

Castle Bank MaNer (F) Col 14A Depositors Identified List Was Slipped Into Probate File

By JIM MCGEE
Herald Staff Writer

A list of depositors in the Castle Bank and Trust Ltd., which is "substantially the same" as a similar list of offshore accounts taken from a Bahamian banker's briefcase in 1973, has surfaced in a Miami probate case.

Listed next to their account numbers are the names of 391 prominent magazine publishers, entertainers, film producers, organized-crime figures, lawyers and businessmen.

A similar list of 308 Castle Bank depositors was obtained in 1973 by IRS agents during a "Mission Impossible" caper that featured a female decoy and a romantically inclined Castle Bank official.

The original list became the linchpin of Project Haven, a wide-ranging federal investigation of what officials said was a sophisticated tax-evasion scheme orchestrated by attorneys in Miami, Chicago and San Francisco.

The unorthodox seizure of evidence from the briefcase of Castle Bank Deputy Director H. Michael Wolstencroft netted federal agents an investigative gold mine that promised more than 100 criminal charges.

To their dismay, however, con-

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List Identifies Castle Bank Depositors

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troversy about the clandestine seizure soon prompted congressional hearings, crippled the IRS Intelligence Division and caused federal judges to declare the evidence illegally obtained.

THE NEW LIST OF NAMES was slipped into the probate file of F. Eugene Poe last week by Edward Schroll, an attorney representing Poe's widow, Rebecca. Poe, who died in 1976, was chief executive officer of the Bank of Perrine as well as director of Castle Bank.

"It looks to me like the same list," said one law enforcement source familiar with the original case. "It's substantially the same list."

Named or referred to on the list, which was dated March 27, 1972, are Hugh Hefner, publisher of Playboy Magazine; Bob Guccione, publisher of Penthouse Magazine; actor Tony Curtis, and members of the disbanded rock group Creedence Clearwater Revival.

Relatives of various reputed mob figures, including Morris Dalitz and the late Mike Coppola, were named along with several lawyers and entrepreneurs who were subsequently the targets of tax charges arising out of the IRS investigation.

"The bank was a very convenient way of handling the client's trust money," said one law enforcement source familiar with the investigation. He said not everyone on the list was aware of the bank's role as an alleged tax dodge for wealthy Americans.

For years, the original list of Castle Bank depositors was a closely guarded secret. Schroll said the new list was discovered by Poe's widow which was concealed in a large book that had been a favorite of her former husband.

It was introduced into evidence because of a dispute over the amount of attorneys' fees sought by Lawrence Freeman, who had been executor of the estate. Schroll alleged during a hearing that Freeman may have been more concerned with the interests of Castle Bank than with the estate.

"There are some very, very unusual aspects of this probate," Schroll said. "And it [the list] was the only way I could bring forth any evidence of his [Freeman's involvement] with Castle Bank."

ONE UNUSUAL ASPECT of the case was documents in the file that suggest Poe may have been an IRS informant. It is clear that Freeman made several attempts, through Freedom of Information Act requests, to obtain information from the IRS on its investigation under the theory that Poe's estate would have been entitled to informant fees.

"Information was obtained through a Freedom of Information request by one of the defendants [in a crime tax case] to the effect that [Poe] was indeed a government informant," said one court document.

While it is possible that Poe may have been due informant fees from the government, Schroll said he suspects that line of inquiry by Freeman was aimed at discovering information the government had on

Castle Bank, where Freeman had reserved accounts.

"Gene Poe was absolutely not an informant," Schroll said. "He was a partner in this scheme, but he was not an informant."

Freeman dismissed Schroll's allegations, which were made during a recent hearing, and said he doubts Schroll's explanation of the list's origin.

"I'm sure the government donated that to Mr. Schroll," Freeman said. He said Poe's widow is unhappy because the estate is debt-ridden. "... People can infer anything they want," he said. "My primary allegiance was to the estate."

ALONG WITH THE LIST of depositors was an 11-page summary of the IRS's investigation of Castle Bank, which had several corresponding banks in the United States.

"Through the use of these accounts in domestic banks," the summary said, "a criminal figure or other taxpayer can deposit funds in the account, gaining credit on the bank's books in Nassau, and can acquire funds from the domestic banks, charged only to the Castle Trust account, thereby preserving the anonymity of the transaction."

Castle Trust maintained a credit file in the American National Bank in Chicago. The report said the following organized crime associates were identified in Castle Bank transactions: Yale Cohen, an associate of gambling czar Anthony Spilotro; Morris Kleinman, identified by federal officials as a racketeer, and Nicholas Donolfo, once a close associate of Chicago racketeer Sam Giancana.

Feeling no guilt

MIA News (FH) C/P 1 7C 1 July 80

Liddy: Bizarre tale of the 'soldier'

TOM NUGENT
Baltimore Sun

who did his duty

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, there was a small, sickly 14-year-old boy who lived in terror of lightning. More paralyzing than this child's fear of thunderstorms, however, was his dread of cowardice.

The boy decided he would have to combat his terror. He waited for a violent thunderstorm. When it arrived, he began climbing a 75-foot oak tree.

After 10 minutes of climbing, the man who was once the frightened boy wrote recently, he was 60 feet up the tree. He lashed himself to the trunk with a belt and then, despite his fear, forced himself to open his eyes. The chaotic wind whipped him; lightning struck nearby.

"With reckless abandon I released one hand and shook my fist at the wildly pitching sky. 'Kill me!' I shouted, 'Go ahead and try! I don't care! I DON'T CARE!' and I started to laugh uncontrollably as I rode the whirlwind."

Twenty-seven years after riding that whirlwind, G. Gordon Liddy weathered a different kind of storm. He faced a federal prosecutor and a federal judge, both of whom demanded he reveal the names of the principal figures involved in perhaps the greatest political scandal in American political history — that series of notorious, often bizarre-sounding crimes that came to be known as Watergate.

He didn't talk. In September 1977, he emerged from prison to tell America that he was innocent of any wrongdoing and that most Americans are completely out of touch with the harsh facts of reality.

"My friend," he said recently, glaring from his easy chair in a 35th floor room at the Waldorf-Astoria, "we are in a world of trouble. We are refusing to face reality, and we are going to pay dearly for it. Any harsh part of reality we turn away from. And we can't do that anymore. Somebody has got to write the editorial that says, 'No, Virginia, there is no Santa Claus.'"

"What you have to understand is that the big fish eat the little fish. They always have, and they always will. Because it's not Charlie the Tuna out there in that water — it's Jaws."

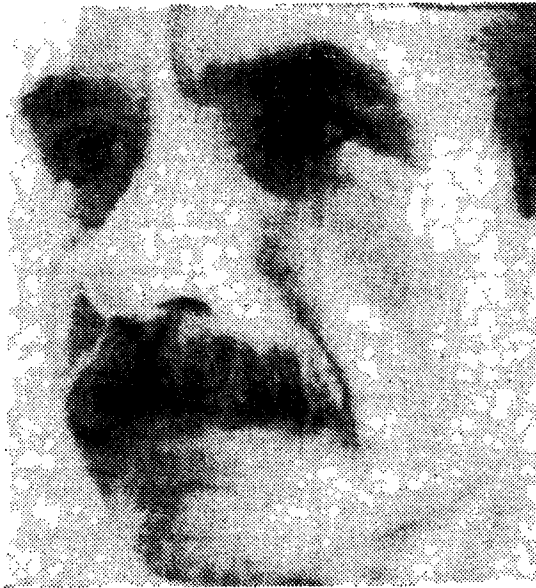
In the early days of Watergate, Liddy, while adamantly refusing to talk about it, often described himself as "a soldier doing his duty."

Now, in a series of personal interviews and in the pages of his recently published autobiography ("Will," St. Martin's Press, \$13.95) Liddy has been telling everything he knows about the scandal.

He doesn't seem to know much more than the rest of us.

Except for a few peripheral details, nothing Liddy has to say is new. The value of the information is that it opens another window not only on the Watergate affair, but also on the man who directed the bungled burglary that ultimately brought down a president.

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Associated Press

Liddy now: 'I did what I was supposed to'

For Liddy's story, only one adjective seems appropriate: bizarre.

Young Liddy was afraid of fire, having burned himself as an infant. He cured himself of that fear by burning his hand repeatedly with a candle, until, he says, doctors told him that if he persisted, he would lose the use of his scarred, blackened joints.

Today, Liddy says he is a total stranger to fear.

"Look, what's the worst thing that can happen to you?" he says. "You think you're not going to die? It's just a question of when, that's all."

It all sounds very heroic, at first. But Liddy repeatedly managed to both fall short of his goals and to bungle his assignments.

For instance, while masterminding the CREEP snafus, Liddy made the mistake of sending James McCord, who was tied directly to the Republican campaign organization, into action with the Watergate burglary team. When they were caught (this, of course, following Liddy's decision to proceed with the burglary, even after it had been discovered that the building's security personnel had removed strips of tape from the garage doors, indicating they might have already been alerted to the break-in), McCord was quickly identified and the Watergate scandal was on.

Yet nobody took his job more seriously, or labored with more dedication, than Liddy.

According to Liddy, political surveillance like that which produced Watergate is strictly routine in Washington. "I mean, four weeks ago, it was published that the Republican headquarters in San Diego was again broken into. And in 1963, it was Republican headquarters in Washington. And it was Barry Goldwater who was

the subject of electronic surveillance. And it was, like Page 23 news, because that's where it belongs. Every year this kind of thing happens."

He has a theory about why the 1972 Watergate burglary did not remain on Page 23. Ben Bradlee, editor of the Washington Post, and Katharine Graham, the publisher, were obsessed with Nixon, he says.

"If you'll recall your history, it was like Page 23 in all the other newspapers, you know. But the Post kept carrying on about it, and then I think The New York Times decided that they were being professionally embarrassed, they were a little bit behind on this thing. And so they got involved in it, and the Los Angeles Times got involved in it, and then everybody said, 'Well, I guess it's a story, and I guess we'll have to go with the trend here.'"

He feels no guilt for his part in Watergate. "I did what I was supposed to do," he says. "Something that was not evil. I took my chances on it. I was prepared to accept the benefits of success, and I do not argue about accepting the negative effects of failure. It's just not evil. I would only feel guilt if I had done something that was evil."

Many would question that, saying he subverted the American political process, and that was evil. Instead, he says, what he did was part of that process, and voters must understand what politics is like.

"They should understand that the electoral process is no different from any other human process. The fact is that the strongest win. The big fish eat the little fish. That's the way it is. And unfortunately, many Americans are under the illusion that it is otherwise. They don't share the grasp of reality that is typical of the citizens of Europe or Asia or Africa. Because we've been sitting here fat and dumb and happy for a couple hundred years, on a massive pile of natural resources protected by 3,000 miles of ocean on one side, and 6,000 on the other, and able to indulge ourselves in the illusion that the millenium has already come.

"It hasn't. Until the Messiah arrives, the meek shall not inherit the earth. The meek shall get steppeth upon. See?"

Liddy does not smile much; throughout most of the interview, he sits rigid in his chair. He scowls. He scowls especially hard at what may be the most interesting question he is asked: Is he crazy? Is a man who deliberately sets his arm on fire mad?

"I had many fears," he explains. "One was a fear of fire ... as a result of being a toddler and picking up a hot coal from a fire. And I felt it necessary to confront that fear. And thereafter, I used that to build up my psychological strength the way I used increasingly heavy weights to build up my physical strength.

"I don't consider that crazy. When I think in those terms, I think of somebody who actually believes he can withstand the onslaught of Soviet armor by turning out the lights on Christmas trees. Now, that's crazy."

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Little Havana Gas Station

Mia Her (F) Col 1B 1 July 80
By **ETHAN BRONNER**
Herald Writer

It's a gas station, nothing more, an old gas station at that, defined by radial tire ads, a sunken brake machine, young men in grimy uniforms.

Something about it attracts talk.

At night the pumps dry up, the cash registers shut down, the young men go home.

And the concrete floors, stained with 50 years of oil, become an exclusive patio — the way it once was for some great old ghosts of American history named Edison, Ford, Firestone, who used to sit here for an evening, just talking, half a century ago.

Under a metal roof, its joists exposed like a hangar's, the new oldtimers sit on folding chairs or park benches or in cars

parked in the massive open bays of the Firestone service station at W. Flagler Street and 12th Avenue.

The gas station that always led a double life now leads its second life in Spanish: an after hours club, with *cafe cubano* from a little stand across the street, plenty of free parking, plenty of just plain talking.

SAYS FERNANDO GONZALEZ, 68, a retired locksmith who spends nearly every summer evening here, "We park our cars here without any worry, take in the cool air and talk about sports, politics and women."

Arturo Quetglas, 55, a construction contractor with an imposing potbelly, fetches the coffee — dark, rich and Cuban. From a

large styrofoam cup, he apports it for his pals.

"We have been coming here for years," says **Felino Chavez**, 72, as he appreciatively pats Quetglas' midsection. "You see the same faces every night. It's a Cuban tradition to sit and talk. Americans sit home and watch TV."

But 50 years ago, before even Americans watched television, Flagler Street Firestone pulled in the talkers.

Thomas Edison, **Henry Ford**, **Harvey Firestone** himself.

Philip Martin, 73, remembers well. Although he hasn't worked at the station since 1930, he was on the staff that opened it 52 years ago.

Leads a Double Life

"I MET EDISON right here," he says as he points to a photograph showing him with a Model-A Ford at the gas pumps. "Firestone introduced me to him. They used to go buggy riding on the beach together. Actually, when I met Edison, he was deaf as a post. He carried around this little notebook and used it for conversations."

In the days of Firestone and Ford, there were a few other differences.

"If you filled up your tank, we'd give you free oil," he remembered. "And all service was scot-free all the time. We were open 24 hours a day. And I used to work on roller skates to get around faster. Today they practically charge you to put air in your tires."

The station now closes at 5 p.m. and as the regulars amble in to take their places, time slows down, and the eternal pastimes re-emerge.

Every night when a certain woman walks by the station, Chavez, a barrel-chested man with a bald head and glinting eyes, jumps off the stone bench, hustles over to his 1969 Plymouth and gives a toot on the horn.

"SHE NEVER TURNS around," says **Adolfo Villar**, 61.

Other than the mysterious woman, the men would be very careful about who joins their conversations. They prefer that newcomers cross the street to the fruit stand,

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— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Ana Paulino, 78, Actually Waits for a Bus at SW 12th Avenue and Flagler Street

... surrounded by regulars including Jesus Lopez, 33, right, at a corner that's an after-hours cafe

Gas Station Pumps Coffee After Hours

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where others spend their evenings.

Gonzalez, with a threatened look in his eyes, says: "We know each other too well. We're not looking for new people."

Looking or not, the modern-day Edisons are finding. On Sundays, the women drive up with chairs and

drinks. And the Firestone lot is filled.

"We often have to clean up the next morning," says Victor Gutierrez, the store manager. "But what the heck. I'm glad my countrymen have a place to talk, and besides, it protects the store."

"How could we mind?" asks Blanche Guarino, store secretary

for the past 23 years. "Look, some people go to the beach. These people come here. At least, they don't have to worry about the sand."

THE DADE COMMUNITY Development Office plans to make the place over, adjacent to a real park, with dramatic lighting and waterfalls, as part of the Flagler Street Beautification Project.

The planners hope the new, landscaped plaza will help perpetuate the corner's 50-year tradition.

As Guarino says, "It's interesting to watch people. I did it as a kid instead of going to a movie. But I guess it's too simple for today's young folks. At least, the older people still know how to have a good time."

Briefcase Caper Probe

Mia Her (E) copy 14A 1 July 80

Rivals a Mystery Plot

By JIM McGEE
Herald Staff Writer

It was 1973 and Sybil Kennedy was fresh out of police college. Anxious to join the war on crime, she welcomed private investigator Norman Casper's offer of a starring role in the Bahamas Briefcase Caper.

The banker with the briefcase was H. Michael Wolstencroft. He was deputy director of the Castle Bank and Trust Ltd. which had long been a target of the Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division.

The federal revenue agents believed the Nassau bank was a tax dodge that enabled wealthy American mobsters, entertainers and investors to hide their assets from taxation.

The IRS effort was headed by Richard Jaffe. He was a respected Miami IRS intelligence agent who had spent nearly a decade building a network of highly-placed confidential sources in the Bahamas. The sources sold him information on American depositors normally hidden by the secrecy of Bahamian banking laws.

Casper was one of Jaffe's confidential informants in Miami and, like the others, he had received clandestine payments from the U.S. Treasury. It was at Casper's direction that Kennedy met Wolstencroft Jan. 15, 1973 at Miami International Airport.

BECAUSE THE TWO had been out on previous dates together, Wolstencroft felt at ease. They drove first to Kennedy's apartment and then, leaving his briefcase behind, ventured to a Key Biscayne restaurant.

Shortly after their departure, Casper slipped into the apartment and grabbed the briefcase. The financial documents inside were photocopied and delivered to Jaffe.

Shortly before the couple's return, the briefcase was hustled back to Kennedy's apartment.

That night was a turning point in Project Haven, an IRS investigation that produced a list of 350 Castle Bank depositors and implicated several prominent American tax attor-

The briefcase caper had unforeseen and far-reaching after-effects. Controversy generated by the unorthodox seizure of evidence devastated the elite IRS Intelligence Division.

neys in what the IRS charged was a brilliant international tax-evasion scheme.

No one to date has successfully been prosecuted in connection with Castle Bank.

Several prominent tax attorneys who had used Castle Bank insisted it was a perfectly legal tax avoidance, not evasion, offshore investment vehicle.

THE BRIEFCASE CAPER had unforeseen and far-reaching after-effects. Controversy generated by the unorthodox seizure of evidence devastated the elite IRS Intelligence Division. It prompted a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court last month that vindicated Jaffe's actions, and may have accidentally revealed the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in Castle Bank activities.

For nearly two years the excited IRS agents studied the identities of depositors named on the list from Wolstencroft's briefcase. As a piece of intelligence, it was a gold mine. More than 100 tax evasion prosecutions seemed possible.

Then trouble came from an unexpected source. In mid-September 1975, Donald Alexander, the Nixon-appointed IRS commissioner, halted Project Haven. He called the offshore investigations "a damned serious matter" and demanded to know the names of Jaffe's informants.

The agent refused to reveal them.

Within weeks, IRS investigators were privately questioning Alexander's motives. Had the Republican commissioner scuttled Project Haven and a related probe, Operation Tradewinds, to protect his friends and former law clients?

ALEXANDER TERMED the allegations "malicious" and said the intelligence agents had "let their zeal outrun their judgment." His aides said the halt was temporary. They said Alexander wanted time to review questionable actions by IRS agents, particularly those involving Wolstencroft's briefcase.

