials in Key

West.

In Haiti, his Puerto Rican crew deserted him and Haitians tried to steal his boat, so he fled. That's when he spotted the two Dominicans foundering in a seven-foot rowboat. The three headed for Miami.

But storms blew them near Cuba. And on Sept. 25 — 15 days after he left Puerto Rico — a Cuban gunboat took them in tow. Not until Oct. 18 — some three weeks later — were they allowed to leave the island.

Around 9 a.m., a Keys shrimper spotted the three refugees — who appeared to be Haitian refugees — and reported their arrival to the Coast Guard station in Key West.

The Dominicans ambled off the 39-foot sailboat when federal officials arrived. They looked no worse for their sojourn, officials said. One dressed in long pants was barefoot; the other wore shorts, socks and shoes.

But the Cuban jumped back into the hatch, officials said.

"Wait a minute," he said, "let me change into a dry pair of pants."

Ex-CIA Agent Helping Khadafy To Train International Terrorists

Master File 7A 23 Oct 80

By JACK ANDERSON

AMERICAN cloak-and-dagger operatives, skilled in the dark arts, have trained and equipped terrorist squads for Moammar Khadafy, the dictator of Libya and promoter of world terrorism.

Dozens of victims have reportedly been hunted down and executed, probably with the cold efficiency American know-how has brought to the murder profession. One death squad was discovered in the United States and expelled from the country before it could complete its grisly mission.

According to secret Justice Department files, the American experts have taught Khadafy's killers how to construct sophisticated boobytraps that can turn such innocent objects as a book, telephone, or tube of toothpaste into murder weapons.

The American ringleader, Frank Terpil, even offered to smuggle into Libya a U.S. Redeye missile, a shoulder-launched, heat-seeking weapon that can bring down an airliner in flight. There have been unconfirmed intelligence reports that an Israeli airliner, which mysteriously exploded in the skies, was shot down with such a weapon by Khadafy's terrorists.

THE fiery Khadafy, a crucible of anger without focus, supports terrorist groups around the world from Ireland to Malaysia. Declares one Federal investigator's report: "Libya publicly admits that it gives training, weaponry, and funding to terrorist organizations throughout the world, specifically admitting support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Irish Republican Army, Red Brigade, and Japanese Red Army."

The report adds: "Also revealed in the investigation was the supplying by United States firms of sophisticated timing devices, radio-control devices, and sensitive surveillance and communications



Moammar Khadafy

equipment to unauthorized representatives."

Terpil met President Carter's brother, Billy, in Libya and apparently tried to set him up as a front for the unsavory operation. Billy Carter first admitted, then denied to Justice Department officials that Terpil had discussed a machine-gun deal with him. There's no evidence Billy was ever aware that Terpil was training terrorists for Khadafy.

WE HAVE reviewed the classified Justice Department files, which read like a James Bond yarn. Here are just a few startling excerpts from the files:

— Terpil agreed to train Libyan agents in "espionage, sabotage, and general psychological warfare" as well as "the design, manufacture, implementation, and detonation of explosive devices." The undercover training was disguised as a mine-clearing operation.

— Terpil closed the deal in London with Khadafy's brother. During the negotiations, Terpil went boating on the Thames with the notorious terrorist, Carlos the Jackal.

— Beginning in mid-1976, the furtive Terpil, himself an ex-CIA agent, recruited a team of American clandestine operatives, paramilitary specialists, professional killers, and explosives experts trained by the CIA and U.S. special forces. By August 1976, the Americans were esconced grandly in the former winter palace of former Libyan King Idris — a luxurious hideaway that they assigned the curious code name "Swanee."

— A palace room was turned into a workshop filled with diabolical devices. The Libyan intelligence chief liked to take trusted friends on tours of the secret room and show off the deadly wares and his American mercenaries. The visitors were most impressed with the book bomb that detonated when it was opened.

— Witnesses quoted a Libyan lieutenant as explaining that the devices "were to be used to eliminate certain people" because Khadafy "would feel more comfortable if they were not around."

— At least one American quit the team, according to the secret files, because he "felt innocent people eventually (would) get killed with his bombs. (He) did not care about military use of his devices, but knew they were for terrorist use and innocent lives would be lost."

— In July 1977, the Americans delivered some lethal "flashlights, attache cases, transistor radios, hand-held calculators, and refrigerators" — all transformed into bombs — to a Libyan colonel in Tobruk. The files relate that "one of the Libyan military officers picked up one of the devices. As a result, the device along with the rest of the explosives on the truck detonated and killed three Libyan soldiers."

United Feature Syndicate

MIA (F) *cop 1* *300 80* *6D*
**Fort McCoy Branded a
Concentration Camp for Cubans**

By **CATHY TROST**
And **DAVE ZURAWIK**
Knight-Ridder News Service

FORT McCOY, Wis. — It is a footnote to the story of the government's Cuban refugee resettlement program at Fort McCoy, Wis. But Wisconsin public defenders found two more teenage refugees last week after two weeks of searching.

One had been held in virtual isolation for two months and 13 days. "He was about to go under mentally," attorney A. Gridley Hall said.

His crime: He tried to escape from McCoy.

The other was found in the same detention center in the same type of 12-by-12 isolation cell. "The kid was so doped up he could hardly talk," Hall said.

His crime: He tried to escape from McCoy.

Escape seems logical, even to the state attorneys, who say the way the government has run the camp would "be laughable if the results weren't so much human suffering."

About 140 teenagers still live in the camp. Ten left last week to live in Wisconsin foster homes, and all of them should be released by the end of the month.

MORE THAN \$30 million has been spent to run the refugee operation, and the final bill has not yet been tallied.

During the nearly five months it has taken to move them out, while President Carter made proud campaign speeches about America's record on human rights, the government allowed nothing less than a concentration camp to thrive in Wisconsin.

Husbands and wives were separated at the camp, and the women were forced to meet the sexual demands of Cuban men who had been set up as internal security guards and barracks leaders by the government.

Teenagers were stabbed, beaten and raped in male whorehouses by

refugees who managed to take internal control of the camp.

The mental abuse was more subtle. Refugees were called from their barracks for questioning by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), then sent to detention centers or federal prisons. No explanation for their disappearance was given at the barracks.

Worse, refugees who were called for questioning by the internal Cuban security force would return days later saying they had been beaten or forced to lie silently with other refugees on a cold, concrete floor in a small detention center.

WHEN THE teenagers tried to scale the jagged coils of wire strung around their barracks and run away from the camp, government security forces took over. Some teenagers were handcuffed overnight to fences, penned in small, dark isolation cells and, in some cases, injected with tranquilizers.

The government criticized newspaper reports detailing refugee abuse as exaggerated and distorted. During September, State Department officials were assuring reporters that the problems at Fort McCoy had been solved.

Yet that same week, six refugees were placed in protective custody at the camp after they signed a petition begging the government to remove some notoriously abusive refugee leaders. Government-hired interpreters and relief agency workers threatened to walk off their jobs unless the camp was cleaned up. It was not until then that the internal refugee government was finally dismantled.

State Department officials running the camp seemed to regard the teenagers as a management problem. They looked for the cheapest and the least legally burdensome ways to store, feed, clothe and find homes for them. It was almost as if the teenagers were troublesome freight, work to be left at the office for the night.

THE GOVERNMENT'S explanations for abuse and other problems at the camp were sometimes ludicrous and often deceptive. Four burly Hispanics were patrolling the juvenile compound several weeks ago, armed with clubs tipped in terry cloth and gauze. "Armed deputies," the teenagers called them. "No marks," the teenagers said, pointing to the clubs.

The first time State Department spokesman David Nichols was asked who the men were, he said he was unsure. Then another government official did some research and came up with a new answer. "They are the base Army commander's bug people, probably out taking dirt and water samples."

A week later, the first State Department official finally admitted the men were "a private internal security force." He couldn't say who hired them or whether they had any experience in juvenile care or law enforcement.

On another occasion, the INS was asked why its officials at McCoy had stripped 13 teenagers and penned them inside windowless cells in a secret detention center.

The first explanation from Immigration officials in Washington was that it was normal procedure before placing them on airplanes, because of hijackings. When told that the juveniles were not leaving the camp in the refugee airlift that week, officials decided that the 13 held in detention must be juvenile delinquents bound for prison. They would not identify the juveniles or say what crimes they had committed.

1982

*Unless you're down in the mud here,
you don't really know what's going on
with these little rascals [the refugees].'*

— Bob Thompson, U.S. marshal

Mueller
23 Oct 80
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AT OTHER TIMES in the summer, no less than 17 federal agencies jockeyed for power at McCoy.

The INS seems to have taken virtual control of the camp during recent weeks, amid charges that its agents have hidden juveniles from state attorneys who are supposed to represent them.

But trying to find out who is responsible for law enforcement is like running the high hurdles.

Several weeks ago, for example, immigration spokesman Verne Jarvis said from his Washington office that "our role at Fort McCoy is not one of law enforcement."

Back at the camp, immigration chief Bob Dale said, "Yeah, we're one of the principal law enforcement agencies here."

Bob Thompson, chief of the U.S. marshals at the camp, said, "You have to balance what they tell you back in Washington. See, unless you're down in the mud here, you don't really know what's going on with these little rascals," meaning the refugees.

Government officials often resorted to word games to fit their purposes. During the summer, officials tried to refute a U.S. Public Health Service report that was harshly critical of conditions at the camp. The report said a substantial number of the refugees were mentally ill or had been criminals in Cuba. State Department spokesman Art Brill jumped to the refugees' defense. "They don't deserve to be branded undesirables," he said.

JUST A FEW weeks before that,

Brill told reporters that the whole Cuban refugee problem should be laid at the feet of Cuban President Fidel Castro, who had dumped unwanted mental defectives and prisoners in the lap of America.

On at least two occasions, the government tried to keep information from being printed about the camp. Both times, Brill heatedly said that the information was wrong and that the reporters should wait for clarification. Both times, the information was printed anyway, and it was proved accurate.

Communication between Washington and Wisconsin was spotty. The Senate Judiciary Committee held a three-hour hearing on refugee problems in mid-September. McCoy was ignored. Yet when these problems were pointed out to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D., Ohio), a panel member who sat through the entire hearing, he replied that "most of the problems discussed at the hearing have been rectified."

His reply came the same week that the refugee boy was found in the government detention center, listless after two months and 13 days in isolation. It was also the same week that another teenager's jaw was nearly broken by three government guards who pinned his head to the ground with their boots and struck him with a billy club. The boy, who would turn 18 two days later and was terrified of being sent to the refugee camp in Arkansas, was being punished for throwing rocks.

SOME GOVERNMENT officials seemed genuinely concerned about the plight of the juveniles, but even they became apathetic as the days stretched into months and the bureaucratic tangles became more complex.

Tom Higgins, President Carter's deputy assistant for intergovernmental affairs, was described by

friends as a strident opponent of juvenile abuse back in his native Iowa Legislature. He was said to be distressed about the teenagers at Fort McCoy. Yet the abuses and inhumanity continue.

Bureaucratic inflexibility struck again last week when the INS determined that the refugee boy who spent more than two months in isolation is an adult and should be shipped off to Fort Chaffee, Ark., where he will join 10,000 other hard-to-sponsor adult refugees.

Miguel Michel, the boy's public defender, said the boy is 17. The immigration service says he is 18. The boy said investigators who screened him upon his arrival in Key West wrote down 1962 as the year of his birth instead of 1963, the correct year.

The boy fears for his life at Chaffee because an older man who cut him in a knife fight at McCoy is now in Arkansas. The boy also turned informant after an escape attempt during the summer, and he is afraid that the other refugees will turn on him.

No matter, the immigration service says, the boy must go.

A final note of irony was struck several weeks ago when more than 3,000 adult refugees were being rounded up for the airlift to Fort Chaffee. The refugees were pushed and pulled through three security checks, two metal detectors and a de-lousing shower. They carried everything they owned in plastic bags, and some of them were so terrified that they had to be pulled from buses onto the planes.

Like the Jewish prisoners' band that played at Auschwitz, the Cuban salsa band was "allowed to remain behind" at McCoy "to provide music . . . and help with morale during the consolidation."

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Refugees May

Mia Her (F) all 24 Oct 80 1A.

By **FREDRIC TASKER**
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

Revised Census Could Mean

Adjustments in 1980 Dade County census figures could mean more than \$40 million a year in additional federal aid.

More than half of that windfall would result from President Carter's order to add to the area's population count more than 80,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees who poured into the county after the official April 1 Census Day.

By adding census tally adjustments sought in unrelated lawsuits still pending, Dade's official 1980 population count could rise from the 1,620,594 estimated preliminari-

ly to as many as 1,776,594, a 9.6 per cent increase.

IN BROWARD, adjustments could increase the estimated population of 1,007,500 to 1,030,900, which could bring an additional \$6.4 million a year in population-based federal aid.

"We're just delighted," said William Talbert, assistant to Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "It's nice to have some good news for a change."

Carter announced the adjustment at a "town hall meeting" at Dade's Edison High School Tuesday. "I am instructing the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau . . . to make it possible for Cuban and Haitian refugees to be accommodated and accounted for in determining all federal funding formulas."

THE PRESIDENT was acting under authority just granted him in a bill sponsored by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.).

Bring Aid Windfall

\$40-Million Federal Bonanza

"[Chiles] absolutely deserves an enormous amount of credit," Talbert said.

The Census Bureau will not try an actual count of the new refugees, said spokesman Maury Cagle in Washington.

Instead, it will try to determine the number by interviewing the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and possibly the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami.

The Task Force estimates that 125,500 Cuban refugees came into the United States during the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift, and that something like 80,000 of them settled in Dade County.

Because the boatlift began April 21, three weeks after the official Census Day, the refugees would not have been counted without the special authorization by the President.

IN ADDITION, an estimated 8,000 new Haitian refugees have

come into Dade County since April 1, the Task Force says.

The rough rule of thumb is that each resident is worth about \$275 a year to his or her local area in population-based federal aid programs of all kinds. As a result, an additional 88,000 residents could bring Dade County an additional \$24.2 million a year.

The new residents, however probably will not be counted for purposes of congressional reapportionment, federal officials said. The Census Bureau consistently has held that, since the U.S. Constitution

Turn to Page 28A Col. 1

1 of 3

The rough rule of thumb is that each resident is worth about \$275 a year to his or her local area in population-based federal aid programs of all kinds. As a result, an additional 88,000 residents could bring Dade County an additional \$24.2 million a year.

Mia New(F) col 28A 24 Oct 80.

Dade Population Count May Rise 9.6 Per Cent

FROM PAGE 1A

says reapportionment should be done by "actual enumeration" of the population, only the official census can be used.

The adjustments for Dade's new refugees would be done by estimates, not by head count, census officials said Thursday.

Even then, Florida is expected to qualify for three new U.S. representatives when the 1980 tally is complete, because its population is expected to have grown by 34 per cent since 1970, from 6.7 million to nine million.

ALSO, FEDERAL suits unrelated to Carter's announced adjustment are going on in Washington now and could further fatten South Florida's pocketbook.

A federal court hearing scheduled next week could increase Dade's population count by more than 4 per cent from the 1,620,594 preliminary estimate based on this year's census, not including the new Cuban and Haitian refugees.

The court suits could bring additional federal population-based grants to Dade of nearly \$20 million per year.

Added to the \$24.2 million a year that could result from inclusion of the new refugees, Dade could end up \$44.2 million a year better off.

In Broward, where the estimated 1979 population of 1,007,500 was about 11 per cent black and 6 per cent Latin, the same kind of adjustments would increase the county's population figure by about 13,000, or just over 1 per cent.

And Carter's additional special adjustments for refugees arriving since April 1 could add about 5,900

Haitians and 4,500 new Cubans in Broward.

The two adjustments together could bring Broward an extra \$6.4 million a year in federal aid.

It wasn't clear Thursday, however, whether Broward would be included within the "impacted areas" in which the new refugee adjustment would be made.

In Dade, the city of Miami will be watching the courtroom with particular interest because its planners say the April census may have missed as many as 20,000 Miami residents, not even counting the new Cuban refugees who settled in Miami during the April-June boatlift from Mariel.

In the crucial court suit, the city of Detroit sued the Census Bureau before it had even finished the official count for that city. The city claimed the bureau's methods inevitably would result in a serious undercount of that city's sizable minority population.

ON SEPT. 25, U.S. District Judge Horace W. Gilmore ruled in Detroit's favor. He ordered the Census Bureau to report by next week what methods it will use to adjust the population count.

Detroit claimed it lost \$52 million in federal funds — in programs based on an area's population — during the 1970s because of a serious undercount of its minorities in the last census.

Census officials conceded that nationwide in 1970 the count missed 2.5 per cent of the entire population, and 7.7 per cent of all blacks. Census officials concede a similar undercount is likely this year.

"They stipulated to an undercount; all that remains is to decide how to fix it," said Jim Tuck, a lawyer for the city of Detroit.

Northern cities are even more concerned with possible undercounts in this year's census than are Sunbelt cities. That's because the northern cities are losing popula-

tion, congressional representation and thus political clout.

IN FACT, New York State is expected to lose four House seats; Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, two, and Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey and South Dakota, one each.

Sunbelt states will fare better. In addition to Florida's estimated three new House seats, California and Texas are expected to get two new seats, and Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah and Washington, one each.

Whatever method is settled upon in the Detroit case would have to be applied nationwide, lawyers agree. That could benefit Dade and espe-

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cially Miami.

If the simplest method is used — taking the number of minority residents actually found in the 1980 census and adding to it, say, the 7.7 per cent that is the estimated undercount — Dade's population figure could grow by more than 4 per cent, because nearly 55 per cent of its residents are either black or Latin.

THAT WOULD add 68,632 to Dade's preliminarily estimated population count of 1,620,594. And, assuming each resident is worth about \$275 a year, that could mean nearly \$20 million more per year in federal aid for Dade County.

Miami is hoping for even bigger adjustments because of its larger percentages of Latin residents. And it is preparing for a possible separate lawsuit even as it awaits the result of next year's hearing.

Miami will argue that it probably was undercounted more than most other cities because so many of its residents speak little English.

"What greatly distinguishes our case from the other suits we're aware of is that the Census Bureau didn't alter its methods properly to take into account the language situation here," said Assistant City Attorney Ron Cohen.

City leaders complained even before the census count that the Census Bureau was not distributing its questionnaires in Spanish in Miami, even though such forms already had been printed for use in Puerto Rico.

AND COHEN said Miami was hurt by the fact the Census Bureau mailed, rather than hand-carried, questionnaires to households.

Latin households tend to have more residents than Anglo households, Cohen said, and it's easier to miss such people with a mailed-out questionnaire.

"If you miss one minority household in your counting," Cohen said, "the probability is that you will miss more persons than if you miss one Anglo household."

Miami officials have not yet seen an official census figure for their city this year, Cohen said.

But he has seen the estimate of Miami's 1980 population computed by Dade County's Planning Department based on the number of households the census found in Miami. And that population estimate — 347,642, which is only a 3.8 per cent growth over 1970 — is at least 20,000 too low even without counting the refugees, according to Miami Planning Director Jim Reid.

MIAMI PLANNERS already were estimating the city's population at more than 348,000 as long as two years ago, Reid said.

Coral Gables city officials also will be watching the outcome of the Census Bureau's latest legal battles. One preliminary census estimate of that city's 1980 population was only 37,225, down sharply from 1970's 42,494.

Then it was discovered that the Census Bureau had failed to count the 4,615 people living in University of Miami's dormitory system. But even that brought the 1980 population up to only 41,840.

"And they had a housing count for us that was 27 per cent higher than in 1970," said Susan Eastman, administrative assistant to City Manager Martin Gainer. "There must have been an increase in the number of houses populated by ghosts or half-persons," she said.

Coral Gables hasn't yet sued but has written "a very strongly worded letter" to the Census Bureau, Eastman said. The city will await an answer before deciding whether to sue, she said.

Mia Her
24 Oct 80
28A

90/3

Liddy insists that he's not really so bad

Mia News (FH) col 3
Associated Press
24 Oct 80 10A

TALLAHASSEE — Convicted Watergate burglar G. Gordon Liddy says he's not such a bad guy — "I don't spend my nights laying awake trying to figure out who to kill."

He also says he wouldn't have made any changes in his involvement in the Nixon administration except to be more careful about colleagues like John Dean and Jeb Stuart Magruder.

"The only thing I would have done differently is to associate myself with a heartier crew than Messrs. Dean and Magruder," Liddy said at a press conference yesterday.

He pictured himself as a hard-as-nails fellow who was "a damn good lawyer" bound for a sub-cabinet post in the second Nixon administration.

Liddy fielded questions from reporters before an appearance at Florida State University, earning him \$3,000. His lecture subject: the reasons things seem to be going wrong for the country, such as President Carter.

A 50-year-old former FBI agent, Liddy insisted his lawless action during the Nixon administration wasn't one of them. He characterized his government service, including breaking into the Democratic Party headquarters in 1972 and a stint on the White House Plumbers unit, as not immoral but amoral.

On other subjects, Liddy said he:

✓ Would have immediately authorized a U.S. kidnaping of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini upon first learning of the taking of the American hostages in Iran. He said "seizing the old geezer and then arranging a swap" would have resulted in the hostages' speedy release.

✓ Won't say whom he favors for president because "if I did, I'd cost the poor fellow three or four states." In any event, Liddy can't vote because he lost his civil rights when he was convicted of a felony.

Puerto Rico *Mia Her (F) col 2* Still Fighting

28A Refugee Plan

24 Oct 80
Associated Press

The governor of Puerto Rico says he'll go to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary, to block the transfer of more than 650 Cuban



ROMERO

and Haitian refugees from Florida to a military base on his island.

The First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston gave the go-ahead for the transfers Wednesday in overturning two district court rulings supporting Puerto Rico's efforts to keep the refugees out.

The first refugees are to be sent to Puerto Rico from two camps in Dade County on Monday or Tuesday, according to Paul Lane, a State Department official in Puerto Rico who is coordinating the refugee transfer.

Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo of Puerto Rico said he had ordered commonwealth attorneys in Washington to take whatever steps were necessary to overturn the decision, possibly including an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Puerto Rican government challenged President Carter's authority to order the transfers, contending that the increased population at Fort Allen would force construction that would overtax sewage facilities, pollute a river and create a health hazard.

Peter R. Steenland Jr., representing the Justice Department, told the appeals court that Carter's transfer order was not open to judicial review and said there was no evidence that moving the refugees to Fort Allen would cause irreparable damage. He said \$10 million in renovations at Fort Allen were "virtually complete."

Steenland said the Dade County Health Department "insists" that refugee bases near the Everglades be closed by next Wednesday.

In its brief decision, the appeals court said: "We have concluded that the commonwealth has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of success as to either the legal authority of the President to transfer the refugees or the issue involving construction work."

33 American Prisoners in Cuba Expected to Go Free on Monday

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

The 33 Americans being held in Cuban jails, some for as long as 11 years, are expected to be released Monday, U.S. officials said Thursday. Five U.S. citizens born in Cuba will not be among them.

A plane chartered by the State Department will be sent to Havana to pick up those prisoners who wish to return to the United States, some of whom face criminal charges for hijacking.

The Washington announcement came after Cuba notified American officials in Havana that they could begin interviewing the prisoners in preparation for their imminent release.

American consular officials went to the Combinado del Este prison Thursday to find out which prisoners want to return to the United States.

For Karen Bennett, a young southwest Dade housewife, the news meant that her husband Robert, sentenced to two years in jail for violating Cuban air space, would be coming home four months before his sentence expired.

"It's super, wouldn't you say?" said Karen after hearing the news Thursday night. "But I won't be ecstatic until I'm on my way to the airport."

For Ismenia Betancourt, a Hialeah housewife, the news meant that her husband Isaac, sentenced to three years in jail for violating Cuban territorial waters, would have to serve his full three-year sentence.

The Cuban government "does not intend to include in this release the American citizens who hold

Cuban citizenship," the State Department statement said. Cuba does not recognize the American citizenship of anyone born in Cuba.

"They are releasing everyone, including airplane hijackers and drug smugglers, people who have been sentenced for crimes more serious than Isaac's," said Ismenia. "But Isaac, whose only crime was only to have his boat break down in Cuban territorial waters, will not be coming home."

About 11 of the 33 American prisoners were in jail for hijacking planes to Cuba.

Ismenia's hopes to see her husband released soared two weeks ago when the State Department announced that as a gesture of goodwill the Cuban government had announced it would release all the American prisoners in Cuban jails.

A list of prisoners released by the State Department included Isaac's name. Even then, Ismenia had doubts.

"I have butterflies in my stomach," she said then. "I'm afraid he won't come home with the others."

She was right.

"When I called the State Department to ask why my husband's name had been on the list if he was not to be released, they told me they were sorry and that they had made a mistake," Ismenia said.

"It has not helped him to have served in the U.S. Army, nor to have lived in this country for 18 years," Ismenia said. "He is just as much an American citizen as all the rest. But the American government has not done anything for him."

Briefly *MIA News (FH)* *col 5A 24 Oct 80* Release of U.S. prisoners in Cuba expected shortly

The Carter administration is planning to send a plane to Cuba in the next few days to pick up American prisoners being released by the Cuban government. U.S. officials said Cuba has informed them the paperwork on the prisoners has been virtually completed and that American diplomats in Havana will be permitted to interview them at Combinado del Este prison soon. The prisoners will be asked if they want to remain in Cuba or return to the United States. The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the prisoners could be back in the United States by Sunday or Monday. Cuba announced Oct. 13 it would release all Americans jailed in Cuba. Most are being held on drug-related charges, but about 10 are believed to be hijackers who will face prosecution if they return to the United States. American officials say they believe 33 prisoners will be released.

Mia Herald Col 2 24 Oct 80 1B

Hotels Begin to Oust Cubans

South Beach Owners Cite Unpaid Bills

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

Panicky hotel owners began evicting scores of penniless Cubans into the streets of South Miami Beach Thursday in the midst of a dispute between the federal government and the city of Miami Beach over who would guarantee payment of hotel bills for the refugees.

Young male refugees and women holding small children crowded a State Department office on Miami Beach to ask for rent. Pregnant women pleaded with volunteer agencies to find them shelter.

Refugees evicted from their rooms squeezed into rooms of their friends in other hotels or sought refuge in their lobbies and porches.

