

2 Attempts *Mia Her (F) 10/6* At Hijacking *1A* Are Foiled

15 Sept 80
By ALFONSO CHARDY
And BRIAN DICKERSON
Herald Staff Writers

An Eastern Airlines pilot called the bluff of one would-be hijacker and Orlando police barred another from boarding a Miami-bound jetliner Sunday as security officials coped with the latest surge of air piracy.

Eastern Airlines Flight 115, bound from Tampa to Miami with 95 passengers and a crew of seven, landed safely at Miami International Airport early Sunday evening after its pilot ignored a note from a passenger who threatened to set off an explosion in Tampa unless he was flown to Havana.

FBI agents arrested Carlos Jesus Figueroa, 45, a Cuban refugee who said he had migrated to the United States in the early 1960s, and charged him with attempted air piracy.

FBI spokesman William Nettles said Figueroa passed a note to the pilot shortly before the 727 was scheduled to land in Miami. The note said a bomb would go off somewhere on the ground unless the jetliner proceeded to Havana.

"The pilot just called his bluff and landed," said Eastern spokesman Tom Myers.

Nettles said Figueroa had refused to tell agents where the alleged explosive device was or how he planned to detonate it. The would-be hijacker had no device in his possession, Nettles said, but insisted his threat was no bluff even after he

FBI Holds *Mia Her (F) col* Refugee *10A* In Hijack *15 Sept 80* He Still Says Explosives Hidden

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was taken into custody.

Figueroa reiterated his threat to a crowd of reporters who mobbed him as he was led from the airport.

"A lot of people are going to die," he shouted as two FBI agents hustled him into a waiting car.

Police searched Tampa International Airport, where the flight originated, but located no explosive device. A spokesman for Eastern said the airline had ordered searches of its facilities throughout the state.

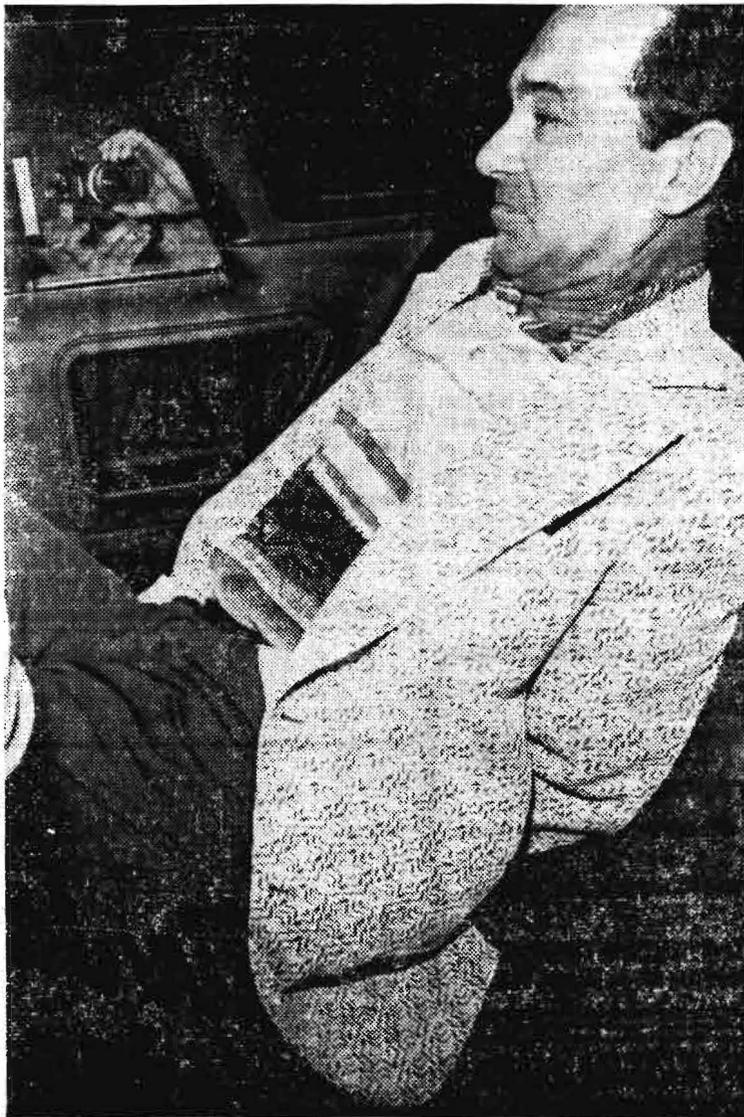
Earlier Sunday, Orlando police arrested another Cuban refugee attempting to board a Miami-bound jetliner with a vial of gasoline.

A man identified as Miguel A. Boizan-Tame, 43, was taken into custody by the FBI after authorities singled him out with a potential hijacker profile and discovered a bottle of gasoline outside the office where he was taken to be searched. He was trying to get on another Eastern flight bound for Miami.

Both incidents occurred just hours after passengers aboard the ninth jetliner hijacked to Havana in a month returned to Atlanta.

Delta Air Lines Flight 334, a Boeing 727, was en route from New Orleans to Atlanta with 83 passengers and a crew of seven Saturday when two men holding bottles of clear liquid and cigaret lighters nervously demanded to be taken to Cuba. It happened about 11:10 p.m.

"It was more like a joke. Both of them were shaking all over," said passenger Chris Tsaouris of Boston. Passengers said the hijacking occurred relatively peacefully. Both hijackers stayed in the



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald

Carlos Jesus Figueroa Is Taken From Airport ... he came to U.S. from Cuba in '60s, he sa

rear of the plane and made no commotion, said Dan Wesner of Indianapolis.

After the jetliner landed in Havana, the hijackers, one described as in his late 30s and the other in his mid-40s, were taken into custody by Cuban authorities.

The two were not immediately identified, according to FBI officials in Atlanta. They are believed to have boarded the aircraft in New Orleans. The flight originated in San Francisco.

During 2½ hours in Havana's airport terminal, passengers bought souvenirs at airport shops, and Cuban officials distributed

small bottles of free rum. The liner finally landed at the Atlanta airport at 4:18 a.m.

Saturday's hijacking was the second successful air piracy in a week. Last Monday, a Cuban refugee hijacked a Tampa-bound Eastern Airlines flight after it left New York. Yet another hijacking attempt was thwarted Friday when an Eastern stewardess and two passengers overpowered a would-be hijacker aboard a Newark-to-Miami flight.

Herald staff writers John Arnold and Jeffrey Weiss also contributed to this report.

Cubans cheered by Letelier case reversals

Combined Miami News Services

Cuban leaders here applauded a federal appeals court ruling that overturned the convictions and granted new trials for two anti-Castro Cubans convicted in the 1976 car-bomb murder of Orlando Letelier; the Chilean ambassador to the United States.

The three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington also ordered a new trial for a third Cuban who was convicted of lying to a grand jury and concealing information from prosecutors in the Letelier case.

The two convicted in the Letelier murder are Guillermo Novo Sampol and Alvin Ross Diaz, members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a militant anti-Castro group. They must be tried again because two key prosecution witnesses were government informants who were inmates in the same cellblocks as Novo and Ross. The third man is Ignacio Novo Sampol, Guillermo Novo's brother.

"I am happy to see that there are

still some people with principle who will not put up with the farce or justice they called a trial," said Felipe Rivero, founder of the Cuban Nationalist Movement. "Through the years, all the actions of the left have been condoned in this country. But if one was attached to the anti-Communist faction, it was considered weird, terrible."

Andres Nasario Sargen, leader of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66, said, "It is very promising to see justice done. We are happy that their case is being reviewed."

Miguel Isa, a member of Cuban Patriotic Board agreed.

"What we saw happen to these men was not justice and should not have been accepted as such," Isa said. "We are certainly happy to see this development."

The informants who testified during the 1979 trial were cellmates of Ross and Novo at the Metropolitan Correction Center in New York. While there, the informants



Novo

Through the years, all the actions of the left have been condoned in this country. But if one was attached to the anti-Communist faction, it was considered weird, terrible

gathered information from the two native Cubans about their roles in the Letelier killing and reported the conversations to federal authorities.

The appeals court said the Supreme Court had ruled in June that the government could not use testimony of prison informants who elicited incriminating information

from other inmates who had no chance to consult an attorney.

"We are thus required to reverse the conviction of Guillermo and Ross and remand the cases for retrial without the benefit of such evidence," said the opinion by U.S. Circuit Judges George MacKinnon and Roger Robb and U.S. District Judge Howard Corcoran sitting as an appellate judge.

Despite its overall ruling, the appeals panel said the evidence supports "the conclusion that Guillermo and Ross, on the evidence at the trial, were guilty as principals of the murder of both Letelier and Moffitt."

The conviction of Ignacio Novo must be reversed because he was charged with far less serious offenses than murder and should have been given a separate trial, the panel said.

Letelier, a former cabinet member in the Chilean government of the late Salvador Allende, was

killed Sept. 21, 1976, when a remote-controlled bomb exploded under the floorboard of his car on Washington's Embassy Row.

Ronni Moffitt, who worked with Letelier at a research organization and was a passenger in his car, also was killed.

The key government witness at the trial, Michael Vernon Townley, testified that the assassination was planned by Chile's intelligence service, formerly known as DINA. The American-born Townley said he was sent to Washington to carry out the plot with the help of the anti-Castro, New Jersey-based Cuban Nationalist Movement. Both Novos and Ross were members of the organization.

When he sentenced Guillermo Novo and Ross to life terms for murder and Ignacio Novo to eight years on perjury and cover-up counts, U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker called the crime "monstrous and cold-blooded." Earl Sil-

bert, the U.S. attorney at the time, called the defendants "atrocious for their savagery."

When the Chilean government refused after the trial to send three DINA officials indicted in the case to the U.S. for trial, the Carter administration threatened to cut off aid to Chile.

Assistant U.S. Attorney E. Lawrence Barcella Jr., who prosecuted the case, said yesterday's appellate decision was extremely disappointing and added that the government would appeal either for a rehearing by the full appellate court or would appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

Lawrence Dubin, one of the defense attorneys at the trial, said the decision "weakens (the government's) case substantially."

He said the prosecution now would be "based upon Townley's testimony and very little else. Now it's Townley's word. It comes down to him."

The appeals court did uphold the legality of the life sentences given

Guillermo Novo and Ross, who argued the prison terms were too severe when compared to Townley's much lighter sentence worked out in a plea agreement with the government.

Judge Parker accepted that agreement, which called for Townley to serve a 40-month to 10-year sentence with the government recommending parole after the minimum time. Townley pleaded guilty to planting the bomb in Letelier's car.

"Townley ... testifying for the government and disclosing the identity and activities of all the conspirators, made a tremendous contribution to eventual justice, which despite the benefits he received from the plea agreement, was not without its own courageous features," the appeals panel said.

"The risk to his life continues from those he has exposed, and who continue at large, and this risk will exist as long as he lives and is able to testify."

Bilingual battle continues

Mia News (FN) col 2 SA 16 Sept 80

BILL GJEBRE and MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporters

A leader in the move to repeal Dade County's bilingual declaration with a Nov. 4 referendum has submitted 25,767 more petition signatures that could force a special election if the measure is not put to voters in the general election.

While Emmy Shafer was submitting those signatures yesterday to go along with 44,100 submitted to county officials two weeks ago, the Miami City Commission was approving a resolution declaring the city bilingual and bicultural.

The city resolution is similar to the county's, which was adopted in April 1973. Shafer and her supporters want to repeal that county resolution.

The city resolution "might set off hard feelings" in some parts of Dade County, said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre. "But it had to be done for the welfare of the community and the international image" of the city, Ferre said after commissioners voted 3-2 to support the resolution.

"People are screaming already," Shafer said of the city resolution. "But what do you expect of Maurice Ferre?"

Shafer has said she wants the referendum on the

November ballot to avoid a special election which could cost \$350,000. But she said that if the issue isn't on the November ballot she doesn't want to wait until the next countywide election in 1982.

County election officials still are trying to verify the first batch of signatures in order to place the matter on the ballot. Only 26,213 must be verified.

Election officials have said that, based on their sampling, they expect 81 per cent of the 44,100 signatures to be valid. But opponents of the anti-bilingual petition put up the money for the complete validation, so the county is carrying it out.

Election officials say that if the 81 per cent validation estimate holds up, Shafer's group would have over 55,000 signatures from the two batches. To force a special election, double the 26,213 signatures are needed.

At today's county commission meeting there is a resolution to put the matter on the Nov. 4 ballot in anticipation of the certification of the signatures.

The Miami City Commission resolution was proposed by City Commissioner Joe Carollo, who said he expects the drive to repeal the county's bilingual resolution to succeed.

Carollo, Ferre and Vice Mayor Armando Lacasa — all Latins — backed the city bilingual resolution.

Commissioners Theodore Gibson and J.L. Plummer voted against it, urging that the city commission await the outcome of the vote Nov. 4.

"To do this indicates no faith in the voters," said Gibson, pointing out that he was a strong supporter of the 1973 county bilingual resolution.

"I have never been against Latins," Gibson said. "I have had some problems with whites." He said that to act on the city resolution might lead to polarization.

Gibson urged that the city commissioners instead go to the voters throughout the county to urge them to keep the county's bilingual resolution.

But Carollo pressed for the resolution, saying "If you are for something you should vote for it" and not claim "polarization."

"You are either for it or against it," Carollo said of the bilingual issue.

Ferre said that various nations, particularly those in Latin America, are watching the issue and the city has to let them know how it stands.

Miami's growth as a center for international trade, the large number of Latin visitors and the establishment of international banks here has resulted from the Latin residential and business community in the area, Ferre said.

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2 plead guilty of coffee conspiracy

The "Cuban Coffee Caper" ended yesterday as two Miami men pleaded guilty in Toronto conspiring to defraud two banks and the Cuban government of \$10.3 million. Karl Fessler and Gilbert McDonald, who spent more than a year in jail pending the court appearance, will be sentenced Sept. 30. They face up to 10 years in jail. Prosecutors said the duo convinced the Cuban agency Cubaxport in 1978 to buy 3,000 tons of coffee from them. The prosecution said it would-be importers planned to load a freighter with coffee shells instead of beans and sink it in the Bermuda Triangle while en route to Cuba, but they had trouble buying a freighter and getting a crew. The ship that was to be loaded with shells was abandoned by its crew near a Caribbean island. But the four conspirators persuade authorities the shipment was on its way and were paid the money, according to the prosecution.

Mia News (FN) col 1 2P
Fatal to Refugee
Armed Stab Wound 16 Sept 80

A 30-year-old Cuban refugee who came to Miami during the Mariel sealift bled to death after being stabbed in the arm early Monday, Miami police said. Police found the Armando Arencibia, of 10945 SW Sixth St., lying next to his car about 6:30 a.m. Monday at 5 SW 55th Ave. Rd.

Free Airlift Home Urged For Cubans

Matter (F) col 1

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Stone Would Take

Issue to U.N.

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By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.) on Monday proposed a free reverse airlift for Cuban refugees who want to return home and those the U.S. wants to deport.

At a midafternoon press conference at Miami International Airport, Stone reiterated that if Cuba refused to accept the refugees, the United States should take the issue to the United Nations.

"We have unique leverage because Castro is now trying to obtain sufficient votes to get a seat in the United Nations Security Council," said Stone, who is in the midst of a difficult reelection campaign against state Insurance Commissioner Bill Gunter.

A U.S. official said rumors indicated that Cuba was competing with Costa Rica for the United Nations Security Council seat to be vacated by Jamaica this year.

Cuba failed to obtain a Security Council seat during the last U.N. session when many Third World nations were sharply critical of Cuba's tacit approval of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"If Castro will not accept Cuban hijackers, we can then show the U.N. member nations that he has no regard for international air safety," Stone said. "If we do this, Castro will not get two votes."

But U.S. officials added that there was little chance the United States would bring up the issue at the United Nations because this would indicate United States support of



Richard Stone

... 'unique leverage'

Cuba's aspirations for a Security Council seat.

Stone, who flew in to Miami from Washington for the press conference and left immediately afterward, proposed a series of measures designed to solve the recent refugee influx.

In addition to the reverse airlift and the suggestion that the issue be taken to the U.N., Stone also proposed:

- Faster processing of convicted criminals for deportation.
- Relocating the jobless in Tent City outside of Florida.
- Giving more federal support to the National Economic Development Association, which is trying to find refugees jobs with Hispanic companies throughout the nation.
- Having the White House support the Fascell-Stone Amendment, which will provide \$100 million in funds to reimburse local communities for the money spent on caring for the refugees.

Refugee Is Charged In Sponsor's Murder

Matter (F) col 3 9A 16 Sept 80

TOMAH, Wis. — (AP) — Tension ran high in this city of 5,600 on Monday after the arrest of a young Cuban in the slaying of a woman who took him into her home when he was released from the nearby Fort McCoy refugee center.

Officials said they hoped townspeople would not "over-react."

Tomah residents are "extremely jittery," Police Chief Don Fisher said. "This anxiety feeling, it has been here for quite some time and it's still here."

Lene Cespedes-Torres, 20, was charged Monday with first-degree murder in the death of his sponsor, Bernice Taylor, 56, said Monroe County District Attorney David Shudlick. A criminal complaint alleged that Taylor was struck with a blunt instrument.

Cespedes-Torres sat quietly during an initial appearance in Sparta before Monroe County Circuit

Judge James Rice, who set bail at \$50,000 and scheduled a preliminary hearing for Sept. 23.

The Cuban refugee was found sitting in a chair in Taylor's home Sunday morning. Her fully-clothed body was discovered in her bed, authorities said. Her head and neck were bruised, but an autopsy was being performed to determine the cause of death.

Cespedes-Torres had been staying at the Taylor house since Aug. 25. Taylor, whose children are grown and who reportedly was separated from her husband, lived alone, Fisher said.

Authorities said Cespedes-Torres had argued with members of Taylor's family Saturday night. When Theoda Evans, Taylor's daughter, telephoned Sunday morning, the refugee answered, sounding upset, Fisher said.

Evans called police and then went to the house, where she found the body in the bedroom. A 5-year-old grandson, who was not hurt, was also in the house with the body and the refugee.

Nine other refugees have been sponsored by Tomah residents, and a few dozen have gone to homes in the Fort McCoy area.



CESPEDES TORRES

Let the Boatlift Work in Reverse

Mia Hu (F) Col 6A 16 Sept 80

IT READS like a script written by the Mad Hatter. First, 123,000 Cubans jump or are pushed onto boats in Mariel, Cuba, and land in Key West. A massive Federal blockade is mounted to try to stop the sealift.

Then, when some unhappy exiles buy a boat and try to go home, the U.S. Coast Guard, under orders to stop boats bound for Cuba, picks them up 12 miles off the Cuban coast and brings them back to Florida against their will. This is the ultimate insanity, the complete and final breakdown of American immigration policy. Even President Carter by now must be able to recognize that chaos rules the Florida Straits.

Since Cuban President Fidel Castro has refused to cooperate in any orderly repatriation of the hundreds of new Cuban entrants who want to return home, the exiles have been stymied. In the past six weeks more than 25 Cubans have hijacked 10 airplanes in their effort to get back. Other refugees have been arrested in the United States for attempted hijacking.

The sensible resolution of the impasse is to beat Mr. Castro at his own game. It's simple enough to turn the sealift around and help homesick Cubans go back the way they came. It's unforgivable that refugee coordinator Victor Palmieri and his Washington colleagues have ignored such an obvious step.

Coast Guard officials complain, as they have since the sealift began in

April, that they get no clear directions from the Administration. The world's most famous search-and-rescue force is trapped in a bizarre job of law enforcement while its civilian bosses in Washington try to wish the problem away until after the November election.

That just won't do. The Government can and should develop a sealift to take people south from Key West. It would be easy enough to establish a check-out station where Cubans could turn in their immigration-service parole papers, forfeiting their rights to U.S. residence, and get on a boat.

Some resourceful refugees already have managed to buy small boats. Vessels confiscated by drug-enforcement agencies also could be made available. Exit permits would enable the Coast Guard to distinguish Cubans heading home in boats they possess legally from Miami residents heading south to bring more relatives back to Florida.

A reverse sealift would be arranged quickly if there were anyone minding the store in Washington. So far, however, the same Government that has neglected its responsibility to take care of these refugees is also failing to help those among them who want to go back.

That double nonfeasance is unconscionable. It should be replaced immediately by decisive action to resettle those entrants who are eligible for U.S. residence and to return those who wish to go home.

Russia's Gromyko Leaves for Cuba

MOSCOW — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Monday for an official visit to Cuba on his way to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly, the Tass news agency reported.

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Fort Chaffee Plan Near 9A

On Security

16 Sept 80

From Herald Wire Services

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — White House aides were tying up the loose ends of a security plan Monday in preparation for an influx of Cuban refugees that is expected to nearly triple the population at the Fort Chaffee relocation center.

The Carter Administration has promised Gov. Bill Clinton that the refugees from three other centers around the country will not be moved to Fort Chaffee until Clinton is satisfied with security at the base.

A riot June 1 at Fort Chaffee left five refugees injured.

On Sunday, about 1,100 security officers confiscated weapons and identified 77 potential troublemakers during an unannounced raid of refugee barracks at Fort Chaffee. Officials also said a fire caused

extensive smoke damage to a barracks Monday, leading to the arrest of one refugee.

Van Rush, a spokesman for the State Department, said the weapons taken in the raid ranged from 12 homemade or kitchen knives to pieces of board torn off the barracks.

THE REFUGEES from centers at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., Fort McCoy, Wis., and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., are to be moved to Fort Chaffee before winter because the Arkansas facilities are heated.

A security plan was submitted to Clinton last week, but he raised 19 objections, of which the most serious involved the transfer of juveniles and mentally disturbed refugees from Fort McCoy to Fort Chaffee. The White House already has agreed to Clinton's demand that those refugees not be sent to Arkansas.

It was expected that it would be a couple of days before a revised plan is sent to Clinton.

Once Clinton approves the plan,

refugees will begin arriving at Fort Chaffee within 48 hours. The other centers will be closed.

RUSH SAID the latest estimates are that the refugee population at Fort Chaffee will climb to 9,020 after the arrival of the new refugees. There are currently 3,215 refugees there.

He said the latest preparations at the camp included the identification of up to 100 refugees as "level two" types — which means they have been involved in fights or are troublemakers of some sort.

Those refugees have been confined to a separate area of the base where they cannot mingle with the general population, Rush said.

Commission Makes City Bilingual In Response to Referendum Bid

By ERIC RIEDER
And JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writers

Miami commissioners officially made the city bilingual Monday by a 3-2 vote that split along ethnic lines and followed a tense, emotional debate.

The city's three Hispanic commissioners provided the margin for victory. Commissioner Joe Carollo had proposed making Spanish Miami's alternate language in response to the campaign for a Nov. 4 countywide referendum on bilingualism.

Emma Shafer, leader of the drive to repeal the bilingualism ordinance passed by the county seven years ago, predicted that Monday's City Commission vote would add to Dade's racial and ethnic tensions.

"I don't think government should force things on people or add more fire to the problems we already have," Shafer said. "This is just going to draw people apart."

John Diaz, spokesman for United Cuban Americans of Dade, praised Carollo's action because he said it would "help eliminate some of the damage Mrs. Shafer and



Commissioner Joe Carollo, in his own talk replete with a reference to the Old Testament, urged immediate action. He cited a Bible passage in which 'God states clearly, "Pick between me and the devil. You cannot stay in the middle."'

her group will cause if they win."

The mood in Miami's commission chambers was somber, as the usually noisy audience quieted and commissioners argued intently.

The most ardent opposition on the commission came from the Rev. Theodore Gibson, who offered his fellow commissioners a thundering sermon on the dam-

age their vote would cause to social harmony. He implored them not to act on the issue until after the expected November vote on bilingualism.

"All you'll do for this community if you pass this legislation is polarize it," said Gibson, the commission's only black mem-

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Commissioners Vote 3-2 To Make City Bilingual

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ber.

"I beg you, I urge, I plead with you not to pass this legislation at this time."

BUT COMMISSIONER Carollo, in his own talk replete with a reference to the Old Testament, urged immediate action. He cited a Bible passage in which "God states clearly, 'Pick between me and the devil. You cannot stay in the middle.'"

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, of Puerto Rican descent, and Commissioner Armando Lacasa, a Cuban-American, joined Carollo in declaring the city bilingual. Commissioner J.L. Plummer, the commission's only non-Latin white, joined Gibson in opposition.

Commissioners agreed the bilingualism declaration would have little practical effect on the city, its population of 350,000 already more than half Hispanic. The resolution states only that Miami "is hereby designated a bilingual and bicultural city where the English and Spanish languages are found to thrive and co-exist successfully."

Backers nevertheless described it as an important symbolic gesture, needed to counter the countywide campaign against bilingualism.

If a referendum does away with Dade County's bilingual status, Diaz said his group will try to make Hialeah officially bilingual, as well.

He has previously said that repeal



John Diaz

... 'eliminate damage'

of the countywide bilingual status would pass if it got on the Nov. 4 ballot, and Carollo gave the same forecast.

The drive to get the anti-bilingualism measure on the ballot gained strength Monday when a citizens' group turned in 30,000 signatures on top of the 44,100 already handed to election officials.

Only 26,213 valid signatures are needed to force a referendum; county elections supervisor Joyce Dief-



Emma Shafer

... 'add more fire'

fenderfer said she expects to finish verifying signatures by the end of the month, in time to put the issue on the ballot.

The City Commission's Hispanic majority, unanimous on the bilingualism measure, quickly disagreed in a vote on Lacasa's proposal to require that Miami's next city manager speak Spanish.

Carollo said of Lacasa's proposal, "I don't like to mix chicken salad with chicken manure."

During Hijacks, Decisions Depend on Pilot, FAA Says

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

An airline pilot who balked Sunday when ordered by a would-be hijacker to fly to Cuba "made the right decision," an FAA official said Monday.

But commercial and federal aviation officials refused to say whether other flight crews should ignore the demands of hijackers or, if that doesn't work, try to overpower them.

Friday, two passengers and a flight attendant aboard a Newark-to-Miami Eastern Airlines jet subdued a homesick Cuban refugee who had demanded to be flown to Havana. The hijacker was carrying what he claimed were two sticks of dynamite and a cigaret lighter. It turned out that all he had were candlesticks.

Sunday, the pilot of another Eastern jet simply ignored a note from a passenger who threatened to explode a bomb he said was planted somewhere in Tampa unless the plane, bound from Tampa to Miami, went to Havana.

The pilot who ignored the note "made the right decision," said Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) spokesman Jack Barker. The would-be hijacker "said there was a bomb, but it wasn't on the plane. There was no danger to the plane."

"It was tremendous," Barker said of the incident in which the stewardess and passengers wrestled the other would-be hijacker into a seat. "They recognized that this guy did not have a weapon and they refused to go along with it."

But flight crews must handle

Hijack Cases Bonds Are Set

Bonds were set at \$500,000 and \$250,000 Monday for two would-be hijackers who allegedly tried to divert separate Eastern Airlines flights from Miami to Cuba. U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo set the half-million-dollar bond for Carlos Jesus Figueroa, a Cuban exile who allegedly handed a threatening note to a flight attendant 15 minutes outside Miami during an Eastern flight. He was ignored and the flight landed safely. Palermo set a quarter-million-dollar bond for Guillermo Lima Hernandez, who is accused of trying to hijack a Newark-to-Miami flight last Friday by waving a cigaret lighter and two sticks of what looked like dynamite and shouting. He was subdued by passengers and again the flight landed safely.

each hijacking attempt on the basis of the specific circumstances of that incident, Barker and airlines officials agree.

"We had two cases right here in a row where there was no danger to the flight, so what they [the crews] did worked," Barker said.

"There is no set procedure, each case is different," said Eastern spokesman Jim Asklock. "We

would rather not have passengers taking it on themselves to stop hijackers. We're not in favor of that all."

IN EACH case, Ashlock said, "the pilot — the guy in command of the aircraft and responsible for the safety of the passengers — has to make the decision about what to do.

"That's the only real consideration, the welfare of the passengers," he said.

Spokesmen from Delta and Air Florida airlines echoed Eastern's position.

So did an official with the Airline Pilots Association. "There is no way we would second-guess a pilot. He's in a position to know the most about the situation and he has the legal responsibility for the safety of an airplane.

"It's a tough area," said Dean Meadors of the Airline Passengers Association. "Our position is that you do whatever you have to do to save the lives of the passengers. If it seems like a serious threat, you have to do what a hijacker tells you."

One pilot for a major commercial carrier, John DeBaun of Naples, said that the FAA and airlines should allow pilots to carry pistols aboard jetliners.

"Captains should be armed," he said. "I'm not going to say it would stop all hijackings, but it would be a deterrent."

DeBaun said he didn't know whether he would ever fire a gun to thwart a hijacker. "That's a hard question. I might not have to. I have a great power of convincing."

Cuba pledges to punish skyjackers

Miami News
(FA) copy

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16 Sept 80

Combined Miami News Services

America's homesick Cuban refugees are "scum" who can never go home, and they will be punished or returned to the United States if they hijack planes to Cuba, Castro government news agencies declared today.

U.S. officials voiced hope the statement would deter future hijackings, but said it appeared to dampen hopes that a way might be found for Cuba to take back some of the seelift refugees. Cuba will refuse to accept any of them, the statement said.

Noting that nine U.S. planes have been hijacked to Cuba since Aug. 10 and that most were blamed on homesick refugees, the Communist Party newspaper Granma said the Castro government is concerned that passengers could become "innocent victims" of the hijackings.

The government said the earlier hijackers were jailed, but that it wanted to make sure that potential new hijackers would have no doubt about their fate.

"Although the authors of these hijackings were immediately arrested and are in prison, these incidents have continued to occur. The government has decided to categorically warn through Granma that ... the Cuban authorities will adopt drastic penal punishments ... or will return (the hijackers) to the United States for judgment in that country," the editorial said.

FBI spokesman Welton Merry said today that if that were true, the Cuban government's tough stand should serve as a deterrent for refugees hoping to go home.

"We would hope that the nationwide news could knock the problem in the head a bit," he said.

Fred Ferrar, a Washington, D.C., spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said "we're delighted" with the Cuban statement.

Asked if he thought it would help deter future hijackings, Ferrar said: "I would expect it to. It's appar-

CUBA, from 1A Miami News 4A

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ently the clearest message yet that it not a good idea to hijack an airplane."

A State Department official, who asked not to be identified, said the strong threat of imprisonment should deter hijackings, but voiced concern the Cuban government might not follow up on the announcement.

"I don't know that is true, but if it is it will be very positive," the official told The Miami News.

However, the official said, "The first point, that of not accepting Cuba nationals back, is not good."

The measures will not change the negotiations going on between Cuba and the United States to end the acts of air piracy and return refugees who want to go home, the official said.

Meanwhile, after a busy day yesterday, the U.S. Coast Guard vowed to escalate its efforts to halt all illegal boat traffic in the Straits of Florida.

Coast Guard spokesmen in Key West said 13 south-bound boats, all apparently headed for Mariel to pick up new refugees, were turned back yesterday.

Forged order freed a drug

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

116 Sept 80

A drug dealer who was sentenced to 10 years in prison was freed after serving 6½ months when the State Department of Corrections received what Dade Circuit Judge David Levy says is "definitely a forged court order."



Levy

Nuria Izquierdo, 37, of 1655 W. 56th St., Hialeah, walked out of the Hollywood Community Correctional Center on Aug. 1 after the Corrections Department received an order bearing a signature purported to be Levy's reducing her sentence from 10 years to 7 months.

Izquierdo's projected release date was Aug. 13, 1987, Joanie Weber of the Department of Corrections

noted in a memo to her supervisor.

"There's something wrong," Levy said after The Miami News informed him that Izquierdo had been released and that there was no order filed in the court records. "That order is a forgery and a fake."

A log of the case fails to note any action by Levy to reduce Izquierdo's sentence.

"I remember the case well," Levy said. "I denied five motions to reduce her sentence, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of Florida."

Levy has ordered Dade State Attorney Janet Reno to begin an investigation. Rina Cohan, in charge of the organized crime division of the State Attorney's Office, has been named by Reno to head the investigation.

The initial investigation will center on the Dade Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Levy said. The "order" received by the Department of Corrections bore what appears to be the clerk's seal, and also the name of a deputy court clerk, Morris Minoff.

dealer, Miami judge says

Two signatures: Judge Levy's correct one, right, and the one he says is forged, left

Minoff, reached today in the clerk's office, said, "I was told not to speak to anyone about this." Asked if he keeps his seal under lock and key, he said, "I can't talk about that."

court order does not follow the regular form, which includes a notation on the bottom of the page noting the book and page number under which the case has been filed."

Levy said: "One thing I notice is that the faked

Please see JUDGE, 4A

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JUDGE, from 1A *Mla News (FH) col 1 4A 16 Sept 80*

The Izquierdo case took yet another ironic twist yesterday.

A warrant for Izquierdo's arrest was issued late in the afternoon and the information was fed into National Crime Information Center computers in Washington.

The computer notified the Public Safety Department that a Nuria Izquierdo had been arrested in Valdosta, Ga., on Sept. 8 with a woman companion. Arresting officers said they found cocaine in their car. Izquierdo had fallen asleep as she drove along Interstate 75, and crashed into a guard rail seven miles north of the Florida-Georgia line.

Izquierdo suffered a mangled ankle, fractured pelvis and cuts and bruises. Her companion, Denny Gagnon, 30, of 3530 SW 89th Ct., was uninjured. Izquierdo is in the South Georgia Medical Center in Valdosta, according to Capt. David Whitfield of the Lowndes County Sheriff's Department. Gagnon is in the Lowndes County jail.

She is being held incommunicado, a spokesman for the hospital said.

"We found 18 bags of cocaine in their luggage and at first we thought it was corn meal," Whitfield said. "She is a very uncooperative lady. She says she doesn't speak any English and not many people in Valdosta speak Spanish."

"The two women are due for a bond reduction hearing tomorrow," Whitfield said. Their bonds are set at \$300,000 each, Whitfield said.

The Public Safety Department has placed a hold on Izquierdo in Valdosta.

Dade Circuit Court Clerk Richard Brinker and Frank Timmons, Brinker's assistant in charge of the criminal division, were not aware of the investigation yesterday.

The two court officials said they had not been advised of the investigation by the State Attorney's Office.

Levy said the forged court order "had to be prepared by someone in the clerk's office or by someone who has access to the certificate stamp," which was affixed to the phony order:

"It's a little shocking, to say the least," Brinker said.

Assistant State Attorney David Waksman said he had heard that Izquierdo had been freed, but he couldn't find any document in the files officially ordering her release.

"I was shocked to find she is out on a court order," Waksman said. "If a copy exists in the Department of Corrections files, and there's no original in the court files, then the copy has to be a fake."

Izquierdo claims to have worked as a legal secretary for her co-defendant, Lewis Williams, an attorney who was disbarred following his conviction in the drug conspiracy case.

Izquierdo and Williams were sentenced to 10 years each for selling 4.4 pounds of 75 per cent pure cocaine to undercover Metro detectives George Lopez and Raul Martinez on Jan. 20. Izquierdo and Williams brought the cocaine to Room 130 of a Howard Johnson's at 1989 NW 42nd Ave. in sealed cans of gift-wrapped Hawaiian Punch, court records show.

The pair was arrested after accepting \$84,000 for the cocaine. Williams was charged with carrying two concealed pistols.

Izquierdo was sentenced by Levy Sept. 5, 1978 to serve 10 years on four narcotics counts. She was transferred to the women's prison at Lowell the same day, but was reassigned to the Florida Correctional Institution a week later. On Sept. 27, 1978, Izquierdo was released on bond while she appealed her conviction. She

remained free on bond for 482 days, until Jan. 15, 1980, when her appeal was denied by the 3rd District Court of Appeals.

On Feb. 21, 1980, Izquierdo was sent to the Hollywood Community Correctional Center, where she remained until her release Aug. 1 after serving 196 days of her 10-year sentence.

However, on March 17, Izquierdo's application for parole was denied because she had not served enough time. A notation in her prison evaluation report notes that "it is not likely she will be a management problem."

Izquierdo was denied a reduction of sentence on all four counts for which she was convicted. Levy denied the motions Jan. 21 and Feb. 19, court records show.

The court order that Levy calls a "phony" was received by the State Department of Corrections in Tallahassee on July 23 — two days after the Florida Supreme Court upheld Levy's original sentence of Izquierdo.

David Skipper, a spokesman for the Department of Corrections, said, "This thing is getting way out of my hands." Skipper could offer no explanation for the phony court order. Louis Carmichael of the state prison system said he would launch a parallel investigation in Tallahassee.

Louis Carmichael, head of the Bureau of Records for the Department of Corrections, said his office verifies each court order it receives by contacting the Clerk of the Court in the issuing county. Carmichael is checking to see who verified — if it was verified — the document in Brinker's office.

Carmichael said "We'll be looking at other cases, but this one was valid as far as we are concerned.

"This is the first time anything like this has turned up since I've been here," Carmichael said.

Attorney Mark King Leban, who handled Izquierdo's appeals, could not be reached.

At her trial, Izquierdo claimed she was selling the cocaine to help her voodoo priest out of a tight money situation. The jury didn't believe her and found her guilty.

Walter Gwinn, Izquierdo's attorney, told the court during her trial that Gabriel Garcia, her Lucumi priest, who turned out to be a paid police informer, set her up. The Lucumi cult is of African origin and like Santeria, is popular among some Cubans.

Williams, Izquierdo's admitted lover, claimed he didn't know the Hawaiian Punch cans contained cocaine. Williams said Izquierdo told him the cans were for Garcia.

Prosecutor Louis Casuso asked the jury, "What did he think were in those heavy cans? Chopped liver?"

In a letter to Levy dated Jan. 24, 1980, Izquierdo called her trial "most unfair."

"I hope you are happy with your conscience, if you ever had one," she wrote Levy. She concluded: "God bless you, God bless America, and bless the justice you applied on us."

Levy said Circuit Court Judge James Jorgensen denied a motion for a reduction of Williams' sentence yesterday. "I have alerted the Department of Corrections to the fact and to be on the lookout for any attempt at Williams' release," Levy said.

Izquierdo's prison evaluation notes that her behavior is satisfactory and that she is "ready to offer assistance and guidance to other inmates at anytime." The report says she is a good worker and gets along with the staff, although she has had "many tearful sessions" with prison personnel and needs their encouragement.

Izquierdo maintains a "good happy attitude despite how dejected she really was," the evaluation reports.

Cuban ^{Murder (F) 3B} Slain ^{16 Sept 80} by Homeowner

By JANE DAUGHERTY
And MARIE BETANCOURT
Herald Staff Writers

A 17-year-old Cuban refugee, shot to death when an Opa-locka homeowner found the youth and five others in his kitchen, was killed more than a month after federal officials were warned that the youth was being improperly housed with delinquents and emotionally disturbed refugees.

The dead youth, Roberto Ruiz, had never been in trouble before, authorities said Monday.

Homeowner Jacob Lott shot Ruiz twice with a .357 Magnum pistol late Sunday after finding him and the other youths in his house at 613 Sharar Ave. They were burglarizing the house for the third time that day, police said.

Ruiz fled the house after he was shot but died on a sidewalk outside, only a few blocks from Barracks 64,

Youth Had Been Housed

an emergency refugee shelter at Opa-locka Airport where he lived under the care of the Catholic Service Bureau.

Two of his companions are being charged with second-degree murder and burglary in his death and were in Youth Hall Monday. A Florida statute makes deaths that occur during the commission of a felony prosecutable as murder.

Two other youths were charged with burglary and have been released in the custody of the Catholic Service Bureau. A fifth who fled is still being sought.

Lott was not charged by police.

The Rt. Rev. Bryan O. Walsh, head of the bureau,

Was Camp Resident

With Delinquents

said Monday that he asked federal officials to remove all the youths from the Opa-locka shelter last month. All arrived in the U.S. during the Mariel boatlift as unaccompanied minors.

OPA-LOCKA POLICE refused to release the names of any of the juveniles.

Lott, 36, had gone fishing Sunday afternoon after reporting his stereo, fan, a brown cowboy hat, alarm clock, clothes and fishing rod stolen.

He said he was in the shower after returning home when he heard glass break in the rear of the house sometime after 10 p.m. He said he crept out of the

bathroom and saw the youths. He went to the living room to get his gun, then fired on the youths in his kitchen.

The juveniles were reportedly armed with a hatchet and one handgun.

After shooting Ruiz, Lott ran out of the house fearful, he said, that a youth who fled into a bedroom was armed.

Lott said, "It's a bad thing that this happened, but when a man has to run out and leave his own house, that's not good too."

Lott said that before Sunday his house had been burglarized four times in less than a year. Once thieves cut down a tree to take two bicycles chained to it, he said.

After the shooting, police recovered some items stolen from Lott's home. They were found in the barracks

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Feds Warned to Move Young Refugees

^{Murder (F) Col 3 3B}
FROM PAGE 1B ^{16 Sept 80}

hidden above a ceiling panel.

Msgr. Walsh said many of the boys at the shelter were juvenile delinquents or had serious psychological problems. But not Roberto Ruiz.

Described as a tall, handsome youth with an Afro-haircut, Ruiz worked as a cook at a McDonald's restaurant in Hialeah and talked of earning enough money to send for his parents left behind in Cuba, said Frank Garcia, manager of the shelter.

GARCIA SAID HE WAS stunned when he learned that Ruiz had been killed.

Garcia said Roberto Ruiz was not among the shelter's "problem boys." "He's never even been in a fight here that I know of," Garcia said, "And with this group that's pretty unusual. He was a very nice boy, quiet and polite."

His brother, Felix Tomas Ruiz,

also a recently arrived refugee, is being flown to Miami from the refugee camp at Indiantown Gap, Pa. for his younger brother's funeral.

Garcia said, "I talked to [him] this morning. He was pretty shaken."

Walsh said Ruiz' name was on a list sent to federal officials Aug. 7, asking for immediate transfers to insure their safety. "The government is still considering our request," Walsh said ruefully. "We felt that the three groups [delinquents, those with psychological problems and non-problem youths] should be separated."

ASKED FOR comment on Walsh's letter, officials at the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force said they had no information Monday. Task Force spokesman Joanna Caplan said, "We're going to track it down, I just haven't been able to reach anyone in Washington

Walsh's letter, which was widely circulated to federal and state officials, warned that the delinquents and the emotionally disturbed boys "will further traumatize" the others.

"It is our considered opinion that the welfare of the youngsters will be seriously jeopardized . . . without [government] action," he wrote.

New bilingual rules too much, Dade educator tells panel

Miami News (PH) col 4

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

16 Sept 80 5A

The bilingual education guidelines recently proposed by the U.S. Department of Education are "too much, for too many, for too long, at too great a cost," the director of bilingual education for Dade's public schools has told a federal panel.

Ralph Robinett, speaking at a Department of Education hearing in New Orleans yesterday, said the guidelines set forth last month would cost too much and would not accomplish the department's goals.

"From the point of view of the Dade County Public Schools, which for more than 17 years has recognized the values of bilingual instruction and which has a deep commitment to meeting the needs of limited-English proficient students, the problems inherent in the proposed regulations are serious and far-reaching," Robinett said.

The rules proposed by the four-month-old Department of Education would set specific guidelines for determining who should participate in a bilingual education program and, for the first time, place a five-year limit on bilingual services.

They would also require that school districts:

✓ Identify the students needing to be served through testing. Those students who have a "primary language" other than English and score below the 40th percentile on an English test would qualify.

✓ Assess the type of assistance needed by each student. There are three divisions here: students whose ability to speak and understand English is clearly superior to their ability to speak and understand their primary language; students who have difficulty with the English language but not their primary language; and students who are deficient in both languages.

✓ Provide aid based on the level of English proficiency.

✓ End aid once the student learned English or was found to have some problem that interfered with gaining familiarity with the language. There is a limit of five years in the program for any pupil.

It is estimated that the proposed regulations, if implemented, could cost up to \$592 million nationwide, with Washington providing about a third. This would be in addition to the estimated \$169 million to \$325 million that school districts already are spending on special language instruction for 831,000 students across the country. Current federal spending on bilingual education is about \$200 million.

Robinett told federal officials that these guidelines, "apparently designed to compensate for under-identification and under-assessment, do in fact set forth requirements leading to over-identification and over-assessment."

He added that five years exceeds the time needed to teach English to pupils.

At presently, the Dade County public school's bilingual education follow federal guidelines. Pupils whose first language is not English are instructed in their native tongue in science, math, social studies and other subjects. More and more material is gradually introduced in English. These "primary language" students also get intensive English lessons so they can eventually switch into the mainstream program.

English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) lasts one to three years, depending on how much English a child knows when he begins the course. If by the third year the pupil has not been able to learn the language, he is tested for possible learning disabilities. Bilingual program officials say two years is usually sufficient for the average child to become proficient in the language.

There are about 13,500 students in the ESOL program.

Dade schools also have a program for "entrant" students — Cuban refugees students who arrived on the Mariel sealift. There are about 13,000 pupils in the program.

Officials of the bilingual program say they do not oppose the federal government's proposed rules, but they feel that Dade's current bilingual program does the job for less money.

Bilingual education has been a hotly debated issue for the past six years — since the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Lau vs. Nichols*, decided that students cannot be denied an equal educational opportunity because of language barriers. The court's decision was based on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3 Convictions

MIA Her (F) Col 5 16 Sept 80, 1A

Reversed in

Letelier Case

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals Monday overturned the convictions of three anti-Castro Cubans jailed for the 1976 car-bombing assassination of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier.

The court ordered new trials for two of the men, Guillermo Novo Sampol and Alvin Ross Diaz. It said their conviction for murder was based on "major evidence" from jailmates who acted as government informants and the evidence should not have been allowed in the trial.

The court also said that U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker should have granted the request of the third defendant, Ignacio Novo Sampol, for a separate trial because he faced lesser charges — perjury and concealing information about the crime from prosecutors. The court left it up to the U.S. Attorney's office to decide on a new trial for him.

"The whole thing is wiped out," said Michael Young who, along with other New York lawyers, represented Guillermo Novo and Ross.

Assistant U.S. Attorney E. Lawrence Barcella Jr., who prosecuted the case along with former U.S. assistant attorney Eugene M. Propper, said he was "tremendously disappointed" with the decision. Barcella said the government first must decide whether to ask the full court to review the case or whether to seek a hearing in the U.S. Supreme Court before it makes any determination on new trials.

SUPPORTERS OF Letelier, who had been one of the most outspoken critics of the Chilean military dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, attacked the appeals court decision, and said it was based on "procedural irregularities."

"The appeals court does not say the men are innocent; it confirms their guilt," said Saul Landau, co-author of a book on the Letelier assassination and spokesman for the Institute of Policy Studies, where Letelier once worked.

Relatives of the three Cubans were overjoyed Monday by the

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New Trials Ordered for 3 Cubans

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court's decision.

Speaking from her Miami home where she lives with their two daughters, Ross' estranged wife, Lucy, said, "We always trusted that he was innocent. The problem was that big politics was involved in this and I think that my husband and his friends were used as scapegoats. Somebody had to be proven guilty and they were chosen."

Ignacio Novo's wife, Silvia, speaking from a room at Victoria Hospital in Miami where she had been admitted for undisclosed tests, said, "We had lost faith in the justice system of this country. But now with this decision we have regained our trust in this great nation...."

The six-week trial here in January and February of 1979 had capped the most notorious act of international terrorism ever committed in the nation's capital. Letelier, 44,



G. NOVO



ROSS

and a colleague, Ronni Karpen Moffitt, were killed Sept. 21, 1976, when a bomb attached to their car exploded as they rounded Sheridan Circle on their way to work at the Institute for Policy Studies, a leftist think tank.

In a trial marked by unusually tight security, the government had contended that the Chilean secret police, known as DINA, orchestrated Letelier's murder.

The government's key witness, American-born DINA agent Michael Vernon Townley, testified that he had recruited the Cubans to help carry out an assassination plot directed by DINA superiors.

In August 1978, Townley, in exchange for the government's promise to recommend that he be paroled after serving the minimum amount of a 3½- to 10-year prison term, had pleaded guilty to murdering a foreign official.

MUCH OF the government's case rested on Townley's testimony and other evidence collected during a 22-month investigation that resulted in the indictments of five Cubans and three Chileans in August 1978.

The murder convictions overturned rested on 11th-hour testimony provided by two informants put on the stand to bolster Townley's testimony. That is the testimony which the court said should not have been admitted into evidence.

Cuban suspect argued with sponsor before she was slain, daughter says

Mia News (FA) Col 3 2A 16 Sept 80
 Associated Press

SPARTA, Wis. — A woman who allegedly was slain by the young Cuban refugee she had taken into her home was talking about sending him back to a resettlement center, court documents say.

A complaint charging Lene Cespedes-Torres, 20, with murder also said that the refugee had been arguing with the woman, Bernice Taylor, 57, shortly before she was found beaten to death. The slaying has created a tense situation in this town of 5,600, where Cespedes-Torres was being held in jail in lieu of \$50,000 bond, pending a hearing.



According to the first-degree murder complaint, Taylor had argued with Cespedes-Torres Saturday afternoon about his seeing a girl employed at a local hospital. The complaint quoted Taylor's daughter, Theoda Evans, as saying that her mother became upset because Cespedes-Torres had left her home on a bicycle without saying a word, and had not returned.

Cespedes-Torres came to the United States in the refugee seallift between Cuba and Key West earlier this year. Fort McCoy, a resettlement center for Cuban refugees, houses about 4,200 Cubans who have not found sponsors.

The complaint said that Cespedes-Torres denied having argued with Taylor.

Taylor's body was found Sunday morning after her daughter called the home and Cespedes-Torres answered, sounding upset.

Evans told authorities that when she went to her mother's home, she was met at the door by Cespedes-Torres, who had what she said appeared to be knife marks on his arms and a gash on his forehead.

She said that when she asked for her mother, he said Taylor was sick. Taylor's fully-clothed body was found in her bed.

Correction

A photo with a story in Saturday's Miami News about an attempt to hijack a commercial airliner to Cuba was incorrectly identified as that of FBI agent Phil McNiff. The photo is that of Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the FBI's Miami office.

★ ★ ★

The names of Burdines Cutler Ridge store manager Byron Bergren and Southeast First National Bank of Miami senior vice president John C. Smithson were transposed under their photographs in Saturday's people-in-business column.

★ ★ ★

A photo caption in The Miami News yesterday identified a man as aiming a gun in a gunshop in Hialeah. The gunshop was actually in Pembroke Park in Broward County.

2012



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Copilot R.S. Pilgrim, left, pilot Sam Barazzone: Hijackers in big trouble in Cuba

Skyjacker threatened to blow up jet

Mia News (PH) CAH IA

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

17 Sept 80

"Viva Cuba!!!"

Those words, familiar to many stewardesses these days, rang through the back of Delta flight 470 early today over Columbia, S.C.

Two men believed to be Cuban refugees splashed a liquid thought to be gasoline all over the back of the plane and threatened to set the plane on fire, starting the 10th successful hijacking to Cuba in five weeks.

The two — identified by the FBI as C. Perez and J. Vega — threatened to set fire to the plane with cigaret lighters, FBI agent Bill Nettles said in Miami after the plane's safe return at 8 a.m. today with 102 of the original 104 passengers and all 8 crewmen.

The jet was en route from Atlanta to Columbia when it was hijacked. It refueled in Columbia after taxiing to a remote spot of the airport while families of the passengers waited for word of their relatives.

The hijacking came less than 24 hours after an announcement by the Communist Party newspaper Granma in Havana said that "those who abandon the fatherland have no return: they went on a one-way trip."

The announcement warned hijackers of "drastic penal measures" or "return to the United States to be judged in that country."

The plane's pilot, Capt. Sam Barazzone, said the two hijackers were gruffly treated by Cuban authorities and that airport personnel set a record in getting the plane on its way back to the United States. It was only on the ground for an hour and 55 minutes.

"They're not heroes — they're in big trouble," said

Please see SKYJACK, 4A

Big crime rise in ethnic areas

BILL GJEBRE

Miami News Reporter

Crime has increased as much as 100 to 150 per cent in the areas of Little Havana, tent city and "Little Haiti," according to a Miami Police Department study comparing a five-month period of 1980 with the same period last year.

The report, released today, showed the so-called major crimes (including murder, rape, robbery and arson) during a five-month period from April through August 1979, compared to the same period this year, increased:

- ✓ In Little Havana from 1,081 to 1,960;
- ✓ In the downtown tent city area from 55 to 148;
- ✓ In Little Haiti (bounded by N. Miami Avenue, NE 4th Court, 40th Street and 79th Street), from 521 to 1,083.

The report said calls for service in Little Havana jumped by 51 per cent, in tent city by 113 per cent, and in Little Haiti by 32 per cent.

The report was prepared by the department for

presentation today at a meeting of mayors from Miami, Miami Beach, Hialeah and Dade County to draw attention to crime increases since the refugee influx.

Acting Miami City Manager Richard Fosmoen said he could not say at this point who was committing the crimes, only that there has been an increase in the number of crimes and calls for service in these areas.

The month-to-month breakdown in number of major crimes for each area is as follows, according to the report:

- ✓ Little Havana, April 1979, 215, April 1980, 270; May, 223, 344; June, 203, 383; July, 212, 430; August, 228, 533;
- ✓ Tent city, April 1979, 8, April 1980, 18; May, 10, 21; June, 15, 23; July, 10, 22; August, 12, 64;
- ✓ Little Haiti, April 1979, 106, April 1980, 178; May, 108, 178; June, 96, 229; July, 104, 274; August, 107, 224.

Earlier this week, Miami city commissioners expressed concern about indications of rising crime and ordered police officials to get more officers into patrol and street duty.

SKYJACK, from 1A *Mia News (FH) cp 3 4A 17 Sept 80*

Barazzone.

"The Cuban authorities were very helpful. The Cuban police came right up and took them off. They were not welcoming them — they came on, frisked them, put them in handcuffs and took them off."

The pilot said Cuban authorities were "actually almost apologetic about us coming down. The hijackers are on, their way to jail now. They don't approve of this. The hijackers will wind up in jail for quite a while.

"They got us turned around rather quickly compared with past flights," he said. "One of the ground people said they were trying to set a record this time."

A Delta spokesman in Atlanta, Jim Ewing, said the plane was in the Columbia area when the flight captain called at about 1:30 a.m. to report that the jet was being hijacked.

A handful of people were awaiting passengers on the flight.

Doris Shadrack of Lexington said she had been waiting for her husband. "You don't expect these things to happen here," she said.

Lila Fisher, of Newberry, said she was waiting for her brother, Burt Fisher, 27, who returning from Texas.

"It was real odd, because he said he was going to be

hijacked before he left for Dallas," she said.

Asked why agents didn't shoot out the plane's tires on the ground in Columbia, Nettles said, "We had to consider the current situation on flights of years past, when this occurred, it was usually during a hostage-type situation. There was no imminent threat here. We've had a good track record of safe return. Our concern was for the safety of the passengers and crew."

Nettles said the hijackers refused to allow the crew to open the passenger doors of the plane in Columbia. Excess baggage was unloaded through the belly door.

The two hijackers are believed to have flown from Newark, N.J., to Atlanta last night aboard another flight prior to the hijacking. "We're looking into some alleged information of this sort," Nettles said.

It was not known for certain whether the hijackers actually came over on the boatlift. It was the fourth hijacking of a Delta jet this year.

The plane headed back to Columbia about 9:30 a.m. today.

Nettles was puzzled over the hijacking, less than 24 hours after Cuban President Fidel Castro's warning.

"You would hope the word would have gotten around," Nettles said "but it appears a couple people haven't gotten the message."

Workers Entitled Not

Mia/Her (F) col 1A 17 Sept 80

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission proposed guidelines Tuesday to protect the right of millions of bilingual workers to speak a language other than English on the job.

The guidelines state that employers violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964 if they insist on an absolute "speak-English-only" rule as a condition for employment.

THE GUIDELINES also would protect workers who do not speak English as a first language from ethnic slurs and other types of harassment on the job, and would require employers "to maintain a working environment free of harassment."

"It is common in Miami that employers sometimes prohibit the speaking of Spanish

at work," said Roberto Canino, Florida state director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). "The employers in most instances required for Hispanics to speak English only at work, although they sometimes required bilingual employees to take care of the public."

The Florida delegation to the LULAC National Convention in Washington last June successfully sought adoption of a resolution favoring the guidelines, Canino said.

"LULAC OUT of Miami was the only Hispanic organization to submit a brief as *amicus curiae* in that case," Canino said of the appeal to the case in Brownsville, Tex, which prompted the guidelines.

The commission's guidelines, to be made final following a two-month public comment

To Speak English

period and subsequent revision, would affect an estimated 13 per cent of the nation's population.

According to 1976 census estimates, 28 million people in the United States speak something other than English as their primary language. The 1980 census is expected to reveal an even higher proportion of bilingual people.

The commission said 10.6 million people speak Spanish; 2.9 million, Italian; 2.7 million, German; 1.9 million, French, and the remainder, a variety of languages that include Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Polish.

THE GUIDELINES, issued in conjunction with the start of National Hispanic Heritage Week, follow by one day President Carter's

trip to Corpus Christi, Tex., where he campaigned among Hispanics.

Commission spokeswoman Jane McVicker said the guidelines have been in the works for some time and that the timing of Carter's trip and their issuance was a coincidence.

"These guidelines are another step in bringing equal employment opportunity to all people," said commissioner Armando M. Rodriguez, whose own native tongue is Spanish. "The fact that a person speaks with an accent does not mean that he or she thinks with an accent."

The guidelines say that requiring employees to speak only English at all times on the job

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EEOC Acts To Protect Workers'

Privilege Not To Speak English

Mia Her (F) call SA 17 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1A

is a form of illegal job discrimination.

SUCH A RULE may create "an atmosphere of inferiority, isolation and intimidation based on national origin which could result in a discriminatory working environment," the commission said.

However, employers may require employes to speak only English at certain times of the work day when justified by "business necessity," the commission said.

