

By LOUIS SALOME
and HILDA INCLAN
Miami News Reporters

Hector Cornillot slipped on his shirt and tie, tan suit and vest, flashy socks and shiny brown shoes. He then left his maximum security cell at the Dade County Jail for an appearance in Dade Circuit Court.

Very few prisoners appear in court looking like they are dressed for a dinner date or a high-level corporate meeting. The contrast is even more striking in Cornillot's case.

He is a twice-convicted bomber, now serving a 30-year sentence for a 1968 Miami Beach explosion. An avowed anti-Castro revolutionary, he was captured here last June after escaping two months earlier from a state prison.

Because he was a fugitive when radio station executive Emilio Milian lost both legs to a terrorist bomb, Cornillot was questioned intensively by police about the incident when he was picked up here in June.

Cornillot says he was not involved in the Milian bombing. Miami police say "no one has been ruled out."

Cornillot had been in the Palm Beach County jail, awaiting trial on the escape charge. Officials acknowledge the circumstances of his presence here are unusual.

In the past week, he appeared in circuit court here twice, before Judge Ellen Morphonios, on his own motion to overturn his 1972 bombing conviction.

Metro police say they did not bring Cornillot back. Miami police say they were planning to bring Cornillot back but the FBI beat them to it. FBI officials could not be reached for comment.

Cornillot's court appearances came the week after Attorney Gen-

eral Griffin Bell authorized the FBI to play a leading role in investigating the Milian case.

Three other times since Feb. 15, Cornillot's motion went before Morphonios but he was not in the courtroom. Such proceedings usually do not require the presence of the convicted person.

Cornillot is listed on the court calendar as Hector C. Llano. Llano is his mother's last name which jail records say is an alias.

Court records also show he was brought here by the state attorney's office for "investigation" but do not elaborate further. Cornillot's own attorney was not informed about his transfer here.

In an interview in the Dade County jail last week, Cornillot claimed to have once been trained by the CIA in revolutionary tactics and the use of explosives.

Cornillot said he led police after his capture in June to a cache of plastics explosives that he stored in the bathroom skylight of a Brickell Avenue motel in 1968.

Local police said the three pounds of C-4 explosives could "sink a ship or devastate a building."

Before his June capture, Cornillot said, he planned to flee to Venezuela.

Cornillot said he came back from Palm Beach, because he has filed a motion asking the court to vacate his 1972 conviction and sentence for the 1968 bombing of an Air Canada ticket office at Miami Beach.

In a lengthy, handwritten motion, Cornillot claims he did not plant the bomb, did not receive a speedy trial and did not have adequate counsel at the trial.

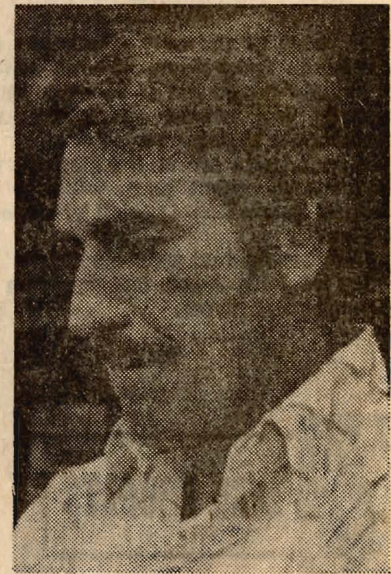
He also claimed he has passed a lie detector test, showing his innocence in the Miami Beach bombing.

Cornillot said he was interviewed by local police in the past week about local Cuban terrorism but said he told them nothing because as a prisoner he learned nothing.

The morning of Feb. 14, Circuit Court Judge Leonard Rivkin signed an order to bring Cornillot back. The only reason given in the order is "investigation." The order was signed after a request for his return was filed by assistant state attorney Nancy Johnston.

Ms. Johnston would not comment on her request for the order.

With no knowledge of what happened the day before, assistant public defender Bob Link, Cornillot's attorney, asked Judge Morphonios on Feb. 15 to sign an order bringing the convict here to attend a hearing on his motion. Although the judge signed the order, Cornillot already was in the Dade jail as the result of Rivkind's action.



HECTOR CORNILLOT

MIAMI NEWS

28 FEB 77

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COB

A table at a testimonial dinner in honor of Emilio Milián, the WQBA radio station vice-president who lost his legs when his car blew up a year ago, will have an empty seat.

The spot had been reserved for Carlos Prío Socarrás, Cuba's former president who shot himself to death Tuesday in his home.

The afternoon before his death, Prío called his friend Pedro López from the Sertoma Club, a local civic organization, to remind him to reserve a table.

The table occupants, in addition to Prío and López, were to have a mixture of exile political persuasions. They were to include Reinaldo Vergara, active in a former movement to free Cuba.

Prío also reserved a seat at his table for Andrés Rivero Agüero, a former political foe because of his association with Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban dictator who ousted Prío from his country's presidency in a coup in 1952. Rivero was the last man elected president of Cuba, but never took office because of the Fidel Castro takeover.



MIAMI AL DIA

By Hilda Inclan

Juanita Castro, exiled sister of the Cuban dictator, was also expected to join Prío's table.