"Before Alexander ever mentioned his questions about Project Haven," countered one well-informed IRS source, "he had effectively stopped the work of the Intelligence Division by halting the use of all informants, stopping all overtime, making it difficult for agents to conduct surveillance and all the other normal investigative techniques successfully used by IRS for more than 50 years."

About this time, connections with various prominent law firms surfaced. Prominent Miami attorney Paul L.E. Helliwell, since deceased, was identified as the bank's American counsel. IRS officials proposed filing a criminal case against Burton Kanter, a respected Chicago tax lawyer.

"THERE'S NOTHING UNIQUE about Castle," Kanter told reporters at the time. "Castle is a trustee for various trusts we have established for various clients. They've always been satisfactory."

In December 1975, The Los Angeles Times disclosed that Alexander's former law firm in Cincinnati once had represented a company

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managed by Castle Bank in a debt collection case. That raised further questions.

Hearings on the allegations were held by the House Subcommittee on Congressional Operations. Project Haven, called a highly successful investigation by Justice Department officials, was revived.

By January 1976, a special U.S. Attorney, Bernard Bailor, was dispatched to Miami to conduct a special federal grand jury inquiry into the offshore accounts.

"This is a multi-corporation, multi-national operation and the names of individuals involved may

run into the thousands," Bailor said. "This probe may take a year to 18 months."

The target: an income tax evasion scheme devised by a group of "prominent attorneys with offices in Chicago, Miami and San Francisco" to conceal investors' money in secret, numbered trust accounts in foreign banks.

IN MARCH 1976, four Chicago attorneys — Kanter, Roger S. Baskes, Alan H. Hammerman, and Samuel Zell — were indicted on conspiracy charges in connection with the tax probe. Later charges named Wolstencroft and Cleveland businessman Jack Payner.

That same month, a Miami grand jury cleared the three IRS agents involved in the offshore bank investigation — Jaffe, former IRS district chief Troy Register and intelligence agent Robert Grant — of any wrongdoing.

It appeared that the investigation was back on track.

In April 1976, Alexander, the embattled IRS chief, came to Miami and testified for six hours before the federal grand jury. Later, informed sources said the secret panel had cleared Alexander.

By now, Bailor's prosecutions were in full swing. In March 1977 Sherry Whyllly, a former Castle Bank trust officer, appeared before the grand jury. She came away impressed.

"I was amazed," she told reporters. "They weren't on a fishing expedition. They were asking specific questions and showing me documents with my signature on them . . . They had a lot of documents and were into some heavy stuff."

Prosecutors wanted to know about the lawyers involved. She apparently obliged. After her testimony, she conceded: "Helliwell was the hub around which the bank revolved."

ONE MONTH LATER, on April 28, 1977, Jaffe's fortune shifted once again. In Cleveland, U.S. District Judge John Manos threw out the government's evidence against Payner, calling the briefcase caper "gross illegal activity."

"The court finds that the [IRS agents] participated in the unlawful seizure of Michael Wolstencroft's briefcase," the judge ruled. He called it a case of larceny and concluded "The need to deter gross illegal activity on the part of the government, such as occurred in this case, is clear."

Retribution by the IRS bureaucracy was swift. Jaffe, who had been cleared by a Miami grand jury and by the agency's own internal investigation, was suspended.

By August 1977, Project Haven was closed. Intelligence agents in Miami were assigned to other matters. The ruling by Manos had thrown dozens of other criminal cases stemming from the Castle Bank probe into doubt. A conviction of Baskes was overturned for the same reason.

On April 18, nearly eight years after Sybil Kennedy's casual dates with Wolstencroft, The Wall Street Journal reported new evidence that indicated Helliwell had assisted the CIA in channeling funds for covert activities (such as the Bay of Pigs invasion) through Castle Bank and that the agency believed IRS prosecutions would have endangered its secret operations in Latin American.

On June 23, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on the government's appeal of the ruling by Manos. By a vote of 6-3, the high court reversed the federal judge and concluded that illegally seized evidence could be used against third parties.

"It's encouraging to find that money and influence don't buy Supreme Court decisions," Jaffe said.

*Mr. Heller
1 July 80
H:AP*

(Handwritten mark)

South Floridians Cooperated To Pass Bill on Refugee Aid

Mia New (F) col 7A 1 July 80

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

THERE may be some of you who will hesitate to accept what I am about to say, as unlikely as that seems. But I have solid evidence that members of our much-maligned South Florida congressional delegation can put aside their separate concerns and, under pressure, pull together.

In the past two weeks, the lawmakers have functioned with Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance smoothness in making arrangements for about \$100 million for Cuban and Haitian refugee benefits. That money is in a \$15.8 billion emergency spending bill now under consideration.

To use another sports analogy, in both House and Senate one Florida lawmaker set a pick so a second colleague could drive through for a score.

HERE'S how it worked:

In the House almost three weeks ago, Rep. Dante Fascell of Miami offered an amendment to a foreign-aid bill stipulating that all Cuban and Haitian boat people who arrived in Florida between last October and July 1 must be given the same benefits as "refugees," even if they weren't legally entitled to that status.

The Fascell amendment also authorized Congress to spend \$100

million to provide benefits to them. It was a crucial move because a "refugee" is entitled to an array of Federal benefits — such as job training, bilingual training, community placement, and social services — for three years.

But the law narrowly defines a "refugee" as someone who cannot return to his homeland because of a "well-founded fear of persecution" based upon his religious or political beliefs.

Most of the Cubans and Haitians, the government said, have fled their countries for economic reasons — not political ones — thus making them ineligible for "refugee" benefits.

Fascell, with his amendment, took the first step to make the two groups eligible for the Federal services. But authorizing Congress to spend \$100 million and actually approval from Congress to spend it are separate questions requiring separate votes.

ENTER Rep. Bill Lehman, the North Miami Beach Democrat and a member of the Appropriations Committee where all spending bills originate.

When the House began considering a \$15 billion supplemental-appropriation bill to cover unforeseen expenses arising this year, Lehman

offered a \$100 million amendment to fund Fascell's amendment.

It passed, though by only a slim 22-vote margin.

In the Senate, a similar pattern was played out by Florida Democrats Richard Stone and Lawton Chiles. Stone, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had offered an amendment — paralleling Fascell's — to the Senate's version of the foreign-aid bill.

It, too, authorized Congress to spend \$100 million on Cubans and Haitians as if they were "refugees." It passed.

THAT measure opened the way for Chiles, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, to propose spending the \$100 million authorized by the Stone amendment. Chiles' amendment passed the committee and was included in the bill.

When Congress completes action on the 1980 supplemental appropriations bill, the \$100 million will be immediately available to help local communities and private agencies resettle the Cubans and Haitians, a burden that otherwise would have to be met locally.

It's worth noting that all this was done without support or encouragement from the Administration.

The credit must go to that nimble combination of Fascell-to-Lehman-to-Stone-to-Chiles.

More refugees arrive

Mia New (F) col 5A 1 July 80

Ninety-nine Cuban refugees arrived at Key West yesterday, bringing to 115,263 the number who have reached U.S. shores in the waning sealift, but that didn't deter the Federal Emergency Management Agency from continuing to wrap up its involvement in the 2½-month old boatlift. "We're pulling out of the federal scene now," agency spokesman Larry Mahoney said here. "In our judgment it's just about below the emergency level." Mahoney said the Coast Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Customs Service would assume full federal responsibility for the remaining refugee arrivals. The Coast Guard said the 43-foot Dobie III carried 66 refugees from the Cuban port of Mariel last night while the 32-foot Pegasus brought 33. Both boats were seized for violating the government's ban on bringing undocumented aliens from Cuba.

U.S. says ship loading to run refugee blockade

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Combined Miami News Services

KEY WEST — A mystery freighter named Blue Fire is reported to be loading 2,000 to 3,000 refugees at the Cuban port of Mariel, apparently intending to break the blockade on the refugee sealift, according to Coast Guard officials.

"All we are working from is rumors and reports from boat operators. We've had two or three reports," Coast Guard seaman Mike Ayres said. The Coast Guard has heard the boat will arrive around July 4, he said.

The Coast Guard said the 255-foot coastal freighter will be seized if it attempts to deliver the refugees on American shores. It reportedly arrived in Mariel June 28.

"The vessel will be seized and boarded," Ayres said. "It is in violation of U.S. law. They will be fined. The boat will be forfeited to the U.S. government."

On May 14, President Carter ordered the Coast Guard to prevent boats from leaving U.S. waters to go pick up refugees in Cuba. At that time, more than 1,000 boats were still waiting at Mariel to load up with Cubans to bring them to this country.

Since mid-June, only a few boats have straggled in here carrying refugees. More than 115,000 Cubans have come to this country in the 2½-month-old sealift.

"We've had stragglers almost every day," State Department spokesman John Klekas said. "But this looks like a big straggle."

The head of the Cuba Desk at the U.S. State Department, Myles Frechette, said the Blue Fire "may be stateless." He said if it brings refugees to this country, they will be permitted to enter the U.S., but the freighter and its sponsors will be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for a group of Cuban refugees who arrived in the Costa Rican capital of San Jose three months ago said today the refugees have gone on a hunger strike to protest poor facilities and a lack of visas to settle in the United States.

The Cuban spokesman said one group among the 450 Cubans who were airlifted from Havana in mid-April began the hunger strike yesterday. He did not say how many refugees were involved.

He said they were protesting a lack of U.S. visas as well as deficient food, failure of the Costa Rican authorities to give them work permits and a lack of money.

"The problem of money is serious. They only gave each one of us who arrived in Costa Rica \$70 and we have seen no money since," he said.

Costa Rican officials had no immediate comment on the protest.

Special summer classes for 6,000 young Cubans

Like all kids, some refugees like

Mia Nueva (FH) col 2 SA
2 July 80
LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

Elena Vidal, 11, was already showing off her English on her first day of school at Shenandoah Elementary, 1023 SW 21st Ave.

English, she said, was going to be a breeze to learn. "Right?"

She could already count to 30 and had made a best friend in the process. Adjusting to a new life in America was going to be easy.

Elena is one of more than 6,000 Cuban refugee children who began a special summer school program yesterday at schools in Dade County. The goal of the federally financed program is immersion of the new school-age arrivals in English.

At Shenandoah, principal William Renuart said 180 children between 5 and 12 years old turned up — some unwillingly — to see what English is all about.

Elena, a sixth-grader, was fitting into her new school just fine. To every question that her teacher asked the class, she would eagerly raise her hand. "I love school and English," she said.

But not all the new students shared Elena's love for school and the new language.

Ramiana Velazquez, 5, a first-grader, was ready to go home the minute she walked through the gates of her first American school.

She had taken off her name tag. She didn't care if anyone knew her name. Home was where her heart was. By 12:30 Ramiana was still holding fast to her schoolbag. She wanted to be ready in case there was a breakout. Tears were streaming down her face.

Her twin, Yamile, sitting a row ahead of her in the classroom, was trying to get her to be more sociable. "Ramiana, put your name tag on," she whispered. Ramiana waved her away with tears in her eyes. "I want to go home," she said.

Ramiana didn't like anything about America — especially not schools.

Gustavo Blanco, 6, learning colors in Teresa Sepulveda's second-grade class, was being quizzed. He was asked to identify the colors of his clothes. He sounded like a color-TV commercial.

Gustavo knew his shirt was blue and red, his slacks were black. But his sneakers baffled him. Gustavo was puzzled about the new color. Another newcomer in the class knew the answer. "They are gris (gray)," he said.

Mrs. Sepulveda said the color was gray. "Everybody repeat after me, 'gray,'" she said, holding up a

school, some don't

gray crayon to bring home the point.

"Grrrrray!" the class roared.

The best things America has to offer a growing kid are chewing gum — "all kinds of Chiclets" — and pickup trucks, Gustavo says. "My grandfather lets me ride in the back of his truck, but he ties me up so I won't fall."

Gustavo wishes his friends from Cuba, Miguel and Heriberto, were here. "But I don't need a lot of friends," he said. Victor, 7, who sits next to him in class, is fast becoming a buddy.

Principal Renuart was happy over the first day of class. "We were expecting plenty of crying, but that was minimal," he said. "It's hard enough for kids to start school in a new setting, but in a new country and different language it's extra hard."

"But, you know, kids are the same all over the world. We can already tell the ones that are going to be live wires."

Renuart said that once regular school begins in the fall, the new arrivals will most likely be put in regular classes. "We don't want to isolate them. . . . If they are forced to learn the language, they will learn it quicker."



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Mia News 2 July 80 SA cols
 The first day of summer school is interesting up to a point, as this young fellow shows at left, but then things can get a little tiring

10/21

U.S. Won't Pay Refugee School Tab

By JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writer

The Carter Administration won't pay the full cost of educating thousands of Cuban refugees who have suddenly enrolled in South Florida schools, U.S. House members were told Tuesday.

Michael Bakalis, a deputy undersecretary of education, said the administration will push for \$7.7 million nationally to teach English to refugees in the coming school year.

"Totally inadequate," Dade County School Board Chairman Phyllis Miller said in Miami when she heard the news. "We just won't be able to provide the services they need."

Reps. Carl Perkins (D., Ky.) and Edward Stack (D., Fla.) criticized the administration for its offer to pay as much as \$300 per student when the cost of teaching English to refugees is \$1,000 per student in excess of

And More Refugees?

A mystery freighter called the Blue Fire is loading between 2,000 and 5,000 refugees at Mariel harbor for a rumored trip to Key West, and the Coast Guard believes it will arrive there on July Fourth.

(Details, Page 5A.)

normal teaching costs.

"How can you say we can only go that far when you permitted them all to come here?" Perkins asked Bakalis at a hearing of a House education and labor subcommittee.

In Dade, 8,414 refugees have enrolled in public school since April 28, and officials are expecting at least 11,000 more by September. The school system

earlier asked for \$21 million in federal aid to help educate refugee children.

"We're not talking about a typical trickle of immigrants," said Paul Bell, Dade assistant superintendent for administration. "We're talking about a group of students bigger than 95 per cent of the school districts in the United States coming into this school district."

Bell flew to Washington Tuesday night to try to lobby Congress for money the President won't provide. "It's obvious the executive branch isn't going to help beyond what they've already announced," Bell said.

Bakalis told House members the administration "is developing legislation" to provide more funding in the future. "All of us agree that it is necessary to meet the needs of Cuban and Haitian immigrants that have been

Turn to Page 5A Col. 1

Cost of Teaching Refugees Will Fall on Dade Schools

FROM PAGE 1A

arriving in the United States since the spring," he said.

SO FAR, the federal government has given \$1 million for an intensive English course for about 5,000 refugees in Dade schools this summer. The program started Tuesday.

But school officials say federal help has been so meager and so delayed that refugee children will almost certainly be denied next fall the instructional services they are entitled to by federal law.

"Many of these children are coming in at a very low academic level," Miller said. "They're not even literate in their native tongue."

"We're not going to take away from other children. We'll spend what we get, and that's it."

The level of funding announced by the administration "doesn't reimburse us on housing or materials or transportation costs which we do not have the resources to pay," Bell said. "It pays for no counseling,

no psychological services, no help for students adjusting to American life."

Bakalis said most of the Cuban and Haitian immigrants who recently arrived in Florida are not considered refugees by the government but are technically "entrants" subject to case-by-case status reviews in the next six months.

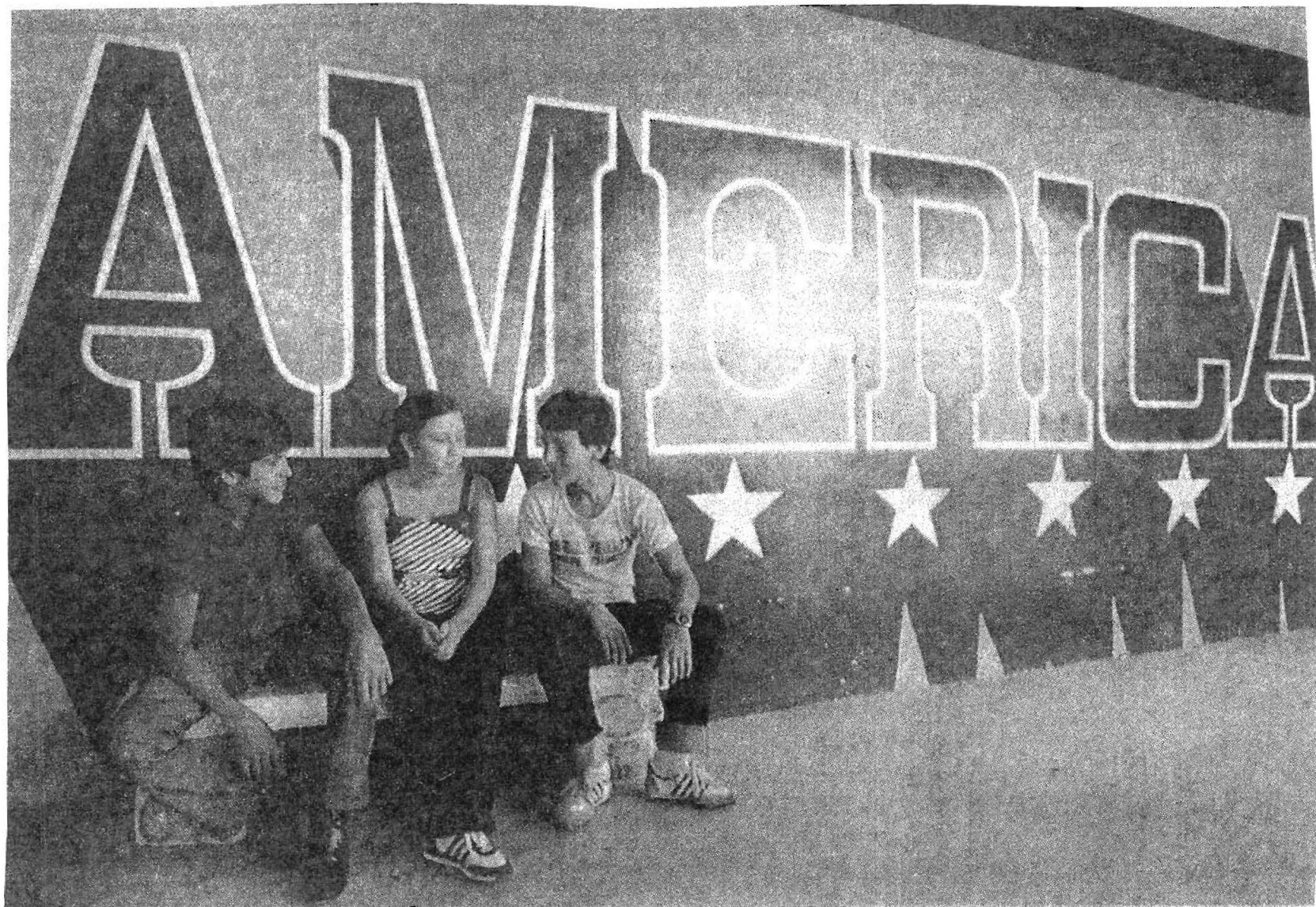
Working through the government's Indochina Refugee Children Assistance program may be inappropriate, he said, because "the large majority of the recent influx of 115,000 Cubans constitute family reunification cases."