Workplace harassment based on national origin is a form of job discrimination that also violates the law, the commission said.

Under the guidelines, employers would have "an affirmative duty" to protect employes from ethnic slurs and are responsible for harassment by supervisors even if the employers were unaware of such acts or had forbidden them.

The guidelines were prompted by a federal appeals court decision in which the court noted that there were no standards or regulations for judging employer rules on speaking English.

The court case involved a Mexican-American, Hector Garcia, who was dismissed from his job at a lumber company in Brownsville, Tex., after speaking to another employe in Spanish.

Writer Jane Rieker, 61, Veteran of Life Magazine

Mia Her (F) call SA 17 Sept 80 4B.

Jane Rieker, a noted freelance writer, former reporter for Life Magazine, former editor of The Glades Observer in Pahokee, Fla., and co-author of two books, died Sunday in Delray Beach after a short illness. She was 61.

Her career began at The Akron Beacon Journal where she worked while attending Akron University.

After leaving The Journal, she joined the public relations department of the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C. She also worked as a legislative assistant to Sen. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska. She was a reporter for Life Magazine in New York, subsequently becoming deputy chief of correspondents in its Washington bureau.

She resigned from Life to become editor of Pahokee's weekly Glades Observer. She then did freelance work with Time-Life and continued her association with Time Inc. until her death.

Rieker moved to Miami in 1963 to open the Miami bureau of Time-Life News Service. As a freelancer, she covered Florida, the South, the Bahamas, and Central and South America. When the bureau closed in

1969, she went to work for the news bureau at the University of Miami as a science editor.

She co-authored, with Jerrie Cobb, the story of Cobb's life and her attempts to become the first woman astronaut. Their book is *Woman in Space*. She also co-authored, with John Clytus, *Black Man in Red Cuba*.

Rieker was a member of the Women's National Press Club, Washington D.C.; Theta Sigma Phi, a national honorary society in communications; Who's Who in American Women and Foremost Women in Communication.

She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Martha Eisel of Rogersville, Ala., and Mrs. Karl L. Fickes, of Akron, Ohio, and a brother, John Rieker, also of Akron.

Memorial services will be at 2 p.m. today at the Lorne and Sons Funeral Home, Delray Beach.

The family requests memorial contributions to the Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami, or the Ascension Lutheran Church of Boynton Beach.

Burial will be in Akron.

Hijackers Ma Nu (F) Col 6 Face Jail, IA 17 Sept 80 Cuba Says

Return to U.S. Also Threatened

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

The Cuban government warned Tuesday that anyone who forces a plane to go to Cuba will be jailed or returned to the United States for prosecution.

The official Cuban government position, published Tuesday in a front-page story in the official government newspaper, Granma, also warns refugees who fled to the United States on the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift that they will never be allowed to return home.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie immediately welcomed Cuba's decision "to discourage hijacking by adopting drastic measures. This positive action will help curb one of the more common and dangerous forms of international terrorism," said a statement issued in Muskie's name by the State Department.

Wayne Smith, head of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana, said: "I do not know what they mean by drastic action, but I wouldn't test it if I were a hijacker."

Granma also had bad news for the United States.

"The scum have become disillusioned," said the Granma story. "Thousands have had bitter experiences in the Yankee paradise and now want to come back to Cuba.

"It is necessary to reiterate that those who abandon the fatherland have no return: They went on a one-way trip," the story added.

While U.S. officials were happy with Cuba's hijack policy, they were discouraged by Castro's refusal of an orderly return home for homesick refugees.

"We regret that the Cubans still refuse to accept the return to those who wish to go back," said Myles Frechette, head of the Cuban Desk at the State Department. "But we will continue trying."

Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.), who Monday proposed an orderly flow of refugees back to Cuba, was disturbed by Muskie's reaction to

the Granma statement.

"The State Department is taking comfort [in the hijack statement] ... but we have been punished and are being saddled with hardened criminals who didn't even want to come here," Stone said.

THE GRANMA STORY, read by Radio Havana and monitored in Miami, is the first official public

Turn to Page 5A Col. 1

Cuba: We'll Jail Hijackers Ma Nu (F) Col 1 5A Or Return Them to U.S. 17 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1A

Cuban reaction to the recent wave of airplane hijackings.

"In less than five weeks, nine American airplanes have been hijacked," the Granma story said.

"Although the authors of these hijackings were immediately arrested and are in prison, these incidents have continued to occur," the story adds. "Cuban authorities will adopt drastic penal punishments [against the hijackers] ... or they will be returned to the United States to be tried there."

"We're delighted," said Fred Ferrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Agency in Washington.

"We would hope that the nationwide news could knock the problem in the head," said Welton Merry, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Hope that when public knowledge gets out, it will discourage people from wanting to do that," said the State Department's Frechette.

State Department press officer Sondra McCarty said Cuba's decision to again reject the return of its citizens who want to go to the island is regrettable.

"We have been talking to the Cubans about returning the undesirables, but they have not been very helpful," said McCarty.

WORD OF THE Cuban statement spread quickly.

At Miami's Tent City, underneath an I-95 overpass, where 89 refugees have indicated they want to return home, there were tears Tuesday afternoon.

"I never had millions in Cuba, but I never slept underneath a bridge," said Manuel Castillo.

For Castillo and three other refugees who gathered outside tent No. 22, the word from Havana hurt.

"I don't know how, but I'm going back," said Lazaro Silva, 27, an ex-convict with an Afro haircut who said he was forced to leave Cuba or be imprisoned for four years.

Justo Martin, 35, echoed Silva.

"When I go looking for work, I'm either told there is no work or that I have to speak English. I want to go back," Martin said.

When Maria Gonzalez heard the news, tears rolled down her cheeks.

"That's horrible," said the 28-year-old woman, who lives in Tent City with her seven-year-old daughter, Marite.

"I wake up crying every day and go to bed crying every evening," she added. "I have two other daughters in Cuba. I have nothing here.

"When I arrived I lived in the house of a cousin in Hialeah, but she kicked us out in two days. I slept for two days at Bayfront Park and was assaulted by four black men.

"And now you tell me this," she said.

Ma New (FH) Col I SA

Ruling delayed in visa probe

17 Sept 80

A federal magistrate has withheld a ruling whether three crewman of an executive aircraft, arrested Sept. 5 at Fort Lauderdale Airport, should remain in jail or be released pending possible indictment on charges of violating immigration laws. U.S. authorities say the three are Cuban nationals and applied for visas in Managua, Nicaragua, to enter the United States, stating they had not applied for visas on any other passports. The government contends the three had previously applied for entry on Cuban passports. A Nicaraguan official has testified that the three are citizens of his country. The defendants, Simon Espinosa Alvarez, 36, Jorge Toledo Infante, 35, and Luis Herrera Altuna, 34, were arrested by FBI agents on charges of making false statements on visa applications. FBI officials said the arrests were part of an operation aimed at Cuban intelligence activities, but they declined to say whether they thought the three were agents of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Spy Charges Could Be Dropped

Ma New (F) Col I SB 17 Sept 80

Charges against three men suspected of being Cuban spies could be dismissed next week, depending on the legal interpretation of a federal statute dealing with visa fraud.

The Cuban-born men, who claim they are Nicaraguan citizens, are accused of making false statements on visa applications.

But there is a question as to whether the statute under which they were charged applies to making false statements or to falsifying a visa through counterfeiting or forgery, said defense attorney Ira Kurzban.

"There is a legal issue as to whether they can even be charged," Kurzban said Tuesday.

U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino told Kurzban and Assistant U.S. Attorney Steve Hartz to re-

search the matter and file briefs by next Monday.

The men, Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez and Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna, remain in the Florida Correctional Institution under \$50,000 bond.

Testimony Tuesday indicated they had traveled to Peru, the Bahamas, Curacao and Mexico on Cuban passports but used Nicaraguan passports to visit the United States.

Also on Tuesday, Sorrentino dismissed a charge of importing illegal aliens against Espinosa, a pilot, who was accused of bringing in Herrera and Toledo.

U.S. officials contend the men were working for the Cuban government.

**Illegal freeing
of inmate probed**

Copier is suspected in fake release writ

Mia News (FH) Copl 9A

BARBARA MALONE
Miami News Reporter

17 Sept 80

Anyone with a good copying machine can get a convicted felon out of prison in Florida, Dade Circuit Court Judge David Levy has concluded.

Levy suspects a Xerox machine was used to create a phony court order that got a drug dealer he sentenced to 10 years in prison out after only 6½ months.

The issue came to light yesterday when The Miami News revealed that convicted drug dealer Nuria Izquierdo, 37, of 1655 W. 56 St., Hialeah, was freed from Hollywood Correctional Center on Aug. 1 although she was not due for release before Aug. 13, 1987.

Levy was outraged to learn of her release and issued a warrant for her arrest. Izquierdo is being held without bond on the warrant in Valdosta, Ga., until she can be returned here.

The judge has ordered the Dade State Attorney's Office to find out how his name came to be on the fake order that freed Izquierdo. He

said the signature is phony.

"If this problem is not corrected, anyone could use a Xerox machine to get a defendant out of jail by changing a verdict from guilty to not guilty," the judge said.

"All that a person would have to do would be to type up a phony order, put a real order of mine below it and press the button on a good Xerox machine. The copy wouldn't even show a line between the two pieces of paper.

"Nowadays, it isn't even necessary to go to the trouble of forging my signature or even trying to trace it. A Xerox machine is all you need.

"If this problem is not corrected immediately, there can be no integrity to any order a judge enters. There is either complete integrity to the orders a judge issues or none at all."

Assistant State Attorney Rina Cohan, who is conducting the investigation, tends to agree with Levy that a copier was used to create the fake order in the Izquierdo case.

Clerk of Court Richard Brinker agreed that a good copier not only can duplicate a judge's signature but also the clerk's seal, filing stamp and certification.

"I can see that with a good Xerox machine you could do all kinds of amazing things," Brinker said.

He said his staff is scrutinizing procedures now to come up with a system to prevent repetition of the

Izquierdo release.

Cohan said that when a certified copy of a court order to release a prisoner is received by the Department of Corrections in Tallahassee, the prisoner is released without further checks.

Louis Carmichael, who is in charge of inmate records at the Department of Corrections, said his office handles hundreds of release orders each week. "We have neither the funds nor the staff to check every certified order by telephone or letter," he said.

Since Izquierdo's illegal release from prison she was arrested in Georgia for possession of 18 kilos of cocaine. Bond is set at \$300,000, and a bond-reduction hearing is scheduled for tomorrow.

Cohan said even if bond on the drug charge is reduced, Izquierdo will be held on Levy's warrant because she has not finished serving her Florida sentence.

Mia News (FH) Copl SA

2 sought in abduction

17 Sept 80

Metro police are looking for two Cuban refugees who they say abducted and raped a secretary as she was getting into her car parked at SW 3rd Street and 1st Court late Monday afternoon. Police said three Latins abducted the 64-year-old woman, took her to a North Dade field, sexually assaulted her and left her tied up. She was found early yesterday. She is in good condition at Parkway General Hospital. One of the three suspects, Ariel Cespedes Laurencio, 34, was arrested driving the woman's car. He led police to her. Two other men in the car at the time escaped on foot.

Lawsuit on Refugees Seeks More U.S. Aid

By GENE MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

To the state of Illinois, 640 Cuban refugees are a problem.

And unlike Florida, Illinois has a solution: Sue the federal government.

Tyrone Fahner, attorney general of Illinois, is suing U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti in an attempt to make the federal government cough up money.

Under Illinois law, anyone out of a job is eligible for \$200 a month from a state "general assistance" fund.

But Illinois, anticipating the arrival of more Cubans, has refused to pay, Frank Grenard, executive assistant attorney general, said Tuesday. And four Cubans have filed a class action lawsuit, claiming discrimination.

SO ILLINOIS is suing, charging that federal officials "abused their discretion" when they failed to designate the refugees as "refugees" under the federal law.

Instead, the government calls them "parolees," "entrants, status pending," and "applicants for asylum." That's because the government says the boatlift arrivals — 123,854 and still counting — violate

all sorts of immigration regulations.

The Illinois attorney general argues that the refugee designation would compel the federal government to fund programs for the Cubans 100 per cent. Besides Civiletti, he is suing Patricia Harris, director of the Department of Health and Human Services; Victor Palmieri, federal refugee coordinator, and Roger Winter, director of refugee resettlement.

The lawsuit is tentatively assigned to U.S. District Judge John Grady in Chicago. The government hasn't responded yet.

LEGISLATION pending in Congress, specifically a Stone-Fascell amendment, would also require federal financing.

In Miami, Jim Turner, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, noted that Florida has no cash assistance program such as Illinois'.

In Tallahassee, representatives of both the attorney general and the governor said Florida had no intention of suing the federal government.

"Only 640?" said Jill Chamberlain, press aide to Gov. Bob Graham. "Perhaps the Miami Chamber of Commerce can work out an exchange program."

Daughter Says Victim Wanted Refugee Sent Back to Fort McCoy

SPARTA, Wis. — (AP) — A woman who took a Cuban refugee in her home was talking about sending him back to a resettlement center shortly before she was found beaten to death, according to a complaint charging the refugee with murder.

The complaint also said that the refugee, Lene Cespedes-Torres, 20, had been arguing with the woman, Bernice Taylor, 57.

Torres was being held in lieu of \$50,000 bond.

The first-degree murder complaint, filed in Sparta by Monroe County District Attorney David Shudlick, said that Taylor had argued with Cespedes-Torres Saturday afternoon about his seeing a girl employed at a local hospital.

The complaint quoted Taylor's daughter, Theoda Evans, as saying that her mother later became upset because Cespedes-Torres had left her Tomah home on a bicycle without saying a word, and had not returned.

Evans said her mother told her, "I am so sick of this whole thing. Just let him go. I am going to take him back to Fort McCoy. I can't do anything with him."

Cespedes-Torres came to the United States aboard the Freedom Flotilla earlier this year. Fort McCoy, a resettlement center for Cuban refugees, houses about 4,200 Cubans who have not found sponsors.

The complaint said that Cespedes-Torres denied having argued



Cespedes-Torres
... \$50,000 bond

with Taylor. It quoted him as saying he had not left the home Saturday night and went to bed at about 11 p.m. after watching television.

Taylor's body was found Sunday morning after Evans called the home and Cespedes-Torres answered, sounding upset.

Evans told authorities that when she went to her mother's home, she was met at the door by Cespedes-Torres, who had what she said appeared to be knife marks on his arms and a gash on his forehead.

She said that when she asked for her mother, he said she was sick. Taylor's body was found in her bed.

Miami Bilingual Vote Ill-Timed

Mia Her (F) col 1 6A 17 Sept 80

IF SYMBOLS weren't so very important in triggering human reactions, there would be little worth noting in the Miami City Commission's 3-2 vote Monday declaring the city officially bilingual. Symbols are powerful, however. Flags, emblems, and slogans can be potent forces in either unifying or balkanizing a community. For that reason the commission's action was untimely and unwise.

There's nothing in the resolution itself to cause alarm. It merely announces the obvious: that Miami is "a bilingual and bicultural city where the English and Spanish languages are found to thrive and co-exist successfully." That's a statement of fact.

Indeed, in a city that already has a majority Spanish-speaking population and has elected three Hispanics to its five-member commission, the commitment to bilingualism could be seen as an encouraging sign. Some English-speaking residents have feared that the city might drop English altogether and become monolingual in Spanish.

The fact that the commission vote was split on the basis of the commissioners' own linguistic heritage, however, is disheartening. This already tense community didn't need a demonstration of public officials dividing on the basis of language. Such a division fuels the worst fears of a Hispanic takeover. Further, it carries overtones of a potentially dangerous three-way backlash among the city's three major ethnic groups.

The apparent result of the commission's action will be to polarize a diverse community that is badly in need of tolerance and heightened sensitivity. Anxieties resulting from the Mariel sealift and the May race riots are explosive. Political leaders ought to be looking for measures that will soothe ethnic irritations, not inflame them.

The city should have waited until after the pending countywide referendum against bilingualism is resolved. If that vote showed a deep anti-Hispanic

bias, the city then would be justified in acting to protect the rights and feelings of its Hispanic constituents. To act in advance of the countywide vote, however, was provocative without being helpful.

64-Year-Old Kidnaped, Raped, *Mia Her (F) AB col 1 17 Sept 80* Left in N. Dade Field Overnight

**By ZITA AROCHA
And BILL BLOSS**
Herald Staff Writers

After being kidnaped and repeatedly raped, a 64-year-old legal secretary was left tied up in an overgrown North Dade field overnight.

After a 12-hour search Tuesday she was found, still huddled in a kneeling position, her wrists and ankles bound with rags, rain-soaked and mosquito-bitten but alive.

"Right now she's pretty calm," said Dade Detective Kathy Webb.

At 6:15 p.m. Monday the secretary picked up her purse and raincoat, left her downtown office building and made her daily trek to the parking lot at SW First Court and Third Street.

THERE, FOUR Spanish-speaking men bullied their way into her 1974 car. One had a gun. They overpowered her, covered her face with the raincoat and drove off with her in her own car.

They took her to a field at NW 197th Street and 27th Avenue, where they robbed her, raped her several times and left her bound beneath some underbrush.

Metro police became suspicious and launched the

search after they stopped the men for making an illegal turn in her stolen car at NW Second Avenue and 183rd Street. While an officer questioned the driver, the three other men ran.

After finding the woman's purse and identification in the car, police discovered she had not returned home from work, and began the hunt. Finally, at around 7 a.m., they found the victim.

SHE SPENT the morning at the Jackson Memorial Hospital Rape Treatment Center and was later transferred for questioning to the sexual battery unit of the Public Safety Department.

Police also had in custody Tuesday the alleged driver of the stolen car, Ariel Cespedes Laurencio, 34, a Cuban refugee who recently arrived in the United States on the Freedom Flotilla.

Cespedes, of 234 NE Third St., has been charged with sexual battery, kidnaping, grand theft, resisting arrest, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and driving without a license.

The other three suspected abductors, who may also be Cuban refugees, were still at large late Tuesday afternoon, police said.

Another effort sought to ease race relations

Mia Nueva (FH) cap SA
DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

17 Sept 80.

The Miami area is in deep trouble because of refugee and race relations problems, and unless Uncle Sam reaches into his pocket to help out, the future looks bleak.

That was the conclusion of three committees of the Coordinating Council of Dade County, the group made up of city, county, religious and business leaders.

The committees were formed in June to try to solve problems with Cuban and Haitian refugees and the growing discontent of area blacks. All three called their efforts failures.

"We have met with absolute frustration," said Biscayne Bank president Raul Masvidal, speaking for the Cuban Refugee Task Force. "I have never seen so many powerful and prominent leaders in the community waste so much time and accomplish so little. We see a bleak future for this community in the next few months."

"We are prepared to hand over the misery, frustrations and unanswered questions to the Coordinating Council," reported T. Willard Fair, chairman of the task force on blacks and Anglos.

"Almost everything that has been said about the Cuban refugees applies to the Haitians — if not more seriously," said Monsignor Bryan Walsh, head of the Haitian Task Force.

"The key issues today remain very much unresolved," Masvidal said. "This task force as well as the (Cuban) task force in Washington are operating in a vacuum. In an administration where the President doesn't even know how the ambassador to the United Nations is voting, it is no wonder the task forces couldn't work together."

Fair called for a black commercial center to be built north of NW 36th Street and for the further identification of blacks. "Unless we can bring Liberty City to a point of equity and parity with other communities," he said, "the problems will soon reoccur."

Walsh said the problem of the Haitians' lack of official status has yet to be solved. He said the camp at Krome Avenue is a "worse refugee camp than any ever seen in the world during the last 30 years."

He also called for development of a "Little Haiti" to be built from NW 40th Street to NW 79th Street and E-95 to Biscayne Boulevard.

Council chairman William Ruben, board chairman of Jordan Marsh, also called for more federal aid, but he said it is time to stop looking for help that may never come.

The council agreed to disband the three task forces and to form a smaller group to try to coordinate efforts to solve Dade's problems.

Did FBI, *Mia Nueva (FH) cap SA* Ch. 7 Form

17 Sept 80

'Partnership'?



STRUL

SUCH GOOD FRIENDS: Newsmakers and news reporters aren't supposed to go hand in hand, although they sometimes do. One such instance has come to light in some old FBI documents obtained by The Herald under the Freedom of Information Act. They show that when Gene Strul, now operations director at WKAT radio, was news director at WCKT-TV, in the late '60s and early '70s, he helped the FBI whenever a radical leader was a guest on a Channel 7 news program. Strul alerted the FBI of the scheduled appearance and even accepted FBI-written questions to be posed by Channel 7 newsmen.

Strul says he doesn't recall receiving any questions, specifically those written by the FBI for a "Florida Forum" appearance in December 1969 by Gus Hall, identified by the FBI during that time as head of the American Communist Party.

"I guess the FBI felt we were kind of friendly to their investigations because of our own investigations of groups from the extreme left to the extreme right," says Strul. "The whole era was different, but we would never work hand in hand with them, except like any police reporter where you trade some information." The FBI documents seem to indicate it went a bit further than that: "Strul has been extremely cooperative in the past and always maintained the FBI participation in strictest confidence during prior productions concerning the Ku Klux Klan, Nation of Islam and New Left Programs," said one memo to the FBI director from the Miami FBI agent in charge, "tapes of which have been furnished to the Bureau."

WCKT-TV president Edmund Ansin, who was general manager and Strul's boss at the time, says he doesn't think Strul worked with the FBI in any way other than as a responsible journalist. And as for the FBI's questions for Hall and other Channel 7 interviewees? "I know Gene Strul well and I'm confident it didn't happen that way," says Ansin.

Bogus Court Order

By JIM BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Prematurely freed from prison last month by a phony court order, a convicted drug dealer from Hialeah turned up in police custody again Tuesday — this time in a Valdosta, Ga., hospital.

Dade Circuit Judge David Levy said his signature was forged on the document sent to Tallahassee prison officials in July cutting the 10-year sentence he gave Nuria Izquierdo last year to about seven months already served.

Because of the fake court order, the woman was released Aug. 1 from the Hollywood Community Correctional Center.

Her freedom lasted only about five weeks. On Sept. 8 she was involved in an auto accident seven miles north of the Florida-Georgia border. She suffered a mangled and broken leg and a broken pelvis but complained bitterly about being hospitalized. Suspicious, Lowndes County sheriff's officers examined the contents of the wrecked auto and found nearly 40 pounds

But Chance Led Woman

of cocaine.

Dade officials learned of Izquierdo's arrest in Georgia when Levy issued an arrest warrant in connection with the fake court order. When the warrant was fed into the National Crime Information Center's computers in Washington, the computers notified Dade police of Izquierdo's Georgia arrest.

SHE IS BEING held in the South Georgia Medical Center in Valdosta on drug charges filed by Georgia authorities and the arrest warrant issued by Levy.

"I definitely did not sign an order for her release," Levy said Tuesday. "In fact, I denied her motions for a reduced sentence on five different occasions and was upheld by an appeal court and the Florida Supreme Court on July 21."

Within two days of the July 21 Supreme Court rul-

Frees Drug Dealer

to Jail Once Again

ing, someone drafted and had "certified" a court order cutting Izquierdo's prison sentence to the 196 days she already had served.

The phony order was received in Tallahassee by the State Department of Corrections. Izquierdo was released Aug. 1.

"The prison officials were just doing their thing," Levy said. "The error appears to have been in the Circuit Court clerk's office [at the Metro Justice Building] where a fake order produced out of nowhere was copied and certified for transmittal to Tallahassee."

MORRIS MINOFF, a deputy clerk whose name appears as certifying the copy, said Tuesday he vaguely remembers handling the paperwork in late July but doesn't recall who presented the document or what happened to the original copy of it.

Under current procedures in the clerk's office, anyone can call for a file, review it and have copies made before returning the documents to the file and the file to the clerks. Those receiving copies are required to pay a small fee for the duplicates. A check Tuesday showed no receipts issued for the copying of any documents from the Izquierdo file.

The State Attorney's office began an immediate investigation and Assistant State Attorney Rina Cohan said members of the clerk's staff would be questioned.

Izquierdo's legal problems in Florida came Jan. 20, 1979, when she was arrested with a Miami lawyer, Lewis Williams, while attempting to sell \$84,000 worth of cocaine to Miami Police Department undercover agents.

She was convicted by a jury and sentenced by Levy to 10 years in prison, the same sentence imposed on Williams after he was convicted later in the year.

A check Tuesday showed Williams still was in prison.

Miami (F) col 5 4B 17 Sept 80
Miamians Admit Coffee-Caper Role

Two Miamians have pleaded guilty in Toronto to conspiring to defraud two banks and the Cuban government of \$10.3 million.

Karl Fessler and Gilbert McDonald, who already have spent 21 and 13 months respectively in jail pending their court appearance, will be sentenced Sept. 30. They face deportation after serving their sentences.

The maximum penalty for the offense is 10 years in jail. Crown Attorney Harry Black, describing the crime as one that "strikes at the ability of nations to engage in trade and commerce," asked for a sen-

tence of two to three years.

According to the prosecution, the crime, which became known here as the Cuban Coffee Caper, was committed by Fessler and McDonald with the help of two accomplices. It told the court they convinced the Cuban agency Cubaexport in the fall of 1978 to buy 3,000 tons of coffee from them.

The prosecution said the would-be importers planned to load a freighter with coffee shells instead of beans and sink it in the Bermuda Triangle while en route to Cuba, but they had trouble buying a freighter and getting a crew.

10A • The Miami News • Wednesday, September 17, 1980

18-hour outburst of violence leaves 5 dead in Miami, Dade

JACK KNARR
Miami News Reporter

Four more Dade Countians have been shot and killed and a man believed to be a Cuban refugee was knifed to death in an 18-hour outburst of violence ending this morning. Four of the five killings occurred in Miami.

In the Liberty City section of Dade last night, the teenage manager of a small, all-night grocery store killed another teenager who had been abusing cashiers and customers, police said. A customer was shot in the leg during the 10:15 p.m. shootout at Juggler's Market, 1949 NW 62nd St.

Then at 4:35 a.m. today, a firebomb was hurled into the store, apparently in revenge. It burned a another customer.

Metro detective Roosevelt Turner said the grocery shootout began when an intruder identified as Ronnie Lyons, 18, of 2240 NW 189th Ter., Miami, was asked to leave. Turner said Lyons had been a problem there in the past, abusing customers and employees and grabbing the female cashiers.

Turner said that when the manager of the store — Britt Norton, 18, son of the owner — told Lyons he wasn't welcome, Lyons brought out a handgun. But Norton pulled his own weapon from a back pocket, and a gun battle began as a customer entered.

The customer — Eddie James Rodgers, 43, of the Lincoln-Fields Inc. apartments, 2045 NW 62nd St. — was shot in the leg. Rodgers was treated for a flesh wound in the leg at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Lyons was shot and killed. No charges have been filed pending further investigation, according to Turner.

After the shootout, police said, angry friends of the dead man pulled guns in the parking lot and fired wildly into the air.

They fled, but at 4:35 a.m., two men believed to be Lyons' friends returned to the market, "throwing

things at the store," police said.

A firebomb was hurled inside, and another customer waiting in line at the checkout counter was burned. Police described the burns as minor.

Meanwhile, Miami detectives were on the streets today at two locations where people were shot to death. One of the victims was believed to be a burglar, according to initial police reports.

Miami detectives rushed to 743 NW 2nd St. at 3:28 a.m. after a Diamond Cab dispatcher telephoned police and said a driver had seen a man shooting a gun and running west. A Latin man in his 20s was found shot to death on the sidewalk in front of that address, according to Miami police spokesman Angelo Bitsis. The victim has not been identified.

Another victim was found nearby at 651 SW 3rd St. two hours earlier, Bitsis said. Carlos Jimenez Hernandez, 23, was found by his roommate, shot to death in his bedroom. Police refused to identify the roommate.

Two men were wounded, one fatally, yesterday in a shooting at the Panda Bar, 718 NE 79th St. Miami police said Blas Riesgo, 23, was shot in the neck and killed after a quarrel involving several men. The victim's brother, Jose Riesgo, ran out of the bar, chasing and shooting at Stephen Brenner, 26, one of the men involved in the quarrel, police said. When Riesgo ran out of ammunition, police said, he got another gun and again started shooting. Brenner ran away and later was admitted to Jackson Memorial Hospital with a gunshot wound in the back. Riesgo was arrested near the bar on charges of aggravated battery and aggravated assault. Police said no further charges were filed pending an investigation.

Finally, the man believed to be a Cuban refugee was found stabbed to death in the street at 1500 SW 8th St. at 5:30 p.m. yesterday.

Tattooed on his chest were these words in Spanish: "Today I'm a victim, tomorrow I'm an executioner."

Little Havana Struck By Boatlift Criminals

Miami News (F) col 1 A 18 Sept 80

By **GEORGE STEIN**
And **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
Herald Staff Writers

Little Havana, August 1980: Robbery, up 775 per cent in a year. Auto theft, up 284.2 per cent. Burglary, up 190.8 per cent. Assault, up 109.5 per cent.

The statistics, deemed "dramatic" and "shocking," came Wednesday from the Miami Police Department.

The perpetrators: Cuban criminals from the Mariel boatlift, according to outraged politicians who assembled Wednesday in the office of Metro Mayor Steve Clark and cried for federal help.

MIAMI MAYOR Maurice Ferre unveiled his ultimate weapon: "I would very seriously consider," he declared, "resigning from the Carter-Mondale camp if I do not see a major breakthrough in the near future."

In unmistakable, if indelicate, language, Ferre said, "The Cuban Communist dictator flushed his toilets."

Proclaimed Miami Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson, "I believe we are in a state of an undeclared emergency."

The evidence was circumstantial but damning.

The police department based its figures on "calls for service," not proven crimes. The statisticians made no attempt to find out how many calls could be blamed on refugees. Nobody knows.

STATE ATTORNEY Janet Reno doesn't know how many Cuban refugees she is prosecuting. Public Defender Bennett Brummer doesn't know how many he is defending. Judges don't know either.

The Miami Police Department doesn't know how many they've caught. Neither does the Dade County Public Safety Department. They haven't been keeping track. But they have kept track of the calls for help.

The sharp increases reflected crime in Little Havana and near Tent City. Although refugees have been accused of crimes outside these areas, there is no comparable citywide increase.

The rise began soon after the April 21 boatlift began. And, by late summer, as resettled refugees deserted the unfamiliar streets of Mid-

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Crime in Little Havana			
BURGLARY			
	1979	1980	% Change
April	89	67	-25
August	87	253	+191
ROBBERY			
April	10	24	+140
August	8	70	+775
AUTO THEFT			
April	29	58	+100
August	38	146	+284
ASSAULTS			
April	65	56	-14
August	42	88	+110

10/2

Little Havana Hit By Soaring Crime

Mia Hu 28A 18 Sept 80 col 1

FROM PAGE 1A

dle America for the cafes of Miami's Calle Ocho, the crime calls here had accelerated rapidly.

IN MAY 1979, Miami police dispatchers logged 98 burglary calls from Little Havana. This year it was 128.

In August 1979, burglary calls from Little Havana numbered 87. This year they hit 253.

From last August to this August, robbery calls rose from eight to 70 for Little Havana; larceny from 130 to 203; auto theft from 38 to 146; assaults from 42 to 88; arrests and miscellaneous investigations from 567 to 847.

In April, before many refugees reached Miami, some crime calls actually declined. Burglary calls dropped 22 per cent. Assault calls dropped 9 per cent. Total calls in April declined 3.7 per cent.

But, beginning in May, the monthly crime figures climbed sharply.

By August, total calls for service from Little Havana were up 51.3 per cent over a year ago.

The Latin establishment, itself a collection of former refugees, doesn't like it one bit.

THIS WEEK, more than 100 Latin businessmen clamored for more cops during a hastily called meeting of the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Latin businessmen also asked the city to close down famed "Domino Park" at SW Eighth Street and SW 15th Avenue, where elderly Cuban Americans have congregated for years.

"It has now become a focus for criminals," said Mayor Ferre. "They gamble. There are on drugs."

In daylight Tuesday, a tattooed Cuban refugee was knifed to death at the corner. Said a homicide detective, "We have 400 witnesses with amnesia."

Police statisticians didn't confine their labor to Little Havana, but it is there that the numbers are most dramatic.

Citywide calls for service rose 6 per cent in the April-August span; 100,332 calls in 1979, 106,116 in 1980.

LEFT OUT OF the Miami crime-call survey, however, were several refugee enclaves in the county —

South Beach, for example, and its 5,000 refugees; Hialeah, and its 20,000.

Until now, the only source of reliable information on Cuban refugee crime came from the records of the Dade County jail.

There Capt. Martin Green calls the east wing "Tent City North."

Since summer 1979, his jail population is up 50 per cent.

He attributes the increase to the Mariel boatlift.

Last weekend the felony arrest rate for boatlift Cubans was 224 per cent higher than the rest of Dade's population.

But don't jump to any quick conclusions on Cuban refugee crime, cautions Richard D. Smith, an assistant director of the Public Safety Department.

"They're easier to catch than people who know the ropes down here. They don't have the criminal contacts here. They don't know the area geographically," Smith says.

SOME AREN'T too clever. According to police, Jose Barrios, 46, drove up to a home with a "for-sale" sign at 15800 SW 90th Ave. He pointed a silencer-equipped weapon at the owner and demanded money.

When the owner's son arrived home unexpectedly, the man fled. The owner chased him. The man drove his car into a ditch and took off running. Three weeks later Barrios tried to claim the car at the police pound. That's when the police arrested him.

Another refugee wasn't so clever either. He pulled a BB pistol on a young Miami Beach woman near the Bass Museum, jabbed her in the stomach with the gun, insisted on sex, and began fondling her breasts, police said.

"Let's go to my apartment," she suggested. "I'll call a taxi." She dialed 911.

Luis Arzuaga, 27, is in jail now, charged with three felonies.

Unlike most of Dade's domestic crooks, refugees seldom have the money and connections to bail out. That's a primary reason 313 are there now.

Another reason so many refugees are in jail, says County Judge Calvin Mapp, is because "they don't

want out." There they get air conditioning, free medical treatment, three meals a day, television and a roof.

Who are the jailed? George Brown, a classification officer, interviews accused felons held for more than 24 hours.

The profile: male; 5 foot 8; 150 pounds, and unmarried. He is unemployed. He is unskilled. He doesn't speak English. He completed the eighth grade.

The majority are under age 25. Only 15 per cent are older than 35. And almost half are from Tent City's 700 population under I-95 in downtown Miami.

Brown's classifications show that about half abuse alcohol, narcotics, marijuana and other drugs.

PERHAPS THE most telling indicator lies at the bottom of the first column of the inmate-classification form, where prisoners are asked to name someone for the jail to contact in case of emergency.

Two-thirds list "no one." But refugee crime is more than a problem of overcrowded jails, stolen cars and big numbers. It has lethal dimensions.

Robbed three times in 24 hours, Jacob Lott shot and killed a boatlift refugee in his house this week. "They should ship them all back to Cuba," he says.

Less emotionally, by computer print-out, Dr. Ronald Wright, Dade's deputy medical examiner, counts the bodies of nine Cuban refugees.

Among them: Rafael Miranda, 39, shot to death as he reached inside the cash register of the Flagler Bar, 635 W. Flagler St., at 5:15 a.m. July 5.

"What we have here," said Wright, "is a penal colony for Cuba. And, until we isolate those from the boatlift who are criminals, we are going to have a significant increase in crime."

Also contributing to this report were staff writers Ellen Hampton, Gene Miller and Vicki Salloum.

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Freedom Tower designs sought

TONI SPLICAL
Miami News Reporter

Describing himself as "custodian" of a Miami historical treasure, developer Ronald Fine has invited Dade County residents to submit their ideas for revitalizing the landmark Freedom Tower, a long-neglected lady which is showing her age.

Fine, who worked closely with the Downtown Development Authority, recently selected a Boston architectural firm that has been restoring old buildings for a half century to breathe new life into the 17-story tower on Biscayne Boulevard near the Port of Miami.

The architect — Perry, Dean, Stahl & Rogers — will undertake a "community marketing evaluation" to find out what public facilities should be housed in the 55-year old Moorish-style tower, Fine said. He mentioned the possibility of a "museum-type" area plus unusual dining accommodations.

The Miami developer is buying the Freedom Tower and adjoining property from Citibank for \$1.8 million. The parties are scheduled to close the deal sometime in December, with restoration of the historic tower planned for early 1981. Fine also intends to build a second tower on the one-acre site to house businesses using the Port of Miami, retail shopping facilities, and possibly hotel accommodations. He placed a minimum price tag of \$35 million to \$40 million on the development project.

The twin-tower concept replaces an earlier scheme for building a 25-story office complex and parking garage behind Freedom Tower. A "Manhattan box" is definitely out, said Boston architect Frederick Stahl, who will personally supervise the project.

Fine said the old tower, which formerly housed The Miami News and later served as a processing center for Cuban exiles, will remain an expression of this city's evolution into a bi-cultural community. It has been referred to as the southern Statue of Liberty. The new tower will soar to heights of 30 or 35 stories and will reflect Miami's future as a leading international center, he said.

Stahl, who said he was "romantically captured" by the project, wants to enhance Freedom Tower's historical value by establishing two distinct towers with "compatible identities." The new tower, he explained, will be "extremely simple" so it doesn't compete with Freedom Tower's design.

"The beautiful object," he said, "is already there." Freedom Tower was modeled after a 12th-Century Spanish cathedral.

"Cities and people need landmarks to know who they are and

where they are," Stahl said. The Coral Gables firm of Ferendino, Grafton, Spillis and Candela will work with his company on the restoration project.

Preliminary design work on the new tower could take from two to six months, Fine said, adding he hopes to start construction on the office complex sometime next year. The developer said he has not lined up any tenants yet, although he has held preliminary discussions with some businesses that use the seaport. He also mentioned that two hotel chains have expressed an interest in the project. The new office complex will have between 300,000 and 500,000 square feet of leaseable space, Fine said.

Fine indicated that he has had preliminary talks with two major insurance companies about financing the construction project. Firm commitments won't come, though, until the architect completes the design work. The Miami developer predicted that long-term interest rates will be competitive by mid-1981 and that construction money will be available.

Residents interested in submitting their ideas on the Freedom Tower project should write to: Roy Kenzie, executive director of the Downtown Development Authority Suite 2099, One Biscayne Tower Miami 33131.

U.S., Ethiopia in Stalemate Over Cuban Army Defectors

By MICHAEL GETLER
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two Cuban soldiers seeking to defect to the United States have been living in the American Embassy in Ethiopia for almost four months as U.S. efforts to get them safely out of that country have been thwarted.

The soldiers, said to be infantrymen in their early 20s, climbed over a fence around the U.S. Embassy in the capital, Addis Ababa, on the night of May 23 and, according to State Department sources, told embassy officials that they wanted to "get away from communism and go to the United States."

There are some 12,000 to 13,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia, part of an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 Cuban troops and advisers in several African countries. Officials here say they cannot recall any other case where Cuban soldiers stationed abroad have tried to defect.

The situation, similar to one that developed this week in Afghanistan where a Soviet soldier is seeking refuge in the U.S. Embassy, has added to the strains between Washington and Ethiopia's Soviet-Cuban-backed government. It also could be an embarrassment for Cuba and a potential morale problem among its troops abroad.

The incident also may have been one of the factors leading to Ethiopia's demand in July that the United States recall its ambassador to Addis Ababa, Frederick Chapin.

The soldiers — who are said not

to have been engaged in any sensitive assignments — were based at a Cuban outpost just outside the capital. Their climb over the fence occurred during the period when tens of thousands of Cuban civilians were being allowed to leave their homeland by boat for the United States.

Aside from Cuban troops, there are an additional 350 to 500 Cuban economic advisers in Ethiopia, according to U.S. estimates. There are also an additional 1,000 Soviet military advisers and another 1,000 Soviet economic advisers to the revolutionary Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Under generally recognized international rules, officials explain, embassies cannot grant actual political asylum to citizens of another country. What they can do is grant temporary refuge to persons fleeing political persecution and fearing for their lives or safety. This is what the United States has done, with the hope of eventually providing political asylum here for the two defectors.

The 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees puts an obligation on the country in whose territory the defection takes place not to forcibly send political refugees back where they came from.

State Department officials say the United States tried to bring the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees into this situation to interview

the Cubans and help resettle them but that the Ethiopians blocked this, claiming it was not the U.N.'s role and that Ethiopia would handle this as a sovereign matter.

The Ethiopians, officials here say, want to decide for themselves if the Cubans fall into the category of political refugees seeking protection, and they want to interview the soldiers under strictly Ethiopian control.

U.S. officials say this country is reluctant to turn the soldiers over to exclusive Ethiopian custody, and so the situation remains stalemated with no solution in sight.

Late in July, the Ethiopians denounced Chapin publicly and asked for his recall for allegedly campaigning against the revolutionary government, though no specific incidents were mentioned.

In August, U.S.-Ethiopian relations sank to a new low after Washington announced agreement with Somalia, which has been battling Ethiopia for years in the disputed Ogaden desert, for U.S. military access to Somali ports and airfields.

U.S. officials say that, because of the general shrinkage in the U.S. diplomatic presence in Ethiopia over the years, there is considerable room at the large embassy compound and the two Cubans are living in "reasonably decent" conditions.

Refugee Flood Has

Ma Hu (F) Sept 7A

By JOANNA WRAGG
Associate Editor of The Herald

A FLOOD engulfed Live Oak, Fla., back in September of 1964. It was a strange flood caused by rising ground water, not your familiar overflowing river or ocean.

Lately I've been reminded of that eerie North Florida flood when I try to explain why Miami seems to be coming apart under the strain of an estimated 80,000 Cuban refugees who have arrived in Dade County since late April.



Wragg

Most were absorbed immediately into the local Cuban-American community. The tidal wave from Mariel now has slowed to a relative trickle of about 100 arrivals per day. Why, then, are the signs of strain showing up in mid-September at the

overcrowded county jail, at cheap hotels in Miami Beach, in police stations in Hialeah, at drivers-license offices, and at nearly every other public institution in town?

That puzzlement is what reminds me of the Live Oak flood. That small North Florida town is, literally, in a low place in the road, with slightly higher ground around it. Street drainage then was accomplished by dry wells that directed the water down into the underlying earth and limestone formations.

WHAT happened the year of the flood was that Hurricane Dora poured 22 inches of rain onto Suwannee County in 24 hours. The ground became saturated. The wells backed up. As the rain tried to seep downward, it met a slowly rising water table.

One night, while the low-lying town slept, water just started coming up out of the streets. It was soon above the parking meters. Four to 12 feet of water covered the



VIEWPL

downtown business district by the time huge pumps could be brought to siphon off the water.

Miami today is just like saturated little Live Oak in 1964. The people poured in so fast, in such large numbers, that they soon occupied every available sofa, garage, and back porch in town. They were invisible from the streets, but in fact they hadn't really settled in at all. They were jammed in like passengers in a crowded elevator, able to tolerate the close quarters only because they expected the condition to be short-lived.

Now the community is saturated. The people are starting to overflow into the streets in a slowly rising

Put Dade in Jeopardy

INT PAGE



retirees displaced by condominium conversions and by urban-development efforts such as South Shore in Miami Beach.

Meanwhile, the drivers-license offices were only the first shore to feel the weight of this wave of humanity. The jail already is strained, with several hundred inmates beyond its design capacity. Refugees are jailed even for minor offenses because they lack strong ties to the community and therefore are not bondable. Some are good but desperate people stealing food and clothing. Others are serious felons.

SOON, no doubt, the wave will hit the courts. Already the public defender's office is groaning under the burden of so many new clients who speak no English. Health inspectors, police, state employment counselors, food-stamp clerks, welfare workers, parks supervisors, hospital administrators, clinic operators, and every other category of public servant are in the path of

this rising tide of 80,000 people needing nearly everything.

Professional planners call it "infrastructure." By that they mean all the common, taken-for-granted elements of public service that are required to accommodate a given population. Developers are required to consider infrastructure — police, fire protection, roads, sewers, water, schools — in planning new subdivisions. No one considered anything when 123,000 people spontaneously rushed to Mariel.

It's no wonder Miamians of every race, nationality, and neighborhood are looking tense these days. Many never expected the seallift to affect them personally, but now they realize that it will.

The water is rising, and suddenly no one is certain just how far it will go, what will happen when it peaks, or what the town will look like when it finally settles down again. And there's no one standing by with pumps and pipe to relieve the pressure.

flood of displaced humanity that is terrifying in its inevitability. It can no more be stopped or contained than could the waters spawned by Hurricane Dora 16 years ago this month.

The worst has not yet come. Of the 123,000 Cubans who have arrived on the seallift, at least 80,000 are now in Dade County. Most of them are still in overcrowded makeshift living arrangements. The pressure for them to get out and find places of their own is explosive.

Vacant housing, however, hardly exists. The newcomers will be in direct competition with low-income blacks with young couples, with

Hijacker Doused Stewardess And Threatened to Set Fire

Mia Heu (F) Col 3 28A 18 Sept 80

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Transportation Writer

A flight attendant on a Delta Air Lines jetliner hijacked to Cuba Wednesday apparently was "doused" with gasoline by an air pirate who threatened to set her on fire, an official said.

The hijacking occurred less than a day after Cuba warned that it would crack down on air piracy.

"Indications were that [one of the two] hijackers doused one flight attendant . . . with a substance they said was gasoline," said Jack Baxter, manager of public service at the Columbia, S.C., Metropolitan Airport.

The hijacker, who ordered the Atlanta-to-Columbia Boeing 727 to Havana, "stood up with a cigaret lighter and threatened to set the attendant on fire, or words to that effect," Baxter said.

The liquid also was splashed on the floor of the plane's cabin, passengers told the FBI.

They said "it smelled like gasoline," Agent Bill Nettles said. But the FBI hadn't determined whether it was. The FBI wasn't certain whether the liquid was sprinkled on the stewardess intentionally or accidentally, Nettles said.

The bottle containing the liquid was variously described as a whisky flask, a beer bottle and a plastic bottle.

The jetliner was the first hijacked since the Cuban government warned Tuesday it was adopting "drastic measures" to discourage air piracy. It was the 10th plane hijacked to Cuba since Aug. 10, when U.S. aviation officials tightened security measures at airports, and the 13th hijacked this year.

The three-engine jet returned safely to Miami at 8:07 a.m. Wednesday after Cuban authorities arrested the hijackers at Havana's Jose Marti Airport. The plane had taken off from Columbia at 3:27 a.m., after the hijackers allowed it to stop to refuel, and landed in Havana at 5:19 a.m. The hijackers took control of the plane, Delta's flight 470, at 12:40 a.m., shortly after it left Atlanta.

Two young Cuban men, listed on a Delta passenger manifest as J. Vega and C. Perez, were identified as the hijackers. A crew of seven and 102 other passengers were aboard the plane.

Like the hijackers of at least nine other jets this year, Wednesday's air pirates were recently arrived Cuban refugees disappointed with life in the United States, an FBI agent said. They boarded the hijacked plane in Atlanta after flying there from Newark, N.J., Tuesday night.

"They indicated to people on the plane that they arrived in the United States about four months ago," the FBI's Nettles said.

There was no word from Cuba about what will be done with Vega and Perez as a result of the Cuban warning Tuesday that hijackers would be either jailed or returned to the United States for prosecution.

Prensa Latina, Cuba's official government news agency, referred to the hijackers as "two anti-social elements." When they were taken into custody in Havana, "they were handcuffed and repudiated by the people," the news agency said.

Cuban authorities "don't like it and it's pretty obvious that they're not going to put up with it," said Sam Barazzone, the pilot of the hijacked plane. "The hijackers were not welcomed as heroes."

The hijackers, both men who passengers guessed are in their middle or late 20s, did not speak directly to the flight crew. Instead, their demands were relayed to the cockpit by flight attendants.

The FAA, meanwhile, is trying to find out the weaknesses in its passenger screening methods.

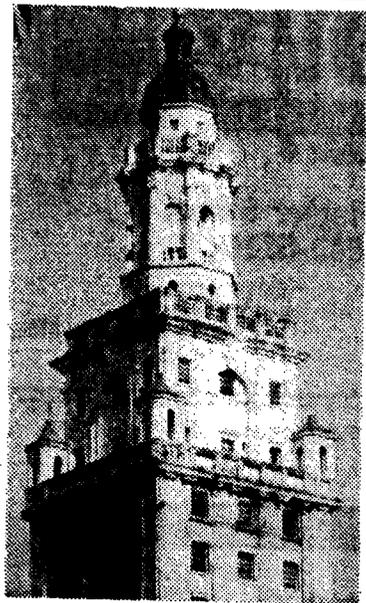
"The FAA is very concerned," said Roger Myers, its spokesman in Atlanta. "We know the profile system, the screening of carry-on luggage works well and has been successful. We know of four attempted hijacks that were thwarted through these procedures."

In August airlines and airport personnel began using a behavioral profile, a method of examining passengers to determine whether they exhibit traits considered common to hijackers.



— United Press International

Passenger in Miami
... with Cuban goods



Freedom Tower
...restoration set

Boston Firm
Mia Her (F) col 1
To Renovate
9D
Freedom Tower
18 Sept 80
By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

The architecture firm responsible for the much-heralded revitalization of Boston's Faneuil Hall district will oversee the restoration of Miami's Freedom Tower, developer Ronald Fine announced Wednesday.

Possible uses for the 55-year-old tower at 600 Biscayne Blvd. include a historical museum and a restaurant, Fine said.

Joining Fine at a news conference was Frederick Stahl, a principal in the Boston architecture firm of Perry, Dean, Stahl and Rogers, chosen to design the restoration.

"I was romantically captured, not just by the project but by what is happening [in Miami]," said Stahl. His firm was chosen from among five applicants by Fine and Roy Kenzie, executive director of the Downtown Development Authority.

The 55-year-old Freedom Tower, first the home of the Miami News and more recently the processing center for thousands of Cuban refugees, has stood neglected since the federal refugee program was cut back in 1976.

Fine last month announced plans to purchase the building and adjoining property at the northwest corner of Biscayne Boulevard and NE Sixth Street for \$1.8 million. The seller of the one-acre parcel is a subsidiary of Citibank of New York, which acquired the property through a foreclosure.

IN ADDITION to restoring the tower, Fine plans to build a new 30- to 35-story office tower on the site, catering to the Port of Miami and international businesses.

Stahl will work personally on the Freedom Tower project. Working with him will be the local firm of Ferendino/Grafton/Spills/Candela.

Stahl's Faneuil Hall project has become known as one of the most successful urban restoration programs in the nation. It included the restoration of the historic hall and several other buildings, along with development of restaurants, shops, offices and open space.

Of the Freedom Tower, Stahl said, "It's like a lighthouse, the landmark of the city from the water." The tower was modeled after a 12th-Century Spanish cathedral.

Stahl said he plans to spend the next two to four months talking to residents and conducting "a dialogue with the building" to get ideas about how the 17-story tower should be used.

STAHL LIKES the idea of designing "a very special restaurant," he said. Another possibility could be a cultural and historical museum, Fine said.

While the restored tower reflects Miami's early history and its evolution since the early 1960s into a bicultural community, the new tower would be "the expression of Miami of the future," Fine said.

Possible uses for the new tower also include a hotel plus retail shopping for cruise-ship passengers and residents of the planned Park West development nearby, Fine said. He has received expressions of interest from one foreign and one American hotel company.

Mia Her (F) col 3 4D
Cuban Refugees Indicted

In Attempted Hijackings
18 Sept 80

Two Cuban refugees were indicted in U.S. District Court Wednesday on charges of attempting to hijack different Eastern Airlines flights to Cuba.

Carlos Jesus Figuero is accused of trying to divert Flight 115 from Tampa to Miami last Sunday, and Guillermo Lima Hernandez is accused of trying to hijack Flight 5 from Newark, N.J., to Miami Friday.

Both flights landed in Miami without injury to passengers or crew.

80 Cubans to Come On Freedom Flight From Havana Today

Ma Her (F) AP 5B
18 Sept 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

A group of Cubans who sought refuge last May inside the U.S. Interests Section in Havana to avoid bat-swinging attackers are expected to arrive in Miami today on a specially chartered flight, said the Rev. Jose Reyes, one of the organizers of the trip.

The 80 refugees, most of them former political prisoners and their families, will arrive in Miami aboard an Air Florida flight around 6 p.m. Most of them had been trapped by the mob in the Interests Section.

"We're delighted that the Cubans are in effect allowing these people to come to the States," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk.

THE FLIGHT IS coordinated by the controversial group of Cuban exiles who participated in the much-debated dialogue with the Cuban government in 1979. The group, which until recently called itself the Committee of 75, has changed its name to the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community, said Reyes.

Juan Rodriguez, the new executive director of the Committee, has been in Havana for the past two weeks and negotiated the release of the former political prisoners, Reyes said.

Two other members of the committee — Napoleon Vilaboa, the initiator of the rag-tag Freedom Flotilla, and the Rev. Andres Reyes of New Jersey — are also in Havana to help arrange the flight.

U.S. OFFICIALS indicated that most of the arriving Cubans are former prisoners who took refuge at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana

May 2 when a group of thugs attacked them with pipes, bats, pieces of lumber and chains. During the incident, 15 persons were hurt, five seriously.

Most of the 450 Cubans who sought asylum at the Interests Section during the melee, returned to their homes with U.S. visas in hand to wait for Cuban government permission to leave the country.

Some 150 of these asylum-seekers and their family members have already arrived in the United States. Most came through third countries on regular commercial flights, while others were placed on chartered tourist flights returning to Miami, Frechette said.

But 11 Cubans have refused to go home and are still at the Interests Section, he added. They have refused the Cuban government's safe conduct offer.

THE CUBAN and U.S. governments have been in a stalemate over the fate of the Cubans at the Interests Section since the incident.

The U.S. government gave all of the asylum-seekers permission to enter this country. But the Cuban government refused to guarantee exit permits for the group as a whole.

Today's flight, which will cost \$7,000, was chartered by the Committee through American Airways Charter. It is being paid for by the World Service of Protestant Churches.

The names of the arriving Cubans have not been released yet by the Cuban government.

Another Miamian has offered to help pay the way for at least 100 of the Cubans who were inside the Interests Section to come to the United States.

Banker Bernardo Benes, who participated in the dialogue with Cuban President Fidel Castro but was not active in the subsequent Committee efforts, said an anonymous donor has offered to buy one-way tickets for 100 of the refugees.



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Mia News (FH) 18 Sept 87 Col 2 5A

New refugee aid predicted

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

Jack Watson, President Carter's chief White House aide, flew to Miami today to make "several announcements" on federal refugee policies here this afternoon.

Local officials were hoping Watson would announce substantial new federal refugee aid for Dade County and "dramatic changes" in U.S. immigration policies.

Watson's visit was announced after five area mayors held a press conference yesterday to denounce federal inaction on the refugee problems.

Metro Mayor Steve Clark, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, Hialeah Mayor Dale Bennett, Miami Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson and North Bay Village Mayor Robert Smolley voiced their concern over refugee problems, particularly the rising crime rate.

But during the press conference, Ferre, one of the major leaders in Carter's reelection campaign, said he's "confident that the administration, as pledged to me by Dr. Eugene Eidenberg of the White House, will by the end of this week or the first part of next week come forward at last with some dramatic breakthroughs. I am hoping that these will mean we will get increased help from the federal government . . ."

Ferre said Carter is getting daily reports on "what's happening here" on the refugee situation. He said the White House has questioned him on the policies it is formulating, "but I am not privy to their conclusions."

U.S. Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.), here yesterday campaigning for reelection, said he expects substantial new federal aid for Florida and Dade County to be announced in the next few days.

He said he had been given that information in the last few days and that possibly Watson would be sent here to announce it.

"I think they will be announcing a brand new request for financing for the next year beyond the \$100 million aid package now pending in Congress," Stone said.

"We're going to get that \$100 million, and that's money for this fiscal year, which ends in two weeks. The new aid that the White House will announce will be for the next fiscal year after Oct. 1."

Stone said he also heard that the White House is going to announce changes in immigration policies.

Stone said the \$100 million for refugee assistance in Florida has been appropriated by Congress under a bill



Meyerson

"We are in a state of an undeclared emergency. It is undeclared because to acknowledge it would mean that our government would have to do something about it. It would mean Washington would have to come forward with a coordinated program, adequate funding and proper personnel."

co-sponsored by him and Florida Congressman Dante Fascell. But the congressional authorization to spend the money was held up because there has been no joint congressional conference to straighten out differences in the versions of each house, Stone said.

"We're going to tack the \$100 million onto an amendment by (U.S. Rep. Edward) Stack reimbursing education for its expenses for the refugees, and that should be passed shortly," Stone said.

The possibility of new federal aid did not dissuade the mayors from their bitterly-worded criticisms of what they said was the government's lack of refugee policy and insufficient financial help.

And they insisted they were ready to join in suing the government to get help if the anticipated assistance did not materialize within the week.

"Gentlemen, I believe we are in a state of an undeclared emergency," Meyerson said. "It is undeclared because to acknowledge it would mean that our government would have to do something about it. It would mean Washington would have to come forward with a coordinated program, adequate funding and proper personnel."

He said Dade governments must drive home the fact that a "true emergency" exists here, "an emergency of housing for tens of thousands of people, an emergency of feeding these tens of thousands and an emergency of crime on our streets which threatens the very foundations of our communities."

Meyerson said the Justice Department should reimburse Miami Beach for overtime pay for police. He said his city's police are going on overtime for the next three to six months to increase police presence on the streets.

Meyerson said the long-range solution is to resettle the majority of refugees elsewhere in the country, in-

cluding some who are here now.

"They must not be released into this community unless they have solid sponsors who will absolutely guarantee to look after their human needs until they become self-supporting," he declared.

Ferre said serious crimes in the Little Havana area went from 228 in August 1979, to 533 in the same month this year. In Little Haiti, the figures for the same months were 107 and 224.