The Milián banquet is being organized by women groups such as the Commission on the Status of Women, the Cuban Women's Club, Centro Mater, Centro Hispano, the Ladies From Sagua la Grande Municipality (where Milián was born in Las Villas, Cuba), the League Against Cancer and the Ladies Auxiliaries from Rotary and Lions clubs.

Milián is being honored for his strong stand against communism and Castro as well as his campaign on the airwaves against terrorism, believed to have prompted the bombing of his car.

Those wishing to make reservations for the dinner set for 8 p.m., April 22, at Miami Beach's Sevilla

Hotel, can call 643-5000. It's \$10 a plate.

★ ★ ★

HONORED BY EUROPE —

Miami attorney Rodolfo Nodal-Tarafa was tapped for one of the highest international awards, the



NODAL

"Gold Medal of Honor of European Excellence" for establishing closer ties between the U.S. and Europe as director of Miami's International Center of Florida. It is the first time a Floridian received the honor conveyed by the European Excellence Committee. The committee's president Sege Vaissiere and its vice-president Richard Wilke flew to Miami Wednesday to give the award to Nodal-Tarafa at a reception sponsored by the International Center.

★ ★ ★

FUND RAISERS — Emilio Mili-

án was one of three civic leaders who sponsored one of three phone calling nights for the University of Miami Federation of Cuban Students this week. The three-night fund raising marathon was to raise funds for scholarships at U-M for needy Cuban students.

The other two sponsoring callers were Ricardo Núñez, former director of the National Cuban Refugee Program and Frank Diaz, president of the Inter-American Businessmen Association.

Margarita Ruiz, who is in charge of coordinating the scholarship drive for the Federation, says that even if you didn't get called, you still can mail your contribution, care of the Federation, P.O. Box 248206, U-M, Coral Gables, zip 33124.

The Federation had campaigned for more Cubans on the U-M Board of Trustees and recently two more Cubans were appointed to the board. Previously, only one Cuban, stockbroker Fred Berens, and one Puerto Rican, Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, belonged.

The two new ones are Elda Santeiro and José Bared. Both have donated more than \$50,000 to the university.

★ ★ ★

MIAMI NEWS

8 APR 77

3-92-33

CD

LOUJS SALOME And HILDA INCLAN

Miami News Reporters

A federal grand jury will begin hearing testimony tomorrow in an attempt to solve last year's terrorist bombing of radio executive Emilio Milián.

Seven witnesses, including two FBI agents, will be called before the opening session of the grand jury which comes two months after the FBI entered the case. Miami and Metro police, who have been investigating the case for a year, are working closely with federal officials.

The grand jury probe which officials hope will lead to indictments will begin almost a year to the day since Milián, outspoken foe of terrorism, lost both legs last April 30 after a bomb exploded in his car at radio station WQBA.

Among those subpoenaed to testify tomorrow are admitted anti-Castro revolutionary and convicted bomber Hector Cornillot; Rev. Manuel Angel Espinosa, a Hialeah minister; and Juan Luis Bonich and Miguel Castellon, two of Espinosa's closest associates.

A subpoena also has been prepared for Pablo Gustavo Castillo, who was acquitted of state bombing charges. Castillo is expected to appear before the grand jury in two weeks.

The 38-year-old Cornillot was questioned extensively about the Milián bombing last summer when he was picked up here behind the offices of the Cuban exile activist group, Alpha 66, after he escaped from Glades Correctional Institution in Palm Beach County.

State officials said recently, however, that Cornillot had been cleared of any involvement in the Milián case. The grand jury probably will want to find out



Milián



Espinosa



Cornillot

what Cornillot knows about others who may be involved in the Milián bombing.

In a recent interview in the Dade County Jail, Cornillot said he was cared for by anti-Castro revolutionaries while he was an escapee, but on the day of the Milián bombing he was with a friend in the northwest section. "I was nowhere near Milián's car. I have never seen the building of the radio station," Cornillot said.

He also said Espinosa and Ramón Donestevez were feuding with Milián. Donestevez, who like Espinosa actively favored peaceful coexistence with Castro's Cuba, was shot to death April 13, 1976, just 17 days before the Milián bombing.

The feud between Milián and Espinosa began after Milián, in a broadcast, complained about Espinosa's activities and urged his listeners not to send donations to the clergyman.

Cornillot is in jail now awaiting his May 31 trial on charges that he bombed an Air Canada ticket office

in Miami Beach in 1968.

He was convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison for that bombing, but that action was overturned and the new trial date set because he was not adequately represented at the first trial. He also was convicted of a series of bombings in California in the late 1960s.

Espinosa, 38, is the minister of the Christian Evangelical Reformed Church in Hialeah. He has espoused trade relations with Cuba.

A former captain in Castro's army, Espinosa came to Miami in the early 1960s and for a few years was an anti-Castro revolutionary. He became a Pentecostal preacher in 1974 and in 1975 he went to Cuba in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate the release of 48,000 Cubans who have relatives in the United States. He claims he still maintains contacts with the Cuban government.

Espinosa yesterday said Bonich was his assistant in the church and that Bonich and Castellon were "the people closest to me." He said Miami police questioned him about the Milián bombing and he denied any connection with it.

Three times since January the 30-year-old Castillo has been a target of federal and state investigators but each time he has eluded them.