Stack has introduced legislation to reimburse school districts for educating refugees by amending the refugee assistance program. In the past, the federal government provided substantial aid for refugee education.



MILLER

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Mia Her (F) 2 July 80 MA Col-1
 Three Refugees Among Those Who Began Special Class at Hialeah Junior High

— KEITH GRAHAM Miami Her

26



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

I'm frantic with worry. My 16-year-old nephew Ramon Rodriguez has disappeared. He's a Cuban refugee housed at Fort Chaffee, Ark. He's been gone for days and no one can find him. He got up to go to the bathroom at 3 a.m. and he hasn't been seen since. No one knows where he is. — Asela Fernandez

He was in the hospital. But he de-

livered himself back to Fort Chaffee, safe and sound. When we called Fort Chaffee, a massive search got underway. Search teams combed the area. Camp loudspeakers blared your newpew's name and the camp newspaper printed the story of his disappearance. No clues surfaced. Then your nephew showed up. He'd been in a county hospital,

the one place no one thought to look.

He had been helping in the mess hall and, when he woke up at 3 a.m., he was wide awake and went back to the mess hall to offer more help. He slipped in the kitchen and struck his head. He was dazed and injured and someone took him to the hospital. No one at the hospital

could speak Spanish. Your nephew doesn't speak English. The kitchen worker who took him to the hospital didn't report the incident to anyone.

Cuban Government Will Repay *MW Her (F) col 3 5A 2 July 80* \$10,000 Tow Charged Skipper

By JIM HARDIE
Herald Fishing Writer

The Cuban government apparently has had a change of heart about the \$10,000 it charged a Florida Keys party boat skipper for towing his craft off a reef near Mariel.

"I've been contacted by an attorney in Atlanta who says he is prepared to fly me to Havana next Monday for the purpose of receiving an apology and a check for \$10,000," said captain Ray Jensen of Islamorada.

The lawyer, Edwin Marger of Atlanta, says the offer is valid.

"The Cubans apparently have had a change in attitude," Marger said. "According to Patricia Alvarez of Cubatur [the government tourism agency], they realize they made

a mistake in charging Capt. Jensen \$10,000 for towing his boat off a reef. They want to apologize and give him his money back."

Jensen, who had gone to Mariel as part of the boatlift, was in Miami this week getting a passport for his return trip.

"I was ripped off, no doubt about it," Jensen said. "If I was a rich man, I'd tell them to take the money and shove it. But I still have quite a few outstanding IOUs that people, many of them total strangers, loaned me to get my boat towed off the reef."

South Florida's sport fishing community was more than a little outraged in April when the Cuban government told Jensen to come up

with \$10,000 cash or get the boat off the reef on his own. His 65-foot craft became stuck when Jensen, unfamiliar with the waters at Mariel, was trying to maneuver into the harbor at 10:30 p.m.

Fishing tournaments in Cuba that were attracting an average of 80 boats and 400 to 500 Americans promptly were canceled by organizers in the Keys. The towing charge for Jensen was cited as one of the main reasons, but organizers also were concerned about the treatment of other skippers at Mariel.

"As it stands now, I'll be going over to Havana Monday by private plane," Jensen said. "I'll believe the money is returned when I see it."

Freighter May Bring Thousands

By DAN WILLIAMS
And ROBERT RIVAS

The Freedom Flotilla refuses to die.

A mystery freighter called the Blue Fire is loading between 2,000 and 5,000 refugees at Mariel harbor for a rumored trip to Key West.

"We hear it will arrive in Key West July Fourth," Coast Guard spokesman Mike Ayres said Tuesday.

And a boat that had been impounded once by U.S. authorities for picking up refugees in Cuba returned to Key West from Mariel again Tuesday with 80 more.

It was piloted to and from the island by four recently arrived Cuban refugees — in-

cluding three who themselves had fled Cuba by way of the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

"We really have no way to stop the flotilla completely," said Myles Frechette, who heads the Cuban desk of the State Department.

"It may never end."

Less than 5,000 of the 115,000 refugees who have arrived in the United States have come from Mariel since June 7. President Carter ordered the Coast Guard on May 14 to stop boats from going to Cuba to pick up refugees. But boats continue to evade the blockade.

Coast Guard investigators are searching

for the owners of the Blue Fire, a ship estimated to be between 190 and 225 feet long. The freighter steamed out of the Cayman Islands a week ago, supposedly for Tampa.

The freighter was previously called the Kirk Dale and was registered in the Cayman Islands. Cayman harbormaster Sammy Jackson said the Kirk Dale was sold for \$225,000 recently.

Coast Guard sources said the Kirk Dale had been owned by a Tampa company called Kirkconnell Marine Shipping and by a Cayman firm, the Kirk Trader Co.

"It was sold to Cuban interests," said Capt. Mayberry Kirkconnell, formerly an

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of Refugees on Fourth

agent for the Kirk Dale. He said Kirk Trader official Shelby Hyde handled the sale in Cayman.

Neither Hyde nor officials of Kirkconnell Marine Shipping could be reached for comment Tuesday night.

Whoever now owns the freighter will be subject to arrest and fines should it bring refugees to Key West. Some 900 boats have been seized by U.S. Customs officials since the boatlift began in April.

Among those was the Miami-based boat Escape. It was slapped with a red Customs seizure sticker on June 10 after a trip from Mariel and ordered to be docked at Stock Island, just east of Key West.

The Escape's owner, Ralph Estopinan of 1099 W. 42nd Place in Hialeah, completed Customs paperwork that permitted him to take the boat to a "constructive seizure" location on the Miami River.

The Escape left Stock Island June 13, said Victor Basila, who is supervising Key West operations for the Customs Service.

But the boat never arrived in Miami.

Charged with transporting undocumented aliens to the United States were Luis Fuentes, 30, of 1475 W. 14th St., Hialeah; Manuel Avila, 35, of 180 W. 32nd St., Hialeah; Geraldo Q. Barrosa, 29, 3500 SW 26th St., Miami; and Jose Antonio Lossio, 45, 6711 NW 73rd Ct., also Miami.

Refugee Report: Eglin

cop 1
1A
3 July 80
Mia News (FH)

A camp of Cubans no

• First in a series of articles from Cuban refugee camps throughout the United States.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE — A heavy, witless depression hangs over the 1,800 Cuban refugees left at *Campo Libertad*.

It keeps them flattened on their cots, slug-like in their sadness. These men — young, tough and not as vigorous as they were — are suspended in space between the past and the new life they sought by com-

ing here on the freedom flotilla.

Now they are the forgotten Cubans, left behind by refugees who departed Eglin with families and friends. The men who stayed are the Cubans no one seems to want.

After two dreary months in this dustbowl of a camp, they know it.

They still say they are hungry to get out, that they can't live like this another moment. They are workers, unaccustomed to this inactivity, to this life without purpose. They talk of desperation.

But after so many disappointments, the edge is gone. The fervor is just a flash. You can tell some of

one seems to want

them secretly fear they may never leave the refugee camp.

"¿No quiere ser mi madrina?" — "Do you want to be my godmother?" begs Juan Hernandez Martinez, accusing with his sorrowful eyes.

Underlying the plea is something cynical, as if Hernandez knows better but figures he should go through the motions.

"It's supply and demand, you know," says Jack Glover of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. "Most of these are the people with no blood relatives in the United States, no known friends. We're down to those that are really hard to place. I

guess people had more of a sense of responsibility for the families."

Glover says the problems at Eglin are just the beginning of something that will repeat itself at refugee camps in Arkansas, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

★ ★ ★

Hernandez arrived at Eglin on May 3, the day the camp opened. The past two months have held

Please see CUBANS, 6A

1 of 3

CUBANS, from 1A *MIA News 6A col 1 3 July 80*

nothing but disappointment and frustration for him and for his cousin, Juvenal Padron Martinez.

They can't understand why there is no place for them in the land of opportunity.

"We will go anywhere; we will work at any job," says Hernandez, who was a mechanic. "Isn't there anything you can do?"

Padron, 42, a chauffeur, plumber, cook and soccer coach, says his brother-in-law owns a large nightclub on Biscayne Boulevard, but won't take him in. "He says his house is full of refugees and he has no room for us," Padron said.

Padron suspects the church groups and civic organizations that have come forth for the resettlement program are not trying hard enough to find them sponsors.

"They're not too anxious to get rid of those of us who are working here in the camp for free, especially during the night hours," he said.

Enrique Inclan, 29, who operated heavy road-building equipment in Cuba, has a brother to sponsor him in Miami. But Inclan can't find him, nor can the resettlement agencies, which also have taken on the investigative task of looking for long-lost Americanized relatives and friends.

Inclan is cynical. "Oh, they call, but they don't really have the interest we do. I just don't think they tried hard enough."

★ ★ ★

The U.S. Catholic Conference has placed the most refugees from Eglin — 48 per cent of the 8,500 Cubans who left.

"Eglin has surpassed the resettlement rate of any refugee migration in history," says Michael McCarthy, the 20-year-old co-director of the program there. "We've had an incredible rate — 8,000 people in two months."

But McCarthy concedes that most of those placements were with friends and family.

"Only in the past week did we start refugee place-

ments," he said. "Until now it's been family reunification."

The agency is concentrating on the single men now. "We've gotten a very good reception. It's slow, but that's to be expected. We don't want to just throw them out there. We want to work them in gradually. We won't send them to towns with high unemployment or where factories are laying off workers or where there is a housing shortage."

Is he aware of the nasty things being said about the resettlement agencies?

McCarthy smiles. "Well, they're not very patient people. They want to see action. I understand that. And that is an asset in the workplace . . .

"They don't realize it takes so long to set up a home, a job, a place where they can learn about American culture, so that everything is ready for them."

★ ★ ★

Then there is Carlos Marcelo Diaz Penate; who has another sort of problem: He is a killer.

Diaz said he shot a Cuban army colonel three times in the head after he caught the officer sleeping with his wife. He was in prison for a year before Castro put him on a boat to Key West.

"They can't find me a sponsor, they tell me," said Diaz, a 23-year-old farmer from Havana Province. "I am desperate to leave. All I want to do is work and see something different. I am afraid all my life now I will see is *campamento, campamento, campamento*."

"I know there is difficulty here because I killed someone. But he came after me with a knife and I would not be here at all otherwise. I am young and strong, I can work. If someone would just give me an opportunity . . ."

Some of the refugees at Eglin were released to sponsors, then returned.

Carmen Gonzales Trujillo, one of the few women left at Eglin, spent two days at a sponsor's home in Fort Walton Beach before the American returned her because Gonzales thought she was pregnant. Gonzales is 18 and looks 14 — and has seen as much as someone

20/3



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Eglin chow line: 'They can't even make us comfortable . . . Sometimes I wish I could go back.'

twice her age.

*Mia News 3 July 80
6A * Col * 1 **

In the federal operations trailer, another tale of disappointment unfolds.

Two baby-faced young men, spiffy and clean in their traveling clothes, have just been picked up at the local airport because it was discovered their sponsor would not be waiting for them at the other end of the flight.

"This is the fourth time this has happened," one says. A Catholic Services social worker hustles them away before they can tell more of their story.

"We were the first ones, yet everyone else has gone before us," complains Rolando Calderon Alberdi, a 27-year-old welder. "The Catholics are so disorganized, they just do what they want. They call people on the loudspeaker, people who have already left the camp.

We complain; they just say, 'Have patience, have patience.'

"No one explains anything . . . We're never going to get out at this rate."

Calderon and his two friends, Alfonso Castillo Abreu, 25, and Candelario Mejia Valdes, 32, were among the 10,000 who took over the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the event that triggered the sealift.

They are bitter.

"We are the leaders who did this for the future of Cuba," Calderon said. "Look how we are treated. I'm traumatized. My mind is just sick."

Castillo is having second thoughts.

"I never thought it would be like this," he said. "They can't even make us comfortable here. We work here without pay and all they give us is 10 cigarets and an extra meal. Big deal. Sometimes I wish I could go back to C'ba."

30/3

Shrimpers Threaten 'Boat-Burning'

By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

Larry Foltz, his hands quivering with anger, stopped keeping track of his financial losses Wednesday when he saw the damage done to the Sun Lioness.

Foltz, a Keys businessman, owns Morgan Shrimp Packers Inc., a Stock Island shrimp firm that is temporarily out of commission because all its 11 boats were seized by the U.S. Customs Service for bringing Cuban refugees from Mariel.

At a time when he fears the federal action could drive him into bankruptcy, Foltz walked to the dock Wednesday and discovered that the big steel winches on the Sun Lioness had frozen solid from weeks of inactivity.

That was when he joined commercial fishermen on the docks, where conversations are turning to furiously angry talk of taking drastic, illegal actions to dramatize their dilemma.

ALTHOUGH particular plans have apparently not been developed, more and more boatmen are casting about talk of, for instance, burning seized boats at Truman Annex, where 115,400

Cubans have arrived.

"We got to let people know what's happening here, and I'm ready to go to jail if that's what it takes," said John Barker of Barker & Sons Seafood Inc., a firm that has lost two of its three boats to seizures.

More than 900 boats have been seized. A federal court battle to get them released was won last week, but lost a day later when the Justice Department was granted a delay in the judge's order to appeal.

UNABLE TO pay help, owners aren't doing much routine maintenance. Shrimpers estimate they lose \$1,000 in revenue for each good shrimping day their boats are impounded. Local officials and business leaders say the losses are reverberating throughout the Keys economy.

Like other commercial fishermen, Foltz heard a rumor Wednesday that several shrimp boats that were impounded in the boatlift had just arrived in Mariel on second trips to pick up refugees. The shrimpers are rumored to have done so after being paid enough money to offset \$1,000-per-refugee fines and boat forfeitures.

The Coast Guard said it hadn't heard any such reports.

Nonetheless, the rumor furthered Foltz's anger because many fishermen believe that the Justice Department will drop the seizures once the Freedom Flotilla ends. This is based solely on a gut feeling that the government can't be serious about driving hundreds of fishermen out of business, that it is pressing court action only to stop the boatlift.

If the theory is true, any boats returning to Mariel now would be forcing the impounded boats to remain impounded longer — and suffer greater losses.

SO TALK turned Wednesday to destroying boats that return and sending a signal to potential captains and charterers that they face greater danger from fishermen in Key West than from federal prosecutors.

One voice of calm was that of Kathryn Warren, organizer of the new Monroe County Citizens Committee Against Red Tags, who pleaded with numerous fishermen Wednesday not to provoke negative public opinion.

U.S. Fails on Refugees in Schools

Mia Hen (F) col 1 6A 3 July 80

WHEN the Dade School Board meets next Wednesday to grapple with the budget for the coming fiscal year, the members will face a dilemma.

Dade's schools are being inundated by thousands of new students, the children of refugees from Cuba, Haiti, and elsewhere. Officials estimate that by September more than 18,000 refugee children will be enrolled.

Yet the Carter Administration, whose policies have permitted this influx of refugees, has reneged on its implicit obligation to help Dade's schools cope with the problem.

And make no mistake: Coping will be costly. The refugee children (and some of the adults) require special instruction and extensive counseling to help them adapt to life in America. To deny the refugees language instruction and other educational services is to invite economic problems and social disruption.

Dade school officials have calculated a cost of approximately \$1,000 extra per pupil to provide necessary educational services to refugees. This figure was not pulled out of a hat; a detailed examination of the school system's proposals confirms that this sum is a realistic projection of the true costs of providing the required services.

But the Carter Administration is proposing a sum that amounts to only \$300 per pupil — a scandalously inadequate

amount. Meanwhile, Dade County remains obligated by Federal guidelines to provide a full range of special services to these pupils.

School-board members cannot turn to the state of Florida for help. As it is, state funding for next year will fall some \$13.6 million short of what Dade school officials projected as the system's needs.

Nor would it be defensible for the board to provide for the refugees by skimping on educational services offered to other pupils. Not only would this be unfair, but it would risk exacerbating the community's ethnic polarization.

What this means is that Dade's school officials have little choice but to continue fighting for fair treatment. The first arena of battle logically would be the Congress, where South Florida's representatives have fought for equitable aid despite the Carter Administration's indifference.

If no help is forthcoming from Congress, however, school officials should not rule out carrying the battle to the courts — especially if Federal bureaucrats start questioning Dade's compliance with Federal standards and guidelines governing the instruction of children who don't speak English.

Indeed, litigation might help clear the air on a long-festering issue: How much must local governments pay for the Federal Government's mistakes?

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D.C. Pledge Cools Rally By Boatmen

By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST -- Word that White House trouble-shooter Eugene Eidenberg will meet commercial fishermen Monday to talk about the seizure of Freedom Flotilla boats brought cheers Thursday at a boatmen's rally in Key West.

It also brought skepticism that the meeting will result in freedom for the hundreds of local fishing boats that have been impounded for bringing Cuban refugees from Mariel Harbor.

"All you're going to get is a damn promise from Washington day after day," screamed shrimper Larry Foltz of Morgan Shrimp Packers Inc. to the crowd of 200. The firm's 11 boats have been seized by the U.S. Customs Service.

What the shrimpers got from Washington Thursday was another warning from Robert N. Battard, the U.S. Customs regional commissioner, that apparently was prompted by the seizure of the Escape. Its owner, Ralph Estopinan of Hialeah, had told Customs that he was going to take the 34-foot boat to Miami then promptly headed back for Cuba. Three of the four crew members on this trip were newly arrived Cuban refugees.

"Anyone who removes a boat under seizure and utilizes it under seizure and utilizes it without Customs authorization will be in violation of criminal statutes," Battard said. "The boat operator will be arrested and the vessel will be physically seized."

The meeting with Eidenberg, secretary of the Cabinet and President Carter's adviser on boatlift and Cuban refugee resettlement issues, is scheduled for 4 p.m. Monday at the office of Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.).

Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.) contributed his support Thursday in a statement released by his office in Washington urging President Carter to reduce the amount of the bonds that fishermen must post to free their boats.