"What are they trying to do to us? I'm going to have a baby next month," said Aleida Mendoza, who had been evicted from a South Beach hotel. She stood outside the State Department's resettlement office at 1200 Fifth St. among some 30 other refugees milling outside the crowded office looking for a place to stay.

"I can't sleep on the street. My husband, he's out stealing so we can eat," she said.

SOME HOTELS on Miami Beach were throwing the refugees out. Others were letting them stay on until this morning or longer, after frantic telephone calls from State Department officials promising that all bills would be paid.

"But if I don't have the contract in hand . . . they'll be kicked out at 10 a.m.," said Larry Taylor, owner of the Nemo Hotel, 116 Collins Ave., Thursday night.

Taylor, who has charged up to \$55 a week for a room, said he wanted the contract in writing from the federal government. He housed between 150 and 200 refugees Thursday night.

Federal officials estimate that about 300 refugees are now housed on the Beach at government expense. Thursday night, the Cuban-Haitian Task Force declined to release figures on how many rooms it needed, or on how many hotel owners had agreed to the new contract to house the refugees.

"**THE SITUATION** is fluid," said task force spokesman Larry Mahoney. "No large numbers of people are being evicted. The problem is complicated and it's going to take the federal government more than one day to solve it."

Miami Beach officials were even vaguer. City officials have been

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Hotels Turn Out Refugees

Miami (F) col 4B 24 Oct 80.
FROM PAGE 1B

asked by the federal government to account for the \$60,000 worth of federal vouchers handed out by the city to hotel owners as a promise of payment.

"Our records are a mess," said Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson. "We have a one-man social worker department. I don't know how we're going to account for all this."

Meyerson said he didn't know how many refugee bills had been guaranteed by the city.

Federal officials angrily denounced the city for suddenly abandoning the payment of bills.

Cuban-Haitian Task Force director James Gigante called the Beach's action "unconscionable."

"THE ISSUE was that the State Department promised to relocate these people off the Beach and wasn't doing it," Meyerson said. "They just wanted to prolong the agony. The refugees didn't have jobs, they didn't fit into a retiree-tourist economy."

Tuesday, Miami Beach officials decided to stop contracting hotels to house the refugees, complaining that the federal government was slow in paying rent totaling \$60,000. They also wanted to clear the Beach of the refugees before the beginning of the winter tourist season.

The federal government paid Miami Beach \$60,000 Thursday to cover the costs of rooms rented since the end of July. The city has not yet reimbursed the hotels.

Federal officials were confident that evicted refugees would find rooms under an agreement reached between the task force and social service agencies Thursday.

THE OFFICIALS want to hold the refugees in the hotels until they can be resettled. Refugees who cannot be resettled, or decline to be, will be sent to a holding camp in Puerto Rico.

But it was unclear Thursday night how much time the hotel owners would give the refugees.

Several hotels claimed the rooms now occupied by Cubans had long been reserved by tourists expected for the winter season beginning Nov. 1.

"From one point of view we have

'My husband, he's out stealing so we can eat.'

— Aleida Mendoza

human beings who hurt. On the other, we have commitments and responsibilities," said Sam Harris, owner of the Lafayette Hotel, 944 Collins Ave.

Harris had housed 15 rooms full of refugees until Tuesday. By the next day, he had evicted them all. He also has rejected a new contract with the government.

But he took four refugees back after federal officials pleaded for a reprieve. "I took them in, but only for two days," he said.

When he took the refugees back, many of the others tried to re-enter the hotel. "They were shouting up to their friends. We had to barricade the lobby. It created a little human scene," he said.

HARRIS DID not know what became of the evicted refugees. "Maybe they went to other hotels, maybe they slept in public bathrooms. I don't know."

"It's up to the owner," said desk-

'Let them sleep somewhere else. We've got 50 states.'

— Samuel Parker,
hotel manager

man Raul Lopez at the Bentley Hotel, 510 Ocean Dr. "And she says she'll close the place down because she doesn't want them here."

The Bentley, which has been condemned by Beach officials for plumbing and housing code violations,

still housed 60 refugees Thursday night.

"Let them sleep somewhere else. We've got 50 states," said Samuel Parker, manager of the Florel Apartment Hotel, 926 Collins Ave. Parker said he would evict today his remaining refugee, a remnant of a contingent of 10.

But Linda Polansky, owner of the Clay Hotel, 406 Espanola Way, took up the government offer to lodge the refugees. She will charge \$75 a week for each of ten rooms, housing three refugees in each.

"THE TRUTH is that when the season starts you could rent a closet for \$50," she said. "I'm turning away cash customers now."

"I don't know what's going to happen to these people," said Anne Meitzler, who manages the Whitehart Hotel, 315 Ocean Dr. She has agreed to open six rooms for refugees.

At the Nemo Hotel, Angel Emilio Gomez, 18, and his girlfriend Noel Visrosa, 18, sat in the lobby to keep out of the rain.

They said they had been evicted Thursday from a Beach hotel.

"Tonight, we don't know where we're going to sleep," said Gomez. "We want to find a place where at least we'll be out of the rain."

Gomez, a carpenter's assistant, is unemployed. "I prefer going back to a refugee camp. Here, I'm just a vagabond," he said.

Across Biscayne Bay, at the resettlement offices at the Bayfront Auditorium downtown Miami, Juana Gil Alonso, 23 and pregnant, waved a hotel voucher up in the air.

"I went to this hotel. Only men lived there. I wouldn't live in such a place," she said. She added that her husband is an invalid. He was shot accidentally in the legs when he was in the Cuban army.

"I was told to come here, then to the State Department office, now here again," she complained. "There is no end to this."

Herald Staff Writers Zita Arocha and Ellen Bartlett also contributed to this report.

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Friday, October 24, 1980

EDITORIALS

Last of Sealift's Refugees Left Adrift by Washington

THERE'S no room at the inn in Miami Beach. Nor at the Dade County stockade on NW 41 Street. Nor in Youth Hall, at the Krome Avenue refugee camps, nor anywhere else in Dade County. Wednesday's promise by Federal officials to resettle homeless refugees outside of Florida was as welcome as it was overdue.

Owners of small Miami Beach hotels are trying to prepare for their regular winter customers. The bill for lodging for more than 1,500 refugees in those hotels reached \$60,000. The Federal Government promised to pay, but the check didn't arrive until late Thursday.

The city had been guaranteeing Washington's credit. This week, the city commission sensibly rejected any extension of the program that, in effect, found the city subsidizing the U.S. Government.

President Carter Tuesday told a town-hall meeting in Miami that "I did what was right, and I'm glad the Floridians did what was right, too," in offering shelter to more than 125,000 Cubans who left Mariel. The President is half right.

The people of South Florida and their county and city governments did what was right. They threw their own money and strained resources into the breach created by President Carter. There are no tents on the South Lawn and no

strangers sleeping on the sofas at the White House.

More than 80,000 sealift emigres have found refuge in Dade County. They are living, in large measure, in the private homes of other Dade residents. Volunteers by the tens of thousands turned out to help, and they continue to help. Without this massive outpouring of generosity, the streets of Miami, Miami Beach, and Hialeah would resemble the teeming squalor of Calcutta.

Crises such as the evictions in Miami Beach and the prisoner riot at the overcrowded stockade aren't the result of neglect by South Floridians. Rather, those problems are the result of Federal irresponsibility in dumping 5,000 to 10,000 Cubans in Dade without secure resettlement plans.

Homeless new entrants to this country should have decent housing, a secure source of meals, and as much social-service help as it takes to merge them into American life. The question is the extent to which innocent bystanders, such as the Beach hotel owners and other South Floridians, are going to sacrifice their own financial security and social stability in order to subsidize the Carter Administration's ineptitude.

In the President's own words, the people of Dade County already "did right." Now it's his turn.

Bosch Affair May Shatter

Five-Year Venezuela-Cuba Ties

By DAVID BROWNE
Special to The Herald

CARACAS, Venezuela — Venezuelan-Cuban relations have hit their nadir since the countries re-established diplomatic ties in 1975, after an 11-year break.

The cause: The impending release of anti-Castro terrorist Orlando Bosch and three other men who have been absolved of bombing a Cubana Airlines jet off the coast of Barbados on Oct. 6, 1976. The blast killed 73 passengers.

Cuban President Fidel Castro has threatened to sever links with Venezuela, if the decision is upheld by the country's highest military appeals court, the Military Tribunal.

On Sept. 27, Castro recalled 27 diplomats from his Caracas embassy, leaving a skeleton staff of five.

HE HAS denounced Venezuelan leaders as "hypocritical Pharisees," and the dropping of charges against the four men imprisoned since Oct. 8, 1976, has been called "monstrous" by Granma, the official Cuban Communist Party newspaper.

On Sept. 17, the prosecutor, Navy Lt. Antonio Jose Moros, asked the Permanent Council of War, which was trying the case, to dismiss charges against Bosch and Venezue-

ans Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo and Luis Posada Carriles, a Cuban-Venezuelan. Lugo and Ricardo were arrested in Trinidad and Tobago and extradited to Venezuela. Posada Carriles and Bosch were picked up in Caracas.

In direct conflict with his appeal of February 1979, when he urged that the four be sentenced to 25 years in prison, Moros said: "The charges are without foundation. They should be dropped because of lack of evidence."

Nine days later, the Council absolved them of charges of homicide and the use of illegal firearms. Bosch and Ricardo, however, were given four-month sentences for entering Venezuela on false passports.

The three judges said they could not determine the origin of the bomb that blew up the plane or the

identities of those who planted it. They advised the Barbados government to continue its investigation.

THE MATTER was then passed to the Military Tribunal, which is expected to hand down its verdict in mid- or late November after it has studied 1,800 pages of evidence and an 865-page sentence given to it by the Council. If it overrules the decision, the Supreme Court will make the final judgement.

The Council's ruling was hailed by Raymond Aguiar, the principal defense lawyer.

"From the beginning, I have maintained the total innocence of my clients in the horrible crime perpetrated against the passengers on the ill-fated plane. The whole judicial proceeding, until now, has been a hoax and witnesses have been manipulated. I am confident the Military Tribunal will ratify the Council's verdict," he said.

The Bosch affair will likely prove the final straw in a steadily worsening relationship that has developed this year between Castro and the Christian Democratic Party (COPEI) administration of Luis Herrera Campins.

VENEZUELA has withdrawn its ambassador from Havana, due to Cuba's refusal to negotiate the departure of more than 20 Cuban gate-crashers granted asylum by the Caracas Embassy this year.

Cuba consistently has maintained that the gate-crashers are common criminals who must be turned over to the government — a stance Venezuela has rejected. A similar dispute with Peru led to the Easter weekend invasion of that country's embassy grounds by 10,800 Cubans, the root cause of the exodus that eventually brought about 125,000 new refugees to the United States.

Venezuela also has criticized Cuban adventurism in Central America, especially its support for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Venezuela is closely allied with the Christian Democrats in the ruling Salvadorean junta.

Geopolitics aside, however, the Cubana Airlines bombing has always been regarded in Cuba as the atrocity against which all others are measured, and the Bosch ruling is being treated as a focus of national frenzy, an issue methodically and repeatedly denounced in the media and by Cuban leaders.

CASTRO HAS left little doubt that if the ruling is upheld he would.

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sever ties with Venezuela. He claimed the acquittal was politically motivated.

"The current rulers of Venezuela have given themselves over to a dirty maneuver in complicity with other reactionary forces, to forment provocation, revive old threats, worsen the blockade and try to slander and isolate Cuba from the peoples of the continent," Granma said in an editorial on the fourth anniversary of the bombing. "There are politicians in power in Venezuela today who are involved, have a lot to do with the intellectual and material authors of the barbaric Barbados sabotage."

Herrera Campins hit back strongly and said: "I am not a dictator, tyrant and chief of a totalitarian party that commands the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

"A democratic government has no choice but to respect the autonomy of the courts and that is what Fidel Castro has forgotten. I reject the Cuban leader's disrespectful aggressions against Venezuela from the first to the last letter."

ADDED Gonzalo Garcia Bastillos, minister of the President's Secretariat and a top international adviser: "The country should remain calm and wait with firmness because what we are defending is the right to express ourselves freely in our own land without pressure from abroad. We must stand as one man when confronted by blackmail."

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano criticized "personal regimes such as the Castro government" which are "incapable of understanding the principles of democracy, respect for human rights and the separation of powers.

"The Venezuelan government has



Orlando Bosch

... may go free

repeatedly condemned terrorism and respects the decision of judges. The courts are independent."

But there were also voices of moderation and restraint in the Venezuelan Congress.

Said the COPEI's Valmore Acevedo Amaya: "We should do everything we can to maintain diplomatic relations because of the deep affection that unites our people.

GERMAN LAIRET, leader of the Movement for Socialism (MAS), urged: "We should not talk of a break."

Jesus Maria Machin, of the leading opposition party, Democratic Action, granted that "relations are almost paralyzed," but urged "we must keep the channels of communications open."

The strained Cuban-Venezuelan relations have not been helped by

allegations from fugitive magazine editor Alicia Herrera that Bosch and former policeman Posada Carriles had confessed their guilt to her.

Herrera, who fled Caracas in April with her Cuban husband, Raimundo Urrecha, surfaced in Mexico City and claimed: "The Venezuelan government has pardoned those who they know are responsible for the attack on the plane."

The COPEI administration immediately branded her a Castro spy, and security police Chief Remberto Uzcategui announced she would be tried for treason in absentia.

SHOULD CUBA break relations, Venezuela very well may retaliate by cutting off its three-million-barrel-a-year oil exports to the island.

The three-year agreement is due for renewal at the end of the year and Jose Rodriguez Hurbe, president of the Foreign Policy Advisory Commission, has warned: "If relations with Cuba are broken, it will no longer be in Venezuela's interest to continue helping Soviet foreign policy by supplying Castro with oil."

Meanwhile, the movement for a "Free and Independent" Cuba, whose first congress finished in Caracas last Sunday, has indicated that the city may become their headquarters.

However, its leader, Huber Matos, stressed: "If we choose Caracas, it will have nothing to do with the current poor relations between Cuba and Venezuela."

"It will be because Venezuela is a leading Latin American democracy and, as the birthplace of the liberator Simon Bolivar, it seems a logical choice."

Murder
25 Oct 80
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Refugees' Move Delayed Again

MW News (F) Col 4 1A 25 Oct 80

Puerto Rico Brings Case On Transfer

By DAN WILLIAMS
And ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writers

U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr. ordered the White House Friday not to send Cuban and Haitian refugees to Puerto Rico, even as an ominous new surge of Haitian refugees — 1,100 in the last two days — reached South Florida.

Hardly had shocked federal officials become aware that they could not move Miami's refugee remnants to Puerto Rico when a Bahamian government threat to send home all that country's 25,000 illegal Haitians triggered fears in Florida of another flood of refugees.

BRENNAN'S ORDER, issued Friday in Washington, blocked — at least temporarily — administration plans to empty South Florida of its remaining homeless refugees, hundreds of whom have been evicted from Miami Beach hotels this week to make room for the impending tourist season.

Twice-cursed federal officials now can't move the refugees out of Florida, and they are apparently powerless to stop a new influx.

"Who knows, thousands [of Haitians] might be coming," said one concerned federal refugee official.

The numbers worried him: More than 440 Haitians came ashore in Broward Friday, following 128 Thursday; in Dade, 300 arrived Friday, 250 on Thursday. The Bahamas government announced its decision Wednesday.

THE BAHAMAS Wednesday gave its illegal Haitians three months to turn themselves in for deportation.

The 1,100 Haitians who reached Florida since that announcement join some 600 Haitians living in tents on an old missile base now called "Krome Avenue North." It was from that encampment that the White House planned to send any newly arrived refugees to Puerto Rico for resettlement, beginning Tuesday.

Federal officials moved the last 45 Cubans housed at Krome North

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3 of 33 Yanks jailed in Cuba reject return

MW News 25 Oct 80

Associated Press

Col 5 4A
WASHINGTON — Three of the 33 U.S. prisoners in Cuba have rejected a Cuban government offer allowing them to return to the United States, the State Department says.

Department spokesman John Trattner said yesterday that the other 30 will return to the United States, probably to Miami, aboard a U.S. government flight tomorrow or Monday.

Trattner did not say why the three chose to remain in Cuba although it is believed their decision is based on a desire to avoid prosecution in the United States.

About 10 of the prisoners are wanted in the United States on hijacking charges. Trattner said some of the 30 may be prosecuted here, but did not disclose how many. Most of the prisoners are

serving sentences for drug violations. None are political prisoners.

U.S. diplomats in Cuba interviewed the 33 on Thursday at Combinado del Este prison near Havana.

Cuba's offer does not apply to five Cuban-American dual nationals who are imprisoned.

On Oct. 13, Cuba announced that all its U.S. prisoners would be allowed to return to the United States if they chose to do so. Their release has been delayed by what officials describe as "paperwork."

Some U.S. officials speculated that the Cuban gesture was aimed at assisting President Carter's re-election bid. Cuban President Fidel Castro has expressed concern about the consequences of a victory by Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

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Justice Postpones the Transfer Of Refugees to Puerto Rico

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

to a federal prison in South Dade Friday. "We didn't know if the Haitians and Cubans would get along," said State Department official Miguel Parajon.

He said the Cubans would be released from the Federal Correctional Institute to sponsors today.

Krome Avenue North is Miami's last remaining refugee camp. But the new wave of Haitians Friday night was expected to overflow the camp's capacity by today and force reopening of Krome Avenue South, a half-mile away. Krome South was supposed to have been shut down permanently Thursday.

But the exit is closed. Justice Brennan's order prevents the Puerto Rican camp from opening until the whole Supreme Court can hear the case — no sooner than next Friday.

The case, brought by Puerto Rico, charges that President Carter selfishly ordered the refugees sent to an abandoned Army base there because islanders can't vote in the upcoming presidential election.

"This came at a bad time," said Larry Mahoney, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Florida.

The task force already had its hands full.

Hundreds of Cuban refugees have been evicted from Miami Beach hotels this week by hotel owners caught in a dispute between the city and the federal government over who will pay the refugees' bills.

Miami Beach stopped guaranteeing the rent this week. Officials charged the government was late with its reimbursements to the city.

Task Force officials Friday barnstormed Miami Beach trying to convince hotel owners not to evict Cubans housed at government expense. Larry Taylor, owner of the Hotel Nemo, 116 Collins Avenue, agreed to lodge about 100 Cubans until Nov. 12. Earlier in the day, he had evicted them and padlocked 35 rooms to keep the refugees out.

Selma Schwarz, owner of the Bentley Hotel, 510 Ocean Drive, complained the Cuban refugees were "breaking everything up so terrible" in the hotel, but she agreed to permit some 60 to stay at

least one more night. She said she "might keep them a couple of weeks" after talking with the State Department.

Several evicted Cuban refugees roamed the streets looking for shelter. Some said they had been sleeping on park benches, in alleyways and on the beachfront for up to a week.

Across Biscayne Bay, lawyers for Legal Services of Greater Miami went to court to ask for an emergency order to prevent evictions of Cubans at two South Beach hotels. But Circuit Judge Lenore Nesbitt said questions of jurisdiction would have to be resolved first. She asked the attorneys to submit briefs by 5 p.m. Monday.

The State Department canceled the first flight of Puerto Rico-bound refugees from the Krome Avenue refugee center. The flight had been scheduled for Tuesday.

"I've got to get these Cubans housed," said a harried Joanna Caplan, a State Department official negotiating with the hotel owners Friday. Caplan guaranteed payment of hotel bills to the owners, although she said she could not produce an official contract until next week.

Between 25 and 30 Miami Beach hotels have been temporarily housing 400 homeless refugees. If permanent homes and jobs could not be found for these refugees, they were to be sent to Puerto Rico.

"It's better to stay here, although this is a pig pen," said Bentley resident Silvia Reyes, 13. Behind Reyes, on the porch door of the hotel, was a sign from the city of Miami Beach Minimum Housing Department: "Notice — this building has been declared unfit for human habitation."

Jorge Reyes, 40, sitting in the lobby of the Nemo Hotel, where chairs and tables were scattered haphazardly, said, "I don't know who to blame for this mess."

Reyes was thrown out of his Nemo room early Friday and door was padlocked behind him. By the late evening, he still hadn't been allowed back inside his room.

"Maybe it's the government's fault. Maybe it's because there's no money. But I assure you that no matter what happens to me I won't go out and steal," he said.

Areli Martinez, 19, who waited anxiously with her two-year-old baby in front of the office said, "If they kick me out, I'm just going to sit on the sidewalk and wait."

"They can't throw me out with a baby. They just can't," she said. Martinez added that she padlocked the door of her room at the Bentley after she left, so that the owners could not throw out her belongings.

The Cubans who were moved from the Krome North camp to the Federal Correctional Institute (FCI) in South Dade already have sponsors who will give them homes, said Miguel Parajon, an official with the Cuban Haitian Task Force, which operates under the auspices of the State Department.

"Because we don't know how the Cubans and Haitians will get along, we decided to move the Cubans to FCI," said Parajon. He said the Cubans would be released to sponsors today.

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The Miami News - BOB MACK

Refugee clan knows home is where heart is

Miami News 25 Oct 80
Col 2 1A

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

The refugee family of Vicente Godoy really believes that home is where the heart is — even if home is just a shanty in rural western Dade County.

For more than a month, all 18 members of the Godoy family — six children and 12 adults — have been living in a three-room shack they built at a horse farm just west of Sweetwater.

The family could have lived in better quarters. But the alternatives meant that they would have been split up temporarily.

The Godoys chose to stay together — with no electricity, no plumbing and little more than a roof over their heads.

Today the ordeal was ending. The family was moving to Key West where Fernando, Godoy's eldest son, landed a job as a fisherman and rented a house.

It still will be crowded in Key West, but the little house will seem like a palace compared with the Godoys' home in West Dade.

The shack's wooden floors were covered with bits and pieces of old carpet. The furniture consisted of used mattresses. The family's clothing was stuffed in a small chest of drawers. Their bathroom was a pit latrine and an old bathtub.

Another shack served as a kitchen. Large jugs of drinking water had to be carried from the closest store, six blocks away.

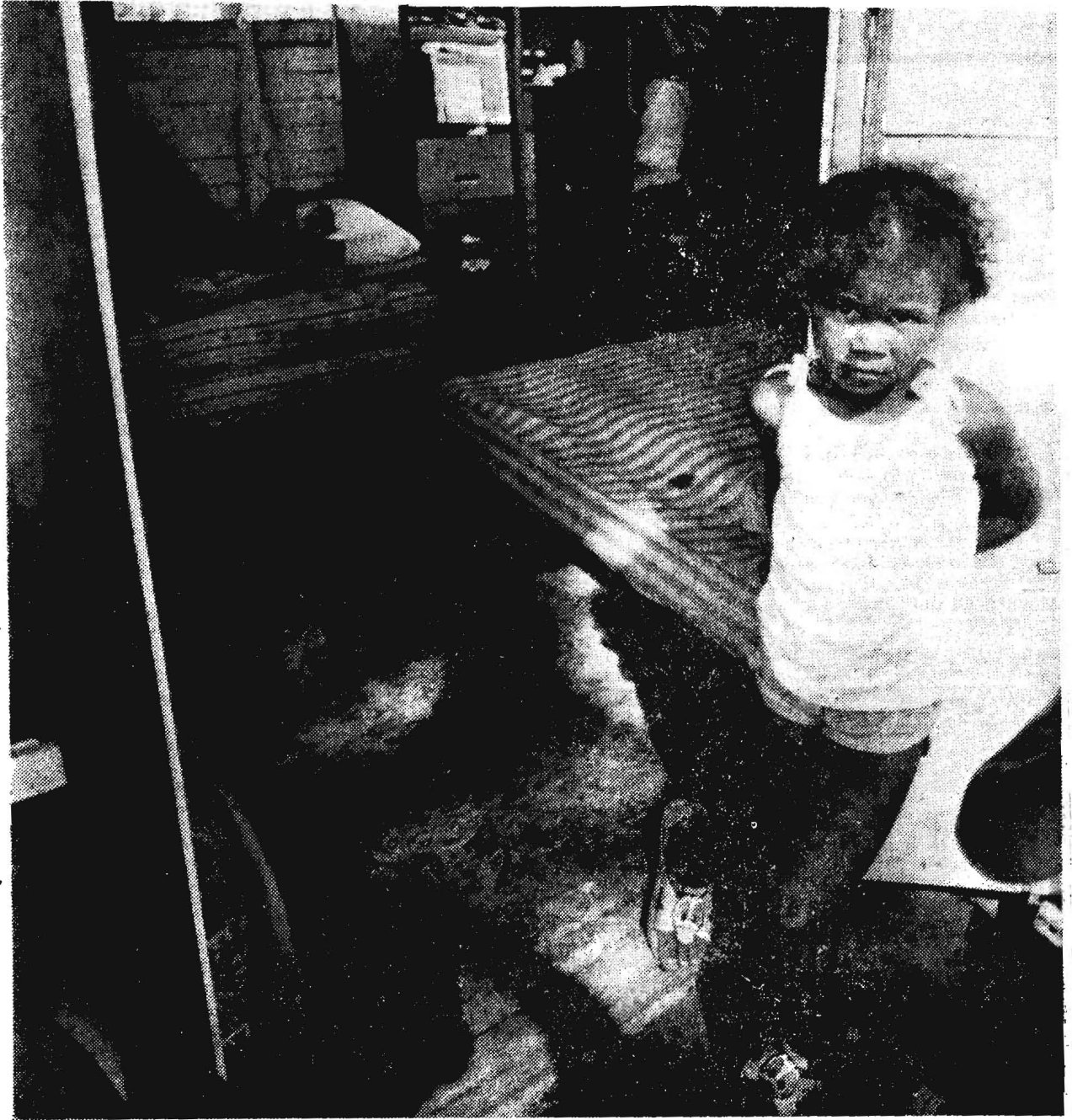
Members of the Godoy clan came to the United States on different days during the Mariel-to-Key West sealift. Since different voluntary agencies processed different family members, some stayed in Miami, while others were sent to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Slowly, the family reunited in West Dade. "We got sponsors, got out of the camps and gathered here," said Fara Salas, 33, who is married to Vicente Godoy's second son. "When I got here, Fernando and

One of the Godoy clan, 2-year-old Idarmis Rivero, cuddles with a family friend

Please see SHACK, 4A

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The Miami News - BOB MACK

Suzana Rivero, 5, stands outside Godoy family's shanty in western Dade County

SHACK, from 1A *Mia News 25 Oct 80 call 4A*

my husband were already here and they had built this."