In January, Castillo was brought to Miami from Puerto Rico on a material-witness warrant for federal grand jury questioning about the July 23 attempted kidnaping of the Cuban consul in Merida, Mexico, and the murder of the consul's bodyguard. Castillo testified briefly before the grand jury which was investigating whether the Mexican incident was planned in Miami.

MIAMI NEWS
28 APR 77

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COB

By GLORIA MARINA

Herald Staff Writer

Today, one day less than a year after the bombing that cost Spanish-language radio commentator Emilio Milián both of his legs, a federal grand jury will begin investigating the case.

Seven witnesses are scheduled to appear today. One witness subpoenaed to appear later is Gustavo Castillo, recently acquitted on charges of placing a bomb at the University of Miami.

According to a sworn statement given the FBI, another Cuban exile said he heard Castillo say before the attack that Milián would be a likely target of a bombing.

CASTILLO, 30, denied that he ever made such a statement. He's scheduled to appear before the grand jury May 13.

The grand jury investigation comes two months after U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell authorized the FBI to investigate the case. Milián, who was seriously injured when the bomb exploded under his car in the parking lot of radio station WQBA, where he works, has returned to work and now walks on artificial legs.

Witnesses subpoenaed for today are two FBI agents, a Hialeah Pentecostal minister and three of his associates, and Héctor Cornillot Llano, who was convicted of placing a bomb in Miami Beach in 1968. The conviction was later overturned, and Cornillot is now awaiting retrial.

The statements concerning Castillo were made by Manuel Ortega, who was convicted of conspiring to place the bomb at the University of Miami and was sentenced to two years in jail.

ORTEGA SAID in the sworn statement last November that Castillo, a member of the militant anti-Castro Cuban National Liberation Front (FLNC), had said before the Milián bombing that attacks would be carried out against three persons in early 1976. Ortega's testimony did not accuse Castillo of carrying out any of the three terrorist attacks.

One likely target, he quoted Castillo as saying, was Milián, who had spoken out over the air against terrorism and had particularly criticized two FLNC members, Humberto López and Luis Crespo, who were arrested after a bomb they were making accidentally exploded.

Castillo denied Ortega's statement. "I don't have any knowledge of the Milián case or who did it," he said.

Cornillot, 38, who also has been convicted of placing a number of bombs in Los Angeles in the late 1960s, was questioned extensively by police in the early stages of the Milián investigation, but no charges were filed.

The Pentecostal minister subpoenaed to testify is the Rev. Manuel Angel Espinosa, who has gained considerable publicity in recent years for arguing in favor of re-establishing relations with Cuba so that exile families could be reunited with relatives in Cuba.

Espinosa's three associates who were called to testify are Juan Luis Donich, Miguel Castellón and Armando Fojón.

MIAMI HERALD
29 APR 77

3-92-47

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By GUSTAVO PENA MONTE
Herald Staff Writer

Nearly a year after losing both legs when a bomb planted in his car exploded, radio newscaster Emilio Milián says he has just as much energy as he ever did, and spiritually he feels even stronger.

"Never have I felt alone," Milián said in an interview this week. "From the very moment when the

bomb exploded, I've felt myself accompanied at all times. Hundreds of hands were on my body to give me courage, to try to save my life."

Milián, then news director and now vice president of Spanish-language radio station WQBA, had just turned on the ignition of his car in the station parking lot after leaving work the evening of April

30 last year when the bomb went off.

Milián was rushed to Jackson Memorial Hospital where doctors were forced to amputate both legs below the knee. After three months in the hospital, Milián was released, walking shakily on two artificial legs.

NOW, HOWEVER, all outward

signs of Milián's injuries are gone, and he walks so well that's it difficult to tell that he has artificial legs.

No one has been charged in the bombing, which Milián attributes to his repeated radio editorials denouncing terrorism in Miami's Cuban exile community.

Since the bombing, Milián said he's been interviewed by reporters

from all over the world, and he's received thousands of letters condemning the attack on him.

He's gotten so many letters, he said, that he doesn't know when he can possibly answer them all. He intends to, though, even if it takes years.

Milián said that many people

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FROM PAGE 1B

have asked him whether he saw God when he was on the verge of death just after the bombing.

"I TELL them yes, but not in the conventional form," he said. "I felt God at my side all the time through the people who tried to help me and who saved my life."

As a result, Milián said, he has become more interested in helping others.

And the Latin community is as interested in Milián as he is in them. Friday night hundreds united at the Hotel Seville to toast Milan and his community efforts against violence. More than 10 organizations and scores of Cuban public

figures turned out to thank him.

Milián mentioned a recent experience in which he visited, at the request of a doctor, a man who had had a leg amputated. The man was seriously depressed, Milián said. He felt his life had ended, and psychiatrists and psychologists couldn't seem to help.

"I talked a long time with the man," he said, "and a few weeks later I was very happy when the doctor told me that my words and especially my personal example had succeeded much more than the psychiatric and psychological treatments."

MILIAN WAS recently promoted to vice president of WQBA, the most listened to station in Miami. The promotion gave him a more re-

sponsible position, but it took him almost completely off the air, a change he isn't too happy about. Instead of the daily commentaries he used to have, he appears only occasionally.