Meanwhile, in Tallahassee, state officials said they expect to approving as much as \$54 million in welfare benefits next week — more than \$20 million of it funded by the state — to thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees who have been certified.

ma Her 4 July 80

English 360-2303
Spanish 360-6166

My daughter, Marisel Tamayo, is getting married on July 5. Family members from all over the United States are coming here for the wedding, but the wedding party won't be complete without Marisel's uncle and godfather, Francisco Garcia Arias. He arrived from Cuba on the boatlift nearly two months ago and was sent to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. He was processed three weeks ago and he should have left Pennsylvania. Marisel wants her uncle here for the wedding but we can't seem to get anyone to listen to us, let alone help us. — Olga Vidal

He's here. We got on the phone and called the United States Catholic Conference headquarters in Washington, D.C., as well as the USCC office at Fort Indiantown Gap. Then we had to call again when last-minute confusion got Garcia bumped off the plane just as it was about to leave for Miami. But Garcia is here in plenty of time for Marisel's wedding to Sergio Evelio Estrella, son of Evelio Estrella, a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives.

I'm looking for a Cuban refugee who would like to work as a housekeeper. She will have a good home, good pay and good food. The problem is, I don't speak Spanish so she will have to be able to speak some English. — Rose Krefetz, Great Neck, N.Y.

We're looking for a woman in her 40s or 50s who would like to relocate to the Washington, D.C., area. We will give her her own room and bath in exchange for housekeeping. We will also help her get other jobs in the neighborhood so she can make some extra money. — M.A.R., Bethesda, Md.

We've referred both your job offers to the Work Bank at CAMACOL. Other readers who have jobs to offer Cuban refugees must call or write CAMACOL directly. The address is 1417 W. Flagler St., and the telephone number is 642-3870. CAMACOL is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

We know Refugee Hotline can help with this problem. You're the one that published the story of Alberto Horta Nordelo, the young man Mrs. Lourdes Ramos found at Miami International Airport. Horta was looking for his uncle and you located Horta's relatives in California. Well, for some reason, Horta's Social Security card was mailed to our home. We don't know him, but we would like to get his Social Security card to him. Will you help? — Margarita and Olga Rodriguez, Leisure City

We certainly will. Alberto Horta Nordelo is now with his family in the Los Angeles area. He was given a plane ticket to Los Angeles by one of the volunteer agencies working with the Cuban refugees. He told us he needed that card and we told him you had mailed it to us and we were putting it in the mail to him immediately.

216 More Arrive in Key West;

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — One of the 216 persons who arrived in Key West Thursday aboard the shrimp boat Ocean Queen told a shipmate that he was the owner of the Blue Fire, the mysterious freighter said to be loading thousands of refugees in Mariel Harbor.

Reports about the Blue Fire began circulating earlier in the week. It was said to be in Cuba, loading anywhere between 2,000 and 5,000 Cubans. So far, the only things known about the ship is that it once was called the Kirk Dale and was registered in the Cayman Islands.

"It was sold to Cuban interests," said Capt. Mayberry Kirkconnel, formerly an agent for the Kirk Dale. Officials said the freighter left the Caymans last week, ostensibly headed for Tampa. It turned up in Cuba.

The expected arrival of the Blue Fire has prompted concerned federal officials to say that 500 U.S. Marines had been placed on standby at Camp Lejeune, N.C. A Pentagon spokesman said, however: "We have no requests, and have no orders to move Marines at this time."

BEING BY far the biggest load and one of the last of the boatlift, federal officials fear that Fidel Castro might see the Blue Fire as his last hurrah.

"We want to be ready for anything. One guy with a gun is all it would take," said Dean Harder, dock supervisor for U.S. Customs. "We've not had any terrorist activities thus far, but we have to be ready."

Initially, Coast Guard officials expected the Blue Fire to arrive today. But the arrival Thursday of the Ocean Queen changed those expectations.

The captain of the Key West-owned shrimp boat passed out at the helm about halfway across the 110-mile-wide Florida Straits and turned the captain's job over to a refugee.

U.S. Customs authorities said the captain, Jose Alvarez, 57, of Miami, had a severe case of gangrene when he arrived in Key West. Officials said he had injured a foot in Mariel and was operated on in a Cuban hospital.

AFTER HE PASSED out, one of the refugees on board radioed the Coast Guard for help about 12 miles south of Stock Island.

Petty Officer Ralph Arizmendi arrived aboard a patrol boat to captain the Ocean Queen to the Truman Annex dock.

En route to the dock, where some 115,000 Cuban refugees have landed since the boatlift began, Arizmendi overheard a man later identi-

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Blue Fire Captain Aboard?

fied as Augustin Garcia, 47, of Sunnyvale, Calif., tell a refugee he was the owner of the Blue Fire.

"He was telling the guy that he had gone to Cuba to pick up 2,000 family members of his and friends," Arizmendi said. "But Castro had decided that he would have to carry 5,000."

Witnesses said Garcia, who was whisked away by immigration and customs officials at the dock, told another refugee that he was returning to the U.S. and waiting to see what would happen to his boat.

"It's actually a smart thing to do," Arizmendi said. "If he comes back on that boat he's only a passenger, but if he comes back on his freighter he faces a heavy fine."

GARCIA FACED a four-hour barrage of questions from federal officials before finally being released.

"He says he's not the owner, but he's connected with it," Victor Basila, supervisor of the local customs operation, said afterward. "He admitted he went down on the boat. He told somebody he was the owner. But now he's denying it."

"You just can't ever be sure when these people are telling the truth."

Garcia was allowed to return to California.

"We'll wait and see," a Coast Guard spokesman said. "When the Blue Fire arrives we'll check the documentation papers and know if he's really the warrant."

"Then to get [Garcia] back all we have to do is file a warrant."

The boatlift, banned by President Carter and enforced by a strict Coast Guard blockade, was clearly almost over. Radio Havana said

Thursday that only three boats were left in Mariel and two of them had engine trouble.

SOME FEDERAL officials are afraid the mystery of the Blue Fire will continue. Some say the vessel won't leave Mariel until Saturday. Some say it will take Castro until Monday to load the vessel. Officials, however, must be ready for when-ever it arrives.

"Castro sure knows how to screw up a long holiday weekend," one Coast Guardsman said.

Garcia told Customs officials that Cuban authorities told him the vessel would never be loaded with refugees.

"It's all very strange," Basila said. "And I think things will get even stranger."

"That boat may never show up."

Refugee Report: Chaffee

Mia News (FH) Col 2 1A 4 July 80 A rare sort of independence for

● This is the second in a series of articles about Cuban refugee processing centers around the nation.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — For some Cubans, Independence Day means more than all the firecrackers, picnics and parades throughout the land.

Today, when the United States celebrates the freedom won so long ago that many now take it for granted, is truly a day of freedom for them also.

They are leaving Fort Chaffee, a whitewashed plain of barracks surrounded by barbed-wire coils, chicken fencing and sweating men in Army fatigues and riot gear. They are leaving this place for what they came here — freedom.

"Si, this is a big day, a grandiose day for us," said Claudina Lopez Guitierrez, who is waiting for the last

hours to roll by before a jet takes her away from here. "It is a day of fiesta — for you Americans and for me. I know what this Independence Day is. I will celebrate it in freedom, in Key West. We are like you now, we are free."

Lopez is among several hundred Cuban refugees who will leave today to start their new lives that some, like Lopez and her husband and two children, are beginning with strangers who agreed to provide them with the basics — a home, a place to work, somewhere to learn English.

Others, like Vicente Mesa Leon, are looking forward to a reunion with close family long separated by time, distance and the vast cultural differences between communist Cuba and capitalist America.

"Today is my greatest happiness," said Mesa, a technician and tool and dye maker. "I'm going to Miami to be rejoined with my mother, who I have not seen in five years. I am going to pass my first day in independence on this very special day in history."

these Cubans

Mesa said he knows of America's Fourth of July celebration. "We know it is a grandiose day. We have recorded it, but we never marked it's passing. Now in freedom, we can do this thanks to this country.

"I am celebrating two things: the day of your independence and the day of mine."

Even for those who remain at Fort Chaffee — the refugee camp that erupted in rioting last month — today has its special and happy meaning.

"Yes, the Independence Day, I have heard talk of it," said Nelson Betancourt, 30, who has been here nearly two months. "I have heard it is to celebrate the liberation of the United States, but I don't know when it happened . . . 200 years ago? Well, I'm impressed. We should really put on the dog for it. The liberty of the United States is the best in the world. And being here is the liberty of the Cubans. There should be two parties

Please see CHAFFEE, 12A

10/2

CHAFFEE, from 1A

at the same time.

"For you, freedom came 200 years ago. For us, just two months ago."

Andres Rodriguez Sanchez, a 26-year-old equipment operator who volunteers his time at a mess hall, thinks it's great.

"I'm very anxious to see what will happen here," he said. "They have told us of the great fiesta, and I'm so happy to participate. And I hope next year I will be part of this great tradition outside of the camp."

Rodriguez and 20 other Cuban refugees who work in the mess hall are helping to prepare an American-style picnic this afternoon under the shade trees.

Their boss, a soft-spoken Arkansan who bridges the language gap with hand signals, is taken aback by the Cubans' enthusiasm for the Fourth of July celebration.

"They've been asking for American flags and red, white and blue paper," said Dane Warnock. "They want to dress everything up. So I guess I'm going to have to go to town and dig up some. . . . They're running around like crazy. All I hear is holiday, holiday, holiday. I've heard that all day. And they know about the firecrackers — they keep showing me with their hands."

The firecrackers will not go off at Fort Chaffee, but at a nearby park visible from the camp, officials say.

Instead, the Fort Chaffee people have prepared in dozens of other ways to show the Cubans how special this day is. There are baseball games, boxing matches, an art show, three-legged races for the kids, a magic

show, clowns, soccer tournaments and volleyball.

And during the afternoon, when the temperature shoots into the 100s, there are less vigorous activities like chess, dominoes and table tennis. GIs from Fort Sill, Okla., home of the Army artillery, will perform a 50-gun salute with three howitzers. At noon a "non-parade parade" will march down the boulevard, which has been swept clean of the prostitution, black-market sales and gambling that preceded the rioting.

The riots seem to have left little bad feeling.

Camp officials say the small group that started the trouble is gone. A Cuban refugee agrees, but his answer is qualified.

"There are still a few troublemakers, but little by little they are fallen," he said. Camp officials say most of the refugees protected the barracks, mess halls and offices from being burned or looted.

"I have been treated so well, so humanely, how could I not fight to protect this camp?" asked Gonzalo Vignier Cruz. "We are like orphans. We should protect this camp."

Even those who have been here more than six weeks say they don't really mind being cooped up — not even on Independence Day.

"Are we liberated without being freed? I don't like that expression," said Carlos Lifarraga, who runs the camp newspaper and FM radio station. "We don't feel we are prisoners because for the first time we are personally secure — at Fort Chaffee in the United States. We are not in danger, not any more."

**Ship reportedly could bring
as many as 5,000 refugees**

Mystery freighter still at Mariel

Mia News (FH) Col 1 4A
Associated Press
4 July 80

KEY WEST — A mystery freighter that could carry as many as 5,000 refugees from Cuba to the United States is reportedly planning to leave the port of Mariel tomorrow, Cubans arriving here said.

The freighter Blue Fire was in Mariel harbor preparing for departure tomorrow, the newly arrived refugees said yesterday. It would be the biggest single load of refugees by far since the sealoft began in April.

Earlier, refugees fleeing the island nation had said the Blue Fire was loading passengers and would arrive today, on Independence Day.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard said 216 refugees arrived yesterday aboard the 65-foot shrimp boat Ocean Queen. Coast Guard spokesman Chief Petty Officer Ed Lewis said possibly 75 or 100 of them could be considered either political prisoners or convicted felons.

Reports that surfaced on Tuesday concerning the mystery freighter led the Coast Guard to search for the owners of the Blue Fire. It was previously registered in the Cayman Islands, south of Cuba, but was recently sold for \$225,000, officials said.

Meanwhile, federal officials said 500 U.S. Marines have been placed on standby at Camp Lejeune, N.C., in case they should be needed when the freighter arrives.

One of the refugees who arrived yesterday aboard the shrimp boat was overheard by a Coast Guard officer telling another refugee that he was the owner of the Blue Fire.

"He was telling the guy that he had gone to Cuba to pick up 2,000 family members . . . and friends," Petty Officer Ralph Arizmendi said, "but (Cuban President Fidel) Castro had decided he would have to carry 5,000."

The Coast Guard identified the man as Augustin Garcia, 47, of Sunnyvale, Calif.

Garcia was reported to have told another refugee that he was returning to the United States and waiting to see what would happen to his boat, the petty officer said.

"It's actually a smart thing to do," Arizmendi said. "If he comes back on that boat he's only a passenger, but if he comes back on his freighter he faces a heavy fine."

20/2

Sealift brings rough sailing to U.S.-Cuba travel business

Mia News (FH) col 3
4 July 80 12A
LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

The 1978 announcement that Cubans living in the United States could visit their homeland gave thousands of local refugees the opportunity to visit relatives they thought they would never see again.

For two years, tourism officials say, the tourist business to Cuba was brisk.

But that changed drastically with the freedom sealift.

When the sealift began in April, refugees here stopped visiting relatives in Cuba. Instead, they chose to spend their money trying to get them out on the flotilla.

Marta Sanchez of Hialeah was one of them.

When tourist flights to Cuba began in 1978, Sanchez thought she would finally get to see her only son, Miguel, whom she left behind in Cuba 10 years ago.

Sanchez, 52, said she hated to spend money in a communist country, but nonetheless started saving for the trip. Two thousand dollars was her goal.

Her job as a factory worker in Hialeah is not lucrative, but she figured that by giving up some extras she would have enough by August to make the trip and even take some gifts to her son, now 29.

In April, her plans changed.

The refugee sealift began and Sanchez scratched her trip to Cuba. She took the savings out of the bank and started looking for a boat captain who would bring her son from Mariel.

She's still looking for a way to get him out.

"I'm desperate," she said. "Now, I don't want to spend the money making the trip to see him when I can use it to get him out. My son is the only family I have left. I'm getting old and I need him here with me."

Meanwhile, the three-month tourist drought has hurt the two local firms whose business is based on flights to Cuba — Tropicana Tours and American Air Way Charter. AAC is the only airline with exclusive rights to fly native Cubans to the island.

AAC vice president Frank Masdeu said: "Yes, our business has been hurt, but we are trying to counter that by expanding. As of July 4 we are no longer only flying Cubans to the island. American tourists can now also fly with us. We plan to keep flying to Cuba."

Gordon Bingham, field representative for the Civil Aeronautics Board, said AAC's business has dropped. "Before the (sealift) started they were flying DC-7s and DC-9s to Cuba. These planes accommodate about 160 people. Now they are flying DC-3s. These carry about 32 people. So I would say their business has suffered."

Kenneth Turja, president of Tropicana Tours, which flies only non-Cuban tourists to Cuba, said both the sealift and the takeover of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have hurt his company.

"Our business now is down 40 per cent from what it was before the embassy problem," Turja said. "I guess the reason people didn't want to travel to the island was because of what they read in the newspaper. They were scared."

Before the exodus, Turja said, his company was flying a total of 80 tourists a week to Cuba on two flights.

"Now we are only taking about 30 tourists a week — and I think this is going to be it from now on."

New York-based Anniversary Tours, another company that flies only non-Cuban tourists to Cuba, also has felt the crunch. "There are less people wanting to go to Cuba since the sealift," said Sidney Efross, president of Anniversary Tours. "But the change has not been as drastic up here."

Refugee Driver Testing Moves to Tamiami Site

Mia New (F) col 3 1 C 4 July 80

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

The long waits, the angry words, the confusion, the lines weaving out the door and around the building under the hot sun — the whole challenge of obtaining a driver's license in South Florida — will be with us for another week.

The state has scrapped plans to convert an abandoned warehouse at Opa-locka Airport into a temporary center to handle newly arrived Cuban refugees, who have been clogging state driver-licensing centers and turning a simple bureaucratic chore into a four-hour ordeal.

Instead, trailers will be rolled onto the grounds at the now-abandoned site of old Tamiami Airport, and all new refugees — Cuban, Haitian or otherwise — will be tested there, according to Assistant County Manager William Hampton. The old airport site is adjacent to the Florida International University south campus, between Coral Way and SW Eighth Street.

HAMPTON SAID the plans announced last week to house the center at the Opa-locka airport were dropped because the cost of ren-

ovation and the rent demanded by airport contracts amounted to more than the state cared to pay for a temporary center.

The new center, which may open late next week, is expected to be in operation for only a year.

The long lines at the eight testing centers in Dade and three in Broward have continued, but Raymond Johnson, manager of the besieged Opa-locka testing center at 12601 NW 42nd Avenue, said there are no more fights between citizens and refugees. "We've had a policeman on duty at the center since last Thursday and the fights have stopped," Johnson said.

HE SAID the numbers of people applying for licenses have also diminished. His daily average is down from 330 to about 300 per day. Johnson said in pre-refugee times, his office would normally handle 320 applicants a day. Language difficulties have caused most of the problems, he said; only three of his examiners speak Spanish.

Most of the angry words are easily understood English. "Some of the Americans are still pretty uptight about the wait," he said.

State ready to start benefits for refugees

Mia News (F) col 1 5A 4 July 80

Florida officials say they expect to start approving up to \$54 million in welfare benefits — more than \$20 million of it provided by the state — to thousands of recent Cuban and Haitian refugees next week. David Voss, a spokesman for the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, said yesterday that state welfare offices will start accepting applications next week from refugees certified by the federal government. Voss said the Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to start classifying the new immigrants as "entrants," making them eligible for Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other welfare benefits. President Carter ordered the classification of the recent 115,000 Cuban refugee arrivals and of the thousands of Haitians in Florida last month. About 20 per cent of them are expected to qualify for welfare benefits. State officials are angry about the classification because Florida pays 41 per cent of the cost of the welfare benefits and the state already is running a Medicaid deficit. The officials have appealed to Congress for more aid.

Accused perjurer arrested

Mia News (F) 4 July 80 col 1 5A

Charged with perjuring himself before a grand jury in New York City, Jose Tenreiro Napoles, 52, was arrested by FBI agents in the 1100 block of West 35th Street in Hialeah. U.S. Magistrate Herbert Shapiro set bond at \$50,000 yesterday. A resident of Elizabeth, N.J., Tenreiro was questioned by the grand jury about an attempted bombing in March 1980 of Cuban United Nations Ambassador Raul Roa. Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of Miami's FBI office, said the perjury charge stems from Tenreiro's being accused of talking before April 4 to Rafaelina Dominici, former wife of Carlos Dominici, a Miami dentist. On April 4, Dominici was arrested in New Jersey and accused of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder in Miami. He was subsequently acquitted of the murder charge. Atlee Wampler III, the U.S. attorney here, said there are no active grand jury investigations of Cuban terrorist activities here.