Fara said they received no help. The men worked odd jobs to earn money. "We only spend money on food and other basics; the rest we saved to rent a home," she said.

"The shack is hot. There are a lot of mosquitos here, and the dirt is too much. It just isn't healthy to live like this," said Martha Godoy, Fara's sister-in-law. She has been worried about her two daughters, Suzana, 5, and Idarmis, 2.

"Idarmis suffers from epileptic seizures. We had her in the hospital for a week recently," Martha said.

"Then there is Suzana, she should have started school already, but not knowing where we are going to be next I haven't wanted to send her to school. I hope we really get settled in Key West."

Life at the shack has been rough for the family, but Roberto Llompart, Godoy's son-in-law, said it was better than in Cuba:

"People treat us better, there is no lack of food or clothes. There is a housing shortage in Cuba, you know, and it is not strange to see 10 people to a room.

"Besides, we are like guerrilla fighters," he added proudly. "We can survive anywhere."

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Trio Refuses Repatriation

3 Americans Reject Return From Cuba

Mia Her (F) call 13A

25 Oct 80

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Three of the 33 American prisoners pardoned by Fidel Castro have decided not to return to the United States next week, the State Department said Friday.

Spokesman John Trattner said a charter aircraft will bring the other Americans from Havana to the United States — probably Miami — on Sunday or Monday, and those facing possible U.S. charges will be subject to arrest.

Trattner said three Americans told Cuban officials they did not wish to return. He gave no reason for their decision and would not say if the three face possible charges in the United States.

"They do not intend to go anywhere at the moment," he said. The Cuban government told the U.S. Interests Section in Havana Thursday that it had almost completed the pardon procedure for the American prisoners and would release 33, said a department spokesman, adding that U.S. consular officers began interviewing the prisoners at Comandante del Este Prison Thursday to see if they wanted to return.

Havana plans to detain five other prisoners who hold dual citizenship in the United States and Cuba.

"We are prepared to provide assistance to bring these American citizens home. On a contingency basis we are arranging a flight to pick them up in Havana and return them to the United States, most probably to Miami on Oct. 27," Trattner said.

The Americans were jailed on a

variety of charges, including hijacking, drug smuggling, immigration violations and "disseminating anti-Communist and divisionist [religious] literature."

The FBI has said it plans to arrest the accused hijackers upon their return to the United States.

Cuban diplomats in Washington surprised U.S. officials Oct. 13 when they announced that Cuba would empty its jails of all American citizens held there.

U.S. officials said there are five people in Cuban jails with dual Cuban and American citizenship, in addition to the 33 American citizens.

An unofficial list of the prisoners shows the names of only two of the five with dual citizenship. They are Isaac Bentancourt of Hialeah, arrested Feb. 2, 1979, on immigration charges, and David Rodriguez, also of Florida. The State Department had no details available on Rodriguez.

Mia Her (FH) 2B 25 Oct 80 call Explosion Damages WQBA Transmitter

An explosion and fire in a WQBA radio condenser caused extensive damage to a transmitter and building in South Dade Friday and knocked out the station's AM broadcasting.

AM programming is not expected to resume until about 6:30 p.m. today, said station manager Julio Rumbaut.

Rumbaut said station technicians

blame the explosion at the transmitter, 6352 Snapper Creek Canal Dr., on a mechanical failure. An emergency transmitter is being brought in from the Fort Lauderdale area until repairs are made, he said.

WQBA radio's AM station broadcasts from 1140 on the dial. Rumbaut said FM broadcasting was not affected.

(FH) col Refugee issue goes to court

Supreme Court stalls plan aimed at Puerto Rico

Combined Miami News Services

It will be at least a week before any Cuban and Haitian refugees can be sent to Puerto Rico from the U.S. mainland now that a U.S. Supreme Court justice has blocked the move planned by the federal government.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., who put off the transfer plan, referred the issue to the full court, which probably will take it up at a closed-door conference Friday.

Federal officials said they would wait for the full court's ruling on sending refugees to Puerto Rico before considering any change in their plans.

The Carter administration decided last month to send some of the refugees to Fort Allen near the Puerto Rican town of Juana Diaz. The fort is being modified to house as many as 5,000 persons.

Puerto Ricans fighting the refugee transfer say they are the victims of presidential politics. They said that since Puerto Ricans do not vote in presidential elections, sending the refugees there

offered the administration "a ready-made solution to the political pressures created by the operation of the camps in other places."

Residents who live just outside the fort contend that the influx of Cubans and Haitians will threaten public health and order.

In Miami, officials of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force yesterday consolidated two camps on Krome Avenue in west Dade County into one as a step in the plan to shift the refugees to Puerto Rico.

But in light of Brennan's ruling, the State Department canceled the first flights that had been set for early next week.

Spokesman Maria Linares said that sanitation and other facilities were being improved at the remaining camp. Three hangars at the camp, formerly used for Nike missiles, are being "winterized," she said.

The plan, Linares said, is to use the camp as a "turnaround point" where arriving refugees can go through health and immigration screenings, receive meals and showers, get a chance to sleep, and then be shipped on to Puerto Rico.

"We don't anticipate sending many to Puerto Rico," Linares said. "Intensive efforts by this office and the Community Action Agency have been successful in resettling all of the Cubans we had here."

But Haitian refugees, she said, are arriving in Florida faster than they can be processed.

"We have been getting two to three hundred Haitians a day this week," Linares said, adding that 610 refugees were at the camp yesterday.

She said the newest refugees are from the Bahamas, where an estimated 25,000 Haitians have settled in recent years. There are as many as 40,000 Haitians in the United States.

Bahamian government spokesman Bill Kalis said in Nassau that the Ministry of Home Affairs announced this week "a 12-week amnesty period for illegal immigrants to come forward and agree to be repatriated."

Otherwise, Kalis said, the illegal aliens face prosecution.

Crew Tackles Would-Be Hijacker

Mla News (F) cap 2 1B 26 Oct 80

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writer

A Cuban refugee's attempt to hijack a Continental jetliner to Cuba was thwarted Saturday when crew members tackled the man and wrestled him to the floor shortly after the plane left Miami, FBI agents said.

It was the first hijacking attempt since Cuban authorities began returning hijackers to the United States for prosecution, a Federal Aviation Administration official said.

The refugee, who allegedly threatened to set the plane on fire if he wasn't flown to Cuba, was iden-

tified as Rafael A. Castanedo Reyes, 26. He was charged with attempted air piracy.

Continental Flight 67, whose 125 passengers and crew of seven were bound for San Antonio, Tex., returned to Miami International Airport about 20 minutes after its 1:30 p.m. departure, said FBI spokesman Welton Merry.

THE 727 JET was 50 miles northwest of Miami when Castanedo threatened in Spanish to set a lighter to a bundle of newspapers if he weren't flown to Cuba, Merry said.

The captain, a steward and a third crewman jumped Castanedo and wrestled him to the floor,

Merry said. An Immigration and Naturalization Service agent who happened to be aboard also helped subdue him, a Continental spokesman said.

Castanedo was not armed, nor was he carrying any flammable liquid, Merry said.

Castanedo, who arrived in the United States in May on the Mariel boatlift, was resettled in the San Antonio area after he was processed at Fort Chaffee, Ark. "He came back to Miami seeking work, but was unable to find work so he was going back to San Antonio," said Merry.

SATURDAY'S hijack attempt

was the first by a Cuban refugee since Sept. 17, when two men who had hijacked a Delta jet to Havana were returned to the United States.

Before Cuba instituted the policy of returning skyjackers, there were 10 hijackings and several attempts by disgruntled, homesick Cuban refugees.

"It's kind of futile to hijack a plane to Cuba," said Jack Barker, an FAA spokesman. "He would have been returned to face hijacking charges, and if convicted, it's 20 years to life."

The Continental jet took off again for San Antonio after a two-hour delay, Barker said.

Cuba's Prisoners to Land At Tamiami Monday, 1:45

Mla News (F) cap 13A

26 Oct 80

The State Department will send a chartered airplane to Havana Monday to pick up American prisoners pardoned by Cuban President Fidel Castro.

An Air Florida Boeing 737 is scheduled to arrive at Jose Marti Airport in Havana at noon. It is expected to land at Miami's Tamiami Airport with 30 American prisoners aboard at 1:45 p.m.

Castro pardoned 33 Americans held on a variety of charges on Oct. 13. All but three indicated a desire to return to the United States, according to State Department spokesman Anita Stockman.

Two of the three who she said presumably would stay in Cuba are wanted in the United States on plane-hijacking charges. The third is accused of parole violation.

Four of the returning 30, who will be escorted to the United States by nine U.S. marshals, will face hijacking charges.

The Americans will remain in prison until the plane arrives, said Wayne Smith of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana. "They have to have a place to stay until they are released," Smith said.

Civic Machine Is Sputtering On Bilingualism

By **FREDRIC TASKER**
Herald Staff Writer

The well-oiled civic machine that saved rapid transit, that smote down Harry Wilson and his tax-cutters, that killed casino gambling for at least a decade, is sputtering in its fight against anti-bilingualism.

The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, usually the political arbiter of Dade County, is finding its members too drained by the presidential race and other races to react with their usual vigor.

Latin civic leaders are organizing vigorously but with a tinge of bitterness. They are campaigning more because they think it's right than because they expect to win against the anti-bilingualism proposal on the November ballot.

Black groups, who might be expected to feel kinship with another minority, are opposing the ordinance only hesitantly.

Annie Ackerman, the hearty, pant-suited civic leader who usually wields the Northeast Dade condo vote like a club, is sitting this one out, even though she personally opposes the ordinance.

The League of Women Voters hardly has been a reticent group in voicing its opinions in past elections. Yet this time it is saying that, while it opposes this particular proposal, its stand "should not be interpreted as a position favoring or opposing official bilingualism."

County political leaders — the mayor, the county manager, the county commissioners — are less active than usual, even in the face of a ballot proposal that goes directly against the grain of official county policy enacted by that same commission.

And Emmy Shafer, with a campaign staff made up mostly of

Proposed Ordinance On Bilingualism

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.

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

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

It is the intention of the people of Dade County, Florida, that the provisions of this ordinance shall become a part of the code of metropolitan Dade County, Florida.

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

housewife volunteers and a grassroots following whose average contribution is a tiny \$8.04, serenely awaits her coming victory.

USUALLY BY this time, with the election only nine days away, the machine is humming — speakers stumping Kiwanis luncheons, newspapers bristling with ads, billboards blaring, paid political public relations firms busily plotting further strategy.

Not this time. Not yet anyway. Usually it's led by the activist chamber.

It is this time, too, to a great extent. But not as actively as usual.

"There have been so many other elections," sighed Ray Goode, former chamber president.

"The chamber was very involved in Gov. Graham's 'Five for Florida's Future' [state constitutional amendment campaign] in the Oct. 7 primary and in local elections," he said.

As a result, "The current effort hasn't been under way as long as some."

SO FAR the chamber has raised only \$35,000 of its goal of \$75,000.

"It's not easy to raise money," said Richard Pettigrew, former Florida state senator and nominal chairman of Together for Dade's Future, which opposes the anti-bilingualism ordinance. "So many people are strapped by fundraising for the presidential race, the anti-smoking ordinance, the Senate. It's been a very tough year."

"We've had to pare back our original budget," he said. Originally, they'd planned a media blitz centered on the theme "Another Bad Law" that would be run on TV, radio and in the newspapers.

Now, unless they can raise more than the expected \$75,000, they'll have to give up the radio advertising, Pettigrew said.

And the ads will be put together by an advertising agency, without the guidance of the strategy-setting political public relations firms that the businessmen have used in most past campaigns.

There just wasn't time to hire a PR firm, chamber members say privately.

"You also have to realize," Goode added, "that this issue isn't going to cause hoards of people to give as large amounts of money as what might be seen with more bread-and-butter issues like rapid transit."

Goode speculated, too, that many businessmen share his attitude that

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the anti-bilingualism ordinance is harmful in a social sense but largely irrelevant in a practical sense.

"I'M INCLINED to think that several months hence we will not know the difference whether it passes or doesn't pass in terms of how bilingual Dade County will be," he said.

And although Dade County became officially bilingual by resolution of the Metro Commission in 1973, few county officials are going out of their way to campaign against the proposal that flies in the face of that official position.

"This is a very emotional issue," said Commissioner Beverly Phillips. "I think a lot of [political leaders] think people have made up their minds and are not going to listen to reason."

"Wherever I've been asked, I've gone out and spoken and made it very clear how I feel," said County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "I think it's an extremely divisive ordinance," he said, "nothing more than a slap in the face to the Hispanic community. But I haven't really been asked very much."

That's probably because so many groups have already made up their minds, Phillips speculated.

The biggest part of the Latin civic leaders' campaign against the anti-bilingualism ordinance is led by SALAD, the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination.

"We'll do the Spanish-language campaign," said SALAD president Eduardo Padron. "We have ways to reach the Latin community that the other groups don't have," he said.

SALAD's work will stress three areas: organizing other Hispanic groups as allies in the campaign; using talk shows, community meetings and newspaper ads to try to explain the issue to the Latin community; and using phone banks and rides to the polls to get out the Hispanic vote.

BUT EVEN in this highly motivated group, there is a grimness to the campaign.

"I have to be optimistic," Padron said. "I have confidence in the people of Miami."

"I don't care if it is a lost battle," he said. "We have an obligation to go and stand where we believe."

Among black groups, the NAACP called on its 1,500 Dade members to reject the anti-bilingualism ordinance, but only after vigorous debate that left some members still abstaining.

"We're polarized," said T. Willard Fair, president of the Urban League. "We cannot allow our energy and emotions to be diverted. I can't get worked up about the Lat-

ins' problems until they start worrying about racism."

And what about Annie Ackerman, the political organizer who routinely turns out 80 per cent or 90 per cent of the vote in scores of Northeast Dade condominiums to back the issues she favors?

"Getting into an ordinance that's so misunderstood is something I'm not going to get involved in," she said.

She doesn't like the ordinance, but she thinks it will win. "I don't think it should," she says, "but I think it will."

IS IT because she's afraid active opposition to the anti-bilingual ordinance might alienate the voters she's trying to woo for President Carter, for U.S. senatorial candidate Bill Gunter, for congressional candidate William Lehman?

"Exactly," she says.

In fact, she says, most of the Miami Beach Jewish leaders who usually support what might be perceived as minority causes are sitting this one out. Some may even be voting for the proposed ordinance.

"Many of these people are second-generation immigrants," she said, "and they remember that their parents tried like the deuce to learn English. As a result there's a good deal of frustration and resentment, and I think the ordinance will pass because of it. I don't think it should, but I think it will."

Oblivious to all the turmoil of the other side, Emmy Shafer speaks softly and calmly about how easy it all was, getting this campaign together.

"**IT WENT** like a fire," she said. "I got the [Metro Commission] approval of the petition and it was in the newspapers. People started calling me and saying, 'May I have a petition?'"

"It was like I was giving gold away," she said. "I got mail by the bushels. Businesses asked for hundreds of petitions."

"And each letter had a contribution."

Not a big contribution, usually. The first 1,165 contributions totaled \$9,367.15, an average of \$8.04 apiece.

How will she spend her money? She's buying ads on Thursday and Sunday in all seven Miami Herald Neighbors sections, saying: "STOP wasting our TAX DOLLARS to Promote Bi-Lingualism. ONE LANGUAGE, ONE COMMUNITY."

She may buy two billboards. She's having some bumper stickers printed that say, "In America, English First."

That's all she can afford. "We didn't have that much," she said. "We didn't want to ask people for more."

Despite her low-budget, amateur campaign, Emmy Shafer has no doubt she will win.

Neither do a lot of her opponents. "I don't think we have any feeling of overconfidence of being able to win," Goode said.

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How Anti-Bilingual Crusade Began

Mia New (F) col 3 1A 26 Oct 80

By SARA RIMER
Herald Staff Writer

Each time Emmy Shafer went shopping at Dadeland Mall, she got more exasperated. The problem, she says, was Cubans: "They just walked up to me and automatically started speaking Spanish. They just assumed I knew Spanish."

Shafer speaks six languages fluently. Spanish is not one of them.

And the Cubans weren't speaking softly either, she says. "Why is it when two Spanish-speaking people get together you can hear them from two blocks away?"

So began her anti-bilingualism crusade — the biggest, most controversial grass-roots movement that Dade County has seen since a one-time pet-supplies salesman named Harry Wilson peddled his botched tax-cut petition two years ago.

A week from Tuesday voters will decide on Shafer's referendum to limit the county's use of Spanish. No one is sure yet what effect — if much at all — a Shafer victory would have. But her legions em-

brace it as a cure for everything they think has gone wrong lately in Dade.

She is, in many ways, the perfect choice to lead the flag-waving masses. Emmy Shafer — born Alexandria Emmy Wiendmüller 45 years ago in the Russian town of Rostov — is the ultimate immigrant.

Six months after she arrived in the United States, she knew the language. Another year, and she was ready to become a U.S. citizen, an event of such wonder to Shafer that she passed out, mid-Pledge of Allegiance.

It makes her angry that many of the new immigrants don't share her enthusiasm for everything American. There is, for example, the Cuban hostess at the Coral Gables restaurant where she worked part-time last winter.

"She always took the Spanish-speaking people before the American-speaking ones. She'd been here



— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

Emmy Shafer Has Stirred Up Dade's Emotions
... opponent of bilingualism sleeps with a .38

Turn to Page 14A Col. 1

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Emmy Shafer Says She Feeds the Ducks Regularly at Fuchs Park in South Miami

... she used to put on a red dress and dance the hora to raise money for Friends of Animals

Why a Multilingual Immigrant Crusades Against Use of Spanish

Mia Her (F) col 3 14A 26 Oct 80

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

20 years, and her English was very bad."

All year, Shafer has listened to her friends. They complained they couldn't get jobs if they didn't speak Spanish. They blamed Cuban refugees for such big problems as soaring crime and such irritants as the sound of too many horns honking on the highways.

She herself fumed that her tax dollars were spent on such extravaganzas as Hispanic Heritage Week. Nothing good was happening in Dade County, her home of 13 years.

In mid-July, she won permission from the Metro Commission to petition voters to put her anti-bilingualism proposal on the November ballot. By the end of August, she had 44,166 signatures, more than twice the number needed. The signatures kept coming; she claims more than 137,000 now.

Contributions came from as far away as Chicago, reporters from Sweden, death threats from Omega 7 — a terrorist group based somewhere in Union City, N.J.

Shafer changed her Coral Gables phone number four times because of the calls. "One woman called me 'an American bitch.' I said, 'You're not going to stop me. When I start something, I finish it.'"

AT HER command are three bodyguards: a Metro bus driver, a car mechanic and an assistant store



— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

Anti-Bilingualism Leader Speaks Six Languages

... she plans to learn Spanish, too

manager. They carry tear gas. Shafer goes to sleep at night with a .38 in her bed.

"I couldn't kill anybody, but I could shoot 'em in the leg," she says.

Her crusade cry, delivered in her soft voice and distinctive accent on talk shows and at community meetings: "I don't feel like I'm in America anymore. I don't feel like I'm in Miami anymore. No matter where you go, you hear Spanish. This is not Cuba, and we're not going to put up with it anymore. I want to live in America again."

The people go wild. Every television camera and tape recorder in the place is turned toward the woman who looks, with her exotically high cheekbones and eyeliner-framed green eyes, more like a beauty queen from the '50s than a political activist.

SHAFER'S CAUSE always was animals. At Christmastime, she used to put on a red dress and dance the hora to raise money for Friends of Animals.

Her political experience was limited to one anti-rape march down Flagler Street and some campaigning — in red hot pants and red, knee-high leather boots, along South Dixie Highway — for a Civil Court judicial candidate.

But Coral Gables feminist Roxcy Bolton, who led the anti-rape march and who admires Shafer, says: "It would be easy to underestimate Emmy Shafer, and that would be a

grave mistake."

The anti-bilingualism crusade is not the first test of Emmy Shafer's strength. She survived 18 months in Dachau, the German concentration camp. She has good reason to love Americans: they liberated Dachau. Shafer was 10 years old at the time, weighed less than 50 pounds and had never recovered from a ruptured appendix. To this day, she is a vegetarian so desperately afraid of starving that she carries food in her purse wherever she goes.

She arrived in America on a boat from Germany 26 years ago, completely alone, speaking Russian, Polish, German, Czechoslovakian and Yiddish — but not a word of

McA Hew
14A
26 Oct 80

English. Left behind was her family, dead, dying or disappeared during World War II. She got to Pittsburgh, where her sponsor lived, on a Thursday. She had a job, \$11 a week at a drugstore soda fountain, by Monday.

She studied English with zeal. She won first prize in a Dale Carnegie course for her speech on Dachau.

SHE LAUGHS now at her mistakes:

To a shoe salesman, "I want the shoes in the window."

"Which ones?"

"The white pimps."

She sold jewelry, modeled, taught dancing. Having mastered the words, she attacked the accent. She signed up for an announcing course at a local school of radio and television. The instructor was Tom Shafer, an American with a golden voice.

"The way he spoke — I was hanging on every word."

He noticed, as everyone does, her skin. "She has a great complexion. It has no flaws."

She couldn't get rid of her accent, but in 1962 she married her teacher. Five years later, they moved to South Florida, a place that enchanted Emmy Shafer in the late '50s, when she came here to recover from one of many operations she has had over the years as a result of Dachau.

TOM SHAFER became a radio reporter. His wife found many jobs and, according to her ex-husband, excelled at all. She starred in sales for Koscot Interplanetary Cosmetic, a loser product peddled by flamboyant supersalesman Glenn Turner. She managed the Barbizon Modeling School for a year. She did some modeling herself, including a cheesecake pose in a long black wig and bathing suit, for Miami Beach. She served as hostess at restaurants.

All the time, she was, her husband remembers, the perfect homemaker. "I used to call her the Prussian general. She called the troops to order," says Tom Shafer.

They were divorced eight years

ago. They remain friends. "I feed his cats when he's away, and he feeds mine," Emmy Shafer says.

The newly appointed news director at WNWS, Tom Shafer scrupulously has avoided his former wife's story. That she became a leader in the anti-bilingualism movement surprised him.

"She always surprises me," he says. "She's a little bewildered that it's stirred up such a fuss."

IT WAS ON radio station WNWS that a 64-year-old, 224-pound North Miami accountant named Marion Plunske first heard Emmy Shafer. Plunske specializes in telegrams, letters and phone calls to politicians, particularly presidents.

One of her best telegrams was inspired by Richard Nixon's firing of Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox: "King Richard I, Washington, D.C.: Abdicate!"

At 8 p.m. on July 8, she turned the radio dial WNWS and got ready, as she did five nights a week, for four hours of Neal Rogers, the talk show host who rabble-roused all spring against the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

Plunske had never heard of Emmy Shafer. But that night Shafer called Neal Rogers' talk show and gave her anti-bilingualism spiel. Plunske was hooked. "I said: 'That's for me.'"

SHE TELEPHONED the radio station and left a message for Shafer. The next day, Shafer called Plunske. "I told her: 'I can't get around much because of my bad leg. But my brain and my office are at your command.'" Shafer accepted. Citizens of Dade United was born.

Plunske is not entirely a political novice. She dabbled last spring in the disorganized "Recall [Miami Mayor Maurice] Ferre" movement. The way things were going, she was certain South Florida, her home for 31 years, was going down the tubes.

Somehow a lot of it seemed connected to the Mariel-Key West boatlift and all the refugees. Plunske's phone bill, with calls to President Carter and other politi-

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cians, was \$140 during May, the height of the boatlift.

"I'VE NEVER been to SW Eighth Street, and I don't want to go. I haven't been to Flagler Street in 10 years," she says. "I had to take three years of Spanish in high school, but you'll never catch me speak a word of it."

Marion Plunske and Emmy Shafer, an unlikely alliance: a Russian-born former model who loves to get dressed up and go dancing; and the daughter of a New York City cab driver, whose idea of a good time is to invite her 14-year-old nephew over for a night of watching the Dolphins on TV.

But it worked like magic.

The third Friday in July, two days after the Metro Commission approved Shafer's petition, the printer delivered the first 5,000 of 15,000 petitions to Plunske's office.

"I called Neal [Rogers], said I had the petitions and gave my phone number and address. I got 67 calls between 9 p.m. and 1 a.m., when I took the phone off the hook. On Saturday, I got 296 calls. On Sunday, I got over 300. I couldn't even go to the bathroom."

THE SELF-ADDRESSED envelopes began arriving, in huge piles, by Monday. "The mailman said, 'What are you up to?'"

Housewives from Homestead to Opa-locka called and offered to help. They circulated the petition at condominiums and shopping centers, around the swimming pool at country clubs, under the hair drier at beauty parlors.

Plunske stayed at the office, watching soap operas on color TV, answering the phones and the mail and, when necessary, throwing the uninvited opposition and the press off her property.

Two days before her 64th birthday, she found Sheba, her German shepherd, dead on her doorstep. She commissioned an autopsy. Cause of death: poisoning by amphetamines.

Plunske, heartbroken, suspects the opposition. For protection, she has two Shih Tzus plus an intercom

hooked up to her sister's apartment next door. But she isn't for nothing the daughter of a New York cab driver. "One woman called and said, 'What you need is a good Cuban man.' I told her it was too bad there aren't any."

SAYS SHAFER, "You can only take so much. Americans are so soft, so good, so big-hearted. They are such suckers for the human race. But, when you push them far enough, they're tough as hell. And I'm one of them."

The opposition cries out at meetings, over the radio: "You're anti-Cuban."

"I have Cuban friends. My neighbors are Cuban," Shafer answers. She won't name her Cuban friends — "They're afraid now over all of this" — but she carries with her a color snapshot of one of them, Maria.

One of Shafer's supporters, a Latin-affairs professor named Seymour Liebman, went even further when challenged at a Tiger Bay Club meeting last week: "Some of my best friends are Cuban."

The anti-bilingualism referendum, poll-takers say, is expected to win by a landslide.

Plunske already is thinking of their next campaign. "I want Emmy to run for county commission."