All that will change soon though, he said.

"I will be on the air again with a series of programs, working daily at the microphone," he said.

Despite the injuries he suffered in the bombing, Milián said he has no hatred in his heart for the ones who placed the bomb in his car.

"My wife, my children and I won't permit hatred to enter into us, because where hatred of others is permitted, little by little love is destroyed," he said. "And for us, the most important thing is love in our home."

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HILDA INCLAN and LOUIS SALOME
Miami News Reporters

Witnesses appearing yesterday before a federal grand jury investigating the bombing of radio executive Emilio Milián said they were questioned about Gaspar Jimenez Escobedo, who recently escaped from a Mexican jail, and CORU, a coalition of five exile terrorist organizations.

Jimenez was charged in Mexico with the attempted kidnaping of a Cuban consul and the murder of his body-guard — an operation for which CORU took credit — three months after a bomb exploding in Milián's car severed the legs of the WQBA vice president.

After escaping from jail in Mexico City last month, Jimenez showed up in Miami and answered a subpoena to

appear before the grand jury. However, he refused to discuss his testimony.

One of the witnesses appearing before the grand jury yesterday was Syla Cuervo, who was recruited as a member of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion but whose battalion never left its base in Guatemala. Cuervo, who later became an officer in the short-lived Cuban brigade trained by the U.S. Army at Fort Benning, Ga., in 1963, said he had known Jimenez as a revolutionary since the early 1960s.

He said he told the grand jury that for the first few months of 1976 Jimenez worked at his Standard Oil service station on West Flagler and 57th Avenue. The loca-

See JURY, 7A

tion is about two blocks from the Milián home.

Milián, who broadcast strong editorials against terrorism, usually drove by the gas station on his way home from work, which made the place an ideal vantage point for observation of his movements, sources said.

Rafael Villaverde, director of the Little Havana Activities Center, a center for the Latin elderly, said he was asked about his relationship with Jimenez, Dr. Orlando Bosch, one of the founders of CORU, and with Frank Castro, who attended a meeting in the Dominican Republic last summer where CORU was founded.

Villaverde, a Bay of Pigs veteran, said he was a good friend of both Jimenez and Castro. He said he met Jimenez in training camps set up in Central America by the U.S. government after the Bay of Pigs operation.

Villaverde said he didn't know Bosch.

Another witness, however, José Carlos Prado (Pradito), a member of the anti-Castro Revolutionary Directorate in 1972, said he had told the jury Villaverde had introduced him to Bosch.

Villaverde said the grand jury asked him why he was among the first at the scene after the bombing in the WQBA parking lot. He said he was there because he had been meeting with John Lasseville, Luis Tornés and former WQBA reporter Jorge Luis Hernandez near the station, heard the explosion and rushed over. Hernandez is now WQBA news director. Lasseville and Tornés previously testified before the grand jury.

Max Lesnik, editor of Replica, the weekly Spanish-language tabloid newspaper and magazine, which have developed a controversial reputation because they frequently verbally attack figures in the Miami Cuban community,

showed up outside the jury room yesterday. He said he had come out of concern for one of his employees, Roger Redondo, who had been subpoenaed.

Lesnik said he believed Redondo had been called because the grand jury was going to investigate a bomb that blew up outside the Replica building in 1973. He said investigators previously acted as if they believed he had placed the bomb himself.

But Redondo, a founder of Alpha 66, a militant anti-Castro organization which has conducted commando raids against Cuba, said the Replica bomb which caused only minor damage, wasn't even mentioned by the grand jury members.

He said he was questioned instead about his political background and his relationship with other witnesses, like Duney Perez Alamo, who were friends of Jimenez, as well as his relationship to Lesnik.

Redondo said he knew Perez as a fellow officer in Castro's rebel army. He also said he, Lesnik, formerly a Castro underground member in Cuba, and Andrés Nazario Sargén, now head of Alpha 66, fled Cuba at the same time three months before the Bay of Pigs operation.

The group ended up in a federal prison in Texas for six months, pending an investigation of their connection with Castro's Communist movement.

Perez, who said he is building maintenance chief for a bank here, also said he was a friend of Jimenez. He said he knew him from Acción Cubana, an anti-Castro terrorist group formed by Bosch in 1972 in which he said both were members.

Perez said he also knew Jimenez well in Cuba, where Perez said he was Jimenez's supervisor in Castro's secret police.

MIAMI NEWS
10 JUN 77

By **GUSTAVO PENA**
Herald Staff Writer

Last year, Emilio Milián's outspoken anti-terrorist commentaries on radio station WQBA were silenced by a bomb, which cost him both his legs.

He fought back, left the hospital erect on artificial legs, continued to attack terrorism in speeches and returned to work.

Monday, Milián was fired by WQBA.

"This is a second bomb," Milián said. "It is a new attempt to silence me."

He says he wanted to return to the air, to resume his talk show and anti-terrorist commentaries.

Station officials said no. They said

they feared for his safety and the safety of other employees.

But they also said Milián was dismissed because he refused to go back on the air.

MILIAN SAID he had wanted to go back on the air, but only if he could do the same type talk show he had been doing only minutes before the bomb shattered his legs. And he wanted assurance that the station management would not censor his commentary.