Ferre said that "nobody in the Cuban-American community here or in any part of Florida wants the continuing flow of the criminal element and the social misfits of Cuba to be dumped into the United States."

He urged the government to repatriate those Cubans to Cuba through the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

"I want to see Fidel Castro set up machine guns . . . to keep Cubans that he has dumped on us, that the Cuban-American community and the rest of America does not want," Ferre said. "I want to see Fidel Castro turn his back on those people as they are repatriated."

He predicted Carter cannot win Florida in November without ordering major federal help for the state. Ferre insisted Carter has not crossed off Florida and that he will make that effort.

Clark denounced the government for letting Castro run this country's immigration policies. "A nation as strong as this one is being bullied around by one Communist dictator," Clark said. "He knows exactly what he is doing. How can you fight something like this? It's like trying to fight a windmill with a pair of boxing gloves. You get slapped to death."

Bennett said 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban refugees are roaming the streets of Hialeah. He said the housing index in Hialeah "is zero, and we have had an 88 per cent increase in serious crimes since April."

Soviets will orbit Castronaut; may be first black spaceman

Associated Press *Miami News (FHA) 1A 18 Sept 80*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is expected to launch a Cuban cosmonaut — possibly a black man, who would be the first black in space — at “any moment,” Cuban sources said today.

The sources said two Cubans — one a black man and the other white — are training for a flight that would link up with two Soviets orbiting Earth in a space laboratory. One of the two will be picked, the sources said. A Cuban would be the seventh non-Soviet sent into space under the Soviet space program. A black would be the first ever in space.

The Cuban would follow a Hungarian, a Vietnam-

ese, a Czech, a Pole, an East German and a Bulgarian into space to visit the cosmonauts.

A Cuban diplomatic source said the shot was officially scheduled for “mid-September.” Speculation that a shot was imminent was heightened by a visit to the Soviet Union by Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro, Fidel Castro’s brother. Sources said he visited the Star City cosmonaut training center near Moscow yesterday.

Soviet officials never have announced in advance the date of a space shot or the names of cosmonauts. But Western space experts say officials of the Soviet intercosmos program, which has already launched six non-Soviet cosmonauts into space, have told them the next trip will include a Cuban.

4A3 • The Miami News • Thursday, September 18, 1980

Cubans from U.S. Havana

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

More than 400 Cuban political prisoners and their families, chased into the U.S. Interests Section in Havana last May by an angry pro-Castro mob, will arrive in Miami by the end of this month, says a Cuban exile leader here.

Between 80 and 100 will arrive today, said Jorge Roblejo Lorie, president of the Committee of 100, which has been negotiating with U.S. and Cuban officials for safe passage of the group forced to live in the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana and for the release of 540 political prisoners still held in Cuban jails.

Relatives of the group arriving today will be able to meet them at Tropical Park Community Center at 7900

SW 40th St., according to Aida Nieves of the county manager’s office. U.S. immigration officials said the Cubans will be processed at the airport.

The group was expected to fly into Miami at 4:30 p.m. on an Air Florida charter flight, according to Robin Cohn, director of public relations for Air Florida.

A passenger list has not been made available, so relatives do not know which of the families will be aboard, Roblejo Lorie said.

About half of the 450 Cubans who rushed the diplomatic mission May 2, with a club-swinging mob at their heels are already in the United States, said Roblejo Lorie. Many are in Miami, he said, and the last batch should arrive here in the next two weeks.

All the Cubans who were inside the U.S. Interests Section have been screened and processed for immigra-

mission due to arrive here

tion by American officials. They have had documentation to emigrate to the United States for months, but Cuban officials did not permit them to leave.

Since the attack May 2, most lived in the lobby of the besieged Interests Section, which was surrounded by Cuban guards who permitted no Cuban citizens to enter or leave the building.

Roblejo Lorie stressed that the families of the Cubans who were in the Interests Section have paid for their passage out of the country.

“None are coming free,” Roblejo Lorie said. “Their families sent money for passage to the Banco Nacional de Cuba, and everything has been paid for.”

Roblejo Lorie said about 25 who left in the past month came via Merida, Mexico. Others flew directly from Havana to Miami.

U.S. officials said they are not directly involved in planning the flights from Havana.

“They all have legal documentation to come here,” said Myles Frechette of the U.S. State Department’s Cuban Desk. “They don’t need government permission because they’ve already been approved for immigration.”

Robert Jordan, press attache for the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, confirmed this morning that about 80 Cubans will fly to Miami today.

Roblejo Lorie, who coincidentally was in the Interests Section when the mob attacked the Cubans, said he and other members of the Committee of 100 are negotiating with American and Cuban officials for the release of prisoners still held in Cuban jails.

Washington *MIA News (FH)*

CR2 2A 18 Sept 80

Republicans stall Cuban treaty

Fierce Republican opposition to Cuban President Fidel Castro has stalled a treaty setting sea boundaries with Cuba. Republican senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina repeatedly tried to attach anti-Castro riders to the bill, saying that it would be a "grave mistake" to consider the treaty merely technical, and possibly cause the American public to seriously "doubt the sanity" of the Senate. There was no immediate indication as to when the Senate would take up consideration of the treaty again.

Cuba to return

MIA News (FH) CR1 1A

Combined Miami News Services

18 Sept 80

U.S. sends plane

Declaring that "no one can play with the word and the honor of the Cuban revolution," the Castro government said today that two Cubans who hijacked a jet to Cuba yesterday will be returned immediately to the United States.

The Federal Aviation Administration sent a special flight to Havana today to pick up the two hijackers.

FAA spokesman Dennis Feldman said a Lockheed Jetstar carrying two pilots, a flight technician and an FAA sky marshal left Washington this morning. It was expected to arrive in Havana this evening after a stop in Atlanta to pick up two more sky marshals and a U.S. marshal.

The Cuban hijackers will be flown to Columbia, S.C., to be arrested in the hijack of a Delta Air Lines flight carrying 111 people from Atlanta to Columbia yesterday.

"This is a real breakthrough," Feldman said. "Never before has Cuba volunteered to return a hijacker. By denying them asylum, this should bring to an end the current rash of hijackings."

It would be the first known instance of United States-to-Cuba air piracy in which hijackers have been

2 hijackers to Havana

forced back. Others have returned, but mostly after spending years in a Cuban prison.

Today's announcement came two days after a Cuban vow to get tough with homesick exiles responsible for a spate of recent hijackings.

Quoting the newspaper Granma, the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, Havana radio said the return of the hijackers would be a "drastic measure."

"Even 24 hours after the warning of the Cuban government regarding hijackings was published, this

order was disregarded," Granma said.

"With the purpose of definitely ending these acts that may endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent people, our revolution has been forced to take the most drastic decision.

"Therefore, the perpetrators of the hijacking will be returned immediately to the United States."

FBI agents in Miami said the hijackers will be met with handcuffs. They face a minimum prison sentence of 20 years under federal air piracy laws.

"If they do return, they will be promptly arrested, brought before a federal magistrate and charged with air piracy," said Bill Nettles, assistant special agent in

Please see HIJACK, 4A

(10/2)

HIJACK, from 1A *M la News (FH) 18 Sept 80 4A col 1*

charge of the FBI's Miami office.

The United States once had an anti-hijacking agreement with Cuba — it followed 87 U.S.-to-Cuba aircraft diversions between 1961 and 1973 — but neither nation ever forced the return of anyone involved in the few hijackings made during the 50 months the accord was in effect. Often, hijackers were tried in the country where they landed.

Following the now familiar pattern, in yesterday's hijacking two young men — neither of whom spoke English — leaped to their feet in the tourist class section of the airplane, shouted "Viva, Cuba!" and brandished bottles of gasoline or some other fuel.

Other Spanish-speaking passengers said the two men told them that they had been in the United States for about four months, were tired of it and wanted to go home.

It was the 10th such hijacking in five weeks, with most blamed on homesick refugees who came to the United States on the massive boatlift between Cuba and Key West last spring.

Monday, again quoting Granma, Havana radio said that the estimated 123,000 boatlift refugees made "one-way trips" and could not return. It said refugees who resort to hijackings to return would be severely punished in Cuba or sent back to the United States.

The broadcast did not mention the earlier hijackers. But Havana radio said Monday that they had been put in prison in Cuba.

On the Delta flight's passenger manifest, the two responsible for Wednesday's hijacking were identified only as C. Perez and J. Vega. FBI agents said the two had flown to Atlanta late Tuesday from Newark, N.J. They told other passengers that they had been living in New York.

The Granma statement recounted the hijacking and, Havana radio said, referred to the two men as "anti-social elements of Cuban origin."

The flight's pilot, Capt. Sam Barazzone, said the hijackers did not get a friendly greeting at Havana's Jose Marti Airport.

"They (the Cuban authorities) were not welcoming them as heroes, I can guarantee you that," he said. "They frisked them and took them off in handcuffs."

Barazzone added that the Cuban authorities "were almost apologetic about us coming down."

Meanwhile, federal officials are trying to determine how homesick Cubans are slipping past new, tougher anti-hijack screening measures.

Because security officers at selected airports are inspecting people who meet a "behavioral profile" of past hijackers, at least five potential hijackings have been stopped at Florida airports in the last month alone.

The two hijackers who commandeered Flight 470 apparently fit perfectly into the pattern of homesick Cubans.

But an FAA source said the fact that the hijackers boarded in Newark rather than Atlanta may provide the key to why they were not detected.

Not all U.S. airports are equally zealous in using the behavioral profile. "The profile works, if they'd just use it," the FAA source said. "The fact is that in some places they just don't pay as much attention to it."

Since the hijackers cleared security in Newark, they would not have had to be screened again in Atlanta, where particular attention is given to the behavioral profile, before catching the connecting flight.

Although federal sky marshals have been assigned to certain flights, particularly in the Southeast, there was no marshal aboard Delta's Flight 470 when it departed Atlanta yesterday morning, officials said.

But airline and law enforcement officials believe the best anti-hijack measure currently available would be to disseminate to Spanish-speaking communities Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's warning earlier this week that hijackers would be jailed in Cuba or deported to the United States for trials.

"The future perpetrators of hijackings should be well aware that they are in for a very dismal reception in Havana," Delta public relations spokesman Jim Ewing said. "That reception is jail time."

Oswald grave exploration hit

as evil effort

M la News (FH) col 3 4A
18 Sept 80

Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — An attempt to exhume the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave is evil and the theory behind it preposterous, says the former counsel to a congressional committee that investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"There is nothing to be gained by digging that man up except harm to his family," Robert Blakey said in an interview yesterday.

Michael Eddowes, author of a book that contends the body in Oswald's grave is that of a Soviet spy who impersonated Oswald, is seeking permission from state District Court Judge James Wright to unearth the body to check its identity.

The request is being opposed by Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald, a Wichita Falls businessman. Marina Oswald Porter, Oswald's widow, had given Eddowes permission to open the grave.

A court official said the judge told him he would rule on the lawsuit tomorrow. Lawyers for both sides have said they would appeal if he rules against them.

Sources said the FBI had approached lawyers in the case asking permission to observe any exhumation and autopsy as an "impartial observer." The FBI declined comment.

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Jury Acquits Refugee Of Molesting 2 Girls

*Mia New (F) 3D
18 Sept 80*

A 27-year-old Cuban refugee, an admitted ex-convict who has been in Miami only five months, was acquitted Wednesday of lewd and lascivious conduct against two girls, 5 and 8 years old.

A Dade Circuit Court jury of six deliberated just an hour before finding Ezequiel Rodriguez innocent of luring the children into an empty Collins Avenue apartment and sexually molesting each of them.

The 8-year-old victim first identified Rodriguez through photographs and then, under questioning by Assistant State Attorney David Waksman, repeated the identification before the jury.

But Assistant Public Defender Bryan McDonald asked the jurors, "How can you really be sure this is the man?"

Rodriguez testified he was innocent of the attacks but admitted he had been a prisoner in Cuba before

being put aboard a boat to the United States during the Mariel boatlift. Arresting officers said he first attributed his 10-year sentence in Cuba to "killing a commie," but at the trial Rodriguez testified he was a "political prisoner," accused of sabotage against the Castro government.

Miami Beach police broadcast a description of the girls' molester. Rodriguez was picked up as an unlicensed driver. His photograph then was identified by the 8-year-old victim.

Beach Detective Ellen Knight, who participated in the investigation, said she was "stunned" by the jury's verdict.

"I can't believe it," Knight said. "The little girl could not have been a better witness. I don't know what to tell these parents . . . I just don't know what to tell them."

2 soldiers stranded in Ethiopia in bid to find a home in U.S.

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Two Cuban infantry soldiers have been living in the American Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, since May, when they climbed over the compound fence and claimed asylum.

The soldiers, part of a Cuban force estimated to number between 12,000 to 13,000, hope to be able to live in the United States. But Ethiopian authorities have been unwilling to grant them permission to leave the country.

"They will stay there until we find some way of resolving their right to travel," a high-level State Department official said last night.

The action by the Cuban soldiers was believed to be the first recorded attempt to defect by any of the estimated 35,000 to 40,000 troops in Africa.

Army helping Soviets fight in Afghanistan

*Mia News (F) 4A
18 Sept 80*
Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan airline pilot who defected to West Germany over the weekend

told an American TV audience today "Good Morning America" today he believed there are between 17,000 and 20,000 Cubans fighting with the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

The Soviets have stationed an estimated 80,000 troops in Afghanistan to help that nation's pro-Moscow regime in its so-far unsuccessful effort to crush a rebellion by anti-communist Moslem guerrillas.

The defector appeared on "Good Morning America."

Gromyko, Castro meet for 3 days in Havana

Associated Press

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Cuban President Fidel Castro met in Havana to discuss several international affairs, Havana radio said last night. Their talks stressed common interests in world disarmament, lessening international tension and halting the arms race, according to the broadcast, as well as aspects of their nations' cooperation. Gromyko winds up his 3-day visit to Cuba today.

Miami a sanctuary for Latin American deposed leaders

Miami News (FH) col 5 7A

MILT SOSIN
Miami News Reporter

18 Sept 80

Marco Robles, former president of Panama, had no advice to offer Anastasio Somoza when the deposed Nicaraguan leader arrived in Miami July 17, 1979 to begin his days in exile.

But Robles, 72, who took up residence in Coral Gables in 1968 after completing a four-year term as Panama's president, did explain why a variety of deposed Latin American dictators and assorted politicians have found the Miami area such an attractive place to spend their years in exile.

One reason that he and other former leaders of Central and South American countries come to Miami, Robles said, "is that it is close to our countries, making communications very rapid.

"Another thing is that many citizens of our countries pass through Miami. When they visit us, they serve as living newspapers. They tell us things about our countries that the press doesn't print."

And the fact that Greater Miami is a bilingual community makes it easier on exiled politicians until they learn English, Robles said.

The list of Latin-American presidents and dictators who spent all or part of their exile in Miami reads like a "Who's Who" of deposed strongmen.

Among them were Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia, who headed the Guatemalan government for three years after taking over in a military coup in 1963; Col. Juan Pareda Asbun, who seized power for four months in Bolivia in July 1978; Arulfo Arias, who succeeded Robles as Panama's president, but was ousted by the military after only 10 days in office; and two former heads of the Dominican Republic, Donald Reid Cabral and Joaquin Balaguer, both of whom have returned to Santo Domingo.

Cuban strongman Fulgencio Batista also found Miami an attractive stop-over after leaving Havana in 1944. But he didn't stay long. He preferred Daytona Beach where he had a large home and where he plotted the coup which returned him as Cuba's dictator in 1952 with the overthrow of Carlos Prio.

When Batista was forced to flee Havana on New Year's Eve of 1959 with the success of Fidel Castro's revolution, he elected to begin his exile in the Dominican Republic, then in Spain, where he died.

The exile who made the biggest



Batista

headlines in the Miami area was Marcos Perez Jimenez, ousted as Venezuela's strongman in 1958.

Perez first fled to Santo Domingo, then to Miami.

He bought a \$400,000 waterfront home on Pinetree Drive in Miami Beach. A Caracas newspaper alleged that he paid a Miami Beach police chief \$500 a month for "protection."

Probably the most tragic figure among the exiles was Carlos Prio Socarras, who came to Miami after he was deposed by Batista in 1952.

At first a backer of Fidel Castro in his fight against Batista, Prio returned to Havana a few days after the Castro forces took control of Cuba.

Prio, who prided himself in the fact that he was "the last constitutional president of Cuba," soon became disillusioned with Castro and the revolution, and he eventually returned to Florida.

On April 5, 1977, he killed himself with a gun in the back yard of his Miami Beach home.

Cuba Sea Treaty Shelved by Senate

Miami News (F) col 1 4D 18 Sept 80

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Staunch anti-Castro Republicans forced the Senate on Wednesday to temporarily shelve the ratification of a treaty setting sea boundaries with Cuba.

The Senate leadership set aside the treaty ratification in the face of repeated moves by Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.), to attach anti-Castro riders to the accord.

Helms said it was "a grave mistake" to regard the treaty as merely technical. Terming the treaty "a referendum on (Fidel) Castro," he said if it was adopted "it would cause the American people to doubt the sanity of this august body."

Helms proposed an amendment to the treaty requiring the Soviet Union to withdraw all military forces from the island nation.

Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D., Neb.), appealed to his colleagues to reject the Helms amendment. He proposed instead a substitute expressing grave concern over the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

Helms lost a bid to block the Zorinsky proposal, but refused to give

up, proposing another amendment requiring President Carter to state, as part of the treaty, that Cuba is not engaged in subversive activities elsewhere in the world.

At that point, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D., W. Va.), gave up the attempt to ratify the treaty and the Senate turned to other business. There was no immediate indication when the Democratic leadership will try again for ratification.

The treaty has been in force on a provisional basis since January 1978. Cuba has not ratified it either.

It represents an attempt to divide fishing and seabed exploration rights between Cuba and the United States. Its proponents said it does not extend any formal recognition to the Castro regime.

Zorinsky said the treaty is "entirely within the national interest" and will help "eliminate uncertainty and confusion (and the opportunity) for conflict on the high seas."

He said the Senate "must resist the temptation to politicize anything dealing with Cuba."

Dade School Task Force to Study

By JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writer

A citizens' committee will be set up to examine the Dade School Board's bilingual education programs and suggest possible changes, School Board members agreed Wednesday.

Superintendent Leonard Britton proposed the committee, which he said will have about 20 members. Membership will include one individual appointed by each of the seven board members. Other committee members will represent various parent and community groups, Britton said.

The panel will be similar to one Britton is creating to increase citizen involvement in school attendance zone changes. Both committees will have schedules to allow them to solicit community opinions and propose changes before the drafting of next year's budget in June.

"We're trying to get input from all over the community in what bilingual education should be in the school system," Britton said. "We

just can't delay the questions people are asking over and over again."

AMONG THE matters the committee may want to address, Britton said, are the implications of federal guidelines requiring that schools teach some courses in Spanish to Hispanic students who are learning English.

The group may also want to evaluate Spanish classes for non-Latin students, Britton said. Those classes have long been criticized as ineffective.

Several longtime critics of the bilingual programs seized on Wednesday's meeting as a chance to ask the board once again to do away with the school system's six bilingual schools. In those schools students are to spend half the day in classes taught in Spanish and half in classes taught in English.

"Bilingual schools have become segregated centers for the preservation of Cuban culture," said Anne Crockett, past president of the PTA

of Miami High and Coral Way Elementary.

"If you don't do away with this irresponsible impossibility, it will do away with our school system," Crockett.

Job Recruiter Rejected

The board voted 5-2 to turn down a proposal from Superintendent Britton to pay an accounting firm up to \$36,000 to recruit a top-level business manager and a chief auditor. Two weeks ago the board gave Britton permission to seek help in recruiting top people, but Wednesday board members balked at the price.

"We can find qualified people ourselves and save the money," board member Paul Cejas said.

Board member Holmes Braddock and Chairman Phyllis Miller were the only two to vote for hiring a firm to conduct a national search.

"The feeling of the public was they wanted us to seek an excellent

businessman, not an educator" to run the schools' business operations, Miller said. "I felt an executive search firm would seek out someone who ordinarily wouldn't apply for the job."

Later in Wednesday's meeting board members received a report from their staff showing the Dade school system has relatively fewer administrators than most major school systems in the nation.

Dade has one administrator in its central or area offices for every 1,252 students, the study showed. The average of the nation's 20 largest school systems was one administrator for every 664 youngsters. The study did not count administrators within schools.

Busing Request Delayed

Also Wednesday, board members delayed a request by Coral Gables officials to provide busing for students who must cross Dixie Highway to get to Carver Elementary

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9-D

Bilingual Programs

School.

Board members said they would study how many schools in the

county may need extra buses to keep children from crossing dangerous streets.

2,000 Refugees Fight For Cane-Cutter Jobs

Mia Her (F) Col 2 B 19 Sept 80

By **BRENDA EADY**
Herald Staff Writer

The intent was to recruit workers to chop sugar cane in South Florida between November and March.

The result Thursday was chaos and fistfights as about 2,000 persons — mostly Cuban and Haitian refugees — converged with their bags packed on the State Employment office at Hialeah's Palm Springs Mall.

They thought they had work waiting for them. They didn't.

"It was not supposed to work this way," said Michael Cugno, employment office manager. "We figured we would have 500 [people] total."

"We expected a large crowd but not anything like we had here," said Charles Martinez, labor recruiter and engineer at the Agriculture Department of U.S. Sugar Corp.

seekers who arrived early managed to push and shove their way inside the offices. Martinez and co-worker Bill Miller talked with them while about 10 police officers worked to keep order outside.

There were no injuries or arrests, officials said.

It took about four hours of repeated explanations in Spanish and Creole to make the crowd understand there would be no point in waiting in line. Job seekers were told to apply at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to Miami Stadium, 2301 NW 10th Ave.

The 8,500 job slots will be enough for all those who qualify to work, according to employment officials and recruiters.

Cugno said several radio broadcasts had stated incorrectly that representatives from U.S. Sugar Corp. in Clewiston would be hir-

ABOUT 50 AMONG the job

Turn to Page 2B Col. 6

New Refugees

Mia Her (F) col 1 1A 19 Sept 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ

Herald Staff Writer

New Cuban and Haitian refugees arriving in South Florida will be sent to a center outside of Florida for processing, Jack Watson, White House chief of staff, announced Thursday.

In a Federal Building room packed with newsmen and local officials, Watson said the White House plan was designed to alleviate the strain caused by the arrival of 124,445 Cuban refugees and 6,727 Haitian refugees in South Florida during the last five months.

Under the plan, the new center would not provide long-term housing for the refugees as Tent City has. It simply would house the new refugees until they cleared health and immigration requirements, which normally takes three or four days.

New refugees will be resettled directly from there, and will not come to Florida unless they have relatives here, Watson said.

"There is no way we can extricate ourselves from what is intrinsically a very difficult problem without

Processing Will

other people sharing the burden," Watson said.

The plan proposes:

- Closing existing refugee facilities in Dade County — Tent City by Sept. 30 and the Krome Avenue processing centers for Cuban and Haitian refugees within 30 days.
- Opening a new processing facility outside of the State of Florida at a location to be announced next week. Refugees who continue to arrive will be sent to the new facility instead of to the segregated facilities for Cubans and Haitians which now exist in South Dade.
- Increasing efforts to resettle all refugees without relatives in the South Florida area outside the state.
- Moving the Tent City refugees with no relatives in South Florida to leased housing and offering them

Won't Come Here

Move Out of State

the opportunity to be resettled again from the new out-of-state processing facility.

"We are determined that any entrant who does not have family in South Florida will not be resettled in South Florida," Watson said.

- Increasing vigilance in the Straits of Florida to stop the continued influx of refugees.

- Throwing White House support behind two bills sponsored by South Florida congressmen to provide financial assistance to the state and local communities most affected by the refugee influx.

Federal officials did not provide the details on how much the new proposals will cost.

Watson, accompanied by Eugene Eidenberg, assistant to the President for intergovernmental affairs, said the White House "acknowledges federal fiscal respon-

sibility for the extraordinary burden imposed on the State of Florida, Dade County and the City of Miami."

HE EXPLAINED the federal assistance plan includes White House support for the Fascell-Stone amendment that provides \$100 million in federal assistance to local communities for the social and health needs of the refugees in fiscal years 1980 and 1981. The measure is offered by Florida Democrats Rep. Dante Fascell and Sen. Richard Stone.

It also backs a bill proposed by Congressman Ed Stack of Broward County that grants school districts with a heavy influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees up to \$1,200 per student.

In Washington Thursday, the Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee approved Stack's bill and the Fascell-Stone amendment.

Stack's bill will provide federal funds for bilingual education, extra classrooms and school buses over a

Judge says Oswald should rest in peace

Ma News (FA) Col / QA 19 Sept 80
Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — For the time being, the American public will not be allowed to learn whether Lee Harvey Oswald is buried in the grave in Rose Hill Cemetery marked with his name.

State District Court Judge James Wright today refused a British author's suit to open the grave to determine if the accused presidential assassin is buried there. The judge said there is "no necessity or compelling reason for the threatened exhumation or autopsy are shown in this record.

"In short," he added, "rumors, speculative theory, conjecture, and public curiosity will not

Lawyers for British author Michael Eddowes, who tried to have the body dug up, said they would decide later on an appeal.

Eddowes filed suit to have the body removed and an autopsy held because he believes the person buried there is not Oswald, but a Russian spy sent to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The Warren Commission said Oswald shot Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and was himself shot to death by nightclub owner Jack Ruby two days later.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department yesterday denied reports attributed to an unidentified source connected with the hearing that the FBI wants its agents to be on hand should the body

be exhumed.

The legal dispute over Oswald's body began when Eddowes filed suit to open the grave, claiming it contains the body of a spy who switched places with Oswald when he defected to Russia in 1959. Eddowes' theory is outlined in the book, "The Oswald File."

"I know — I know — a Soviet agent killed your president and I intend to prove it," Eddowes said.

Eddowes' original suit seeking exhumation has been denied by three judges and is on appeal. The current court action began when Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter, signed a statement agreeing to the exhumation.

Refugee Processing To Move Out of State

FROM PAGE 1A

19 Sept 80

three-year period.

The Fassel-Stone amendment allows the federal government to reimburse local communities for money spent in providing for the social and health needs of the Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Local politicians, however, were skeptical of the most recent White House proposal.

Non-Football Fan

Loses Life to Game

CLEVELAND — (AP) — A woman who died of a shotgun wound was slain because she tried to stop her boyfriend from watching a college football game on television, police disclosed Thursday.

Homicide detectives said that during the Labor Day telecast of the Arkansas-Texas game, Falor Anderson, 56, said she was tired of football and stood between the TV set and her boyfriend, Clarence Broadus, 56.

He warned her several times, "Get out of the way, or I'll get my shotgun," police said. The widowed mother of 10 children died from a blast of a sawed-off 12-gauge shotgun.

"One hundred million is a good start," interrupted Dade County Mayor Stephen Clark. "But we need \$1 billion."

Watson stressed the decision to open up a new processing facility outside of Florida would alleviate the impact of the refugees in South Florida.

"The Krome Avenue sites which have been used as processing centers for new arrivals will be replaced by a processing center outside the state of Florida," Watson said.

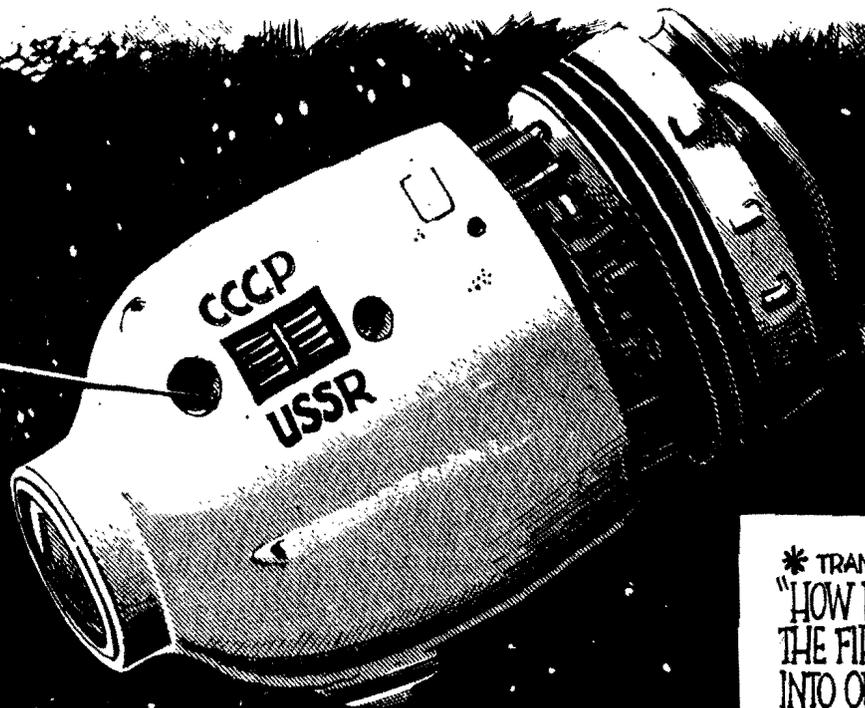
Several proposed sites have been considered, but the site of the new location will not be announced until next week, he said.

During the press conference in which local officials often emptied newsmen in questioning the federal officials, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferré asked if the federal aid could be used to help stem the tide of local crime affecting the area.

Eidenberg said the flexibility of the Fassel-Stone amendment would allow local governments to use the money to reimburse local police departments and help them cope with the increase in crime caused by the refugee influx.

But both Watson and Eidenberg conceded a permanent solution to the influx of refugees lies in negotiations with the government of Cuba.

KPZUG ZAVICH
KASTARTZIG KOOBAN
BOHVATCHSKY FYIT Ę
OPATVINSKEL
STANITZ HOOTZ
STETUMPCHIK
DOOBVICH
PETROL Ę *



* TRANSLATION:
"HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE
THE FIRST CUBAN LAUNCHED
INTO OUTER SPACE, COMRADE?
WHAT A TRIUMPH FOR THE
PEOPLES OF OUR NATIONS,
UNITED IN A COMMON
WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH
THAT CAN OF GASOLINE?"

Russians Launch a Cuban Into Space

Miami Herald (B) col 1 19 Sept 80 17A

MOSCOW — (AP) — A 38-year-old Cuban air force pilot and a Soviet space veteran rocketed into space Thursday night aboard a Soyuz-38 spaceship, heading for a rendezvous with two Soviet cosmonauts about to break a world space endurance record.

The Cuban cosmonaut, Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, is the seventh non-Soviet to fly in the Soviet Union's Intercosmos space program. He and his Soviet commander, Yuri V. Romanenko, are to link up with the Soviet Salyut-6 space station today, Tass said.

The news agency said the mission will give friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union "a new dimension — outer space."

The giant Soyuz spaceship's climb into the

night sky at 3:11 p.m. Miami time was broadcast by Moscow television, which showed it rising in a bright flash at the Soviet space center at Baikonur in Soviet Central Asia.

Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro, accompanied Tamayo Mendez to the launch pad. Moments before the launch, the Cuban cosmonaut called out in Spanish, "patria o muerte" (Homeland or death) and "venceremos" (We will triumph).

The Cuban, son of a worker from the city of Guantanamo, was described by Tass as a crack military pilot and member of the Cuban Communist Party who studied diligently at the Star City cosmonaut training center near Moscow.

His commander, Romanenko, is a 36-year-old

Hero of the Soviet Union and veteran cosmonaut who spent 96 days in space aboard the Soyuz-26 flight in 1977-78, Tass said.

Previous flights in the Intercosmos program have involved Hungarian, Vietnamese, Czech, Polish, East German and Bulgarian cosmonauts, each of them accompanied by a Soviet mission commander.

Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin have been orbiting since April 10 in the Salyut-6 space station. On Oct. 1, if their trip continues to go without a hitch, Popov and Ryumin will break the world space endurance record of 175 days and 36 minutes, set by Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov last year.

Cuba Turns Over Hijacking Suspects To U.S. Authorities

MIA Her (F) 1A col 2

19 Sept 80

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

Cuba kept its promise to get tough with hijackers Thursday by sending back the first Cuban refugees ever to be returned to the United States to face charges.

The jet that brought back the hijackers, Juan Adeja Fresneda and Cresencio Perez Perez, landed in Columbia, S.C., at 7:01 p.m.

Adeja and Perez, accused of commandeering a Delta Air Lines Boeing 727 from Columbia to Havana early Wednesday, were taken to the local FBI office and charged with air piracy. They were fingerprinted, photographed and briefly questioned.

They appeared at 9 p.m. before a U.S. magistrate, who set bonds of \$750,000 for each of them.

U.S. ATTORNEY Tom Lydon said he asked for a "very substantial bond due to the serious nature of the charge, the weight of the evidence, the lack of ties they have to this country and the fact that they endangered the lives of many people."

U.S. Magistrate Charles Gambrell told Adeja and Perez that if they are released from jail on bond, they cannot travel by air unless they are first searched by a federal marshal. Gambrell declared them indigent and appointed a public defender and a local private attorney to represent them.

After the hearing, Adeja and Perez were taken to the Lexington County, S.C., jail. Lydon said their trial probably would be held before December.

If convicted of the air piracy charges, the two men would be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 20 years in a federal prison.

Adeja, 25, is a native of Havana, where his wife and child live. Perez, 26, also has a wife in Havana, but no

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Hijack Suspects Fly Again, In Custody

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children.

The quick return of the accused hijackers "elated" officials at the Federal Aviation Administration, an FAA spokesman said. "Obviously we're pleased because it means that there now is a definite, positive deterrent to future hijackings," said Roger Myers, the spokesman.

Perez and Adeja are the first Cuban nationals ever to be returned to the United States to be tried for air piracy, a State Department press officer said.

During a series of hijackings in the early 1970s, however, Cuban officials returned some hijackers who were American citizens, the spokesman said.

The hijacking of the Delta jet occurred less than a day after Cuba warned it was adopting "drastic measures" to discourage air piracy. The jetliner was the 10th hijacked to Cuba since Aug. 10, when U.S. aviation officials tightened security at airports, and the 13th hijacked this year.

Like Perez and Adeja, the alleged hijackers of at least nine other jets this year have been identified as Cuban refugees who came to the United States during the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift in March and April.

MONDAY, HAVANA Radio quoted Granma, the official organ of the Communist Party in Cuba, as saying that the 123,000 boatlift refugees had made "one-way trips" to the United States and could not return to their homeland.

A broadcast monitored in Miami Thursday said the Cuban government "was obliged to adopt a drastic decision as a consequence" of the latest hijacking.

The radio broadcast described Perez and Adeja as "anti-socials" who should be punished for not "listening to earlier warnings that nobody plays with the honor of the government."

"... Twenty-four hours after the warning of the Cuban government regarding hijackers was published, this order was disregarded," Granma said Thursday.

"With the purpose of definitely ending these acts that may endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent people, our revolution has been forced to take the most drastic decision. Therefore the perpetrators of the hijacking will be returned



— United Press International

Suspects Arrive in U.S.

... Perez, in doorway, Adeja

The State Department said Thursday that Cuba's decision to return Perez and Adeja is "welcomed."

"This positive step is consistent with with the Cuban announcement [Tuesday] that it would adopt drastic penal measures against hijackers," the State Department's statement said. "The U.S. vigorously condemns all hijackings and will prosecute these individuals to the full extent of the law."

The arrangements for returning Perez and

terests Section in Havana and Cuban authorities, said State Department press officer Anita Stockman.

Cuba has not indicated whether it will return any future hijackers or whether those now being held in Cuba for earlier hijackings will be returned.

"IT WILL be handled on a case-by-case basis unless something is worked out in that respect," Stockman said. "We don't know what their thinking is in that respect."

Cuban officials rejected on Aug. 17 a State Department request that arrangements be made for returning Cuban refugees who were unhappy with their new lives in the United States.

Perez and Adeja complained that they were miserable here. They had found jobs in New York City, they said, but told passengers on the Delta jet that they missed their families and "were tired of New York and all the robbing and killing."

The FAA's Lockheed Jetstar returning the men was dispatched from Washington National Airport at 11:20 a.m. Aboard were two pilots, a flight engineer and a federal sky marshal armed with a pistol.

The blue and white, four-engine plane stopped in Atlanta at 12:41 p.m. and picked up two more sky marshals and one U.S. marshal. It took off again at 1:47 and landed in Havana at 3:53. Cuban authorities turned over Adeja and Perez, and the Jetstar departed at 5:10 for the two-hour flight to Columbia.

Customs and immigration officials boarded the plane after it taxied to a stop. Moments later Perez and Adeja were led out in handcuffs.

The Delta jet the men are accused of hijacking was en route from Atlanta to Columbia early Wednesday morning when one of the men allegedly splashed what he said was gasoline on a stewardess and on the floor of the plane. He reportedly flicked a cigaret lighter and threatened to ignite the liquid unless the plane flew to Cuba. After a refueling stop in Columbia, the plane flew to Havana.

It returned to Miami with its 102 passengers and crew of seven after a three-hour stop in Havana where the accused hijackers

9/22

2,000 Refugees Fight For Cane-Cutter Jobs

By BRENDA EADY
Herald Staff Writer

The intent was to recruit workers to chop sugar cane in South Florida between November and March.

The result Thursday was chaos and fistfights as about 2,000 persons — mostly Cuban and Haitian refugees — converged with their bags packed on the State Employment office at Hialeah's Palm Springs Mall.

They thought they had work waiting for them. They didn't.

"It was not supposed to work this way," said Michael Cugno, employment office manager. "We figured we would have 500 [people] total."

"We expected a large crowd but not anything like we had here," said Charles Martinez, labor recruiter and engineer at the Agriculture Department of U.S. Sugar Corp.

seekers who arrived early managed to push and shove their way inside the offices. Martinez and co-worker Bill Miller talked with them while about 10 police officers worked to keep order outside.

There were no injuries or arrests, officials said.

It took about four hours of repeated explanations in Spanish and Creole to make the crowd understand there would be no point in waiting in line. Job seekers were told to apply at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to Miami Stadium, 2301 NW 10th Ave.

The 8,500 job slots will be enough for all those who qualify to work, according to employment officials and recruiters.

Cugno said several radio broadcasts had stated incorrectly that representatives from U.S. Sugar Corp. in Clewiston would be hir-



— JOHN DRUMMINGS - Miami Herald Staff

Refugees
Mia Her (A) 2B
Mob Center
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FROM PAGE 1B

ing workers and transporting them this week to job sites to start cutting sugar cane, Cugno said.
"Somehow somebody got hold of a copy of the [job] clearance orders and read into it things that just were not there," Cugno said. "The only thing I can think of is some very enthusiastic volunteer-agency people released the erroneous infor-

*'I Came to Work,' Says Refugee
...Joseph Richmond's belongings are in sack.*

ABOUT 50 AMONG the job

Turn to Page 2B Col. 6

mation. They were trying to help us."

Companies such as U.S. Sugar must file job clearance orders, listing their labor needs, with the state before recruiting labor from outside the United States.

THE JOB clearance orders did not specify a date.

Job announcements should have gone to about 500 applicants who had signed up at employment offices. Broader recruitment was scheduled for next week at Miami Stadium, Cugno said.

The recruiters were planning to interview just the applicants who should have received the announcements and explain what the job would be like: six- or seven-day work weeks, swinging machetes down rows of sugar cane and stacking cane on one side, discarded stalk on the other side.

Justo Blanco, 20, an unemployed Cuban refugee, came at 8 a.m.

"It's an opportunity to get work," Blanco said.

Thinking of her 4-month-old daughter and 2-year-old son in Haiti, Senalei Nadege, 25, arrived at 6 a.m.

"I don't have any other job," Nadege said. "I have no choice."

A similar situation had resulted Wednesday at the employment office at Bird Road and SW 113th Avenue when about 600 persons showed up, Cugno said.

"**THAT SAYS** that there are a lot of people who need jobs," he said. Blanco and Nadege said they would be back.

U.S. Sugar will be hiring able-bodied workers who will make a minimum of \$4.09 an hour and live in barracks, Martinez said. Workers go through an eight-day training process. Salaries depend on the amount of cane cut in a day.

Nadege said she would be glad to cook or do any other job the company could find for her.

But hiring women is sticky, Martinez said. The company lacks housing for them. It also lacks family housing.

When not enough workers are available locally, Cugno said, the sugar companies get clearance from the U.S. Department of Labor to recruit Jamaican workers. This year because of large number of unemployed refugees in South Florida, the companies have been asked to recruit them first.

But 300 Plan to Stay

49 Hijacked Refugees Want To Go Back Home to Haiti

Mia Her (F) col. 2B 19 Sept 80

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

Forty-nine hijacked Haitians from the first Haiti-to-Miami boat takeover want to return home, federal officials said Thursday. But 300 other passengers of the ferry Chantal like the idea of staying here.

All 349 are at the Krome Avenue South Haitian refugee camp, being interviewed by Immigration officials and submitting to health checks.

The 17 men accused of staging the hijacking underwent a different sort of processing Thursday.

U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo set bail for 16 of them at \$25,000. He set bail at \$50,000 for a Jonas Belande, who had been deported once before.

The 17 are charged with transporting stolen property, namely the Chantal, a 113-foot broad-beamed ferry that left Port-au-Prince at 6 p.m. Saturday carrying a deck-load of chickens in addition to its passengers.

EN ROUTE TO nearby Jeremie, the hijackers, armed with two guns, machetes and knives, overpowered the crew at 2 a.m. Sunday, the FBI said.

The FBI said the passengers included friends and relatives of the 17 accused of staging the actual takeover. Many passengers seemed jubilant at the hijacking.

"We all did it, we seized the boat," shouted one Haitian, who wasn't charged, as the boat docked in

Miami Beach early Thursday.

The vessel first was spotted by the Coast Guard about 100 miles southeast of Miami late Wednesday. It now sits at the Coast Guard's Miami Beach base off the MacArthur Causeway, awaiting its Haitian owners.

Joyce Bacon, director of the Haitian refugee camp, said preliminary interviews indicated only 49 wanted to return to Haiti.

HAITIAN REFUGEES now number 906 at the camp, Bacon said, about 300 below the peak population. The camp director said pressure from the sudden influx was relieved by the Thursday release of 278 Haitians, who had completed processing.

Jim Thompson, spokesman for the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force, said the Haitians who wanted to stay would be processed like other refugees.

But he added that the ones who wanted to return would be sent back if a method could be found.

The federal charges against the 17 accused hijackers drew criticism from the Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, fired director of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami.

"Once again, we see dramatic proof of the Carter Administration's racist double standard in the treatment of refugees," he said.

After the bond hearing, the men were taken to the Florida Correctional Institute pending a preliminary hearing set for 10 a.m. Sept. 26.

Inmate, drug dealer may not be same woman

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FH) 5A
19 Sept 80 col 2*

A Dade woman being held on drug charges in Georgia apparently is not the same Dade woman who was freed from a South Florida prison on a forged court order.

Nuria Izquierdo, 37, was freed from a Hollywood jail Aug. 1 after the Department of Corrections received mailed copies of two court orders bearing the name of Dade Circuit Judge David Levy.

Levy said the orders to free Izquierdo were forged. He asked Dade State Attorney Janet Reno to investigate the phony orders that freed the woman after she had served 6½ months of a 10-year sentence on drug charges.

Levy sentenced her Sept 5, 1978, after she was convicted on four counts of narcotics conspiracy.

The woman being held in Valdosta, Ga., gave police there the name Blanca Nubia Izquierdo De Ortiz, 1655



Izquierdo

W. 56th St., Hialeah. The name and address were close enough for the National Crime Information Center computer to flag it as Nuria Izquierdo, 44 NW 43rd Ave., the wanted woman.

Dade County placed a hold order on the woman in Valdosta on the strength of the computer "identification," but now it appears she's not the woman wanted as a fugitive from Dade, said Assistant State Attorney Rina Cohan.

The woman in Valdosta is being held under \$300,000 bond for possessing and transporting 39 pounds of cocaine, said Capt. David Whitfield of the Lowndes County narcotics squad.

A Drug Enforcement Administration agent from Miami was in Valdosta yesterday, but he apparently could not verify her identification. The woman's fingerprints were not taken because she had been seriously injured in an automobile accident.

Cohan, who is heading the investigation into the forged court order, said she's not positive who's who. But despite the similarity in names, home towns and alleged crimes, "It looks like a matter of coincidence," Cohan said. "We are waiting for fingerprints and pho-

tographs from Georgia so we can compare them. At this point we are not sure, but we don't think they are the same person."

Meanwhile, investigators said deputy court clerk Morris Minoff's signature on a court order reducing the sentence of Nuria Izquierdo and releasing her from the state prison facility was forged.

The order reduced Izquierdo's sentence from 10 years to 196 days — the time she had already spent in prison — and she was freed. The fake order arrived at the Department of Corrections in Tallahassee two days after the Florida Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

The continuing investigation also showed that an accompanying certified copy of Levy's order freeing Izquierdo from the Hollywood Community Correctional Center bore Minoff's legitimate signature, Cohan said.

Minoff would not comment.

Nuria Izquierdo's son, Jorge Gonzalez, said yesterday his mother is "out of the state" with another son, who suffers from asthma. Gonzalez said he hasn't heard from his mother and that he doesn't know where she is living.

Carter team plans to move refugees

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

*Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
19 Sept 80*

The news traveled rapidly through Miami's Tent City: A couple of federal officials were in town spreading the word that the government would like unsponsored Cuban and Haitian refugees to move out of Florida.

No problem, responded the Tent City residents. But there's one catch. The refugees want some guarantees before they'll leave.

"I would only leave Miami if they guarantee me a house and work," said Luis Hernández Rodríguez, 45. "Otherwise they'll have to kill me."

Gil Batista Ricardo, 31, who has been living in Tent City for two months, expressed similar feelings.

"I will go anywhere if they offer me a job," he said.

Roberto García, 60, said he didn't know if he could handle the weather in other parts of the country. He's afraid a colder climate might adversely affect his health

I would only leave Miami if they guarantee me a house and work. Otherwise they'll have to kill me

"I suffer from poor blood circulation and heart problems," García said. "But as long as the climate is agreeable, I'm willing (to go)."

White House chief of staff Jack Watson and special presidential adviser Gene Eidenberg presented the three-pronged White House plan to local officials at a press conference yesterday.

The three main features of the plan are federal aid to the city, county and state for refugee expenses, resettlement and law enforcement.

Watson came to Miami without money. But he said the Carter administration is supporting legislation

sponsored by Miami congressman Dante Fascell and Sen. Richard Stone that would authorize \$100 million in federal funds for health and social services needed by Cuban and Haitian emigres. More than 80 per cent of the funds would be used to reimburse voluntary agencies and local governments in South Florida.

"We are also supporting the Stack Bill, which authorizes up to \$1,200 per student in impact aid to school districts with large numbers of Cuban, Haitian or Indochinese children in their school system," Watson said, referring to a bill sponsored by Florida Rep. Edward Stack.

The resettlement part of the federal plan calls for closing Tent City and the two Krome Avenue sites. It also would have new refugee arrivals taken to a new center outside Florida for processing. Refugees already here but without sponsors in South Florida would be

Please see REFUGEES, 6A

19/2

Cuba sends suspected hijackers back to U.S.

Combined Miami News Services

With the cooperation of the Cuban government, two disenchanted Cuban refugees are back in the United States — held on \$750,000 bond each — to face trial on air piracy charges and a possible life prison sentence.

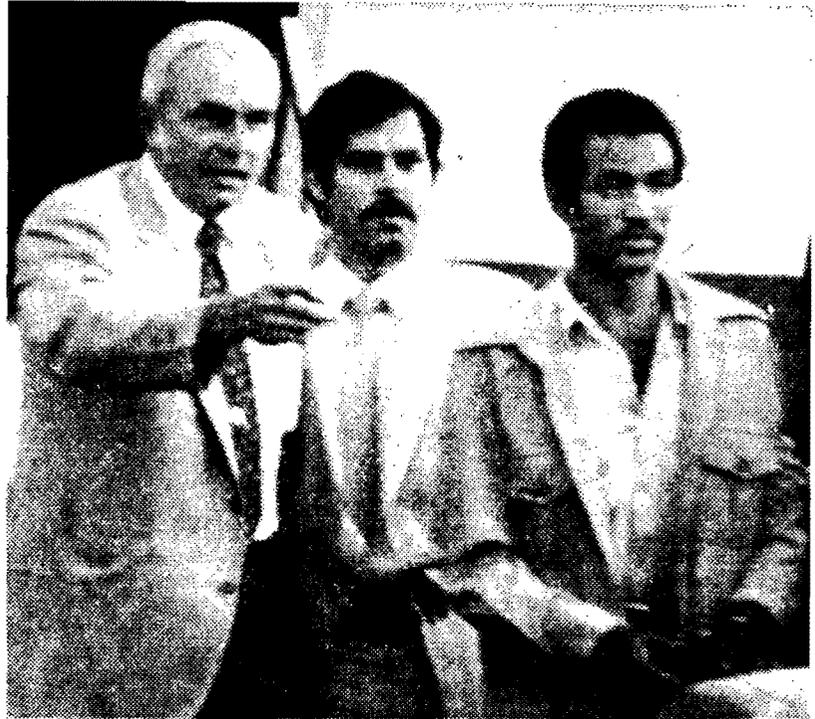
The action prompted federal authorities to predict an end to the recent rash of air piracies.

The men are accused of hijacking a Boeing 727 on Wednesday as it approached Columbia, S.C., on a flight from Atlanta with 111 passengers aboard.

In an unprecedented gesture yesterday, the Cuban government turned over the men to U.S. marshals who had been dispatched to Havana in a U.S. jet to pick them up.

The suspects were identified as Cresencio Perez and Juan Adeja Fresneda, an FBI spokesman said yesterday. Bond was set and they were being held in Columbia.

"This is the best news since the invention of canned beer as far as



Associated Press

Juan Adeja Fresneda, right, is escorted by federal marshals

ending these hijackings is concerned," said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration in Atlanta. "If these guys get sent back in handcuffs, that will kill the hijacking business."

The release of the accused hijackers to U.S. authorities was not linked to any other issue that has

created tensions between the two governments in recent years. And it was applauded by the U.S. State Department as a "positive step" in the strained U.S.-Cuban relationship.

Adeja, 25, is a native of Havana, where his wife and child live. Perez, 26, also has a wife in Havana.

REFUGEES, from 1A

resettled outside Florida.

The third part of the plan calls for increased Navy and Coast Guard patrols in the Florida Straits to curb the flow of refugee traffic. It also calls for stricter measures against the owners and operators of boats arriving illegally from Cuba.

Watson said that more than 70 indictments have been obtained against boat owners and operators, and that the first trials should start late next month.

Local officials were not impressed with the White House plan.

"I'll believe it when I see it (the money)," said Metro Mayor Steve Clark. "We have heard that song before."

Clark complained that the proposed help is too far down the road. He said Dade needs help now.

"We have migrant workers, American citizens, moving into Dade to pick up millions of dollars in crops and we have no place to put them, no housing, because

it has been taken up by the refugees, and the federal government is talking about long-range plans," Clark said.

Metro Commissioner Clara Oesterle was visibly upset.

"We've had it up to here," she said, pointing to her throat, "and all we get are more promises."

Miami Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson said the plan has "no substance" and he charged that the federal government showed no urge to solve the problems.

"What's lacking is not the means to solve this situation — what is lacking is the will," Meyerson said.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and County Commissioner Harvey Rubin were among the few local officials who reacted positively to the announcements made by the federal officials.

"I think this is a major breakthrough in that South Florida will not suffer the (refugee) impact anymore," Ferre said.

20/2

Russell Baker

Miami News (FHD) copy 12A 19 Sept 80

U.S. should schedule some bomb flights

NEW YORK — At the gas station I ran into Carlos. He had just bought a pint of gasoline. He came up from Cuba just a few months ago and now he was homesick for Havana.

"Amigo!" he cried, flashing the smile of recognition. "How about riding me to the airport?"

Normally I would not drive a friend to the airport on my way to the office since it adds 20 miles to the trip, but for Carlos it would have been rude to refuse. He was, after all, a guest in my country, and hospitality required certain inconveniences of the host.

"Taking a little trip?" I asked as we pulled out.

Absolutely not, he said. He was just going to the airport to buy some life insurance. I pointed out



Baker

that the insurance sold at airports was good only while the buyer was in a flying machine.

"No!" he said.

"Yes," I said.

"In that case" he said, "I guess I will have to take a little flight to make it worthwhile."

"Carlos" I said, "what do you have in the pint bottle?"

"Root beer" he said.

Since he was a guest in my country, it would have been rude to challenge him, so I took out a cigaret and prepared to smoke while trying to think of something.

"Please, senior, no smoking" he pleaded. "This root beer is 92 octane."

It was exasperating. My natural good manners failed. "It's gasoline, isn't it?" I said.

"I have a friend at the airport. His car is out of gas," said Carlos.

We drove a while in silence. "Do you realize that what you are contemplating is extremely rude?" I asked.

"Careful, senior" he said. "Cubans are very proud people. They do not like to be accused of failing in courtesy."

He was obviously determined to commit a gross breach of hospitality. I had an idea to save him from this humiliation.

"Carlos" I said, "suppose there was a plane waiting at the airport, fully gassed. Provided by the U.S. government. No regular airline passengers. A sign at the gate that said, 'All passengers must be carrying gasoline'."

"You are saying suppose the U.S. government supplied a regular plane, the purpose of which was to be hijacked to Havana?"

"Precisely. That way no one is inconvenienced. You could get together a couple of hundred other Cubans who want to go, and the government could fly you all to Havana at gasoline point. It could be a regular nightly flight. All the Cubans who want to go back could take it, and people who wanted to

go to Miami or Fort Lauderdale wouldn't be rudely endangered."

"That would indeed be true hospitality" said Carlos.

I pulled toward a phone booth to convey this suggestion to the authorities. "If you try stopping to telephone," he said, extracting his pint bottle and a cigar, "I shall be forced to light this cigar."

I thought this extremely rude and said so. At a remote airport parking lot Carlos handcuffed me to the steering wheel. "The defect of your plan," he said, "is its excess of logical common sense, which dooms it to rejection by the U.S. government. If your government were hospitable to logic, everybody would have been able to buy a ticket to Havana years ago."

He apologized for the handcuffs by inviting me to dine with him in Havana as soon as the U.S. government begins acting with logical common sense. By then I shall surely be too old to travel.

Mia News (F) Col 1 5A
Judge sets bond on hijackers *19 Sept 80*

The 17 Haitians accused of hijacking the coastal freighter Chantal Sunday appeared in court yesterday for their bond hearing. U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo set a \$25,000 personal surety bond on all but one of the 17 Haitians. The bond for the remaining hijacker, who had been deported once before, was set at \$50,000. Officials said all but 40 to 50 of the 349 refugees aboard the freighter wish to remain in the United States. The battered Chantal arrived at the Miami Beach Coast Guard base Wednesday night. An FBI spokesman said four to six hijackers brandishing guns and knives took control of the ship early Sunday and were later joined by the other hijackers.

Mia News (F) 19 Sept 80
Chiles' Proposal Would Include Cuban Refugees in 1980 Census
22A Col 1

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The estimated 125,000 Cuban refugees who entered the United States since April would be included in the 1980 census under an amendment pending before the Senate.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.) and approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee, gives the president authority to order a recount of those communities "significantly affected by a major population change" within six months of the April 1 census date.

Failure to include the refugees in the census would have major implications for the South Florida area. Census counts largely determine allotments of federal money to an area, and form the basis for apportioning seats in Congress and the state Legislature.

The Cuban refugees began arriving in the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift April 21, three weeks after the official census date.

As a result, the estimated 65,000 Cubans who have since settled in South Florida — most of whom receive federal, state and local assistance — were not included in that count.

Chiles, a member of the Appropriations Committee,

tacked the amendment onto the bill funding the State and Justice departments.

That bill was reported to the Senate Wednesday and could be taken up for a vote this week.

Chiles' amendment does not specifically say that it applies only to the Cuban refugees who arrived in the boatlift. But it is worded in such a way that no other population change would be relevant.

The provision applies only when the president determines that a state, county and local jurisdiction is "significantly affected by a major population change due to a large number of immigrants within six months of the regular decennial census..."

The amendment also requires that the recount be completed within 12 months of the April 1 count and that federal allocation formulas take the newer figure into account.

Although the amendment doesn't define what is meant by a "major population change," the committee report accompanying the spending bill notes that the Cuban refugee influx into South Florida meets the test.

A spokesman for Chiles said he expects the measure to win quick approval in the Senate and in a subsequent Senate-House conference committee.

Joy, disappointment mingle after arrival of freedom flight

Miami News (FH) 5A col 2
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ

Miami News Reporter

19 Sept 80.

"Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" cried Guillermo Diaz, clasping his 15-year-old grandson to his chest. "I can't believe it. Look at him!"

Diaz, who had not seen the boy in 14 years, choked back tears until he broke down on his grandson's shoulder after they were reunited at Tropical Park.

The 63-year-old Cuban is one of 69 refugees who arrived on a chartered Air Florida flight yesterday. The refugees were among the 450 Cubans who sought asylum at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana May 2 when they were attacked by angry Cubans with pieces of pipes, bats and chains.

Diaz, who had spent three years in a Cuban jail for attempting to flee the island by boat, spent three months in the Interests Section. During that time, he suffered a heart attack.

"I see him so much thinner, so spent," said his daughter Guillermina Tarrau, who saw him a year ago when she visited Cuba. "I want to take him home and feed him."

Diaz caressed his grandson, Mario Tarrau, who was embarrassed by all the commotion.

The youngster wiped a tear from the corner of his left eye. "I've never seen my grandfather," he explained.

Most of the 69 refugees who arrived yesterday are former political prisoners. Many did not have relatives waiting for them at the park. They will be housed at hotels until they are resettled.

At 6:15 p.m. the first group stepped off a red, white and blue American Sightseeing Tour bus in single file, staring at a crowd that had gathered at the park. They sat solemn-faced and wide-eyed on aluminum folding chairs at the park community center.