Man Held In Probe Of Omega 7

Mia New (F) of 5 2C
4 July 80

By MARY VOBORIL
And SHULA BEYER
Herald Staff Writers

A former Miami man was arrested in Hialeah in connection with a New York City grand jury probe of Omega 7, a clandestine anti-Castro group that the FBI has pegged as one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations in the nation.

Jose Tenreiro Napoles, 52, of Elizabeth, N.J., was arrested Wednesday night on the street at 1199 W. 35th St., just outside the home of his son, Jose Jr.

Tenreiro, head of circulation for World News, a Spanish-language newspaper in New Jersey, is accused of lying to the federal grand jury in May 1980.

"The grand jury [investigation] is the beginning of a long-range, far-reaching investigation by the FBI into activities of Omega 7," an FBI spokesman said.

THE PROBE BEGAN in April, said Arthur Nehrbass, head of the Miami FBI office. The grand jury has not yet issued any indictments. Tenreiro was arrested for perjuring himself before the grand jury — an uncommon charge sometimes filed to pressure a reluctant witness.

It was initially unclear what Tenreiro's connection, if any, is with Omega 7. Tenreiro, who came to the United States from Cuba in 1959, lived in Miami between 1964 and 1969. In New Jersey, he is press secretary for the Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM), another anti-Castro group that blasted its way to prominence when three of its members took part in the assassi-

sination of Orlando Letelier, once-prominent official in Chile's Marxist Allende regime.

Tenreiro's son, who confirmed Thursday that his father is press secretary for the CNM, denied that his father is involved in the Omega 7 group.

"The only thing he knows about Omega 7 is what he reads in the newspapers," said Jose Jr.

"The grand jury is investigating activities of the Cuban Nationalist Movement as well as specific acts of terrorism claimed by Omega 7. That kind of links the two together," Nehrbass said.

"TENREIRO HAS POPPED up in our investigations for some time," said Tom Lock, supervisor of FBI probes of Cuban terrorism in New York City.

"We have been investigating for some time a group that has claimed responsibility for 20 acts of violence and bombings and one assassination since 1975 in the New York City area," Lock said. "All our leads point to Cubans living in the North New Jersey area."

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the residents of Union City and the adjoining Elizabeth area where Tenreiro lives are Cuban, forming a nucleus for some 200,000 Cubans spread out among the New Jersey suburbs. It is also the headquarters for Omega 7.

Another FBI source said that "somebody has to be giving Omega 7 support. It's possible that several anti-Castro organizations are giving it support — and the Cuban Nationalist Movement could be one of them."

Tenreiro went before U.S. Magistrate Herbert Shapiro for a first appearance hearing Thursday. Bond was set at \$50,000.

Both Nehrbass and Atlee Wampler, Miami's U.S. Attorney-designate, said no grand jury probe similar to the New York investigation is under way in Miami.

Tenreiro is scheduled to appear for an extradition hearing next Friday.

THE GRAND JURY subpoenaed Tenreiro to answer questions about his possible connection to the attempted bombing of Cuban United Nations ambassador Raul Fao in March.

Herald Staff Writer Fabiola Santiago also contributed to this report.

that he participated in an attempted \$100,000 drug ripoff. *Mia New 3C*

Willis Jewett, 30, a nine-year Miami police veteran, was arrested in February after state investigators, posing as drug dealers, met Jewett and his brother, Dwight, at a Ramada Inn in Northwest Miami. **Dwight Jewett** was sentenced to two years probation by Circuit Judge Jon Gordon. *4 JULY 80*

• A 59-year-old former security



ROBERTO FABRICIO

Joe Carollo Is Developing *Mia Her (F) col 1 5 July 80 1B* Into a Refreshing Official

As a distant observer of city of Miami politics, I am sometimes fascinated, repelled and offended by what happens in city government; not in that order or at the same time.

A fascinating thing is happening in our city now, and it bears watching. City Commissioner Joe Carollo, often a controversial man who has developed a reputation for shooting from the hip and for espousing ultraconservative causes, appears to be growing up.

The 25-year-old security firm consultant and ex-cop has traded the superficial issues of old — opposing a visit to Miami by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, hardly a local issue — for significant and pertinent questions, such as digging up the personnel record of City Finance Director James Gunderson.

In undertaking to question Gunderson's credentials — and it turned out Gunderson couldn't produce his college credentials, just as Carollo charged — the commissioner has tackled one of the basic problems in city government.

HIS APPROACH to public office is not limited to muckraking. It also includes a healthy amount of living by his own code. When a cadre of public officials — including Mayor Ferre, City Manager Joseph Grassie and top Metro administrators — accepted a freebie cruise on the SS Norway to the Bahamas, Carollo refused. His reason:

"When someone invites you on an expensive trip like that, it just puts an elected official in an embarrassing situation if sometime in the future anyone involved with the Norway wants something from the city."

Is that refreshing, or is that refreshing?

Carollo, I am told, is also working hard to mend his fences with Miami's black community, which he offended in the past with campaign tactics that left much to be desired. He has openly admitted his past mistakes in discussions with acquaintances. Maybe he is ready to take a public stand that will show just how much he has grown.

AN ICONOCLAST, Carollo often votes in a minority or even alone. Sometimes I agree with his positions, other times I disagree. What I find absolutely invigorating is his independence, his willingness to confront the city's establishment bureaucrats and his increasing ability to tackle relevant local issues.

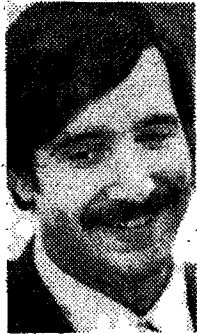
On the weekends, Carollo can be found reroofing his modest home and sharing time with relatives and his young family. His lifestyle is refreshingly that of just another working member of the community, a marked difference from the commission's two other Latin members. There are no flashes of grandeur in the man, who still drives his old, beat-up car. I have no doubt that he understands better than most of the rest of the members of the commission the problems and hopes of the masses in our city.

There are still many unanswered questions in the case of Gunderson's college credentials. It now seems the man has changed his age as well as his college record. Maybe Carollo will produce a document with Gunderson's correct age. It seems no one else in the city is able or willing to investigate controversial matters.

CAROLLO IS also investigating half a dozen other potential scandals in the city administration. People within and outside the city government who have long been fed up with the cronyism, the lethargy of our bureaucracy and who want some action are helping Carollo.

Who knows how far this lone ranger will go and how much dirt he will unearth?

I have no doubt I will disagree with Carollo in the future. But I must applaud him now for going his own way in fighting mediocrity.



CAROLLO

Refugee Report: Chaffee

For Cubans, friendship and 1A

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

LAVACA, ARK. — Bill and Beatrice Keef run a fireworks stand in their front yard, a tiny plywood contraption that looks like it belongs at a county fair, flanked with a string of red, white and blue pennants and a sign that says: Buy one, get one free.

They live on a country road a few miles down from the Cuban refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, a road where the pickups roar 70 miles an hour past their little yellow house and their yard strewn with tires and garage sale signs, past the gently swelling hills of trees and soybean fields and grazing pastures.

Bill Keef's a grizzled veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict, his 17 years of service to America long done, his daughters grown up strong and healthy, a granddaughter 7 years old and well on her way to a good future in a good country.

It seems an idyllic life, Bill Keef chatting with his wife in the rusting metal lawnchairs, the only worry being the basics of life and trying to keep cool in this blast furnace. It seems so peaceful here, just the seasons rolling by as fast as the souped up Chevys.

But underneath is a hatred that runs deep and yawning and cold.

"You wanna know about them Cubans? Lady, you come to the right place," Keef says. "You just sit yourself down over there while I take care of these customers and I'll tell you all about 'em."

There's plenty of joshing and kidding around while he sells his cherry bombs and Roman candles and sparklers to a couple of guys in cowboy boots and feed store caps. "She wants to know about Cubans," Keef tells his customer, a soybean farmer named Robert Brittain.

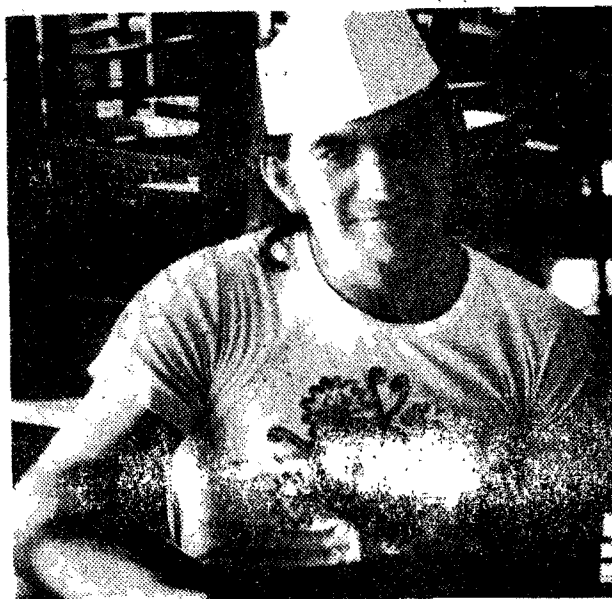
"Oh yeah?" says Brittain. "Ma'am, I just got one thing to say: I don't know why we are feeding these people when we got people starving right here in Fort Smith. They're a buncha Communists and we should put 'em all back on a boat."

Then Keef hitches up his Montgomery Ward overalls over the kitchen apron he wears to keep his change and sits himself down.

"My name is William E. Keef and my wife is Beatrice, no middle name, and I want you to know I don't like this out here no way. Now I can tell you why because we called the President of the United States and my wife couldn't get hold of him because he was in

Please see CHAFFEE, 6A

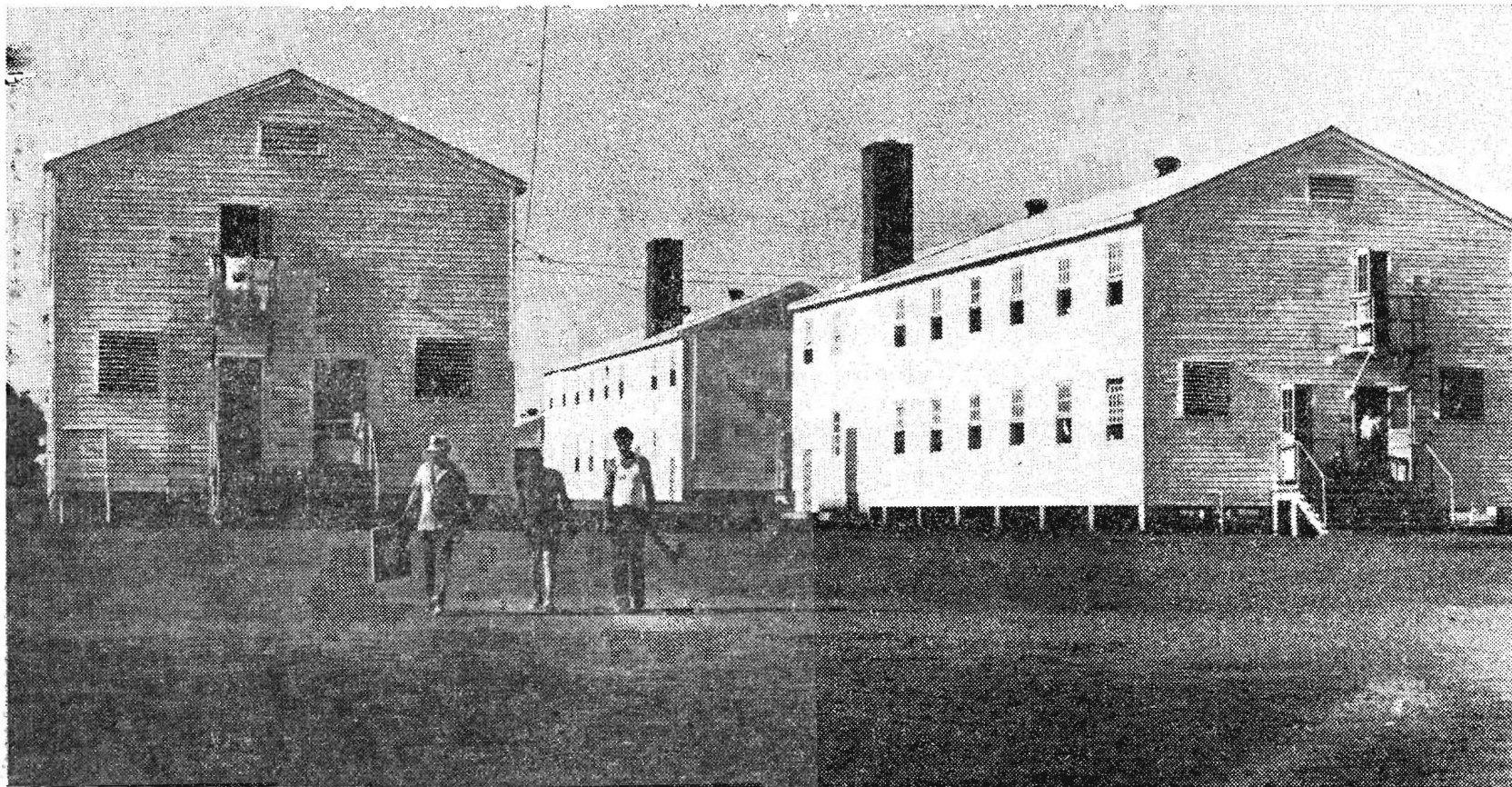
cold deep hatred



The Miami News - MARILYN A. MOORE

Andres Rodriguez Sanchez wants to stay

10/3



The Miami News - MARILYN A. MOORE

The refugee camp at Fort Chaffee: Influx of Cubans has both negatively and positively affected those who live nearby

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CHAFFEE, from 1A

conference. But my daughter talked to him and he just passed the buck.

"He said it's the governor's place and my daughter called Governor Bill Clinton and he said he can't do nothing about it because Fort Chaffee's a federal reserve. They're all passin' the buck and it makes me so damn mad I can't see ... I fought against these Communists in places all over the world and then they bring 'em right in your own backyard and force 'em down your throat.

"Now I been disabled. I got out of the service in '59 with an honorable discharge because I was so sick and I served 17 and a half years. And then they let those people in here like that.

"We need a strong leader in the White House, someone with backbone enough to stand up for the rights of America. We need a strong Congress and strong U.S. senators and we also need strong generals that can give orders and commands and lead men. But these people we got aren't worth a damn. That dadburn peanut farmer, if he likes them so much he should take them down to Plains, Ga., and put them in tarpaper shacks and let 'em raise peanuts.

"I served in Peru, and Panama, Europe and Japan during the Korean Conflict. They blew out my one eardrum and I can hardly hear out

! You wanna know about them Cubans? Lady, you come to the right place.

MCA News 6A 5 July 80

the other. I lost this finger here on a beachhead in Korea when the Chinese were landing. And I walked Korea end to end with just a rifle in knee-deep snow. My nervous system is so messed up from Korea that I'm allergic to everything, the trees, the grass, to you. I look all right now but a half-hour from now this eye could be swollen out to here so I can't near see out of it.

"And the Veterans' Administration won't ..."

Keef stops for a minute to get his voice under control and cover his mouth with his hand so the sob doesn't escape.

"I believe ... " he chokes between tears, spitting out the words. "I believe ... in the American system ... in every way ... and I fought like a dog ... for you ... for generations to come. I'm sorry, I can't help it.

"I just can't see it ... It's all going down the drain.

"I tell you this much. I'll buy the weaponry ... and I'll buy the ammunition ... and I'll cut a hole in the top of my car with a machine-gun that runs around on a track. I won't need a driver because I can do it with my feet. I know where

those Cubans are. They'll have to bury them with a bulldozer when I'm done and I know where I'd go because of the law, but I'm 65 and they wouldn't take much from me and I won't live much longer anyways."

★ ★ ★

Steve Beck might have agreed with Keef two months ago. But Beck, a football coach at Hackett, Ark., about 20 miles from here, got a job running the recreation program at Fort Chaffee.

"Hell no, I didn't like them before I came here. Now I feel I just read too many newspapers. I categorized all these people as from Cuba, as Communists, that would just cause more problems for us.

"I was worried about this job for about three hours, then I realized they're just like us, well, not exactly like us, but basically like we are. Some I'd trust a hell of a lot more than Americans. They're good people. They're friends.

"You can't help but get personally involved with them. You can't go out there and lift a box without them insisting that they help. They

don't hardly let you do any work at all. They almost get mad.

"The night of the riot I had my car in the compound and I couldn't get it out. But two guys walked around the car and the building with baseball bats, all around and around all night long."

Beck says it'll be hard to go back to his regular job after the Cubans are gone.

"Another job would just be so boring," he says.

★ ★ ★

Andres Rodriguez Sanchez, a 26-year-old refugee who works in a mess hall at the camp until the resettlement agencies can find him a sponsor, wants to stay in Arkansas even though his sister lives in Miami.

"I know lots of people here now, the people who work in the camp," Rodriguez said. "They are my friends. I don't think this anti-Cuban thing is very real.

"It's just youth, really. The people who are anti-Cuban are the young people, the ones who like to stand on the corners, and smoke cigarettes and talk to their friends.

"But we came here because we have aspirations for the future. We came to work because in Cuba you couldn't live under all that repression.

"I know I can make it here."

23/3

Two Refugees in Orange Bowl Find *Mia (F) Col 3B 5 July 80* An All-American Home on the Fourth

By **ETHAN BRONNER**
Herald Writer

To most of the 700 Cuban refugees still in the Orange Bowl, the Fourth of July was simply another day.

As they lounged languidly, shirtless and hopeless, under bleachers on Red Cross cots, they began to suspect that many of America's streets were paved less with gold than with broken dreams. Many said they wished they could return to Cuba.

"Maybe Cuba's communist, but at least I had a house," said a 23-year-old woman with three children.

But to Mercedes Suarez, 18, and Vicente Planell, 25, America's Independence Day will mark the day they began a new life in a new country. After months of moving from refugee center to refugee center, they found a home. It was as if Uncle Sam himself had walked into their lives and opened his arms.

Best of all, Uncle Sam — in the person of Ralph Perry of Hollywood — has a large house, a pool and armfuls of goodwill.

PERRY, 56, a retired construction contractor, lived alone with his 11-year-old daughter Christine until he decided to drive down to the Orange Bowl and offer his help and home. His wife died five years ago and he has two grown children who've moved away.