Milián, 46, said he was not surprised by news of his dismissal.

"I expected it since I came back after the (terrorist) attack that almost killed me," Milián said. "My bags were packed."

'I expected it since I came back after the (terrorist) attack that almost killed me,' Milián said. 'My bags were packed.'

— Emilio Milián

"Decisions were taken without consulting me. Appointments were made, and layoffs given . . . It was completely different than my previous six years at the station when I was general director for news and programming."

MILIAN said his promotion to vice president of public relations upon his return after the bombing was an attempt to remove him from the station's day-to-day operations.

Milián said he was studying several local offers, but did not know at present where he would work.

WQBA General Manager Herbert Levin, the man who handed Milián his dismissal, said, Milián's "disinterest in performing requested on-the-air duties was an indication of his fundamental disagreement with management."

"**APPARENTLY** Milián feels he cannot participate fully within the present organization structure."

Disagreements between Milián and WQBA management have existed for months. Sources at the station say they preceded the terrorist attack that almost killed Milián April 30.

"The People Speak," his telephone talk show, was consistently rated as one of the most listened-to programs on the station, which has the highest ratings of any radio station — in either Spanish or English — in Miami.

Milián also wrote and broadcast the station's editorials and a daily personal radio commentary. It was these daily commentaries, in which Milián criticized the wave of terrorism in Miami, that may have motivated the bombing that cost the newsman his legs, police believe.



MILIAN

MIAMI HERALD
21 JUN 77

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Exile Called By Milian-Case Grand Jury

By **JOE CRANKSHAW**
Herald Staff Writer

A Cuban exile charged with possessing automatic weapons and explosives has been called to appear before a surprise session of a Miami federal grand jury investigating terrorism.

Pedro Gil, 41, was served with a subpoena to appear Wednesday before the panel probing the bombing of Cuban radioman Emilio Milian on April 30, 1976. Milian lost both legs.

The grand jury had not been expected to resume its deliberations until early October.

Federal officers served the subpoena on Gil at his home less than two hours after Miami Cuban exiles had completed their march protesting the United States' efforts to renew relations with the Castro government in Cuba.

Gil was arrested Aug. 15 after Customs agents found a 20mm cannon, a 50-caliber machine gun, several heavy 30-caliber machine guns and automatic rifles aboard a 24-foot boat in his front yard.

A 25-foot craft belonging to Armando Lopez Estrada, military chief of Brigade 2506, and a 28-foot boat belonging to another brigade member, Isidoro Pineiro, was also seized by Customs officers.

Only Gil was charged with violating federal law.

Federal prosecutors would not comment on the issuance of the summons, and wouldn't confirm that the grand jury would return to the federal courthouse on Wednesday.

By JOE CRANKSHAW
And GLORIA MARINA
Herald Staff Writers

The Miami federal grand jury Monday concluded its investigation of all terrorist activities in South Florida and the bombing of a Cuban radio newsman without handing down any indictments, The Herald learned.

Members of the jury, which took up the probe of the bombing of exile newsman Emilio Milián last May and broadened the investigation to include terrorism in general, were reportedly unsuccessful in getting U.S. Attorney Jacob V. Eskenazi to seek an extension of the life of the panel.

"The grand jury's term expired," Eskenazi said Monday, "and it was discharged accord-

ing to law."

Eskenazi emphasized that the dissolution of the Milián grand jury would not prejudice on-going investigations into the Milián bombing and other terrorism cases.

ESKENAZI'S decision does not affect the work of another federal grand jury presently investigating the activities of the Bay of Pigs Brigade 2506 and its "Secret Army." That investigation has already led to the indictment of four Cuban exiles on charges of conspiring to violate U.S. neutrality laws and the jailing of another exile who refused to cooperate with the investigation.

The dissolution of the Milián grand jury, nevertheless, disappointed several communi-

ty leaders who expressed surprise and disappointment at Eskenazi's announcement.

"I think that when the investigation of a crime remains inconclusive, it only helps to encourage those who committed the crime and may want to repeat their dastardly deeds," said Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban exile businessman and leader, who had been a grand jury witness.

Mas Canosa said that questions asked him indicated that the panel "knew where they were heading."

"I think this (the discharge of the grand jury) is of very little benefit to the community and the Cuban exiles," Canosa said. "It is a crime that has not been solved."

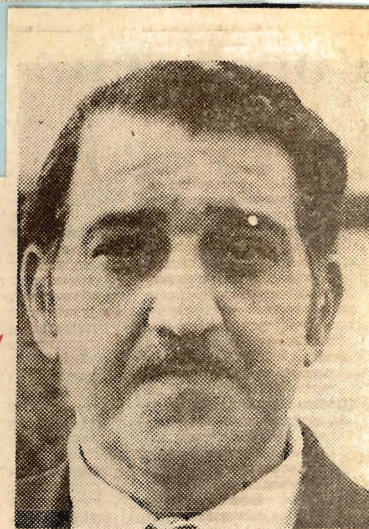
MIAMI HERALD

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"I believe we Cubans went into exile precisely because of a lack of justice in Cuba. And when the judicial system in this country, whose responsibility it is to apply justice fails or does not produce results, then we condemn it and it fills us with shame."