Shafer, too, is looking beyond the November election. She says she will learn her seventh language — Spanish.

"I want to reach people. I just want everyone to be happy."

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What Does Fidel Castro Really Want?

Mia Her (F) of 3 *3 M* *26 Oct 80*

By WILLIAM R. LONG
Managing Editor of El Miami Herald

SEN. LOWELL WEICKER, JR. (R., Conn.) has returned from a visit to Cuba with the old news that President Fidel Castro wants normal relations with the United States.

"I feel that he would like to see a new arrangement," Weicker said Oct. 18 after spending more than 11 hours skindiving, lunching, and chatting with Castro.



Long

So what's new? As long ago as July 1974, the identical message was brought back from the island by Pat M. Holt, chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

After Jimmy Carter became President, Castro delivered the message personally. In a CBS television interview, he said Carter was a man of moral standards who could be helpful in bringing an end to years of Cuban-American hostility.

Castro's conciliatory words have been matched by conciliatory gestures. In early 1977, Cuba released a group of American political prisoners that included Frank Emmich, who had been accused of heading the CIA in Havana in 1960-61. In the past month, Cuba has halted the exodus of Cuban refugees to South Florida, returned airplane hijackers to the United States for trial, and announced the pardon of 33 Americans in Cuban jails.

Senator Weicker said the pardon was "part of a general trend of clearing the deck of small matters" in U.S.-Cuban relations. The pattern has recurred since the early 1970s, but in the same period Castro has raised too many big waves for smooth sailing with the United States.

He has sent 40,000 troops to fight for the Marxist cause in Africa, refusing to bring them back. He has persistently given advice and propagandistic support to the small, leftist independence movement in Puerto Rico. He has trained guerril-

las, supplied some arms and money, and provided full moral support for Marxist revolutionaries in Central America. And he has gone out of his way to promote and support leftists in the English-speaking Caribbean.

While he is exporting revolution and slandering the United States, Castro wants Washington to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, give up the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, stop reconnaissance flights over Cuban territory, and perhaps restore full diplomatic relations with Havana.

As token concessions, he stops an exodus he started and turns over a few prisoners.

It has been said that a more-immediate goal of Castro's recent conciliatory gestures is to help President Carter in his election campaign against Ronald Reagan, who has indicated that he would deal more severely with the Cuban regime.

Deeper analysis, however, makes it clear that Castro's most immediate goal is to keep Cuba from becoming an issue in the U.S. campaign. If it does become an issue, the Cuban leader probably fears, Carter and Reagan could become engaged in a *macho* contest of who

will be firmer with Castro. The likely result would be a tougher U.S. policy no matter who is elected.

Beyond the elections, Castro's prime goal undoubtedly is an end to the trade embargo. He will continue trying to muster American and international support for his position.

Because of worsening economic conditions in Cuba, it has been assumed widely that Castro wants trade with the Yankees to relieve Cuban shortages and to earn U.S. dollars. Deeper analysis again indicates, however, that Cuba may have little to gain economically from an end to the embargo. The products Cuba wants to export, sugar and citrus, would meet stiff resistance from U.S. producers and their lobbyists. And Cuba is so deeply in debt that it would be hard-pressed for funds to buy U.S. goods.

The main benefit to Castro from the embargo's end would be the international respectability it would bestow on his regime. American officials know that by ending the embargo, they would be telling the world, "Castro is OK." Castro

knows this, too.

The United States has nothing to lose by discussing the embargo with Cuba, but Washington is correct to insist that discussions include other matters of U.S. concern. To lift the embargo without a previous moderation of Cuban foreign policy would be to give that policy the U.S. stamp of approval. It is foolish, in light of experience, to believe that Castro will reciprocate by meekly pulling in his horns of anti-imperialism and international Marxist solidarity.

During the Mariel boatlift, when the United States asked to talk with Cuban authorities about stopping the exodus, Cuba said the talks also must include the issues of Guantanamo, overflights, and the embargo. The United States said fine, if we also talk about Cuban involvement in Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Cuba refused.

Thus it has become obvious once again: Though Castro may want normal relations with the United States, as Senator Weicker says, he doesn't want them badly enough to make them worthwhile for the United States.



By DABNEY G. PARK Jr.

Recently I had my first direct, face-to-face encounter with the new wave of Cuban refugees. I have lived in and loved Miami for eight years. My father worked for an oil company, and I grew up in Colombia and Venezuela. So the cultural and ethnic diversity of Miami is a natural thing for me. I feel comfortable here.

But, with my family, I recently boarded an Air Florida flight in Houston bound for Miami. There were 30-odd young, male, recent Cuban refugees aboard. Tension hung like thick smoke in the air. The flight attendants were checking all carry-on articles smaller than a pack of cigarets. One of the stewardesses mentioned that the flight had originated in Arkansas.

Long ago I absorbed the wisdom of Falstaff's pronouncement that discretion is the better part of valor. I summoned up the courage to be a coward, feigned illness and got my family off the plane. It cost me a cab ride from Hobby Airport to Houston Intercontinental, plus a few dollars for the extra cost of a ticket on another airline, but it bought us peace of mind.

WHEN WE arrived in Miami, our luggage was waiting for us, a sign that the Air Florida flight had not detoured through Havana. A few shaving articles had been lifted from my suitcase, but, what the hell, we were all in Miami more or less in one piece.

Naturally, I feel a bit silly about all of this. There were no guarantees that the other airline wouldn't be hijacked, and what led me to worry about the Air Florida flight was that mean old thing called prejudice. Had we come on that flight, I would still have my shaving equipment, \$50 and a couple of extra hours left in the day.

As I ponder my own silliness, my thoughts have turned to the silliness of the government policy that established the opportunity for this small event in my life. What haunts me most about the day is the look on the faces of those Cuban men. It reminded me of the way animals look just when they discover they have been trapped.

Their extreme youth also troubles me. I had the opportunity to work on a religious program in a federal penitentiary a year or so ago, and I remember thinking, almost tearfully, as I first saw the 40-odd inmates we would be working with, "My God, they're so young!" *Deja vu.*

NOW, sorting out the pieces of this event and its association with other events and with what I have read in the papers and seen on TV

I retain enormous respect for anyone who, with some sense of the long struggle ahead, chooses to flee the religious and intellectual persecution of their homeland and to seek a new life in the United States . . .

But there is also no doubt that many of the new wave of Cuban refugees made an impetuous choice to come to our country and to add to our burdens. I resent that.

and talked over with friends about the Cuban refugee problem. I realize what bothers me most about all this: it is the fact that our government policy on refugees has made us vulnerable to impulsive decisions by people who may not know what

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they want.

I retain enormous respect for anyone who, with some sense of the long struggle ahead, chooses to flee the religious and intellectual persecution of their homeland and to seek a new life in the United States. The picture I got of the Cuban refugees from my friend, the Rev. Leo Frade, one of two Episcopal priests from New Orleans indicted for participating in the flotilla, was different, in substantial outline, from the one I got from the papers, from TV and from family room conversations. He showed me a people yearning desperately to be able to think freely, say what they thought and worship their God — a people

There are those also who have come to this country to seek the promise of its bounty. This too is a valid motive, and it is closely tied to religious and political freedom. Our immigrants have historically not come with the attitude that the world owes them a living. They have come for the opportunity to find work, in a free economy, that suits their character and ambition. No doubt the Rev. Frade's boat carried all kinds across that 90-mile stretch. No doubt many of the refugees have had mixed motives for leaving. No doubt I would appreciate many of their motives, if I had the opportunity to discuss it with them.

But there is also no doubt that many of the new wave of Cuban refugees made an impetuous choice to come to our country and to add

to our burdens. I resent that. And I resent a government policy that has fallen prey to, if not encouraged, that kind of impetuosity.

NOT ALL of the impulsive decisions to leave were made by the young males. We are all capable of impulsive decisions at any age. But, taken as a whole, the large percentage of young, single males, some of whom left their families behind in Cuba, confirm the impression that many of the new refugees have made a hasty, ill-considered choice to emigrate. The hijackings, the unrest at the refugee camps, the homosexuality and the recently disbanded city of tents in Miami all add to this impression.

How do we put a stop to this? How do we develop a national policy that encourages immigration for the right reasons (religious, political and economic freedom) and discourages immigration for the wrong reasons (boredom, escapism, wanting something for nothing)?

In all the dialogue of the last few months, I have encountered one good idea: compulsory quasi-military service for all refugees, a New Citizens' Service Corps. All refugees could be required to serve the country for a period of two years, in a WPA-like program. The country would benefit from their efforts, the prospective refugees would consider, perhaps a bit more carefully, the price of immigration. Welfare costs would be replaced with support that would bring something back in the labor of the new residents. Such a program would provide an opportunity not yet dreamed of for skill and job training, English-language training and education in the history and culture of the United States.

The idea is still rough, needing the polish of public debate. But it is a good idea, a chance at least to avoid the massive errors of the Flotilla of 1980. It offers the hope of turning the fear I encountered on that airplane into enthusiasm for the work of creating new citizens.

Mr. Park 5 Oct 80 SE

Maribel Backlash May Limit

Monday, Oct. 27, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

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Latins' Growing Clout

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writers

Receptionist Maria Herrera, 20, sits at her office desk and answers phone calls in English and Spanish with almost equal ease.

"I was born right here in Miami," Herrera said. "I am American but I also consider myself Hispanic."

She is among a growing legion of Latin voters who still cannot elect one of their own without support of non-Latins but who are making Dade's Latin community a voting block to be reckoned with.

Yet Herrera is one of 30,000 to 35,000 people not even counted by elections officials as being among Dade's 124,581 Hispanic voters — 17.6 per cent of the 706,927 registered voters in the county.

Joe Malone, assistant supervisor of elections, says a more realistic count of the Latin voters would show that 155,000 to 160,000 of Dade voters are Latin. That would represent about 22.6 per cent.

THE ELECTIONS Department asks voters where they were born, not whether they consider themselves of Hispanic heritage. Census enumerators ask the latter question and, as a result, estimate the county is 41 per cent Latin.

Malone says that in 1981 the Elections Department will count Latin voters as the Census enumerators count Latin residents.

The matter is very significant to politicians, pollsters and election analysts.

Unless they know the exact percentage of any group of voters, politicians don't know how to plan their campaigns. Without that information, pollsters and election analysts have a harder time predicting how Dade County will vote, and why.

"It is important to those who rule Dade County to know where the political power lies," Malone said.

But as the Latin voting population of Dade County continues to grow from election to election, the existing figures make it hard to judge the precise impact of the Latin vote in countywide elections.

'I am worried. The Cuban colony had a good name until this [the boatlift] happened.'

— GOP Chairman Robert Godoy



MALONE AND John Lasseville, a Miamian who will be doing the nationwide voter projection and election analysis for the Spanish International Television Network on Nov. 4, agree that Latin voting power in Dade has increased dramatically in the last four years.

Even with the numbers provided by the Elections Department, the growth is evident.

In the 1976 presidential election there were 83,045 Hispanic voters registered in Dade County. In 1980 there are 124,581, a 50-per-cent increase.

In 1976, Latin voters were a majority in only four of Dade's 465 precincts. In 1980, 61 precincts have a Latin majority.

"It is getting to the point that the Latins are now becoming the second most important group of voters in Dade County," Malone said. The Jewish vote from the northeast Dade condominium areas still ranks first.

"A SERIOUS candidate cannot

ignore the Latins, but Latins still cannot run as Latins in a countywide race and win," Malone added.

This is important in a year in which there has been a strong anti-Latin reaction because of the Maribel boatlift that brought more than 125,000 Cubans to the United States in a six-month period.

It is important when trying to analyze the impact of the Latin voters in the presidential election, the vote on the anti-bilingualism proposal and on the chances of Latin candidates to win county, state and Congressional campaigns.

For one thing, the Latin vote will be pitted against votes of Dade

Countians who are looking to the anti-bilingualism proposal as a way to express their frustration with current problems in general and with the Maribel boatlift in particular.

Tania Sante, a 28-year-old Miami native, considers herself trendy, chic and liberal. Sitting on a sofa in her Coconut Grove boutique, Sante said she plans to vote for John Anderson.

SO WILL Mike Schooler, 28, Sante's partner.

Despite their liberalism, they believe it is time to draw the line somewhere. They draw it at bilingualism.

On Nov. 4 Sante and Schooler plan to vote for the proposal seeking to limit the county's use of Spanish.

That in itself doesn't bother the county's six Latin candidates on the November ballot — Republicans Evelio Estrella, a U.S. Congressional candidate, and Cruz Rodriguez, Raul Oliva, Ellis Riera Gomez and Ernesto Martinez, all state legislative candidates; and one Democrat, School Board candidate Paul Cejas.

But voters such as Sante and Schooler say they will vote against any Latin candidate supportive of bilingualism, as most are. At that point, the Latin candidates begin to worry.

"I don't mind living in Miami with all the Latins," said Schooler. "What bothers me is that they want to change our language."

SANTE SAYS: "This is America. If I were living in Cuba, I would have to learn to speak Spanish."

Because of these views, Dade's

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Latin candidates expect trouble at the polls.

Never has a Latin won a county-wide race in the county; and never has a Latin won a U.S. congressional seat. The Mariel boatlift has made it that much harder.

"I am worried," said Robert Godoy, the Cuban-born chairman of the Republican Party here. "The Cuban colony had a good name until this [the boatlift] happened."

Of the six Latin candidates, most political analysts say, School Board incumbent Cejas has the best chance of becoming the first Latin to win a countywide election.

He is the only Latin Democratic candidate in a county in which Democrats still outnumber Republicans 10-3. And he has the support of Gov. Bob Graham, who appointed him to the seat earlier this year, and party leaders.

CEJAS HAS resisted injecting the controversial bilingualism issue into his campaign. But as election day nears, his Republican opponent, Ralph James, a 38-year-old Miamian, has begun to stress Cejas' Latin origin.

James noted Cejas' membership in the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination and SALAD's unsuccessful legal effort to block the anti-bilingualism proposal.

James also said he wants to see the anti-bilingualism ordinance pass and thinks Cejas will suffer from the Mariel backlash at the polls.

In turn, Cejas, who has denied any links to SALAD's legal moves, has stressed his background as an accountant and played down his Latin background.

"I was born in Cuba but I have been here 20 years," Cejas said. "Look, I was married to an American girl for 10 years, I am divorced now, and I have two beautiful children, both born here. Their main language is English. In fact, they don't want to speak Spanish."

LASSEVILLE SAYS whether a Latin candidate wins in November is not the only way to measure the growth of Latin voting power.

Latins traditionally go to the polls in greater number than blacks or non-Hispanic whites. As a result, he says, 1980 is likely to be the first year in which the plurality that Latin voters give the Republican presidential candidate will be greater than the plurality that the black voters traditionally give the Democratic presidential candidates.

In 1976 blacks gave President Carter a plurality of almost 70,000 votes; while Latins gave former President Gerald Ford only a plurality of about 17,000 votes.

Lasseville says the Latins are likely to be a much stronger force in 1980.

BUT THE increased power of the Latin vote is no consolation to Latin candidates if they cannot get elected to office.

Eduardo Padron, president of SALAD, says that the anti-bilingualism drive and the inability of Latins to get elected to countywide office is angering the Cuban voters who made up about 80 per cent of the Latin voters in the county.

"For the first time [Cubans] are starting to hate back," Padron said.

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"The whole thing throughout all of this is that I feel so helpless. If it was something I could deal with here in the United States, it would be different. But when it comes to Cuba, what can I do?"

Mia Her (F) col 1A 27 Oct 80

Cuba's 'Word' on

By **ROBERT RIVAS**
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — A little trailer can seem like a jail when two women who live there are waiting for their lovers to return from a Cuban prison. One woman stays by the phone at all times, waiting for word.

Word finally came on Friday.

"I feel like I've been in prison too — the anticipation, the waiting," says Nancy

Ramar, a willowy brunette who learned that her fiance, Bill Nelson, will return from Combinado Del Este prison this afternoon. "Waiting is the worst thing for me. Not knowing. Waiting for an answer. I can't handle that."

The State Department says Nelson and some 30 other Americans in Combinado Del Este will be flown to the United States. Cuba announced two weeks ago that their

Prisoners Eases Pain

release was imminent. Since then, Ramar has heard assurances every day that it would only be a few more days.

A close-knit nationwide network of loved ones in the United States has kept a mill of rumors about the prisoners grinding for years. Their phone calls and letters have intensified tenfold in the past two weeks.

The prisoners — some apparently genu-

ine criminals, some political prisoners, some apparently innocent of any crime — will be flown to Miami today. Ramar has heard it before. She's not placing any bets, but she plans to drive from Key West to Miami this morning, where the arrival is expected at Tamiami Airport.

"You never know what to believe," says Ramar, 43. "You hear rumors from this one and rumors from that one, and of

course all the family members have maintained a close vigil. We've all been in close contact. Every time one person hears one rumor he starts calling, so you really never know."

Ramar recently moved in with Patti Krauth, a bartender at Sloppy Joe's Saloon in Key West and the fiance of Cuban pris-

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Friends and Loved Ones Waiting

Mia Hu (F) col 14A 27 Oct 80

FROM PAGE 1A

on inmate Paul Fekete. Ramar and Krauth didn't know each other when their boyfriends sailed to Jamaica together last December.

The two Key West women sought each other out and instantly became close friends when, after six weeks of not knowing what had become of their sailors, they learned in mid-January that Nelson, Fekete and a third crewman, Mark Schierbaum, had strayed too close to Cuba and had been imprisoned.

From diverse ends of the country, members of the families of the three young men have gotten to know each other through letters, phone calls and infrequent visits. They can recite names of prisoners, their families, their case histories.

A special newsletter, Inside/Out, circulates among the families and friends of Cuban prisoners. They've deluged State Department officials and elected representatives with pleas for help.

They are almost unanimously bitter that the State Department, which could help get the prisoners out, won't. The current plan for prisoners to be freed was a gratuitous gesture by President Fidel Castro. State Department officials have said it's not appropriate for the United States to try to spring its citizens from foreign jails.

One prisoner, Dale Stanhope of Hazelwood, Maine, wrote in a letter that was smuggled out: "I am a helpless pawn in an international game and my life is wasting away."

Since the prisoners say Cuban jailers censor their mail, a process that takes months even if nothing gets censored out of a letter, the relatives have established an effective mail network of their own. They write letters on tiny pieces of onionskin paper and smuggle them

'You never know what to believe. You hear rumors from this one and rumors from that one, and of course all the family members have maintained a close vigil. We've all been in close contact.'

— Nancy Ramar,
prisoner's fiancée

in during visits, which are allowed once a month. One visitor sometimes takes several letters back and forth for other members of the network.

Cuban government officials have no lines of communication through which to keep Americans apprised of the status of the criminal cases against their relatives. Nor can Americans investigate the judicial system their relatives are in. Hence, unconfirmable stories of Cuban injustice abound.

"They had to confess to drug-smuggling to get out of solitary confinement," says Krauth. "They had a choice of drug-smuggling or being CIA agents. But then when the trial came up their actual sentence was three years for illegal entry, three years for possession of marijuana and four for resisting arrest."

"The whole thing throughout all of this is that I feel so helpless," says Ramar.

NOT MUCH, since Dec. 4, 1979.

That's when Key West residents Nelson, 32, Fekete, 27, and Schierbaum left on the 26-foot sailboat Sea Diver en route to Montego Bay. They had been hired by the brand-new boat's builder, Thomas Anderson, to deliver it to its purchaser. Nelson was the skipper, Fekete the navigator.

Their version of their arrest is

told in letters that came to the United States via the relatives' mail network:

On the first day at sea, their navigational instruments went on the blink. They tried to make the voyage by dead reckoning, but "unidentified lights and confusing radio beacons" brought them too close to Cuba, Fekete wrote.

They tried to ask directions from crewmen aboard a Cuban fishing vessel. None of the American crewmen understood any Spanish. Just what the Cuban fishermen's intentions were remains unclear, but the American crewmen believed they were the victims of piracy when the Cubans tried to tow them to shore. Fekete was wounded in an exchange of gunfire.

RAMAR CONCEDES the whole arrest could have been a misunderstanding, with both sides overreacting.

The prisoners say they were jailed and held in tiny, vermin-infested solitary confinement cells — with big, brilliant light bulbs they couldn't turn off — until they agreed to sign confessions to being drug traffickers, when they were finally placed among the ordinary prison population.

Ramar and Krauth say their men would not smuggle drugs, and they are certain the only illicit cargo on the Sea Diver was less than an

ounce of marijuana.

"They were going to Jamaica. If they were going to be running drugs, they wouldn't be doing it on the way there anyway, they would be doing it on the way back," Ramar says.

Other inmates tell stories similar to that of the crewmen aboard the Sea Diver.

"ON DEC. 4, 1979, the Carpe Diem II had lost its bearings due to unseasonably bad weather and instrumental failure," Stanhope writes. "Coming unexpectedly upon land at 1 a.m., they anchored to await the dawn... Towering waves broke the two anchor lines, flooded the boat and drove it ashore.

"Mayday distress calls were broadcast and a Cuban 'fishing boat' flagged down. The 'fishing boat' took the craft into custody. The boat was confiscated and the men imprisoned."

In the first months that Nelson, Fekete and Schierbaum were in Cuba, Ramar lost her job and about 20 pounds because of worrying and spending all her time writing letters, calling and trying to drum up support for a campaign to get them freed. She has taxed her meager financial resources to the limit on two trips to Cuba this year.

Ramar's daughter, Debbi McGar of Laguna Beach, Calif., worried so much about her mother's mental and physical well-being that she moved to Key West in May and still lives with Ramar and Krauth.

The three were to depart for Miami this morning to greet men whom they haven't seen in almost a year — and who, surely, have been transformed by a year in prison.

Wait for Freedom Ends Today

For 33 Americans in Cuba Prison

By GARY MOORE
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — The 33 Americans sitting inside the walls of Cuba's Combinado Del Este Prison this morning are wondering what it will be like to be free.

If all goes as planned, an Air Florida jet chartered by the U.S. Justice Department will leave Cuba this afternoon and bring 30 of those prisoners home.

The other three American prisoners also are scheduled for release, but they have elected not to return to the United States. Although the names of the three non-returnees have not been released, a Cuban Exterior Relations Ministry official said that two of them have requested passage to a country other than the United States, and the third has decided to settle in Cuba.

IT WILL NOT be the first time that an American imprisoned in Cuba has become a Cuban resident upon release.

Michael Finney of San Francisco and Charles Hill (hometown unknown) were arrested for hijacking an airliner to Cuba in 1971. After languishing for nine years in the Combinado Del Este, Finney and Hill were released on parole in Cuba earlier this year.

Finney never returned to the United States and is assumed by U.S. authorities to still be living in Cuba. Hill's fate is better known and less poetic. He is back in Cuban prison — this time on charges of passing bad checks. Although Hill's name has not been released, he is expected to be among the 33 Americans who will gain their freedom today.

The lone American among today's group who will stay in Cuba will not be restricted to a maximum number of days of residence, a Cuban official said.

In the three years since the establishment of

the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, some "10 or 15" Americans have settled in Cuba since leaving jail, according to Wayne Smith, head of the Interests Section.

Smith added that "about half a dozen" Americans convicted in Cuba of air piracy will be among the released 33. Stiff charges waiting at home may have figured into decisions not to return.

OTHER CHARGES leveled against the departing Americans by Cuban authorities include drug trafficking, violating Cuban airspace and bombarding Cuba with religious pamphlets from a small airplane.

Melvin White and Walter Bailey have admitted to dumping high-altitude religious tracts "to the Cuban people because they don't have the word of God there."

Interests Section chief Smith pointed out, however, that in Cuba "there are churches here — the Baptists, the Episcopal, the Catholic. And you are free to practice . . . though you may not get ahead very fast in the [Communist] party or government."

Most of the returning prisoners were jailed here on charges unrelated to religion. They were in small planes or boats that strayed into Cuban airspace or waters.

In letters sent home, a number of these prisoners have insisted that being American was their only crime and that charges of drug trafficking leveled against them by the Cuban government were trumped up.

"I think a good proportion [of the prisoners] are guilty, and a small proportion are innocent," said former Interests Section consul Susan Lamanna earlier this year.

SMITH, WHO was complimented highly by at least one prisoner's relative, said he generally agrees with Lamanna's assessment.

As supporting evidence, Smith pointed out that 20 or more Americans each year stray into Cuban territory in boats or planes and most are promptly released.

Calls come into the Interests Section concerning lost or temporarily detained Americans in Cuba "maybe once or twice a month" according to Smith.

"As a general rule, the Cubans release those who seem to have innocently strayed into Cuban airspace or waters," he said.

WHETHER THEIR agonizing sentences in fetid Cuban jail cells were cruel injustice or not, the experience is behind the 33 Americans now.

After their release, no other American-born U.S. citizen will remain in Cuban prisons.

Less fortunate are an undetermined number of American prisoners who were born in Cuba and also hold Cuban citizenship — dual nationals. The Cuban government considers them Cubans only and will not allow their release as part of today's agreement.

Though the jailed dual nationals were previously reported to number only five, Smith said, "I'm sure there are more."

He added that U.S. officials have "no access" to the dual nationals because of Havana's stance on their citizenship.

The list of returning prisoners is incomplete due to privacy act restrictions. But American prisoners in Cuba are known to include the following Florida residents:

Charles Bartos of Pompano Beach; Robert Bennett of Miami; Walter Clark of North Miami Beach; Dean Codgen of Cocoa Beach; Mark Contino of Miami; William Dawson of Fort Lauderdale; Austin T. Householder of Fort Lauderdale; Douglas Miklos of Boca Raton, and Lance Fyfe of Hialeah.

30 Americans jailed in Cuba awaited here

Combined Miami News Services

HAVANA — Five of the 33 American prisoners pardoned by Cuban President Fidel Castro faced arrest when they arrive in Miami this afternoon, U.S. officials said today.

Three others are staying in Havana, presumably to escape prosecution at home.

The U.S. Justice Department chartered an Air Florida plane to fly the freed men to Tamiami airport, where relatives were expected to meet them this afternoon.

U.S. security officers were to be aboard the plane. "After all, some of these guys are experienced hijackers," said a diplomat at the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana.