"I never dreamed I'd be so fortunate," said Suarez as she walked

into her new home. "I came to this country alone and knowing nobody. American Independence Day will always have a double meaning for me."

"We always had people staying over for periods of time," said Perry as he stuffed his new house guests' luggage — plastic bags and cardboard boxes — into the trunk of his car. "But, then, I grew up with open doors. I lived on a farm in Massachusetts during the Depression so we always had people coming and going."

Perry has already found Planell a job as an electrician with a friend's company. Planell had worked in Cuba as an assistant electrician before taking his last job as a file clerk in a hospital.

SUAREZ, WHO studied physical education at the provincial university in Matanzas, plans to study English and apply to a college here. Meanwhile, says Perry, she's taking over the house.

"I'm the world's biggest slob," said Perry, "and she's going to try to cure me. They both say we've got to straighten this place up and then do some real Cuban cooking. It's fine with me. They can have the run of the place."

As the new family settled in together, they went for a dip in the pool and then Planell spoke about his good luck.

"It's a great coincidence that today's Independence Day in the United States," he said. "It marks also the beginning of my independence. I was in the Orange Bowl for 14 days and I arrived here April 15. Until today I was going crazy with despair. It's just incredible what happened to me, just incredible. I never expected so much happiness."

"All I want to do is give them a chance," Perry said. "They're good kids. If people just went down to the Orange Bowl, if they could just see how these people have to live, they'd do the same thing."

10/2



— MARY LOU FOY / Miami Herald Staff

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Ralph Perry, Left, 'Adopts' Refugees Vicente Planell and Mercedes Suarez

Page 2

Lawyers to aid foreign investors

Mia News (FH) 5 July 80 15A col 1
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Foreign investments in real estate are running strong in South Florida and the Cuban American Bar Association wants to make sure the investors have no legal problems.

The group will sponsor the Second International Law Conference for Lawyers of the Americas starting Monday at the Inter-Continental Hotel on S. Bayshore Drive. The conference will last through Wednesday.

"There are certain law principles that are different. Our system is based in jurisprudence and common law while most Latin American systems are based on the Napoleonic codes and Roman Law," said Jose

Villalobos, the association's president.

Villalobos said the conference will also cover zoning laws and procedures in Miami, banking facilities, tax planning, finances and just about any topic of interest to foreign investors.

Antonio Zamora, conference chairman, said the meeting wasn't designed to attract more such investment, just to make it easier.

"Germans, Venezuelans, Canadians, all sorts of people are already investing in South Florida because they like the climate, because there is political stability here, because of many reasons," he said.

Zamora said that at least 141 lawyers from 18 nations are expected at the conference. After it ends,

he said, they should be able to return to their homelands with enough knowledge of American law to advise their clients on the subject.

The conference is being held in cooperation with the Florida Bar, the University of Miami School of Law, the Dade County Bar Association and the City of Miami Department of Trade and Commerce Development.

3 dead, 3 critical after

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
5 July 80
LUISA YANEZ
Miami News Reporter

A Fourth of July speedboat frolic brought disaster to six people when their flashy boat — one of only two made by its manufacturer — crashed into a dock wall at the Port of Miami.

Three men, names as yet unknown, died in the crash. Three still-unidentified females, one a young girl, were in critical condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital this morning and hospital spokesmen said they are not expected to live.

"There were broken bodies in bathing suits, all sprawled in the cutty cabin of the boat. The impact threw most of them in there," said Nathaniel Tashman, a duty officer at the Port of Miami, and one of the first to arrive on the scene.

"It was terrible," he said.

"The boat's pilot was crushed against the vessel's console and a woman passenger had a large piece of wood lodged in her skull. There was a lot of blood.

"They were young people, too. I'd say everybody was between 20 and 28 years old. Except for a little girl about 6 years old.

"When I reached them, they were all unconscious and in real bad shape. At first, I thought they were all dead.

"A security guard here, Scott Moffatt, took the girl out of the boat first and started to give her first aid. Then he turned her on her face so she wouldn't drown on her own blood."

Metro Lt. Jim Grant said the impact was so severe "the passengers looked like they had been chewed up. The entire bow section of the 30-foot boat was de-

speedboat crash

stroyed, and identifying the victims has been made extra hard because the boat had no name or registration.

"However, the boat was so unusual we have been able to trace its owner through the boat's manufacturer, who told us there were only two speedboats like it made. One was sold to someone here in Miami and the other is in Ohio."

The boat was a twin-engine black SS 9m Carrera with red and burgundy stripes. "A very expensive and powerful boat," said Grant.

Since the boaters were in swim suits and not carrying ID's, identification has been slowed, police said.

The speedboat hit the wall between cruise ship Terminals 5 and 6 on the northwest corner of Dodge Island.

Mystery Ship Leaves

By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — The freighter Blue Fire, a mystery to officials since it sneaked into Cuba's Mariel harbor last week amid reports that it would bring 2,000 to 5,000 refugees to Key West, left the port Saturday without any refugees.

Late Saturday night the Coast Guard intercepted the freighter all the same and cited her for failing to carry proper documents and for violating the U.S. ban on the "Freedom Flotilla" that has brought more than 115,000 Cubans to America.

A Coast Guard spokesman confirmed that no refugees were aboard when the ship, en route to Grand Cayman Island with no apparent plans to dock in the United States, was cited. It was not immediately clear why the Coast Guard had seized the ship.

The Blue Fire is expected to arrive in Key West

U.S Coast Guard

under escort tonight or Monday morning.

The Coast Guard said the Blue Fire headed west out of Mariel at dawn, staying inside Cuban waters under observation by the Guard's cutter Diligence. The Blue Fire's crew radioed the Diligence that it was going to the Cayman Islands.

The Diligence's crew had considered boarding the Blue Fire when it left Cuban waters, but the freighter's course would allow it to make most of the trip to the Caymans without leaving the 12-mile boundary.

THE DEPARTURE, however, apparently defused a potential exodus of Cuban refugees that prompted U.S.

Mariel Without Refugees

Seizes Freighter Anyway

officials to put 500 Marines at Camp Lejeune, N.C., on standby for a quick trip to Key West.

"Before, I had something to look forward to. Now, I don't even have that," said a joking U.S. Customs officer, Victor Basile.

The freighter, said to be between 175 and 250 feet long, would have been the largest boat to dock at Key West with refugees and could have shattered the current record of about 700 immigrants on a single boat.

It was initially expected for a symbolic Fourth of July arrival and a dramatic end to the boatlift, which has brought 115,434 refugees on 2,610 small boats so far. The most recent arrival was Thursday, and offi-

cials aren't sure whether to expect any more.

The Blue Fire, formerly called the Kirk Dale and owned by a Cayman Islands shipping firm, was sold for \$225,000 about a month ago to "Cuban interests." Its current registry and ownership remain unknown.

IN ANOTHER development Saturday, federal investigators were questioning five crewmen from the Andrea C, a small aging yacht the Coast Guard seized headed south from the Keys.

Charges were pending against Adel Noda, 60, Sierra Rodriguez, 45, and Luis Sacramento, 24, all of Miami; Gregorio Tejada, 37, of Hialeah, and Carlos Herrera, 47, of Los Angeles.

The Andrea C was impounded. It had returned from Cuba without any refugees in April, during the second week of the boatlift.

4 Boat-Crash Victims Cling to Life

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Three young sisters and the daughter of one of them clung to life Saturday after the Fourth of July boat tragedy that killed their three male companions.

Ady Cabrero, 21; her sisters, Maria, 17, and Maria-Elena Miercoles, 16; and Cabrero's daughter, Caridad, age 2½, are all listed in critical condition.

All are in comas.

The child is brain-dead, attached to life-support systems, doctors said Saturday.

"They are dying," wept a family member at the home of the sisters' grandparents Saturday.

"The doctors told us [the mother and child] are dying."

The younger sisters, Maria-Elena and Maria, are Miami High School students.

They left home excited about their first trip in Juan Carlos Echevarria's fast new boat.

POLICE SAY Echevarria, 32, was the father of little Caridad, who wore a bright blue sundress on the fatal Fourth of July outing.

Echevarria; Leonardo Rodriguez, 18, who arrived here aboard the Freedom Flotilla six weeks

ago, and Ricardo Guiterrez, 19, on leave from the Navy, were all killed when the sleek powerboat crashed at an estimated speed of 55 miles an hour into a Port of Miami dock at 5:30 p.m.

The expensive high-powered boat, capable of 70 miles an hour, was purchased recently for more than \$50,000 cash, police said.

Echevarria, who had a burglary arrest record, was reportedly a commercial fisherman.

"That type boat is very hard to handle; you've got to know what you're doing," Metro Homicide Detective Roosevelt Turner said.

"At 70 miles an hour on water, you're flying," said Homicide Detective Robert Fiallo. "There are no brakes on a boat. There's a trick to taking the turns."

Whoever was at the helm attempted to turn from the Intercoastal Waterway into Government Cut at a high rate of speed, skidded across the choppy water and slammed full throttle into the concrete-and-steel dock in full view of the cruise ship Nordic Prince.

THE BROKEN BODIES of the passengers were plucked from the sinking craft by Metro police, port security men and Miami fire rescue-men.

The boat sank in 37 feet of water, its sleek racing hull crushed.

The victims, all in bathing suits and boat clothes, went unidentified at first. Metro divers worked after dark, seeking information and refloating the boat, which bore no registration number.

It did bear the markings of its manufacturer, Carrera Powerboat Corp., police said.

They reached officials of the Dade firm who said only two such vessels exist. One, they said, was sold to an Ohio buyer, the other was purchased in Miami.

A mystery man, Echevarria apparently "had a couple of different addresses," police said.

They are uncertain where the boat had been docked and where the dead man's car is parked. Some acquaintances told police they have seen him driving a Lincoln, others say they knew him to drive a Cadillac.

An employee of the boat firm told police he had instructed Echevarria, who was not experienced with that type craft, in the operation of the vessel, powered by twin 350-horsepower engines.

"It's a racing boat," Turner said, "a hard boat to handle."

news

Scientology recruiters *Mia Hey (Neighbors) 6 July 1980 p.8* aim for Latin converts

By MARC FISHER
Herald Staff Writer

The Church of Scientology, the religion and self-betterment group that has been battling the government almost since its inception in 1954, has begun to reach out to Dade County's Spanish-speaking community.

"We're going to start doing Spanish lectures, community programs in nursing homes, radio advertising . . .," said Peter Lauritzen, public activities director at the church's Coral Gables offices at 120 Giralda Ave.

Many Scientology books have been translated into Spanish and three of the church's 35 courses in self-improvement, counseling and management are now available in Spanish, Lauritzen said.

Since last week, Scientology recruiters — Lauritzen prefers to call them "proselytizers" — have been busy approaching cars in several Hialeah shopping centers, asking drivers a series of "marketing questions" and selling literature on Dianetics, the church's religious philosophy.

Hialeah City Clerk Richard Burgin was unaware of the church's activities, but said the sales of any literature in public areas requires a permit.

"If they're soliciting in Hialeah, the police should run them off," he said.

The church, founded by former science-fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard, claims more than five million members worldwide — including entertainers John Travolta, Karen Black and jazz pianist Chick Corea — with an active contingent of 500 in Miami, according to Lauritzen.

Scientologists reluctantly accept comparisons of their philosophy with those of psychoanalysis, EST and TM. The difference between those therapies and Scientology, members say, is that the latter considers man an essentially spiritual being.

Whether that means Scientology is a religion remains a question being fought in a number of federal courtrooms around the nation.

Last October, nine members of the church were convicted of conspiring to break into government

offices and plant spies and bugs inside the Internal Revenue Service.

Then, last winter, the judge in that trial released church memos documenting the Scientologists' attempts to "gain control or allegiance of each media head or proprietor" in Clearwater, where the church boasts 800 fulltime staff members.

Finally, in April, Milt Wolfe, the Clearwater spokesman for the church, was sentenced to 45 days in jail for contempt of court after he refused to tell investigators who was responsible for alleged covert operations against opponents of Scientology.

In Dade County, Scientology is a much smaller operation, but it is growing. The church bought a five-story Coral Gables office building for \$2.25 million last September.

People are drawn to the courses — which officials say can raise IQ scores — and to the Sunday services by word-of-mouth, advertising and street proselytizing, Lauritzen said.

"We have people out on the streets with copies of the book, *Dianetics*, and we do our marketing surveys on the beach and in shopping areas," he said.

The surveys ask such questions as "Are you happy?" and "Do you belong to any particular religion?"

Lauritzen, an earnest Chicago native who joined the church eight years ago, said those who decide to learn more about Scientology are from no particular background.

"Scientology doesn't require belief to work. It's very practical — and it's pan-denominational," he said. That means people can simultaneously belong to Scientology and another religion.

Seven in 10 Scientologists continue to practice another religion, according to a poll of 3000 members conducted by the church.

The decision to begin reaching out to Dade's Spanish community seems to be a departure from Scientology's traditional appeal to suburban middle-class whites.

The organization's own figures show its membership to be 78 per cent middle class, 11 per cent upper class, and eight per cent working class.

3 Others Slain

Robbers Kill Elderly Man

Ma Hu 6 July 80 4B

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Thieves killed an elderly man in his own home and drove off in his car, and a new refugee from Cuba blasted a burglar with a shotgun in two of four slayings Saturday.

In the other cases, a man trying to collect a \$10 debt was stabbed to death, and a 26-year-old man was shot dead by an admirer of his wife.

It was the sixth night in Miami for Andres Perez, 44, a Freedom Flotilla arrival. A noise inside the Flagler Hotel Bar, where he was sleeping with a 12-gauge shotgun, woke him at 5:15 a.m.

Two men were rummaging through the cash register, he said. He ordered them to stop and fired a blast from his shotgun when they didn't, he said. One ran out the door, the other crouched, as though he had a gun, Perez said. He fired again, striking the man in the face.

In the excitement, witnesses said, Perez's shotgun fired again as police arrived. A plate glass window was shot out and the ceiling damaged by the birdshot. Assistant manager of the bar at 635 W. Flagler St., Perez also guards the premises in exchange for a place to stay, police said.

THE DEAD MAN, who was wearing white terry-cloth shorts and a floral print shirt with flamingos on it, was identified as Rafael Miranda, 39, of 1300 Collins Ave., Miami Beach. He was unarmed.

His car, a 1975 Buick bearing Louisiana tags, was found parked nearby, a box of .38-caliber bullets inside. His companion escaped on foot.

Killers who forced a back door may have accosted Amon R. Conger, 71, as he watched the late-night television news, which he never missed, according to neighbors.

He was found dead on his living room floor Saturday. His TV set was gone. So was his copper-brown late model Plymouth.

Two men were arrested in his car in South Miami Saturday night and were being questioned, police said.

The slaying at Conger's neat,

well-kept home at 2124 NW 81st St. apparently took place between 10 p.m. Friday and 2 a.m. Saturday, police said.

A number of elderly people have been killed or seriously injured recently by young burglars who invade their homes searching for valuables.

"**THEY HAVE** to be the lowest form of human life there is," said Metro Homicide Detective Michael McDonald. "They know these people can't defend themselves."

A neighbor saw Conger alive at 9 p.m.

At 10 p.m. the lights were on and his car was in the driveway.

At 2 a.m. a neighbor across the street turned off her own TV and saw that all the lights, inside and outside the old man's house, were on — and his car was gone. She thought it odd.

At 8:30 a.m., his lights were still on. She and another neighbor investigated. They found Conger dead, bruised, cut and apparently asphyxiated.

KENNETH HOOD, 26, took his wife to her parents' home at 3982 NW 170th St. Friday night and, outside, argued with Fate Clark, 26, an unemployed pipefitter who lives at 18060 NW 20th Ave. Police say Clark shot Hood and ran away.

Hood died at Parkway Hospital at 2:30 a.m. Saturday.

Clark, a cousin of slain insurance man Arthur McDuffie, surrendered to Metro police Saturday afternoon. He is charged with first-degree murder.

Metro Homicide Detective Al Singleton said the quarrel was apparently over the affections of Mrs. Hood, who witnessed the shooting.

Silas McSwain, 44, approached Charles Booker Harrison, 54, in a yard at 7101 NW 14th Pl., and demanded payment of a \$10 debt, police said.

Harrison refused to pay and stabbed McSwain three times with a pocketknife, police said.

McSwain died at North Shore Hospital. Charged with second-degree murder, Harrison was denied bond at a hearing Saturday.

Some Feel Bite of

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

Over at Marbella, a seafood restaurant in the heart of Little Havana, business is not what it used to be.

Not that the Cuban exiles who frequent the restaurant are fed up with seafood. It's just that, in the wake of the Mariel-to-Key-West sealift, they are less inclined to indulge in the pleasures of the tasty but expensive Florida seafood because a good number of clients are short of cash.

With good reason.

One leading Cuban-American banker estimated that the Cuban community spent between \$40 million and \$50 million in the now famous Exodus of 1980, a considerable figure even for a community whose global income has been placed at more than \$2.5 billion by Miami banker Carlos Arboleya.

The situation provoked what could be called a refugee-induced recession that is beginning to hurt part of the usually burgeoning Miami Latin business community, business leaders say.

THE COMPLAINTS of Larry Al-

bornoz, manager of the Marbella restaurant, 3275 SW Eighth St., are typical:

"Of course, we have experienced a very noticeable decline in our business activities. I would say it has been in the order of 40 to 50 per cent. Before the sealift began, during a normal week we could take in about \$12,000. Now we are barely taking in \$6,000."

"Before we had people standing in line outside the restaurant. Today, nothing like that happens. Sometimes we have empty tables," he added.

'Sealift Recession'

Latin business leaders say not everybody has been adversely affected. The sealift has actually benefitted some businesses, especially supermarkets, clothing stores and furniture shops because Miami exiles have to buy more food, clothing, beds and mattresses for their newly arrived relatives. And still others, such as Latin restaurants in the heart of downtown Miami, report business as usual.

However, virtually all the sales of luxury items — air conditioners, television sets and jewelry — as well as business in a number of res-

taurants and discos are suffering, according to Wilfredo Gort, president of the Little Havana Development Authority, who also runs the Gort Photo Studio, 1602 SW Eighth St.

MAX PEREZ, president of Lasso Realty Corp., 145 Aragon Ave., Coral Gables, said that prospective clients simply have stopped calling his office.

"In the realty business, things began to get bad back in January when interest rates went up. I thought things were going to im-

prove once the rates began to decline again, but then the sealift happened and the real estate business is still bad."

Although there are no specific statistics on how much money exiles spent or how much money they lost while away from their jobs sitting in Mariel harbor waiting to bring their loved ones, Miami bankers felt the pinch early.