MIAMI CITY Commissioner J. L. Plummer also expressed dismay that the federal grand jury had retired without producing results.

"If the work is unfinished, in my estimation it is wrong (to discharge the jury)," he said, "My hope and desire is that whatever is needed be done to bring about the successful



Emilio Milián

... radio newsman

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FROM PAGE 1A

conviction of the person responsible."

Plummer was one of the first persons to reach Milián after a bomb in a car severed the newsman's legs below the knees. Mas Canosa is a friend of Milián.

Milián also was surprised to learn from Miami Herald reporters that the grand jury handling his case had been allowed to expire without any action being taken.

After calling the U.S. Attorney's office, Milián said:

"Mr. (Jerome) Sanford told me, however, that it did not mean that the FBI would not continue its investigations or that in the future another grand jury could not be empaneled to deal with my case, perhaps in a more selective manner."

"THE MATTER can be represented to a new grand jury if new matters are developed," Eskenazi said. He would not comment on specific matters before any federal grand jury and did not speculate on the probability that a new grand jury

would take up the terrorism investigation.

After taking up the April 1976 bombing of Milián, the grand jury expanded its probe to cover bombings by suspected Cuban exiles in South Florida and any anti-Castro activities outside the United States which were allegedly plotted in Miami.

Federal grand juries collect evidence from investigative agencies and ordinary citizens to determine if federal law has been violated. If the panel finds a violation, it presents an indictment, or charge, which is brought to trial in federal court.

SOME FORMER prosecutors said that dividing an investigation between two grand juries could be done successfully but that many problems would have been avoided by extending the panel as was done for a panel looking into organized crime.

But investigators said that the change in grand juries would not

slow down or hamper their work. They said they could call back any witnesses they want at any time.

The Milián grand jury heard more than 35 witnesses directly connected with the bombing of the newsman and more than 25 others who might have provided information on terrorism in South Florida.

ESKENAZI took office as interim U.S. attorney in September and was named permanent U.S. attorney last month. The panel had already been called into action by Eskenazi's predecessor, Robert Rust, after state and national political figures called for an all-out terrorism investigation.

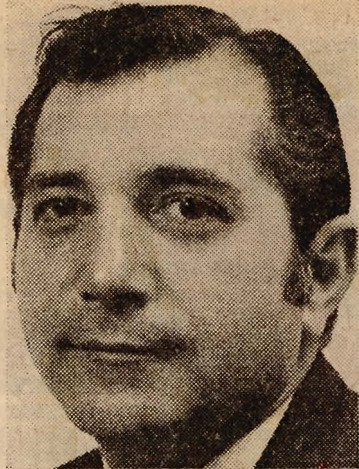
Monday, two of those figures, Senator Richard Stone and Rep. Dante Fascell expressed confidence that the terrorist investigation would proceed without hinderance.

Stone said through an aide, that he continues to be interested in the investigation.

Fascell said that he is sure the investigation is going forward.

3-92-80

Card



Jacob Eskenazi ✓
... U.S. attorney



Richard Stone ✓
... made a promise

Herald Staff Writers Cheryl Brownstein, Joe Crankshaw and Gloria Marina contributed to this report.

tivated killings of Cubans.

In response to those unsolved cases, an official of the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will visit Miami Friday to consider a county request for money to organize the often-scattered resources of investigative agencies.

That request is for a \$45,000 one-year grant to have a consultant study terrorist crimes and organize the police response to them.

ASSISTANT PUBLIC Safety Director Loughheed agreed with the need for leadership in the battle against terrorism, but challenges the method by which the county would designate authority.

In an Oct. 4 letter to the LEAA official — former Metro Det. Perry Rivkind — Loughheed called the county's grant proposal "not feasible."

"The expertise to develop ... a plan of this magnitude and to conduct the coordination necessary currently exists within the law enforcement community," Loughheed wrote.

Sanford, the young assistant U.S. attorney who specializes in terrorism cases, described a possible alternative in a letter on the grant.

During the Milián grand jury investigation, Sanford said he met weekly with detectives from the three major agencies investigating terrorism: the FBI, Metro police and Miami police.

THIS IS similar to the approach of the federal Organized Crime Strike Force, in which prosecutors work hand-in-hand with investigators, rather than simply waiting for them to bring in ready-made cases.

"The relationship seems to breed trust and confidence among the participants," Sanford wrote in a letter endorsing the LEAA grant.

"Through these associations, however, I have learned that inter-departmental rivalries exist," Sanford wrote.

"The result appears to be a 'what's mine is mine' attitude that continues to lead to unnecessary duplication of effort and lack of significant communication."

Despite dissolution of the grand

jury, the weekly meetings among terrorism investigators will continue, Sanford promised Tuesday.

The lack of indictments in the Milian case disappointed some community leaders who expected more from the federal government.

"WHEN THE judicial system in this country ... does not produce results, then we condemn it and it fills us with shame," said Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban exile businessman and friend of Milian.

Police officials, however, say terrorist crimes are among the most difficult to solve.

"They're like your Mafia gangland killings, which also go unsolved in many cases," said Bertucelli, the county's top terrorism investigator. "You usually don't have any clear previous association between the victim and the perpetrators."

In terrorist bombings "all your evidence goes up with the bomb. If you're lucky you might get a fingerprint."