Four of the five who will be arrested when they reach American soil are wanted for air piracy, said Bill Dempsey of the U.S. Marshal's office in Washington. He said they would be treated just like any American citizen wanted for a crime and will be taken into custody by federal officials.

Dempsey identified the four U.S. prisoners wanted for air piracy as Charles Cale, Lewis Douglas Moore and Henry Jackson, all of Detroit, and Anthony Garnett Bryant of California.

A fifth man, identified as Terry Lee Byerly, is wanted for parole violation, Dempsey said.

He said officials believe all five will be aboard today's flight.

Cuban and U.S. officials refused to identify the three men who chose not to go home, but said they could remain in Cuba or go to a third country.

"If they're not coming back, we don't have a whole lot to say about it," said Jim Webb of the State Department's office of consular affairs. "We don't know what's going to happen to them. It's possible that if they go to a third country, we could try to extradite them."

About 10 of the 33 are alleged hijackers. Most of the others were convicted on narcotics charges after their boats or planes were intercepted in Cuban waters or airspace and Cuban authorities allegedly

found marijuana or other drugs in their holds.

The 33 men were the last American-born prisoners in Cuban jails. Most were arrested in the past two years, but one of the alleged hijackers, Bryant of San Bernardino, Calif., had been in Cuba for 11½ years.

After the 30 Americans arrive at Tamiami Airport, they will undergo health checks and immigration processing, Webb said. They'll be allowed to rejoin their families after government officials finish interviewing them.

The Castro government announced Oct. 13 that the Americans were being freed in response to appeals from congressmen, social organizations and relatives of the prisoners. But other sources said it was more of a signal to the U.S. government.

"It's meant as a positive step toward the United States, part of a general pattern of attempts at reconciliation," said a Western diplomatic source.

There were also suggestions that Castro was trying to give President Carter a boost in his campaign for re-election. Cuban officials acknowledge that their leader has made clear that he believes Ronald Reagan's election would be disastrous for Cuban-American relations. But they insist that the prisoner release was part of a continuing Cuban effort to end 20 years of cold war with the United States.

Improving U.S.-Cuban relations suffered a setback last spring when Castro opened the Cuban port of Mariel to boats from Florida that ferried about 120,000 refugees to Key West in an uncontrolled exodus that squeezed Carter into a difficult political corner.

Castro finally ended the emigrations in September. In other gestures toward Washington, the Cuban government allowed 400 would-be refugees packed into the U.S. diplomatic mission to return unmolested to their homes and be processed for emigration, and it returned two refugees to U.S. authorities after they hijacked an airliner.

Seaga's Win Would

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

5-B

Be Castro's Loss

By **DON BOHNING**
Herald Staff Writer

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Cuba's all-important "Jamaican Connection" is riding on the outcome of Thursday's hotly contested elections on this lush but troubled island.

If, as now seems likely, the opposition Jamaica Labor Party unseats Prime Minister Michael Manley and his People's National Party, the loss will cost Cuban President Fidel Castro one of his closest hemisphere friends.

Labor Party leader Edward Seaga has said that on becoming prime minister he would not sever diplomatic relations with Cuba, but he has made it clear that relations with Havana under any government he heads would be "cool and correct" but not "close and cordial" as they are now.

A Seaga victory Thursday would be the latest and most damaging in a series of 1980 electoral reverses for Havana in its bid to win friends and influence people in the English-speaking Caribbean.

ALREADY this year, pro-Western governments have either gained or retained power in Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and Dominica. The loss of Jamaica would leave only tiny and remote Grenada among what, until a year ago, had been a growing circle of Cuban friends in the region.

Jamaica is particularly important. With two million people, it is the largest of the past and present British colonies in the Caribbean. It also is the closest to Cuba geographically and is thought to be the focal point of Cuban contact and activity with left-wing revolutionaries from the other islands.

Ulises Estrada, the Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, is a former deputy director of Cuba's Department of the Americas and, as such, is reported to be a high ranking Cuban intelligence officer.

Estrada arrived in Kingston in mid-summer 1979 and almost immediately stirred a ruckus by responding to criticism of him and his government in *The Daily Gleaner*, Jamaica's only major nongovernmental newspaper.

HIS COMMENTS were interpreted as a threat against *The Gleaner* and the Labor Party. The *Gleaner*, in a front-page editorial, asked the Manley government to declare Estrada *persona non grata*. Manley refused, charging that *The Gleaner* and the Labor Party had misinterpreted Estrada's remarks.

If he becomes prime minister, Seaga says, one of his first acts will be to get Estrada out.

"I would not like to use the word expel, but one way or another Estrada is going to leave," Seaga told foreign journalists traveling with him late last week.

Seaga said he would "not take the ultimate step" of breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba because "we don't like to treat lightly the question of breaking diplomatic relations with any country. Keeping the doors open is the best way to have dialogue over difficult problems."

ODDLY, it was the Labor Party that initiated diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1962 at the consular level and refused five years later to sever them as a condition for joining the Organization of American States. The OAS finally relented and Jamaica became the second member, along with Mexico, to

Around



SEAGA



CASTRO

maintain relations with Cuba.

Seaga now says Jamaica would not "interrupt anything that is of mutual benefit" to the two countries, which would include various commercial, technical and cultural agreements, aviation interchanges and the continuation of operations in Jamaica of Prensa Latina, the Cuban news agency.

Some 50 Cuban doctors now working in the country would remain, says Seaga, as long as his government was convinced they were medical workers and not intelligence agents.

For security reasons, a half dozen of the Cuban doctors last week were temporarily withdrawn from two of the hospitals where they had been working. Another Cuban doctor defected and was granted asylum in the United States.

WHILE Cuba-Jamaica ties had existed for a decade, it was not

7d2

the Americas

until the second year of the Manley government that they began to evolve into the close relationship that exists today.

Manley and Castro first met in 1973 when Manley and Guyana Prime Minister Forbes Burnham flew with the Cuban president to the Nonaligned Nations summit in Algeria. Two years later, in the summer of 1975, Manley made an official visit to Cuba, touring the island with Castro.

To those who complained when he returned to Jamaica, he noted that there were "five flights a day to Miami" for anyone who did not like the way he was running the country. It marked the beginning of a continuing mass exodus of professional, managerial, skilled and semi-skilled Jamaicans.

The Cubans sent doctors, construction workers, dam builders and others to assist the Manley government. Castro returned Manley's visit in October 1977, traveling the island for a week. The relationship grew at the party level also, with officials of Manley's PNP frequent visitors to Havana and top officials of Cuba's Communist Party regular travelers to Jamaica.

IT IS at the political level, says Seaga, that relations between Jamaica and Cuba will cease if the Labor Party wins Thursday.

Rumors abound that, given what is at stake for Cuba in its relationship with the English-speaking Car-

ibbean, the Castro government will go the limit in attempting to assure a Manley victory. There is talk of Cuban troop intervention, of Havana dispatching 700 black Cubans to the Island to work with PNP activists in disrupting the election and of preparing phony ballot boxes in Havana for the election day count in Jamaica.

Western diplomats here discount all this speculation of Cuban intervention in the Jamaica election process, suggesting that the Cubans have become disillusioned with Jamaica's revolutionary prospects.

"The Cubans are much less involved this time than they were in the 1976 elections," says one senior Western diplomat here. "I think they have reached the conclusion that a revolutionary situation doesn't really exist in Jamaica."

SEAGA, in observing that Jamaica is a "electoral country, not a revolutionary country," says he thinks the Cubans have "come to the conclusion that the people of Jamaica don't have the discipline to be revolutionaries."

Still, the Labor Party is playing on the anti-Cuban paranoia of a basically conservative society.

"The Cubans must go," Labor Party ads pronounce. A party statement delivered to the press late last week called for a "Cuban alert," directing "campaign personnel to be on the lookout for any unusual activities in their constituencies over the next few days."

The same statement charged that seven high-ranking Cuban officials had arrived in Jamaica last week, that a Cuban airborne troop carrier had landed and unloaded 11 mysterious large wooden crates and that a Cuban ship was anchored in the harbor.

The Cuban Embassy in Kingston, responding to the charges in a note to the Jamaican Foreign Ministry, said the seven Cuban personnel arriving included three diplomats accredited to the island for work, two others who had already gone back, a journalist for Prensa Latina and a language instructor.

IT SAID the crates contained books and other educational materials and that the ship Topaz Island was a Panamanian flag vessel chartered by the Cuban government to return to Cuba equipment that was no longer needed in Jamaica.

Another major restraining factor on any Cuban involvement in the Jamaican election is thought to be the U.S. presidential election, which follows the Jamaican elections by five days.

Castro has expressed concern about what a victory by Ronald Reagan might mean to Cuba and has avoided doing anything that would have an unfavorable impact on Jimmy Carter's reelection prospects. Any sign of Cuban involvement in the Jamaican election process would do just that.

Finally, some Western diplomats here believe the Soviet Union is a restraint against any overt Cuban involvement in Jamaica. "Sometimes," said one diplomat, "I think half the reason for the Russian presence here is to stop the Cubans from doing something Moscow will have to pay for."

Mia Her 5B 28 Oct 80

Cuban Ordeal Finally Ends For 30 Yanks

Mia Her (F) col 2 1A 28 Oct 80

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By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
And **ELLEN BARTLETT**
Herald Staff Writers

Thirty Americans imprisoned in Cuban jails returned to the United States Monday, 25 to go home to their loved ones and five to go with U.S. marshals to a new jail.

It was a scene South Florida has seen often in recent months as thousands of refugees and hundreds of Cuban political prisoners arrived in the United States.

But this time, the greetings came in English.

"There is no God like ours," read a homemade sign welcoming Tom White and Mel Bailey, who were arrested in Cuba in May 1979 while dropping religious tracts over the island.

"Don't tell me there aren't miracles," said Mary Bailey when she first saw her husband. "Whether Castro knows it or not, he has practiced a very biblical principle."

Almost 200 relatives and friends cheered and waved signs welcom-

ing the prisoners as the Air Florida Boeing 737 jet chartered by the State Department arrived at Tamiami Airport in South Dade at 2 p.m.

The men descended from the plane slowly. They were thin — some said they had survived on only fishheads and rice for more than a year — their eyes were red-rimmed and tired and their skin was pale and sallow from enforced confinement.

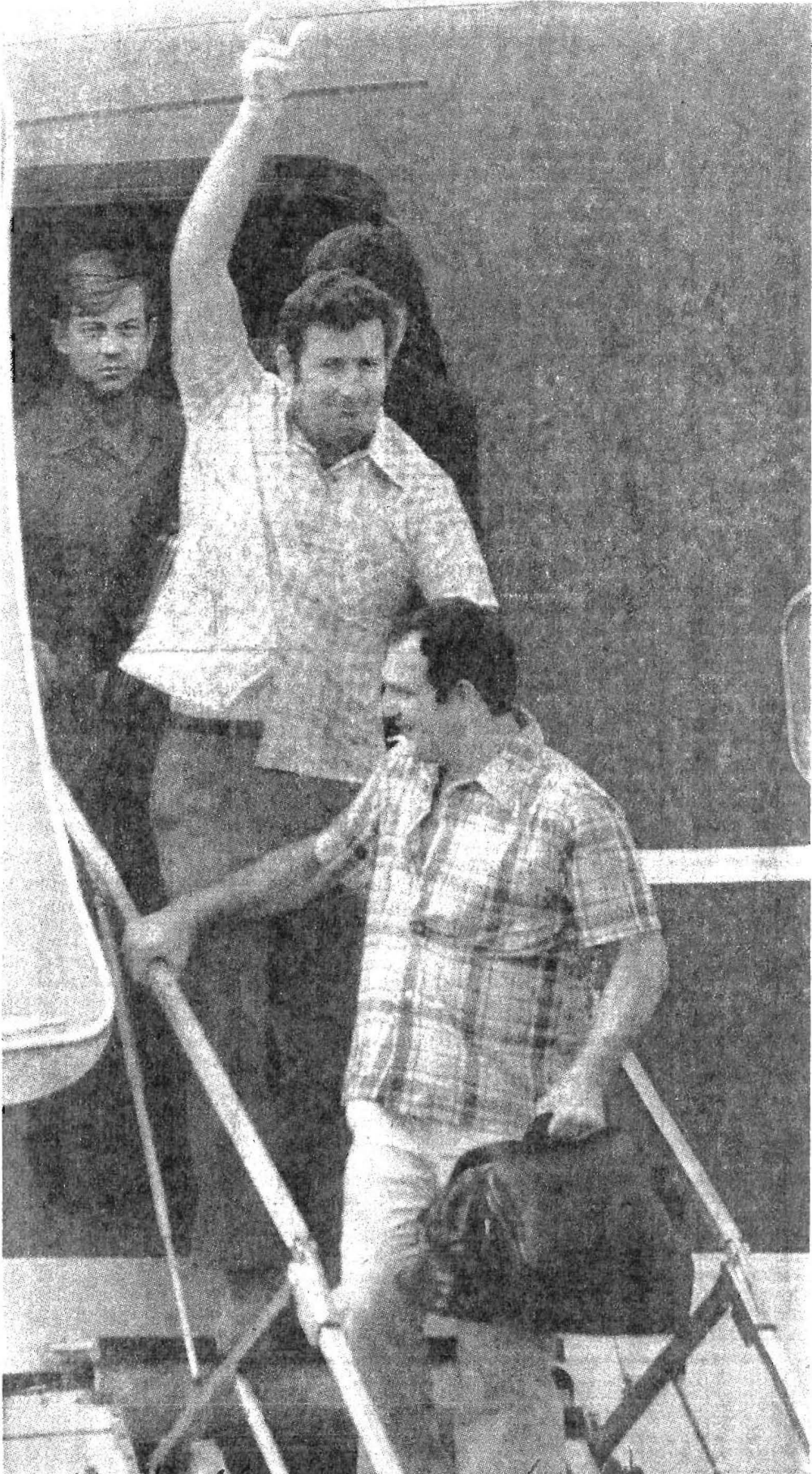
The crowd waved, clapped, and cried. Some carried bouquets of red, white and blue flowers and tiny American flags. Others brought suitcases and packets of clothes for their loved ones.

The prisoners left the plane one by one with all their belongings in small suitcases and plastic bags. Their clothes were worn and dirty, but most were smiling, squinting as they sought to recognize a loved one.

While family members and journalists watched from behind a barricade of police officers, marshals

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Col 4



Miami News 1A col 2 28 OCT 60 — BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff
Walter Clark, Robert Bennett Step From Plane in Miami
they were held for violating Cuban airspace

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Weary and Thin Prisoners Greeted by 200 Relatives

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

and ropes, the prisoners were escorted 300 yards from the airplane to a fire station where they were processed by Customs and Immigration officers.

Officials tried to keep the two groups apart until the processing was over. But they came closer and closer. A woman reached out and clutched her husband's hand and pressed it to her cheek.

The relatives of Mark Contino, a Miamian arrested in 1979 on charges of illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana, broke through the cordoned area.

"IT WAS HELL, what can I tell you?" said Contino as he embraced three relatives briefly before the marshals asked him to keep moving.

Later, Robert Bennett, who lost 25 pounds in the 20 months he spent in a Cuban jail, described conditions at the Combinado del Este prison.

"It was like any prisoner-of-war camp," Bennett said. "We were considered enemies of the state.

"We were never actually beaten, but were always threatened," he added. "I am angry, very angry. Tired of sitting in a cell; tired of having a bayonet at my ribs; tired of having a machine gun pointed at me."

At the airport, Bennett was one of the 25 prisoners with relatives waiting to take them home. Then came five men in handcuffs escorted by 10 U.S. marshals.

The five men — Henry Jackson, Luis Moore, Melvin Cale, Anthony Bryant and Terry Byerly (also known as David Keene) — were



— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Lance Fyfe of Hialeah
... was arrested in 1978

3094

whisked away to the Federal Correctional Institute and will be taken before a U.S. magistrate today.

Charges against them range from airplane hijacking to parole violations.

Processing at the firehouse went quickly.

Prisoners were then released one by one to a pushing and shoving crowd of relatives and reporters. In the scramble to talk to the released men, few noticed the five police cars that took the five men away.

"They didn't whip me, honey," said Austen Householder, a Fort Lauderdale man who lost nearly 100 pounds and six teeth during his 15 months at the Combinado del Este prison in Cuba. Householder hugged his wife, Karen, and wouldn't let go.

MANY OF THE relatives wore yellow ribbons in their hair and around their wrists, a reminder of the 50 American hostages still being held in Iran.

Some of the released men had been imprisoned for smuggling, some for violating Cuban territorial waters and airspace, and two for dropping religious tracts over the

island.

"But to us, these were our hostages," said Alice Polack, whose fiancé, retired Navy Capt. William Dawson, skippered the boat that took Householder, Douglas Miklos, and Dawson into Cuban waters July 16, 1979.

Nearby stood prisoner Michael Seitler, 26, who was held up by his mother and his fiancée, Judy Perez.

"They gave me pills to kill the pain in my back," said Seitler who wore a rubber band for an engagement ring. "My mind is functioning fine. The words are just coming out slower."

The relatives wanted to talk of home, of fixing a good meal. But many of the prisoners wanted to talk about the politics of their release.

"The Cubans are afraid to death of Ronald Reagan," said Bailey, who was sentenced to 24 years in jail for dropping "anti-Communist and divisionist literature" over Cuba.

"**RONALD REAGAN** is the reason we are out," Bailey said. "We are a bone from the Cubans to Jimmy Carter."

"This is nothing more than a political ploy by the Cuban government," said Bennett, who was sentenced to two years in jail for violating Cuban airspace. Cubans would "do anything to keep Carter in office."

"Ronald Reagan's got my vote,

and I hope all of the people in America do [vote for Reagan] too," he added. "If it weren't for the elections we would still be down there."

Bennett also said he was upset that the U.S. government had done nothing for the American prisoners, who nevertheless were treated better than their Cuban jailmates.

"We witnessed [Cuban] prisoners being bayoneted, being cut up with machetes," Bennett said. "It's a jungle. They take people and make them into animals."

Five Cuban-born Americans were not released by Cuba on Monday. "If something is not done for them," Bennett said, "it is a sad situation."

Sonnie Seitler, whose efforts on behalf of her son Michael included, she said, seven trips to Cuba in a year, 5,000 phone calls, 30,000 letters, 405 meetings with members of Congress and their staffs, 37 trips to international humanitarian organizations and 20 interviews with Cuban officials, described last-minute attempts by the White House to take credit for the Americans' release: "The Carter Administration wants to take credit and they didn't do anything," she said.

Mrs. Seitler founded an organization called Inside/Out that coordinated the efforts of the relatives of American prisoners in Cuba.

Dale Stanhope, a backpack slung over his shoulders, slipped under the rope and grabbed his father in a tight embrace.

"Everything's OK," he whispered. His white-haired father, Norman, nodded as tears squeezed from his eyes. "I haven't felt so good in years," said the elder Stanhope, who had driven down from Maine to meet his son.

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3 Americans Elect to Stay Out of U.S.

2 Want New Homes,
1 May Face Charges

By GARY MOORE
Herald Staff Writer

HAVANA — Two of the 33 Americans released from Cuban prisons announced at a press conference here Monday that they will leave Cuba but will not return to the United States.

A third said he plans to live in Cuba temporarily until he learns what U.S. criminal charges may be filed against him and his partner in a 1971 hijacking. The partner, now living in Havana, was released from a Cuban jail earlier this year.

The two who will leave Cuba but not return to the United States are Jeffrey John Hoban, listed on Cuban prison rolls as Mark Isherwood, and Lester Perry. Hoban is wanted in the United States for parole violation and Perry is wanted for hijacking.

The third prisoner who stayed behind Monday is Charles Hill, wanted in the shooting of an Albuquerque, N.M., police officer and the subsequent hijacking of an airliner to Cuba. He said he and fellow hijacker Michael Finney of San Francisco, released earlier and now living in a Havana hotel, might return to the United States after their lawyer determines what charges they'll face.

Reporters were allowed a chaotic 90-minute mass interview with the prisoners Monday shortly before the Miami-bound plane departed. Perry and Finney did not appear.

THE PRISONERS sat in an auditorium and reporters sat on the stage.

After a few minutes the reporters were allowed to fan out through the crowd.

Hoban said his small plane was forced down in a storm on a flight to Key West. He was reluctant to



— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Unidentified Prisoner Is Handcuffed
... taken to federal corrections site

1082

talk and covered his face with an envelope when photographers tried to take his picture.

Asked why he would not return to the United States, Hoban said only, "I'd rather not get into it."

He said, "I plan on living somewhere else. I don't know [where] yet. I'm not going to any socialist or Communist country," Hoban said.

Nearby, another prisoner, Lance

Fyfe of Hialeah, heard Hoban's statement and added, "No way "

"No way, Jose," Hoban replied.

HILL, 30, SAID he had served his prison term for hijacking and lived for eight years as a Cuban resident. He was rearrested recently on forgery charges.

His hijack partner, Finney, also went back to jail on forgery

charges and was sentenced to two additional years in prison. Released last summer, he lives at a hotel in Havana, according to Hill.

A U.S. official, seeking American hijackers who have settled in Cuba, said, "A lot of them have gone back to the States very disgusted — claiming racism [in Cuba]. There have been incidents." Perry, Finney and Hill are black; Hoban is white.



— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Prisoners Board Plane in Havana for Flight Home to the United States

Handwritten signature or initials in a circle.

Freed Men Identified

12A 28 Oct 80
Here is a list of the 30 American prisoners released by the Cuban government and who arrived in South Florida Monday:

Glenn Akam, of Dewittville, N.Y., and Raymond Fitzgerald, of Newark, Del., were arrested April 1, 1978, when their plane lost power and crashed in Cuba. They were charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana. Sentenced to eight years in jail.

Melvin Bailey, of Newfort News, Va., and Walter Thomas White, of Glendale, Calif., were arrested May 26, 1979, and sentenced to 24 years in jail for disseminating anti-Communist literature. The plane from which they were dropping religious tracts over the island was forced to land in Cuba. Bailey was also charged with "military aggression against the people of Vietnam" while a helicopter pilot in the United States.

Charles Bartos, of Pompano Beach, was arrested in December of 1979 when his plane crashed on a Cuban beach. He was charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana and sentenced to 15 years in jail. The sentence was subsequently reduced to five years.

Robert Bennett, 30, of Miami, and Walter Lewis Clark, 35, of North Miami Beach, were sentenced to two years in jail for violating Cuban airspace March 1, 1979. They served 20 months of their 24-month sentence.

Anthony Bryant, of San Bernadino, Calif., has been held in Cuba since 1969 on charges of hijacking a plane to Cuba from New York. He was arrested by U.S. marshals on arrival and now faces charges in the United States.

Melvin Cale, Henry Jackson and Louis Moore, all of Detroit, have been in Cuban jails since November 1972. They were charged with hijacking a plane to Cuba from Birmingham, Ala. They were arrested by U.S. marshals and now face charges in the United States.

Dean Codgens, of Cocoa Beach, Fla., was arrested in November 1978 when his sailboat was blown off course and forced to land in Cuba. He was charged with illegal entry and marijuana trafficking and sentenced to 12 to 15 years in jail.

Mark Contino, of Miami, was arrested in 1979 when his plane crashed in Baharian waters and a Cuban fishing boat towed him to Cuba. He was charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana. Sentenced to 15 years in jail.

John Dacus, of Jonesboro, Ark., was arrested April 27, 1979, when his plane was forced to land in Cuba. He was charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana. Sentenced to 15 years in jail.

William Dawson, 49, of Fort Lauderdale, Austen T. Householder, 46, also of Fort Lauderdale, and Douglas Miklos, 26, of Boca Raton, were arrested July 16, 1979. Dawson said his boat, the Velvet Lady, had a malfunction in its steering system when they were captured by a Cuban gunboat in international waters. They were sentenced to 11 years in jail on charges of smuggling marijuana and violating Cuban territorial waters.

Lance Fyfe, 38, of Hialeah, was arrested June 7, 1978, when the Queenair plane in which he was flying was forced to land in Camaguey, Cuba, by a Cuban MIG. He was sentenced to eight years in jail for illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana.

John Gaynor, 32, of Carver, Mass., and Dale Stanhope, of Maine, were arrested Dec. 5, 1979, when their vessel the Carpe Diem II encountered heavy seas. They say they were 20 miles from the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico when a Cuban vessel towed them 20 miles to Pinar del Rio. They were charged with illegal entry and marijuana trafficking and sentenced to 10 years.

David Keene, of High Point, N.C., was arrested Jan. 4, He was charged with illegal entry and sentenced to five years in jail. He was rearrested by U.S. marshals and now faces charges of parole violation in the United States.

Lorenzo Mauden, of Ozark, Ark., was arrested Nov. 6, 1979 when the engine and the navigational equipment of his plane failed. He was charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana and sentenced to 12 years in jail.

Larry Masters, of Miami, and Edward King, of Inverness, Fla., were arrested Dec. 18, 1979. They were charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana after their plane was forced to land in Cuba. Sentenced to 18 years in jail.

Mark Schierbaum, of Newark, Del., William Nelson, of Adrian, Mich., and Paul Fekette, of Livonia, Mich., were arrested Dec. 6, 1979. They were captured in a sailboat and charged with illegal entry, resisting arrest and trafficking in marijuana. They were sentenced to 10 years in jail.

Michael Seifler, 26, of Glen Cove, N.Y., was arrested May 13, 1979, when his boat the Bravo I entered Cuban territorial waters. He was charged with violating Cuban waters and trafficking in marijuana. Sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Randolph White, of Key West, and Samuel White, of Stock Island, Fla., were arrested March 4 and charged with illegal entry and trafficking in marijuana. They were sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Justify Holding Cubans, Lawyer Asks Government

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

28 Oct 80
gee out of St. Elizabeth's?

The federal government is forcing Cuban refugees who are not mentally ill into a Washington psychiatric hospital, a lawyer defending 11 of the Cubans charged Monday.

The government claimed that the Cubans have been admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital only for psychiatric evaluation.

"Some are clearly not mentally ill. Yet I know they're being treated for mental illness with drugs," said Harry Fulton, a Washington public defender.

Fulton asked a U.S. District Court judge in the capital to order the government to justify its holding of his 11 clients. A decision on the matter is expected later this week.

The Cubans, among 70 living at St. Elizabeth's, were admitted by order of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The government claimed in court that although the refugees are being evaluated only for possible mental illness, some have received treatment voluntarily.