A Latin banker who did not want to be identified said that during the sealift, customers withdrew about

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Little Havana Business Off After Sealift

McNee (F) Col 1 2B 6 July 80

FROM PAGE 1B

\$600,000 to pay for boat rentals or to buy boats. Some Cubans, he said, managed to turn a profit by charging fellow exiles fees and, in some cases, were able to cover the cost of the boat and make "bundles of cash above that."

BERNARDO BENES, vice chairman of Continental National Bank, 1801 SW First Ave., estimated that "anywhere from \$40 million to \$50 million was spent by about 20,000 people who went down to Mariel to rescue their relatives."

Armando Rivero, manager of Cuban Jewelry Inc., on the seventh floor of the Capital Building in downtown Miami, is among the exiles who spent thousands of dollars to bring relatives and whose business is suffering as a result of the boatlift.

"What I've noticed is that in the last five or six weeks a lot of people from the Cuban community have been coming in to sell wedding rings, earrings, bracelets and other such items. They tell me that it is because they are broke after the sealift," said the 49-year-old Rivero.

He said that on the average about 20 to 30 persons are showing up at his small jewelry store every day. Before the sealift, only five or 10 came to his shop, he said, and many of those would come to buy. "Today nobody buys," he said.

RIVERO HIMSELF spent about \$5,000 to send his son, Armando Jr., to Mariel harbor in a fruitless attempt to pick up his mother-in-law, a sister-in-law and three other relatives. He came back without relatives and with a boatload of refu-

gees he did not know.

"Those rich Cuban exiles can afford to lose that kind of money, but not me," Rivero said. "And people like me are hurting everywhere."

Another jeweler at Capital Building, Antonio Diaz Jimenez, also complained about a decline in sales and an increase in the number of people coming into his store to sell their gold jewelry.

"People are tightening their belts," he said. "But it's not so bad." Diaz added that he had planned to buy a new car next year but instead will buy a used one.

But, if the boatlift has hurt a number of businesses, it has meant a bonanza for others.

Latin supermarket owners and used-car salesmen aren't complaining.

The new arrivals have boosted sales at Bayamo supermarket, 2241 NW Seventh St., according to a woman employee.

"**LAST MONTH** I had the best sales in 20 years," said Daniel Soler, chairman of the used-car lot, Guacanayabo Motor Co., 1900 W. Flagler St. He said most people were buying cars in the \$1,000 and \$2,000 range, amounts that only would fetch battered 1973 and 1974 models.

Some Latin businessmen like Gort of the Little Havana Development Authority believe the flotilla-induced recession is only temporary. "I don't think this crisis will have a lasting effect," he said. "In two or three months everything will be normal again."

Raul Moncarz, associate professor of economics at Florida International University, goes even further: "Of course, many people have spent a lot of money, but this has a positive effect, too. Employers still

want employees, and one of the main ingredients, the new refugees, is already there to provide for future development."

"Also there is a cyclical nature to this. The money that was shifted away from the Latin business community was in turn spent on the Anglo boat owners, and they now have to pay hefty fines to the gov-

ernment, which in turn will return the funds to the community," added Moncarz.

At the same time, other business leaders say the Cuban business community is strong and cannot be destroyed overnight by temporary recession.

DADE'S LATIN community, about 600,000 strong, has seen its average family income grow from about \$10,000 in 1975 to \$15,000 in 1979, according to Carlos J. Arbole-

ya, president and chief operating officer of the Barnett Bank of Miami, 1201 Brickell Ave.

He says that in two decades, the Cuban exiles became owners of more than 18,000 businesses in Dade County, own more than 60 used-car dealerships, more than 500 supermarkets and about 250 drugstores. They also own companies engaged in real estate, manufacturing, cigar making, boat building, sugar processing and other fields.

Despite the boatlift, some things

in Little Havana remain constant:

"Parties are going on," said Gladys Martinez, a choreographer who organizes "quinces," debutante parties for Cuban girls. "People are still calling me as usual to choreograph their expensive parties."

She added: "I guess the reason no one has canceled a quince party is that it is such an old tradition that it would break everyone's heart to do so. Also, what's wrong with a quince party? After all, it's a party, and it helps to lift the spirits."

2013



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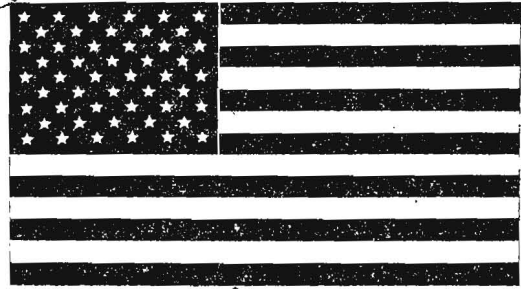
Daniel Soler Finds His Used-Car Business Is Booming

... other businesses are suffering from a real-estate-induced recession

— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

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Being aware of and actively engaged in two different cultures has opened my mind and broadened my sensitivity to the reality that all races, creeds and nationalities should be cherished by those who are a part of it, and respected by those who are not.



Mia Her (F) SE col 4 6 July 80

Dual Patriotism

By GISEL GARCIA

Mine is one of countless stories, some more tragic and full of romantic adventure than others, but all having in common the elements that arouse compassion in some persons, bigotry in other ones. My story is short and only encompasses my own experience, but it can be applied to and appreciated by anyone who, because of varied circumstances, has undertaken the assimilation of more than one culture.

The setting is Cuba in the early '60s. Because conditions on the island were progressively getting worse following the revolution's military end, my parents initiated proceedings that would enable us to leave the country. The papers authorizing my departure arrived singly, and because I was the eldest of their four children and the one most susceptible to the disturbing social upheavals taking place, they decided that I should leave for Miami immediately, where we would all be reunited shortly as soon as their papers came through. That was June of 1962. It was almost five years before I saw them again. I was 6 years old at the time, alone and scared. True, I was among relatives, but alone nevertheless, for who can take the place of a loving father or doting mother to a child of that age?

My childhood reached an abrupt end as I boarded that plane to Miami. I took memories with me that I have kept alive through the years. They are the things from my past that constitute what I regard as one-half of my patriotism, the fond recollections of a warm home and all the activities that revolved around it. Going to the zoo, having cookouts at the beach, going horseback riding, buying ice cream at the corner, birthday parties, favorite

toys, etc. This is what comes to mind when I think of Cuba. I think of these things and am filled with warmth and longing, for I never got enough of them.

Eighteen years have passed since then, during which I have come to love, respect and admire this country and everything it stands for. I am a citizen of the United States and consider myself a part of it and appreciate it, perhaps even more than some who are natural born, because I know for a fact that "the grass is not greener on the other side."

It may be difficult for some to understand how it can be that a person can feel pride and loyalty for more than one country, especially when each has cultures that vary widely. I love hot dogs, apple pie and football; but at the same time, my mouth waters at the sight and smell of black beans and roast pork. My heart races when I hear the Cuban national anthem, and I get goose bumps when I salute the American flag. I stamp my foot atune to the notes of Foggy Moun-

tain Breakdown, yet my insides quicken and feel alive with the African rhythms of Cuban music. It's difficult if not impossible to explain this feeling of dual patriotism, but I consider myself fortunate, a more complete person because of it. Being aware of and actively engaged in two different cultures has opened my mind and broadened my sensitivity to the reality that all races, creeds and nationalities should be cherished by those who are a part of it, and respected by those who are not.

I will be a mother soon. I don't know if my offspring will feel my allegiance to his or her country, or whether the roots emanating from the grief-stricken island across the many miles of open sea and through me will be strong enough to reach him or her. But I do hope that I can instill in him or her not only the importance of having pride in your heritage, but also of being able to share that pride and admire it in others who may have the same feelings encompassing a different allegiance.

Gisel Garcia, a Dade County resident, wrote this article for The Herald.

Refugee Report: McCoy

Mrs. News (FH) col 5 1A

Council of 7 an improvised self-government

7 July 80

• The third in a series of articles from Cuban refugee centers throughout the country.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — They call it God's country, this land of rolling hills, emerald farm fields and fast-moving streams. It is fresh and green, swept clean by the north winds that blow cool hints of the long winter ahead as early as July.

The earth is dark and rich, like black coffee. It's tended by frugal farmers, sturdy blonds with names like Bergstrom, Heileman and Koenig. They don't waste an inch. At the La Crosse Airport, east of here on the Mississippi River, the soybean fields stretch to within 100 yards of the runway.

It looks much like Ireland, or maybe the Rhine Valley of Germany, where the first settlers here were born. It certainly doesn't look like a place where more than 10,000 Cubans would live.

But here in the north woods, thousands of miles from palm trees and ocean breezes, a Caribbean city has taken root. Fort McCoy is a 60,000-acre evergreen forest, still used by the Army for Reserve and National Guard training. Now the Cubans have moved into the frame barracks with wood burning stoves, surrounded by forests so full of wildlife that refugees have captured squirrels and taught them to walk on leashes.

It is a stark setting despite its natural beauty. The hand of the military is heavy on Fort McCoy and life is divided into neat, organized compartments.

A six-foot-high chicken-wire fence was erected before the Cubans arrived. It separates the single men, the families and the lone women who arrived in Key

Please see McCoy, 4A

1A-2

McCOY, from 1A *Mia News 7 July 80 col 1 4A*

West on the sealoft to Florida and then were flown here to the north.

The refugees wear dog tags around their necks. The blue jeans and white T-shirts given to them on arrival are like a uniform. They work around the camp, but they don't have the run of it. Some of the regimentation comes not from the Army, but from the Cubans themselves.

A handful of refugees who had read of the rioting at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and the fence-jumping at Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle before they left Cuba have organized Fort McCoy into a crack operation.

Here they are the *jefes* — the chiefs of the barracks elected by the Cubans who live in them. The jefe system has gone a step further. Seven refugees were named to a "Central Council of Cuban Civil Self Government," commonly known as the Cuban Council or the *consejeros*.

Sergio Fernandez Linares, a 45-year-old former officer in Castro's revolution, is president of the council, which was born soon after the first Cubans arrived here May 29.

"We wanted to help the military and the civil authorities when we first came here, so we presented

ourselves to them and they accepted it," Fernandez said. "We had been worried about what was awaiting us, whether we would have a problem with people who don't speak the same language. And we worried if what the Cuban newspapers were telling us about the refugee camps was true."

Fernandez, a political prisoner who served 18 years and seven months in Castro's jails for counter-revolutionary activities, said they were told that Cubans in the U.S. refugee camps were being tortured and abused.

On the plane to Wisconsin, a few of the refugees agreed to come up with a plan for self-government, a plan that would help them get along with U.S. officials as well as to cope with infiltrators and "bad elements" within their own group.

Sergio Antonio Urwes Solano was one of the Cubans on that flight. Now he is chief of internal security at the camp, overseeing about 300 *aguilas* who function as policemen and informants to the FBI. The "eagles" wear blue jackets cast off by a Wisconsin high school — the Whitewater Warhawks. They have fingered more than 100 possible Castro agents, Urwes says, and they help discourage young "fence jumpers."

Those who do jump, good boys who just want to

take a look at the tanks and jeeps around the camp, Urwes said — are punished by the refugees themselves. They're given a form of kitchen police duty, cleaning bathrooms and barracks. Those who try it more than once are put in a special detention area until they say they'll shape up.

Urwes said they have had little problem with fence jumpers at McCoy. He characterized the handful of incidents that occurred as pranks of curiosity.

Still, the Cubans helped build a second detention area with 12-foot fencing, topped with double rolls of blade-edged wire. A second double roll of sharp wire lines the base of the fence and a third six-foot fence seals the inner perimeter.

The detention area, built for adults, has never been used, Urwes said proudly. "We built it and we have never needed it. It's just the kids who don't understand and want so badly to get out, and we're working on that problem."

Wisconsin law prohibits youths under the age of 18 from being released without their parents' consent, even though the parents remained in Cuba. But about 400 Cuban youths are at Fort McCoy without their parents, and even if they have an aunt or other relative who wants to sponsor them, they cannot be released

unless that person comes to McCoy personally and becomes their legal guardian.

Fernandez said the Cuban Council and authorities of the camp are trying to work out a solution with Washington.

State law also prohibits interviews with the youths without their parents' permission.

Linares, who has a sister in Miami, and Urwes, who has no sponsor, have vowed to stay at McCoy without pay until the last Cuban is gone.

McCoy's organization prepares the Cubans who are leaving — nearly 3,000 since it opened — for the confusing world they will encounter when they first leave.

When a refugee has been cleared and has a sponsor, he undergoes "out processing" in a special holding area flanked with another fence and the *puerta de libertad* — door of liberty.

When the refugees leave McCoy, they walk through the door of freedom to a school bus decorated with a painted sheet: *Hasta luego, amigos*.

The banner is not for those who are leaving. It's for those who are left behind.

The bus takes the long way out of the camp, driving through the barracks area for all to see. The message is clear: They're leaving. You will be next.

Cubans Trying to Dispel Nicaragua-Takeover Fears

man (F) 8A col 1 7 July 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Special to The Herald

HAVANA — The Sandinista triumph in Nicaragua last summer was only hours old when a Russian-built Ilyushin belonging to the Cuban airline Cubana de Aviación touched down at Managua's newly liberated and renamed Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport.

The plane from Havana brought about 70 doctors and nurses to treat casualties of the bloody uprising that ended with the flight of Anastasio Somoza in July 1979.



ROBELO

THE ARRIVAL of the medical team marked the beginning of the Cuban presence in war-devastated Nicaragua, once a staunch right-wing and anti-Communist ally of the United States, now a leftist-governed nation with a close friendship to Cuba, where several leaders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front received ideological and guerrilla training in the 1960s.

By now the number of Cubans in Nicaragua is believed to have grown to more than 2,000, among them doctors and teachers aiding a literacy drive as well as military advisers.

Until now very little has been said about what the Cubans are doing in Nicaragua.

One school of thought holds that the Cubans are all soldiers working to lay the groundwork for a new base of operations for the Soviet Union. In fact, Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta, warned in a recent speech that the country "could fall under Soviet imperialism."

IN AN APPARENT effort to dispel these misgivings, the Cuban government newspaper Juventud Rebelde — Rebel Youth — on May 20 published a detailed account of what some Cubans supposedly are up to in Nicaragua.

Juventud Rebelde said at least 168 Cuban technicians have begun to help the Nicaraguans build the country's first coast-to-coast highway, designed to link the Pacific-coast port of Corinto, northwest of Managua, with the Caribbean city of Puerto Cabezas, a site of tremendous historical significance for the

Cubans. There, in April 1961, the Bay of Pigs invasion was launched.

According to Juventud Rebelde, the Cubans, aided by 126 Nicaraguans, began building the road March 19. The newspaper said the first phase of construction, about 300 miles, will be finished in two years, but gives no time estimated of when the entire road, about 500 miles, will be opened.

NICARAGUA already has a road from Corinto to Matagalpa in the heart of the country. It is outside Matagalpa where the Cubans are working, making their way east toward Puerto Cabezas, until now only connected by air or river boat.

Juventud Rebelde quoted the chief of the Cuban work team, Cosme Proenza, as saying that construction will be very difficult "because the road will go through mountains and jungle ... we have conceived a first phase of about two years going from the Tuma River [near Matagalpa] to the mining town of Siuna with a length of 160 kilometers [about 100 miles] and which will include the construction of 40 minor bridges."

The second phase of the road begins at La Rosita and winds up at Yulu, a short distance from Puerto Cabezas. Yulu and the port are already connected by a finished road.

THE CUBAN daily quoted Proenza as saying that his brigade also has been involved in "social work," such as transporting sick people from the mountains to the towns, or simply trying to calm the fears of the natives.

"When the Cubans first arrived ... and began to unload their machines, insidious anti-Sandinist elements spread the slandering rumor that the 'Communist' troops and their rockets had arrived to build a base in the mountains," said Juventud Rebelde, quoting anecdotes of the work team.

"Some naive fools thought that the [Russian-built] Zil-131 trucks carried special nuclear fuel and that the metal tubes to be used in construction were actually modern

rockets and that the frontloaders and bulldozers were firing ramps."

The newspaper said "some peasants

ran away to hide or would refuse to talk to the Cubans," afraid because of a rumor alleging the Cubans would kill the Nicaraguan children and put their remains in cans.

SLOWLY, SAID Juventud Rebelde, the Cuban technicians began to develop friendships with the Nicaraguans. "In only 60 days all the fears of those [Nicaraguan] humble men and women have been allayed and have turned in gratefulness ... toward Cuba."

The newspaper said the Nicaraguans of the mountain villages have now christened the Cubans "Cubanicas," a combination of Cuban and Nicaraguan, "in a demonstration of love."

It added: "The hot sun and the continuous dust during the current dry season does not slow the working from sunrise to sunset amid those towering mountains which for the Cuban workers are like three Sierra Maestra ranges put together." The Sierra Maestras, along Cuba's eastern end, was where Fidel Castro began his guerrilla war in 1956.

Juventud Rebelde said the Cuban-Nicaraguan work team set up its temporary headquarters outside Matagalpa in an area known as Lyas, "where Somoza's genocidal green berets operated an anti-guerrilla camp."

NOW, JUVENTUD Rebelde said, "every morning a number of poor people gather at the entrance to the work camp waiting for the departure of the trucks so they can hitch rides with them. Before, they had to walk from six to seven days and now it only takes them three to four hours to get to where they are going."

Juventud Rebelde said details for the report on the Cuban road team were gathered by two reporters, Lazaro Barredo and Jacinto Granda, and one photographer, Jose Luis Anaya, sent to the area recently. Anaya's photos showed trucks, earth movers and two Cubans, one looking through a measuring device and the other, sporting the hat of the Cuban Guajiro peasant, taking notes.

20,000 ^{Martin(F) 1A 7 July 80} Gay ^{Col} Refugees

By WARREN BROWN
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thousands of homosexual Cubans came to the United States in the Cuba-to-Key West sealfit, and as many as 20,000 of them are still in refugee camps awaiting resettlement, federal officials confirmed Sunday.

U.S. and private agency sources said the federal government is working with national gay-rights organizations to find sponsors for the gay Cubans. Figures obtained from such organizations as the Metropolitan Community Church and government refugee agencies indicate that gays account for up to 50 per cent of the 40,000 Cuban refugees still in camps throughout the country.

But sources cautioned that their figures are estimates at best.

Exactly how and why so many gays apparently found their way to the United States in the Cuban refugee flow remained a matter of conjecture Sunday.

"We've had this conversation many times with our staff people here, and we still haven't come up with

any solid answers," said Bill Traugh, director of Federal Emergency Management Agency refugee operations at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

"All we know is that we have a lot of gay people here among our 10,179 remaining refugees," Traugh said, although he conceded he could not give solid figures.