Cultivating informants is the key to catching terrorists, Bertucelli said.

Both federal and local police devote enormous resources to the war on terrorism.

THE MIAMI FBI office spends about a third of its budget and a fourth of its employes on anti-terrorist efforts, according to Julius Mattson, special agent in charge.

That commitment works out to 43 agents and support workers and \$2.7 million in the last fiscal year, according to U.S. Senate budget officials.

Metro's Organized Crime Bureau and special terrorist homicide section employ 44 terrorist investigators and support workers, according to Metro budget officials.

The county budget for terrorism is about \$783,100, budget officials said.

The City of Miami uses about half the employes in its Special Investigations Section to investigate terrorism, according to a police spokesman.

Conservatively estimated, that would account for nine employes and about \$300,000 in expenses.

By **DANNY GOODGAME**
Herald Staff Writer

Despite a \$3.7-million-a-year budget, 96 police employes and a much-ballyhooded beginning, the war on terrorism in South Florida has produced no charges for political bombings or murders in 13 months.



**NEWS
ANALYSIS**

The government's most visible and potent tool — the federal grand jury investigating the near-fatal bombing of Cuban exile radio commentator

Emilio Milián and other terrorist acts — retired Monday without returning a single indictment.

Prosecutors and police officials promised "the investigation continues" without the grand jury, which they say elicited leads that may eventually solve crimes.

Police critics said if the multiple police agencies providing information to the grand jury had court-worthy evidence, it would have produced indictments.

"**THEY NEVER** did anything. They didn't have anything," one knowledgeable terrorism investigator said Tuesday.

"All they did is call a lot of peo-

ple and antagonized in many ways ... people who were respectable, who had nothing to do with terrorist activities," he said.

The Public Safety Department's No. 2 executive, Assistant Director Walter Loughheed, said Tuesday it is "too early to tell" the effects of dissolution of the Milián grand jury.

"Long range, we feel that any lack of participation by federal agencies will hamper (terrorism investigations)," Loughheed said.

Added the director of the department's 100-agent plus-Organized Crime Bureau, Maj. Steve Bertucelli, who is directing the county's anti-terrorism campaign:

"**THERE** needs to be a fixing of responsibility, a designation of authority ... we need somebody to take charge."

U.S. Sen. Richard Stone announced in February that leadership would come from a top official of the U.S. Justice Department, Richard Thornburg, who would coordinate federal, state and local police investigating terrorism.

He also said the FBI would assume leadership of the Milián investigation.

A jubilant Milián told Stone: "Thanks be to God for the intervention of the FBI in my case."

On Monday, Milián was surprised to learn from The Herald of the

grand jury's termination.

"Mr. (Jerome) Sanford," he said later, "told me, however, that it did not mean that the FBI would not continue its investigations or that in the future another grand jury could not be empaneled to deal with my case, perhaps in a more selective manner."

TODAY, THORNBURG of the Justice Department no longer is working for the government. Some terrorism detectives say they never heard of him.

More leadership was promised by

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Emilio Milián

... disappointed

FROM PAGE 1A

the South Florida Task Force on Terrorism and Narcotics, created just before the FBI entered the Milián case.

It last met on June 8.

Since then, yet another anti-Castro group, calling itself the Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos, has claimed responsibility for a total of eight bombings in South Florida and Washington, D.C., including four hotel bombings in Miami and Miami Beach Sept. 19.

As of last week, no single investigative agency had seen crime lab reports from all the Boitel-claimed bombings.

Investigators with two agencies say they are concentrating on individual suspects in two separate Boitel bombings. They can't say whether they are looking at the same people.

THE NEW U.S. Attorney, Jacob Eskenazi, said Tuesday he isn't sure whether he will continue the task force or other "extra-legal committees."

"It's not that we sit back and wait for something to walk through the door," he said, "but the function of this office is not to investigate but to prosecute, and to work with federal agents in the preparation for prosecution."

Some investigators and prosecutors described Eskenazi as "conservative" about federal leadership of anti-terrorist investigations. They reported a rift with some of his assistants and investigators.

Eskenazi refused to discuss those reports Tuesday.

He contended terrorism detectives work well together without formal organizations.

THE PAST three years in Miami terrorism haven't been without their triumphs.

Police have solved 17 bombings by arresting and convicting six men. They have indicted nine men in the murder of a Cuban exile pacifist Luciano Nieves. One of those suspects awaits trial. Others have been jailed or remain fugitives.

But 36 terrorist bombings remain unsolved. So do five politically mo-

MIAMI HERALD

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QAD

Politics ended bombing probe, Ferre charges

HILDA INCLAN and MILT SOSIN
Miami News Reporters

MN 11/3/77
Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre today charged that dismissal of the federal grand jury investigating the bombing of Emilio Milian was politically motivated and ordered by U.S. officials who don't want to embarrass the Cuban government of Fidel Castro.

The administration fears that if the grand jury learned Castro agents in the United States were responsible for the bombing, opponents of improving this country's relations with Cuba would receive a boost, Ferre charged.

The mayor's strong criticism of the discharge of the grand jury came as law enforcement officials here insisted the bombing investigation will continue. The grand jury had returned no indictments before its term expired Friday after six months of testimony from 60 witnesses.