"You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. We try to protect American society, but we get hit because we don't treat the entrants with the rights due everyone else," said Arthur Brill, a spokesman in Washington for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"Do you want to sponsor a refu-

The task force, under State Department direction, coordinates resettlement of Cuban and Haitian refugees with sponsors who house them and find jobs for them.

The refugees were granted "entrant" status pending a congressional decision to permit them long-term legal status in the country. The government contended in court Monday that the INS can detain the refugees because they have not been granted full admittance to the United States.

"The INS, generally speaking, has absolute authority when it comes to illegal aliens, as far as where to put them," said Brill.

Fulton countered that the government should use the courts to admit the refugees to a mental hospital. When the INS tried to transfer a group of supposed mental patients from a refugee camp in Pennsylvania to Washington in August, several were found to be mentally sound, he added.

"Now some of those have been returned to St. Elizabeth's," said Fulton. "Patients are being treated with Thorazine (a sedative) as if they are crazy. They're not. They've been in refugee camps for five months. Why hadn't they been evaluated already?"

A group of Cuban inmates of St. Elizabeth's rioted earlier this month, taking over the building where they were housed.

12-Judge Team to Hear Freedom Flotilla Cases

Mia Heu (F) col 5 1B
By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer 28 Oct 80

Federal judges assigned to hear Freedom Flotilla boatlift cases have agreed to a rare *en banc* hearing to determine whether charges of smuggling illegal aliens should be dismissed.

En banc means that the 12 judges will sit together as a team to hear the merits of attorneys' arguments. The judges also will rule as a group.

To date, 85 indictments have been filed charging 343 defendants with bringing in illegal aliens in connection with the Cuba-to-Key West Freedom Flotilla. Since the unprecedented boatlift began last April, more than 125,000 Cuban refugees have been brought to United States shores.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz said this is only the second time in his four years on the federal bench that judges have sat together to hear lawyers' arguments. The earlier case involved a disciplinary action against an attorney, he said.

The present hearing is designed to save judicial time. A number of attorneys have filed motions to dismiss, most claiming the passengers on the boats were refugees and not illegal aliens.

'I've Seen the Monster Face to Face,' Says Ex-Prisoner at Home

ma New (P) col 5
18A 28 Oct 80

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

William F. Dawson stepped from the Air Florida jet into the brilliant sunlight and it was as if he were returning from a holiday cruise instead of 15 months in a Cuban prison.

Dark glasses shaded his eyes but not the broad grin on his face when he spotted the "Welcome Home Billy" sign in his family's arms. Dawson, 49, yelled and waved his arms wide.

That was all his 73-year-old mother, Sadie Dawson, needed.

"That's my Bill. He's still got that smile," she said, her body shaking. "Now I know he's really home."

The 14 other Dawson family members who came from all over the country for the reunion stood about her crying or cheering. "Hey Billy. Did you bring your golf clubs?" yelled Dawson's brother-in-law, Jack Mahood.

Moments later Dawson swept his mother off her feet and into his arms, saying "Hello, Mom. I'm back."

FOR DAWSON, it was a long way home.

"I have seen the monster face to face," he said at his fiancee's Fort Lauderdale home an hour later. "And it's more fearful than I ever imagined."

The 15 months since Dawson and two friends were arrested by Cuban officials on board the shrimp boat Velvet Lady were filled with hunger strikes, threats of firing squads, charges of espionage. For food, they had cups of plain white rice spiced once a week with a half-cup of meat and once a week with a half-cup of fish. Some of the prisoners lost huge amounts of weight, developed gum diseases, lost teeth.

The prisoners taunted their guards, bribed the cook for more food and made decks of cards and a Monopoly set from cigaret packs.

The retired Navy chief petty officer was hired to take the shrimp boat to Caracas, Venezuela. Two friends, Austen Householder of Fort Lauderdale and Douglas Miklos of Boca Raton, went along for fun and ended up in a Cuban jail with Dawson after the steering on the boat went out and the boat strayed near Cuban waters. They were convicted and sentenced to 11 years in prison for entering Cuba illegally and possessing narcotics.

"They tried to persecute us for being not only Americans but capitalists," Dawson said. "I saw them beat prisoners with clubs and machetes for no reason at all."

"All it did was make us more determined to fight for America. Even the Black Panthers who were jailed with us would kill or die for their country now."

DAWSON WAS jubilant to be home and angry that he had been away from his family for more than a year.

Not all of the men who returned from a Cuban jail to the arms of family had the strength to be angry.

The 15 months had taken an obvious toll on his friend, Householder.

He wasn't the "Auzzie" Householder that his wife, Karen, had seen 15 months ago. His six-foot two-inch frame lost nearly 100 pounds during his confinement. A Cuban doctor pulled six of his teeth rather than battle the gum disease that left his remaining teeth yellowed and weak.

"God. I'm so glad to be back," was about all he could say.

10/2



— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Austen Householder Is Greeted by Two Women, Including His Wife, Karen, on the Right

9/27

The Jubilant 'Homecoming' Turns Sad, Sour for a Few

Mia Her (F) Col 1 28 Oct 80 18A.

By ELLEN BARTLETT
Herald Staff Writer

Before them were the waving flags, the bouquets of red, white and blue flowers tossed in the air. They saw the women laughing and crying and smiling through their tears, the men wiping tears from their eyes. They heard the joyful shrieks and hurrahs.

But Debbie and Doug Seay, brother and sister, stood far behind the happy mob. They held hands and prayed.

Beside them, alone and silent, 59-year-old Hubert Fincher, a farmer from Dawson, Ga., dug his hands into the pockets of his practical black pants and rocked back and forth on his heels.

Together, they watched and waited and hoped against every conceivable hope.

Like the crowd, they waited for loved ones. Unlike the others, they did not find them.

DEBBIE AND DOUG had flown to Miami from their homes in Virginia and in Georgia, just on the chance, the very slim chance, that a man named Larry Ritter, would be on that plane along with the 30 other men imprisoned in Cuba.

He was their best friend. He disappeared a year ago Monday and they have scoured the hemisphere looking for him.

He was an expert frogman in the U.S. Navy. On Oct. 27, 1979, he rented a plane in Atlanta to visit friends in Jamaica. There was bad weather. Ritter, 40, disappeared.

Doug Seay searched the Bahamas, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He spent days in Jamaica.

He found nothing.

"**HE WAS MY** best friend and he has a 10-year-old son," said Doug Seay.

Cuba was their last hope.

Debbie and Doug watched every man descend from the plane — he through a tiny pair of opera glasses, and she shading her eyes, clenching her fists and muttering prayers. With every man their hopes dwined.

Like the crowd, they waited for loved ones. Unlike the others, they did not find them.

died. And when the last had deplaned, they clung to each other and cried.

Hubert Fincher did not cry. He watched, silent and stoic.

It was his only son for whom he waited. Melvin was 28 when he disappeared July 8. He lived in Dawson, near his parents, and made a living as a crop duster.

He was on his way to Fort Lauderdale to sell a plane when he dis-

appeared.

THE PLANE TURNED up in Fort Lauderdale with Melvin's luggage inside, intact.

Fincher, his red hair streaked with gray, has leased his farm. He devotes his time to his search for his son.

"I'm going on any lead I can," Fincher said.

Tamiami Airport, he found out, was a blind lead.

Fincher comforted Debbie and Doug Seay. "There will be other planes," he said. "Maybe next week. Maybe even the next plane." They looked at him blankly, sobbing.

"I'll keep looking," Fincher said. "I'll go on any lead. And I just hope. You know we all live on hope."



— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Doug Seay and His Sister, Debbie, Wait for Arrival of Friend, Larry Ritter
... but Ritter, who disappeared in a plane several months ago, did not return

Amid joy of prisoners' release, hope

Mia News (FH) cop2 1A
 ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
 Miami News Reporter
 28 Oct 80

Alice Polak wore a yellow bow on her right arm — and her heart on her sleeve.

Her fiance, William Dawson, was one of 30 Americans who arrived here yesterday after being freed from Cuban jails. Polak, along with 200 flag-waving, banner-carrying relatives and friends, cheered when the chartered Air Florida jet touched down yesterday at Tamiami Airport.

The 30 Americans, pardoned by Fidel Castro Oct. 13, had been jailed for terms ranging from a few months to 11 years on charges that included hijacking and drug smuggling.

"This is for him," Polak said, waving her yellow-ribboned arm to catch Dawson's eye. "I've waited long enough."

With tears welling in her eyes, the diminutive blonde from Fort Lauderdale ran toward the barricades to get close to her fiance. But Polak wasn't the only one waiting for Dawson, a 49-year-old boat captain whose shrimp boat strayed into Cuban waters in 1979.

Dawson's daughter by a previous marriage, Renee, had flown here from Richmond to greet her father. The 16-year-old sniffled as she saw her father, pale and gaunt, step down from the aircraft.

"It's just good seeing him," Renee said. "It was terrible knowing he was there. I got six letters from him

and it was just terrible down there."

Dawson agreed.

"It was hell in every way," Dawson said.

Three Americans who were pardoned chose to stay in Cuba. They were identified by the U.S. State Department as Lester Perry, Charles Hill and Jeffrey John Hoban, who the State Department said is listed in Cuban prison records as Mark Isherwood.

The prisoners who returned complained of psychological harassment, dirty cells and meager diets of fish scraps and bread, but none reported serious injuries. In a two-hour meeting with U.S. reporters at Havana's Combinado del Este prison, they told of being threatened and put into "cold rooms" or solitary confinement to force confessions.

But all of it seemed forgotten amid the laughter and tears and yellow ribbons — a welcome-home symbol popularized by the song "Tie A Yellow Ribbon."

Anne Sanders flew down from Augusta, Maine, with 100 yellow ribbons tied on a tiny artificial Christmas tree. She was waiting for Edward King, her fiance who was charged with drug smuggling and illegal entry last January.

"We're going to be married. We're going to be married," Sanders said over and over again.

There were homemade signs everywhere yesterday. Robert Benanti perched atop a barricade holding a

Please see FREED, 4A

for the missing



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Debbie Seay cries for brother's friend, Larry Ritter, who wasn't among returnees.



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Debbie and Doug Seay did not find their friend among arrivals

FREED, from 1A

Miami News (FH) Cop 1 4A 28 OCT 80

welcome sign for his son, Robert Bennett.

Bennett, a 31-year-old aircraft broker charged with immigration violation after his twin-engine Beechcraft strayed into Cuban airspace in March 1979, was the first man off the plane. After the flash of recognition, he waved to his father.

"How the hell are you doing?" Benanti asked in a fatherly tone.

"Hey, Pop," his son replied, embracing his father over a rope and barricade that separated them.

Bennett's wife Karen waved her yellow ribbon.

"You OK?" he asked her as he hugged and kissed her.

"I'm OK if you're OK," she said nervously.

Bennett and other prisoners said that the Cuban government's decision to free them was purely political.

"They're definitely afraid of Ronald Reagan," Bennett said. "They don't want to see him in office, so they thought it would be convenient to let us go."

The Cuban government has said that all U.S. prisoners are being released in response to appeals from congressmen, social organizations and relatives of the prisoners. But diplomatic sources agreed with Bennett. They speculated the move was another in a series of conciliatory gestures by Cuba.

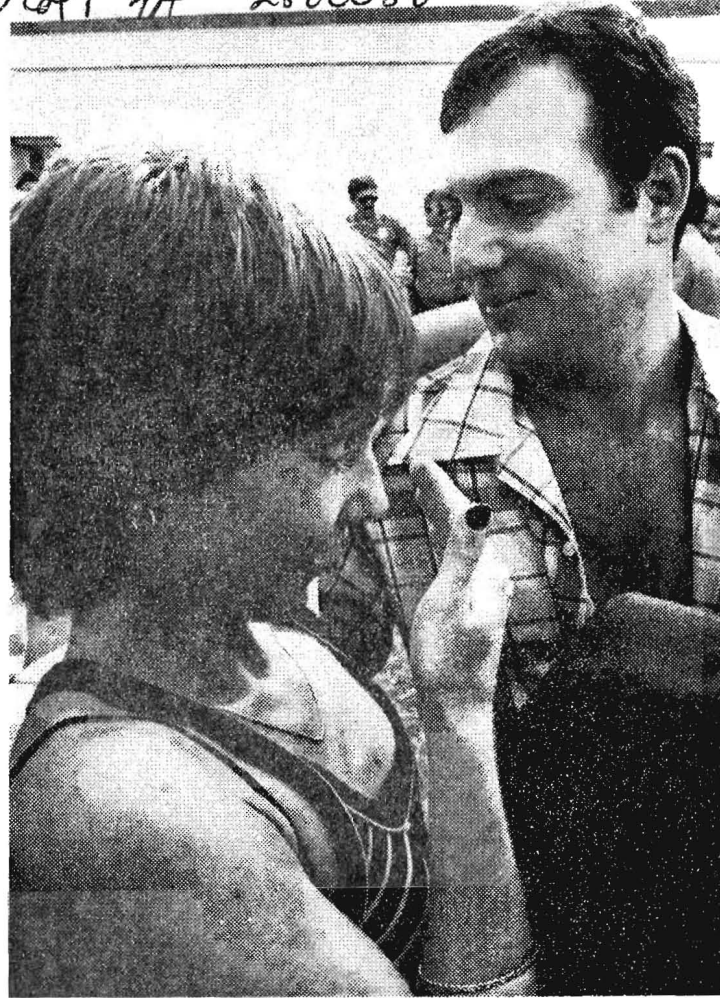
In September, the Cubans abruptly closed Mariel harbor to "freedom flotilla" boats that had ferried more than 125,000 illegal refugees to the United States, and the Cubans also helped undercut a spate of hijackings by returning two suspects to the United States to face charges.

But yesterday the jubilant relatives and prisoners did not seem to care why they had been released.

"God works in mysterious ways," said Mary Bailey, whose husband Melvin Bailey and friend Walter Thomas White were arrested shortly after dropping religious pamphlets from their small plane as it flew over the Cuban countryside.

She and White's relatives carried a banner which said, "There is no God like ours." Bailey said God was his inspiration during the 18 months he served on charges of "pamphleteering."

"Oh yes, I'd go back tomorrow and do it again," said White, 32, of Glendale, Calif., as he picked up his 5-year-old daughter, Dorothy, who



Karen Bennett wipes away tears as husband Bob returns

gave him flowers.

White, Bailey and other Americans complained that Cuban authorities tried to force them to confess to being either a Central Intelligence Agency spy or a drug smuggler.

"They wanted a CIA confession," said White. "All I would confess to is being a Christian."

He said Cuban authorities at first placed him in a series of increasingly colder refrigerated rooms for two weeks, then put him in solitary confinement with a black hood over his head for three months in an effort to elicit a confession.

For Walter Clark, who had been flying with Bennett last year, being home with his three children was

enough to make him forget all the mental torture. He kissed his two daughters and son over and over again, staring at their faces in disbelief.

"He feels so cheated," explained his wife, Juanita. "Two years is a lot when you haven't seen your kids."

But it was not all joy at Tamiami. Debbie Seay and her brother Doug kept a lonely vigil near the fire station where the prisoners were being processed by U.S. Customs and Immigration officers. They cried in each other's arms.

Both had come from Atlanta in hopes that Doug's friend, Larry Ritter, believed to be lost in Cuba, might be returned with the prisoners. But he was not among the 30 who arrived.

"We had just hoped, just hoped ... " Debbie said before she broke down in tears.

For five of the 30 men, the new freedom was short-lived. The men — Henry Jackson, Lewis Moore, Melvin Cale, Anthony Bryant and Terry Byerly — were taken to jail. They are scheduled to appear before a U.S. magistrate today. Four were identified as accused hijackers of U.S. aircraft. The fifth is accused of violating federal parole, said U.S. Marshal Donald Forscht.

During the flight from Cuba, the Americans were kept in handcuffs and accompanied by 10 marshals because "some of these guys are experienced hijackers," said a diplomat at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. This did not prevent them from cheering and clapping when they sighted Florida.

When they landed, the five facing charges remained handcuffed — and they didn't seem to mind.

Anthony Bryant, an admitted hijacker who had been held in Cuba 11 years, the longest of the Americans, was all smiles.

"I'm deliriously happy," said Bryant, a 42-year-old former Black Panther who hijacked a plane to Cuba in 1969. "It's the greatest country in the world," he said of the United States.

Hijacker Is Glad He's Back in U.S., Rails Against Reds



MOORE

*Mae Heu (F) col 1 B
29 Oct 80.*

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

One of 30 Americans just freed from Cuban jails asked a hushed courtroom audience Tuesday to wipe out communism, "humanity's vomit."

Anthony Garnet Bryant, accused of hijacking a plane from New York to Cuba in 1969, first told U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino that he was "deliriously happy to be back" in the United States.

Then he turned to the audience.

"I spent 12 years in Cuba," he said. "Communism is humanity's vomit. Wipe it out."

Bryant, who arrived Monday from Havana, is being held on \$500,000 bond. He had grinned broadly throughout his brief initial appearance in U.S. District Court in Miami.

"I've never seen anybody smile quite so much. You look like you're happy to be here," Sorrentino said. After his statements, she welcomed him back to the United States.

A FEDERAL public defender was appointed to represent him, and a hearing on whether he should be sent back to New York to face air piracy charges was set for Nov. 5.

Also in federal court Tuesday were two suspected rapists and a third man accused of hijacking a Southern Airways flight bound for Miami from Memphis, Tenn., in 1972.

They, too, were among the 30

Charles Whited is on special assignment. His column will resume when he returns.

Americans released from Cuban jails Monday.

In that hijacking, the plane criss-crossed the country in a 30-hour, three-nation odyssey in which a ransom of \$2 million was paid, a copilot was shot in the right arm and one of 26 passengers on board suffered a heart attack.

Like Bryant, Henry DeWilliam Jackson Jr., Melvin Charles Cale and Louis Moore, also known as Louis Douglas Cale, are being held on \$500,000 bonds.

At the time of the hijacking, Jackson and Moore were being sought by Detroit authorities in connection with nine rapes, two assaults with intent to rape and one gross indecency case.

MOORE, HOLDING a dog-eared, crumbling piece of paper, also started to make a statement.

"We want to appeal to this court that we not be tried for any alleged crimes," Moore said.

All three men swore they were without money to hire an attorney. Sorrentino appointed Ron Dresnick, Mike Doddo and Mike Brodsky to represent them and set a removal hearing for Nov. 5.

A fifth American who was released from Cuban jails Monday only to face criminal charges in the United States was Terry Byerly.

Byerly, also known as David Keene, is wanted for breaking parole in High Point, N.C. Sorrentino ordered him held without bond, noting that federal law makes no provision for bond in parole violation cases. Byerly was paroled in connection with a narcotics case.

Martinez escaped from the maximum security portion of the resettlement center's psychiatric area shortly before midnight, according to Col. Harold McKinney, a public affairs officer.

He said Martinez removed a metal barrier over a window, climbed from the building and then scaled a seven-foot chain-link fence topped with concertina wire.

McKinney said Martinez was captured about one hour later on the base golf course after being shot by the military policeman in self-defense.

Mario Paez Martinez, 25. He was listed in stable but guarded condition at a Fort Smith hospital with a gunshot wound in the chest.

The refugee was identified as Mario Paez Martinez, 25.

Fort CHAFFEE, Ark. — (AP) — A Cuban refugee who escaped from the psychiatric area at Fort Chaffee was shot and wounded by a military policeman early Tuesday after charging at the officer with a rake, a base spokesman said.

*Mae Heu (F) col 1 B
29 Oct 80*
MP Wounds
Cuban Refugee

Also convicted of possession of and conspiracy to sell the weapons, along with other related charges, was John Leonard Lett, who faces up to 25 years imprisonment.

Lett had agreed to deliver the machine guns to Suarez, said U.S. Organized Crime Strike Force special attorney Martin Raskin.

Charges against Paul Dengler of New Jersey, the alleged supplier of the 50,000 M16s, were dropped prior to trial. Raskin declined to discuss Dengler's role in the investigation of the scheme, which occurred between November 1978 and February 1979.

A federal jury Tuesday convicted a former Broward gun dealer of weapons charges brought against him after he agreed to sell rocket launchers and 50,000 machine guns to a man he believed to be a South American revolutionary.

But the buyer, Gregorio Suarez, was working with the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Matthew Moschetta, former owner of Calamity Jane's Gun Shop in Davie, faces up to 35 years in prison.

*Mae Heu (F) col 1 B
29 Oct 80*
Dealer Convicted
On Gun Charges

Prison officials try to clear Atlanta pen for Cuban prisoners

Mia News (FA) Col 13A
SUSAN WELLS
Cox News Service *29 Oct 80*

ATLANTA — Several hundred American prisoners may soon be moved out of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to make room for Cuban detainees, a federal prisons official says.

The Bureau of Prisons is trying to get authorization from the U.S. Justice Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to move between 800 and 900 Cubans out of 14 other prisons and into the Atlanta pen.

"Our idea is to consolidate all the Cuban detainees in Atlanta to make it easier for the immigration service to hold hearings and so on," said Mike Aun, public information officer for the Bureau of Prisons.

He said he does not know how soon the move might take place. "It hasn't been approved yet," he said, adding that he expects approval by the Justice Department.

All the American prisoners in the prison would either be moved to other federal prisons or would leave "through attrition," Aun said.

The Atlanta pen is scheduled to close by fall of 1984. There already

are almost 800 Cubans in the facility. Aun said the total would reach about 1,500.

The Atlanta prison was chosen to hold all of the Cubans "because it's big," Aun said. "It's the only institution that could hold them all."

He said 40 prison staff members are taking a crash course in Spanish in anticipation of the move.

Several American prisoners who were to be transferred out of the Atlanta prison in anticipation of its closing have filed suit in federal court recently demanding to be allowed to remain close to their families and lawyers.

Those transfers had nothing to do with the current question of the influx of Cubans, but court rulings in those cases could make the move of the Cubans difficult.

At McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary in the state of Washington, 200 Cubans won a federal court ruling saying that they could not be move because they have a lawyer-client relationship with the King County Legal Aid Society. If the Bureau of Prisons is successful in moving the Cubans to Atlanta, the 200 in Washington will still have to remain at McNeil Island because of the ruling.

MP wounds escaped Arkansas refugee

Associated Press *Mia News (FA) Col 13A*
29 Oct 80

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — A Cuban refugee who escaped from the psychiatric area at the Fort Chaffee was shot and wounded by a military policeman yesterday after he charged at the officer with a rake, a base spokesman said.

The refugee, identified as Mario Paez Martinez, 25, was listed in stable condition at a Fort Smith hospital, authorities said.

Martinez escaped from the maximum security portion of the psychiatric area at the resettlement center shortly before midnight, according to Col. Harold McKinney, a public

affairs officer. McKinney said Martinez was captured about one hour later on the base golf course after being shot by the military policeman in self-defense.

"I was informed the refugee was armed with a garden-type rake and charged the MP, ignoring warnings to stop," McKinney said.

McKinney said the refugee was serving a 50-day sentence of confinement imposed by the U.S. magistrate following a conviction for assault upon a federal officer. The refugee recently had been transferred to the psychiatric area.

Havana today: A chance

JO THOMAS

The New York Times News Service

HAVANA — Havana appears far less tense today than it was in the frantic days last spring when 10,800 people rushed onto the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy, complaining about everything from a lack of freedom to a lack of shoes, and Cubans sailed by the thousands for Florida, jeered by those they left behind.

Gone are the signs saying "Good Riddance!" and the bright red anti-American posters showing machine guns and warning Yankees to "Remember Giron," the Cuban name for the Bay of Pigs.

But more important are the small notices that have begun to appear in the supplement to the monthly newspaper, Opina. "Fix your gas stove," says one, adding that the service is "fast and dependable."

Other classified ads offer foreign-language instruction or repairs to televisions, washing machines or marble. Some offer photographic services, car rentals, magic shows and clowns.

The advertisements are evidence of a development that American diplomats here see as significant: the beginning of a private-service sector in the economy. For the first time, two people can contract for services without going through the state.

The diplomats see the development as part of a trend that began last year to liberalize the Cuban economy by providing more incentives, flexibility and efficiency and trying to ease consumer demand for goods

↳ **Mariel suggests to both countries that two countries so close together should normalize their relations and respect one another's immigration laws** ↴

and services. Earlier this year, farmers who met their production quotas were allowed to sell their surplus in farmers' markets.

Employers can contract independently for workers without having to go to the state's central labor pool, as long as the worker is registered with the state. An advertisement in the latest issue of Opina solicits five economic directors, five accountants and six work organizers for the paint department of the Special Auto Service Business. The requirements include a "moral outlook in accord with the principles of our society."

American observers see the increased liberalization as the continuation of a trend that seemed, during the refugee crisis in April and May, to be in danger of stopping, but now seems stronger than ever. They also see it as an effort to ease discontent and tension among consumers.

Although 125,262 Cubans left the country between

Wednesday, October 29, 1980 • The Miami News • 313A

to buy some shoes

April 21 and Sept. 26, when President Fidel Castro closed the port of Mariel, Cuban officials estimate there are still about 375,000 who would like to get out.

Cuban and American officials have agreed that 600 refugees stranded at Mariel when the boatlift to Florida was cut short will be allowed to leave the country, but there are no special arrangements for the others.

Since last spring's exodus began, Cuban officials have conceded privately that they knew their society would have to absorb those left behind. They expressed optimism they could do it without severe problems. In recent weeks, in an apparent effort to make life more enjoyable for those who stayed, the prices of many consumer goods have been cut, sometimes by 50 per cent.

A Cuban housewife said she saw "a wonderful flowered blouse" that used to cost 100 pesos, or \$143, that now cost 50 pesos. She added: "It's still expensive, but possible. What I'd really like and can't get are comfortable shoes."

In the storage room of the U.S. Interests Section in the Swiss Embassy there is a growing pile of bags filled with mail from Cubans who want to leave the country. American officials stopped counting the letters when the number reached 6,000, and that was many mailbags ago. There is only a small consular staff to read the visa reports, and the handwritten letters that have been opened lie stacked in boxes waiting for someone to consider them.