Social service agency workers passed out pastries, sandwiches and cans of soda. The refugees took them shyly, then ate them hungrily. Some did not know how to open a pop-top can or how to use a disposable diaper. Their first day of freedom quickly became a lesson in American ingenuity.

"I am so grateful for all this," said Manuel Viamonte, who arrived with his wife, two daughters and mother. "This is so much for me and maybe just insignificant to you."

Viamonte, 42, was greeted by a niece, Marisol Rodriguez, and nephew, Manuel Milian. Both recently immigrated to the United States — Rodriguez last year with the political prisoner flights and Milian through the Mariel sealift four months ago.

"We're so happy," said Rodriguez, 23. "Slowly the family is being reunited. Sometimes I thought this would never happen."

But not all was family reunification at the park. Teary-eyed and visibly shaken, 13-year-old Maria Zulema Gutierrez watched each of the Cubans step off the bus. When they had all filed into a room, Gutierrez said softly to her grandmother, "He didn't come."

Gutierrez, who arrived in Miami with her mother and two brothers 10 days ago, had expected her father, Alfredo Gutierrez, to be on the plane. When they left Cuba, she said Cuban authorities had said her father would follow in a week or two.

"When they first told us that, I felt bad," the girl said. "I was so nervous. I didn't believe them. But I think one must have hope. Now, who knows."

Another recent Cuban refugee, Guillermo Leon, hurried from his new job as a security guard to meet the buses at the park. "I'm waiting for my brother, Luis Leon Baños," he said breathlessly.

But his brother did not arrive. He's still at the U.S. Interests Section. He is among the 11 Cubans who refused to go home using the government's safe-conduct passes.

"My brother does not want to be humiliated by the government," Leon explained.

The flight yesterday was arranged by the Committee of 75, the group of Cuban exiles who participated in talks with Fidel Castro in 1978. The committee has renamed itself the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community. The flight, which cost \$7,000, was paid for by the World Service of Protestant Churches.

More flights carrying Cubans who sought asylum in the Interests Section are expected next week.

...throughout the rest of the county.

Mia News (F) cop 5A
85,638 new refugees *19 Sept 80*

Some 80,000 of the 124,345 Cuban refugees who reached the United States since April from the port of Mariel have settled in South Florida, according to figures released yesterday by the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force. The task force said the Miami area also has absorbed 5,638 of the 6,727 Haitians who arrived in the U.S. during the same period.

Freedom Flight Cubans *Mia News (F) cop 2B 19 Sept 80* Applaud at View of U.S.

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Maria Estel and Jose Escalona's 8-year-old son was burning up with fever, but they put off taking him to the doctor Thursday.

They didn't want to miss the 40-minute Havana-to-Miami flight.

"If we had said he was sick, then the government wouldn't have let us leave Cuba," said Maria Estel, who clung to Jose's arm during the early afternoon flight and cried.

For the Escalonas and the other 66 Cuban refugees who made the Havana-Miami trip Thursday, the recent past is a jumble of unpleasant memories that began May 2 when around 450 Cubans were pushed inside the U.S. Interests Section after they were attacked by two busloads of pipe-wielding thugs.

BUT ALL THAT was behind them Thursday after the 69 refugees and their relatives boarded the Air Florida DC9 that left Havana's Jose Marti Airport at around 3:15 p.m.

The trip was paid for by the World Service of Protestant Churches and organized by the Coordinating Committee of the Cuban Community — formerly the Committee of 75.

Some refugees broke out in applause when they spotted U.S. soil. "Daddy, look how pretty!" exclaimed 9-year-old Jenime Escalona, standing in her seat to look out the window while her sick brother, Jose Lazaro, leaned back quietly.

Once in Miami, the refugees were processed at the airport by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and taken to Tropical Park, where some were picked up by their relatives. Refugees without relatives in Miami were temporarily housed by volunteer social

service agencies.

ONCE THEY boarded the plane, refugees spoke freely of their experience at the Interests Section.

Luis Ramon Madruga, 49, and his 18-year-old son Guillermo, said they went to the Interests Section May 2 at 7 a.m. to request permission to come to the United States. They were awaiting their turn outside of the building, Madruga said, when the attackers arrived at 11 a.m. on two government buses.

To avoid being hurt, father and son ran inside along with about 450 others.

Then the long wait began. The refugees settled in, slept on mattresses on the floors, studied English, watched American movies and ate American food.

The U.S. government processed the refugees and gave them permission to enter the United States. But before granting the asylum-seekers exit permits, the Cuban government wanted them to come out of the former embassy building. Slowly, most trickled out, were interviewed by Cuban government officials, and sent home. There are still 11 Cubans inside the Interests Section, according to U.S. officials.

BEFORE THURSDAY, some 150 other Interests Section refugees and their family members had already come to the United States through third countries or on tourist flights returning to Miami from Havana.

As the plane landed in Miami Thursday at about 4 p.m., Maria Estel prepared to greet her new country. She ran her red fingernails through her close-cropped, dyed-blonde hair and straightened her skirt.

"I've wanted to come to the United States since I was a little girl," she said. "Now, at 32, I'm finally here. The first thing I'm going to do is baptize my children."

ROBERTO FABRICO



Bilingual Vote Mia Rep (F) Col Translates Into 1B 20 Sept 80 Power Politics

Often I have written about the merits of bilingualism as a cultural force that has made this community stronger and contributes substantially to our economic well-being as an international trade and financial center.

But I was dismayed this week when Miami Commissioner Joe Carollo introduced an ordinance officially declaring Miami bilingual, a redundant action if I ever saw one. His timing was, to put it mildly, bad. And the religious fervor that he injected into the issue was totally out of line.

The results were to be expected. The commission was split along cultural and language backgrounds. I suspect too, that much of our community is beginning to be split, and the move and vote by Miami's Latin commissioners and mayor does not help.

I had a long chat with Commissioner Carollo just three days before his vote on bilingualism. At that time he told me in no uncertain terms that he views the present so-called "backlash" against Latins in Dade as a political power struggle.

"WE HAVE to get tough, just like in the northern cities where the Irish and the Italians have toughened up and have claimed a piece of the power base," he told me. "It is in the political history of this country."

I wondered out loud if the "balkanization" of Dade County was what he meant by getting tough. Are we to expect from our city fathers a policy of alienation, of setting down spheres of influence?

"If that is what it comes to, then that's what's going to happen," he answered. "To try to appease at this time is the wrong tactic."

As he spoke, the fervor in his eyes was evident. Carollo truly believes that to have power, the Latin

community ought to get adamant about it. His zeal saddened me, since I have praised some of his earlier positions during his first year in office.

But I am afraid that his get-tough attitude is just going to erect more and higher barriers in this town, something we hardly need any more of. And Carollo might be surprised to know how much good will there is all over, waiting to be tapped. That good will could be lost if he and others insist on a Latin backlash to the "other" backlash.

TAKE THE CASE of Kathy McGrath. She is the director of the Child Care Center of Coral Gables. The whole concept of the Child Care Center is to provide an early childhood bilingual education to children from English-speaking families who want their kids to grow up speaking both Spanish and English.

"I come from an Irish family and feel that it was just shameful that we lost most of our cultural heritage," she told me. "I believe that to insist that ethnic groups lose their culture and their language is to denigrate them as individuals."

McGrath, a Nebraskan by birth, has lived in Miami for 15 years.

"There are a lot of people like us in this town, but we are silent," she said. "I have come to the conclusion that the current campaign of ultra-national sentiments in Miami is something we should be ashamed of."

She and her family have talked a lot about the recent events involving ethnic tensions in Dade County and have decided to stay.

"WE ARE fortunate to be living in a cultural lab for what the 21st Century will be like. All the pressures we are facing here are just what the entire country will have to face later," she told me.

When Carollo and Commissioner Armando Lacasa and Mayor Maurice Ferre voted to assert their political power in the city of Miami, they were also sending the message to the many silent McGraths in our midst that Latins mean to play rough power politics. I think that is just too bad.

11a News 20 Sept 80 **Castronaut 2A links up with orbiting labor 3**

Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Cuban air force pilot and his Soviet mission commander have docked their space capsule with an orbiting laboratory carrying two Soviet cosmonauts.

The official Tass news agency said Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, 38, Cuba's first cosmonaut, and veteran spaceman Yuri V. Romanenko, 36, linked their Soyuz 37 spacecraft with the Salyut 6 space lab late yesterday after blasting off Thursday.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who have been orbiting Earth aboard the space lab since April 9, welcomed the new arrivals.

On Oct. 1, Ryumin and Popov will break the world space endurance record of 175 days and 36 minutes set last year by Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov.

Tamayo, the seventh non-Soviet citizen to participate in the Soviet intercosmos series, and Romanenko are to perform scientific experiments for a week.

Their launching was watched by Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Romanenko, who flew for 96 days in the Soyuz 26 flight in 1977-78, and Tamayo were the fourth pair of cosmonauts launched to join Popov and Ryumin in the space lab.

Hungarian and Vietnamese cosmonauts accompanied Soviet mission commanders on separate link-ups with Salyut 6 earlier this summer, and a Soviet team docked with the space lab in late July.

Cosmonauts from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria have flown with Soviet cosmonauts on previous intercosmos missions. Two French cosmonauts have begun training for a joint mission in 1982, but Mongolian and Romanian cosmonauts are expected to fly before them.

Exiles Gather at Bier To Bid Somoza Adios

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

Thousands of grieving Nicaraguan and Cuban exiles, some somber, some weeping, pressed into a Cuban-owned funeral home in Coral Gables throughout the day Friday to mourn their slain leader, former president Anastasio Somoza.

Somoza, 54, was assassinated Wednesday in Asuncion, Paraguay, where he had taken asylum in Au-

gust 1979, after fleeing Nicaragua in the face of a popular insurrection led by Sandinista guerrillas.

His body was returned to Miami from Asuncion Friday morning. Burial will be at 11 a.m. today in Woodlawn Cemetery at 3260 SW Eighth St. in Little Havana.

Somoza's estranged wife, Hope, personally selected the interment site, a mausoleum of Vermont granite and bronze doors near the

graves of former Cuban presidents Carlos Prio Socarras and Gerardo Machado Morales.

Cemetery vice president Harry Carter Sharp said Mrs. Somoza and other family members picked the site Thursday. Mrs. Somoza, an American citizen, has lived in Miami for several years.

IN THE tradition of old Latin American families and especially in the tradition of the fiefdom-like regime Somoza headed until last year, his eldest son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, *el chiguin*, appeared to inherit the exile leadership.

Chiguin is a Nicaraguan slang term used for young children, and, as applied in the case of Somoza Jr., it also means heir apparent. Until his father's ouster in the face of the Sandinista guerrilla triumph in the summer of 1979, Somoza Jr. was reportedly being groomed by his father to carry on the Somoza dynasty.

"You are the leader now, *Chiguin*," one of the many weeping exiles whispered to Somoza (Tachito) Jr. during an embrace at the Caballero Funeral Home in Coral Gables.

The silver coffin containing Somoza's body was opened for viewing early Friday afternoon.

Despite Somoza's close links with the United States during his reign, American officialdom kept its distance at the hour of his death, except for his long-time friend in Washington, Rep. John Murphy (D., N.Y.), whose Abscam-linked troubles have delighted the Sandinistas.

"When I heard that the State Department would make no state-



— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

Somoza's Daughter Is Comforted at Funeral Hall
... exiles told eldest brother that he's new leader

ment, not even issue a condolence to the family on the death of President Somoza, it was not a happy moment in American foreign policy," said Murphy as he arrived at the funeral home.

"The least they could have done was to send condolences to the widow and to the family. . . ."

Murphy suggested that Somoza's assassination "certainly should harm relations with Nicaragua."

AS THE CASKET was carried into the chapel, Nicaraguan exiles exploded in a combination of anguish and outrage.

"Viva Somoza," several shouted. "Somoza, we will avenge your blood." Then, spontaneously, they began singing the Nicaraguan national anthem and the hymn of Somoza's Liberal Party.

Mourners filed by the casket, covered in part by the blue-and-white Nicaraguan flag, then paused to share their grief with family members.

Former cabinet members, Nicaraguan national guard officers and Somoza aides were among the many who passed by. Two former national guardsmen and two Cuban exile veterans of the aborted 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba stood at attention near the coffin.

During the afternoon, other invasion veterans dressed in battle fatigues were among the mourners. The CIA-backed operation was launched from Nicaragua and many Cuban exiles considered Somoza a staunch ally in their battle against Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Wackenhut security guards dressed in civilian clothes and members of the Special Investigations Unit of the Miami Police Department kept an unobtrusive watch throughout the day.

SOMOZA JR., the eldest of three sons and two daughters, led the family group that flew to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, Thursday afternoon aboard a Mackey Airways DC8 charter aircraft to return Somoza's body.

Also in the group were Somoza's half-brother, Jose, and a first cousin, Luis Pallais Debayle, publisher of Somoza's newspaper, *Novedades*, which was taken over by the Sandinistas.

The charter aircraft arrived at Asuncion's Presidente Alfredo Stroessner international airport at 10:23 p.m., taxiing to the presidential pavilion alongside the main terminal building.

Family members and aides climbed into waiting limousines and rode at high speed toward Somoza's pa-

latial residence on tree-lined Gen. Genes Avenue in Asuncion. They attended a mass, then took the body to the airport.

At 1 a.m. Friday, five limousines led by a white van with curtained windows, holding Somoza's coffin, drove through the main airport gate. The coffin, passengers and luggage were loaded aboard the DC8 to the orders of Somoza Jr. The plane departed at 1:34 a.m. for Miami, a center of Somoza business interests and where the ex-president had hoped to spend his exile.

IN PARAGUAY, Somoza family members obviously succeeded in persuading Somoza's long-time mistress, Dinorah Sampson, to give up any right to claim the remains for burial in Paraguay, as she had suggested she might do. She accompanied the body to the airport but remained in Asuncion.

"We had no problem with her," Pallais Debayle said after returning to Miami. "In fact, we had no problem at all."

The charter flight landed at Miami International Airport at 9:40 a.m., taxiing to a far corner of the terminal near a Delta Air Lines servicing center.

Hundreds of Nicaraguans gathered at the airport to see the return although a chain-link fence kept them some distance from the plane.

As the aircraft rolled to a stop, Somoza's wife entered the tarmac zone in the backseat of a tan Mercedes-Benz. Her eyes were shaded by her hands and she appeared to be crying. She was accompanied by daughters Carla and Carolina.

SOMOZA'S COFFIN was unloaded, placed aboard a hearse and taken to the funeral home. A police car with siren wailing and lights flashing led the way for a 100-car caravan, many with Nicaraguan license plates.

"The family wanted the funeral to be private, but the radio stations and the newspapers already have published the fact about the burial so I think a lot of people, the Nicaraguans, and our friends, the Cuban-Americans, will also come," said Pallais Debayle.

After meeting with funeral home officials, Somoza Jr. addressed the exile throng gathered outside and said that all could view his father's

coffin after a change of caskets.

There was little question that Somoza Jr., *el chiguin* to the Nicaraguans, had accepted the mantle of leadership with his father's death. Tachito headed an elite commando unit in his father's national guard during the civil war in his country.

"**WE HAVE** to take the general [Somoza Sr.] back to Nicaragua someday," a former guard officer told the son as they shook hands.

"Yes, you are right and that day will come," Somoza Jr. promised.

Asked by reporters if he sought revenge for his father's assassination, Somoza Jr. said he wouldn't "be like other families that are well known that point the accusing finger at people without having proof. I have been a victim of that."

It was an apparent reference to charges by the family of slain Nicaraguan newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro that both Somoza Jr. and his father had been involved in the Jan. 10, 1978, assassination.

"I think our family will take recourse of the law. I think that the Paraguayan government is interested in finding out exactly who did this and I think our family will function as normal law-abiding citizens. We plan to see that justice is done," Somoza Jr. said.

HE ADDED that Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, who was a personal friend of Somoza Sr., had given assurances to the family that the killers will be found and captured.

In his comments, Somoza Jr. reflected family bitterness toward President Carter and the United States for having abandoned Somoza after years as a staunch U.S. ally.

"Many years of my father's involvement and friendship with the United States will rest among his friends whose cause he served and defended so well. Governments come and go."

Later, at the funeral home, Somoza Jr. said that "the only bitterness I could feel is the fact that after my father died, the United States government hemmed and hawed and stalled before allowing us to bring him here — which is the least I think his sons can do now."

M. La Hae
20 Sept 80
12A



Mia New 12A col 20 Sept 80

— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

One by One, Admirers of Anastasio Somoza Say Farewell to Him

... he will be buried at 11 a.m. today in Woodlawn Cemetery

U.S. Should Not Be Afraid To Confront Cuba on Sealift

Mc New (F) 6A Col 20 Sept 80

THE CARTER Administration's burst of interest in alleviating South Florida's crushing refugee burden makes one wonder: How much lighter might that burden have been if the Mariel sealift had begun now, so close to the Presidential election, instead of last spring?

This is not to imply that President Carter's risk of losing Florida's electoral votes to Ronald Reagan is the sole motivation for the assistance announced Thursday by his aides Jack Watson and Eugene Eidenberg. That would be inaccurate, and it would sully the very real appreciation that Mr. Watson and Mr. Eidenberg have of the stresses now wracking South Florida, particularly Dade County.

Yet it would be naive to believe that Presidential politics is not substantially involved. It is involved — this time, fortunately, to South Florida's benefit.

The Administration's plan to transport future Cuban and Haitian "entrants" to a new processing center outside Florida is commendable in concept. The purpose is to relieve Greater Miami of the burden of new arrivals and, with luck, ease the existing local pressures as refugees now in Dade County are relocated.

Whether this safety valve will work is an open question. It's one thing to take newly arrived refugees outside Florida for processing. It's quite another to resettle them elsewhere and make them stay there. Miami is the magnet, for both Cubans and Haitians, because both groups already are so well established here.

There's nothing new in the announced plan to close Tent City by Sept. 30 and the Krome Avenue refugee sites within 30 days. The Tent City closing already had been announced, and the Krome Avenue sites' days were numbered before

the White House team came to town to make the announcement.

The Administration's support for two refugee-relief bills vital to South Florida is not new, but it is heartening. The "Fascell-Stone Amendment" would provide \$100 million in fiscal 1980 and again in fiscal 1981 to reimburse localities for their expenses in providing health and social services to refugees. The "Stack Amendment" would provide equivalent amounts to school systems impacted by newly arrived Cuban and Haitian students.

This Administration has no stomach, however, for addressing two critical factors in the refugee equation: deporting criminals back to Cuba, and seeking legislation to make it easier to turn back unwanted immigrants.

Mr. Watson says the White House has considered every imaginable method of returning to Cuba criminals convicted in this country. That's beside the point. The point is that a President with gumption would tell Fidel Castro, "We're deporting these criminals," and *then by God do it*.

U.S. law forbids deporting aliens convicted of U.S. crimes until all appeals are exhausted. But there are in Federal prisons 100 Cuban criminals who have no further appeals left. Mr. Carter should send them to Cuba via the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay.

Let Fidel Castro, for once, be on the defensive. This Administration is losing, by excessive caution, respect and control over its own policies far in excess of anything it can lose by possibly provoking a confrontation with Mr. Castro.

Few Americans object to their country's tradition of offering haven to those whose own governments oppress them. But all Americans object to becoming a dumping ground for Cuba's undesirables.

Civiletti: No Way to Stop Daily Flow of Refugees

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti defended the Carter Administration's handling of the Cuban-Haitian refugee crisis at a Senate hearing Friday but admitted there's no real way to stop the continuing 200-a-day flow from the Caribbean to Florida.

Several members of the Senate Judiciary Committee had sharp questions for Civiletti and other administration witnesses, most notably Sen. Thad Cochran (R., Miss.), who said the record of dealing with the 130,000 new immigrants showed a "total breakdown in leadership."

"Is there some limit to our hospitality?" he said. "How many is too many?" Civiletti replied that the Navy and Coast Guard couldn't absolutely control the entire Florida peninsula.

Almost 9,000 Cubans and 4,300 Haitians have arrived in the United States since June 19, when the administration announced a new immigration parole status for the first influx.

Civiletti and Victor Palmieri, the State Department's coordinator for refugee affairs, both had difficulty explaining how the continuing daily

arrivals since have been treated differently.

Just Thursday, the White House buckled under political pressure from the congressional delegation in Florida and agreed to full federal financing of benefits for the pre-June 19 group. The original plan was 75 per cent federal funding of some benefits.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R., S.C.), the ranking minority member of the committee, said the financial drain on the United States in accepting and resettling the Haitians and Cubans amounted to "backdoor foreign aid" to Castro.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D., Ohio), said he was concerned about reports of "squalid" health conditions at a South Florida camp for newly arrived Haitians. He quoted a volunteer agency expert as saying the camp was worse than any he'd seen for Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia.

Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) refrained from joining the general verbal assault.

The hearing was scheduled as a required "consultation" with Congress about the expected flow of refugees in the United States for the coming fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

Woman Held by Georgia Police May Not Be S. Florida Escapee

The Dade State Attorney's office indicated Friday that, despite earlier reports, a woman arrested in Valdosta, Ga., this week may not be the same person who was freed from a South Florida prison by a forged court order last month.

Nuria Izquierdo was released from the Hollywood Community Correctional Center Aug. 1 when a release order was sent to Tallahassee with the forged signature of Dade Circuit Judge David Levy. The faked order cut her 10-year sentence to seven months, the time she had already served for a cocaine trafficking conviction.

Law enforcement officials said Tuesday that Izquierdo had been arrested in Valdosta after officers investigating an automobile accident had discovered 40 pounds of co-

caine in the wreckage of her car.

But Friday, despite some coincidences, they were less sure that the woman held in Georgia was Izquierdo. The woman, in serious condition after the accident and still confined to a Valdosta hospital, said her name was Blanca Nubia Izquierdo De Ortiz of Hialeah. A computer at the National Crime Information Center noted the connection and the Dade State Attorney's Office was called.

An investigator sent to Valdosta reported Friday that the woman, too seriously injured to be fingerprinted, might not be Izquierdo. But a spokesman for the Lowndes County Jail said Friday night, "We're still holding her for Florida. But it doesn't really matter. We caught her with all that cocaine up here."

MW New (F) Col 3B 20 Sept 80

Evidence links sharp

Mia Her (Neighbour) col 1 p. 3 21 Sept 80

By ELLEN HAMPTON
Herald Staff Writer

Though no one is keeping a definite count, the brunt of the Freedom Flotilla's impact in South Dade is being felt by victims of crime, according to police.

"There are no figures available that can tell us how many Cuban refugees are in the city, how many Haitian refugees are in the city," said Miami Patrol Capt. Mike Mahoney.

"But the calls for service have gone disproportionately high in the past six months. I think it reflects on the influx," Mahoney said.

In Coral Gables, police said the burglary rate has jumped. And the records of suspects

arrested remain a mystery.

"We don't have any means of finding out if they have a past," Gables Sgt. Ralph Wheeler said.

"We ask if they've been in jail, and the answers are the same: yes, political prisoners. And that's just not true," Wheeler said. "Some of them are criminals — burglars, robbers, rapists and murderers. Their life has been a life of crime and you can't expect them to change."

Gables Detective Ana Morales arrested a refugee last week on forgery charges.

Carlos Manuel Pupo, 22, stole several checks from a house in the 4200 block of Alhambra, where he was staying while doing repair work, Morales charged.

crime jump to refugees

Then Pupo forged a check to pay for gas, she said.

"Refugees don't know what checks are; they don't even know how to fill them out," Morales said.

The check was signed with only a first name and the numbers were in the wrong places, she said.

"The guy at the station was pretty mad," she said. "They filled up with gas and left him with this retarded-looking check."

South Miami, Homestead and Florida City police reported that their cities have not been affected by the refugee influx.

But in Sweetwater, 23 of 60 arrests made in August were of refugees. From Sept. 1 to Sept. 14, six of 17 arrests were of refugees,

police said.

"We have a lot of crimes that are in the pattern of refugees' crimes — using knives, not speaking English," Sgt. Ray Toledo said.

Three armed men who police believe were refugees tied up and robbed a Catholic priest last week at his Sweetwater home. They took his keys to a church and left, but returned and said there was nothing of value there to steal.

"They've gone so many years in an environment where they had to steal, rob and burglarize to survive, they bring those abilities over here and apply them," Toledo said.

"They already know their rights and they

Continued on page 10

Longtime Cuban residents show unhappiness with crime wave

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Continued from page 3

throw it in your face. We'll ask 'What are you doing here?' and they'll say, 'You can't ask me that. I know my rights,' " Toledo said.

"We get a lot of complaints from other Cuban refugees," he said. "They really feel bad that 20 years they've spent in this country trying to better themselves and their education is getting torn down. Now they're ashamed to say they're Cuban."

Metro Detective Juan Fernandez said longtime Cuban residents in unincorporated Dade, as in Sweetwater, are upset.

"I'm Cuban, and I'm proud of my

heritage," Fernandez said. "But there are a lot of people who don't want to realize that the people Castro has dumped here are an undesirable element."

"They are destroying what the Cuban people have made, the reputation we have built," he said. "But there are a lot of [refugees] who are law-abiding citizens and victims of crimes themselves."

Tent City resident Rafael Rodriguez, 28, was speaking last week on a telephone at SW 10th Avenue and SW Eighth Street when a man drove up, shot him in the leg, and sped away. Rodriguez was treated at a hospital.

Metro police arrested two recent refugees early Thursday and

charged them with breaking into a Southwest Dade gas station.

One of them, Arturo Gonzalez Rumero, 57, said he was offered a choice, after spending 15 years in a Cuban jail: Join the flotilla or spend another 20 years in prison.

Two refugees staying on Miami Beach were arrested Wednesday and charged with the burglary of a Southwest Dade house.

Pedro Francisco Fuster, 36, said in a statement that he was sorry about the theft and would pay for it, police said.

Also arrested Wednesday was a 27-year-old Tent City resident, Rolando Blanco. Blanco was charged with breaking into a car and stealing an empty money bag.

Author May Appeal Oswald Ruling

Mia Her (F) Coll 9A 21 Sept 80
FORT WORTH, Tex. — (UPI) — British author Michael Eddowes — blocked from opening the grave of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald by a temporary injunction — says he may appeal the judge's order.

Eddowes was backed by Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter, in his request for the exhumation, aimed at determining the identity of the body buried there.

Civil District Judge James Wright issued a temporary injunction Friday against Eddowes, 76, who had sought to have an autopsy performed on the corpse.

The British author and lawyer hoped to prove or

disprove his theory that a Russian agent assumed Oswald's identity and killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

But Oswald's brother, Robert, sought to prevent the exhumation, contending he had a legal right to deny the action because he owned the Rose Hill Cemetery plot where his brother was buried.

Porter's attorney, Richard Levin, said his client was "disappointed" by the injunction. "We thought we were going to win the case and didn't. She views it as a temporary setback."

Robert Oswald brother partly had objected to the exhumation because it was disrupting his life.

The wave of refugees crashes into West Dade shopping center

Mia Her (Neighbors) p. 11 21 Sept 80
By ELLEN HAMPTON
Herald Staff Writer

One man reportedly tried to steal cold cuts. Others picked up shotguns and pointed them at store employees. Still others ran from a snake at World Wide Pets.

The Concord Shopping Center, at SW 113th Avenue and Bird Road, may never be the same. It endured an invasion Wednesday of more than 400 Cuban refugees.

"We saw them coming in by busloads. It was unbelievable," said John De Gregorio, Grand Union grocery manager.

For four hours, the refugees interviewed with the Florida State Employment office at the shopping center. They were applying to cut sugar cane for a minimum of \$4.09 an hour on plantations at South Bay, Fla.

Some store owners were furious. Others locked their doors.

"It was just a generally unpleasant situation with all those people milling around," said Arline Rogel, a secretary for the center manager. "The tenants were not pleased at all because it kept customers away."

Many of the refugees were desperate for work, said Kay Hilton, supervisor of the Concord branch employment office.

"Some of them have been farmers all their lives and they want to cut," Hilton said. "Many of the people

who were here were from Tent City and they have no place to go."

More than 8,000 jobs for 12 sugar companies must be filled for the winter season. Some 2,000 refugees showed up Thursday to apply for the same jobs at a Hialeah employment office. Chaos and fist fights broke out there.

Things were calmer at Concord. Just a little nasty.

"It seems that they had the lowest of the low scumbags over here," said Don Plourde, manager of the Tamiami Range and Gun Shop.

Nearly 200 men wandered into Plourde's store during the day. He threw them out.

"They were picking up every kind of firearm and pointing them at people and laughing and pulling the trigger," Plourde said. "I didn't want them around."

At the Grand Union, De Gregorio said he caught an elderly man who had bought a six-pack of beer trying to steal cold cuts.

"He said he was hungry. He had the money to buy beer, but he didn't have the money to buy cold cuts," De Gregorio said. "That burned me up."

The refugees didn't bother Bonnie Lucas, owner of World Wide Pets. She offered to let one man hold a 3½-foot king snake he apparently was fascinated by.

"I took it out of the tank and they ran clear back up the aisle," Lucas said.

Black Leaders Split on Bilingual Issue

Miami (F) col 21 Sept 80 JB

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

The NAACP is calling on its 1,500 Dade members to reject a ballot measure to eliminate Spanish as the county's second official language.

But the black community has a divided mind about bilingualism.

"We're polarized," said T. Willard Fair, president of the Miami Urban League. "The issue for me right now is the black community. We cannot allow our energy and emotions to be diverted. I can't get worked up about the Latins' problem until they start helping with racism."

He predicts blacks will vote for the ballot measure.

The split between Fair and the NAACP pits old-line issues of civil rights and a never-realized dream of a Dade black-Latin political alliance against the scramble for jobs at the lower end of the economic ladder and a perceived lack of over-all support for blacks.

IT COMES AT a time when Dade's two largest minorities are beset by paralyzing pressures:

- The county is still struggling with only limited success to improve the conditions in the black community that set the stage for May's race riots.

- The full effect of the Mariel boatlift bringing 80,000 refugees to Dade is only now beginning to be felt, most heavily in Latin areas.

Relations between the two groups, rarely warm, appear cool today: Latin candidates did not fare well in black precincts, or blacks in Latin precincts, according to a Herald analysis of September voting patterns.

But Bill Perry, president of the Greater Miami Chapter of the NAACP, hopes black voters will reject the proposed ordinance.

THE NAACP chapter passed a resolution opposing the proposed anti-bilingual ordinance this week.

Perry's solution: "Let's begin to form alliances and coalitions with

the Hispanic community. Our history indicates we are both oppressed people. These two groups would control the destiny of those people normally in control.

The NAACP resolution equates support for the proposed ordinance with support for "North American white supremacy." The black group based its claim on a phrase in the proposed ordinance barring county expenditures to promote "any cul-

ture other than that of the United States."

ACCORDING to the resolution, "This statement implies that the only culture that should be promoted is that of the dominant group, the North American white group."

"What the hell is the American culture?" Perry said. "Are we talking about the American Indians? America is not a melting pot and never will be. We'll never be alike."

32-A ○○○ THE MIAMI HERALD Sunday, Sept. 21, 1980

Cuban Astronaut Docks in Space

MOSCOW — (UPI) — The Cuban cosmonaut and his Soviet partner have docked their Soyuz 38 space capsule with the orbiting Salyut 6 laboratory 200 miles above the earth, Radio Moscow reported Saturday.

Radio Moscow beamed a broadcast to Cuba and the rest of North America to announce the successful link-up.

"The Soyuz crew has boarded the Salyut station, where they were welcomed by Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin," the Soviet radio said in an English-language newscast monitored in Moscow.

Popov and Ryumin, aiming to set a new endurance record in space, live aboard the Salyut laboratory.

The arriving spacemen were Arnaldó Tamayo Mendez, a Cuban who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, and the Soviet who is commander of the Soyuz mission, Col. Yuri Romanenko.

Like the flight of the first Vietnamese cosmonaut sent aloft during the Moscow Olympics, the choice of Tamayo Mendez as the first Cuban spaceman was seen by observers as a gesture to emphasize Soviet goodwill toward the Third World and nonaligned nations.

Experts said their flight aboard the Soyuz 38 spacecraft was not expected to differ significantly from past Soviet space missions and that the cosmonauts were not carrying any new equipment or planning to conduct new experiments.

THE MIAMI HERALD Sunday, Sept. 21, 1980

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Exile Woman to Lead New Loan Institution

Man Hu (F) col 1 3B 22 Sept 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY

Herald Staff Writer

Yvonne Santa-Maria, a Cuban exile of the '60s, has in the '80s realized her dream, a civic activist succeeding in her career, now calling the shots.



SANTA-MARIA

A member of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, she has become the first woman in Dade County and apparently the first Hispanic female named president of a banking firm in the United States.

Born in Havana, Santa-Maria was the only child of a marriage of the Cuban high society. Her family owned extensive real estate holdings in the Cuban capital in pre-revolutionary times.

She was educated in the best Cuban schools and then came to the United States and graduated from Linden Hall College in Lititz, Pa.

Returning to Havana in the late 40s, she obtained a government post, more as a distraction than out of need.

That came to an end with Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Not only did Santa-Maria lose her job at a small planning agency but her family's properties — about \$1 million

in homes in the posh Vedado section of Havana — were confiscated.

In 1963, she and her mother, who by then was divorced, fled Cuba for Miami, arriving here penniless. With help from friends they settled in Miami.

Now there was a need to work. And more importantly Santa-Maria did not want her mother, Yvonne Giberga, to work. "She would have not known how to work," Santa-Maria said.

She got her start in the financial business because one of her first jobs as a refugee was as a typist for a Miami Beach savings and loan association.

Slowly, she rose in the business until becoming head of the mortgage loan department for all Washington Federal Savings and Loans Association offices. With the New Year of 1977, she left that job to work as affirmative action officer for the City of Miami.

She is a member of the Bi-Racial Tri-Ethnic Advisory Committee of the Dade school system, and holds board positions on the Health Systems Agency and the Latin Business and Professional Women's Club.

Last March she left her city job and began to study for her present position.

When Ponce de Leon Federal opens sometime in October, it will be four years since an attorney, who is now chairman of the firm's board, first approached the Federal Home Loan Bank Board about opening a federally chartered savings and loan association.

The firm had to come up with at least 1,000 depositors and a capital of \$2 million in order to meet the federal requirements for opening.

Miami Man Slain Assisting Barmaid

Mia Her (F) cop 2B 22 Sept 80

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

A 24-year-old Miami man who went to the aid of a barmaid being harassed by patrons was shot and killed early Sunday by two residents of the Tent City Cuban refugee camp, police said.

Raul Gonzalez was shot twice in the chest and killed by assailants who had been abusing the barmaid at Stone's Bar, at 2826 N. Miami Ave., police said.

The two alleged killers and three friends, all but one recently arrived Cuban refugees, tried to flee to Miami International Airport but were apprehended by police before they could board a plane.

Two of the defendants were arrested at N. Miami Avenue and 17th Street, after first unsuccessfully offering passersby \$100 for a ride to the airport and then threatening them at gunpoint.

THREE OTHERS, who fled in a white Dodge, were arrested about an hour later by Miami police at the airport. They had tickets for a flight to New York, police said.

The victim, Gonzalez, ran out of the bar into an alley and died shortly after he was shot at 2:10 a.m. Some of his friends in the bar then

fought with the attackers and took away a .32-caliber revolver.

"They got abusive with the barmaid because she wouldn't give them a bottle of whiskey to take back to their table," said Miami Police Sgt. Mike Gonzalez, no relation to the victim.

"Good-guy Gonzalez goes over to the barmaid to defend her. The Cubans take out guns and shoot and kill him."

Two men were charged with murder, Cristobal Quevedo and Pedro Quevedo, each 35. They both gave two addresses, Tent City and 48 NE 17th St. The two men said they were brothers, according to Sgt. Gonzalez, but the birth dates they gave were only six months apart.

THREE OTHER men were charged with aggravated assault, carrying a concealed firearm and being an accessory after the fact to murder. They are Miguel Moreira, 43, of 48 NE 17th Street and Tent City; Vincente Sancho, 35, of 48 NE 17th Street; and Angel Perez, 38, of 5310 SW Sixth St.

Perez and Moreira were arrested on the street. All of the others were arrested at the airport.

Bankers Put Refugee Kids In the Game

Mia Her (F) cop 1D 22 Sept 80

SINS OF THE FATHERS: Some 100 kids who came over on the Mariel boatlift will hit the athletic fields at Nautilus Junior High on the Beach for the first time today. Until now, they have been — literally and figuratively — on the sidelines because they couldn't afford the \$6 for physical education uniforms. Continental National Bank chipped in \$600 to buy them gym suits and hopes other individuals and institutions will follow its example and help the 13,000 Cuban and 2,000 Haitian kids who are new to the U.S. and Dade schools. "These kids have been stigmatized," says bank VP Bernardo Benes. "They are bearing the sins of their fathers and all the bad publicity about the Mariel boatlift."



BENES

Benes, Assistant Dade School Superintendent Paul Bell, Dr. Ralsa Richardson of the Miami Mental Health Center, and Jim Boyle and Diana Campoamor of Big Brothers/Big Sisters will meet this afternoon for the second time to work out a plan to make the refugee kids feel at home. "The essence of what we're trying to do," explains Campoamor, "is to provide peer support to the new kids from within the Hispanic community from a kid who's been here all of his 14 or 15 years. And, obviously, that kind of one-to-one match would bring families together too." . . . Metro Commissioner Ruth Shack's final accounting on her Send a Kid to Camp program reports that almost 500 kids from Dade's predominantly black areas attended day camp this past summer on Virginia Key. The total cost of the program, financed entirely by private donations from 140 people, was a modest \$13,332.80 . . . The Bank of Florida in South Florida, as long as we're noting good works and camp news, spent about the same amount to send 30 kids from the J.R.E. Lee Community School in South Miami to YMCA Camp last summer.

Castro Remains the Real Problem

Mia New (F) Copl 6A 22 Sept 580

CUBA'S action in returning two alleged hijackers for criminal prosecution in the United States is most welcome, if overdue. It is always a pleasure to see a government behave in the responsible manner that is its duty.

Before anyone falls to his knees in gratitude to Cuban President Fidel Castro, he should recall that Mr. Castro caused the problem in the first place. It is his obligation to help resolve a shameful situation.

The airplane hijackings are but one unacceptable result of Mr. Castro's unprecedented exporting of his own citizens, many of them against their will. Yet Mr. Castro asserts that his government is suitable for a role of international leadership not only in the nonaligned movement, but also in the United Nations Security Council.

There is no way he can credibly sustain that assertion without incontrovertibly demonstrating to the world community that he is both a good neighbor and more of a problem-solver than a troublemaker.

Mr. Castro does seem to be serious about ending hijacking. With indications there may be a policy struggle over the matter, Cuba reiterated it will deal harshly with hijackers.

The first step to end the Mariel sea-

lift. It is really quite beside the point that the ineptitude of the U.S. Government has allowed the situation to get — indeed, to remain — out of hand. The point is that Mr. Castro continues to export Cubans to the United States at the rate of about 100 a day. More than 123,000 of his citizens already have come to the United States, and an unknown but apparently large number of them wish to return.

Mr. Castro is remarkably skilled at talking about self-determination for oppressed peoples so long as it really is not they who make the determinations for themselves. One would think that he would be flattered that so many Cubans do not like what his party organ *Granma* sarcastically calls "the Yankee paradise."

A man qualified for world leadership would arrange expeditiously for the repatriation of his citizens.

It is time that the United States considered involving the United Nations in the repatriation question. Fidel Castro's actions come closer and closer to forcing the United States, the sleeping giant, to bestir itself and get tough with a rude and pesky neighbor. He is exacerbating tensions, and that clearly is in no one's best interests.

Briefly *Mia News (F) Copl SA 22 Sept 580* 2 held in killing of man aiding 'harassed' barmaid

A man who went to the aid of a barmaid being harassed by customers was shot and killed yesterday. Police arrested on murder charges two residents of the Cuban refugee camp in the tent city area. Raul Gonzalez was shot twice in the chest by the two refugees, police said. The two suspects and three suspected associates tried to flee to Miami International Airport, but they were captured before they could board a plane, police said. Cristobal Quevedo and Pedro Quevedo, both 35, of 48 NE 17th St., were charged with murder. The other suspects were charged with aggravated assault, carrying a concealed firearm and accessory after the fact of murder. They include Angel Perez, 38, of 5310 SW Sixth St.; Vincente Sancho, 35, of 48 NE 17th St.; and Miguel Moreira, 43, of 48 NE 17th St.

Diary of a refugee family

Miami News (FH) Col 2 SA
Cruzes, still adjusting, have a night on town
22 Sept 80

• This is one in a series of stories about the family of Agapito Cruz, which came to Miami on the Mariel sealift. The stories tell of the family's adjustment to a strange and new country.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

Up on the screen in the darkened movie house, a frustrated Cuban exile was pouring out his bitterness over the past 10 years in New York City to a Puerto Rican friend.

"All you've got in this land of cold and work is your family and your friends," the Cuban actor was saying. "The rest is all lies. It's lies. It's easy for you to be happy. You can go home. All you have to do is go down to Eastern Airlines and buy a ticket and go home."

Catalina Cruz, watching "El Super" with breathless absorption, her first film since she came to the United States six months ago, can't go home either.

Like Roberto, the Cuban building superintendent in the movie who is trying to make sense of a life that forces him to straddle two cultures, the Cruz family is seeking its way in an alien land.

So last week, sitting in a Coral Gables theater during their first night out on the town, Catalina and her two daughters felt they were looking into a mirror.

They identified strongly with the characters in the film.

"They are just like us," 17-year-old Olga said with a bit of wonder when the movie was over.

Catalina, Olga and 9-year-old Yumirlet laughed and giggled and cried. And it was always with Roberto, never at him.

They loved it all. It was so familiar: the homesickness, the knowledge that the exiles can never again share the tragedies and happy moments with the family left in Cuba.

"That is the worst part about being here," Olga after the movie said. "I miss our family so much."

They were rapt during the old, familiar exile arguments: What will happen when Fidel falls? Is sending medicine to your relatives in Cuba blinding them to the evils of communism? Why don't non-Cubans care more about Cuba, about political prisoner Huber Matos, about Cuban soldiers in Somalia?

The Cruzes laughed at the exiles' curious mixture of Spanish and English, which they have also picked up: *La boyla*, a boiler; *el bildeen*, a building; *el lonch*, lunch, and the universal "OK."

They loved the movie's turning point:

"I've had it!" cries Roberto in a rage over the snow and the garbage and the dirt, throwing tools around his dreary shop in the building's basement. "No more of this! Everyone speaking *jerigonza* (English gibberish) and now I'm even supposed to learn Chinese? The only advantage to this country is you can say, 'Screw the President.' But misplace a buck and it's the electric chair! No more, I'm leaving. *Me voy*."

Where does he go? To Hialeah — where the Cruzes live now.

After the movie, Catalina and the two girls ate in their first U.S. restaurant — Versailles, a popular Cuban restaurant on SW 8th Street in Little Havana.

They were fascinated by the Formica palace lined with mirrors, neon lights and flowered plastic tile.

"It's beautiful," marveled Olga.

"Look, how pretty," said Yumirlet, staring in the mirrors. "*Que lindo*."

Catalina was dumb-struck.

"We went to a few restaurants in Cuba, but they only had one or two things to eat," she said. "This . . . it's wonderful."

But the best part was getting home to Agapito, who had been at work, to tell him about their first night on the town.

Olga was in such a hurry when they pulled up to their apartment that she almost pushed her mother out of the car.

"Let's go, man," she said in English. "Come on!"



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY
Yumirlet, left, Olga and Catalina Cruz buy movie tickets in U.S.

Cuban Jews regain scripture from home

Combined Miami News Services

It was a very special Yom Kippur eve for members of the Cuban Hebrew Congregation in Miami Beach: They heard prayers read from the same Torah many of the same worshippers once used in Havana.

The 100-year-old Torah brought from Cuba through the efforts of Miami banker Bernardo Benes was turned over to the congregation in an emotional ceremony Friday night.

There was joy — and there was sadness. By bringing the Torah, a yarmulke and a talis (a prayer shawl) from Havana to Miami Beach, the congregation symbolically cut the sentimental cord that bound it to Cuba.

Benes, who has helped arrange the release of several thousand political prisoners from Cuban jails, said the Torah's journey from Havana's Patronato synagogue to Miami was "one of the most exciting experiences in my life."

He won't say how the transfer was made. But he said, "Everything was done above board.

There was no smuggling. I'm not a smuggler . . . I made the request and they understood there were no political implications, that it was spiritual and that it doesn't have great political value."

Most Cuban Jews no longer have families in their homeland. The Jewish community in Cuba, once 12,000 strong, has dwindled to about 800. Benes said no rabbis are left in Cuba.

The synagogue in Santiago de Cuba, with a population of 350,000 the second largest city, has closed because, Benes said, there were not enough Jews to hold services.

"On one of these visits," he recalled, "I went to the two Hebrew cemeteries in Guanabacoa outside Havana . . . Then I remembered the villagers of Anatevka in 'Fiddler on the Roof' and how the most precious possession they took with them when ordered to leave was their Torah."

Bringing the Torah to Miami was Benes' dream for two years. He negotiated with the Hebrew congregation of the Patronato Synagogue in Havana and the elders agreed to the transfer.

"They are keenly aware that in a few years the Patronato Synagogue might have to close down also," Benes said. "The synagogue, once the most renowned temple in the Caribbean, is now only partially used. I was told that the few young Jews remaining in Cuba have intermarried and lost interest in religion.

" . . . the elders, can plainly see the days of Judaism in Cuba are numbered."

Of the 11,000 Cuban Jews who became exiles in the United States after Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, about 8,000 live in the Miami area.

Benes was one of the founders of the Cuban Hebrew congregation in 1961. As the refugees prospered, so did their place of worship. Several years ago, the congregation purchased its own synagogue on Michigan Avenue at 17th Street.

Benes turned the Torah over to the four Cuban Hebrew Congregation patriarchs, Aaron Yuken, Isaac Gurwitz, Moses Levin and Benjamin Ternner.

U.S. diplomats in Cuba report thaw in relations

Miami News (FH) copy 8A
 MARILYN A. MOORE
 Miami News Reporter
 22 Sept 80

U.S. diplomats in Cuba see "extremely positive" signs that relations with the Castro government are improving and may get even better soon.

Things are going so well that the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana, besieged since a pro-Castro mob drove 450 ex-political prisoners and their families into the building in a bloody riot, may soon re-open for normal consular activities, said John Tipton, second in command at the U.S. Interests Section.

Tipton said the Americans plan the first "re-

patriation" flight in six months Wednesday for some of the 400 people in Cuba who claim dual citizenship. It will allow Cuban citizens born to American parents and others who have U.S. passports to emigrate to the United States.

The flights ended abruptly six months ago with the takeover of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and the subsequent Mariel seafight.

Tipton said the number of armed police around the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana has dropped from 18 to 20 to six to eight.

"American citizens who show their passports to the armed police guards will be allowed into

the building."

"For the last week, these dual national American citizens have been coming into the building to receive their documentation and be processed. That is the first time we've had people in since May 2.

"So are we open? No, not really. Are we slightly open? Yes."

Eleven refugees are still camped in the lobby even though 373 Cubans have left the U.S. mission without persecution by the Cuban government, he said.



Ronald Reagan opened an assault on Jimmy Carter's native South Monday and charged that the President has "failed" South Florida's elderly and Cuban-American communities.

In a campaign foray that began in Tennessee and wound up in Florida — two states that Carter carried in 1976 — the Republican presidential nominee sought to undermine the President's grip on his southern political base.

Reagan, in a speech that ignited the enthusiasm of his elderly and Cuban-American audience at the Dade County Auditorium, declared that Carter had endangered the economic security of retirees and "ducked" the problems created by an influx of Cuban refugees.

Long a favorite in Little Havana, Reagan was overwhelmed by cheers when he hailed the "fine, freedom-loving Cubans who have recently come to our shores."

But, the candidate noted, the Mariel boatlift also has produced serious problems, such as a rising crime rate in some sections of Dade County. He blamed that crime problem on "a small percentage of hard-

— JOHN PINEDA / Miami Herald Staff

Reagan Holds Aloft American and Cuban Flags Presented to Him at Miami Rally

... crowd at Dade County Auditorium often drowned him out with cheers

Reagan: Carter 'Fails' S. Florida

Mrs. Hew (F) coll 1A 23 Sept 80

FF

ened criminals deliberately dumped here by Fidel Castro."

Reagan called the Cuban refugee influx "a national problem" that deserves federal attention.

"The President of the United States is ducking this issue and is, to a large extent, trying to shift the burden onto the backs of Florida residents," he said.

Reagan, who last April suggested that the United States conduct a massive Berlin-airlift type rescue mission to help the fleeing refugees, declared Monday that the federal government has been "irresponsible and indifferent" in helping resettle them.

"The federal government must share the financial burden they [the

Cubans] have brought to America in their flight to freedom."

The mostly Latin audience of more than 2,500 persons at the Dade County Auditorium waved hand-lettered placards that read "Viva Reagan." Many said they would support the former Califor-

Turn to Page 4A Col. 2



ma Her 4A 23 Sept 80

— DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

Crowd Outside Dade County Auditorium Was Full of Placard-Waving Miamians

... inside, Reagan praised 'freedom-loving Cubans' who have come to U.S.



Reagan Rips President on Inflation, Cites Problems Created by Boatlift

Mu/He (F) Col 2 HA 23 Sept 80.

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

nia governor because of what they called Reagan's strong foreign policy stance. They described Reagan as more strongly anti-Communist than Carter, an important point for the Cubans who fled the Castro regime.

"He is a strong man, and we need a strong man for president," said Ed Meneses, an architect from the Westchester area of West Dade. "We need somebody who doesn't fool around, who tries to be simpatico to everybody, like Jimmy Carter."

SOME CUBANS also faulted the Carter Administration for what they said was a mishandling of the boatlift.

Orestes Rubio, a salesman who immigrated to the United States 18 years ago from Cuba, said, "There is something wrong when they let Castro send all the riff-raff to this country."

Several hundred persons not permitted inside the auditorium because of the overflow crowd heard Reagan's speech over loudspeakers on the auditorium lawn. Even the outside audience cheered and clapped when Reagan referred to "freedom-loving Cubans" in his speech.

After his Miami appearance, Reagan went to Fort Lauderdale's War Memorial Auditorium, where he

was greeted by a packed house of some 3,000. In a backstage dressing room before his speech there, Reagan conferred briefly with about 30 Florida Jewish leaders.

Later, Leonard Feiner and Fred Bressler of the Florida branch of B'nai B'rith reported that Reagan's comments on Middle East policy received a "very positive" response from the Jewish leaders.

In Fort Lauderdale, Reagan stressed the personal impact of inflation on those living on Social Security pensions, saying that consumer prices would continue to skyrocket if the President is re-elected.

"If you want to get some idea of what the future will be like in South Florida four years from now, if the current 1980 rate of Carter inflation continues, listen to what some basic items will cost," Reagan said.

"A dozen Grade A eggs will cost \$1.66. One gallon of milk will cost \$3.77. One pound of hamburger will cost \$4.09.

"Jimmy Carter's policies have been a disaster for those who want only to lead their lives as they see fit, on the pensions and the Social Security they have earned."

REAGAN SOUGHT to reassure South Florida's huge retiree population that he remains a strong supporter of Social Security, despite

his 1964 suggestion that participation in the Social Security system be made voluntary.

"In recent weeks, my opponent has been using distortions and half-truths in an effort to try to frighten Americans into believing that I would hurt Social Security," Reagan said. "That is an old canard that has been laid to rest every four years since I first ran for office in 1966.

"But let me lay it to rest again here, where it is of such vital importance."

To demonstrate his concern for the integrity of the Social Security trust funds, Reagan announced Monday the formation of an 11-member task force to make recommendations on the future of the system.

REAGAN ARRIVED in South Florida at a time when his own polls show that he is running neck-and-neck with Carter statewide, according to Stuart Spencer, a political adviser who travels with the GOP nominee.

In 1976, Carter defeated Gerald Ford in Florida by 53 to 47 per cent. Spencer said that with Monday's visit, Reagan hopes to make some inroads into the President's continuing support in South Florida.

"If we can do well in Dade County, we'll carry the state," Spencer predicted. He likened Dade to other

Democratic strongholds, such as Cleveland, where Reagan is looking to reduce Carter's margin. "You don't hope to win [the county], but if you can hold the vote [margin] down, you're doing well," Spencer said.

Republican National Chairman Bill Brock, who accompanied Reagan in Tennessee on Monday, told reporters that Florida and Texas — with the largest blocs of electoral votes among the southern states — must be Reagan's major targets in the South.

"I don't think Carter can take anything for granted in the South," Brock said. "He can't just walk away from it like he did in 1976."

CAMPAIGNING earlier Monday in Knoxville, Reagan borrowed a page from Carter's 1976 campaign. He recalled that Carter invented a so-called "misery index," a combination of the inflation and unemployment rates, to dramatize his criticism of Ford's handling of the economy.

"In 1976, candidate Jimmy Carter charged the Ford administration with having the worst misery index in 50 years. It was 12.5 per cent," Reagan said. "Today, after 3½ years of Carter failures, that misery index has grown to 20.3 per cent."

Herald staff writer John Arnold contributed to this report.

Puerto Rico next

Mia Nelson (FH) Cap 1A
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

23 Sept 80

The Carter administration will decide by Thursday whether to send thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees to a deactivated Army base in Puerto Rico, a White House official said today.

A federal official in Miami confirmed that Fort Allen, near Ponce, Puerto Rico, is one of several sites being considered as a processing center for 1,522 Cuban and Haitian refugees in Dade County who don't have sponsors, as well as for new Haitian and Cuban arrivals.

It would replace two holding camps in South Dade and the tent city near downtown Miami.

"We don't expect a final decision for 24 to 48 hours," said Richard Nelson, assistant White House press secretary.

Nelson, however, refused to confirm or deny a report that refugees who don't have sponsors by Oct. 15 will be sent to Fort Allen.

"Several locations are under intensive review," he said.

Jim Thompson of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami confirmed the administration was considering Fort Allen, as well as Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto

refugee stop?

Rico, as sites for a new processing center or as a new resettlement center to replace centers in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and the Florida Panhandle.

Thompson, however, said the decision won't be made for another week to 10 days.

"The search is nationwide, including the territories," Thompson said. "Allen and Ramey are among those being considered, but those decisions haven't been made."

A processing center for newly arrived refugees will not be in Florida, Thompson said.

"The major purpose is to take the weight off Miami and Dade County," he said. Barracks at Fort Allen and

Ramey Air Force Base, also deactivated, are empty, Thompson said.

Whether the 10,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees in all the camps would be moved to a new processing center has not been decided, he added.

Lt. Commander James Edward Ely at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico said the 940-acre Army communications station will be deactivated Sept. 30, and its disposition is up to the General Services Administration. He said about 50 military officers are left at Fort Allen.

Please see REFUGEES, 11A

The Chicago Tribune reported yesterday that a decision to move all refugees without sponsors was announced at a closed White House meeting yesterday. The decision drew objections from the Pentagon, the newspaper reported, because the refugees are to be housed at the Army's Fort Allen.

"A number of sites are being considered, but I won't confirm or deny the story," State Department spokesman Joe Reap said this morning.

Thompson said there are 3,010 refugees at Fort Chaffee, Ark.; 3,112 at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.; 4,012 at Fort McCoy, Wisc.; 637 at Eglin Air Force Base near Pensacola; and 1,522 Cubans and Haitians at the Krome Avenue sites and tent city. About 150 to 200 Cuban refugees arrive in Florida each day.

The Carter administration had been considering moving all the refugees without sponsors to Fort Chaffee before cold weather sets in at the northern camps. But neither Nelson nor Thompson could say whether those refugees, some of whom have been languishing in the holding camps for five months, would be moved to the new processing center.

"It would depend on a whole host of circumstances," Thompson said. "There are all kinds of considerations."

Nelson said, "I would not want to speculate on any of those in the other processing centers."

The Tribune said the decision was announced by Victor Palmieri, head of the Cuban Refugee Task Force, and would mean moving all refugees out of Fort McCoy in Wisconsin within 30 days. Some from Fort McCoy would go to Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, the Tribune said. Palmieri could not be reached today.

Arkansas authorities have agreed to allow no more than 10,000 refugees to be housed at Fort Chaffee, the Tribune reported, so any more than that will be sent to Puerto Rico.

Army and Defense department officials said they never envisioned the use of Fort Allen to house the number of refugees proposed, the newspaper said, though the base had been offered as a site to house some refugees.

REFUGEES, 11A

Mia Nelson (FH) from 1A
23 Sept 80 Cap 1A

Carter Talks Tough on Hijacks

Mia New (F) CAP2 1A
By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

23 Sept 80

with the officials in Cuba to stop this illegal flow [of refugees] into our country," the President said during the first stop on his West Coast visit.

TORRANCE, Calif. — President Carter said Monday that hijackers will be "executed" by the Cuban government or, if returned by Cuba, will face the "maximum sentence under the law" in this country.

Carter, asked during a campaign stop in this Los Angeles suburb to explain his policy on the recent spate of hijackings by Cuban refugees, indicated that he has been working with the government of Fidel Castro to put an end to the air piracy.

He also said the two governments have cooperated in an unspecified way in an effort to stop the continuing influx of Cuban refugees who arrived by boat in Key West.

"We have been doing the best we can to work

He cited an agreement announced last week by Cuba that any hijacker "would be immediately returned to the United States for trial, and they'll be given the maximum sentence under the law or they'll be executed by the Cuban officials themselves."

These penalties, Carter continued, "will go a long way toward discouraging hijacking in the months ahead."

At the same time, Carter went out of his way to make welcome the vast majority of the approximately 120,000 Cubans who came to the United States via

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Carter: Cuba Helps Control Refugee Flow

Mia New (F) CAP6 HA
23 Sept 80
FROM PAGE 1A

the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift last April and May.