Milian, who in radio commentaries criticized terrorists, lost his legs in the April, 1976, explosion of a bomb planted in his car. At the time he was work-

ing for radio station WQBA.

Last night Milian said he was "totally surprised" by the discharge of the grand jury and that a week ago officials had told him indictments would be prepared.

He had learned the investigation "was pointing towards elements in the exile community in Miami who have an image of being supposedly anti-Castro" but who were Castro agents, he said.

Jack V. Eskenazi, recently named U.S. attorney here, refused to comment on the work of any grand jury but said the Milian bombing investigation "has not been abandoned. The Milian case is a matter for continuing investigation. Likewise, the federal investigation of terrorism and bombings in South Florida also is a continuing investigation."

Ferre, however, said the decision to discharge the grand jury was "a purely political act that must have been ordered from the highest levels at the White House."

Eskenazi, as a new U.S. attorney, could not have made that decision, Ferre said, without consulting with Washington. And, he said, the discharge of the grand jury seems to follow the administration policy of not doing anything that could embarrass Castro.

"One has to conclude," Ferre said, the U.S. government "is not interested in anything that could prove embarrassing or that could complicate the process of negotiations they have initiated with Castro."

He said, however, that Castro has agents in Miami and has tried to discredit the exile community.

Many Cuban exiles believe acts of terrorism here have been committed by Castro agents. Under this theory, Castro knows terrorist acts committed by his agents will be blamed on his most militant foes among the exiles.

"How is it possible for Castro to ignore his natural

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enemies here in Miami when he is intervening in Angola and in Puerto Rico?" Ferre said. "How is it possible that in 20 years not a single Castro agent here has been arrested?"

One has to wonder what would have happened if Milian's last name were Miller instead and he had been an American newsman in Jacksonville instead of a Cuban in Miami, Milian said.

He claimed officials are treating the case lightly as merely "a Cuban problem."

Eskenazi said, "I am not at liberty and I cannot legally or ethically reveal or comment in any way what any grand jury is investigating. If the grand jury which was discharged Friday at the completion of its assigned term was investigating the Milian case and other acts of terrorism and bombing, then the matters will be the subjects to be taken up by other grand juries which are still in session or may succeed the grand jury whose term has expired.

"Any material which comes to light as a result of these continuing investigations will be considered by the appropriate grand jury. No investigations have been abandoned or brought to a close in any way," he said.

Milian complained "there has been a lack of contact with me from the U.S. Attorney's Office. I believe either they were lying to me before when they told me about the indictments or they have run against insurmountable obstacles."

If the Justice Department takes no further actions, he said, "they are giving terrorists patent immunity. Everybody knows that I was bombed for criticizing on the airwaves the tactics of terrorism. What is at stake is how much freedom a newsman in this country has to express himself and how much freedom can his attempted murderers have afterwards?"

3-92-82

CAS

Terrorism probe over, but why?

The sudden halt of the federal grand jury's investigation into the bombing that badly injured former radio newsman Emilio Milián is preposterous and raises questions about the government's zeal to get to the bottom of terrorism in Miami.

Because there have not been any indictments is no reason to halt the probe. On the contrary, that is precisely why it should continue. The term of the sitting grand jury, which has learned so much about terrorism in the past year, could easily have been extended. To say a new grand jury might be impaneled if new evidence is uncovered raises a false hope because it takes so long to educate people about the intricacies of the target.

Almost lost in the news of the probe's demise is that the grand jury was trying to penetrate the entire, complicated world of Miami-based Cuban terrorism that branches into Latin America, the Caribbean and other major cities in this country. Inextricably tied to the main probe was the possible connection between wide-scale criminal activity here and the supposedly politically-motivated terrorism.

(11/3/77) Dissolution of the grand jury means there is no longer a concentrated effort to investigate a matter that has international ramifications. It means the government is not committed to getting the truth about who is behind the terrorism and the criminal activity. On a basis of priorities, if the government can't direct an investigation of this magnitude, nothing else deserves its attention.

On another level, the failure of the grand jury to indict anyone in its long probe is itself an indictment of investigating agencies charged with developing the case. Not only do local and federal law enforcement agencies distrust each other, there are rivalries and mistrust within each agency.

A promise that the investigation will continue without the grand jury is hollow. A special multi-agency task force on terrorism and narcotics has not met since June, and that says more than any words.

The naked truth, incredibly, is that the grand jury probe is over. Why?

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CRS

(MH 11/26/77)

Ferré Urges Terrorism Probe

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferré has written U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell asking that the White House and the Justice Department take "a more vigorous interest" in finding culprits in 170 cases of South Florida terrorism, including a dynamite attack against radio journalist Emilio Milián.

Ferré wrote a letter to Bell saying that in the past, several federal grand juries have had terms extended to a total of 18 months. This is three times as long as the six-month term of a federal grand jury that

has been studying terrorism in South Florida, including the Milián case. A grand jury usually operates over a term of six months.

The mayor says the hispanic community has been discredited by terrorist acts, and also that these investigations should not be abandoned before answers have been found.

The term of the grand jury Ferré was referring to ended several weeks ago, and no other grand juries seem to have taken over the terrorism investigations.

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