"Mariel suggests to both countries," said an Ameri-

can diplomat, "that two countries so close together should normalize their relations and respect one another's immigration laws." The release this week of 33 American prisoners serving sentences for offenses ranging from hijacking and drug smuggling to illegal entry was seen by both Cubans and Americans here as one in a series of efforts by Cuba to improve its relationship with the United States.

Some of those who were in custody in Cuba had been arrested after being chased into Cuban waters by the U.S. Coast Guard. The Coast Guard and the Cuban border guard cooperate informally against suspected drug traffickers.

The release of the American prisoners was described by the Cuban government as a goodwill gesture in response to requests from relatives, members of Congress and private organizations.

There have been other subtle signs that Cuba is trying to ease tension in the region. Direct flights to Jamaica have reportedly been canceled until after the elections to be held there Thursday. The Cubans have repeatedly been accused of interfering in those elections, a charge they deny.

No one here expects any dramatic or immediate improvement in Cuban-American relations. But diplomatic observers in Havana have suggested the possibility of a small but significant goodwill gesture by the United States, such as the dropping of the embargo on medicine, cultural exchanges, or even scheduled air service between Miami and Havana.

Cuba wants to renew ties, diplomats say

Mia News (FH) call 10A
30 Oct 80
Combined Miami News Services

HAVANA — Cuba's conciliatory actions and statements over the past several months point to one conclusion, diplomats say: The Communist island nation wants to restore full relations with the United States.

But the next move is up to the United States, Cuban government sources say. Whether through baseball, ballet or loosening the economic embargo, they say, it's time for the United States to take the lead in the new diplomatic dance with Cuba.

Their goal is eventual restoration of full dip-

lomatic relations and an end to two decades of cold war between the two countries.

The release of 33 Americans from a Havana prison this week was the latest in a series of small conciliatory steps toward Washington made since last spring.

The belief that Cuba wants to restore full relations is "nothing new," said Don Mathis of the State Department's Cuba Desk. "But we have no indication they're waiting for us to move next. They don't say any of those things were conciliatory or in anticipation of any effort on the part of the United States."

But Non-Cuban diplomatic observers in Ha-

vana agreed that Castro is looking for some reciprocal move from the Americans.

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

"But they can't expect any action on the big items," said this diplomat, such as lifting the economic embargo, suspending American reconnaissance flights over Cuba, and returning the Guantanamo Bay U.S. naval base to Cuban control.

Warden fears trouble in refugees sent to pen

Associated Press

ATLANTA — A proposal to move as many as 800 Cuban detainees to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary could cause trouble because guards would have to run the facility like a massive jail, the warden says.

Officials said yesterday they would decide by next week whether to transfer the refugees from 14 prisons

across the United States to the Atlanta pen.

"Since they are detainees, not prisoners, we would have to run the facility like a big jail. The structure will change because it will be a detention center rather than a prison," said Warden Jack Hanberry. Hanberry said he expects a decision on the proposal by the end of next week.

Flier forced to bail out

An Air Force officer from Miami was one of two crewmen forced to bail out of a flaming F4D Phantom jet fighter during joint Canadian-American maneuvers in Canada yesterday. Homestead Air Force Base said Capt. Richard Thomas of Miami, the weapons-systems officer, and Maj. Eddie Tinney of Athens, Texas, were not injured. The plane, based at Homestead, crashed at Cold Lake, Alberta.

Mia News (FH) 30 Oct 80
Bilingualism favored call 5A

The Dade County Community Relations Board, a powerful citizens action group, is warning voters in Dade of the harmful effects of the anti-bilingualism ordinance, said board spokesman Suzanne Tindall. "In our constant effort to foster mutual understanding, tolerance and respect among all, we urge the community to analyze the real significance of the proposed resolution and to carefully ponder the possible effects of your votes," the board urged voters in an open letter.

— Luisa Yanez

Mia News (FH)
Ruling on police files 30 Oct 80 5A

Dade Circuit Judge David Levy has ruled that the public has a right to see medical and psychiatric reports of police officers when the reports are included in internal review files. Levy's ruling came at a hearing yesterday after lawyers for The Miami News and The Miami Herald argued that reports contained in internal review files should be open to the public. Dade Public Safety Department Director Bobby Jones sought, unsuccessfully, to have psychiatric and medical reports kept secret. The Dade County Police Benevolent Association is seeking to have internal review files dealing with allegations of sexual misconduct kept secret on the grounds that disclosure violates the officers' right to privacy.

*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
30 Oct 80*

U.S. to free many jailed since Mariel, official hints

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Many of the 1,769 Cuban refugees kept in prisons across the United States since their arrival on the boatlift from Mariel will soon be freed, a federal official indicated today.

"The only ones that will be kept in prison will be those who have committed serious crimes," said Gabriel Gomez-del Rio, a special adviser to the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force. He predicted that most will be freed.

Gomez-del Rio said the government is establishing boards to review the cases of all the imprisoned refugees and has already decided to free 30 Cuban women who have been in jail since arriving in the Freedom Flotilla.

"The women have been accused of everything from prostitution and robbery to forgery and extortion," said Gomez-del Rio.

He said U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti ordered creation of a three-member board of review in each of the prisons where Cuban entrants are being held because of alleged crimes committed in Cuba.

The Cubans are being held at McNeill Island Prison in Washington state, Talladega Prison in Alabama and the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. The 30 women are being held in Brooklyn Correctional Institute for Women in New York.

The review boards are to be composed of Gomez-del Rio and an immigration officer and a

Please see REFUGEES, 4A

REFUGEES, from 1A *Mia News (FH) 4A col 1 30 Oct 80*

trial attorney from each of the penitentiaries.

Gomez-del Rio said he expects the reviews to be finished by the end of the year.

The review boards will recommend which Cuban entrants should be released to the nation's chief trial attorney, Paul Vincent, Gomez-del Rio said.

Gomez-del Rio said the 30

women to be released have been warned that if they're ever caught committing a crime in the United States, they'll be punished.

"I have spoken to them personally, I have talked to them as a countryman and I think I have made them understand that they have a new life and they told me that they will behave from now on," he said.

Gomez-del Rio also said that in some cases these women took to crime because of rough conditions in Cuba.

"I talked to one of them who was in because she confessed to being a prostitute and I asked her why she did it. She answered with another question: 'What would you do if your kid was hungry?'"

Common language aids in country's understanding

Mia News (FH) 30 Oct 80 ed 2
ISA

Educator opposes fiat bilingualism

● Malvina Liebman retired in 1979 from her post as an education professor at the University of Miami. Earlier, she was director of elementary education for Dade County.

MALVINA LIEBMAN
Special to The Miami News

To start a spirited discussion in Dade County one has only to mention the word "bilingualism." Fueled by indignation, apprehension and resistance to change, voices frequently become louder and thinking muddled.

The issue has come into sharp focus because of the November referendum in which voters are being asked to decide whether or not to continue Dade County as officially bilingual. This official bilingualism consists of printing ballots and certain legal documents and brochures in both English and Spanish.

Those in favor of retaining official bilingualism point out that more than one third of Dade County's population is Spanish speaking; that the Cubans (those who arrived prior to the recent boatlift) are responsible for improving the local economy; that the Spanish speaking residents have contributed to the increase in Latin American trade; that color and variety have resulted from the infusion of Spanish foods, music, architecture and language.

This is basically true, although there is no agreement as to the extent and importance of the contributions.

Those who advocate a return to English as the only official language say that with bilingualism, government costs are increased through the double printing policy and the staffing and maintenance of such agencies as the Office for Latin American Affairs.



Liebman

They express great annoyance and frustration if, when they call a police department, hospital, hotel or school, they are answered by a person who has difficulty in speaking English. They declare the unfairness of employment of Spanish speaking people over others who are more qualified.

It is to them insufferable that Spanish speaking doctors and lawyers ask that qualifying state examinations be given in Spanish or that many teachers in the public schools speak a heavily accented English and that it seems more Spanish than English is heard in the halls and offices. They are also offended when salespeople in stores assume that the customers are Latin American and address them in Spanish.

Resentment runs high at the thought of tax dollars being expended on welfare, Social Security benefits, medical costs and education for people who seem reluctant to learn the language of the country or to become Americans. The complaints are many.

But, except for the expense involved in printing and staffing costs, neither

“America is not a melting pot (from) which all peoples . . . emerge as an unidentifiable cultural glob. (It) is like a rich tapestry of colors and textures and patterns contributed by refugees and immigrants from many countries, woven into the foundation warp of the English language and the American value system”

the arguments of those opposed to the present state of affairs, nor those of individuals in favor of them have any relationship to the issue of official bilingualism in Dade County.

The only question to be resolved through the referendum is, "Should Dade County print ballots and brochures and certain legal documents in both English and Spanish?" This may not seem to be an earth shaking problem. However, neither is it as simple or as uncomplicated as it may first appear.

The United States has been and is the principal country of immigration in the world. Excepting the American Indian, all of our population came from somewhere else.

As each national group arrived, it formed an ethnic colony in which shared language, customs and memories made adjustment to the new land less confusing and more gradual. However, this was recognized as a way station in achieving the eagerly-sought goal of Americanization.

The night schools were filled with people of all ages and nationalities who studied English and prepared for citizenship. One of the highest compliments

which could be paid an immigrant was, "You're getting to be a regular Yankee!"

America is not a melting pot into which all peoples are thrown to emerge

as an unidentifiable cultural glob. The American civilization is more like a rich tapestry of the colors and textures and patterns contributed by refugees and immigrants from many countries,

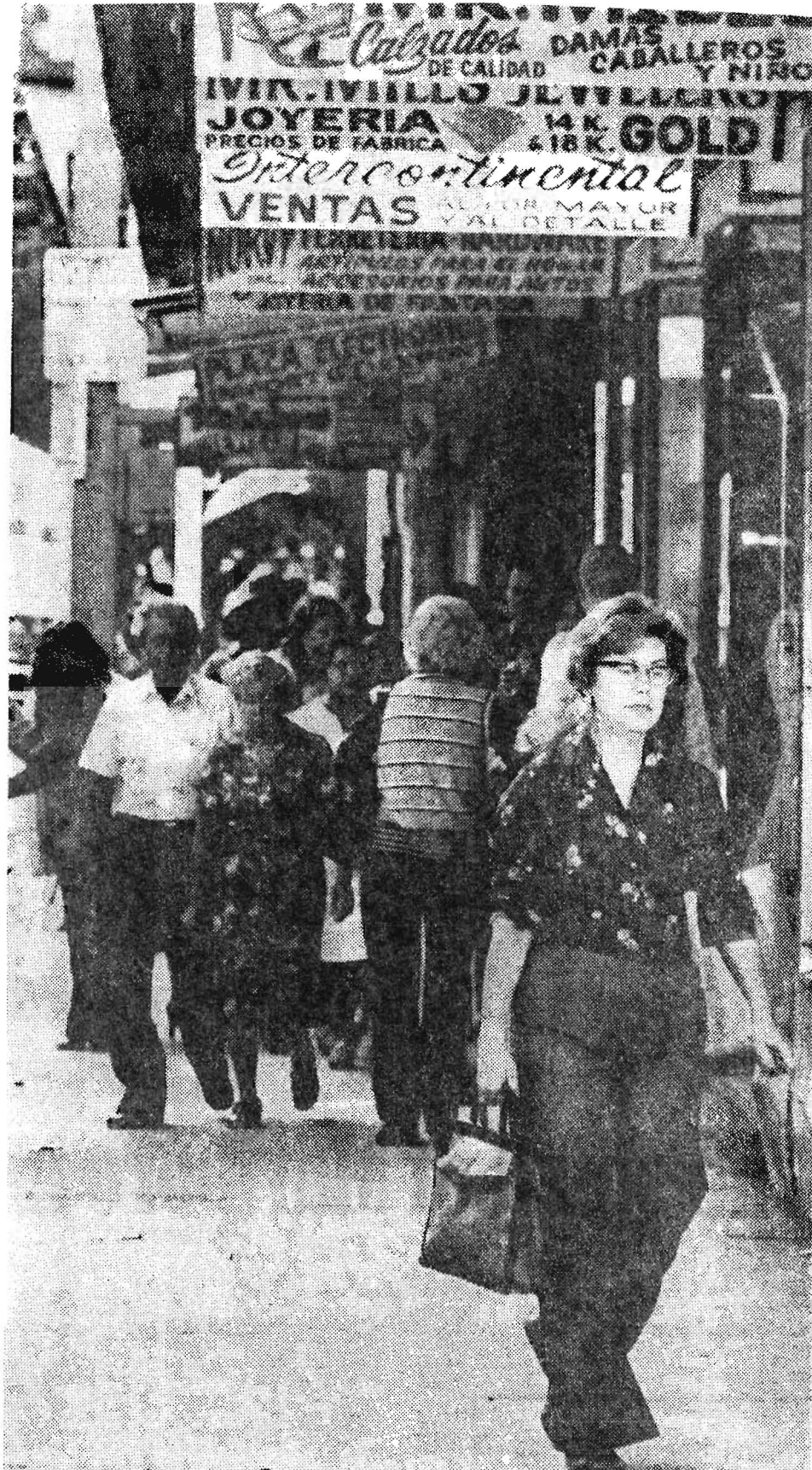
woven into the foundation warp of the English language and the American value system.

The public schools were probably the most important influence in Americanization. Besides providing a commonality of experience and orientation to the new country, the school taught English to the students and, through them, to other family members.

Some of the older people found the difficulty of learning a new language insurmountable but most did not.

Without the use of a common language, common understandings would have been difficult to achieve, common interests would have been minimized, and differences would have been emphasized.





The Hungarians, Italians, Russians, Germans, Poles and others who came to our shores to improve their opportunities for a good life for themselves and their children certainly did not expect their host country to make language adjustments to ease their difficulty with English. On the contrary, their need to communicate provided the incentive to quickly learn the new language and enter the mainstream of American life.

People often seek association with others who share their language, ethnic experience, religion, profession or other important interests, but unless the national culture and interests are more encompassing and motivating than the parochial, a dangerous polarization occurs.

Well-known examples of polarization centered in language preference are the serious, long-standing controversies occurring in Canada and Belgium. In each case, political parties have formed around the issue of language preference. There is serious talk of secession of part of each country because of language differences. A deeply embedded, continuing hostility has developed between the language groups which threatens the economy and the very foundations of government.

It is natural that an immigrating group feels nostalgia for its original culture. Most selected memories improve with the softening focus of time and the security of distance.

It is, however, impossible and undesirable to carry the old culture in its entirety into the new setting or to superimpose it on the majority culture. Many aspects of the cultural heritage can and should be maintained through the home, religious organizations, social groups and private, ethnic and volunteer efforts.

Many ethnic groups have done this over long periods of time. The Jews, through 2,000 years of dispersion, have continued an ethnic and religious culture, including a language. Oriental groups have similarly, privately, maintained their languages, customs, mores, food habits and festivals while functioning as citizens of various countries.

The very existence of the contemporary world is threatened by conflicts in value systems and needs and by the grasping desire for power. These conflicts, in greater or smaller scale, are repeated on international, national and local levels.

The continuance of a language other than English as "official" is both myopic and dangerous

mia News 30 oct 80 15A The Miami News - BILL REINKE
 In the heart of Miami varied cultures, languages rub shoulders

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2 Accused of Faking

Mia Her (F) col 1 IB 30 Oct 80

By SHULA BEYER
Herald Staff Writer

The Hialeah class in "Spanish Structural Patterns" never existed.

No students ever showed up for the "History of the United States since 1877" class.

However, at the end of the 1980 spring and summer semesters the bilingual department of Miami-Dade Community College received complete attendance records and grades for senior citizens who were earning college credit in the off-campus courses.

Wednesday two high-level officials of the Hialeah Housing Authority were arrested for pocketing hundreds of dollars in salaries from the college for the phantom courses.

In fact, for the second semester, which started April 29 and ended July 24, they

were each given a \$100 raise.

MIGUEL LOPEZ, director of social services for the Hialeah Housing Authority, and Lourdes Garcia, director of the hot lunch program, were charged by State Attorney Janet Reno with two counts of second-degree grand theft for accepting \$2,732 salary each from the college for classes they never taught.

Roberto Simeon of 3048 NW 16th St., hired by the college to teach off-campus Spanish courses in Hialeah, also was charged with two counts of second-degree grand theft in the same scheme.

Officials of the Hialeah Housing Authority, a semi-autonomous agency that supervises the city's public housing projects, expressed

Off-Campus Courses

dismay at the arrest of the employees.

"I'm very sorry that that's how it came out," said Fred Rojas, the authority's director, who suspended the employees with pay in September when he found out about the State Attorney's investigation. The employees have since resigned.

According to the State Attorney's office, all three submitted official class rolls and grades at the end of the spring and summer academic terms, which lasted three months each.

HOWEVER, investigators questioned the Hialeah senior citizens who were enrolled for the classes and discovered that none had enrolled or attended.

"All the senior citizens were wondering who put their names on the list," said Fe Mi-

liam, a resident of the Ashley Plaza, a senior citizen housing project at 70 E. Seventh St. in Hialeah, where most of the "students" live.

Miliam was one of more than 20 senior citizens who were questioned by State Attorney's investigators. Miliam said her name appeared on a class list for an English course even though she had never enrolled. Someone, she said, had forged her signature on the class list.

The investigation began this fall with the college's auditing department, which annually selects several off-campus sites to investigate, said Maggie Manrara, director of the college's auditing department.

The college is investigating several other off-campus sites, she said, but Hialeah "is the worst."

Biology Taught With Spanish Accent

Miami (F) col 2B 30 Oct 80.

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Biology was a yawn and taught in English it meant an F.

But when Puerto Rican teacher Hilda Gonzalez started teaching biology in Spanish, the Latin students at Miami Coral Park Senior High School woke up and paid close attention.

The Fs went away with the yawns, and the school system took notice.

This year, faced with thousands of Cuban refugees, the Dade County public schools put Gonzalez to work.

Since school began in September, Gonzalez has been sharing her bilingual biology classes with 1,300 Latin high school students in 11 Dade County senior high schools.

Twice weekly, Gonzalez, 49, who has taught biology in Dade County for 16 years, goes on closed circuit television and explains to the students in Spanish the basic elements of biochemistry.

CELLS BECOME *celulas*, the brain becomes *cerebro*, and the spinal cord, *medula espinal*.

At least for a while. Once the students have mastered these concepts in Spanish, Gonzalez said, they will be taught their English translations.

"I'm not teaching them Spanish," she said, bustling about her small, cramped office at school board headquarters in downtown Miami.

"I want them to learn English, and biology is the vehicle," added Gonzalez, who started teaching the bilingual biology class at Miami Coral Park Senior High School in 1974.

The televised bilingual biology program was started this year by the school system in response to a large number of Cuban refugee students — about 1,300 — who have enrolled in county high schools, said Harriet Ehrhard, supervisor of science education for Dade County schools.

"We couldn't just sit there. We had to do something," Ehrhard said.

BUT OTHER Hispanic students — Colombians, Nicaraguans, Equatorians, Puerto Ricans — will also benefit from the bilingual biology

lessons, Gonzalez said.

"These students were failing biology. They were very frustrated. Their attitude was negative. They had discipline problems," she said.

Gonzalez has already taped 19 of 90 television shows that are currently being seen by Latin students in 11 senior high school in the county.

She works with a two-week lead time and works over biology textbooks four days a week to write the script.

But not all of her work is drudgery. Fridays are for glamor. That's when the program is videotaped.

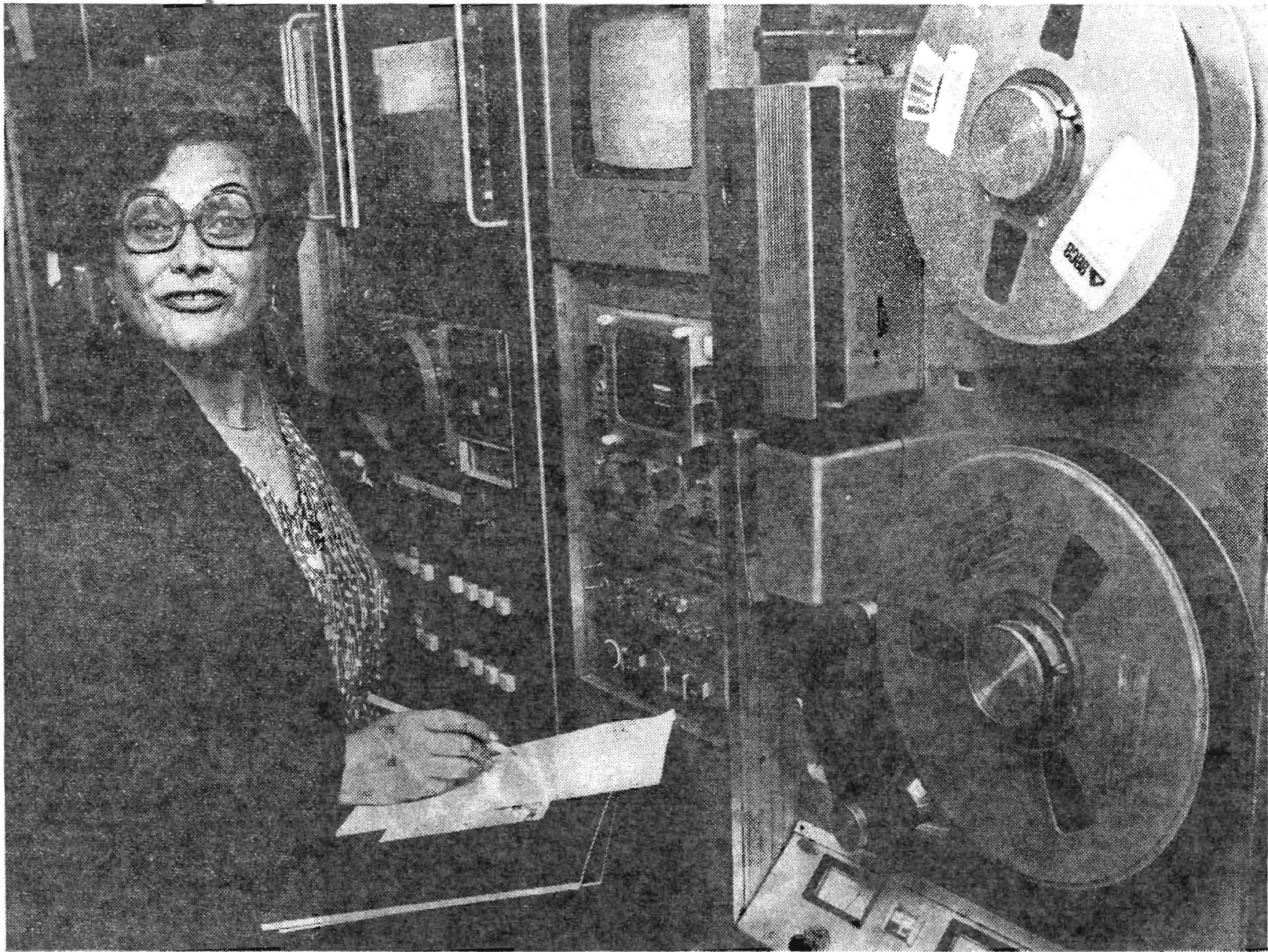
On Thursdays, Gonzalez goes to the beauty parlor and has her hair done. It's part of her television personality, she explains. She wants to look professional and dignified.

During her first Friday taping, she was jittery and had butterflies in her stomach.

The cameramen bet 5 cents she would make a mistake and not finish the 30-minute segment on time.

They lost the bet.

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— BOB EAST/Miami Herald Staff

Biology Teacher Hilda Gonzalez Checks Bilingual Tape

(987)

Hijacker

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In Cuba

30 Oct 80

Michael Finney

Talks of Exile

By GARY MOORE
Herald Staff Writer

A block from the imposing granite stairs of the Capitolio, on a narrow side street, in a vault-like old hotel — full of ghosts and peeling banister rails — lives The Man Without a Country.

1980s style.

The place is Havana.

The man is Michael Finney.

Slim, articulate Michael Finney has been a free-roaming resident of Havana for eight years, by his own estimate. For six weeks before that he sat in a Cuban jail cell — back in 1971 — in solitary confinement for interrogation purposes.

"I was very idealistic and very romantic," he says of that time a decade ago when he rather spectacularly disappeared from the U.S. "But not so much now. Time has a tendency to mellow one's ideals."

Former six-week prisoner, former youthful member of a radical black group in the U.S., Michael Finney is one of an undetermined number of enigmatic figures who made the phrase "Take me to Cuba!" a tired and tragic decade-long joke, and who then disappeared into Cuban anonymity.

MICHAEL FINNEY is an escaped hijacker.

"The charges against me [back in the U.S.] are very serious," he admits.

Finney, according to those charges, murdered a New Mexico state trooper before fleeing to Cuba in 1971.