Of those, Carter said, "more than 100,000" have been placed in communities with sponsors — about 80,000 of them in South Florida — "and they're doing very well."

Carter said the "Cubans are highly motivated, very good workers, very competitive."

The President said that "most often the refugees are the ones who have freedom . . . in their hearts and some competitive spirit about them."

Carter acknowledged, however, that dealing with the Cuban refugee influx had been time-consuming and "a messy business. And I can't say that we've handled it perfectly so far." But he said the administration is "making progress on it" and said he believes "we are doing the best that we can."

The Cuban issue arose during a town meeting here, the first of three Los Angeles-area stops the President plans during his two-day campaign swing up the West Coast.

It was the first time in the campaign that he had been questioned about the Cuban refugee situation, despite the findings of several polls indicating that the issue could be an important one in the November election.

On another matter, Carter said that fighting between Iran and Iraq could induce Iran to release the 52 American hostages, now in their 324th day of captivity. But he said he wasn't making any predictions.

Carter said the fighting between the two Mideast nations "could cut both ways. . . . I don't believe this altercation [between Iran and Iraq] will have any predictable effect on the lives or safety of the hostages."

The highlight of Monday's schedule was Carter's appearance with Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) and California Gov. Jerry Brown at a fund-raising event in Beverly Hills. Both had challenged Carter for the Democratic nomination in the spring primaries. Their appearance with him was designed to signal a unified party.

'CARLOS THE JACKAL' AN AGENT?

How the CIA Saved a Terrorist

Mia Nku (F) cap 2 7A 23 Sept 80
By JACK ANDERSON

IN THE "wilderness of mirrors" that makes up the espionage game, the Central Intelligence Agency once conspired to save the life of the world's most notorious terrorist — Carlos the Jackal.

He picked up his animal nickname from the fictional assassin who almost nailed Charles deGaulle in Frederick Forsythe's novel, *The Day of the Jackal*, but his real name was Ilitch Ramirez Sanchez. He was the eldest son of an expatriate millionaire Colombian lawyer in Venezuela.

This is his story as pieced together from top-secret CIA and State Department documents:

— 1966: At 17, already influenced by a younger brother who was a leader in the Venezuelan Communist Party, Carlos was trained in one of Fidel Castro's guerrilla camps. There he learned the terrorist's art from Gen. Viktor Simenov of the Soviet KGB.

— 1969: Carlos was expelled from Lumumba University in Moscow, where he had developed a fast friendship with a Palestinian com-

mando named Mohammed Boudia.

— 1970: Carlos fought with Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan against King Hussein.

— 1971: Carlos was the hit of the Latin-American cocktail crowd in London, where he escorted his beautiful mother and charmed women with his guitar-playing talent. He was known as "El Gordo" — the fat one.

— 1972: Carlos helped organize the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, and the Japanese Red Army's indiscriminate machine-gun slaughter at the Tel Aviv airport.

— June 1973: An Israeli hit team assassinated Carlos' old Moscow friend Boudia, and Carlos took over Palestinian terrorist operations in Europe. Libyan strongman Muammar Khadafy financed the extremist Palestinian group, called the Rejection Front.

— December 1973: Carlos shot Zionist department-store tycoon Joseph Sieff in London, but failed to kill him.

— January 1974: Carlos bombed an Israeli bank in London.

— August 1974: Carlos planted three bombs in downtown Paris aimed at a Jewish newspaper and two French newspapers that supported Israel.

— September 1974: Carlos supervised the Japanese Red Army seizure of the French Embassy at The Hague, Netherlands, using grenades stolen from a U.S. Army depot in Germany by the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang. Carlos tossed a grenade into Le Drugstore in Paris, killing two and wounding others, preparatory to the embassy takeover in Holland.

— Late 1974: Enter the CIA. Through its intelligence contacts, the agency learned that an assassination squad of the six-nation consortium of South American dictatorships, known as "Operation Condor," had been ordered to kill Carlos. The assignment was apparently in retaliation for Carlos' assassination of Col. Ramon Trabal, Uruguay's military attache in Paris; and for two other murders he was suspected of plotting — that of a Boli-

vian ambassador in Paris and a Chilean official in the Middle East.

ACCORDING to a top-secret document based on CIA internal files, Carlos was spared when the CIA warned the French government of the proposed execution, and the Condor nations were warned to call off the murder plot.

Why did the CIA save Carlos? Several sources in the agency suggested that it was a Mafia-like professional concern — that if Carlos were murdered, it would set off a wave of retaliatory killings by the Palestinians that would cause chaos in the murky world of international espionage.

One source thought it was at least possible that Carlos had been a CIA informant, and that the agency was simply protecting one of its own. This source did not, however, suggest that Carlos had ever been a paid killer for the CIA.

At any rate, Carlos was spared, thanks to the CIA's intervention, and lived to wreak his bloody handiwork for at least a few more months. He was captured by French police in June, 1975, but managed to escape after killing an informant and two policemen; he masterminded the kidnapping of the OPEC oil ministers in December 1975, and was reportedly rewarded with a \$2 million bonus by his paymaster, Muammar Khadafy; he helped engineer, in July 1976, the hijacking in Athens of an Air France plane

which wound up at Entebbe Airport in Uganda, where the Israelis pulled off their daring rescue mission.

After that failure, Carlos the Jackal dropped from sight. Intelligence sources say he wound up in Iraq, and may have been exterminated in that nation's secret purge of Palestinian terrorists. There is some speculation he is now in Libya, but the smart money in the intelligence community bets that Carlos is dead. Still, no one is sure.

★ ★ ★

Battle lines being drawn in spy

MIAMI NEWS (FH) COPY 3A
HENRY EASON
Cox News Service
23 Sept 80

WASHINGTON — In Kingston, Jamaica, on the early morning of July 4, machine-gun fire spattered across the outside wall of the home of a top American Embassy official and a fire bomb was thrown onto his lawn.

On July 2, at a Kingston press conference, Louis Wolf and others associated with the anti-CIA, Washington-based "Covert Action Information Bulletin" had asserted that this official, along with 14 others, were secret operatives of the CIA.

Attempts in Congress to protect agents from publicity had for years been stymied by First Amendment champions who felt that constraints on the publication of names of covert agents would put new pressure on press freedoms.

But, within weeks of the Kingston incident, agent protection bills spurted through the House and Senate intelligence committees and the clamor for them has begun on both sides of Capitol Hill.

This week, however, a determined band of First

Amendment champions on the House and Senate judiciary committees is expected to pitch battle against what observers believe is a growing majority in both houses who agree with the CIA that without "cover" an espionage agent's missions and personal safety are endangered.

Rep. Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.), one of the intelligence panel members who intends to square off against foes of the bill, strongly asserted in an interview, "We have got to protect those men and women who, in the service of their country, carry out the most dangerous of assignments."

The Senate and House intelligence committee bills would make it a crime punishable by a jail term and a fine for anyone with authorized access to the names of agents to reveal them to unauthorized people.

Another provision would make it a crime, with a jail and fine penalty, to publish the names of CIA agents if — and supporters of the bill say this is crucial — a newspaper or magazine does so with the deliberate intention of undermining American intelligence operations and has established a pattern of working toward this goal.

Tuesday, September 23, 1980 • The Miami News • 3 3A

disclosure controversy

The wording "protects any legitimate newspaper, any legitimate journalist, any person that might be unknowingly caught in a First Amendment dilemma from being entrapped by this law," Fowler, a main figure in the issue, asserted.

To underscore his point, he continued, "You got to NAME the agents in the story . . . You can write all you want about what the CIA is or is not doing and you would not come under this act."

Furthermore, senior CIA officials, along with Fowler and other congressional supporters of the bill, vigorously contended in interviews that the requirement in the proposed legislation that a publisher intends to "impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States" makes it virtually impossible to prosecute newsmen other than those whose sole cause is to get the CIA.

They are taking dead aim, however, on Wolf and others like him.

The language intended to nail Wolf if he continues to publish long lists of alleged CIA agents in his bulletin could end up nailing a lot of journalists who do not bear the CIA any malice, judiciary committee members in the House and Senate have warned.

Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), whose subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights tried but failed to put press safeguards into the bill, said, "The First Amendment is in real trouble."

"The CIA and the FBI are in the saddle here (in Congress) and are working very diligently on the Hill, lobbying very hard," he said. "The pendulum is swinging, and the Cold War is heating up."

Edwards particularly objects to language in the bill "making it a felony to disclose names of agents and FBI informants, even if you get the information from the newspaper or from information already in the public domain . . . You can't take something that's not criminal and turn it into something that is criminal."

Last week, liberals on the Senate Judiciary Committee, objecting to perceived First Amendment abridgements, approved an amendment to the bill exempting those who disclose identities if their action "is an integral part of another activity, such as news reporting of intelligence failures or abuses, academic study of government policies and programs . . . or other activities protected by the First Amendment."

A knowledgeable intelligence committee staffer said this amendment "would gut the bill."

(FD)cop Reagan blames Carter for

DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

It was the same line from the same speech, but the reactions of the two crowds were like night and day — or, more accurately, like Dade and Broward.

Ronald Reagan delivered his standard "stop inflation, get America back to work" speech in Dade and Broward counties yesterday as he breezed through South Florida on his fast-moving campaign tour.

His two audiences were only about 30 miles apart, but their reactions to his comment on the crime problem caused by some refugees spelled out the deep divisions that exist in this area.

"Crime has become a special problem here as we all know, intensified by the fact that among the thousands of fine, freedom-loving Cubans who have recently come to our shores is a small percentage of hardened criminals deliberately dumped here by Fidel Castro," Reagan said at Dade County Auditorium in the heart of Little Havana.

Reagan was interrupted in mid-sentence by the wildly cheering crowd following the words "freedom-loving Cubans." The interruption grew into the biggest showing of affection for Reagan during his entire Dade appearance. The standing-room-only crowd cheered, waved signs in Spanish and English, and chanted Reagan's name.

At the War Memorial Auditorium in Fort Lauderdale, not so much as a peep came from Reagan's 3,000

supporters when he mentioned the "freedom-loving Cubans." Instead, the Broward audience let out a roar when Reagan got to the end of that sentence — the part about the "hardened criminals deliberately dumped here."

Looking well-rested despite his having debated Independent Party candidate John Anderson the night before, Reagan arrived in South Florida just after 4 p.m. aboard his blue-red-and-orange-striped jet.

After a short stay at the Marriott Hotel, he was whisked off to the Dade County Auditorium where a packed crowd, mainly area Latins, waited for him.

Although many in the audience didn't speak English, they all knew where the actor-turned-politician stands on Cuba.

"Reagan, he no like Fidel," said a Mariel refugee. A large poster of Fidel Castro with the caption "Carter's immigration chief" waved above the crowd.

"The problems (Cuban criminals from Mariel) create as well as the sudden influx of 100,000 immigrants are more than just a Miami problem, more than just a Dade County problem, more than just a Florida problem. They are a national problem," Reagan said.

"The President of the United States is ducking this issue and is to a large extent trying to shift the burden on to the backs of Florida residents. Now, I am one who believes that states should handle most of their problems, but not if those problems are caused by the policies of an irresponsible and indifferent federal gov-

refugee problems here

ernment.

"That is the case with the new Cuban refugees. The federal government must share the financial burden they have brought to America in their flight to freedom."

Dade Republican leaders, assembled behind the former California governor, led the cheers.

After comments on his planned tax cut, his proposed fight against inflation and his strong support of the Social Security system, Reagan was escorted out of the auditorium and pointed toward Fort Lauderdale.

He was greeted there by a wildly enthusiastic audience of mostly white Americans. A high school band and choir were there, as were the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts, balloons, confetti and posters.

These were Reagan people, the so-called disenchanting middle-Americans who are expected to provide much of his support in November.

Reagan seemed more at ease before these people. He spoke off the cuff and ventured from his prepared speech more freely.

Concerning the recent criticism of his remark that the U.S. is in a "severe depression," Reagan veered from his text and said, "If they want definitions, I have one. A recession is when your neighbor loses his job. A depression is when you lose yours. And recovery is when Jimmy Carter loses his."

The crowd roared.

Concerning Social Security, Reagan said, "I want to

make absolutely certain that every American who is on Social Security is not hurt by the ravages of inflation. It is essential — and I will see to it — that we continue to adjust Social Security payments on a regular basis to make sure that those who receive them are adequately compensated for the years of work they have put in to earn them."

With the concerns of area Latins and South Florida's huge retired community out of the way, Reagan then spoke to another large South Florida group.

"In recent weeks I have met with leaders of the Jewish community. I can tell you that they are deeply concerned, as well as they should be, by the failure of the Carter administration to formulate and then actually implement a dependable, reliable, predictable, long-range policy for the Middle East. They, along with millions of concerned Americans, know that the Carter administration's record is one of criticizing and even abandoning traditional allies."

In neither speech did Reagan directly mention the problems of South Florida's blacks or the riots.

"We have a future of growth, of prosperity, of hope. We can have a nation in which compassion and concern for older Americans and the value of family are not ignored or forgotten by government."

After the speech, Reagan returned to Dade to spend the night resting at the Marriott with his wife Nancy.

He was scheduled to leave Miami this morning to take his campaign to Pensacola and North Florida.

Briefly
Mun/pen (F) 206 1C
Refugee Suit
23 Sept 80
Ruling As Due

Dade County could be ordered to come up with \$1.5 million in emergency welfare payments to Cuban and Haitian refugees as a result of a class-action suit being heard in U.S. District Court. The suit, filed by attorney William Flanagan for Cuban refugee Dalio Cardenas Gonzales, charges the county has discriminated against up to 2,000 unemployable refugees by refusing to process their claims for general assistance. Judge James W. Kehoe has been asked to declare the county's policy unconstitutional. He is expected to rule Thursday.

Mun/News (F) 201 SA 23 Sept 80
Cuban lawyers to help blacks

The Cuban Bar Association will offer legal services free to 100 black entrepreneurs to help them form their own corporations. "This might help to erase the possibility of rifts and tensions that might occur in our community," association member Xavier Suárez said at a meeting today of the Governor's Dade Community Revitalization Board. Suárez said this offer is worth about \$2,500 since it costs about \$250 to set up a corporation. Board member John Howard, a black, called Suárez proposition "a good gesture. 'I'm sure we are going to take advantage of it.'"

Pair in Coffee Swindle

Mun/News (F) 202 col 1 23 Sept 80
By AL MESSERSCHMIDT
Herald Staff Writer

A former Miami fireman and a West German national will be sentenced to serve about two years in a Canadian reformatory Sept. 30 on charges of swindling \$8.7 million from the Cuban government.

Gilbert Lee McDonald, the former fireman, and Karl Frederick Fessler, the West German who once lived in Miami, pleaded guilty last week to Canadian charges of defrauding a Cuban government-controlled export firm.

Canadian prosecutors agreed to recommend a "reformatory" sentence of two years, less one day, in exchange for the guilty pleas.

The reformatory is "like a farm," said defense attorney Clay Powell.

Both men will be eligible for quick paroles and immediate deportation.

FESSLER HAS been in prison for two years awaiting trial. McDonald was jailed in Toronto 13 months ago.

The scheme, dubbed the Cuban Coffee Caper, began in late 1978 in Miami.

Fessler assumed control of Tanvest Corp., a corporation organized in Curacao. McDonald was vice-president of the corporation.

Using a Telex machine in the offices of former Miami attorney Peter F. Paul, a rented Lear Jet and \$1,000-a-week apartments,

to Get Prison Sentences

Fessler and McDonald posed as successful businessmen and offered to sell 3,000 tons of black-market coffee to representatives of Hava-Cu Enterprises, an export firm controlled by the Cuban government.

The scheme was expensive. The coffee gang purchased a freighter registered in Cyprus for \$500,000 to ship the coffee to Cuba. Another \$300,000 was budgeted to pay Dominican Republic officials for papers showing that the gang controlled the 3,000 tons of coffee.

The fake warehouse papers convinced Cuban officials to pay the \$8.7 million through the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto.

ALL CUBAN officials got for their \$8.7 million was an 11-pound sample of coffee.

Paul — former president of a company World Trade Center Inc., proposing to build a trade center in downtown Miami — pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court in Miami last year to fraud and cocaine charges.

Paul, who claimed he lost \$200,000 in the coffee scheme, later cooperated with federal investigators and was sentenced to three years in prison for wire fraud and eight years for possession of cocaine.

Cuban officials are still attempting to recover the \$8.7 million.

Some Puerto Ricans rip

Miami News (FA) 1A 24 Sept 80
Combined Miami News Services

Cuban and Haitian refugees living in South Florida are not welcome in Puerto Rico, some residents of the Caribbean island are complaining. One Puerto Rican politician accused the White House of using Puerto Rico as a "garbage dump."

The Carter administration decided yesterday to move 1,500 refugees who lack sponsors to Fort Allen, a Navy base on the south side of Puerto Rico.

The first residents of the Fort Allen center, which will open within two weeks, will be Haitians and Cubans living in tents on Krome Avenue in Southwest Dade.

The 150 to 200 new refugees who land on Florida shores every day also will be sent there.

Residents of the tent city in downtown Miami will not be sent, said Maria Linares, of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami. Their fate will be decided later this week.

While Florida officials praised the decision as a

It shows that when the United States decides something for Puerto Rico, it goes ahead even though we oppose it

major step toward taking the refugee burden off South Florida, residents of Ponce, six miles southeast of the base, called radio stations to say the refugees are not welcome.

Political enemies of Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo, who said he agreed to the plan if the number of refugees were limited to 800, also lambasted the choice.

Objections centered on Puerto Rico's 17 per cent unemployment rate and on fears that criminals or mentally ill Cubans would cause trouble.

Advocates of independence for Puerto Rico, a U.S.

refugees

commonwealth, were among the first to oppose the plan.

"It shows that when the United States decides something for Puerto Rico, it goes ahead even though we oppose it," said Milagros Muniz, candidate for mayor of Ponce on the Puerto Rican Socialist Party ticket.

That party's leader, Juan Mari Bras, said the United States is using Puerto Rico as "the garbage dump" of the Caribbean.

Miguel Hernandez Agosto, president of the Popular Democratic Party, Romero's major opposition, said the governor's approval of the plan is "totally unacceptable."

A candidate for non-voting delegate to Congress, Jose Arsenio Torres, added, "humanitarian questions about the Cubans and Haitians aren't at issue here, but humanitarian questions for Puerto Ricans."

In Dade, the decision was being called an important

Please see REFUGEES, 6A

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REFUGEES

from 1A

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step toward easing the problems the refugees have caused South Florida.

"This is a major breakthrough," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, who joined other local officials in pushing for a new resettlement center last week at a meeting with White House Chief of Staff Jack Watson.

"This is the first time the White House has really acknowledged that the burden of resettlement has to be shared throughout the nation."

"I think there's been a change in the administration's attitude," added U.S. Sen. Richard Stone, who has been lobbying the White House along with other members of the Florida Congressional delegation. "They've finally decided to help us more."

Fort Allen, a communications base that houses 300 military personnel, is scheduled to close Sept. 30, according to Navy spokesman Lt. Steve Chesser.

The number of refugees to be housed at Fort Allen is unclear. The White House said the camp is equipped for 1,000 to 2,500 refugees and within 60 days could house 4,500 to 5,000.

The first residents of Fort Allen, to open within two weeks, will be the 1,522 Haitians and Cubans living in tents on Krome Avenue.

But Puerto Rico's Gov. Barcelo said he will accept the administration's plan only if the number of refugees at Fort Allen is limited to 800, with a guarantee their stay will be temporary.

The Puerto Rican site was chosen in the hope some refugees would be permanently resettled there, said Stone.

"There's always the danger of a revolving door of refugees ending up back in the camps," Stone said. "But that danger is less in a Hispanic area. I think that was a factor in the choice."

Arthur Brill, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Washington, said as many of the tent city refugees as possible will be resettled outside Florida before the Sept. 30 deadline for closing the riverside camp. But administration officials acknowledged that resettlement is behind schedule.

Ferre said administration officials have led him to believe they will resettle as many tent city refugees as possible outside Florida and move others to "some de-

tention facility or other."

"I believe they will keep the promise" to close tent city, he said.

Stone said, "You never know. But I think their commitment is more firm than it was before."

When the Krome Avenue camps are closed, Brill said, the only refugee processing center in Florida will be a temporary holding center in Dade County where newly-arrived refugees will stay no more than 72 hours before being sent to Fort Allen. Those with close relatives in the U.S. will be released to their families, he said.

"There's a possibility that Krome North may continue to be used as a temporary holding center," Brill said. "But there are several other sites under consideration" in Dade. Brill said he didn't know what additional sites were being considered.

About 8,000 Cuban refugees are housed in four resettlement centers in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and the Florida Panhandle. By Oct. 15, all will be sent to Fort Chaffee, Ark., joining 3,000 Cubans already there.

Linares, of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, says the government is negotiating with voluntary resettlement agencies in an effort to resettle those refugees, mostly single men without relatives in the United States.

Stone and his constituents received a second encouraging note yesterday when a U.S. Senate committee approved the \$100 million Fascell-Stone Amendment, which would reimburse state governments for some of their refugee expenses. The full Senate is expected to vote on the measure Monday. It would go to the House if approved.

The measure is co-sponsored by Sen. Stone and Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Miami.

Stone said he hoped and expected that the measure would be passed by Congress before it adjourns a week from Friday.

Bill Gunter, Stone's opponent in the Oct. 7 Democratic senatorial runoff, could not be reached.

After the success of the Florida politicians' lobbying effort, Stone said he is optimistic the Carter administration now will ask Congress for more cash to help South Florida pay the costs of caring for Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Refugees to use central license point

KEN WALTON

Miami News Tallahassee Bureau

24 Sept 80

TALLAHASSEE — Beginning Monday, Dade's Cuban and Haitian refugees will be allowed to get a driver's license only at the Miami central office of the Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles. Other residents can use any other of the nine facilities throughout Dade.

The new setup was approved by Gov. Bob Graham and the Cabinet yesterday. The change was prompted by the long wait at licensing stations — sometimes up to a day — due to the recent influx of refugees.

The new arrangement extends the hours of the Miami Central Office, 3800 NW 11th St. Refugees from Dade and Broward will be able to use the office from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday.

"It's not going to do away with the waiting lines but it will assist Dade County residents in getting their licenses quicker," said Chester Blakemore, secretary of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Blakemore said the new policy should allow a resident to renew his license in "15 to 30 minutes." Express lanes will be added for license renewals, he said.

In addition, two new offices have opened in Dade just to handle renewals. These are at 4603 NW 7th St. and 131 Arch Creek Rd in North Miami.

Hispanics hope for court bar on ballot

HEATHER DEWAR
Miami News Reporter

Lawyers for a local anti-discrimination group say they will go to court next week in an attempt to keep the anti-bilingual referendum off the Nov. 4 ballot.

"This (anti-bilingual) measure is unconstitutional," said Toby Simon, attorney for the Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD), which plans to file the suit. "It's a gross insult to the Hispanic community. I'm appalled that the leaders of this community haven't stood up and denounced it for what it is."

The lawyer for Citizens of Dade United, which collected 69,867 signatures to get the referendum on the ballot, said he is confident his group can win the court fight.

"I anticipated that something like this would happen," Jeff Rosenthal said. "But I believe it is constitutional and it will be upheld."

County election officials still are trying to verify the signatures on referendum petitions collected by Citizens of Dade United, headed by anti-bilingualism activist Emmy Shafer. Her petition calls for the abolition of a 1973 resolution making the county officially bilingual.

Based on their sampling, election officials have said Shafer's group appears to have more than 55,000 valid signatures — far more than the 26,213 valid signatures needed

to put the measure on the November ballot and more than the 52,426 needed to force a special election on the issue if it's not on the ballot.

Election officials expect to finish their count by early next week, and Simon said SALAD will file its suit as soon as they do.

"We regard this as an unconstitutional denial of equal protection under the law," Simon said. "The effect of this ordinance is to prohibit government from providing information to its citizens about their rights and responsibilities. If it passes, Spanish-speaking people will be denied meaningful access to government. It is openly intended to be, and has the effect of, being discriminatory."

If passed, the anti-bilingual measure would eliminate Metro's Division of Latin Affairs, a 10-member group that translates 4,500 government documents a year into Spanish.

"This began back in '73 with the commission voting on its own without any public input," Rosenthal said. "Many people now believe that was a wrong move, and the public now is demanding the right to have some input they should have had in the first place."

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24 Sept 80

New Refugees Going to Base In Puerto Rico

Mia Her (F) Col 5 1A
24 Sept 80

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
Herald Staff Writer

New Cuban and Haitian refugees arriving in South Florida without relatives to take them in will be sent directly to an abandoned military base in Puerto Rico, the White House announced Tuesday.

Eugene Eidenberg, special assistant to President Carter for inter-governmental affairs, said the base will open within two weeks despite objections from Puerto Rico.

Its first residents will come from among the 1,500 Cubans and Haitians now being housed at the Krome Avenue missile base in South Dade, scheduled to shut down next month.

The Puerto Rican base, Fort Allen, eventually could house up to 4,500 refugees.

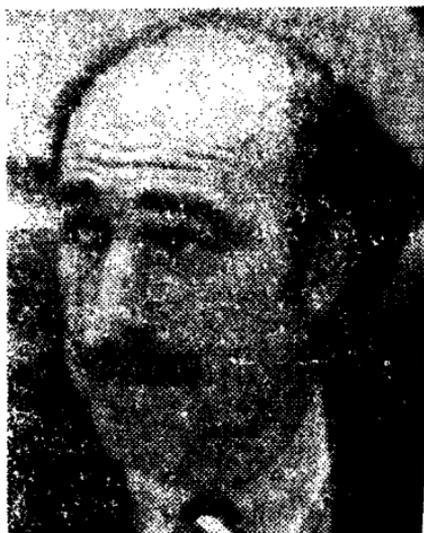
Among those who won't be sent to Puerto Rico are some 700 inhabitants of Miami's Tent City, about 5,000 residents of dilapidated hotels in Miami Beach and about 10,000 other refugees at military camps in four states.

FEDERAL and private relief groups will continue to search for sponsors and jobs for those refugees — the homeless remains of a wave of more than 130,000 Cubans and Haitians who came ashore in the United States this year. At least 80,000 have settled in South Florida.

"The decision was made to go outside Florida because the strains in South Florida are too great already," said Eidenberg.

"Puerto Rico makes a lot of sense," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, himself a Puerto Rican. "The climate is similar, and the culture and language is also."

The decision may relieve Florida of some strain, but residents of Puerto Rico — who cannot vote in the U.S. presidential election — were less than pleased by the action



Eugene Eidenberg
... announces move

Cubans, Haitians at Krome Will Move to Puerto Rico

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

Tuesday.

They saw Washington's timing, too, as less than perfect.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the *Grito de Lares*, commemorating an unsuccessful 19th century Puerto Rican rebellion against the Spanish colonialists.

It is the day that each year brings out the island's most fervent nationalistic, anti-colonialist sentiment. And both pro-statehood and anti-statehood politicians greeted the White House decision with dismay.

Gov. Carlos Romero Barceló, a pro-statehood man now running for reelection, was taken by surprise in the midst of preparing a report addressed to the White House on why Puerto Rico should not be used to house the refugee Cubans. He was displeased.

Roberto Aponte Toro, a pro-independence candidate for mayor of San Juan, was angry. He called the action an example of the United States' colonialist view of Puerto Rico. He said no Cuban refugee should be sent to Puerto Rico unless invited there by Puerto Ricans.

Among Aponte's objections: "A conflict between the [Cuban] population, which is already too large here, and the Puerto Rican population that for some time has resented [the Cubans'] increasing power."

In Miami as well, indignant Puerto Ricans warned that the White House decision could hurt Carter's support among the nation's second-largest Hispanic minority.

"It's going to damage his chances," said Alicia Baró, president of the Miami chapter of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women and a Carter support-

er in the past.

"I think they're going to be stuck over there, that they're going to stay over there," said Al Bermejo, a member of the Dade Community Relations Board and first vice president of the Puerto Rican Democratic Organization in Miami. "Carter has got to be out of his head."

The new refugees will be sent to Fort Allen unless they have a very clear and close family sponsorship here, said Jim Gigante, head of the Miami branch of federal government's Cuban Haitian Task Force.

Fort Allen, an inactive Army facility near Ponce on Puerto Rico's south coast, was chosen over bases in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Florida. It will open in two weeks and never house more than 4,500 refugees at any one time, Eidenberg said.

South Florida finished in second place in the search for a new facility to process the steady stream of 150 to 200 Cuban and Haitian refugees still arriving daily in the United States.

THE OLD Richmond naval airbase near the new Metrozoo in South Dade, and the Homestead Air Force Base, were the two top choices of a nationwide survey of available military bases to process the incoming refugees, an administration source said.

But Congressman Dante Fascell (D., Fla.), Florida Gov. Bob Graham, and Miami's Mayor Ferre prevailed on the White House to change its mind, the source added.

"Since we can't stop the flow, the decision was to move the new arrivals immediately out of Miami," the source explained. "They [the three politicians] have a great deal of influence ... and very capably

made the point that South Florida had put up with more than its share of the burden."

The refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., Fort McCoy, Wis., and Eglin Air Force Base will be moved to Fort Chaffee, Ark., for the winter, Eidenberg said.

He added that those who are emotionally disturbed — several hundred — will be sent to secure psychiatric facilities. Minors will be turned over to state welfare agencies.

The 1,500 Cuban and Haitian refugees at Krome Avenue in South Dade will be sent to Fort Allen if no sponsors are found for them before the facilities are closed.

The decision, according to Eidenberg, had nothing to do with the fact that Puerto Ricans who live on the island do not have a vote in November's presidential election.

Ferre disagreed. "In Puerto Rico [the decision does not] have the political consequences it has in the United States," Ferre said. "But it will have its own political repercussions on the island."

Howard Kleinberg

Soldiers of fortune schedule war games

Mla News (FH) copy 12A 24 Sept 80

It is only because of my unflinching attention to the dissemination of news that I report to you today a significant event

about to take place in Columbia, Mo., site of the University of Missouri. It is the first annual Soldier of Fortune magazine convention, to be held Friday through Sunday.



Kleinberg

The convention will step off at 0900 hours, Friday, with registration of guests, the beginning phase of the three-gun combat match and a knife throwing class. The latter will last only until 1200 hours while the other two events will run until 1700 hours.

Regardless, they all will have ended in sufficient time to allow registrants to get back to their room to change for the cocktail hour at 1900 hours. Suggested dress for the cocktail hour is camouflage fatigues, military or police uniform or appropriate civilian dress.

You may think I am pulling your leg, but let me assure you that this information can be taken all the way to the bank.

For the uninitiated, Soldier of Fortune magazine bills itself as "The Journal of Professional Adventurers." There are many ways to interpret that, but suffice to say that the magazine is chock-full of information on subjects such as a "revolutionary way" to sneak up behind sentries and slit their throats, or a detailed piece on Sweden's new machine pistol.

(The final instruction on throat slitting informs you that a "twisted neck exposes carotid artery to blade. Target will fall in direction of attacker's discretion because of neck manipulation. Drive hand holding knife in opposite direction of falling target. Curve of the blade on 'Echanis warrior knife' draws it deeper into exposed area.")

According to the magazine, 575 individuals will be attending this jolly convention, which will be keynoted by a speech from Robin Moore, author of *The Green Berets*. Gen. Vang Pao also will be there; he

was the commander of the Laotian forces during the Vietnam war.

If knife throwing or three-gun combat does not appear to be your bag, there will be all sorts of other diversions for convention goers. There is the ever-popular exposition of Soldier of Fortune magazine advertisers to keep you amused.

A sampling of those advertisers: The first compete set of working machinist's drawings showing step-by-step construction of three different silencers, \$12; the new 9 mm semi-automatic carbine, \$195 (nickel plate optional); a three-piece concealment rig for your pistol, \$50; or a new computer-designed tool originally developed for Israeli intelligence which picks locks in under three minutes at an amazing 96.6 per cent of the time.

Those interested in such displays will find ample time to browse among the goodies. The exposition will be open from 0900 hours to 1700 hours Friday through Sunday.

The convention will have varied briefings, such as the one on Rhodesia Friday at 1700 hours and Afghanistan on Saturday at the same

time. Both briefings will be followed immediately by briefings on gun control. For the more adventurous, there will be airborne operations all three days at Woods Airport and at the D.Z. — next to the shooting range. (We will keep our fingers crossed for participants at the D.Z. site.)

Social activities, in addition to the aforementioned cocktail party, will include nightly "classic film" presentations (no titles announced), a banquet Friday at something called the Flaming Pit, a Saturday "barbeque for competitors, conventioners and guests" at the shooting range and a Sunday catered lunch on the range.

The convention will wind down Sunday after the lunch on the range with a class on personal defense and close combat immediately followed by the presentation of awards to the winner of the shooting championship.

Festivities will close at 1630 hours with a retreat ceremony at the range.

Y'all come.

512 Refugees Interviewed

Mia Her (F) Col 4 4B

24 Sept 80

Cane-Cutter Job Line

By **BRENDA EADY**

Herald Staff Writer

Some grumbling and a few translation difficulties were the only problems job recruiters faced Tuesday after interviewing more than 512 prospective sugar-cane cutters — most of them Haitian and Cuban refugees — at Miami Stadium.

The scene sharply contrasted with the fistfights and confusion Thursday when almost 2,000 people seeking the jobs showed up with their bags packed at the state employment office in Hialeah.

They came thinking there were jobs waiting for them and that they would leave that day for the cane fields.

THEY WERE WRONG. Sugar company representatives were in town last week only to interview about 500 prospective workers who already had registered with the employment office and had been notified by mail.

Employment officials blamed the confusion on radio and television stations that broadcast the wrong information. Social service agencies also steered some job seekers wrong, officials said.

Tuesday, state employment officials were ready for the applicants at the baseball stadium at 2301 NW 10th Ave.

"We're trying to do our best to make this work right for the refugees," said Peter Foulis, field supervisor for the Bureau of Employment Services in Tallahassee.

To make sure all who came understood the job and interview process, Haitians were seated on one side of the stadium to hear a Creole explanation and Cubans on the other side for a Spanish explanation.

Some job seekers were upset that the jobs would not start for another six weeks.

Peaceful

Most workers were hired on the spot after a brief interview. Company officials said they rejected applicants who said they were seeking other jobs with the company, who were under 18 years or who seemed too old for the hard labor.

Officials will return to Miami Stadium today to sign up more people who want jobs as cane cutters.

Refugees Steered to One

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

Cuban and Haitian refugees seeking drivers' licenses will be funneled to one testing station beginning Monday in an attempt to eliminate the overnight waits and fighting that the refugee influx has brought to all Dade testing stations.

Declaring that the long application lines threaten public safety, Gov. Bob Graham on Tuesday suspended a section of the state law permitting license applicants to take examinations at the nearest examining office.

Beginning Monday, refugees in both Dade and Broward counties may only apply for drivers' licenses at the Miami

Central office, 3800 NW 11th St.

ALSO TO EASE Dade's license crisis, the Cabinet voted Tuesday:

- To approve another 23 temporary licensing-examiner positions for Dade County, bringing the total to 149, out of 748 statewide.
- To restrict the license offices at 13100 Arch Creek Rd. and 4603 NW Seventh St. to renewals only.
- To open the Miami Central office for a full five-day week, rather than just four.

With the influx of refugees, long lines of weary applicants have been forced to endure overnight waits, fights and shoving matches at the nine Dade examining sta-

tions.

In Miami, C.L. Britton, district licensing supervisor, said the moves would help, but he couldn't promise that they would eliminate the long waits.

"That's hard to say," Britton said. "They will give the residents of Dade County a better chance to get their licenses in the other offices."

He said the new system would go in effect Monday.

"Central will be the place all the refugees will have to go," he said. "There are going to be signs in all the offices."

GRAHAM'S EXECUTIVE order, effective indefinitely, reads, "Approximately 155,000 refugees have arrived in Dade

License Center

County from Cuba and Haiti in the last several months... causing an extraordinary demand for drivers' licenses in Dade County.

"People of Dade County are required to be physically present in the drivers' license facilities for periods longer than eight hours. The excessively long time... causes a safety hazard and creates tensions and conflicts between citizens."

The order is the second time state officials have considered setting aside a special station for the refugees. Concern over infringing on refugee civil rights prevented the move before, said Jere Moore, Graham's Cabinet aide.

"Attorneys in our office and the Attorney General's feel we now have the infor-

mation about the delays, the fights, the health hazards to support in court a declaration of emergency," Moore said.

THE MONEY to pay for the additional 23 positions will come from a state contingency fund. The payroll costs are expected to be at least \$3,680 a week.

The new schedule for the Miami Central office will mean the station, currently open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, will be open the same hours Monday through Friday. Britton said that, if necessary, the state later may order the station to remain open until 8 p.m. nightly.

He said his office immediately will begin interviewing applicants for the temporary jobs.

700 Refugees Enroll In Broward Schools

About 700 Cuban refugees have enrolled in Broward public schools. The school system had expected 1,200 Cuban students fresh off boats from Mariel, said Nancy Kalan, who heads the bilingual program. The county's bilingual program now includes 1,224 students representing some 20 languages.

*Mia Her (F) col 6 1B
24 Sept 80*

Cuban Report Sparks Controversy

Mia Her (F) col 17A 24 Sept 80

Migdalia Castineira knows how to drive home a point. In the most succinct of the letters to arrive following our report on Cuban nightlife, Castineira summed up his feelings this way:

"Just a remark about the article. . . and all the marvelous things you wrote about the nightclubs: How much did the Cuban government pay you? An undisclosed figure? Congratulations, sir, you are a real example of a true American."

There were more than a dozen additional letters and calls, all from Latin readers, and all but two sharply disapproved of our Weekend account of nightlife in Havana. Several writers compared our rave reviews of two Cuban nightspots to paid advertisements.

WHEN I EXPLAINED to one female caller that The Herald *declined* an invitation to visit Havana on a free press junket, and paid for its own travel, hotel bills, nightclub revues and food, Maria C. (who asked us not to use her full name) suggested that silence would have been more appropriate. "You shouldn't have gone in the first place. There has been so much pain and so much suffering. It does not matter that a few Americans are taking the charter trips to Havana from Miami. You didn't have to go. You ended up endorsing a system that is evil and one that is determined to destroy us."

Others raised equally disturbing issues. Obviously, the Tropicana Havana Festival revue, with its 36-piece orchestra and hundreds of dancers, would be a spectacular production. Of course. The Ministry of Culture is throwing its full weight and resources into the revue, turning the famous club into a propaganda weapon. Some additional reader views:

"I pictured you as an honest, clever man of fine taste. I am not going to contradict the greatness of the Cuban shows but it seems undignified to encourage travelers to go to a Communist country without freedom, where millions of people are hungry and fearful, to pass a joyful weekend ignoring the real story



JOHN
HUDDY

of Cuba . . ." — Hortensia J. Jimenez, Miami.

"If you had to live in Cuba, you'd think differently. Aren't you ashamed, when you realize how many people are in prison, and suffering from hunger?" — Maria D. Frelles, Miami Beach.

AT THIS POINT, one is almost programmed to issue a ringing defense of press freedom, countering that American critics, unlike their socialist counterparts, evaluate films, plays and musical revues without heavyhanded political bias. Let the reviewer from Gramma (Castro's house organ) rail against decadent American entertainment. In our Havana Weekend story, we reacted to a new series of weekend charter trips from Miami to Havana, critiqued a few revues that happened to be quite good, and left it at that.

One caller seemed to be almost waiting in ambush for such a rationale: "Don't you realize that the Cubans are using democracy to destroy itself?" he asked. "Don't you realize that the people who read your column skipped over the material about the food shortages and missed the point about the Russians falling asleep during shows — they just read about that 'beautiful, stoic' nightlife, and how much you loved Havana!"

The callers, and in most cases, the letter-writers, were so dignified, so obviously hurt, so articulate in expressing their feelings of betrayal that I found myself emotionally sympathizing with my own detractors, even while convinced there was no other way to handle such an assignment. Should one attack the tal-

ents of spirited Cuban singers and dancers because he doesn't like their government?

STILL, THERE is an *Alice-in-Wonderland* flavor to the sight of a few nervous Americans sitting in Havana supperclubs with Russian doctors and Bulgarian engineers, watching Cuban singers and dancers shimmying through lively, decidedly unsocialist, revues. In the same nightclub, the mimeographed menus reveal that the city is almost out of food, that there are no greens, vegetables, beef, coffee and other basics.

Walking the haunted streets of Havana, admiring run-down but still enchanting buildings (the architecture of Havana is worth the trip alone), my very unpolitical wife began firing off decidedly political questions: What is the U.S. policy towards Cuba? Who is responsible for the food shortage, the U.S. or Fidel Castro? How many political prisoners are in jail? Who lives in these beautiful old buildings? How decadent was Havana before Castro?

There are numerous conflicting answers, enough to support a dozen policies towards Cuba. By the time I left Cuba — my third trip in as many years — I was grateful this time for the narrowness of my focus.

The fact is, editorial writers at The Herald will tell you what this newspaper thinks of Fidel (not much), and foreign correspondents will write about the Cuban troops in Africa. In this space, we'll stick to entertainment, and again, the news is this: Cubans, shabbily dressed and underfed and with an economy that would seem hard-pressed to compete with a Perrine garage sale, are still wonderful dancers. They play the trumpet with almost demented élan. Young Cuban women fuse body and music with impressive style. And yes, these days there are only a few dozen Yanquis watching all this. The Russians sit quietly and somberly in the back of the hotel nightclubs, looking more perplexed than turned on. It is all very strange, and when you get home and think about it, all very sad.

Last 11 Cubans Leave Havana Refuge

Mia Helf (F) Col 3 SA 24 Sept 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The last 11 of 400 Cubans who took refuge in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana last May vacated the building Tuesday and went home to await permission for leaving the country, the Interests Section reported.

In a related development, some of those who left the U.S. mission earlier will be among 130 persons arriving in Miami today, State Department officials said. The 130 are dual nationals — citizens of both Cuba and the United States — and their relatives.

The scheduled flight and the end of the 4½-month crisis at the Interests Section are indications of improvement in Cuban-U.S. relations, the State Department officials said.

Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk, said during the past several months Cuba has taken several "positive steps" that have eased tension between the two countries.

The 400 ran into the Interests Section May 2 to escape a mob of

Around The Americas

pro-government Cubans attacking them with pipes, chains and clubs. They refused to leave until they were given guarantees of safety and exit visas by the Cuban government.

"The tension in Cuba has diminished ... mainly for internal reasons," said Frechette. "I don't think the Cuban government wanted Cubans beating up on each other."

Among developments that contributed to improved U.S.-Cuban relations, Frechette cited:

- An agreement on skyjackers. Cuba has announced it will punish skyjakers severely or return them

to the United States for prosecution here. Last week, two Cuban refugees who skyjacked a plane to Cuba were forced to return to this country.

- The fact that none of 400 Cubans who took refuge in the Interests Section were harmed after they voluntarily returned home. About 125 of the refuge-seekers and their relatives have already arrived in the United States — some on commercial flights through third countries, others on charter tourist flights that leave Havana for Miami daily, and 69 on a special flight last week.

"These are positive develop-

ments. However, whether this indicates a permanent improvement in relations remains to be seen," Frechette said.

State Department officials also said the consular office in Havana, closed since the May disturbance, will reopen soon to the public and begin processing visa applications now that the refuge-seekers are out of the Interests Section.

The number of armed guards protecting the bayfront building, which was the U.S. Embassy until full diplomatic relations were broken in 1961, has also been reduced from 18 to 6, Frechette said.

Another State Department official said that during April and May, when the Cuban government was vigorously conducting an anti-American campaign, relations between the two countries reached their lowest point since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

The crisis at the U.S. Interests Section began 27 days after 10,700 other Cubans, also hoping to leave the island, crowded into the Peruvian Embassy compound.



SIMON

POLYGLOTTVILLE:
Miami attorney Tobias Simon, a veteran of numerous civil-rights cases and a victor in many, says he'll file suit next week to keep the anti-bilingual issue off the November ballot.

SALAD, the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination, has retained Simon and his colleague Judy Bass (who are working on a pro bono basis unless they win, in which case they'll ask the court to order Dade County to pay their fees) to fight the referendum that would scratch Spanish as Dade's second language. Emmy W. Shaler's Citizens of Dade Unit-ed turned in petitions in late August with more than 44,000 names, more than twice the number needed to get the issue on the ballot, but yet another group has paid the 10-cent-per-name fee to have the signatures verified.

SALAD and Simon want to keep the divisive issue off the ballot altogether. So Simon will file suit in Dade Circuit Court claiming that to eliminate Spanish from county government is to deny a sizable minority of citizens their constitutional rights of due process and equal protection. "If this referendum is approved," says the lawyer, "we will be treating people who come here from other countries and who speak Spanish different than we treat people who come here from other countries and speak English. The courts have said you cannot do that."

Mia Helf (F) Col 1 D
24 Sept 80
Simon Says
Kill Vote on
Bilingualism

Cuban, Soviet spacemen coming home

Mia News 2A col 1 25 Sept 80

Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and a Soviet cosmonaut colleague were expected to return to Earth today, Tass reported. But when Tamayo and his Soviet mission commander, Yuri Romanenko, rocketed from Earth last Thursday, Tass said their "expedition" would continue for seven days. Also aboard the Salyut 6 station are Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who on Oct. 1 will set a world space endurance record. Mendez is the first Cuban cosmonaut and is believed to be the first black person to participate in a space mission.

⚡ **On Monday, there will be nobody left here. It will be closed totally, completely!**

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A

Miami folds downtown Cuban camp

25 Sept 80

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

In the first move toward closing Miami's controversial tent city for Cuban refugees, officials today began dismantling tents and matching refugees with sponsors outside Florida. Seventy refugees were being flown out today.

The City of Miami threw a cordon of police, barricades and security guards around Tent City at 4 a.m. to make sure the refugees would be available when their names are called for resettlement. But about 200 refugees apparently left the camp this morning to avoid being sent out of state.

Refugees who left the camp had to turn over their meal tickets. But none could get back in.

"On Monday, there will be nobody left here," said Miami Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio. "It will be closed totally, completely."

Miami Police Capt. Larry Glover led a detail of about 20 officers to the site at SW 4th Street and 3rd Avenue this morning. Numerous security guards assisted in shutting the gates.

"We have a new rule today," Odio said. "The camp is closed for in-and-out (traffic) — if you want to stay here, that's your choice, because you're going away. If you want to leave the camp, fine. Fine with us. Leave. But don't come back in."

Seventy refugees will be flown to California and New Jersey today, Odio said.

He said about 476 of the 614 refugees living in the camp were there this morning. Many of those who left were apparently picked up by friends and relatives, he said.

Most of the refugees at tent city originally had sponsors when they were released from resettlement camps, but were kicked out or left of their own accord.

"They started leaving during the night," Odio said. The exodus has been "continuous" since about 6:30 p.m. yesterday when Odio announced the decision to place tent city refugees with sponsors outside Florida.

But later this morning, refugees who did not have sponsors waiting to pick them up were prohibited from leaving the camp, Odio said.

"We have decided we are not going to turn them loose in this community," Odio said. "This is a way to



Mia News Col 2 1A 25 Sept 80

The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Refugee packs his bags and walks away from tent city today with his worldly possessions

TENTS, from 1A (FH) 091

prevent it. We are not going to start another tent city."

Immigration and Naturalization Service officers were on hand to handle any refugees who refused to cooperate with resettlement agencies.

Odio said a refugee who refuses resettlement and who has no other place to live could be held at the Federal Correctional Institute in South Dade.

"If a person absolutely refuses resettlement and there is no other place for him to go, we may well revoke parole," said Richard Gullage, deputy district director for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. "We don't intend to initially put anyone on Krome Avenue, it would probably be the Federal Correctional Institute. We have no intention to send anyone to Puerto Rico at this time."

Gullage said immigration service officers are not trying to "round up" refugees who refuse resettlement. "There's no effort to grab people or anything like that," he said.

Jim Thompson of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami said that during the past month six voluntary agencies have found sponsors for all 900 residents or ex-residents of tent city. The agencies are being paid \$2,000 for each refugee they resettle, an increase from the \$300 they were paid to resettle boatlift arrivals.

The fees were increased, Thompson said, because tent city refugees are harder to resettle.

The police cordon is to assure the refugees will be available when the voluntary agencies call their names, he said, not to enforce the refugees' presence.

"You make it sound like a Gestapo and it's not," Thompson said. "It's just so they would be available in an orderly fashion for the voluntary agencies. There was a lot of coming and going in the past and individuals would not be there when they were needed."

At the downcamp this morning, refugees were being called by name and told where they will be sent.

They were told to report to social service agency trailers parked across the street from the camp, at SW 4th Avenue and 3rd Street.

The camp was calm. To preserve order, reporters and photographers were not allowed inside the gates, Odio said.

"Some were worried because they were afraid we might send them to a military base," Odio said. "But once they were reassured they were not, they calmed down. But every so often we have to go and talk to them again because the rumors start flying."

About 40 refugees who saw the police cordon forming began packing their belongings into their cars and leaving — many apparently to wander the streets.

Several were seen downtown carrying shopping bags. One was sitting on a curb on Biscayne Boulevard, sleeping with his arms on his knees. Beside him were two shopping bags.

One white Pontiac left loaded with people and belongings. The driver, asked where he was headed, said, "Miami Beach." He didn't know where on the Beach.

Processing will continue until Monday or Tuesday, Odio said. Processing has already been under way for the past two weeks. Today, Odio said, 12 refugees leave for New Jersey and eight more for Santa Ana, Calif. Only refugees in the Krome Avenue camp are destined for Puerto Rico, authorities said.

The decision to close the camp was made by the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, the city, and authorities in Washington, Odio said.

"This was said from the very beginning, that tent city was temporary, that we didn't want to keep it here," Odio said.

"Tent City has to go. Tent City is no more."

Miami News Reporters Ivan Castro and Jack Knarr also contributed to this story.

Aid planned in Puerto Rico

Associated Press

Miami News 25 Sept 80 col 1/6A

WASHINGTON — Some 400 mentally ill or retarded refugees who have been housed in relocation camps around the country will be transferred to Puerto Rico next month for further treatment.

A spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force said yesterday that refugees who need mental care will not go to Fort Chaffee in Arkansas during the current consolidation of refugee resettlement camps, nor will they be sent to Fort Allen in Puerto Rico, said Paul Lane.

Instead, the spokesman said, they will be segregated from the refugees moving to Fort Chaffee and then sent to Puerto Rico in mid or late October.

Lane said mental health teams from the Public

Health Service who screened the refugees have reduced from 870 to approximately 400 their estimate of those who are mentally ill or retarded. Most of those are considered mentally ill.

"We hasten to point out we are not labeling anyone right now. We want to put them in a stabilized atmosphere to determine if they truly are chronically ill," said Lane. He estimated they would get at least 45 days' treatment in Puerto Rico.

He did not have a breakdown for the entire group, but offered these figures on the problems of 335:

Seventy-three were diagnosed as mentally ill and needing chronic, long-term care; 215 as mentally ill, needing more evaluation and care, but not long-term institutionalization; 20 as mentally retarded; 27 minors with unspecified problems.

30/3

Political tap dance no refugee solution

Mia Newa (FH) 14A 25 Sept 80

The White House's most recent reaction to the refugee situation in South Florida provokes several responses, all of which are heavily tinged with a sense of incompleteness and awkwardness that result from too many political stutter steps.

There is, first of all, considerable relief in knowing that President Carter has not cut the region off from the rest of the country, even if it took an approaching election and two threatening challengers to force the White House to provide such reassurance.

Secondly, there is some legitimate elation at the long overdue assistance the White House is offering. It must be remembered, however, that on refugee matters even the slightest recognition generates elation in Dade County.

Among more hard-nosed observers, there is one overriding question: Is that all there is, Mr. President?

The magnitude of Carter's months-long neglect of the refugee problem can be seen in the minimal support he is now providing. For one thing, the President finally is backing vital legislation which will provide local governments and schools with badly needed federal money to cope with the massive influx of refugees.

At long last the President is acknowledging the federal government's responsibility to help local governments deal with what is and always has been mainly a federal problem. The White House's assistance is welcome, but it must be pointed out that many of the problems that have built up in recent months might have been preempted if Carter had taken decisive executive action sooner.

And it must be pointed out also that Carter acted because now he faces the prospect of losing Florida in the November election. When Carter considered the refugees a local problem it was because he thought their impact politically and in every other respect would be limited to South Florida. That is not the case. Instead the political impact is statewide, nationwide, and that's quite another story in an election year.

The President's plan to send Cuban and Haitian refugees who have no sponsors to a deactivated Army base in Puerto Rico offers Dade County some relief. Yet even the politics of that decision are in tune with Carter's handling of the entire refugee problem.

There is no ideal site for a processing center, but it has not been lost upon the people of Puerto Rico that their island commonwealth may have been chosen because they can't vote in the November election. Carter's decision will cause major problems within Puerto Rico, which itself has a high unemployment rate, and which is embroiled in a debate on its future relations with the United States.

Despite these actions by Carter, two essential problems will remain unresolved: The exodus from Cuba will continue because Cuba permits it and the Carter administration has been unable to figure out a way to stop it. And, the administration has been unable to find an effective way to get all those Cubans who want to return to Cuba on their way home.

Until those two problems, especially the first one, are resolved the United States will continue to scurry from one makeshift solution to another, hoping the issue will go away but refusing to do anything substantive to make that happen.

And even that commentary says nothing about the urgent need for the United States to develop a refugee master plan for the entire Caribbean and Latin America.

Etcetera

Mia Newa (FH)
3A 1A
25 Sept 80

In Cuba it's still

hombres sí, mujeres no

Machismo is alive and well in Cuba. Despite Fidel Castro's lip service to equality of the sexes, it is still very much *hombres sí, mujeres no* on the island. Agence France-Presse reports that the revolutionary regime is "powerless against a deep-rooted Spanish tradition — machismo." Although one-third of all laborers in Castro's workers' paradise are women and his propaganda pamphlets call machismo a "bourgeois moral scourge," Cuban men are not getting the message. Professor Celestino Alvarez Lajonchere, a leader in sex education in Cuba, says: "It is easier to carry out an agricultural reform than wipe out prejudice rooted in men's skulls for thousands of years." Macho young men in Cuba still refuse to practice any form of birth control, notes Dr. Verena Ullos, a sex hygienist. She says that teenage boys often walk out on her classes on contraception. Asked why, they sneer: "It is for the girl to worry about, not us."

6,600 Refugees Will Begin

Transfer to Fort Chaffee

Mua New (F) CPH 2A 25 Sept 80

From Herald Wire Services

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The transfer of 6,600 Cuban refugees from Florida, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania to Fort Chaffee, Ark., will start today with the move of 613 refugees from Florida, and should be finished within three weeks, state and federal officials announced Wednesday.

After a 1½-hour meeting in his office with three federal officials, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton approved new security arrangements for the Chaffee operation.

Clinton said the White House had promised that the plan to consolidate relocation activities at Chaffee would not be implemented until he was satisfied with security arrangements. Negotiation of the details began early this month.

On June 1, several hundred refugees went over a wall of the Chaffee compound in a riot in which two buildings were burned by refugees and dozens of people were injured. At that time, Clinton was critical of what he termed the lack of adequate security precautions taken by federal authorities. There have been no other major incidents at Chaffee.

THE 613 refugees housed at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., will be the first to be transferred. Flights beginning this morning will ferry them to Chaffee, said Charles Cain, associate director for operations of



Gov. Bill Clinton
... approves security

the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Flights this month and next month will bring 3,500 Cubans from Fort McCoy, Wis., to Chaffee. The final transfers will begin on about Oct. 11 for 2,000 to 2,500 refugees now at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., Cain said.

The entire transfer operation should be finished by Oct. 15, Cain said. Except for the transfer of Eglin's refugee population, the maximum number of refugees to be transferred each day will not exceed 500, Cain said.

The Chaffee refugee population, which once numbered almost 19,000, has dwindled to 2,900 through the processing that places refugees with sponsors. With the transfers, it will climb back to about 9,500. More than 100,000 refugees have been processed by the centers since Cubans began fleeing to this country earlier this year.

Officials said the projected closing date of Fort Chaffee was still Dec. 31.

SCREENING operations at Fort McCoy continue to remove hardcore troublemakers from the Chaffee-bound contingent, Cain said. Clinton had insisted that refugees responsible for violence at McCoy not be sent to Chaffee. There was no immediate word on what would be done with those refugees.

In another development Wednesday, the federal government and the state of Wisconsin signed a contract expected to lead to the release of 140 of the 280 juvenile refugees at Fort McCoy, some of whom have been sexually and physically abused this summer, to foster homes in the state.

Officials agreed that the plan is only a partial solution. It will not actually start to take effect until late next week, and some of the 140 teens without relatives in this country will not get out until mid-November. But Wisconsin officials were calling it "a victory."

Local officials urge tough policy on refugee crime

Mia News (FH) col 3 16A 25 Sept 80

GLEND A WRIGHT

Miami News Reporter

Local officials were in the mood to talk tough on the subject of Cuban refugees, and they were not fazed by the fact that their audience was made up of Cuban leaders and residents.

Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa said police should take "any recourse necessary" to stem crime.

"The undesirable element should be deported," Dade State Attorney Janet Reno said. "We should not have to pay to try them."

Her statement drew long applause from the mostly Hispanic group.

"Rehabilitating criminals is an American myth of our times," said Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms. "We must strike fear in their hearts with sticter penalties."

Reno, Harms, Lacasa and Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre attended last night's meeting called by Little Havana merchants interested in reducing the high crime rate.

A standing-room-only crowd jammed the meeting room at the Latin Chamber of Commerce building, 1417 W. Flagler St., to hear what solutions city officials had to offer.

Many who attended the meeting attributed the high crime rate to the increasing influx of new refugees.

Little Havana residents, members of the Little Havana Development Authority and the Latin Chamber of Commerce said they are ready to pay the price for get-tough policies.