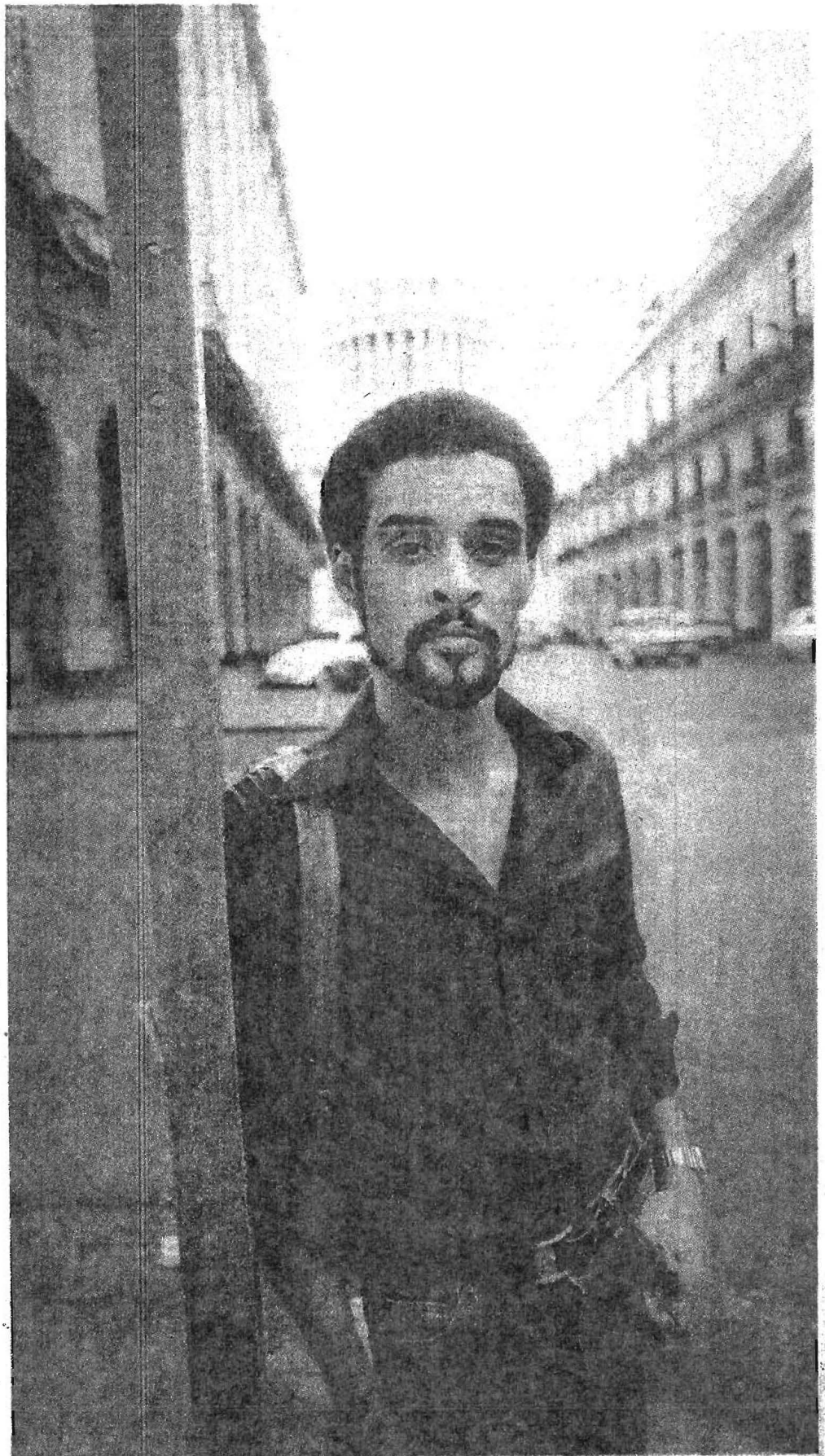
Michael Finney did not return from Cuba with 30 American prisoners who were released to fly home Monday aboard a Justice Department-chartered Air Florida jet.

Nor was Finney one of the much-publicized three American prisoners who were also released Monday, but who chose not to return to their homeland.

Finney was on no published list of returnees or new releases.

As many as 75 or 80 hijackers

Turn to Page 22A Col. 1



BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Michael Finney Outside His Home in Havana

... faces air piracy, murder charges in United States

Mrs. New (F) 22A col 1 30 Oct 80
'Man Without a Country'

Adjusts to Eight Years in Cuba

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

are now living quietly inside Cuba. Some have studied at the university there. Some are married. At least one teaches in a Havana junior high school. One committed suicide by jumping from the roof of Havana's Hotel Nacional. One drowned.

Their only common thread is that they are hijackers.

There was the "family" of two men and two women who left a voodoo doll behind in their Detroit living room along with a scrawled message to "Fly Delta's Big Jets" — shortly before they hijacked a Delta flight into Cuban mystery.

There was the \$26,000-a-year Commerce Department executive who, professing Maoism, hijacked a jet to Cuba with his son and two other youths.

AND THERE WAS Tyrone Ellington Austin. On April 23, 1971, Austin was shot to death by police in a New York bank holdup. He had disappeared into Cuba two years before on an Eastern flight he hijacked with the help of his wife, Lynda. No word has surfaced as to how Austin got back to the United States.

They remain clothed in mystery — skyjackers swallowed up by time.

All have almost certainly served some time in Cuban prison, from a few weeks to more than 11 years.

According to Dorethea Hill, the mother of a hijacker who arrived with Michael Finney, Finney and his companions got light sentences in Cuba because members of the California-based Republic of New Africa flew to Havana in late 1971 or early 1972 to vouch for their revolutionary credentials.

* * *

A CERTAIN languor lies on the old stone buildings of Havana, clothing their chipped facades and weathered balustrades like the pink light of the sunset. It is still a voluptuous city, though the mansions that were raucous and manicured in the days of Batista and Meyer Lansky are now decrepit. The U.S.

trade embargo keeps battered '56 Chevies and old British Hillmans on the streets.

Poor kids dream realistically of medical school, and long lines form in front of restaurants in a city where bureaucracy rises up like a great, invisible sigh. They legalized the black market last summer and installed capitalist incentives in salaries. Bright banners announcing the Soyuz flight of a Cuban-Russian cosmonaut team grace mildewed stucco.

Michael Finney lives here.

At sunset, pink light was blazing on the canyoned streets that flank the old hotel.

THREE WOMEN stood behind the battered counter in the lobby. Two other women — guests on vacation — rocked vigorously in high-backed chairs, and two men lounged before the ornate ironwork of the elevator door.

Did they know Michael Finney?

"Un negro?" asked one of the men. "Is he rather thin?"

The elevator groaned upward with the man, then returned. Out

stepped a medium-height black man with a beard, wearing an old green flannel-like shirt.

"Michael Finney?"

"No, I'm Mohammed."

He was suspicious, uncertain, curious. Moving upstairs, into the shadows and high ceilings of the second-floor hallway, he paused.

Then he stopped almost as if paralyzed, said, "I better freeze on this, man," refused to talk more and, back down at the desk, helplessly tried to say in English to the uncomprehending people there that he wanted no more visitors.

"This man tryin' to set me up," he told them, adding in desperately simplified English, "He know I no Mike Finney. My name Mohammed. . . I no say nothing."

Then, a thin young man stepped briskly from the elevator, widened his eyes, and said in concise general American English that whispered unmistakably of the upper middle class, "Oh, are you fellows from the States?"

THIS WAS Michael Finney. This was the mystery man. Anything but a sullen sociopath, he had the high, delicate forehead and the clipped,

eloquent voice of a scholar. He wore blue jeans and jogging shoes. He studies history at the university, is engaged to a local girl, and works now in Havana on contract to the government making macrame purses.

But who, then, was the other guy?

"I think he jacked from Los Angeles," said Michael Finney, frowning his brow thoughtfully, helpfully, as he sat in the lobby, "about six or seven months ago."

Voluptuous old Havana, now turned dour, solemn and chaste, is full of mysteries.

* * *

THE WIND was cold and lonely just eight miles west of Albuquerque that night in November 1971, when New Mexico state trooper Robert Rosenbloom stopped a new Ford in which three young black men were approaching town along the desolation of I-40.

Michael Finney had rented the Ford in his home town of San Francisco. He and his two companions had their risk-filled orders, according to Dorethea Hill, the mother of one of the men.

The orders had come from an officer of the Republic of New Africa. The black radical group hoped to organize a new black nation — by using the ballot box and armed militia to stave off backlash — in the steamy American Southeast. The orders were to bring guns, lots of guns, and dynamite, to Jackson, Miss. And the young trio of Bay Area residents resentfully agreed to take the risk.

OFFICER Robert Rosenbloom radioed back that he had stopped an

90/3

Exile is 'probably one of the most difficult human conditions that exists. . . . You're always homeless. You're always in a place that's not yours.'

— Michael Finney, hijacker

eastbound California car — license number 24EDH. He demanded to search the car's trunk.

Dorethea Hill described it as her son Charles would later tell her — one side of the story: "When they opened the trunk, then they had these guns, and then one word led to another, and the policeman was shot. . . ."

Dorethea Hill was then living in Albuquerque, and Charles Hill knew the area well. Albuquerque went wild: roadblocks, bulletins, house-to-house searches. For 19 days the fugitives hid out in various houses, including the home of Johnny Vines, an Albuquerque airport employe.

Then they made their break. In a midnight ruse they faked an automobile breakdown, called a tow truck, and put a pistol to the driver's head.

ACTING ON what an FBI official later said was Vines' advice, the tow truck crashed through a runway fence, and the three fugitives, brandishing automatic weapons, dashed up the port-a-stairs behind the last passenger on TWA Flight 106.

Johnny Vines got five years for harboring fugitives. Michael R. Finney, Charles Hill and Ralph L. Goodwin landed once in Tampa for fuel, then went to Cuba.

Michael Finney left behind his studies at the University of California, his upper-middle-class parents, and his 1-year-old daughter, Malaika, with her mother in San Francisco. "Malaika" means "angel" in Swahili. Finney was 19 years old.

* * *

SO THERE were three.

Ralph Goodwin was 24 and the eldest of the three when the hijacking took place. Goodwin, like Finney, left behind an upper-middle-class background. His father was a California lawyer. At the time of the hijacking, Goodwin's father had just realized a lifetime dream: He had traveled to Africa. The elder Goodwin was slowly going blind, and he wanted just one glimpse of Africa before he was lost in night. Ralph Goodwin's sister had terminal cancer. Against this backdrop, that single .45-caliber gunshot in the New Mexico night rang out.

Four years passed. Ralph L. Goodwin was sunning on a Havana beach. He heard a cry for help. Goodwin swam out to save an unidentified bather. He drowned, ac-

ording to the Swiss Embassy and the FBI.

So then there were two.

Charles Hill and Michael Finney.

HILL HAD been a rambler. From his boyhood home in New Mexico, he had gone up to Alaska to work in his favorite uncle's construction business. Then to California. Unlike Finney and Goodwin, he was not a member of the ~~re~~public of New Africa.

Though he was an unimprisoned Havana resident for eight years,

briefly studying electrical engineering at the university, he eventually wound up in prison again, on charges of having forged a currency document.

Hill was among the three prisoners released Monday who chose not to return. Hill said that he is "definitely going back to the United States" as soon as he can "get information."

That information has to do with the seriousness of charges that may be awaiting him. Hill's mother points out that the Albuquerque papers are full of the Cuban prisoner release, and that the local district attorney is making a reelection issue of getting tough with the hijackers who shot the cop.

"**I DON'T** think right now is the time for anybody to come back to New Mexico," Dorethea Hill said cautiously.

She also provided a glimpse of how Hill may hope to escape the most serious charge he faces. "Mama, I didn't even see it when he was shot," Hill told his mother over the phone from Cuba, she said. Dorethea Hill says she remembers a yellowed clipping in which one of the hijacked stewardesses said that Ralph Goodwin made a confession on the plane — that it was he who shot state policeman Rosenbloom.

When asked about the possibility that Hill and Finney could attribute the shooting to Goodwin, Albuquerque FBI special agent Ed Sauer said drily, "Goodwin's dead. I'd lay it on Goodwin."

* * *

SITTING IN the dingy lobby of the Havana Hotel, Michael Finney is alert, energetic. He listens carefully to the questions asked him, and when he sidesteps, he does it as neatly and inoffensively as a practiced politician.

Exile, he says, is "probably one of the most difficult human conditions that exists. . . . You're always homeless. You're always in a place that's not yours."

When Finney, Hill and Goodwin were first released from Cuban interrogation in 1971, they were provided with a monthly allowance of 40 pesos — a little less than \$40 — by the Cuban government.

Their lodging also was provided by the government — at first in a house at the outskirts of Havana, then in various hotels. Michael Finney says he has worked at a variety of jobs: cutting sugar cane, doing some teaching. Working or not, he got the same 40 pesos. Plus cigars.

AND HOW HAS it been, the reality of living under Cuban communism?

A very dangerous question for Michael Finney.

"I ran into many things that were difficult to understand," he says carefully, "from an ideological point of view, and from a political point of view."

He won't say what things. Again very carefully, he says, "My position is that I support the principles of the Cuban revolutionary movement."

Though, like the mysterious "Mohammed," he spoke no Spanish at all when he landed, Finney's Spanish is now "perfecto," as he curtly says. With hardly a trace of American accent, yet still with a hint of something not quite Cuban, Finney is often mistaken in Havana for a

Puerto Rican.

HE WAS JUST another face in the crowd in Havana. He had dinner one night with two American officials at the U.S. Interests Section. He met a young Cuban woman, and is now engaged.

Yes, he says, he would like to go back to the United States.

He still insists that the TWA hijacking "was never an idea. I hijacked a plane to save my life."

He writes long letters to Malaika, who lives with her mother in San Francisco. Maybe she will visit him in Havana next year. "She's going to school — very artistic, very intelligent." She's learning to play the flute. Next month she will be 10 years old.

Michael Finney will soon be 30.

"For me to get back [to the states]," he says with neither visible bitterness nor apparent self-pity, "I think, is almost impossible."

Mac Hill 22A
30 Oct 80 (3093)

City: Toughen Refugee Parole Policy

By **BILL LAZARUS**
Herald Staff Writer

In an effort to control a mushrooming crime rate, the Miami City Commission Thursday urged immigration officials to revoke the paroles of refugees found guilty of felonies or serious misdemeanors.

Mayor Maurice Ferre told the council that the INS has failed to enforce a ruling by the U. S. Attorney General that strips immigrants of their status as applicants for political asylum and puts them under custody of the INS when the refugees are convicted of serious crimes.

The commission voted unanimously that the Attorney General's ruling should be enforced because the criminal refugees should be the responsibility of the federal government and not of the local judicial system.

ACCORDING TO figures disclosed Wednesday by Dade's Criminal Justice Council, serious crimes in Miami soared in 1980. Comparing crime rates for April-September of 1979 with the same period of 1980, the council found homicides up 103 per cent, rape up 40 per cent, robbery up 124 per cent and assaults up 109 per cent.

Local law enforcement officials agree that it has not been possible to make a direct correlation between the arrival in the South Florida area of more than 130,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees in the last six months.

But they point out that it is cer-

Castro 'dumped thousands of Cubans that we don't want in our community... When we opened our doors to people we expect them to abide by our laws.'

— Commissioner Joe Carollo



tainly more than a coincidence that the increase in crime is greatest in precisely the same months that the largest number of Cuban refugees were released from federal processing facilities around the nation.

After its vote to urge greater participation by the INS in assuming custodial responsibility for the criminal refugees, the City Commission, however, balked at a motion by Commissioner Joe Carollo that a task force be created to lobby Washington officials in case the INS continued to ignore the ruling.

CASTRO, CAROLLO said, "dumped thousands of Cubans that we don't want in our community... When we opened our doors to people we expect them to abide by our laws."

"All we are asking for is the head of the INS to enforce the ruling of the Attorney General," Ferre said.

In other action, the commission:

- Approved entering negotiations with Dade County to create a sports authority to consider ways to meet Miami's future sports needs.

However, Ferre told The Herald he doubts the city would approve building a sports stadium outside of Miami — one possibility outlined in a \$220,000 study commissioned by the county and city. Also, Ferre said, money problems are likely to be a major. He doubted that tax payers would approve expenditures for a multimillion-dollar new stadium.

- Approved the \$10-million master plan by artist Isamu Noguchi to revamp Miami's Bayfront Park. Noguchi's plan, among other things, called for removal of the existing library and the end of Flagler Street.

- **DECLARED ITS** intention to double the size of Antonio Maceo Park and to keep it open. The com-

mission, however, set back the park's closing time a half hour to 10 p.m. and called for additional night lights to help curb crime at the popular Calle Ocho park where Latin men gather to play dominos and chess.

- Approved an ordinance to prohibit any city official from holding private discussions with representatives of cable television firms on cable plans for Miami. In recommending the prohibition, Ferre said he has already received about 30 telephone calls from individuals who wish to lobby him on the matter.

- Delayed any action on leasing Miami's Marine Stadium on Virginia Key until its Nov. 6 meeting. The commission became embroiled in considering legal arguments between the bidders and did discuss the broader question of whether the lease should be made.

- Listened to protests that the city's granting of taxi cab licenses is unfair. Angry cab drivers stated that they had to pay up to \$250 weekly to rent the licenses from people who once obtained several licenses each from the city for nominal sums. The taxi cab licenses, the drivers said, sell on the private market for up to \$40,000.

The commission said it could not consider the matter until the Florida Supreme Court has made a final ruling on whether the city or Dade County has jurisdiction over the cab licenses.

~~Mia News (FH) Oct 31 Oct 80~~
Park saved for dominos SA

Anxious domino players at popular Maceo Park on SW 8th Street were assured by city commissioners yesterday that their park would not be shut down because of merchants' complaints about crime in the area. Players at the park told commissioners that most of the crime problems were generated near the park, not in it. Besides assuring them the park will remain open, commissioners voted to install high-intensity crime lights around the park, prohibit parking on a side street, try to get lighting for a nearby private parking lot, place a fence around the park and step up police patrols.

~~Mia News (FH) 31 Oct 80~~
Freedom Tower zoning changed SA CRT

Owners of the Freedom Tower, 600 Biscayne Blvd., have quickly obtained permission from the Miami City Commission for a commercial zoning change that will permit them to construct a taller office building behind the Tower. But Miami commissioners were told by the City Attorney's Office that the owners, M.F.T. Properties Inc., including attorney Ronald Fine, have to preserve the tower or they can't build the new 25-story office structure.

Agency Wants to Save

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Every year the government makes millions of its old secrets public. But a congressional agency wants to keep most of those documents secret — to save money.

The General Accounting Office says \$11 million a year is paid to government employees whose job is reviewing the documents and declassifying those they feel can be made public without harming the government.

Ninety per cent of papers that now are declassified are of no interest to historians or the public, the GAO estimated.

At issue are 617 million pages of papers, 20 to 30 years old, dealing with state secrets of war, peace, diplomacy, arms control, espionage, trade negotiations and other national security matters.

The practice of systematically reviewing the documents as they become 20 years old started in 1978 under a directive issued by President Carter.

The GAO, in a report this week, proposed changing the directive so that only papers considered to be of public interest would be reviewed for declassification.

The agency said "page-by-page review"

Money, Keep Documents Secret

of documents is "costly and time-consuming."

The proposal drew fire from Steven Garfinkel, director of the Information Security Oversight Office.

He called it "drastic," "insupportable," "one-dimensional" and "illogical."

"Systematic review establishes the principle that an open society cannot tolerate the permanent or indefinite closure of historically valuable records," Garfinkel said in a memo.

"Moreover, by establishing a finite period of restriction, systematic review helps

to offset the perception held by many of a security classification system abused by government officials intent on hiding their mistakes behind the cloak of secrecy."

Involved are papers accumulated by the FBI, the CIA, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the U.S. Information Agency, and the departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Defense and many agencies that no longer exist.

The papers must be reviewed to preserve secrets that would embarrass foreign governments or reveal intelligence sources or methods.

The GAO said people who want to see documents that had not been reviewed and remain classified could seek them through the Freedom of Information Act.

But the National Archives, in a memo from Assistant Archivist James E. O'Neill, said historians cannot ask for documents if they do not know they exist.

"When told that the files are closed because they are classified and that he must specifically identify the documents he wants released, the researcher becomes frustrated and angry at a government that preaches openness but does nothing positive to make that happen," he said.

'Freedom Flotilla' Judges Given Extraordinary Task

TWELVE Federal judges are to sit together as a team — *en banc*, as the lawyers like to say — to decide charges against 343 "Freedom Flotilla" skippers for smuggling illegal aliens into this country.

That is a highly unusual judicial procedure, but then the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift was a most extraordinary breach of Federal immigration law. The *en banc* approach to judgment of the boatlift's legal ramifications is therefore quite welcome.

Judgment may not be arrived at easily. The legal waters through which some 125,000 Cubans sailed between April and October have been badly muddied. For one thing, America's President proclaimed this nation's willingness to accept the Cuban masses with "open arms and open hearts." For another, Con-

gress approved aid to the aliens as though they were officially legal entrants.

How such acts square with orderly immigration procedures poses complex legal questions. The issues are more than enough to keep a dozen Federal judges scratching their heads in befuddlement for quite a while.

It is important that the judges think carefully as well as collectively, however, because the legal implications of the boatlift extend much further than this particular trial. What is at stake here is nothing less than Federal judicial review of United States immigration law and procedures.

Whatever decisions emerge from the bench thus will begin to build a base of enormously important legal precedent. These judges' decision could govern this nation's immigration policy the next time a refugee tide flows toward American shores.

There is no use pretending that 1980's experience will not happen again. It will, almost inevitably, to some degree. The combination of demographic, economic, and political dynamics astir throughout the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Third World in general all but guarantee that.

Thus the 12-member panel of Federal judges holds far greater merit than being a mere expedient to save judicial time by issuing decisions by the dozen. It promises to pool the judges' collective wisdom on a critically important but legally confused problem. And by doing it in this highly unusual but high-profile procedure, the judges likely will ensure that the legal implications of these cases are addressed coherently and comprehensively. The issues involved demand no less.

612 Stranded Cubans Expected to Begin U.S. Entry Monday

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
Herald Staff Writer

Six hundred and twelve Cubans stranded on the beaches of Mariel when the boatlift ended will have all their U.S. visas and travel papers in order by today, a State Department spokesman said Thursday, and will begin leaving Cuba Monday.

"All of them will be ready to travel Monday," said Myles Frechette, the top American official at the State Department's Cuban desk in Washington.

The refugees were placed in an awkward position when Fidel Castro ordered the port of Mariel closed and the 200 boats there to return to the United States empty.

BECAUSE THEY had already been processed by the Cuban government to leave the country, the refugees had no homes, no jobs and no ration cards. And because the boatlift was illegal, they had no quick way to get a visa to come to the United States.

Frechette said that when Cuba explained the problem and asked that the United States take these refugees, the U.S. government agreed to make an exception in their case on humanitarian grounds.

He stressed that the decision to allow their entry to the United States did not mean that a new airlift of refugees from Cuba was about to start.

Frechette said that the U.S. Interests Section in Havana will finish processing the visas and travel pa-

pers necessary for the 612 refugees today. He added that the State Department will not pay for their transportation to the United States.

"Their relatives can charter a plane to go pick them up," said Frechette. "Or any refugee organization can send a plane for them."

WITHIN MINUTES of the State Department announcement, Charles Stenberg, executive director of the International Rescue Committee said that arrangements would be worked out immediately to go pick up the refugees.

"We hope the first plane will be ready to go pick them up early next week," Stenberg said. "From my point of view, the sooner the better."

Stenberg said that the IRC would work together with the United States Catholic Conference and the Church World Services to charter the flights.

He said the organizations had funds left over from an exile fundraising television campaign earlier this year that could be used to pay for the flights.

"Afterwards the relatives who can repay the cost of the transportation can pay," Stenberg said. "Personally, I know the Cubans are good repayers."

He said the charters would probably cost about \$100 per refugee.

"But, I can assure you that nobody will remain in Cuba, even if they don't have a relative to put up the money for them," Stenberg said.

Bilingual Matter (F) cap 1 Shafer Tilts

In German 3B 31 Oct 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Emmy Shafer stayed till the very end and sat through every one of the speeches. She listened carefully to the white politician, to the black psychology professor and to the Latin lawyer who oppose her anti-bilingualism ordinance.

And when it was her turn, she started speaking in fluent German that gradually turned into English.

The audience was puzzled, but Shafer scored a point.

"English is our language and it has been for 200 years," said Shafer, a Russian-born former model, at a conference on the future of bilingualism in Dade County held Thursday at Florida International University.

"And regardless of whether you are from Haiti, Spain or Czechoslovakia, you have to learn the language of the place where you are going to live," Shafer said.

SHAFER SPEARHEADED a signature drive that drew 137,000 names and resulted in the anti-bilingualism ordinance on the Nov. 4 ballot. The ordinance would prohibit the use of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English or promoting any culture other than that of the United States.

"The ordinance is not a hate thing," Shafer said. "The American, the English-speaking people would like to have this community back the way it was. They would like to have their language back," she added.

One after the other, the speakers at the conference tried to convince Shafer and her supporters that the ordinance is a bad law that will produce a Hispanic backlash and will harm Dade County financially.

"**THIS ORDINANCE** will further polarize and traumatize this community," said former state legislator Richard Pettigrew. "Rather than contributing to the assimilation [of Hispanics], it interferes

with the necessary adjustments which must be made in this community," he said.

"The ordinance will not stop Cubans from speaking so loud you can hear them two blocks away. It will not force them to pack up and leave Dade County," said Dr. Marvin Dunn, a community psychology professor at FIU.

"The ordinance rightfully insults all Hispanics, not just Cubans," Dunn added.

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Oil-drum body a mob victim?

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

The body lay overnight in the refrigerator at the Dade County morgue to prevent further decomposition. It had already floated for three or four days in Biscayne Bay, jammed inside a 55-gallon oil drum.

Death had been cruel, according to Miami Homicide Det. William O'Conner. The victim — a Latin male in his 30s — was first bound hand and foot in chains. Then he was forced into the oil drum three or four days ago. And dumped in the bay to die.

A man strolling along the seawall at Mercy Hospital at 4 a.m. yesterday saw two legs sticking out of the floating drum.

And when police saw the method of murder, they remembered a similar murder in 1975. John Roselli was stuffed into a 55-gallon drum and dumped in the bay.

Roselli was killed after his sixth round of testimony before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee about his involvement — with the late Mafiosa Sam Giancana — in plots allegedly inspired by the CIA to kill Cuban President Castro.

Roselli was strangled and shot in the stomach. His hands and feet were cut off, an FBI spokesman said. Then he was stuffed in an oil drum and dispatched into the bay. The barrel rose to the surface in August, 1976.

Giancana was killed before he could testify. Both fingered Santos Trafficante, who has been identified by the U.S. Justice Department as Florida's organized crime boss.

Was this most recent victim rubbed out by organized crime — the news of his cruel murder serving as a loud warning of some sort?

After hearing of the find this morning, Lt. Robert Lamont of the Metro Police Department's Organized Crime Bureau said, "There's a strong possibility, that's the only thing I could say."

The victim found yesterday was found wearing brown corduroy pants, and a black T-shirt bearing the advertising, "C.G.A.S.," printed in white.

This morning, the owner of the Coral Gables Auto Supply, Lee Monteith, 48, confirmed that he has passed out as many as 1,500 T-shirts bearing those initials, some to present and former employees.

"I advertise psychologically," he said, "so the people will see that (the letters) and say, 'What the hell is C.G.A.S.?' And the satisfied customer explains it to them."

He said none of his present employees are missing, but that he remembers five or six former employees who are Latin. And he said T-shirts had been distributed to many of his customers, some of whom he suspects are "Cocaine cowboys."