"I am in favor of putting more policemen in the streets patrolling the area," said Ferre. "We will raise the number of police officers by 150 this year and every year afterwards until we reach a force of at least 1,000."

"But if we get more police," he added. "We have to pay for them with more taxes . . . There is no doubt there is an indirect relationship with the present crime rate and the rising number of refugees.

"About 98 per cent of the people from Mariel are decent, hard-working families," he continued. "But there is a small undesirable element creating many of these problems."

Ferre also said the city and federal government will have to find a way to legally limit refugees coming into Miami.

"What we have worked for should not be destroyed by a minority of undesirables sent here by Fidel Castro," said Lacasa.

"I give my backing to put more police on the streets," he said. "We should start by telling police to take any recourse necessary and back them up."

Harms announced some short-term strategies police plan to try to combat crime.

Some immediate solutions will be

taking officers from office jobs and putting them on street patrol, Harms said. He added that a large number of them will have to work on their usual days off.

"The price will be high," Harms said. "We will have to provide the officers with time and a half. Other functions will suffer to a degree. But we have a commitment to restore safety to the community."

Reno told the audience that some normalcy can be returned if people get more involved in the judicial system.

"Everyone will have to become involved," she said. "I can't prosecute without witnesses . . . We have to give the police an opportunity to make good cases."

Ferre echoed those words. He warned that simply hiring more police is not the answer.

"Two hundred to 300 more police is not going to solve the problem," he said. "It is not that simple. We are going to have to get involved and help ourselves."

U.S. Hurries

Mia Her (F) Col 2 25 Sept 80

By ZITA AROCHA
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

With their backs against the wall of Tuesday's deadline for shutting down Tent City, federal officials Wednesday agreed to pay a special bounty to relief agencies to take the refugees out of their tents and away from Florida.

From the usual \$300, the price jumped to \$2,000 per refugee. Six relief agencies quickly agreed to do

the job, and the first flights were scheduled to begin today — one to California and one to New Jersey, carrying a total of 20 refugees.

The refugees, nearly 1,000 of them, have a choice: accept the offer of resettlement elsewhere or fend for themselves in Miami.

"Starting tomorrow [Thursday] we will begin sending you to your new jobs and new homes," said Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio. He did not tell where they would

to Close Tent City

10
go, only that they would not be sent to a new military camp or to Puerto Rico.

Several hundred refugees who had gathered to hear Odio began clapping and chanting: "California, California, California."

"If they are not lying to us, then I think it's really great," said Evelio Acosta, 27, with polished nails and rings on his fingers.

ALL 641 REFUGEES who live

underneath the I-95 expressway and the 300 who have been housed at small hotels throughout the area will be flown to their new homes throughout the United States before Tuesday, Odio said.

And he warned them of the consequences if they refuse the resettlement offer.

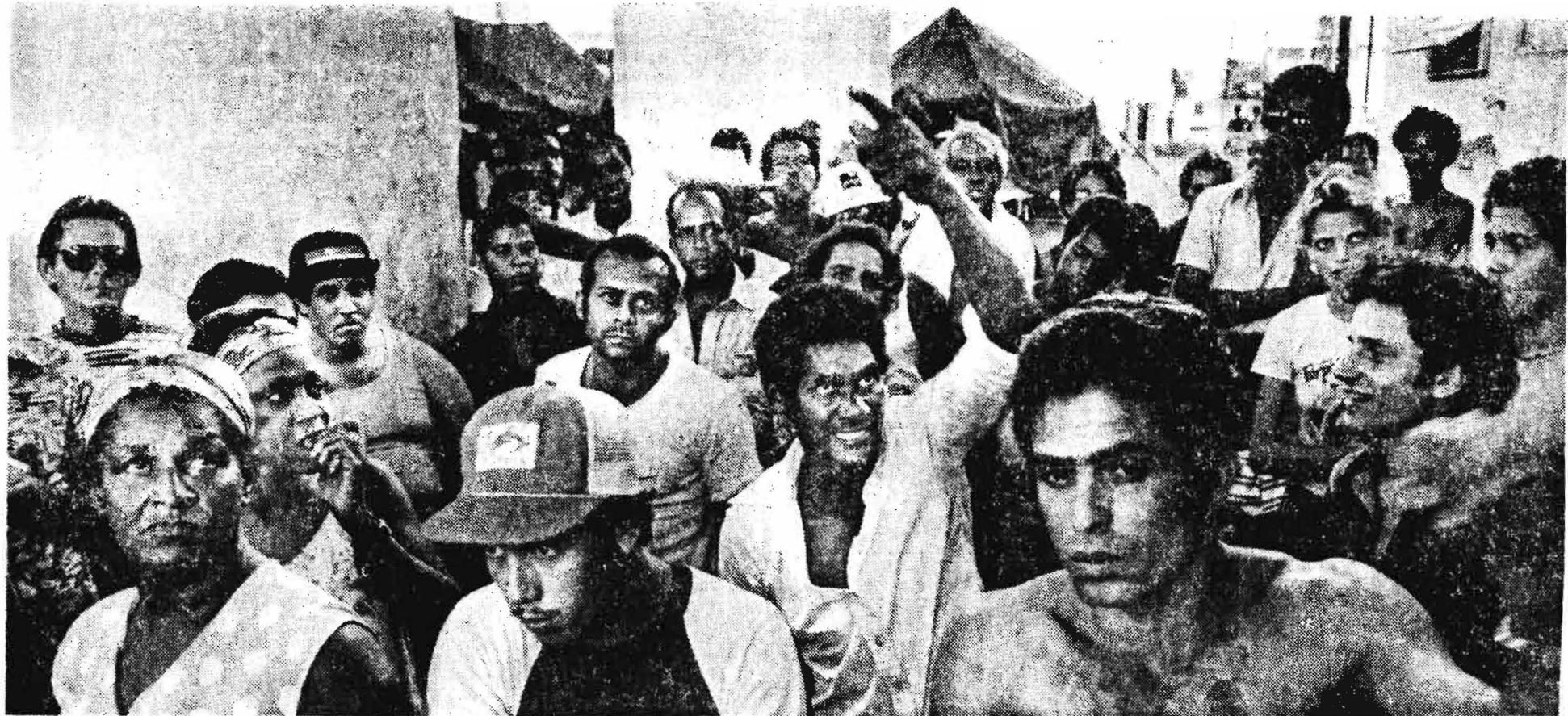
"If there are any of you who do not want to go, you can pick up your belongings, walk out the gates and solve your own problems," he

added. "We are not babysitters."

But federal officials do not expect many refugees to turn down the most recent resettlement offer which includes guaranteed sponsors, housing, vocational training and English lessons for three months.

"This is a special program for the people at Tent City," explained Jim Smith, deputy director of the State

Turn to Page 7C Col. 1



Mia Her colz 10 25 Sept 80
Tent City Refugees Learn They Will Be Resettled Beginning Today

— JOSE AZEL / Miami Herald

U.S. Boosts Refugee Fee

To \$2,000⁷⁰

FROM PAGE 1C

Department's Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force. "They've been there for so long."

The special program was developed by State Department officials and representatives of six volunteer agencies after the White House promised Miami officials last month that Tent City would be closed by Sept. 30.

Voluntary agencies are paid \$300 to resettle Cuban refugees out of the four military installations throughout the United States.

But an agency spokesman said they needed more money to resettle the Tent City residents because many of them have already lived through a broken sponsorship and some have psychological problems which demand special counseling.

The State Department agreed.

Smith said the State Department had accepted the proposal to make sure that the refugees do not find themselves out in the street again.

He explained that the agreement with the six agencies had been reached Tuesday.

The U.S. Catholic Conference agreed to be responsible for the relocation of 500 Cubans from Tent City; The Church World Service, 150; The Lutheran Immigration and Relief Services, 50; The International Rescue Committee, 50; American Council of National Voluntary Agencies, 100; and the World Relief Service, 150.

The agreement makes the voluntary agencies responsible for housing, feeding, clothing, training and finding jobs for the refugees for a three month period. Some will be housed with families, others will be sent in two and threes to parishes around the nation.

The news put Jorge Santana, 50, in a quandry.

A week ago he found a job washing dishes. He lives in Tent City because he has not been able to find another place to live. And he does not want to leave Miami.

"I told them I had a job. And now they are telling me I have to go back into the street," Santana said. "All I want is for them to find me a room to rent."jersey

Puerto Rico Gets the Cuban —And a Political Hot Potato

SOUTH FLORIDA will benefit from the White House's decision to send to Puerto Rico all future Cuban "entrants" who have no close family ties in the United States. That benefit may be acquired, however, at the cost of severe damage to Washington's relationship with Puerto Rico.

White House officials deny that the choice of Puerto Rico — a U.S. commonwealth whose residents cannot vote in Presidential elections — had anything to do with Jimmy Carter's re-election campaign. Anyone who believes that would also believe that Mariel is a brand of cigar.

Politics had to figure prominently into the decision on where to send the Cubans, even though the Administration had humanitarian reasons aplenty to send them anywhere but to Dade County. South Florida has more of a refugee burden than it can shoulder, and the White House recognizes it.

The White House also recognizes, of course, that President Carter will have considerably more difficulty in winning Florida in 1980 than he did in 1976. The refugee influx, particularly, has cut deeply into the President's support in Florida, and Ronald Reagan is running a strong campaign in the state.

No matter which mainland state the White House might have chosen for its new refugee-resettlement center, the choice would not have been popular. There has been resentment in Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania because of

outbreaks of violence among Cubans ready sent to military bases there.

In choosing Puerto Rico for the resettlement operation, the Administration obviously will minimize the damage to the President's re-election campaign. Moreover, the White House can argue that the Cubans will have little if any adverse economic impact on Puerto Rico — where unemployment exceeds 20 percent and more than half the residents receive food stamps — because the Cubans will be in a self-contained, Federally financed enclave.

No matter. The announcement on Tuesday evoked howls all across Puerto Rico's political spectrum. Ironically, it could hurt the re-election hopes of Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo, who in both 1976 and 1980 was the prime mover in delivering Puerto Rico's Democratic National Convention votes to Jimmy Carter.

Governor Romero, a staunch advocate of statehood for Puerto Rico, is running against former Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon. Governor Romero defeated Hernandez, who favors a strengthened form of commonwealth status rather than statehood for Puerto Rico, in 1976.

Whatever its motivations and whatever its consequences, the White House choice of Puerto Rico is the option least damaging to President Carter's re-election campaign. By the time the damage to U.S.-Puerto Rican relations can be assessed, the 1980 Presidential election will be over — and Puerto Ricans won't have a say in it anyway.

2013

Eglin camp moved to Arkansas

Mia News (FH) (CP)
Combined Miami News Services

16A
25 Sept 80

The last of the Cuban refugees are leaving Eglin Air Force Base's Camp Liberty today bound for their new temporary home at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

All 619 refugees at Eglin in the Florida Panhandle were to be gone by nightfall. The first of four charters flown by Evergreen Airlines and Air Florida left at 7:30 a.m.

"The camp has been very quiet," said Eglin spokesman Lt. Garrett Mason. "They don't have a whole lot of physical possessions to pack and take along."

Meanwhile, Fort Chaffee police say they expect more trouble at Fort Chaffee as other resettlement centers are closed and their Cuban refugees arrive.

"A lot of those (refugees) are just thugs. They're a minority, thank God, but they're out there," said Sebastian County Sheriff Bill Cauthron, whose jurisdiction includes the area around Fort Chaffee.

Ultimately, Fort Chaffee will become home for most of the Cubans still in refugee relocation centers at Eglin, Fort McCoy in Wisconsin and Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania. Before they can be released, refugees must obtain a security clearance and a sponsor who will find them work and a place to live.

While this may be good news for some, it isn't for Bill Keef, who lives on a country road a few miles down from the refugee camp at Fort Chaffee.

"I don't like things to be shoved down our throat in the State of Arkansas or any other state in the United States," said the disabled veteran in a slow, Arkansas drawl.

"I fought in World War II to keep this type of thing from happening and I fought in Korea for the same reason." His voice filled with emotion and trailed off, "I don't want this pushed down my throat."

The Chaffee refugee population — once almost 19,000 — has dwindled to 2,900. The new arrivals, coming at the rate of about 500 a day, will increase Chaffee's population to about 9,500. The transfers are expected to be complete by Oct. 15.

Relocation operations are being consolidated at Chaffee because it is big enough to handle a large refugee population and because it is better equipped for winter use than the northern centers, said Charles Cain, director of operations for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Fort Chaffee was rocked in June by a riot that left five refugees seriously injured. There were also mass escapes from the fort in May and June.

Senate OKs refugee education funds

Mia News (FH) 4A col 2 26 Sept 80
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved and sent back to the House a bill authorizing payments of up to \$1,200 to school districts for each new Cuban or Haitian refugee student enrolled this fall.

The measure, approved yesterday with no objection, went back to the House because it was amended in the Senate.

The legislation is designed to help school districts — primarily those in South Florida — caught unprepared for the flight of thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees from their homelands.

The measure is expected to cost as much as \$126.5 million over three years.

The bill would authorize payments to school districts of \$450 per Cuban and Haitian refugee child who enrolled this fall and entered the country after Nov. 1, 1979.

Districts with large concentrations of refugee children in school would qualify for an additional \$750 per student in the first year, \$500 in the second and \$350 in the third.

The bill also authorizes \$300 for each Cuban or Haitian who signs up for adult education programs.

The sponsor, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.), was successful in attaching an amendment that would authorize an additional \$100 million for reimbursement to state and local governments for refugee resettlement costs.

Feds indict 17 hijack suspects

Mia News (FH) col 1
JOHN SILVA
Miami News Reporter

A federal grand jury has indicted 17 Haitians accused of hijacking a ferry that left Port-au-Prince Sept. 13 and was diverted to Miami.

Richard Gullage, deputy district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service here, said today that 59 of the original 364 people aboard the ferry Chantal asked to return to Haiti and flew out by jet yesterday.

Last Saturday, 17 crewmen sailed the 113-foot ferry back to Haiti, he said.

The remaining people aboard, he said, asked to stay

in the United States and have been processed.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Kenneth Lipman said each of the accused men was indicted yesterday for conspiracy and for transportation of stolen or converted property — the ferry — in foreign commerce.

He said each charge carries of maximum of 10 years in prison.

At the time of their arrest by the FBI, agents confiscated from the accused men two French-made handguns, two machetes and several small knives.

But they have not been charged with weapons violations, Lipman said, although the investigation is continuing.

Mia (F) Col. 1 4B Second Victim in 9 Days *26 Sept 80* Is Shot Dead at Tavern

A man's birthday became his death day Thursday in the second murder in nine days at the Panda Bar at 718 NE 79th St.

Omar Navarro, 26, of 3312 NW Eighth Ave., was shot to death in the men's room, according to Miami homicide Detective Jim Boone.

Navarro was drinking with several other men late Thursday morning when he and two or three others went to the men's room, Boone said. Navarro was shot five or six times in the chest.

Immediately after the shooting, all customers and the bartender left the bar, leaving no one but the victim inside when police arrived, Boone said.

Police said they do not know why Navarro was killed.

On Sept. 16, a man was killed in a shootout which had several elements in common with Thursday's slaying. Bias Riesco, 23, of 28 W. 68th St., Hialeah, was drinking with friends when shots were fired following an argument.

Riesco's brother, Jose, and Steven Brenner, who was wounded, were arrested in connection with the gunplay, but neither was charged with Riesco's death.

"Both shootings seem to involve the same crowd of people," Boone said. "They seem to be all together before the shooting starts."

Mia News (F) 4B Col 1 Services Are Scheduled *26 Sept 80* For Lutgardo Aguilera

Services for Lutgardo L. Aguilera of Key Biscayne, a consultant and former executive with the Allis-Chalmers Co., will be held at 9 a.m. today in St. Raymond's Church.

Mr. Aguilera, 57, died Tuesday of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

He operated his own company in Havana, Cuba, from 1942 to 1960, and in 1961 became sales manager for the Breuil Boat Co. in Miami. He joined Allis-Chalmers, which manufactures farm and industrial machinery, two years later.

He rose to director of international sales and later to managing director in South America. In 1973, he was appointed president and director of a subsidiary firm, Fabrica de Aco Paulista, in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In 1976, Mr. Aguilera became a vice president of Allis-Chalmers and chief officer of the aggregate and coal processing group in Brazil, Sweden, Spain and the United States.

A native of Lake Placid, N.Y., he attended the Georgia Institute of Technology and graduated from the University of Havana.

He is survived by his wife, Margarita; two sons, Carlos and Lutgardo; two daughters, Christina and Margarita; a brother, Enrique Jorge, and a sister, Gloria Isabel.

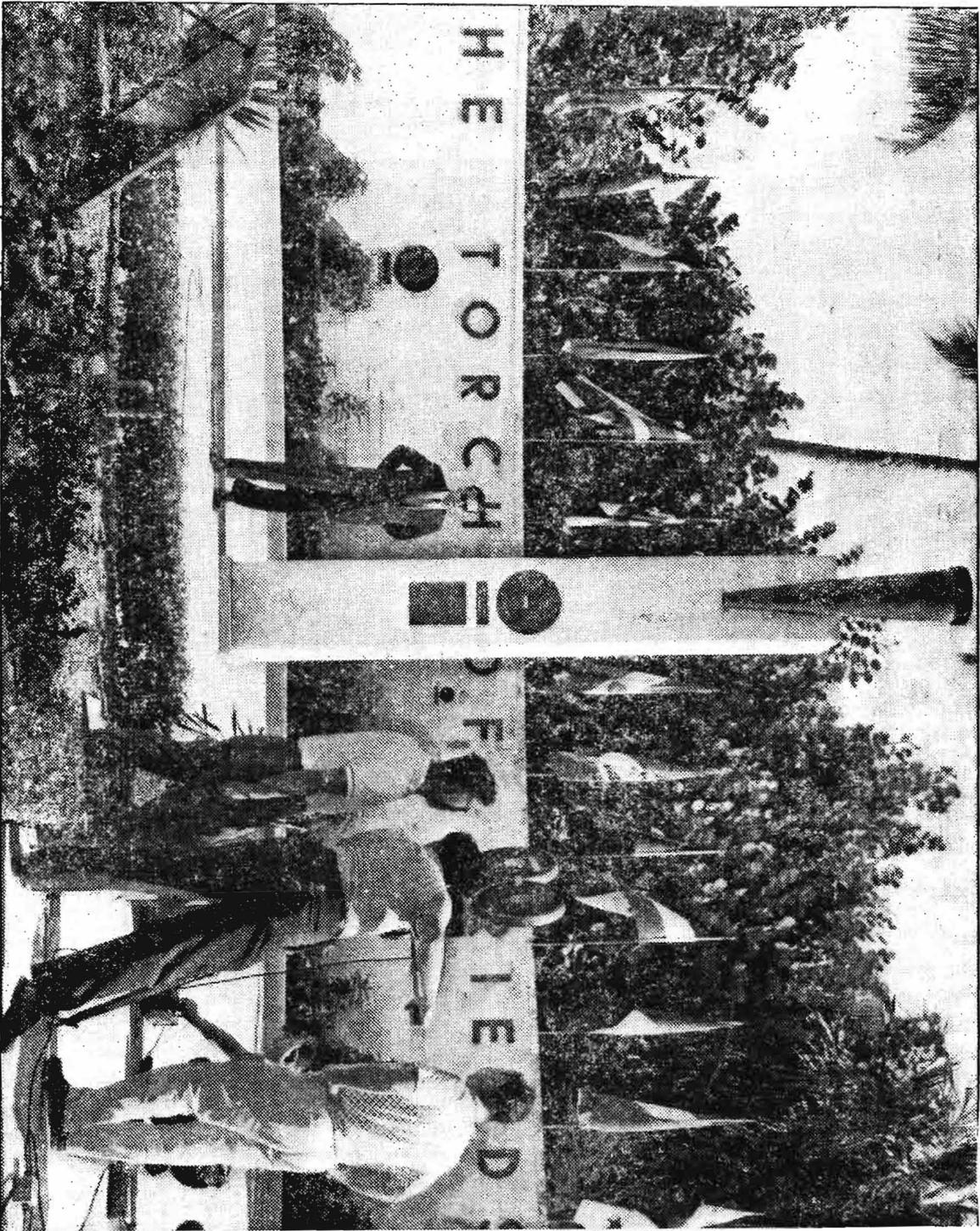


SOLER

to make its debut in December. Soler promises that the magazine — the usual mix of soft features, interviews, sports, fashion, travel, restaurant reviews, etc. — will “celebrate our opportunities to reach a multicultural magnificence.” Frank really does talk that way. *MW Nkr (F) 09/11 F 26 Sept 80*

UPSCALE MIAMI: Will there be room on local newsstands for the proliferation of magazines that are published here or soon will be? The newest is called Beach & Town, published by an old pro named Harry Denmead and scheduled to come out in November. Denmead, who celebrated his 76th birthday Wednesday, was a New York publishing executive for 25 years before retiring to Naples in 1970. His retirement there lasted a month before he and his wife, Jean Clarke, started Gulf Shore Life, which they published until 1977. Denmead bought Beach & Town from Fritz Findeisen, who started it as a Miami Beach visitors' guide back in 1932, and says it will be for and about “the very, very wealthy” on the Beach, in Miami, Coconut Grove and Coral Gables. “We will try, in a soft sort of way, to treat with the problems that are part of this community,” Denmead says, “but we’re going to do social coverage.” . . . The same upscale market *en español* will be the target of Frank and Ana Soler's new monthly city magazine, Miami Mensual, scheduled

MW Nkr (F) 09/11 F 26 Sept 80
 Brinkley made use of the Miami Torch of Freedom as a backdrop for his 1962 commentary on Cubans in exile. An investor in the Miami Center, he had planned to buy an apartment here before signing on for the new NBC show.



1st Refugees Transfer To Chaffee

*Mrs New (F) col 1
34A*

26 Sept 80

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — (AP) — With a few unexpected delays, the first of 6,600 Cuban refugees still without homes in the United States arrived here Thursday from other relocation centers around the nation.

State Department spokeswoman Sylvia Spencer said 121 refugees arrived on the first flight, from Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and that about half of the 632 Cubans at Eglin were in Arkansas by the day's end.

All of the Eglin-based refugees were scheduled to arrive here Thursday, but an airplane delay changed the plans, government officials said.

THE PROCESS of bringing all the remaining refugees without sponsors here is to continue today. Still awaiting transfer were 3,500 refugees from Fort McCoy, Wis., and about 2,500 refugees from Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

The State Department hopes its refugee relocation operation, which has placed more than 100,000 Cubans with sponsor families, can be completed by the end of the year.

An earlier flight to Fort Smith was diverted Thursday. Officials said a DC8 carrying 174 refugees was diverted to Little Rock Air Force Base because of rain and a short runway at the Fort Smith airport. The Cubans were later ferried to Fort Smith by a smaller jet.

Arkansas officials worried about security arrangements for the Cubans had some bad news Thursday.

State Attorney General Steve Clark said that because of the ill-defined jurisdictional status of the refugees, neither state, nor federal, nor local officials have the authority to arrest or detain the Cubans.

Clark said he had written Gov. Bill Clinton, urging an immediate clarification of the matter.

THE STATE Department wants all unsponsored Cuban refugees still in refugee relocation centers transferred to Fort Chaffee by Oct. 15.

The maximum number of refugees to be sent to Fort Chaffee will not exceed 10,000. Cuban and Haitian refugees just now arriving will be sent to Fort Allen in Puerto Rico.

In Washington Thursday, the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force denied that mentally ill Cubans would be sent to Puerto Rico for treatment.

Paul Lane, deputy director of public affairs for the task force, said wire-service reports that 400 mentally ill Cubans would be sent to Puerto Rico were erroneous.

Refugee Funds Win Approval

*Mrs New (F) col 1
34A*

26 Sept 80
States News Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Thursday night approved a \$100-million aid package to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in providing social services to Cubans and Haitians who have entered the United States over the past year.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Dante Fascell and Sen. Richard Stone, both Florida Democrats, was approved unanimously in a near-empty chamber. It had been tacked to a refugee education funding bill sponsored by Rep. Edward Stack, another Democrat.

While \$100 million had already been set aside this summer, the sponsors were unable to get the measure authorized. That's because the authorizing provisions had been part of a large, complex foreign aid bill, still tied up in a conference committee.

With time running out in the session — and local governments grappling for the money — Stone and Fascell decided to use the Stack bill as a vehicle to push the legislation through. The maneuver worked.

Stack's bill, which was also approved Thursday night, would provide aid to local school districts affected by the recent influx. The actual appropriation still must be worked out.

Neither Stone, nor any other of the Florida legislators working on the refugee bill, was in the Senate for the vote.

Now the measure must go back to the House for final passage — expected some time next week. If approved, the bill will be signed into law by President Carter.

Letelier Case Figure *MW/Her (F) col 1 9A 26 Sept 80* Is Released on Bond

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A judge Thursday approved the release on \$25,000 bond of an anti-Castro Cuban whose conviction for covering up details of the 1976 Orlando Letelier murder was overturned by an appeals court last week.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker allowed Ignacio Novo Sampol to be freed while the government decides whether to press court appeals or promptly seek new trials in its cases against Novo and two men convicted of killing the former Chilean diplomat.

Letelier, exiled after the overthrow of Marxist Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973, was killed by a bomb taped under his car on Sept. 21, 1976. His research assistant, Ronni Moffitt, was also killed.

Novo was convicted of the lightest charges in the case: lying twice to a grand jury and failing to report his knowledge of the murder to authorities.

Prosecutors said they would decide by Nov. 3 their next legal step in the cases against Novo and two other members of the anti-Castro group Omega 7: Novo's brother,

Guillermo Novo Sampol, and Alvin Ross Diaz, both convicted of murdering Letelier and his aide.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia overturned the convictions of all three Sept. 15. It ruled that Ignacio Novo should have been given a separate trial because the charges against him were far less severe, and said that the government used tainted evidence from prison inmate-informers to convict Guillermo Novo and Diaz.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Lawrence Barcella told Parker at a hearing that the Justice Department likely will either ask the full appeals court to review the decision or go straight to the Supreme Court.

While the legal tangle is being decided, Parker agreed to free Ignacio Novo, who already has served 24 months of an eight-year prison sentence. He allowed Ignacio to live in Miami with his wife, but directed him to stay within a 50-mile radius of the city except for a brief trip to Key West.

No hearing has been set yet for Guillermo Novo and Ross, each of whom received consecutive life sentences.

167 Tent City Refugees Walk Out *MW/Her (F) col 1 9A 26 Sept 80* To Avoid Being Sent From State

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Refugee relocation officials slammed the gates shut at Tent City Thursday morning after 167 homeless Cuban refugees strode back into the streets of Miami rather than accept relocation outside Florida.

Eight Immigration and Naturalization Service inspectors were called in to enforce a surprise order prohibiting any refugee from leaving Tent City except on federally sponsored flights.

Any refugee attempting to follow the first 167 out of the camp will have his parole revoked and will be sent to a federal detention center. Officials cited no legal authority enabling them to detain the refugees.

The walkout occurred on the first day of a new fed-

eral move to empty the camp by Tuesday and dispatch the 1,000 refugees there and in nearby hotels to relief agencies in other states.

BEFORE THE mass exit, refugees were told they had a choice. They could accept relocation or try fending for themselves in Miami. The walkout changed all that.

"I'll sleep in the streets, under that tree over there," said Felipe Moreja, 28. "But I am not leaving Miami."

Many of the refugees who walked out didn't go far. They milled about outside the six-foot chain link fence that now separates them from the 476 refugees still inside the camp, several of whom told reporters

Turn to Back Page Col. 1

Tent City Will Be Empty by Tuesday, Officials Promise

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

that they too will refuse to be resettled outside Florida. The sidewalk refugees were not arrested and forced to return to the encampment. In fact, they were barred from re-entering Tent City voluntarily.

Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio confirmed that 167 refugees had walked out of the camp early Thursday and that, by 6:30 a.m., city officials closed the gates and allowed nobody in or out.

"ONLY THE refugees whose names are called to be relocated can walk out," said Odio. "The camp will be empty by Monday. And all these refugees will be out of Miami.

"If those still in the camps refuse to be resettled, they will be taken to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to determine if they are a public charge," said Odio. "There are eight INS inspectors and a van ready to take them away if they refuse to go when their names are called."

Jim Thompson, spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, explained that the INS officials will tell the refugees that they cannot sleep in the streets of Miami.

Those refugees who are picked up will be offered one more chance to resettle. If they refuse, the refugees will be sent to a processing center, probably Krome Avenue North, and possibly from there to Puerto Rico, other federal officials said.

Inside the camp, Alberto Rivera, 27, said he felt "like a caged animal."

"I went to Texas once and a month later I had to beg pennies to get my ticket back to Miami," he added.

"I'm not leaving here."

When asked why he was still in Tent City, Rivera replied: "This is home."

NOT EVEN the threat of being sent to a detention center could change some refugees' minds.

"I spent five days walking the streets of New York

without anything to eat," said Nicolas Gonzalez, 18. "I would rather be sent to jail than leave. Miami is just like Cuba."

While the refugees milled around the chain link fence, volunteers for six private relief agencies worked feverishly to relocate those who do want to leave before next Tuesday. Officials had no count of how many would willingly leave.

By midafternoon, only 10 refugees had boarded the first relocation flight — to New Jersey.

Other groups were scheduled to leave for California, Atlanta, Houston, El Paso, Philadelphia, Chicago and other northern cities throughout the weekend.

TANIA MEDINA, Miami Director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, said the fee of \$2,000 paid by the State Department for each relocated refugee would help the group provide homes, jobs, food and training for the Cubans for three months.

Only this week, with Tuesday's shutdown deadline fast closing in, did the United States agree to pay the \$2,000 fee. Until then, the offer had been \$300 per refugee.

At that fee only 11 refugees had been resettled since the camp's demise was ordered five weeks ago.

"We will help them get established in a new life," Medina said.

Other officials at Tent City, however, were more skeptical.

A local official joked with a friend: "In a month most of them will be back. If I were you, I would buy Greyhound stock."



— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

Brothers in Tent City Are Wondering Where They Will Be Tomorrow
... from left are Mayita Abarcer Tglecia, 5; William, 6; and Michel, 4

Handwritten initials or signature in the bottom right corner.

Miami News

(PH) 26 Sept 60

CRZ 1A

Castro stops sealift; boats returning empty

**JACK KNARR
and MARILYN A. MOORE**
Miami News Reporters

The freedom flotilla is no more.

Top White House officials confirmed today that the sealift from Mariel, Cuba, to the United States, which brought 125,262 refugees here, was ended by Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday.

White House sources in Washington said Castro had ordered the port closed and that boat captains were being told not to return.

Between 150 and 225 boats were reported enroute to Key West from Mariel today, according to Navy Lt. Cmdr. Mark Neuhart of the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force. Twenty-five had arrived by 10 a.m., he said.

Neuhart said Cuban officials were fueling the boats, providing food for the crews and ordering the captains to leave by 5 p.m. today. All the boats that had arrived in Key West today were empty except for the crew members, Customs agents said.

Groups of "five or six at a time are coming in every half hour" at the Truman Annex docks in Key West, said Customs Inspector Richard Carleton.

"The captains are saying that Castro shut down Mariel and that they should leave their lists of relatives behind, that the relatives would be coming on an airlift later. They don't seem to be too upset," Carleton said.

Please see SEALIFT, 4A

SEALIFT, *MIA News (FH) Col 4A* from 1A *26 Sept 68*

The captains were told yesterday that Castro had ended the sealift, he said.

"We first spotted them at 2 a.m. on the radar screens," Bob Britt of the Miami Coast Guard Station said. "Ten of them had arrived by 5 o'clock, and all 10 were empty. The captains said they (Cuban authorities in Mariel) were telling them they were just 'shut off.'

"They told them to leave — that the thing was ending."

A U.S. Customs inspector at Truman Annex said, "We're not prosecuting any crews or seizing any boats."

White House sources said Castro's decision to close Mariel was "unilateral" and does not involve a secret deal with American officials. The U.S. and Cuban governments had been negotiating an end to the problem for months. A White House source said no official communication had been received from Cuba, but that President Carter has been informed by the U.S. Coast Guard that the sealift was over.

But the end of the boatlift does not mean an end to immigration from Cuba. White House sources said they had been informed that in the future, Cuban immigration to the United States would be handled through the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana.

It could mean the beginning of an airlift like the freedom flights of the 1960s, but on a smaller scale. No immigration will be allowed by boat, White House sources said.

Future immigration will be based on "humanitarian principles" such as family reunification, the sources said.

Officials at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana said today they had not received notice from the Cuban government that the boatlift was over. Nor could they confirm there would be an airlift.

But the diplomatic mission, which has been off limits to Cuban citizens who wished to apply for immigration, has been re-opened, according to Bob Jordan, press attaché at the American mission in Havana.

"What wonderful news," said Jorge Roblejo Lorie, president of the Committee of 100, an exile group that has been encouraging an airlift between Cuba and the United States. "I'm very happy. An airlift may be very possible in the near future . . . I'm also happy because hundreds and hundreds of people have paid so much money to bring their relatives out and lost it. This will put that situation in the cold."

Other reaction was more restrained. "It (the boatlift) was controlled by Fidel and Fidel stopped it yesterday. That is all," said Bernardo Benes, one of the architects of the dialogue between the exiles and the Cuban government that resulted in the release of hundreds of political prisoners.

"He opened up the faucet and he closed it," Benes said. "Nobody had any control other than the Cuban government. It was a unilateral program and he decid-

ed on a unilateral basis to close it."

Andrés Nazario Sargén, secretary general of the anti-Castro organization Alpha 66 in Miami, said the end of the sealift was just the end of one facet of the Cuban exodus.

"I believe the United States will work out some way of getting an air bridge going and allow more Cubans to come in and be reunited with their relatives," Sargén said.

The sealift began in April when South Florida Cubans daringly set sail to free their relatives from the island. For weeks the boats arrived at Mariel only to learn that it was Castro's officials, not the Americans, who would decide who could leave. Many boats rented at great sacrifice by Miami Cubans came home loaded with strangers.

Some who were brought here have been warmly welcomed by their families, some have been sent to lonely military camps, some have been jailed, some have become so disenchanted with life in a strange country that they hijacked airplanes to take them back to Cuba.

But despite orders from President Carter that the sealift cease — and despite the seizure of some boats, arrests of boat captains and a Coast Guard and Navy blockade of the Florida Straits — the sealift continued until now.

An average of about 135 refugees a day had trickled into Key West even in September. Just yesterday afternoon, 188 of what may be the last refugees to hit Key West landed in the 55-foot catamaran Hedonist, a Florida-registered pleasure cruiser. The Coast Guard said the refugees were in good condition and were being processed by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

Wayne Smith was right on target several days ago when, in a Miami interview, he said he believed the sealift would end soon. Smith, chief of the State Department's U.S. Interests Section in Havana, said he had seen signs in Havana that led him to believe the Cubans were thinking of ending the boat traffic.

But a Coast Guard spokesman said the sudden appearance of the string of boats coming back from Mariel was "not expected — it just developed."

He said 15 Coast Guard vessels and three Navy vessels were working the straits today.

Key West Mayor Charles McCoy said the sealift was ending because the Cuban officials in charge of it are in disfavor with the Cuban government.

"We knew they were closing down Mariel," McCoy said. He refused to name the source of his information.

McCoy also said he thinks the end of the sealift will bring tourists back to Key West, virtually empty of visitors since the sealift began.

"I hope this will be sent out in the media as the post-boatlift season in Key West," McCoy said. "Now's the time to visit."

Tent city hectic as residents

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

It looked more like a flea market than a refugee camp.

Cubans were scurrying about tent city in downtown Miami yesterday, gathering their worldly goods before they shipped out to places like Los Angeles and the West Side of New York. Others were trying to sell everything they couldn't pack, including cars.

Music blasted from loudspeakers.

Chuck wagons dished out food.

Reporters ducked in and out, cameramen at their heels.

Tent city was in the throes of a great upheaval yesterday. By Monday, the camp under the elevated Interstate 95 will be a ghost town.

"I saw a guy trying to sell his car for \$100," said a government official. "He bought it for \$300, but he is

I saw a guy trying to sell his car for \$100. He bought it for \$300 but he is willing to take the loss. He might be leaving anytime.

willing to take the loss. He might be leaving anytime." Wilfredo Orosco, who is in charge of security at tent city, said other refugees spent a good part of the day visiting friends and relatives who were keeping clothes and other goods for them.

Assistant City Manager César Odio, who has been in charge of tent city since it opened in late July, swears he's never seen so much activity there.

"Not even the day it opened," he said.

Yesterday, the first tent city residents to be relocat-

prepare for closing

ed outside Miami were leaving and volunteer agencies were processing most of the other 476 residents so they can be sent elsewhere by Monday, the last day the camp will be open.

All the activity caused some confusion. Families that had arrived in the United States in separate boats had been processed by different agencies and were confronted with the possibility of being sent to different places.

Camp supervisor Julio Hernández Rojo said that was a problem that would have to be taken care of.

Hernández said the intent was not only to send families as a unit, but also to send friends together "so they can help each other. Can you imagine arriving in a place like San Francisco all by yourself," he said.

Meanwhile, some refugees who were ready and willing to leave were held up for one reason or another.

One young couple, Roberto Bernal, 19, and his wife,

Marta Cecilia, 24, had been told they would be leaving yesterday morning for Santa Ana, Calif. Their flight was cancelled, then rescheduled for later in the day. While they were on their way to the airport, their trip was postponed again, until tomorrow.

"It is a bit annoying," Bernal said. "I was all ready to go and now we have to wait again."

Officials were not even sure how many refugees still were at the camp as of yesterday.

"This is an open camp," Odio said. "We did not count who left, who came in and out. I know that at breakfast we had 476."

Odio conceded that the operation was not running smoothly, but he said they were trying to do the best they could.

"We are having kinks in the operation and we are going to continue to have kinks," Odio said. "But we are dealing with human beings, not merchandise."

Mother grieves for son as sealift ends

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter
26 Sept 80

The news that the Cuban sealift has ended pierced the heart of Mercedes Fernandez like a knife. She may never see her son again.

"Oh, no! Don't tell me that," she cried. "It can't be over. It can't, it just can't. This is the worst thing, the worst."

The end of the boatlift means the end of hope for Mercedes and Jose Fernandez. It is the end of months of waiting and the agony of wondering: Is our son on this boat? Will he be on the next? How will he survive? How can this go on?

Their son, Candido Fernandez, is one of thousands of Cubans who lost their jobs when they told Cuban authorities they would leave the island as soon as their relatives arrived at Mariel to pick them up.

These Cubans were left behind — without work, some without food ration cards, without money, their futures uncertain — when the Carter Administration cracked down on the flotilla and blockaded the Florida Straits

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

But as long as Castro kept the port or Mariel open, there was hope. Boats slipped through the Coast Guard

blockade and daily 150 to 200 refugees arrived.

The Fernandezes prayed. They tried to be strong when a boat captain cheated them out of the hard-earned \$1,000 they had paid to bring their son here. They watched the news reports about boats arriving in Key West. They worried and tried to live with the knowledge their son and his wife are suffering.

Now all that is over.

"So the boat captains say the Cuban government will begin an airlift? I just don't know. First President Carter says let them all come here, then he says no. Then he says let there be an airlift and nothing happens, nothing happens.

"I just don't know who to believe anymore."

Refugees say they still feel rejected here

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter
26 Sept 80

Cuban refugee Ricardo Cruz Diaz dreads his next adventure. He figured he'd been through it all: persecution by the Cuban government, the trip to freedom in a tiny boat, the monotony of life in the Krome Avenue refugee camp.

But now the U.S. government wants to move him to Puerto Rico. It's just too much, he says.

"I didn't come here for adventures," Cruz said, leaning against the wall in the gloomy bunker he and his family have called home for the past month. "I didn't bring my family here to have experiences. We came to live a good life, to advance ourselves. We don't need any more adventures."



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Please see REFUGEE, 4A Bernardo Padron rests on a bench near I-95. He has filed for release, but doesn't know where he is going

REFUGEE, from 1A *Miami News (FH) col 3 4A 26 Sept 80*

Cruz is among the Cuban refugees at an old Nike missile base on Krome Avenue who could be sent to a camp in Puerto Rico if sponsors cannot be found for them by Oct. 15.

U.S. officials announced this week that the 1,500 Cuban and Haitian refugees at two Krome Avenue camps who don't have sponsors and all newly arriving refugees will be shipped to Fort Allen, a deactivated Navy base near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Social service agencies are increasing their efforts to find sponsors for the refugees languishing in the two camps, some as long as two months, and the number of refugees destined for the new center is not clear.

Reporters were barred from the Haitian refugee camp yesterday. But at the Cuban camp, the apprehension over resettlement in Puerto Rico hangs in the air, the talk at meals is of life at yet another dusty, hot and boring tent city.

Some refugees have grown cynical because of the seemingly interminable wait for a stranger to take them. To these people, Puerto Rico looks as if it will be the next stop in a strange journey that started in Mariel, Cuba, more than five months ago.

That is how it seems to Carlos Ortiz, 29, who landed without family or friends in Key West April 28. He spent three weeks at the refugee camp at Eglin Air Force Base, near Fort Walton Beach in Northwest Florida. A priest took him to Sarasota, but the arrangement didn't last because, he said, "I didn't understand his English and he didn't understand mine."

Ortiz wound up in Miami, he says, working for a millionaire who paid him \$10 an hour to be a secretary.

The language problem again interfered. Ortiz wandered the streets until officials at tent city in downtown Miami sent him to Krome Avenue.

Now he works as a maintenance man at the Krome Avenue camp and lies on his cot, listening to Cuban cha-cha music on the radio.

"Oh, yes, there is comment about Puerto Rico," Ortiz said. "I don't believe it because I haven't seen it... I guess if they send me I will have no other recourse but to go. You know, I came from Cuba because here you have human rights. At least I have that here and this is worth it."

Other refugees, accustomed to a society that governs every aspect of life, will take the trip in stride.

"I don't want to go there," said Eluminado Vega Moreno, 25. "If I have to go, of course I will go. One camp is as good as another. It's just that I've seen what it's like out there in the streets in Miami and I'd much rather be there, free."

Others are bitter.

"Nothing is certain about our situation," complained Ricardo Valdez, who has been waiting two months for a sponsor. "I have to admit I'm a little disgusted. Puerto Rico will be horrible; it'll be the same as Cuba. There are many Communist elements who will demonstrate against us and try to get rid of us."

Justino Huerta said, "The worst part of everything is that they don't want us here; they don't want us there; they don't want us anywhere they put us."

"I feel like we are not wanted," Cruz said. "It's like we're just being thrown to the winds. We're human beings, we have feelings. Let us live. That's all we want."

Cuban soldiers told boat captains, 'Good morning. Mariel's closed'

Miami News (FH) col 1 4A 26 Sept 80

• Capt. Carlos Cabrera, a 21-year-old Hialeah upholsterer, waited in Mariel 29 days aboard his new boat, Car Mar, to pick up 16 relatives. His was one of the last of 300 boats forced at gunpoint to leave the harbor yesterday. Here is his story, as told to Miami News reporter Jack Knarr.

CARLOS CABRERA Special to The Miami News

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, they called all the captains in. They wanted to make a speech. We thought it would be something good.

We were taken to meet five Cuban Army captains. They said, 'Good morning,' and then we all said, 'Good morning.' They said, 'Mariel's closed. Everybody's got to leave without their family.'

So everybody started arguing. They pulled guns out and said, "You leave, we kick you out." They went like that and hold them out, that was enough to keep us quiet.

They promised that they would send our families in airplanes over here. That's what they claimed. They said that if the government of the United States makes a legal way of taking them and bringing them, they'll send the relatives.

Out of the 300 boats, everybody that claimed a family, they'll send them — if the President sends some planes over there to pick them up, they'll accept that. Or else they won't be able to get out.

If the President lets three or four planes go over there and pick up the people, Castro would accept it. But no other way.

A lot of people said, "We ain't leaving!" But they say, "Yes you are. You have to leave; you have no choice."

Yesterday afternoon before 6 p.m., they were all out. I left at 5:20, and there were only 25 boats left. One after another they left, fast. There was two boats burning down out there, caught on fire, people asking for help — it was a mess.

The seas were rough. My aunt, Maria Ortega, broke her spine. I got a Formula, a pretty fast boat, and we were going pretty fast, you know, and she went off too high, and when she fell, right on her spine there was a refrigerator, and she broke her spine. She's in Key West Memorial Hospital.

They won't let us bring relatives back.

We begged them. I even offered to give them my \$20,000 boat. I just bought it to go over there. I offered my boat in exchange for the 16 relatives they said they would give me.

They said no, no way.

We knew something like that could happen, because for five days they didn't send any boats out (to us bearing relatives). I'm very disappointed. Everybody is.

No, Castro won't keep his word.

We can't trust him. He always lie to us.

Why should we trust him?

Associated Press



Web of Uncertainty Traps Homeless Refugee Teenagers

Mia Hu col 1 ID 27 Sept 80

By MICHAEL BROWNING
Herald Staff Writer

Hardly any of the teenage refugee boys are as unlucky as Roberto Ruiz. His case was atypical, but tragic all the same: the 17-year-old was shot and killed by an Opa-locka homeowner on Sept. 14 while he and five companions were burglarizing the house.

Ruiz was one of a special class of Cuban refugees: the so-called "unaccompanied minors." At least 1,400 of them sailed without their parents from Mariel Bay during the Freedom Flotilla. As of last week, 519 were still in the three main refugee camps — Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, Fort McCoy in Wisconsin and Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania.

There are only a few ways for the youngsters confined in the camps to vent their anger and impatience, says Larry O'Toole, a Miami social worker who worked with them for a month at Fort Chaffee.

One is to drink shampoo. Another is to swallow some Mr. Clean all-purpose cleaner. A third is to hang themselves.

"One 17-year-old boy had tried to hang himself a week before we got there," said O'Toole. "He thought he was never going to get out of Fort Chaffee. I don't know if he used bedsheets or a rope, but he had burns all over his neck.

"ACTUALLY, I'M surprised they don't have more problems at Chaffee. It is hot in those barracks. Tempers get short. The kids are nervous, anxious. And at times they become violent.

"If you had put 80 American teenagers behind barbed wire and concertina wire, they'd have burned the place to the ground," he declared.

O'Toole is a bluff, plain-spoken man who looks like a boxer. He's fighting to make sure the Cuban youngsters who came to the United States in the Freedom Flotilla aren't overlooked. He and Winnie Hernandez took a month's leave of absence from

their jobs with the Dade County Department of Human Resources several weeks ago to assist the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) at Fort Chaffee.

"Bedlam" is what they found there, says O'Toole. The youngsters at first were not segregated from the general refugee population, but were roaming around among the adults.

Even after they were segregated, their days were empty, unplanned affairs. The juveniles spent most of their time lounging around between meals. One young fellow passed the hours by drawing large, rather handsome Madonnas and other religious pictures on his barracks wall with a pencil.

"WHAT FLIPS THESE kids out is the uncertainty. I know one kid who stayed at Chaffee 2½ months even though they knew his father was at another camp. That's how long it took to get them

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together," O'Toole said. "Another kid had his plane ticket to leave, to join his sponsor. He literally had his plane ticket in his hand. The immigration people stopped him at the airport and brought him back" because of a bureaucratic snafu, Toole said.

"Very little is defined for these kids," Hernandez agreed. "The policy seems to change every day. Plus the individual states have their own criteria for accepting these kids, even when they have sponsors."

Though only a few of the youngsters have resorted to drinking shampoo and liquid cleanser to get help, the whole group represents a special class with special problems, O'Toole and Hernandez say.

"The way I feel is, the adults are going to make it, one way or another. They'll be all right. But these kids are different. A lot of them don't have skills to get jobs. The red tape involved in finding them sponsors is incredible."

Though it is hard to generalize, the average unaccompanied youth is about 16 years old, more likely to be black than white, with the equivalent of a 9th-grade education and with no job skills to speak of.

He is a savvy, self-reliant type, with a cocky, taunting way of talking to you. Many of the youngsters left home before they left Cuba, and were living with girl friends or relatives in a more or less unsupervised environment. Like many ghetto children in America, they frequently do not know their fathers but are devoted to their mothers. And, again like poor American youths, they haven't any clear idea

of what they will do with their lives.

"I DON'T KNOW.' That's what they answer when you ask them about their ambitions, their hopes," Hernandez said. "Ask them what career they plan to follow and they just say, 'I don't know.' For some of them, the main reason they want to get a job is not for themselves. They say they've got to provide for their mothers."

"They're a mixture," O'Toole said. "There are some really hardcore kids who have been in jail for serious stuff. Then there are kids who went to jail for minor things that aren't even a crime in America. And the rest of them, most of them, are just normal teenaged kids."

The tangled bureaucracy that has sprung up in the aftermath of the boatlift has been especially confusing for the young people, O'Toole said. At least five agencies have some control over their lives now.

"There's the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service). There's the federal HHS (Health and Human Services Department). There's the U.S. Catholic Conference. There's the Army, running the camps. And finally there are the U.S. Marshals who are supposed to keep order in the camps," he said.

The marshals in some cases take an unnecessarily hard line with the youngsters, O'Toole said.

"One kid was talking during an assembly and the marshal ordered him handcuffed and taken away. He was just a kid. He hadn't done anything to deserve that," the social worker charged.

MONEY IS THE main reason for the reluctance of states to take the youngsters, said the ORR spokes-

man in Washington.

"The states are being cautious about accepting these kids because they aren't sure how much of the financial burden will be assumed by the federal government," the spokesman explained. "From the state's viewpoint, the bottom line is: who the hell is going to pay for all this?"

O'Toole and Hernandez insisted most of the youths they worked with at Fort Chaffee were not criminals, but they warned that the disadvantaged backgrounds the teenagers came from in Cuba pose special problems for would-be sponsors.

"I know already of cases where the kids have been kicked out of sponsors' homes, or have just left by themselves," Hernandez said. "What's going to happen to them? They're just lost in the community. Where are they going to go now?"

She and O'Toole would like to set up a nonprofit agency to specialize in dealing with the refugee youths. Such an agency, they say, could be coordinated with other refugee resettlement efforts such as the U.S. Catholic Conference, but would be specifically targeted at working with the youngsters.

Hernandez is already doing what she can on her own. Last weekend she took a group of five young refugees to the beach in Miami. She keeps in contact with the juveniles at Fort Chaffee by telephone. The kids have nicknamed her "Mama Chaffee."

For all their uncertainty, the young people in the camps haven't lost faith in America. They don't regret coming here, Hernandez said.

"Oh no. They still believe they're going to have a better life here than

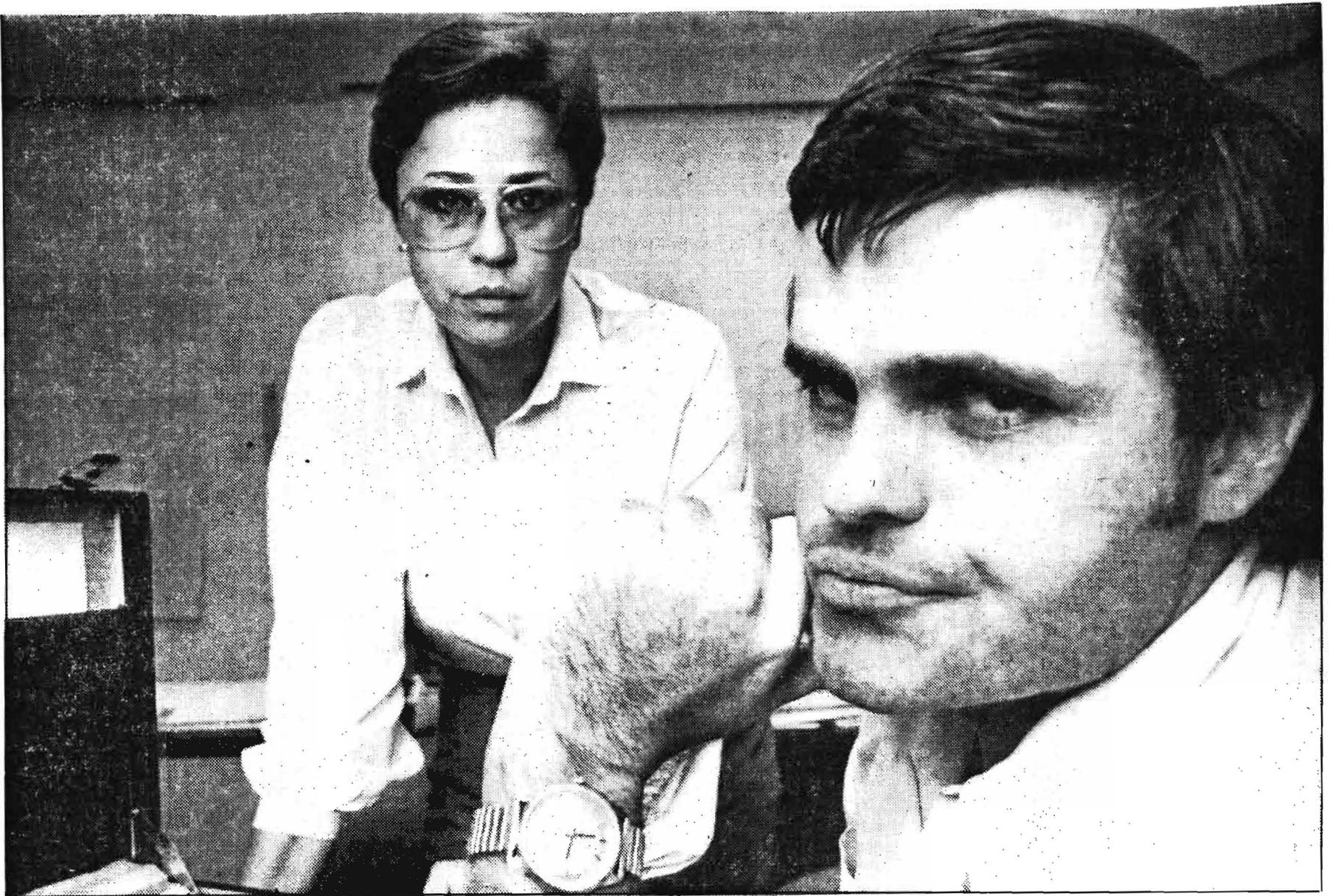


'If you had put 80 American teenagers behind barbed wire and concertina wire, they'd have burned the place to the ground.'

— Larry O'Toole

in Cuba. I remember when one kid started complaining that his new tennis shoes didn't fit, the others were all over him in a second," she described.

"They said, 'What's the matter with you, man? Why are you complaining? Heck, in Cuba you had to walk around barefoot.'"



Mia Her(F) ~~col~~ coll ID 27 Sept 80

— JOHN PINEDA/Miami Herald Staff

Social workers Winnie Hernandez and Larry O'Toole were dismayed with the situation facing the refugee teenagers they visited behind barbed wire at Fort Chaffee.

1980

Refugees Open Own

By **MARIE BETANCOURT**
Herald Staff Writer

As one Tent City shrinks, another is growing.

Cuban refugees from the doomed Tent City are dragging their bedding under trees, into abandoned boats and under bridges along the shores of the Miami River to set up housekeeping away from the government's watchful eye.

At one spot, about a dozen refugees from the official Tent City — under an I-95 overpass near downtown Miami — have begun a tent city of their own under the next overpass, a block to the north.

Some of the 167 Cuban refugees who defied city officials by walking out of the formal Tent City on Wednesday rather than face resettlement

outside Florida came back to the compound Friday, but only to get their mattresses.

"I don't care if we're not supposed to leave," said one man who refused to give his name. "That's too bad; we're leaving."

A man inside the compound tossed two mattresses over a fence to the refugee and his wife. They said they'd find another expressway to live under.

Lazara Zulueta-Perez didn't leave Tent City to avoid resettlement. She walked out last week because, she said, she was afraid.

Now Zulueta sleeps only by day, under a tree by the river. By night, she stays awake and away from the tents. She takes her belongings and "walks in the streets," where she thinks she is safer.

Tent City

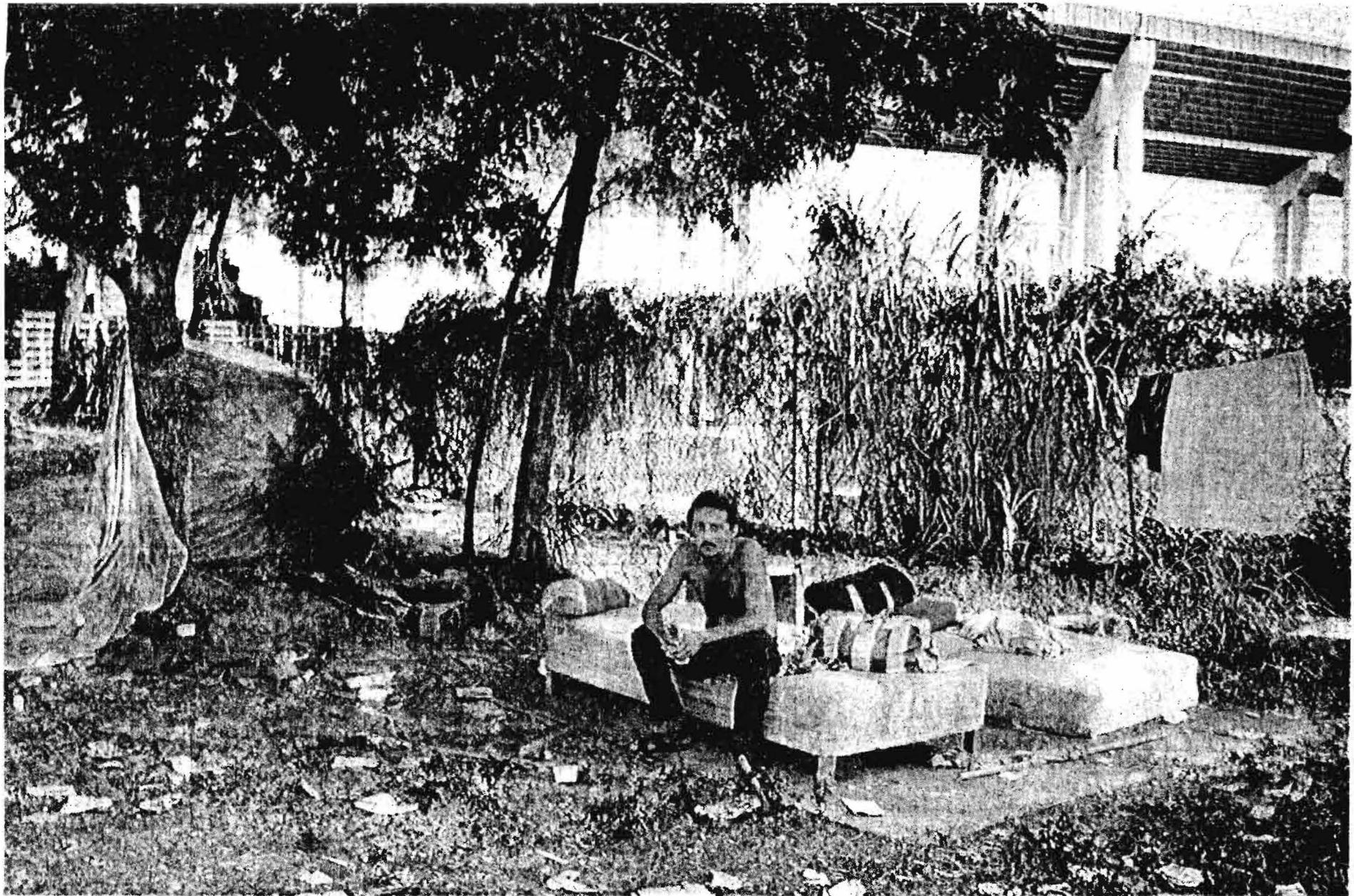
Gabriel Mendoza said he has been sleeping outdoors on his mattress for two months. "There are roaches and rats," he said of his riverside home, "but at least it's peaceful."

For almost six weeks, Reinaldo Rodriguez and two of his friends have made their home from two mattresses and a plastic sheet at the edge of the river.

"I don't want to be with all those people," Rodriguez, 41, said.

Unpleasant as his new home is, life beside the river isn't all bad. "We do a little cooking here when we can buy food," he said. "And, when we want to take a bath, we just dive into the river."

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Gabriel Mendoza Sits in 'Home' Along River; He Left Official Tent City Two Months Ago

— BOB EAST/Miami Herald Staff

-Fidel Calls Off Crises

Mr. He (F) col 1A 27 Sept 80
By **DON BOHNING**
Herald Staff Writer

Suddenly, Cuban President Fidel Castro has decided to cooperate, perhaps with a wary eye on upcoming U.S. presidential elections.

This week he apparently ended the Mariel-to-Key West sealift that had carried some 125,000 new Cuban refugees to the United States since mid-April, creating chaos, confusion and controversy for the Carter Administration.

A week earlier, in an unprecedented action, Cuba returned two airplane hijackers to the United States for prosecution after announcing a "get-tough" policy in dealing with the air pirates.



**NEWS
ANALYSIS**

And Wednesday the last 11 of some 400 Cubans left the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, where they had sought safe haven May 2 after being attacked outside its doors by chain- and club-wielding government partisans.

Many of those in the Interests Section have been allowed to leave for the United States and, as far as U.S. officials can determine, reprisals that were feared did not occur against any who took sanctuary there.

The available evidence indicates that the recent Cuban actions were taken unilaterally by Havana but that all coincided with Carter Administration efforts and U.S. interests.

Informed speculation is that they were decisions made with exactly that in mind.

"Castro is scared to death of a Reagan election in November," one U.S. official involved in hemisphere policy-making said, speculating on

for Carter-

why the Cuban leader had suddenly become so conciliatory.

The positive impact of the recent Cuban actions on the Carter campaign is likely to be minimal, but they do remove some potentially negative factors.

Repeatedly, since it became evident that Ronald Reagan would win the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, Castro has expressed his concern about the possibility of a Reagan presidency.

Castro began sounding the alarm bells in his May Day speech, warning that "Reagan or Rigan, I don't know how you pronounce it, who is the certain candidate of the Republican Party, has expressed support for a naval blockade



Fidel Castro
... scared of Reagan

Is Castro Cooperating to

Mia New (F) col 3 14A

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

against Cuba."

Midsummer reports from Nicaragua during anniversary ceremonies of the Sandinista Revolution said Castro privately assured American U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry that he would do nothing before Nov. 4 that would cause Carter problems.

"In other conversations, some with Nicaraguans and one involving U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, Castro was even more explicit," wrote syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, citing U.S. intelligence reports. "A high-ranking intelligence source told us that Castro 'passed along a virtual promise that he would cause no crisis during the next four months.'"

In a Managua speech the next day, Castro again expressed his concern about a Republican victory in November, calling the party platform "a threat to peace. A terrible platform that

threatens to apply once more the big stick to Latin America . . . that speaks of reversing as much as possible the Panama Canal Accords; that speaks of annexing the brother Puerto Rican people; that speaks of backing this hemisphere's genocidal governments; and that speaks of withdrawing all aid to Nicaragua."

A week later in Cuba, at July 26 ceremonies marking the start of his own revolution, Castro declared that "we must clearly warn the Republican clique, Mr. Reagan and his advisers, that their threats against Cuba will be to no avail . . ."

"It often happens that the political or campaign platform is one thing and what the alleged madmen do when they are in power is another . . ." but "if the [GOP] platform is fulfilled there will be war between the United States and the Latin American peoples. Because on this continent we cannot return to the Big Stick policy."

This is not to say that Cuba appears particularly happy about four more years of Jimmy Carter but he, at least, is a known quantity.

Aid Carter?

A recent Havana radio commentary on the U.S. elections concluded with this assessment:

"The U.S. voters are at a crossroads in these elections requiring them to announce themselves either for the incumbent Democratic party President James Carter or for his Republican opponent, and both present a gloomy panorama of incalculable dangers.

"Carter is already known, an incompetent man who has not fulfilled his electoral promises, foolish in political matters and submissive to the militaristic and most reactionary circles of the United States. The other option, and even worse and of gloomier proportions, is Ronald Reagan."

Regardless of who wins the presidential election, the substantive issues that divide the two countries will remain. From the Washington perspective, they are the removal of Cuban troops from Africa and compensation for expropriated U.S. property. On the Cuban side, it is an end to the U.S. trade embargo and removal of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

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Long Boatlift Ends Abruptly

Final Boats Carry Only Frustration

Cuba Apparently Halts Exodus From Mariel

By **GUILLERMO MARTINEZ**
And **ROBERT RIVAS**
Herald Staff Writers

KEY WEST — After 159 days, the most extraordinary illegal immigration in U.S. history apparently came to an end Friday.

In the same sudden way in which Fidel Castro threw open Mariel Harbor to 125,082 refugees more than five months ago, he shut it down.

"Good morning. Mariel is closed. You all must go," a Cuban army colonel told shocked boat captains at Mariel Thursday morning. Some of them had waited at Mariel nearly a month or even more to bring their relatives home.

"**EVERYBODY WAS** mad because, like us, you know how long we been there? Twenty-five days. Twenty-five days, and then we've got to go home without our families," said Felix Cordero, a 29-year-old Miami fisherman.

Throughout the day Friday, the empty boats came back from Cuba.

The closing of Mariel came as a mild surprise to the United States. At face-to-face talks last week between Cuban and U.S. representatives, Wayne Smith, the top U.S. diplomat in Havana, was told that Castro would close the harbor soon.

But he was not told when, and there is still no official word from Cuba.

There is only the word of the boat captains at Mariel Harbor who were summoned ashore by Cuban loudspeakers in the harbor and told to get out.

FIFTY ONE BOATS arrived at Key West in the daylight hours Friday. Another 100 were expected.

As the empty boats arrived, Key West Mayor Charles (Sonny) McCoy displayed the economically troubled tourist city's new advertising campaign, emblazoned on a T-shirt hung in his office:

"Post-boatlift season. Visit Key West now."

But U.S. officials were less absolute. They conceded that the boatlift appeared to have ended and expressed hope that an orderly airlift of Cuban refugees could now be negotiated.

"They appear to have suspended

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Mariel's Closing Mia Her (F) Col 14A Angers Captains

Who Waited Long

27 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1A

the boatlift," said Myles Frechette, the top State Department officer at the Cuba desk.

"No deal has been struck, no quid pro quo," said a top White House official. "However, there has been constant and steady pressure.

"I think we may be around the corner."

LAST JUNE, many had been optimistic that a Coast Guard blockade of the Florida Straits and the threats of criminal charges awaiting those who returned to the U.S. with their boats loaded with refugees would stop the boatlift.

But in spite of the more than \$700,000 a week the Coast Guard and Navy were spending in trying to stop southbound vessels from going to Cuba, and in spite of the charges against the returning boat captains, the boatlift continued.

More than 11,000 refugees have made the voyage since June 19, the day that President Carter said the boatlift was supposed to have ended.

Many officials were talking on Friday of a possible airlift.

But Cuba and the U.S. have yet to begin negotiating an airlift agreement.

President Carter said May 14 that once the boatlift ended, he was willing to allow the orderly airlifting of refugees to the United States. But Cuba tied talks on the airlift to the airing of the issues that divide the two nations.

RETURNING boat captains told the stories of the last moments in Mariel.

When the green Cuban bullhorns ordered them ashore, they said, their hopes soared. They believed their relatives were to be put aboard. The only tipoff that something was awry was that the ride

from their boats to shore, usually \$3, was free.

At a mass meeting in a warehouse, a Cuban army colonel gave them 34 hours to leave.

"The first thing the guy said was, 'Good morning.' Then he said, 'Mariel is closed. You all must go,'" said one captain, Carlos Cabrera, 21, of Hialeah.

The end at Mariel came as the United States appeared to have gotten a handle on the Cuban migration.

Tent City will be closed by Tuesday. Efforts to consolidate the 10,490 refugees now in four military bases around the nation began Thursday with the move of the refugees from Eglin Air Force Base to Fort Chaffee. And a military base in Puerto Rico is ready to accept any new arrivals.

Nevertheless, State Department officials were cautious.

Many times federal officials thought they had gained the upper hand in the refugee boatlift, only to be foiled by the persistence of Cuban-Americans bent on picking up their relatives from Cuba, without any regard for the consequences.

"We have heard reports from some boat captains that they were told by Cuban authorities that the Mariel operation has been suspended," said Sondra McCarty, spokeswoman at the State Department.

IN MIAMI, Hialeah and Key West, three of the cities that have borne most of the weight of the 80,000 refugees in South Florida, officials were pleased with the shutting down of Mariel, but some were still concerned about the tens of thousands of refugees who are already here.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said this would give the city a temporary breather. However, he added, "I'm pretty sure you're going to see an eventual resumption of the boatlift.

"That's just a personal feeling . . .

there's no stopping it [Cuban immigration]. It's just a matter of how," said Ferre.

What faces Miami now is the process of assimilating the more than 80,000 who made the city their home in the last five months, Ferre said.

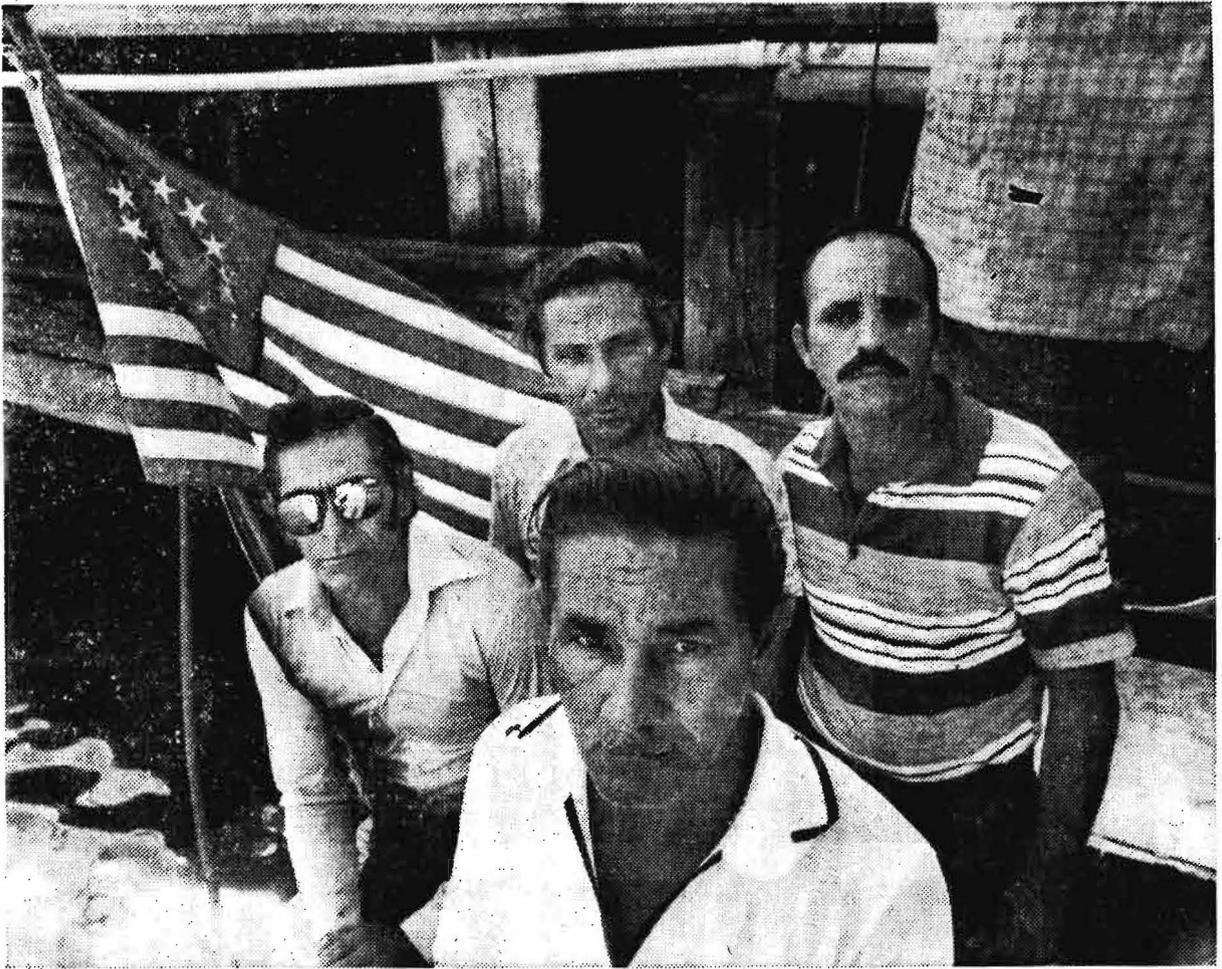
KEY WEST'S MAYOR McCoy is the most relieved of all. He now expects a boom of winter tourism to rescue his economically troubled town. He blames Key West's troubles on the refugees.

"The image and impression all over the United States was that the Cubans were coming up all over the beaches and flooding the island and causing murder and rape and disease," said McCoy.

The boatlift ended with the arrival of the 55-foot pleasure craft the Hedonist, which brought 188 refugees to Key West Thursday.

It had all begun last February when a school bus crashed through the gates of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana with a group of Cubans





— JOSE AZEL/ Miami Herald Staff

Capt. Robert Lopez, Foreground, Returns With His Crew in Key West ... from left, Eliodoro Pacheco, Jose Belazquez and Fermin Kingtero

who sought diplomatic asylum.

On March 8, besieged by economic woes and widespread internal discontent, Castro warned the United States that he was tired of the "hero's welcome" that the United States gave Cubans who hijacked boats to escape the island.

He warned that if this attitude continued, he would open a port in the northern part of the island and allow the departure of all Cubans who wanted to leave. Few American officials took him seriously.

THEN CAME Easter weekend, when Cuban guards were removed from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and 10,800 would-be refugees poured in. On April 21, Castro threw open the port of Mariel, taking the United States by surprise.

The first boat to arrive was the *Blanchie III*. It was followed by the *Dos Hermanos*. The two of them had brought 42 Cubans and news that Cuba was giving a warm welcome to anyone who went to Mariel

to pick up relatives.

Within hours, the Cuban exile communities in Miami and Key West were buzzing with plans to charter boats to pick up relatives in Cuba. Deals were made, and boats began the southward journey.

A tidal wave of refugees poured into Key West, as many as 6,000 in a single June day.

On Friday, Coast Guard patrols continued to ply the Florida Straits despite word that Mariel was shut.

At 11:30 p.m. Thursday, the Coast Guard cutter *Point Thatcher's* radar screens showed 30 blips, which meant boats were leaving Mariel. The Coast Guard alerted authorities in Key West to be ready.

BUT BY NOON Friday, it was evident the boats were coming back empty.

The boat captains were bitter.

There was, for instance, Carlos Cabrera, an upholsterer who said he went to Mariel in a 28-foot Wellcraft Sunrunner inboard speedboat

to pick up an uncle, an aunt, two cousins and a grandmother.

Cabrera said Cuban authorities "were going to give them to me. They picked them up and for 16 days, they waited at the Mosquito," the camp near Mariel where refugees are processed.

"Then, yesterday, I found out they had been taken away from there a week ago," he said.

"Cuban authorities said that if the U.S. would accept a legal way of sending [relatives] back, they would do it," Cabrera said. "They said, 'I promise. When has a Communist ever lied?'"

"Until I see them over here, I don't believe it," Cordero said. "They don't have no word. I don't believe them. Make sure you get in there: Never believe a Communist. They don't have no word."

Also contributing to this report were staff writers Zita Arocha and Fred Grimm in Miami, Ena Naunton in Key West and Tom Fiedler in Washington.

Venezuelans Absolve Bosch

Matter (F) Col 4 2A 27 Sept 80

In Bombing of Cuban Plane

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

Dr. Orlando Bosch, the self-proclaimed "mastermind" who directed anti-Castro terrorism in South Florida during the late 1960s and early 1970s, was absolved Friday by a Venezuelan military court of responsibility in the midair explosion of a Cuban passenger plane that killed 73 persons four years ago.



BOSCH

Three Venezuelans also were cleared with Bosch. They all had been charged with homicide, possession of war arms and false documents. All four had spent nearly four years in a Venezuelan jail.

The decision still must be ratified by a higher military court, an action expected next week, before Bosch is released from San Carlos prison in Caracas where he has been since his arrest in Oct. 8, 1976.

Friday's decision had been anticipated since last week when military prosecutor, Antonio Moros, said the evidence linking Bosch and his companions to the fatal blast was "without foundation."

THE MILITARY court did, however, recommend that the Barbados government continue its investigation of the Oct. 6, 1976, bombing that plunged the Cuban DC8 airliner into the ocean, shortly after take-off from the Eastern Caribbean island, killing all aboard.

The court, in absolving Bosch of the bombing, agreed with Moros that there was insufficient evidence indicating that he and the other three defendants had placed the bomb in Cubana de Aviacion's flight 455 en route from Guyana to Havana.

The decision is expected to further exacerbate already strained relations between Cuba and the Venezuelan government of President Luis Herrera Campíns.

Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba,

Cesar Rondon Lovera, was recalled to Caracas in early April following the "invasion" of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by some 10,000 would-be Cuban refugees. It was feared the same thing might happen at the Venezuelan Embassy where several Cubans had earlier taken asylum as they had done in the Peruvian Embassy.

BOSCH, a pediatrician and published poet, served four years in a U.S. federal prison for acts of sabotage in the Miami area in the late 1960s and early 1970s as the leader of a shadowy anti-Castro terrorist group known as Cuban Power.

Local law enforcement officials have linked Bosch and his anti-Castro supporters in South Florida to a rash of dynamite bombings, including the blast that rocked offices of Mackey Airlines in 1977, shortly after the airline announced it planned to resume flights to Cuba.

He was convicted in 1968 and spent four years in prison for the bazooka attack on a Polish freighter in Miami harbor. Released on parole in 1972, Bosch skipped the country. For that, he still has four years to serve on the original sentence.

In 1974, he was arrested and jailed for two weeks by Venezuela authorities after admitting to two bombings of Cuban and Panamanian buildings in Caracas. He was mysteriously released and turned up in Curacao where he told a Cuban exile radio newsman from Miami:

"We will invade the Cuban embassies and will murder the Cuban diplomats and will hijack the Cuban planes until Castro releases some of the political prisoners and begins to deal with us."

Bosch acknowledged in one clandestine interview that he was the mastermind for much of the anti-Castro terrorism in the United States and once offered a reward of "up to \$3 million" to finance Castro's assassination.

Bosch was jailed briefly in Costa Rica in 1976 when government officials said they believed he planned to disrupt the visit by Secretary of

State Henry Kissinger.

ON FRIDAY, the Venezuelan military tribunal did convict Bosch and Hernando Ricardo of possessing false identification papers and sentenced them to 4½ months in prison, but the four years already served was counted against the sentence. Bosch's other two co-defendants, Freddy Lugo and Luis Posada, a Cuban-born, naturalized Venezuelan, were cleared of all charges against them.

Bosch and Posada were arrested in Caracas while Ricardo and Lugo were taken into custody in Port of Spain, Trinidad, immediately after the fatal Cubana explosion.

Although the four were absolved of the bombing charges, the military court noted that the Cubana crash was "produced by a nitroglycerin bomb placed in the rear cargo compartment of the plane.

"Not having determined the origin of the bomb, the country where it was placed [in the plane], nor the person who could have been involved in this event . . . the court declines jurisdiction in this country."

Ramon Aguiar, who headed the defense team for Bosch and the other three defendants, told reporters following the decision that "we are deeply satisfied and jubilant because even at the end of four years, justice has been done."

When Moros, the military prosecutor, asked last week that the charges be dropped, Bosch told reporters that the decision was "valiant, honest, honorable and in good faith."

He conceded that the "monstrous event" of Barbados had brought negative reaction to the anti-Castro Cuban cause but contended that people had forgotten "the state of war that exists between the Cubans who love liberty and the Cubans who are tyrannizing our island."

Asked what he would do if he were to be released, Bosch said he would "continue serving with great vehemence and force of will the cause of my people, the people of Cuba."

Cuban and Soviet Cosmonauts Back From a Week in Orbit



Orlando Mendez
... Cuban cosmonaut

MOSCOW — (UPI) — A Cuban cosmonaut and his Soviet crewmate returned to earth safely Friday, ending a week-long mission on the orbiting Salyut space laboratory, Soviet radio and television said.

Orlando Tamayo Mendez and Yuri Romanenko left behind Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who are expected to break the 175-day manned space flight endurance record Wednesday.

They landed in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, in the same Soyuz 38 capsule that took them into space a week ago, leaving behind an earlier crew's Soyuz 37 capsule for future flights back to earth, Soviet radio said.

A spokesman for the Presidium

of the Supreme Soviet, the legislature of the Soviet Union, said the spacemen will be declared Heroes of Socialist Labor. The honor is the highest in the Soviet Union.

The cosmonauts brought back materials related to their experiments in space, which included research into the behavior of crystals in weightlessness.

During their time in space the

cosmonauts took pictures of the sun and tested physiological reactions to space flight.

Tamayo Mendez is the seventh non-Soviet cosmonaut sent into space as part of the Intercosmos program. Previous missions included cosmonauts from Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Man News (F) 1980 27 Sept 80
Cuban cosmonaut honored

The first Cuban in space is now a "Hero of the Soviet Union" after a happy landing in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan. Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, 38, a Cuban air force pilot, and his Soviet flight leader, Yuri Romanenko, were shown on Soviet TV yesterday hugging their hosts and exchanging jokes during their last minutes aboard the Salyut 6 orbiting lab, where they spent a week. If Valery Ryumin and Leonid Popov are still in orbit on Oct. 1, they will exceed the mark of 175 days and 36 minutes set last summer by a two-man crew including Ryumin, who has spent more than 345 days in space.

Sealift's
end causes
dismay *Ma News*
27 Sept 80 Col 3
ANA VEJANA-SUAREZ *4A*
Miami News Reporter

Antonio Bueno heard the news about the end of the "freedom flotilla" while getting ready for work. His heart, he said, stopped beating for a moment.

Bueno, like hundreds of Cuban exiles here, had paid a boat captain \$2,000 to get his wife and son out of Cuba. The sealift shutdown could only mean one thing — his family wasn't joining him. But it also meant that the long days of waiting, of hoping, of listening to the radio for names of the new arrivals would give way to longer days of uncertainty and desperation.

When the five-month sealift was still going on, Bueno and other exiles thought there was a chance, however slight, that their relatives would be on the next boat docking at Key West. Now that possibility appears nonexistent, and the rumor of an airlift is dismissed as speculation.

"All I can think about is the last time I talked to her (in May) and how excited she was about coming," said Bueno, a sales clerk at a marine store. "Now what is going to happen? She's already been fired from her job because she was going to leave the country. How will she live?"

Bueno arrived here in December after leaving Cuba through Spain. His wife and 11-year-old son were unable to join him because the Buenos only had enough money for one air fare. They agreed that he should leave and then try to get them out.

"I never realized it would be so difficult to get them into this country. With Mariel closing, we are left up in the air," said Bueno, 40. "This is a desperate situation and there are thousands of Cubans just like me. What can we do?"

City Joins *Ma News (F) Col 1 2B* Challenge *27 Sept 80* Of Census

Miami Claims Count Low, Says Refugees Are Ignored

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

Buoyed by a Federal Court ruling in Detroit, Miami commissioners plan to file a suit challenging what they say is a significant undercount of the city's population by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau says Miami's 1980 population is 340,000, a growth of only 6,000 residents from 1970.

City officials say that's at least 25,000 too low. And including the recent influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees, the city's population is probably over 400,000, they say.

The difference is not just an academic one. Federal funds are often awarded on the basis of population, and city officials say the undercount could cost Miami millions of dollars.

Commissioners took up the issue at midnight Thursday after learning earlier in the day that a federal judge had ruled in a case brought by Detroit that the Census Bureau nationwide had seriously undercounted city residents, especially minorities.

U.S. DISTRICT Judge Horace Gilmore gave the federal government 30 days to come up with a plan for adjusting the figures. A law clerk who helped draft the judge's decision said the adjustment would add at least 5 million people nationwide to the preliminary count.

Suits similar to the Detroit case have been filed by New York, Philadelphia and Newark, N.J. Seven cities had filed briefs in support of

Detroit's case.

The unanimous vote of Miami commissioners directing their lawyer to prepare a suit wasn't Dade's first criticism of the census.

Latin leaders earlier had criticized the bureau for not mailing Spanish-language forms to South Florida's Latins, even though the forms existed. Census officials instead distributed English-language forms with a notation in Spanish that individuals could ask for Spanish-language forms.

HOW THE FEDERAL government will respond to the Detroit ruling isn't clear. A spokesman for the U.S. Commerce Department, which oversees the census, said any decision on an appeal of the Gilmore ruling would have to wait until after consultations with the Justice Department.

Several people-counting experts, however, suggested that it wasn't practical to try to adjust the figures.

Jacob Sigel, a Census official in Washington, said it would take well into 1981 to get a breakdown of the number of whites, blacks and Hispanics who were missed. He said it might be possible to get a single, over-all undercount estimate by the end of this year, "but that would be meaningless ... not distinguishing the more-undercounted from the less-undercounted states."

Federal law requires the Census Bureau to submit state-by-state counts to the President by Dec. 31. In his ruling, Judge Gilmore said he would extend the deadline if necessary to allow an adjustment of the figures.

Refugee glad to get out

Miami News (FH) Oct 2
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

27 Sept 80 IA

Happy, but somewhat resentful over the treatment he got from fellow Cubans in Miami, Antonio Fernández feels West New York, N.J., will be the place where he will make it in the United States.

After two months in tent city, Fernández was among the first 10 refugees to be relocated when the authorities finally decided to close down the camp. That was Thursday, and by yesterday at least 165 tent city dwellers had been sent to Union City, N.J., Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other places throughout the country.

"I feel fine here, better than in Miami," Fernández, 27, said by phone. "Here you can see the willingness, the backing that we didn't have there. We practically had no help there because the word got around that we were scum. Yes, there were some of those (in tent city), but the rest of us had to pay for it."

Estéban Pérez, 28, also said he was being treated better by the New York Cubans than those in Miami.

"I think I have a better future here than in Miami. The way our countrymen here have responded to us has been more effective than in Miami. A lot of Cubans there who had good jobs did not help us, and I'm not talking in terms of money. What we needed was somebody to encourage us, but only a few people in Miami did it. Here, the agency (International Rescue Committee) people were waiting for us and put us on a hotel right away," Pérez said.

Fernández, Pérez and eight other refugees were

taken to West New York, a New Jersey town that is a stone's throw from Manhattan, by the IRC, a worldwide refugee service organization. The group rented rooms for them. Yesterday the refugees went to get their Social Security cards and filled out forms re-

of Miami

quired by the IRC, said Guillermo Estévez, deputy director of the refugee committee in New Jersey.

"It was mostly the kind of personal information

Please see RELOCATED, 4A

RELOCATED, from 1A *Mia News*

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about them that we need and, of course, what can they do to earn their living and, in some cases, if they want to continue their studies," Estévez said.

He said that a crash course in English is a must for all the refugees and that the committee will provide it at a school it runs, with volunteer teachers.

Eduardo Escobar, 29, another refugee, was ready to begin the English classes at once.

"There is really no choice, if one is to make it here, one has to speak the language," said Escobar, a welder.

Pérez also was eager to start. He wants to get back to college so he can finish his studies as an industrial chemist and engineer. Estévez said the IRC will help him apply to a New York area college.

Fernández, a nurse at the Carlos J. Finlay Military Hospital in Marianao who had to earn a living as a truck driver after being thrown out of his job because he opposed the Castro regime, was as excited about Pérez getting back to school as was Pérez himself.

"That is really great. They are going to get Esteban back in school.

I really feel that we are going to make it here," he said.

Estévez said that Fernández, Pérez and Escobar were housed at the Back Hotel, Park Avenue and 48th Street, at a cost of \$196 a week. The other refugees were at the Jersey City YMCA at a cost of \$55 each.

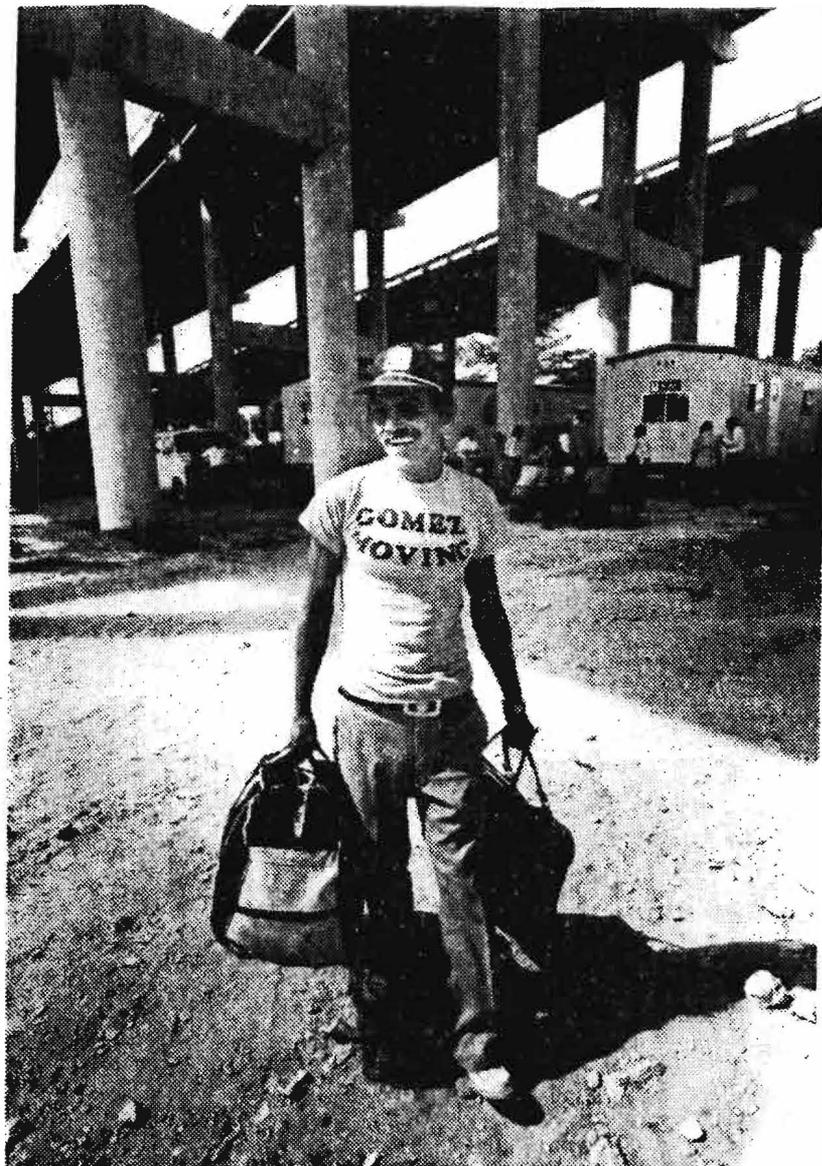
But the hotel and Y rooms are not a destination, said Estévez. The committee will find them permanent quarters.

As for the quality of the temporary homes, Estévez said, "The quarters vary. Single men are usually housed in boarding houses, unless they are brothers, in which case we try to find them an apartment. Families also get apartments, but we won't have our first family arrive until Monday. We have already found them one."

The new arrivals are not complaining about the accommodations, however. "The hotel is acceptable. It is better than Miami," Pérez said.

"We have a bed, a night table, lamps, closets; actually, it is quite comfortable," Escobar chimed in.

Added Fernández, "Hey, it is a roof over our heads, not a tent."



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Francisco Gonzalez, leaving tent city, will join relatives

For This Family, Mariel's

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Orlando Palma quit his construction job in Tampa last month and took off for Mariel harbor in the \$21,000 boat he and three friends bought. He hoped to pick up six relatives in Cuba.

Friday, his wife, Nilda, who lives in Tampa, learned that Orlando was coming home in an empty boat.

Mariel was closed, and Nilda's heart was heavy.

"I just can't believe it," said Nilda, 43, her voice shaking. "After all the money we've spent. We've tried and tried like crazy to get our family out of Cuba and now look what's happened."

Last month, Orlando, 40, drove to Miami

in the family's 1979 Chevy Caprice and quietly talked with acquaintances about buying a boat he planned to take to Cuba.

Together with three other Cuban exiles, Orlando paid \$21,000 in cash for the 36-foot fishing boat.

DURING THE first rush of the Freedom Flotilla, Nilda and Orlando had paid three different boat captains a total of \$7,000 to bring their relatives from Cuba.

The boats returned without their 20-year-old daughter, Nilda's ailing parents, her sister, a seven-year-old niece and an infant grandson. Nilda's father has had three strokes; her mother suffers from cirrhosis of the liver.

But Nilda and Orlando were willing to

Closing Means an End to Hope

give it another try. Financially it was harder this time. Orlando borrowed \$5,250 to pay for his share of the boat and another \$3,000 for expenses during the sea voyage.

Now, Nilda said, they are out of money. The only one working in the family of five is an 18-year-old daughter who earns \$200 a week as a receptionist at a beauty parlor. They don't have enough money to pay the rent or the \$300 phone bill.

AND NILDA has lost hope that she will ever bring her relatives to the United States.

"We don't know what to do now, where to turn," Nilda said. "First they told us to go pick up our families. Now they tell us Mariel is closed."

Nilda is also skeptical that an airlift to the U.S. will be established to bring out those who couldn't get out through Mariel.

"If we have to wait for an airlift, it will take a year, and my parents will die before coming here," said Nilda, who in April visited her family in Cuba.

Before the Mariel boatlift was even a remote possibility, Nilda and Orlando had tried to get their family members out through Jamaica, Costa Rica and Spain. But they were continually thwarted by some bureaucratic obstacles. They couldn't get exit permits from Cuba or transit visas through the other countries.

WHEN MARIEL opened, it appeared to be their only chance. Nilda and Orlando

were willing to risk it all — including the threat of being fined by U.S. immigration officers and having their boat impounded.

"The end justifies the means," she said. "I myself would have gone to pick them up, and I am willing to go a thousand times over even if it's against the law."

Friday, there was a special kind of sadness at Nilda's home. Sadness for her parents in Cuba who may never get the chance to come to the United States, and sadness for her husband who spent almost a month sitting in Mariel harbor on the boat bought with borrowed money, waiting for something that never happened.

"He must be desperate. He's coming back empty-handed after going to Mariel with so much hope," she said.

(FH) copy

Carter-Castro sealift

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ

Miami News Reporter

Cuban exile leaders here say they are convinced that the Carter administration is secretly giving Fidel Castro something for the sudden close of the Mariel sealift.

"Knowing Castro, knowing how he works, he never gives anything free. There was an exchange, a concession to the Cuban government for the closing of Mariel. What was given, I don't know. But maybe we'll find out after the elections," said Fico Rojas, press secretary for the military division of the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association.

U.S. officials, however, insist the sudden move to

end the five-month sealift that has brought more than 125,000 Cubans to this country was unilateral.

"There have been no deals made," said a State Department official who asked not to be named. "Certainly, we've made our concerns about the boatlift known to the Cubans often enough, and this certainly seems to be a positive development."

Another official, Kate Marshall, press secretary for the State Department's Cuban Desk, said: "It's not something we've negotiated. Sure, we've maintained that Mariel had to stop and have approached the Cuban government through diplomatic channels, but it's a unilateral decision. We haven't even received confirmation (from the Cuban government)."

But there were contradictions. Rep. Bill Nelson (D-

deal suspected

Fla.), told reporters that White House officials had informed him that "high-level" negotiations between the Cuban government and the Carter administration resulted in an end to the boatlift.

And longtime Cuba watchers quickly agreed.

"Castro will not give something for nothing, and it is clear that he had the upper hand in this thing," said Miguel Isa, a member of the executive commission of the Cuban Patriotic Board. "His record speaks for itself. There's the deal for the Bay of Pig prisoners, the deal in Camarioca and the freedom flights of the '60s."

Cuban exiles say that, at the very least, the move to close Mariel was done to benefit Carter as the November elections draw nearer. Time and again, Castro has said that the last person he would like to see in the

Oval Office is presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

"If the (Republican) platform is fulfilled," said Castro at the anniversary ceremonies of the revolution last July, "There will be war between the United States and the Latin American peoples because on this continent we cannot return to the Big Stick policy."

Jorge Roblejo-Lorie, president of an exile group that has encouraged an airlift from Cuba, said the coming presidential elections played an important part in Castro's decision.

"The relations with the Carter administration had definitely chilled with the boatlift," Roblejo-Lorie said. "Perhaps this is the way to warm them up. Certainly Castro doesn't want Reagan as president."



ROBERTO FABRICIO

MaNu (F)all English Words, Hispanic Pride 27 Sept 80 Shape Festival

When the Hispanic Heritage Week Committee began meeting earlier this year to plan the eighth annual Hispanic Week, the meetings were held in English. Now, think about that.

Unlike the previous seven chairmen, who were Hispanics, this year's chairman is Bill Gregg, an Iowan of German ancestry who doesn't speak a word of Spanish. Nor, he confesses, does he have time to learn it.

Gregg is a busy man as Eastern Airlines' vice president for Florida and the Bahamas, and while the job sometimes has him speaking Greek, foreign languages are one subject he has always found, well, foreign.

The story on how Bill Gregg got the Hispanics in Hispanic Heritage Week to speak English at their meetings is a good measure of where Miami is going in terms of languages, a trend I find not only encouraging, but also very healthy.

Hispanic Heritage Committee members were looking for a "truly establishment" non-Latin to head the committee this year, one with solid ties to the city's business and civic groups. And with a strong corporate muscle behind him to move mountains if need be.

GREGG FIT the bill well. When the call came, Gregg, an outgoing man with a natural love for people, regardless of their background, color or accents, accepted at once.

"But I told them the committee meetings would have to be in English — that was one cross they would have to bear," Gregg told me.

It was a cross the Hispanic Committee members were glad to bear. The announced Hispanic Week events — which get underway Sun-

day — are a good indication of Gregg's success as chairman. They include dozens of events, ranging from an international song festival, a 12-hour Festival West at Tropical Park, and visiting royalty from Spain.

Equally impressive are his ideas on bilingualism. I think that they merit some reflection during Hispanic Week because they show a healthy amount of tolerance and pragmatism.

"If the resolution on revoking the county's bilingual status comes to a vote I will vote against it," he told me. "I think that Dade County is a bilingual area — at least for the time being and for some years to come — and to try to negate that by law is not particularly practical."

THAT DOESN'T mean that Gregg ever expects to speak Spanish or any other foreign language. Obviously he doesn't want to have to learn a new language to survive in his own country, something that would border on the absurd.

He admits that it would be nice if he spoke Spanish, but rules out any chance that he'll do it. After all, why should he?

Yet, Gregg grants that "we have several hundred thousand people in Dade County who speak Spanish only, and they have rights to government services and if by delivering them in Spanish is the only way they can be served, then I think we have an obligation to do it.

"Above all, we've got to work our way through our present problems and got to think constructive," he added. "I have come to the point where I think that if the entire community gets into upbeat projects where we are all speaking the same language and think in terms of achieving some goals, we can overcome our problems. But it is going to take people of good will on both sides."

Bill Gregg gets my applause for that. And he gets a second round for getting the Hispanic Heritage Committee to speak English.

Roberto Fabricio is editor of El Miami Herald, The Herald's daily Spanish-language edition.

Last arrivals: We were very lucky

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

*MIA News (FH) col 3
27 Sept 80 1A*

In the last hours of the sealift at Mariel, Cuba, about 800 hearts were broken, 800 spirits were crushed, 800 hopes died.

That day, the would-be refugees corraled at El Mosquito beach near Mariel harbor had seen the boats bobbing at anchor. These were the American vessels that would take them to freedom. El Mosquito is the crude camp thrown up by the Cuban government for departing refugees, their last stop before beginning a new life.

Then, as the shadows grew long and the afternoon sun shimmered over the Florida Straits, the boats at Mariel began to leave. One by one they sailed out of the harbor.

They were empty, save for captain and crew.

About 800 Cubans waiting to board the boats were left behind. The sealift was over.

The last refugees to leave Mariel harbor arrived



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Arabia Martinez arrived on the 'Hedonist'

Please see LAST, 4A



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

A Cuban child, among the last to reach Key West, surveys the Krome Avenue camp

LAST, from 1A *Mia News HA Col 1 27 Sept 80*

in Key West Thursday afternoon aboard the catamaran Hedonist. Until they docked at Key West, they did not know they were the last.

Now they are the latest arrivals at the refugee camp on Krome Avenue in West Dade. They feel lucky. And they cry for those who were left behind — the relatives, the friends and the strangers.

"Imagine," whispered Juan Portal. "Imagine. What must they have thought when they saw the boats leave?"

A middle-age man, who wouldn't give his name because he fears for the safety of a son left in Cuba, struggled to control his tears.

"It's very painful," he said, his eyes brimming. "My feelings are so mixed. I'm happy to be here — at last. But my son, my son, may never get out. . . . I may never see him again."

Portal and others who came on the Hedonist

said Castro's decision to cut off the sealift must have taken the Cubans at Mariel by surprise.

"No, there was no talk of that," said Orlando Martinez. "I didn't believe it when I first heard it here. Then I heard it on the Voice of America. I don't know what's going to happen to them. Everyone was kicked out of their jobs when they said they were willing to leave the country. They've lost everything — their homes, their jobs, their food rationing books. . . ."

"We are so fortunate. It was just luck that we got out. We were lucky, very lucky."

His wife, Arabia, nodded. "Those poor people, they must be desperate; they must be feeling someone has put a knife in their hearts. They would turn all the pain inside themselves. The Cuban people have become submissive since Fidel. I cry for them."

Fort McCoy Cubans Fly To Arkansas Some 'Troublemakers'

Are Among Arrivals

By STEVE BREWER
Associated Press

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — An airlift to transfer 6,600 more Cuban refugees to Fort Chaffee continued Saturday with some potential troublemakers aboard one flight from Fort McCoy, Wis.

Federal officials are moving all the remaining refugees without sponsors to this Arkansas base and plan to close down other relocation centers in Florida, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Not ticketed for Fort Chaffee were 244 refugees in prison at the McNeil Island federal prison in Washington state where about 42 dissidents were on a hunger strike to protest the slow pace of resettlement. They were among refugees — many of whom have prison records — weeded out during the early stages of this year's exodus from Cuba.

On Saturday, three planes, carrying nearly 400 refugees from Fort McCoy, landed at Fort Smith Airport. Among the first to arrive were nine Cubans designated by officials as "Level 2." The designation is for Cubans who are suspected troublemakers, but who have not been charged with a crime. They are kept segregated from the other refugees.

STATE DEPARTMENT spokeswoman Sylvia Spencer said they are not "hardcore troublemakers."

In the security plan approved by Gov. Bill Clinton, federal officials agreed that hardcore troublemakers would not be brought to Fort Chaffee.

The rest of the McCoy refugees were to arrive by the end of the week. Another 643 refugees were transferred from Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., this past week.

After a one-week break, the refugees from Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., will be flown to Fort Chaffee.

24-A

THE MIAMI HERALD Sunday, Sept. 28, 1980

Puerto Rican Democrats Not Buying Carter Plan

By SHULA BEYER
Herald Staff Writer

President Carter tried to smooth things over by proxy Saturday night with Miami's Democratic Puerto Ricans. They weren't buying.

"I spoke to President Carter last night and he wanted me to convey this message to you," said Victor Marrero, HUD undersecretary speaking to the 170 members of the Miami Organization of Democratic Puerto Ricans who were celebrating the group's 25th anniversary.

Carter does not plan to settle the 2,000 homeless Cuban refugees permanently in Puerto Rico, said Marrero.

But his words brought little com-

fort to the Puerto Rican Democrats angered by Carter's plan to temporarily house Cuban and Haitian refugees at Fort Allen, an Army base on the island.

"People are very upset about that," said Alicia Baro, executive vice president and one of the founders of the organization. "The Puerto Ricans in Miami resent Carter's plan. We feel like Puerto Rico is being treated like a colony. . . . Once they're sent there they will be forgotten, just like Puerto Rico is."

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, who is Puerto Rican, said he does not object to Carter's plan. "Puerto Rico is an excellent choice because it has the same climate, language, culture and food as does Cuba," he said.

The consolidation is expected to be completed by mid-October, increasing the refugee population here to about 9,500.

State Department spokesman Van Rush announced Friday that during the weekend, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials would deputize all of the Park Police so they can assist the U.S. Border Patrol in arresting any refugee who tried to flee Fort Chaffee.

PAUL MICHEL, deputy associate attorney general in the Justice Department at Washington, said Friday that all Cuban refugees at Chaffee and other federal refugee camps are in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"There isn't any question at all that they're in custody, and they are not free to leave," Michel said.

Spencer said the camp's Spanish-language newspaper recently carried an article about the McCoy refugees being afraid of coming to Fort Chaffee.

"We tried to show them that they are just alike," she said. "We tried to take steps to prevent any problems."

SHE SAID one step was eliminating a hierarchy of Cuban leadership that had been established at the camps to prevent a power struggle. Another step, she said, was carefully integrating the new refugees into the housing areas already occupied by Chaffee veterans.

But Spencer conceded that the only way to really prevent problems in the camp is to match the refugees with sponsors as quickly as possible and get them out of Fort Chaffee.

"I think sponsorship is going to pick up again," she said. "For the last month, we have been preoccupied with security. The other camps have been preoccupied with movement of the refugees, and with closing down the camps."

Castro: Iraq-Iran War Hurts Third World

Mia New (F) col 17A 28 Sept 80

From Herald Wire Services

Cuban President Fidel Castro, current head of the Nonaligned Nations Movement, Saturday called on Iraq and Iran to consider the possible "catastrophic consequences" their war holds for other Third World nations.

Castro, in his first major speech since making a series of gestures favorable to the United States, also warned his supporters that the U.S. elections could determine whether U.S.-Cuban relations deteriorate to "cold war, and even the hot war."

Castro spoke to a mass rally in Havana on the 20th anniversary of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), a neighborhood-level organization of pro-Castro informants and organizers in Cuba. The speech was broadcast over Havana radio and monitored in Miami.

Castro called for a "fair and political solution" to the escalating undeclared war between Iraq and Iran.

"It is a war between two oil-rich countries that divides the forces that confront imperialism, that confront violent aggression . . . to the nonaligned nations. That war debilitates the neutral countries, causing considerable mutual destruction," Castro said.

"That war may have catastrophic consequences for undeveloped countries, not the oil-rich."

Castro, claiming that more than five million Cubans have worked for the CDR, praised them for defending Cuba against "aggression, subversion and sabotage.

Some U.S. political observers believe Castro, who has stridently attacked GOP noninee Ronald Reagan in the past, wants to keep Cuba from becoming an issue in the current presidential campaign.

"What if Reagan accused Carter of being soft on Cuba? And what if Carter tried to outflank him? And what would happen later on? The winner might have to deliver on his campaign rhetoric," observed a U.S.

official who asked not to be identified.

Other observers note that Castro's decision to stop sending refugees, who have created social tensions in South Florida and in the areas surrounding federal holding camps, may help Carter defuse what some Florida politicians call "the No. 1 issue" in their state.

Castro, angered by a Venezuelan court's decision to acquit four men accused in a 1976 bombing that killed 73 people aboard a Cuban airliner, also announced that he has recalled his government's diplomats from Venezuela.

He called Venezuelan leaders "hypocritical Pharisees."

Castro bitterly attacked the Venezuelan acquittal of four suspects, including Dr. Orlando Bosch, self-

proclaimed "mastermind" of anti-Castro terrorism, in the explosion of a Cuban airliner over Barbados.

If ratified by a higher military court, the decision will free Bosch from the Caracas jail where he has been held since Oct. 8, 1976. Bosch, a pediatrician, headed a shadowy group called Cuban Power, linked by U.S. authorities to a series of dynamite bombings in South Florida.

"The impunity of this crime shall be an eternal stain for the Armed Forces of Venezuela, it shall be an eternal stain for the Venezuelan state and it shall be an eternal stain for the government of Venezuela," Castro said.

Castro indicated that the review would determine whether Cuba maintains relations with Venezuela.

Love Overcomes Cuba Crisis And Language Isn't Barrier

Ma Her (F) col 1A 28 Sept 80

By SARA RIMER
Herald Staff Writer

The story in Cuba was that the Marines were the cream of American men, big and built and handsome. So when the first U.S. Marines arrived in Havana, Sara and Maribel, sisters, went straight to the U.S. Interests Section for a look.

And it was there that 20-year-old Sara, brown eyes, long brown hair, at that moment unattached, first saw her Marine: "El gordito con los espejuelos. [The fat one with the glasses.]"

The 24-year-old Marine from Ohio, named Steve, didn't notice her until a couple of weeks later, when she came back to the U.S. Interests Section to help her aunt get a visa and ended up staying with some 450 other Cubans who sought shelter there from angry pro-government mobs.

Defiant Refugees Taken From Makeshift Camp

Miami officials began cracking down on refugees who fled Tent City, on the banks of the Miami River, and set up their own camp. Twenty were arrested.

Details Page 16A

"I saw her and went 'Wow!'"

THAT WAS May 2, and now Sara Teresa Paruas Alen and Stephen Girard Faken are engaged to be married. They arrived in Miami at 4:20 p.m. Friday aboard Air Florida Flight 8602. Saturday, they re-

ceived visitors at the Southwest Dade home of Sara's aunt and uncle, who left Cuba on a Pan Am plane 18 years ago.

"It's a fairy tale," says Steve. He still wears glasses — he takes them off for photographs — but he isn't fat anymore. He jugged off 18 pounds in Havana.

"*Estoy felicisima. Tenemos el mismo caracter.*" says Sara. ["I'm very very happy. We have the same disposition."]

Sara doesn't speak a word of English. Neither did her Marine know any Spanish before he volunteered last April for guard duty at the Interests Section, a seven-story concrete-and-metal eyesore overlooking Malecon Boulevard. The first sentence he spoke to Sara was a mutilated

Turn to Page 16A Col. 1



— STEVE DOZIER, Miami Herald Staff

Marine Steve Faken and Sara Teresa Alen: Together in U.S.
... 'fairy tale' romance began in diplomatic mission

10/3

In Cuba Crisis, There Was Time for Romance

Mia Hester (F) coll 16A
FROM PAGE 1A 28 Sept 68

mix of Spanish and English:

"Hey! *Cartera!* [Handbag]." He needed to check her handbag before she passed.

"SHE MUST'VE thought I was a real animal. She gave me a dirty look," he says. "It was a bad morning."

But Faken already was smitten by the young woman in the red-white-and-blue slippers and the faded blue jeans with the hole in the left knee. A few days later, he saw her walking down the hall.

"I snagged her and pointed to a chair. I got one of the refugees who could speak English and we talked for about 15 minutes. We didn't get anything done," says Steve.

For Sara, it was less than love at first sight. "*Pense que era un poco fresco* [I thought he was a bit forward.]"

Two or three weeks passed. The Marine was busy being a Marine. Sara was preoccupied, worried about her mother and sister Mariabel, who were trying to get on a boat out of Mariel (they left on a shrimp May 31), worried about how she was going to join them in America once they got there.

THE REFUGEES, meanwhile, mostly political prisoners and their families, settled in for a long stay while the U.S. and Cuban governments argued their fate. They were afraid to leave the Interests Section for fear they would then be kept in Cuba forever. (Some remained until last week, when the last of the 450 left the section).

Leaders were named, committees formed for washing, cooking, housekeeping, medical care. To pass the time, there were ping pong, color TV, films, cards, dominoes — someone was always playing dominoes.

One night Steve had the 4 p.m.-to-midnight watch. On the table beside him was the ubiquitous Spanish-English dictionary. Sara approached, flipped through the pages and pointed to a word: "*Disgustado* [angry]."

"SHE WANTED to know if I was mad at her. I thought she was ignoring me, so I ignored her," Steve says. He told her he wasn't mad, and she walked away, pleased.

After that, they began meeting on a concrete bench in the Interests Section's little park, always with a pocket dictionary between them. On Saturday nights there were

dances with taped music. Sara taught Steve the Latin dances. She taught him the American dances, too. Steve is not a good dancer.

Everyone knew them as a couple, the American and the Cuban. But there was a problem. Steve, who has also been stationed in Beirut, Lebanon, and Jerusalem, had orders as a Marine: "No fraternizing with the nationals."

SARA HAD stopped complaining that the Marine was forward. Quite the opposite, she wanted him to kiss her. But he demurred. He went to Wayne Smith, the former Marine who is chief of the section.

"I told him: 'Look, I know we have this rule. But I like this girl a lot ...' He said it wasn't a problem."

So they kissed, "in the park," says Steve.

"*Al lado de la enfermeria* [Next to the nursing station]," says Sara.

"*Ya era hora* [It was about time]."

And then one day in June, he consulted the dictionary again and memorized the words: "*Tu quieres casarte conmigo?* [Do you want to marry me?]"

"*Serio?* [Are you serious?]"

HE SAID he was, and in the TV room with the Humphrey Bogart poster on the wall the young woman from Havana said she would have the Marine from Ohio. They plan to be married within the next few months. They say Cuban officials and American diplomats — consular officer Edwin Beffel, in particular — did everything possible so the refugee and the Marine

could leave the country together.

His parents and two college-age sisters, in the northern Ohio town of Vermilion, say they are happy. The family will meet Steve's fiancée today, when the couple flies to Ohio. John and Helene Faken — he is president of Medical Data Systems, she is a regional manager for Kelly Services — have been married 25 years. Theirs, too, was a whirlwind courtship: two months.

"WHEN STEPHEN told me, I said 'Golly, it happened to me the same way.'" Mrs. Faken said Saturday. "I'm absolutely ecstatic for Stephen and Sara. I talked to Sara on the phone. All I could say was 'Hola.'"

Sara's mother, a nurse who lives now in Boston, says she is happy. Mariabel, a dancer who soloed with the Ballet Nacional in Cuba and lives in Miami, still can't believe that her sister's Marine is only 5-foot 8-inches tall. But she says she loves him already.

"His heart is bigger than his size," she says.

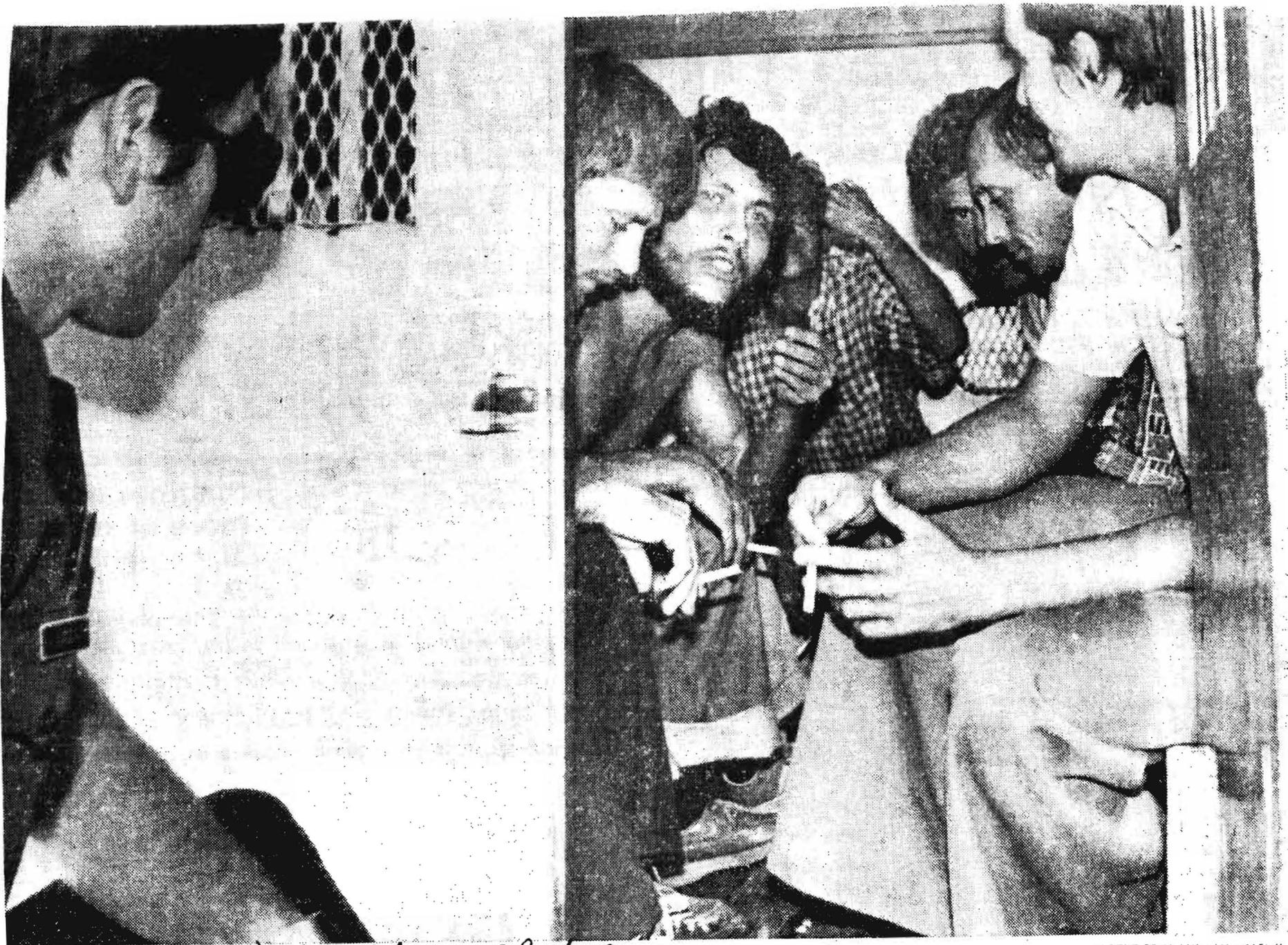
Sara's parents were divorced when she was young. Her father, a gynecologist who chooses to stay in Cuba, doesn't know about the marriage.

Steve wants to show Sara the Grand Canyon and the beautiful mountains out West. He wants to take her to McDonald's. The couple has not yet decided where they will live.

His Marine duty ends in October. He wants to be a photographer. She wants to be a psychologist.

But first, she says, she will have to learn English.

Also contributing to this report was Herald staffer Julio Suarez.



— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

MW Hkw (F) cop 16A 28 Sept 80
Refugees Resisting Resettlement Are Brought Back to Tent City by Police

The War Stories Aren't Scarce At Soldier of Fortune Convention

By WILLIAM C. REMPEL
Los Angeles Times Service

COLUMBIA, Mo. — The lean, boyish-looking librarian from North Carolina was surrounded by men in camouflage fatigues, some rugged men with combat experience and war stories of their own to tell.

But it was the librarian, wearing an unfamiliar uniform and speaking in a southern drawl, whose stories held the rapt attention of the admiring crowd. The librarian was a mercenary.

At this weekend's Soldier of Fortune Convention — a gathering to determine the top combat marksman in America, to honor the nation's most daring soldier of fortune, and to relive the camaraderie of military life, the librarian is a hero to the 800 conventioners.

Bill Brooks, 33, a dashing figure in the uniform of the French Foreign Legion, is a genuine soldier of fortune. He earned \$475 a month to fight Russian-armed Somalians along the border of Djibouti for a good part of his five-year tour that ended in 1977.

It could have cost him his life, both in the desert firefight and in

'The fact is that we are not ashamed, but rather, proud of zapping a lot of Communists all over the world.'

— L.H. Williams

the legion's hospitals. "I had surgery once and one guy had to stand by the operating table with a fly swatter," he recalled.

Brooks — whose *nom de guerre* as a legionnaire was Walter Bride — is one of a handful of former mercenaries with starring roles in this central Missouri college town this weekend.

The 800 conventioners who came from as far away as Buffalo, N.Y., and Newport Beach, Calif., are mostly military veterans. At a formal banquet on opening night they wore camouflage uniforms and cheered the Marine Corps, the names of popular Vietnamese commanders, and Ronald Reagan.

In a curious way the evening seemed to be a celebration of Vietnam, a time for "the boys of 'Nam" — now largely more than 30 years old and a little paunchy — to relive the war without apologies to a public that is either uncomfortable with or ashamed of the U.S. fighting role in Southeast Asia.

"The fact is that we are not ashamed, but rather, proud of zapping a lot of Communists all over the world," insisted L.H. Williams, a former Army Special Forces officer, and more recently a mercenary in the Rhodesian Army.

"And I hope to have the opportunity to continue this marvelous activity in the future," he added to the boisterous approval of the convention.

Even the award to the nation's leading soldier of fortune — the "Colonel 'Bull' Simon Memorial Award," named after the late Vietnam war hero Carl Simon — went to a military figure from the Vietnam war. Honored with a four-foot sword was former Laotian Gen. Vang Pao, a hero of the secret CIA-backed war in officially neutral Laos.

High Seas Buffet the Last Boats

MEMOR 28 Sept 80 16A col 2 (A)

By ENA NAUNTON
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — Heavy seas in the early hours of Saturday slowed down the last boats of the Cuban refugee boatlift from Mariel harbor. Some reportedly turned back and were allowed to wait a few hours beyond the 5 p.m. Friday deadline, before taking off for Key West.

The seas were "very bad, very dangerous . . . I was frightened," said Virginia Calsadilla, who had accompanied her husband, Salvador, in their 24-foot boat. "We went to get my 82-year-old mother, who is sick," she said. "But they wouldn't even let us talk to her [in Cuba]." The Calsadillas, who have lived in the Florida Keys for 16 years, also returned home without their son and daughter-in-law.

By midday Saturday, 58 boats with disappointed

owners and crews like the Calsadillas had landed at Key West's Truman Annex and 16 were anchored nearby awaiting Coast Guard permission to land. Another three had been sighted, but a Coast Guard spokesman said it was not known whether the early report that 150 to 200 boats were leaving Mariel was accurate.

"We have only the captains' estimates and they could have been exaggerated. A bunch of the little boats went back into Mariel because of the rough seas," he said.

One that had to wait was Jorge Blanco's small boat. Even after having waited a few hours, Blanco said, he had to bring the 24-foot boat through 8-foot seas. A political prisoner for eight years, Blanco, 30, was told by the Cuban government that he could leave the country or serve another four years in La Cabana or some other jail.

Arrested Refugees Given Last Chance

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Ten refugees, arrested for sleeping in an illegal campsite near Tent City, were released Saturday to City of Miami officials who gave them one last chance to accept resettlement or lose their parole status.

While city officials enforced the get-tough measure, the collapse of Tent City continued as 100 refugees made ready for flights out of Miami.

THE 10 RELEASED Saturday had been among 20 refugees arrested Friday night for sleeping at a makeshift camp one block north of Tent City. Charged with trespassing, the 20 had spent the night at the Dade County jail.

On Saturday afternoon, the 10 were taken in a police wagon to Tent City, sentenced to time served and given the option of resettling out of Florida or having their paroles revoked by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Parole gives the refugees, among other things, the right to work.

The 10 other refugees pleaded not guilty to the trespassing charge and will go before a judge on Monday, officials said. They probably will be turned over to the city officials.

The refugees had been sleeping on old, rotting mattresses at the illegal campsite on the banks of the Miami River. They were undeterred by a red-and-white sign that reads, "City of Miami. No Parking. No Trespassing."

"They slept in the park and we picked them up," said Cesar Odio, a City of Miami official. "We are turning them over to Immigration. If they don't want to settle out of Miami, that's their problem. But we don't want them sleeping in the streets."

Two other refugees who were picked up

at the park site on Thursday night refused to leave a trailer at Tent City, at SW Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, near the Miami River in downtown Miami.

Their paroles have been revoked and they are in INS custody at the Federal Correctional Institute in South Dade, said Juan

Cintron, an INS official. He added that he wasn't sure if they would be transferred later to a military base.

"I can't say whether it's legal, but I can say that it's a tool the city is using to remove these people by Tuesday," said Larry Mahoney, information spokesman for the

Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"Right now the city doesn't have time to question the legality of the thing. That can be done later."

Juan Carlos Alvarez, 19, one of the refugees who was charged with trespassing, said he was not sleeping at the impromptu

campsite but had gone there to drink a beer and chat with fellow refugees.

"I DON'T KNOW why they picked me up," Alvarez said while he waited at Tent City to be interviewed by INS officials. "I'm not a delinquent."

Another refugee, Abraham Duenas, 45, said he had left Tent City on Friday evening with a friend and had gone to drink some coffee at the illegal campsite. Duenas, who wants to resettle in Texas, explained that he planned to return to Tent City that night.

"I think there's been a misunderstanding on both parts," Duenas said.

Miami officials estimate that about 200 Tent City refugees have been resettled since Wednesday, when they announced the resettlement program, and that an additional 200 have simply walked away.

"Most [of those who walked away] had jobs and didn't want to leave because they felt they had established themselves here," Odio said. "Some were just plain bums who didn't want to work anywhere and took off."

ON SATURDAY 100 more refugees were scheduled to leave Tent City for their new homes in other cities. The gates of Tent City remained locked to keep other refugees inside from wandering away.

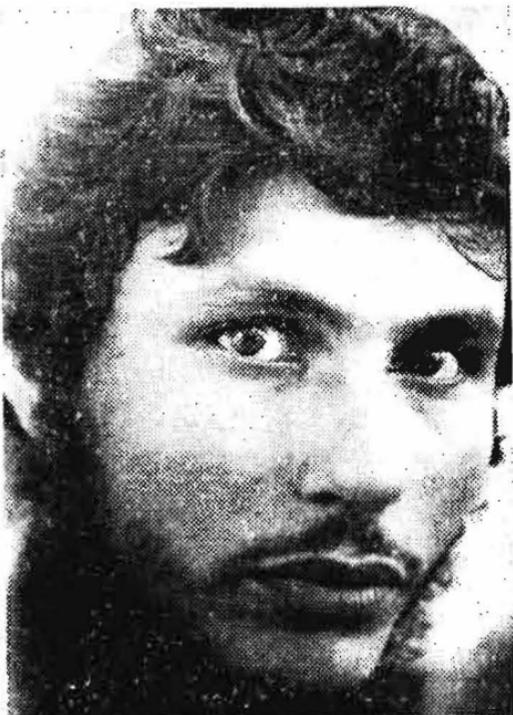
By nightfall Saturday, officials predicted, only 10 tents would remain with 200 refugees awaiting resettlement. An additional 200 refugees at Miami hotels are expected to be resettled before the Tuesday deadline.

Federal and local officials have vowed to close the camp by then.

"Tent City will definitely be closed by Tuesday," said Miguel Barajan, a State Department official. "It's guaranteed."

10/2

The Faces Tell the Story



— ALBERT COYA/ Miami Herald Staff

These Three Cuban Refugees Were All Returned to Tent City
... from left, Juan Carlos Alvarez, Fernando Cardenas, Abraham Duenas

Miami Herald
16A
28 Sept 80



By Al Burt

Miami reminds me of youth breaking away from home. The old folk are unhappy about it, but the young give up certainties as though they were shackles. They are too raw and confident to worry, eager to test themselves in the survival contest.

But there is a peculiar difference here: home is the one breaking away, changing, leaving the settled folk to move to new things. The trauma is greater than usual. This time it is the older folk who are being pried loose from certainties, and it is not easy for them.

Miami appears to have grown young again, casting aside old dreams and startling ways, racing toward a new kind of life it does not yet understand, gambling on discovery. Rather than nodding off with the old folk, Miami goes roaring into the '80s dependent on a reckless vitality to roll over mistakes and make new paths.

These impressions of change strike my eye prominently, maybe because I am a part-time Miamian now. Day to day, most changes occur in barely noticeable fractions; observed in months rather than days, the fractions accumulate into startling inches and feet.

Who gets the chance to be young again? Miami has, and the experience appears to alternate between being both more painful and more euphoric than the first adolescence, the Roaring '20s. After Miami lived through that, in retrospect it seemed a wonderfully vital time. But then, it too was cursed for its disruptions. They were like the measles and the mumps: serious, but manageable with patience.

There was the Boom, the surreal real-estate antics, the whisky and alien smugglers, the violence, the distortion of orderly governmental processes. A splendid ferment fueled creativeness in architecture

and the arts at the same time that it upset the old order. The Roaring '80s are doing that, too.

For those who did not seek this contest again, it comes as bitter medicine. This time the disruptions are not minor and some require permanent compromise. The comfortable, the complacent and the ill-prepared are threatened, jarred either to get back into the game or to get out of the way.

Miami has the splintered, vibrant symptoms of several revolutions. The one at Liberty City was violent. There have been scores of political struggles in Latin America where less destruction toppled governments. Miami is challenged to make radical change in substance but not structure. It requires vision not restricted by the old boundaries, the kind of vision a young person has, one who sees beyond artificialities that old folk perceive as barriers.

Tent City, there under the expressway, was another kind of revolution. Tent cities have existed in other times and other places be-

Tropic
28 Sept 80
p.30.

10/20

cause of natural disasters and wars, but this is the symptom of something more global. It exists because the pressures of world population and uneven development propel currents of humans toward places that appear better able to sustain them. It is a force gathering power, not spending itself. No wall, no ocean, no regulation yet known can stop it permanently. For Miami it is an incredible focus of new energy, another opportunity for the strong and creative, another threat for the comfortable who thought they already had fought those tests of survival and only want to rest and enjoy now.

Almost everything is happening in Miami again: drug smugglers who roar among the streets and waterways with bravado enough to make Al Capone tremble; real estate gyrations that make and lose more millions than even the '20s Boom would believe; urban decay and visionary redevelopment gambles that will remake the city or leave historic tombstones.

Miami bubbles and boils, making

history faster than even South Florida ever saw before. This is an urban frontier, full of the risk and turbulence and opportunity that all true frontiers offer.

If you ever read the literature of the Lost Generation and the Roaring '20s, and longed to live in those historic times, you should love these Roaring '80s. These are the same kind of times, and their ferment surely will produce art that interprets and mythologizes a generation that does not like where it has found itself.

To me, Miami does not look so much like a place where the gentry take their ease now, not any more. She appears young and wild again, and she has left the old home. For some, this may seem cruel, but she has gone and nothing will change it. If we older folk cry and complain, it will not matter; if we cheer the best strains emerging, it might. On the frontier, nostalgia is a waste of time. Good things could await those lusty enough to find it exciting rather than scary.

Miami Today: The Best Of Times?



Photograph by Joe Rimkus Jr.

In May, Army Pvt. Samuel Lister stood guard at the Orange Bowl, Miami's first tent city. *28 Sept 80 P. 30. Topic*

The World *coll 2A Mia News (FH)*

Cuban diplomats recalled *29 Sept 80*

A group of Cuban diplomats has left Caracas, recalled by Cuba's President Fidel Castro to protest a Venezuelan military court's decision to acquit four men accused in a 1976 bombing that killed 73 people aboard a Cuban jetliner. The Cubans left for Panama Saturday night shortly after Castro said he had ordered "our diplomats and the rest of the Cuban personnel that transacts some activity over there, 27 in all, to return to Cuba." In a three-page communique Sunday night, the Venezuelan government insisted it had no influence on the court's decision. It rejected Castro's harsh criticisms of Venezuelan leaders and repeated its "strong rejection of all forms of terrorism." The communique did not mention the recall of the Cuban diplomats.

Leaving tent city: 'Where

Mia News (FH) coll 1A 29 Sept 80

MARILYN A. MOORE
and PATTY SHILLINGTON
Miami News Reporters

The promise is coming true: Miami's tent city, an eyesore of the Cuban sealift and a symbol of the misery many Cuban refugees found in the land of opportunity, will close tomorrow.

Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio said the last 40 or 50 of 600 tent city refugees will be flown

out of Miami tomorrow to start new lives across the United States.

Tents were being dismantled all weekend as refugees left. Only 12 of the original 42 tents were standing today.

About 100 refugees milled around the squalid tent city under Interstate 95 in downtown Miami today, waiting for their names to be called for their release.

They sat on suitcases, old mattresses and pillowcases filled with their meager belongings. Outside the fenced-off perimeter, 40 refugees lounged on top of cars waiting to be taken to the airport.

"The only thing I want to know is where the hell is Philadelphia?" said Jorge Oseguerra, 29.

"I don't know where I'm going, who I am going to meet

is Philadelphia?'

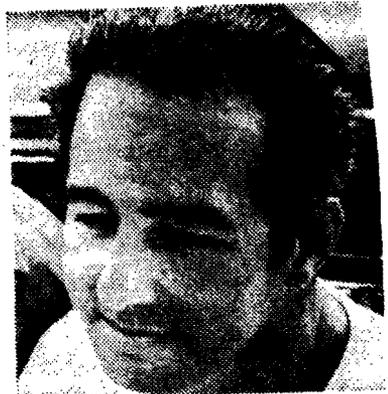
or what I am going to do, but it will have to be a better life than this. I am happy to leave," he added.

Jose Rolando, 44, said, "I feel very good. I'm really hoping for a better life this time. I am kind of scared, but I think it will work out."

A group of homosexual refugees was also waiting to be taken to gay sponsors in Philadelphia.

Tent city began as an emergency camp for refugees who were thrown out of their sponsors' homes. Its population swelled to 700 persons, many of them coming and going as they found jobs or apartments and later lost them.

Dade health officials, after an inspection, threatened to close it



JOSE ROLANDO
'I am kind of scared'

Please see TENTS, 8A

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TENTS, from 1A *Mia News (FH) col 1 SA 29 Sept 80*

unless federal officials took action to correct unsanitary conditions.

The federal government boosted its payments to social agencies handling the refugee resettlement from \$300 to \$2,000 for each refugee they placed. Six agencies, including the U.S. Catholic Conference, redoubled their efforts to find sponsors for the hard-to-place refugees. Since tent city was ordered closed, the agencies have found sponsors for all the refugees.

Inside the U.S. Catholic Con-

ference trailer, surrounded by a swarm of refugees, a harried Sofia Iduate threw up her hands. "I'm very busy, very busy," she said, answering the telephone for the umpteenth time and grabbing a sip of coffee. "I don't have time to talk to anyone."

She said about 60 refugees will be bused to Bayfront Auditorium, where they will receive plane tickets to their new homes.

"The single men will go to California, but we don't know yet where the families will be sent," Iduate said.

Most of the refugees were

nervous and confused about their new destinations. But they agreed on this: Anyplace is better than tent city.

"You want to know where are we going?" said Leonardo Duaney, who was sitting on a milk crate in the field near tent city, waiting to be taken to Bayfront Park and later the airport.

"I don't know — they say it's near Washington in California or New York or something. I don't know exactly. I'm just glad it's not back to Fort Chaffee."

Duaney and Juan Carlos

Renta, disillusioned by their long stay in the refugee camps, the squalor of tent city and Miami's unemployment and housing shortage, said they are excited about their new beginning.

"I don't think this is a trick, do you?" said Duaney, who was an elementary school teacher in Santiago de Cuba. "It's the Lutheran church. I think this is the real thing — I think they're going to find us jobs and homes. I guess I'm a little worried, but it's not so much being scared as the insecurity of not knowing what lies ahead."

Jailed Cuban refugees moved to end hunger strike

Associated Press *Mia News SA col 1 29 Sept 80*

STEILACOOM, Wash. — Prison officials tried to end a hunger strike by 61 Cuban detainees by moving them from one part of the McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary to another.

The strikers are among 244 Cuban refugees with criminal records. They have expressed no demands, said Superintendent Darrel Grey, except that "they want to be free."

Grey said authorities moved the compliant

Cubans yesterday without using force.

"A percentage (of the protesting Cubans) are still refusing to eat," he said. "However, some have accepted food, which is offered at each meal."

The prison medical staff has been monitoring the well-being of those who refuse to eat. The hunger strike began Thursday night when 31 prisoners refused to eat. By yesterday, the number had risen to 61.

Grey said one immigration hearing officer is assigned to McNeil and he is able to hold one or two hearings a day. The Seattle-King County Bar Association is trying to get additional hearing officers assigned to the resettlement procedures.

McNeil originally held 355 Cubans from those who arrived during the Mariel-to-Key West sealift. Some were released after immigration hearings.

'Senseless' Shooting Leaves 1 Dead

Mia Her (F) col 2 1B 29 Sept 80

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

In what Miami police called a "senseless" shooting, two Little Havana bar patrons were gunned down early Sunday by a pool player turned robber.

One man, Jose Enrique Lopez, 31, a heavy equipment operator and father of a 7-year-old daughter, died three hours later.

The second victim, Raul Sayez, 35, was shot in the back because he had no money, police said. He is listed in fair condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

The gunman and three companions fled. Employees and regulars at the El Inca Bar, at 755 W. Flagler St., told police they knew the killer and his friends as residents of Tent City, the camp for Cuban refugees.

"They are mean, dirt-ball people," Assistant Dade County Medical Examiner

Dr. Garry Brown said of the killer and his friends.

THE SLAYING brought the number of murders in the city of Miami alone this month to 32 — a record toll with three days remaining.

In September, for the first time, the city has averaged a murder a day, and more. In January, there were 15 murders inside city limits. There were 12 in February, 11 in March and nine in April.

In May there were 28 murders in Miami, 10 of them riot-related. There were 24 in June, 28 in July and 19 in August.

Four of the slayings this month took place in the Panda Bar, 718 NE 79th St., where two other men also were wounded.

The Panda Bar was closed Sunday.

But at 12:30 a.m. Sunday, the El Inca was still serving. Lopez and Sayez,

strangers to each other, were seated at the bar.

THE FOUR Tent City residents were playing pool, witnesses said. When Sayez went to the restroom, one of the players put down his pool cue and followed him.

He snatched a gold necklace from Sayez's neck, then demanded money. Sayez had none. Angry, the robber shot him.

As the gunman strode out of the restroom, police said, he shot Lopez behind the ear and in the face, for no apparent reason, with a small-caliber revolver. One of the bullets lodged in Lopez's brain.

The husky 280-pound Lopez, employed by a Pompano Beach construction firm, also was robbed before the killer and his friends fled.

Police describe the gunman as being in his 30s. He is still at large.

Lopez is survived by his wife, Vilma, and their daughter.

Envoys Heed Castro's Call, Leave Venezuela

Mia Her (F) col 1 5A 29 Sept 80

CARACAS, Venezuela — (AP) — Cuban diplomats have left Caracas, recalled by President Fidel Castro to protest a Venezuelan military court's decision to acquit four men accused in a 1976 bombing that killed 73 aboard a Cuban jetliner.

The Cubans left for Panama Saturday night shortly after Castro said he had ordered "our diplomats and the rest of the Cuban personnel that transacts some activity over there, 27 in all, to return to Cuba."

A Venezuelan official said: "Apparently, they're all gone, but we do not know for sure. They didn't contact the [Venezuelan] government before flying to Panama." A source close to the Cubans said "four or five" Cuban diplomats were still in Caracas after the group, led by

Charge d'Affaires Manuel Basabe, left for Panama.

Venezuelan officials had predicted that acquittal of the four men, including Orlando Bosch, a Cuban physician and radical anti-Castro leader, would harm the already tense relations between the two countries.

They were acquitted Friday for lack of evidence, and the decision is to be reviewed by a higher military court. If the decision is confirmed, Bosch and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo, Luis Posadas and Hernando Ricardo would be freed from the Caracas prison where they have been held since October 1976.

Venezuela's acting foreign minister, Oswaldo Paez Pumar, said the government could take no action on the court's decision "because the

courts are fully independent from the government in this country, and the government fully respects the court's autonomy and independence."

Castro stopped short of breaking diplomatic relations but suggested the outcome of the review by the higher court would determine his next step.

Cuban-Venezuelan relations deteriorated earlier this year when Venezuela granted asylum at its embassy in Havana to several Cubans wanting to leave their country. At the time, the two countries withdrew their ambassadors, leaving their missions in the hands of charges d'affaires.

Twenty-one Cubans are still at the embassy because the Cuban government has refused to allow them to fly out of the country.

Miami News (FA) copy 11A 29 Sept 80

Guayabera king is a man of many parts

NOREEN MARCUS
Miami News Reporter

Don't look now, but almost all of the "Cuban" guayaberas sold in Miami are imported from Korea. They're brought here by a Cuban of Ukrainian-Jewish heritage — the compleat international businessman.

But George Feldenkreis, Miami's guayabera king, is not looking back. His 20-year-old son, Oscar, soon will be marketing a designer line of Italian guayaberas, and Feldenkreis himself is branching out with a ladies' guayabera aimed at blue-collar Latin women through retailers such as JCPenney and Sears.

If you think Feldenkreis' \$30 million business is rooted in guayaberas, you've been misled. Those cool and casual shirts make up only 15 per cent of his total sales.

If you own a Japanese motorcycle or car, it probably has a component brought to you by Feldenkreis' flagship, Carfel Inc. Carfel has seven affiliates, 200 employes and offices in the import-export group near Miami International Airport and the free-trade zone.

Feldenkreis explains the business he developed from the ground up: "It's not only buying and selling and making a profit, although every businessman goes in every day to make a profit. It's a challenge to develop new items, a new source of supply."

It's hard to connect the well-tailored, 45-year-old businessman with the recent wave of refugees, many of them threadbare. Still, Feldenkreis is their model. He has come the same route.

As a lawyer whose wife was six months pregnant with their second

in 1961 with \$700 and a list of connections gleaned from his father's 34 years as a manufacturing representative for foreign firms. That May he left \$300 of his fortune at Mount Sinai Hospital, where his daughter, Fanny, was born.

But while money dwindled, ideas multiplied, and soon he and some partners were setting up facilities for exclusive importation of Hinda motorcycle parts and accessories.

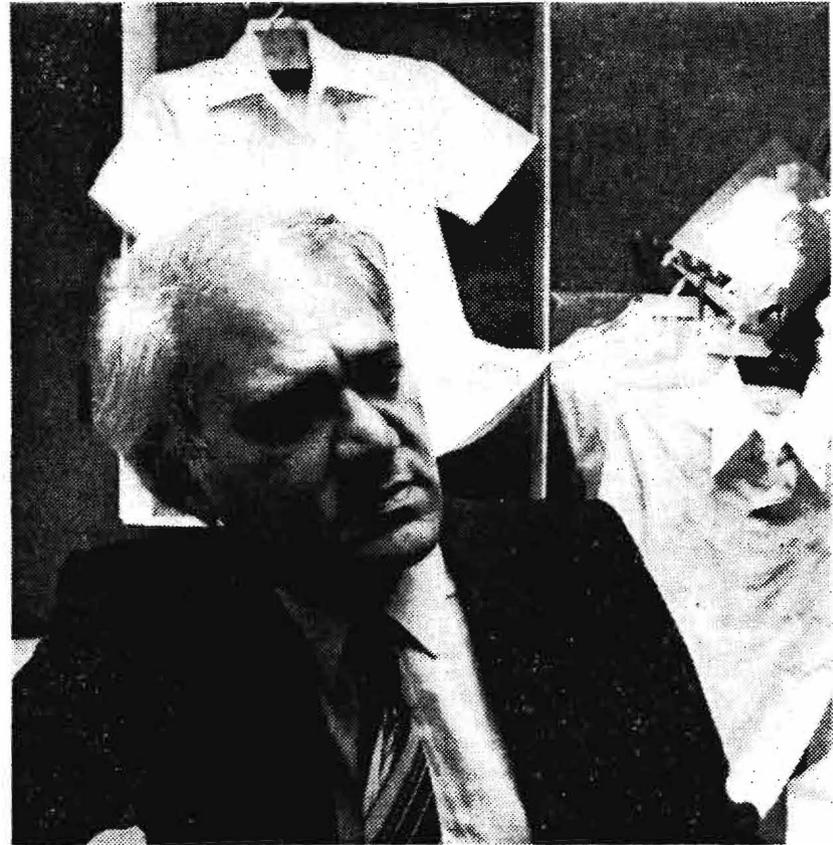
Honda was a new name in cycles then, and Feldenkreis gambled on it. Today, if you want to repair a Honda car's automatic transmission, you go to Honda or get a Carfel part from the company affiliate in Osaka, Japan.

Feldenkreis bought out his partners and turned Carfel into a family business. In 1966, he and a brother in Puerto Rico set up a pipeline for importing guayaberas from Korea. A brother-in-law runs another affiliate, Foreign Parts Distributors Inc., in Miami. Another Miami affiliate exports electronic products to Latin America.

Today, Feldenkreis has new concerns. "I want more time for myself," he says. He enjoys launching his Nova speedboat from the dock at his Keystone Point house. In fact, he says, since only about 5 per cent of his business is in Florida and perhaps half of it is in New York, "I'm paying for the sunshine."

Although he is Cuban in his outlook and American in his business sense, Feldenkreis identifies most closely with the Jewish community of Miami. He was the first Cuban on the board of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. For five years, he was president of the area's Combined Jewish Appeal.

"I have a commitment to Zionism



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

George Feldenkreis: Shirts are only 15 per cent of his sales

He vividly remembers Menachem Begin's 1950 visit to Cuba, when he bolstered the Betar youth group, the junior version of the militant Irgun. Young Feldenkreis was a member of the Betar.

In later years, on a visit to Germany, he recalled the Nazi slaughter of his mother's family and felt bitterness. But here the international gentleman in Feldenkreis talks

"I admire the Germans for their efficiency," he says. And he concedes "some hypocrisy" in the fact that he does well with Volkswagen parts.

Still, he says with a smile, "every time we can copy a German product in Brazil or Japan, it makes us very happy."

Impact on Miami: Race relations

Miami News (FAD) Vol 2 5A 29 Sept 80

Cultural stress ballooned

● Two weeks after the refugee sealift began, President Carter said the United States would accept "tens of thousands" of Cuban refugees with "an open heart and open arms." But he didn't say what that would mean for Dade County. This is one story in a continuing series by The Miami News to examine the impact of the new refugees. The articles appear from time to time.

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

A beauty salon on NW 7th Street: Two black men walk toward the shop. Six Latin women, some under hair dryers, notice their approach and leap from their seats.

"It's them. It's them. They're coming to get us," yells one woman, pointing to the men. The men knock on the door. One woman yells in English, "Police, police."

"Pero, señora," one of the men shouts. "Somos Cubanos" (But, lady, we're Cuban.)

The men explain they are Cuban refugees looking for jobs as window washers.

★ ★ ★

A country club in north Dade: About 500 residents, almost all Anglos, are protesting a center for Cuban and Haitian refugees planned for the area. The place is thick with anger and fear.

"Send them back!" a resident yells.

"Sink their boats!" comes another scream.

"We're losing our country," shouts a dungaree-clad man in his 20s.

★ ★ ★

A department store in Coral Gables: A woman, blonde and blue-eyed, is waiting to have her car serviced. She has been waiting all morning and may end up waiting the rest of the day. She can't find any mechanic who speaks enough English to understand her.

"I've never been discriminated against," the woman said. "I've never been ignored like this."

"Race relations? What relations? There aren't any," says Marvin Dunn, a black civic leader and psychology professor at Florida International University. "With this (Cuban) influx I think we're going to have a very tense and strained three to five years."

As the number of refugees streaming into South Florida passed 124,000, civic leaders and social scientists focused their attention on relations between Anglos, blacks and Latins. Some, like Dunn, say the influx couldn't have come at a worse time.

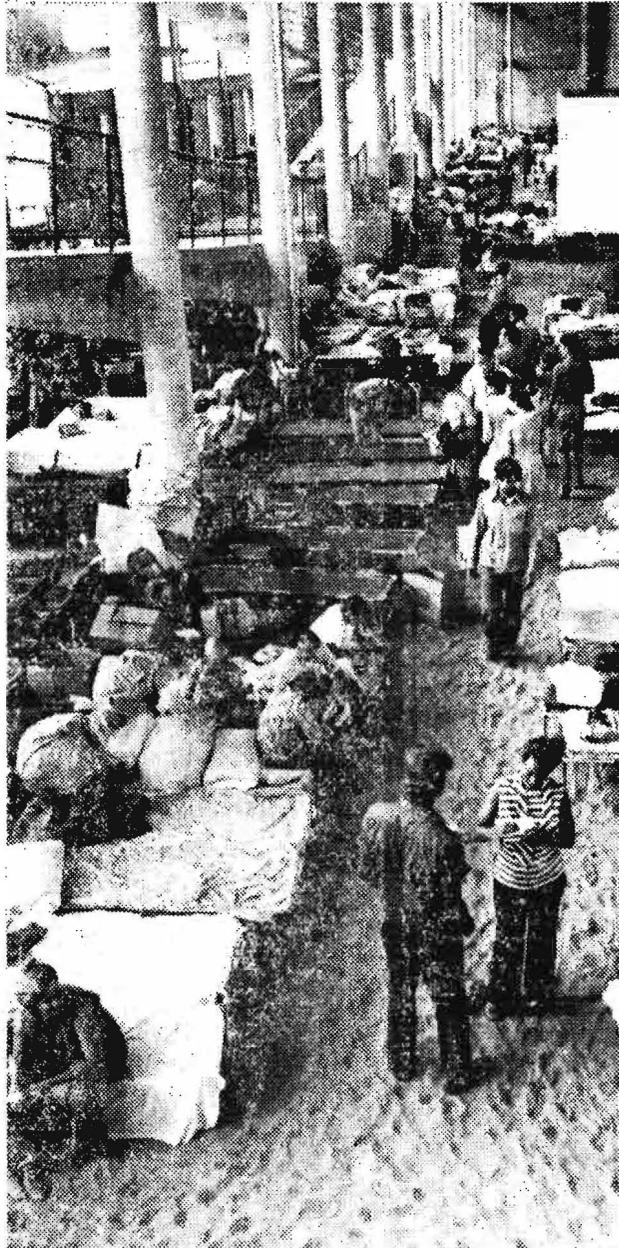
Others say the anger and fear expressed by some Anglos and blacks is a natural phenomenon that will be forgotten with time.

Dade's population is delicately divided — 38 per cent Latin, 14 per cent black and 48 per cent non-Latin white. With the influx of Cuban refugees, that ratio is likely to change.

How is the community coping?

Social scientists and community leaders view it in varying ways:

✓ Some say the new Cuban refugees, like those who came in the 1960s airlift, eventually will be ab-



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

All that glittered wasn't gold

sorbed into the community with only a brief period of tension. Those who subscribe to this theory say the anger felt by some Dade residents is "a natural human feeling towards change and towards foreigners."

✓ Others say Dade is reeling from racial tensions as a result of the May riots and the anti-bilingual proposition on the November ballot. The thousands of new people with a different language and different customs won't help matters any. Those who believe this add that the new refugees will take jobs, housing and government aid away from native Americans. They don't think Miami will be able to absorb the new arrivals

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easily or well.

✓ Still others say the feelings of anger and resentment toward the refugees are not, in most cases, prejudice towards Cubans per se. If the influx were from Germany, Australia or China, the feeling would be the same.

✓ The three ethnic groups will retreat within themselves; segregation at the neighborhood level will become more intense.

✓ Most agree there are no easy solutions. Unlike housing or job shortages, the problem is not numbers. It is emotion.

Historically, waves of immigrants reaching freedom's shores have been met with open arms by U.S. leaders — and closed hearts by the American people. The English frowned at the Irish, the Irish at the Italians, the Italians at the Eastern Europeans. As Harvard race relations expert Dr. Alvin Poussaint said, "It's Americana."

Social scientists call it by a different name: ethnocentrism.

"You tend to think the foreigners are invading your territory," said Dr. Juan Clark, a sociologist at Miami-Dade Community College. "There's a tendency to think that only your group has value."

Whatever it's called, social scientists say it's a natural reaction.

"Any influx of a type of people who are viewed as different is perceived as threatening," says Poussaint. "It's normal. People don't like change."

The feeling of being threatened is intensified when the change is as radical as it has been during the past five months in Dade. It seems to touch a nerve in some people, leaders say.

"Any kind of influx will make people concerned, but it doesn't change them into racists," said Eduardo Padron, chairman of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination. "Racists will continue to be racists. Bigots will continue to be bigots. They find an excuse."

But there are people who have lived here for years who feel that their hometown is taking on a new face — a face they don't recognize.

"We're mad about what's going on," said Herman Tannenbaum, president of the Democratic Club of North Dade, which sponsored a meeting on race relations several months ago. "What's happening to Dade County? This isn't our town anymore. We wake up one day and it's not the same place we had when we saw it the night before. If it had been gradual, we could adjust to that. But this?"

Many Latin leaders see the anti-bilingual proposition, which may be on the ballot Nov. 4, as a reaction to rapid change. They also say that, if passed, it could be the most divisive issue ever to hit Dade County.

"The seed (of anti-bilingualism) was planted long before," explained Jorge Mas, a Cuban businessman and civic leader. "But it sprang up during the (Mariel) sealift."

Others argue that although the change brought on by the sealift was sudden, it also will be forgotten in the next five years.

"The arrival of the Cubans, like any unexpected and unplanned event, has caused a reaction in the

RACE, from 5A

Anglo community, one of surprise and resentment," Mas said. "But eventually it will get better and passions will subside."

Cubans in South Florida have acquired a broad economic base. They own more than 8,000 businesses. Fourteen of 67 bank presidents are Cuban, and bilingual help is a must in most parts of Dade County.

Some of the newly-arrived refugees already have been hired, many by their compatriots. Most, however, are looking for jobs, and they are in competition with the natives.

"The greatest danger is always perceived as the competition for jobs," Poussaint said. "In my visits to Miami, I found a lot of anger, particularly among blacks, in that respect."

Rev. Ralph Elligan, chairman of the Community Relations Board, says many of the job fears are unfounded. "Many of these people will take jobs nobody else wants," he says.

But Dunn says the fear is very real. "What are you going to tell that American standing in the unemployment line? That a refugee took a job he didn't want?"

This fear is particularly intense now because of the recession, Dunn says. In the black community, joblessness — especially among teenagers — is always higher than in the white community. And at the same time, blacks also are dealing with strong feelings about the May riots and what T. Willard Fair, director of the Urban League of Greater Miami, calls "a piecemeal solution to the problem of blacks in Dade County."

Fair and other black civic leaders insist racism and black unemployment existed before the Cubans arrived in Dade County. But they cannot be assured that the man on the street thinks the same way.

"Certainly there are some blacks who are unemployed or who may be unemployed in the future and who may attribute that to the presence of another minority group," Fair said. "There is a grain of truth in that."

Fair said the reaction of the black community to the influx of Cubans is inversely proportional to how the Anglos react to the new arrivals.

If the community at large seems to accommodate the influx, the black community will look on with resentment," Dunn explained. "But if Anglos deal with the Cubans as they deal with the black community, there will be understanding. It may serve to create an alliance between both minorities against some of those who are in power. The two groups will be dependent on each other for long-term survival."

This, Fair adds, is true only because of "the abnormal times" created by piecemeal solutions to the problems of blacks in Dade County. The black community needs to be reassured there is no favoritism, Fair says.

Aside from the economic factor, many Dade citizens feel they are being ignored, that they have no say in the goings-on of their city. Dunn calls it "psychological fallout."

Tannenbaum puts it in layman's terms: "We're angry. We're helpless. This is our town and we want to be heard. We fear the redistribution of influence in this community."

Native Americans sometimes feel they have to be a minority to get help from their government. Bernard Layne, district director of the U.S. Small Business Administration, says, "If somebody doesn't get a loan they automatically think it's because they are not Latin or black. Some think it's because they are Latin or black. They never think it may be because we don't have enough funds."

The feeling of being left out of the decision-making process is magnified by two factors: the lack of a clear policy on refugees by the U.S. government, and what some perceive as a resistance on the part of Cuban-Americans to be assimilated into the American mainstream.

President Carter's order to stop the flotilla provided a respite in this uncertainty. Community leaders

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The Miami News • BILL REINKE

Many refugees were elated when they arrived in America

hailed it as "proof we do have a government in Washington," as Tannenbaum put it.

But the refugees continue to come. And Dade residents like Maxine Segal are offended by it. She thought the Cuban refugees would follow the example of their predecessors, but . . .

"They haven't been assimilated at all. They prefer to live in their own community within our community instead of melting in," the Kendall resident complained.

In an eight-year study of Cuban immigration to the United States, Dr. Juan Clark of Miami-Dade found that only 27 per cent of the 590 people he interviewed reported major problems with life in the U.S. three years after they arrived.

The major problem was learning the language — a problem, Pous-saint said, that is short-lived because most children of Cuban immigrants now are speaking their new language fluently.

Some civic leaders think the new arrivals will adapt more quickly than the first group. Much of the groundwork has already been laid by the exiles of the 1960s. The first wave of Cubans now is looking at the United States as a permanent home instead of a shelter during temporary exile. In his 1977 study for Dade County, Clark found that 43.2 per cent of the 601 people interviewed were U.S. citizens, while 77.2 per cent of the rest planned to become citizens. These are strong indications that the old

guard in the exile community is here to stay.

Another sign that the Cuban exiles seem to be adapting well is the low incidence of reported discrimination. In another Clark study, less than 1 per cent of the 590 interviewees reported discrimination.

"The prejudice is not specific, it's not against Cubans per se," Clark said. "It's an economic fear."

Tannenbaum, too, said most people he has talked to about the refugee influx are not prejudiced. "As a matter of fact, the Cubans have projected a very good image here," he said.

Those who believe the influx will have a negative impact on the county's ethnic relations warn that each of the ethnic groups will retreat into safety within its own ranks. And if the anti-bilingual proposition is passed, Cuban leaders say, the line dividing Anglos and Latins will be more pronounced.

"This resolution is the worst thing, the most divisive thing, that this community has ever seen," Padron said. "For the Latins, it will become a matter of pride and it will create a militancy, a unity among the (Latin) community that no one has ever seen."

Social scientists and civic leaders predict that negative stereotypes of the groups will be even more commonplace than they are now. Day-to-day contact between the groups will be limited to a superficial meeting on the job. Socially, there probably will be little mixing.

The solution?

"You must establish domestic interpersonal contact," Dunn suggests. "Sure, we have mixing at the leadership level, but very little at the street level and that's where we need it. The level that really counts is on 52nd Street and 17th Avenue and on 8th Street and 17th Avenue.

"I know of very few cities that have been able to do that."

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Bilingual Debate Moves Into Court

Proponents Bring Suit To Ban Vote

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

Enough registered voters want to eliminate Spanish as Dade's second official language to force an anti-bilingual proposal onto the Nov. 4 ballot, elections officials confirmed Monday after a lengthy signature check.

But once Metro election officials certified the needed 26,213 valid signatures, petition opponents sued to keep the measure off the ballot. The Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) filed the suit Monday in Dade Circuit Court.

SALAD says the proposed ordinance violates constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection under the law, is too vague and discriminates on the basis of national origin.

COUNTY ATTORNEY Robert A. Ginsburg says he will fight the suit. He says SALAD will have to prove that each part of the proposed ordinance is unconstitutional. He claims SALAD can't.

The legal wrangles presumably were not what Emmy Shafer, president of Citizens of Dade United, was thinking about Monday. She headed the group of political neophytes who gathered thousands of signatures for the petition in a few weeks.

"I'm happy to hear this has happened," she said of the certification. "I am happy it's going to be on the November ballot. People deserve this to go on the ballot. Let them choose what they want to say."

SALAD executive director Manny Diaz disagreed: "It is an infringement on our democratic principles to allow a group of irate and misguided citizens to issue a license to any governmental entity to discriminate against another group of citizens in clear violation of the state and federal constitution."

THE SALAD suit, Diaz said, is the beginning of a countywide campaign against the anti-bilingual measure. Details will be announced Wednesday.

Shafer's group also has campaign plans.

Speakers for the anti-bilingual measure will appear in public meetings, she said. United Citizens of Dade will hold a rally 7:30 p.m. Oct. 16 at the German-American Social Club, 11919 SW 56th St., she said.

The efforts for and against the proposed ordinance so far have lacked the high visibility of day-to-day campaigning that upcoming

Pro-English Law Faces Court Suit

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plans promise.

But the issue already is already volatile.

As a countermove, the three Latin members of the Miami City Commission overcame the two non-Latins Sept. 15 in a vote declaring Miami officially bilingual.

At a Sept. 2 meeting of the Metro Commission, a Latin opponent of Shafer's group called its members "bigots." The group's supporters booed him off the podium. Later, Shafer called her opponent an "idiot."

SHAFER SAYS she has been the victim of harassment.

"I was getting threats and calls. Someone tried to run over me on the side of my own house," she said.

A handwritten death threat was sent to the organization's headquarters at the accounting office of Marion Plunsk, 13493 NW Eighth Ave., according to North Miami police.

Julio Avello, SALAD board member, said, "We are not condoning such incidents. We're definitely against that."

The lengthy signature-by-signature count itself was part of the campaign to keep the ordinance off the ballot.

John Diaz, who had been running for the state Legislature, had demanded the count. He said he wanted to delay a vote on the proposed ordinance until after Nov. 4.

He failed. The count proved what no one disputed: that the required 4 per cent of Dade voters wanted a chance to vote on the proposed ordinance.

COUNTY ELECTIONS officials, with extra temporary help, worked overtime to finish the signature checks before Oct. 1, the deadline.

Citizens of Dade United initially turned in 44,166 signatures Aug. 26. By random sample, the elections department showed Shafer had gathered far more valid signatures than were needed.

The group later turned in 30,000 more signatures as insurance that it could force a special election if the elections department failed to meet the deadline for the Nov. 4 election. A special election requires that 8 per cent of Dade's electorate sign the petition, while only 4 per cent are needed for a general election.

The U.S. Attorney's office is also considering action against the proposed anti-bilingual measure, possibly before the Nov. 4 vote, said Atlee Wampler, U.S. attorney for the southern district of Florida.

"It's kind of vague because we are still considering a range of options," he said.

Mia News (FA) copy SA 30 Sept 80
Spanish league fights referendum

The Spanish American League Against Discrimination (SALAD) has asked Dade County Circuit Court to block a Nov. 4 referendum on repealing Metro's declaration of Dade County as officially bilingual. The suit names Dade County, County Manager Merrett Stierheim and Metro Election Coordinator Joyce Diefenderfer as defendants. The suit filed yesterday asks that the "monolingual, monocultural ordinance" be kept from the ballot, charging it is unconstitutional because it deprives Hispanic-Americans of their right to due process and equal protection of the law, according to Manny Diaz, executive director of SALAD. The proposed repeal ordinance is illegal because of its vagueness and would discriminate against a class according to the members' national origin, Diaz said.

Mia News (FA) copy SA 30 Sept 80
**Refugee influx
at Chaffee grows**

Associated Press

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The refugee population at Fort Chaffee continues to grow as more Cubans arrive from Fort McCoy, Wis., and some refugees may not have sponsors until summer, a U.S. Catholic Conference official warns.

Four flights carrying 542 refugees arrived yesterday at this western Arkansas base, bringing to 1,931 the number of refugees transferred here from Fort McCoy and Florida's Eglin Air Force Base.

The State Department's goal for closing the processing center still is the end of the year.

Mia News (FA) copy SA 30 Sept 80
Last refugees leaving tent city

Less than 100 Cuban refugees remained in tent city as officials prepared to meet their deadline of closing the temporary shelter today. Some 4,000 people passed through the compound in its two months of existence. City officials said the last of the refugees should be shifted today from the facility, located beneath a Miami expressway. Fewer than 12 tents remained standing yesterday. City officials said it has cost about \$400,000 to maintain the compound.

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1 Refugee Ruled Eligible for Aid; Others in Doubt

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

A Miami federal judge ruled Monday that Dade County violated its own welfare manual when it denied financial aid to a recent arrival from Cuba, but his decision left the welfare status of up to 2,000 other Cuban and Haitian refugees uncertain.

Legal Services attorneys had hoped U.S. District Judge James Kehoe would rule that the county's policy of denying welfare benefits to boatlift refugees and certain Haitians was unconstitutional.

County officials maintain that the refugees have sufficient alternative services to care for their needs.

Although a suit by Dario Cardenas Gonzalez, a Cuban refugee, was filed as a class action, Kehoe said attorneys had failed to show that Gonzalez's claims were typical of any class.

KEHOE'S DECISION, therefore, applied only to Gonzalez, who was denied welfare benefits on the grounds that the county is not permitted to give such aid to the most recent wave of refugees from Mariel, Cuba and that refugees needed a U.S. residency card.

Such a denial was "erroneous," Kehoe said, because Dade's own welfare manual "does not make such factors, i.e. alienage, a criteria to be considered in the determination of eligibility for benefits."

Gonzalez now may reapply for welfare benefits.

The welfare manual says assistance is assured to eligible persons "regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, sex, physical handicap, marital status, place of birth or political beliefs."

Sarah Tobocman, an attorney for Legal Services of Greater Miami, said the class would have contained about 130,000 refugees. However, she said only 1,000 to 2,000 of those would have been eligible for benefits.

QUALIFIED persons may receive up to \$124 a month for six consecutive months.

Attorneys had difficulty agreeing on the impact of Kehoe's order.

"I think we basically got everything we wanted except retroactive benefits," Tobocman said. "If refugees are otherwise qualified, they can't be denied welfare on the basis of alienage. I think the county will change its policy. Aliens will have to be processed" for welfare claims.

But Assistant County Attorney Robert A. Duvall said it is the county's position that alien applicants have been processed, then pointed toward the alternative programs.

"This just means we have to follow our operating procedures," Duvall said. "The judge is not saying that our policy ... is in any way invalid or unconstitutional."

Duvall added he would talk the ruling over with "the people in the county manager's office who are responsible for making the policy. We may be more explicit in referring people to these other agencies," such as the International Rescue Committee, the United Catholic Conference and a handful of others.

Tent City Shuts Down Late Today

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

The last tent will fold and the last tenant will leave Tent City today, two months after it opened as a temporary shelter for homeless Cuban refugees.

More than 4,000 refugees have passed through Tent City; at one point it housed more than 1,200.

By late Monday, few refugees were left at the camp beneath an I-95 overpass in downtown Miami, at the edge of Little Havana. City officials and federal spokesmen say the camp will be history by this afternoon.

From its opening July 25, Tent City has been criticized as a source of crime and unrest in downtown. Yet many of the camp's decriers agree it did keep many homeless and sponsorless refugees off the streets.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION officials moved fast in late August by announcing a multi-step program to speed the relocation of refugees. The administration had been under fire for its handling of the relocation effort.

By last week, the dispersal of the refugees from Tent City to various American cities began. Voluntary resettlement agencies received additional federal funds to find jobs and homes for refugees.

Relief agencies previously had received \$300 per refugee they relocated; the new resettlement program provided \$2,000 per refugee.

Miami Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio estimated that \$2 million has been spent to resettle about 1000 refugees since the most recent drive began last Thursday.

ON MONDAY, chartered city buses and private vans were ferrying groups of refugees from Tent City to Miami's International Airport to ship them to cities elsewhere, mainly in California, New York and New Jersey.

Fewer than 100 refugees remained inside the tent compound Monday, Odio estimated. "By [today] there will be no more tents here," he pledged.

Fewer than 15 tents still stood; at one time more than 40 had filled the camp.

If officials meet their deadline today, they will have kept their word to close Tent City by the end of September.

About 167 refugees defied city officials last week and left the compound, rejecting resettlement elsewhere.

Police arrested 16 refugees who tried to create their own camps on the riverfront Friday night, charging them with trespassing but later releasing them without prosecution, according to Assistant City Manager Odio. Twelve of the refugees have

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— DAVID WALTERS · Miami Herald Staff

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Debris Piles Up as Tents Come Down at I-95 Camp

... Tent City is expected to fold up by this afternoon

been relocated by relief agencies and the whereabouts of the others is unknown.

Monday no indications existed of any unofficial tent cities.

ABOUT 30 of the refugees who left last week later returned to the compound seeking relocation, apparently in fear of being arrested and stripped of their parole status, which permits them to work.

However, some former Tent City residents now are living on park benches or in cars, they say.

Aguedo Silvio Duque, a 21-year-old Cuban who says he speaks Russian and is a graduate in vehicle mechanics from the Vladimir Lenin school in Mos-

cow, said he was living in the back seat of a 1969 Pontiac in Northwest Miami.

Duque left Tent City weeks ago but returned Monday when he heard of the relocation drive. "I want to go anywhere, even Alaska, to find a job," he said. "I think the Americans could use my skills, not only the fact that I am a mechanic but also the fact I speak Russian."

Tent City was Miami's second temporary shelter for the homeless refugees. The Orange Bowl housed refugees, about 700 at a time, for six weeks before officials moved them to the riverfront camp. The move to Tent City came because of the start of the football season.

End of Sealift Provides Time For U.S. to Reassess Policies

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THE MARIEL sealift has ended as it began — on an arbitrary, unilateral decision by Fidel Castro. The Cuban president still controls U.S. immigration; thus, he now gets credit for stopping the illegal ferry service that he started and that Washington was unable to control.

The end of the five-month-old sealift is welcome as the essential first step toward restoring normal social conditions in South Florida. Before the community could begin to heal, it needed an end to the continuing irritant. As long as 100 new immigrants arrived every day in defiance of U.S. law, there was little hope of recovery or stabilization.

Now the prospects for stabilization and recovery look considerably brighter. Resettlement programs can begin to move many homeless, unemployed new entrants to other areas of the country where they have a realistic opportunity for success. Tent City is being closed. Refugees still lacking sponsors are being consolidated at Fort Chaffee, Ark. These are promising signs, though they cannot yet be called solutions.

One problem not yet addressed either by the Carter Administration or by President Castro is the matter of criminals and mentally ill persons who were shipped across the Florida Straits in violation of every standard of international law and human decency. The return of those persons to Cuba should be effected quickly.

Further, the Administration should proceed with criminal prosecutions against the U.S. residents who violated American laws to run the Coast Guard blockade to Mariel. The anguish of separated families is heart-wrenching.

Nevertheless, those boat captains — and especially the professional skippers who charged \$1,000 per head for the passage — deserve to be punished severely. If the Administration wants to wrest control of Cuban-U.S. immigration away from Havana, it must punish those who danced to Mr. Castro's fiddle. Otherwise the entire debacle could be repeated at any time.

If stability actually is achieved, the Government ought to move promptly to reinstate the orderly process of reunifying Cuban-American families. That process involves applying for visas and being screened *before* coming to the United States. Not every Cuban who has relatives in the United States can expect to be allowed to emigrate, but former political prisoners and close relatives of U.S. citizens can and should qualify.

It's pointless to speculate about Mr. Castro's motives in providing this welcome respite from the chaos that he himself caused. Experience teaches that whatever Fidel Castro does is self-serving. Washington, which has been duped, manipulated, and ridiculed throughout the Mariel episode, should not now be lulled into presumptions of good will and honorable intentions.

If Mr. Castro hopes to win concessions that will help his stumbling economy, he will have to do more than cease his irresponsible actions. He must also take the further step of undoing the damage he caused. The first step would be for him to accept a repatriation program for the criminals, the mentally ill, and the merely homesick countrymen that he shipped so callously across the straits.

Refugees Fire

By **GEORGE De LAMA**
Chicago Tribune Service

JUANA DIAZ, Puerto Rico — At the bar of the "Restaurant de Todos," or "Restaurant of All," they talk with bitterness and fear of the expected newcomers.

"See how low those fences are? They're going to be jumping them for sure," said Alejandro Rivero, his voice rising as he pointed toward the U.S. Navy base just yards outside the door. "We don't want those Cubans, not crazy ones and criminals."

"This is a decent town, with hon-

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est, decent people," said his drinking partner, Tony Munoz. "We

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businessmen, we don't want them here. People with families, they don't want them here. Nobody wants them here."

Down the road, settled snugly amid the sugar cane fields and banana plantations, Mercedes Bulgo sits on the porch of her old frame house, one eye on her two small children and the other on the fence across the street. Cubans and Haitians?

"We're the closest to the camp," she said slowly, her hand caressing the hair of her one-year-old boy. "Of course we're afraid. What if one gets out and comes over here? That's what everyone is talking about."

ACROSS PUERTO RICO, from

this tranquil rural town in the south to the teeming northern capital of San Juan, the refugees are what everyone is talking about.

News of their impending arrival at Fort Allen comes in the midst of the island's heated political campaign, and rivals of the pro-statehood administration of Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo have made it a central issue.

The Popular Democratic Party (PPD), which favors keeping Puerto Rico a U.S. commonwealth although with greater autonomy for the island, is Romero's principal opposition in his bid for reelection. Party members already have organized rallies of protest to the refugee plan. More than 200 demonstrators marched in the Juana Diaz town plaza Thursday, and another 300 pedestrians and motorists signed petitions against accepting the refugees as they drove or walked by.

"The Puerto Rican people are massively opposed to this," said Jose Arcenio Torres, PPD candidate for the island's nonvoting seat in Congress.

Resentment against the Carter Administration and federal policy in general also runs high, giving Puerto Rico's independence movement

potent ammunition in its quest for popular support.

TO THAT END, both pro-independence factions — the Puerto Rico Independence Party and the more militant, pro-Cuba Socialist Party — have stepped up their attacks on Romero, the United States and what they regard as Puerto Rico's colonial status.

"The United States is using us as a garbage dump," said Roberto Aponte Toro, Independence Party candidate for mayor of San Juan. "I don't like to use that term, though everyone else is, because what we're talking about is a human problem. But in political terms, it seems that every time the United States doesn't want a problem, it lays it on Puerto Rico."

Hector Melendez, a spokesman for the Socialist Party in San Juan, sees the controversy as aggravating Puerto Rico's already volatile political situation.

"In the end, whatever it does, this hurts Romero and his party," Melendez said. "It virtually prints as a manifesto that a colonial governor has no real power. This cannot help his image."