The most common speculation is that Cuban President Fidel Castro wanted to insult the United States by sending this country as many "undesirables," including gays, among the refugees as possible.

"Castro seems to have made it a point to release a

'The Immigration and Naturalization Service no longer keeps people out just because they are homosexual ... There was a time when they were kept out because homosexuality was considered an illness.'

— Robert Havel

Await Sponsors

lot of gays," said Don Michaels, an editor of the Washington-based gay newspaper, The Blade, which has been investigating the plight of the Cuban gays in the refugee camps.

Though homosexuality is not illegal per se in Cuba, it is considered shameful.

For example, even among the Cuban refugees at Fort Chaffee, "the homosexual group is shunned by the general population," Traugh said. "Many of the Cuban men are very macho and don't take too kindly to the homosexuals."

Acknowledged homosexuals at the camp have

"self-segregated themselves" into two barracks, each holding up to 125 persons, Traugh said. Similar forms of self-segregation have occurred at the remaining three Cuban refugee camps around the country, according to federal and private sources.

Justice Department officials said Sunday the U.S. government no longer bars entry to refugees who are homosexual.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service no longer keeps people out just because they are homosexual," said department spokesman Robert Havel. "There was a time when they were kept out because homosexuality was considered an illness. But the U.S. Public Health Service no longer sees homosexuality that way ... and it [homosexuality] is not illegal in the United States," Havel said.

Federal law bars entry to immigrants or refugees who are "sexual deviants." But Havel said that law is rarely applied, because it is viewed as being inconsistent with the Public Health Service position that homo-

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1982

Gay Cubans Wait for 10A Sponsors

Manila (F) col 1 7 July 80

FROM PAGE 1A

sexuality does not necessarily constitute aberrant sexual behavior.

Havel said his agency has been testifying before Congress to have the law changed.

Representatives of national gay-rights groups plan to meet here today to study the placement of gay Cuban refugees with gay sponsors. The meeting at the Washington branch of the Metropolitan Community Church is expected to be a working session closed to the press.

The Rev. Larry Uhrig, speaking on behalf of the Metropolitan Community Church in Washington, said his organization has been contacted by the State Department in an effort to help the gay refugees.

Church members here and in Los Angeles already have resettled many of the Cubans and have been offering clothing and food to gay refugees still in the camps, he said.

A spokesman for the State Department's Cuban and Haitian Refugee Task Force, which has been helping with the search for sponsors, said the group does not consider the gay-Cuban situation a problem.

"I don't call it a problem," the spokesman said. "I see it simply as a challenge and an opportunity before us."

Friedland named Customs counsel

Dade County resident Richard Friedland has been named regional counsel for U.S. Customs offices in Florida, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Friedland will be the legal adviser to all customs offices in the southeast region and will provide assistance to all custom managers in matters of enforcement and trade affairs.

Refugee driver-test site to open

Manila News 7 July 80 col 1 SA

A new driver-testing site will open this week to accommodate refugees who want to get a driver's license, Assistant County Manager William Hampton says. Trainers will be set up to serve refugees at the closed Old Tamiami Airport on SW 8th Street and 107th Avenue, behind Florida International University's Tamiami campus.

2-year-old becomes boat crash's fourth victim

Manila News (FH) col 1, SA 7 July 80

A fourth person has died of injuries received when a speedboat with seven people aboard crashed into a seawall at the Port of Miami during a high-speed ride on the Fourth of July. The latest victim is 2-year-old Caridad Echevarria. She died at 1:1 p.m. yesterday at Jackson Memorial Hospital. The three men who died Friday have been identified as Carlos Echevarria, 32, of 504 NW 11th St.; Leonardo Meirelles, 18, of 1703 NW 6th St.; and Ricardo Guterrez, 19, of 438 SW 4th St., Apt. 4. Police said Carlos Echevarria was piloting the borrowed \$50,000 Carrera speedboat for the first time when it crashed. All three survivors remain in critical condition. Ady Cabrero, 21, is at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, and Maria Meirelles, 17, and Maria-Elena Meirelles, 16, are at Jackson. The three survivors are sisters.

As many as half of unsettled

Mia News (FH) col 1 4A
Combined Miami News Services 7 July 80

WASHINGTON — As many as 20,000 homosexuals may be among the large group of Cuban refugees who entered the United States in the recent boat lift, the Washington Post reports.

The Post reported today that gays may account for as many as half the 40,000 refugees who are still in camps across the country. But specific figures are hard to come by, the newspaper noted.

Nor is it known why so many homosexuals were among the refugees, the Post said.

"We've have this conversation many times with out staff people here and we still haven't come up with any

solid answers," Bill Traugh, director of refugee operations at Fort Chaffee, Ark., told the newspaper.

"All we now is that we have a lot of gay people here among our 10,179 remaining refugees," Traugh said.

United States policy does not bar entry to refugees who are homosexual.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service no longer keeps people out just because they are homosexual," Robert Havel, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said. "There was a time when they were kept out because homosexuality was considered an illness. But the U.S. Public Health Service no longer sees homosexuality that way."

refugees may be gay

The Post said representatives of national gay rights organizations planned to meet today in Washington to discuss the placement of the refugees with gay sponsors. Refugees are not permitted to check out of the camps unless they have a sponsor.

Jack Glover, a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Administration at Eglin Air Force Base, said there's no way to determine exactly how many gays are there. "You know, when they come in, we don't ask them their sexual preferences."

Enrique Inclan, 29, a refugee at Eglin, is bitter. "They've gotten out lots of people, all the effeminate ones are gone, while the rest of us sit here and wait for sponsors."

Winnie Hunter, who runs the art program at the

YMCA annex at Eglin Air Force Base, pointed to some effeminate-looking men in women's shorts and tube tops. She said "I don't know what's going to happen to them. No one likes to talk about it." The government is making a mistake by tolerating that kind of behavior because it won't be tolerated outside Eglin, she said.

A spokesman at Fort McCoy in Wisconsin said they have no way of knowing how many gays are there and they are not separated.

Miami gay activist Melodie Moorehead said today: "We are welcoming brothers and sisters coming into this country and we hope the Cuban community will support the Constitution of the U.S. and help those that come here to assimilate into their community."

Mystery ship brings no refugees

Mia News
Combined Miami News Services col 3 4A 7 July 80

Flying the U.S. flag, the mystery freighter Blue Fire steamed toward Miami under Coast Guard escort today with a British captain, six crewmen of varying nationalities, including Cuban — but not a single Cuban refugee.

The 183-foot vessel, which had been rumored to be loading 5,000 refugees bound for the U.S. from the Cuban port of Mariel, is expected to arrive here about 8 a.m. Wednesday, the Coast Guard said.

The Blue Fire was intercepted by the Coast Guard cutter Diligence late Saturday after it left Mariel on a course for the Cayman Islands, and its captain and crew were arrested.

Coast Guard Petty Officer Tom Debasitis said the freighter's flying the U.S. flag gave the Coast

Guard the right to board it in international waters and to seize it for alleged violation of the ban on further "freedom flotilla" crossings.

He said that although no refugees were found, there were documentation violations. No specifics were available.

The Coast Guard said the Blue Fire previously carried Panamanian registry and operated out of the Caymans, a British Commonwealth nation in the Caribbean about 270 miles south of Cuba.

It was sold about two months ago in Grand Cayman by the Kirk-Dale Shipping Co., but Capt. Shelby Hydes, shipping agent for the Blue Fire under the previous owner, said he had no information on the buyer, whose identity remained a mystery to the Coast Guard today.

Cubans Get Scents of History From Smoke of Peanut Cart

Man Her (F) col 2 1B 7 July 80

By **ETHAN BRONNER**
Herald Writer

When Elio Darias set up a peanut stand outside his snack bar earlier this year, he did more than expand his business. He built a fragrant symbol on wheels.

Ask Joaquin Madruga, 78, who has been away from his native Cuba since 1962. Recently, as he approached the snack bar, La Ciguaraya Cafeteria, on SW First Street and Eighth Avenue, memories of his homeland wafted up — the aroma of peanuts roasted in the old way, between two wood fires.

"As soon as I took a deep breath, it brought back to me a Cuba of yesterday," Madruga said.

Nothing jars the memory quite like a familiar smell, and the reaction all over the Little Havana neighborhood has been the same. Anyone old enough to remember pre-Castro Cuba remembers the peanut vendor.

Darias, a small man with steel-gray hair and a mustache, says that's why he added the new wrinkle to his business. "I did it for history, for Cuba's past," says the 49-year-old merchant, whose snack bar is filled with old Cuban flags and signs reading "*por una Cuba libre*" — for a free Cuba.

ON A RECENT evening, as the summer sun floated on the horizon, Darios attended to his numerous customers who ambled by chatting and reading the paper. Chopping holes in young coconuts and filling them with straws, mixing the thick, sweet *cafe cubano* and pressing green sticks of sugar cane through a juicer, Darias spoke between chomps on a fat cigar.

"I had a peanut stand in Cuba starting when I was 14. I sold at Havana's Marianao Beach, mostly to tourists but also to some locals who now live here. In fact, they were the ones who suggested I sell peanuts again. They said they hadn't seen a peanut seller in over 20 years. When I built it, they said it was almost like being home. My peanut cart here looks exactly like the old one — exactly."

The cart's contents are advertised in two languages — *mani caliente* and Hot Peanut — and from the wood fire on top smoke rises lazily. The cart has cabinet

doors that open to two levels. On the bottom are smoldering coals and above packets of peanuts wrapped in *cucuruchos*, or paper cones, waiting for customers to serve themselves.

"THEY'RE 25 cents now as opposed to five cents in Havana years ago," says Darios. "But these packets are bigger."

As he speaks, a Chevrolet stops at the corner, a young man emerges, opens the cart and takes out four packets. He drops a dollar on the snack-bar counter and drives off. "You see?" says Darias. "Everyone loves peanuts, not just old people. If you eat enough of them, you'll live to be 120."

"Not only that," adds Jose Lopez, a 52-year-old hotel worker. "Peanuts give you a good sex life and make you have lots of kids."

The customers gathered around the counter giggle. As Lopez takes his after-work coffee and glances at the fast-paced domino game to his left, he describes how peanut sellers went about their business in the old days.

"Some would call out as they walked, but others wouldn't say a word. They would carry the peanuts on their shoulder and hit a musical triangle. Ten steps forward and five steps back. That way, no one would miss them. As the song says, 'Dear housewife, don't go to bed without eating a packet of peanuts. The peanut man is going, the peanut man is going.'"

SEVERAL MEN watching the domino game join in the singing, and a small discussion takes place over the order of the words. A man in a yellow construction hat and tattered blue pants and shirt says, "I'd like the peanut man who's in Cuba now to go." All laugh at the reference to Castro.

A 48-year-old house painter who arrived only a month ago on the freedom flotilla smiles as he puts aside his newspaper. He won't give his name, afraid of Communists in Miami, but says that this is the first peanut seller he has seen in over 20 years.

"They don't have them in Cuba anymore," he says. "For me, this peanut cart is a symbol of before, a symbol of freedom."

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7 July 80 col 2 1B Ma Her (C)

— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

Elio Darias, Little Havana's New Peanut Man, Fills Paper Cones

... 'As soon as I took a deep breath, it brought back to me a Cuba of yesterday.'





REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

Can you help a 38-year-old mentally ill refugee who has been abandoned by his sponsors and left in a downtown hotel? The Castro government shoved this man on a boat and sent him here. The Federal Emergency Management Agency placed him in an institution in Staten Island, N.Y. Distant relatives of mine got him out and brought him to Miami. They kept him three weeks and decided to move to Venezuela. Before they left, they paid three weeks' rent in advance at a hotel and left him there. This man is suicidal and needs to be put in a mental institution. I feel obligated to help, but I don't even know where to start. — Aleida Delgado

We knew. We called Marian Prio, director of the Miami Mental Health Center, and got you an appointment with one of the center's acute treatment specialists. If things work out, the abandoned refugee will be hospitalized at South Florida State Hospital until further determination of his condition is made. Others in need of assistance from the center can call 643-1660 for an appointment.

★ ★ ★

I work for the International Rescue Committee and I'm concerned. During the Channel 23 Telemarathon, \$2.5 million was collected to aid the Cuban refugees. Refugees are now being housed in the Orange Bowl because they have no place else to go. What happened to all that money? — B.G.

The Telemarathon received \$2.5 million in pledges, but not everyone made good on their promises to pay. When the money came in, it amounted to about \$1.8 million. The International Rescue Committee, which ran the Telemarathon, gave us a breakdown in disbursements as of June 27.

Television expenses to third-party stations (not Channel 23, which donated its time and staff) amounted to \$66,000. The Catholic Service Bureau received \$150,000. The SER Christian Service Bureau received \$50,000.

Through international agencies, \$100 was paid to each Cuban refugee in Peru, Costa Rica and Spain. There were 1,675 such people and the total amount paid was \$167,500.

Volunteer relocation agencies paid each single refugee \$50, married couples \$100 and families received \$150. The agencies also paid plane fares for relocation. The breakdown of that assistance is International Rescue Committee, \$200,000; Lutheran Immigration, \$25,000; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, \$25,000; the U.S. Catholic Conference, \$450,000; Church World Services, \$75,000, and AC&S (full name of agency not available), \$25,000.

All monies collected have gone only for relief to the refugees. None of the money has gone to salaries or administrative expenses, said Cecil Goudie, who is in charge of the Miami office of the International Rescue Committee.

★ ★ ★

I'm a diener, an autopsy and morgue attendant or assistant. This is the job I held for eight years in Cuba. Do I need a license to get a job doing the same work in this country? — Jorge Valdez

You don't need a license, but jobs in your field aren't easy to come by. The duties of the job aren't the same here as they are in Cuba, where dieners are allowed to perform autopsies. In this country, only medical examiners who are physicians perform autopsies. We got the Florida Medical Examiners Commission in Tallahassee interested in helping you find a job, then assisted you in preparing a resume.

★ ★ ★

My nephew is a Cuban refugee who has just been relocated to the Miami area. He wants to learn English as soon as possible. Is there some place he can begin studying right away? — Carmen Torrens

Yes. Miami-Dade Community College is offering three-week, intensive classes in conversational English for persons 16 and older. Classes are offered at locations throughout Dade County. The course fee is \$5, but the fee is waived for those with documented refugee status or certifiable low income. Classes meet three hours each day, normally Monday through Friday.

If you live in Hialeah, Opa-locka, Miami Springs or any other area north of the Miami International Airport, the number to call for information and registration is 685-4521. If you live in South Beach, Little Havana, Coral Gables, Coconut Grove, Allapattah or downtown Miami, call 577-6720. If you live in South Dade County, call 596-1161.

U.S. to Release Seized Boats *Mia Her (F) Col 4 12A 8 July 8* That Left Before Carter Ban

By JANET FIX
And MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writers

The U.S. government Monday agreed to release all the seized commercial fishing vessels that left the United States before President Carter ordered the Cuban refugee boatlift to stop.

The announcement, made by White House officials and the U.S. Attorney's Office Monday afternoon, expanded the effect of a decision by U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz to release boats of 19 commercial fisherman who had opposed the seizures.

Aronovitz simply reaffirmed the release ruling he made 10 days ago. Monday marked the end of the stay granted to federal attorneys for appeal.

"I recognize that the injunction that was originally issued can and does apply only to the 31 vessels and 19 owners" who filed this suit, Aronovitz said. "I also recognize that it has mass ramifications as to other similar-type actions pending, although no judge is bound by this court."

"I really believe that we'll see a thousand boats out fishing again very soon," said Diane Tolbert, a lawyer for the 19 fishermen.

The release, however, is not without conditions, including personal surety bonds of \$30,000 for any boat under 65 feet or \$50,000 for any boat over 65 feet; a promise not to take the boat back to Cuba; a notice that the boat will not go to foreign ports, and that the boat owner will buy insurance to protect the government's interest should violations occur.

The fishermen had argued that they were "pawns in an international controversy," that they had gone to Cuba based on Carter's statement that the United States welcomed refugees with "an open heart and open arms."

They called themselves victims of an administration policy that shifted from acceptance to illegality. They said they had tried to take only relatives that had been requested by the Cuban-Americans who chartered their vessels, but that machinegun-toting Cuban Marines forced them to take on undesirable refugees.

Justice Department lawyer Lauri Steven Flippu said that the boatlift had always been illegal.

"The owners," said Flippu, "made two basically self-serving statements. One, that they were forced to take on Cuban nationals other than who they wanted. Two, they left the United States only to

get aliens with proper documents We don't think the evidence established that intention.

"The evidence demonstrates that they left in haste, had no idea of our immigration laws, were to make a profit off this," continued Flippu. "They had no realistic hope or expectation that they were going to be getting people with valid documents."

Lawyers for both sides met until late Monday to work out details. "If we work out the terms, we would not be in a position to ask for a stay of the court's order from the Fifth Circuit [the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans]," Flippu said.

These details included requiring

each owner to appear before a U.S. magistrate in Key West to sign the necessary papers. "Then," Tolbert said, "it is just a matter of routine." An additional magistrate may be sent to Key West to help speed the process, Tolbert said.

Key West fishermen, who saw Aronovitz' previous release evaporate in a few hours, responded cautiously. "I won't start celebrating this time until I'm sure the government won't turn around and change its mind," said shrimpboat owner Larry Foltz.

"When I'm sure, then I'll know I can lift a drink and be free to go fishing again."

1A Boatlift Imperils Miami Her (F) Col 1

By PATRICK MALONE
Herald Staff Writer

Lazaro Coucelo, a Hialeah welder and a U.S. resident for 10 years, almost became an American citizen last week.

Standing in line for the oath of allegiance ceremony at the Dade County Auditorium, Coucelo and nine other Cubans unceremoniously were handed back their green resident-alien cards and told they would have to wait indefinitely.

The problem: all had gone to the Cuban port of Mariel to try to pick up relatives during the recent boatlift.

If the government brings criminal charges against them for attempting to bring illegal aliens into the country, the Cubans' naturalization may also be jeopardized.

"It doesn't mean they will be denied citizenship," said Milton Salo-

mon, an attorney with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

But the government does plan to spend at least several weeks rein-

vestigating Cuban residents of Miami who went to Mariel after their U.S. citizenship papers had been processed.

Traveling to Cuba during the

Dream of Citizenship

owners, for bringing in undocumented aliens.

"Every single person who went down there violated the law," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Patrick Sullivan. "But we are trying to exercise some prosecutorial discretion" in deciding whom to charge.

Sullivan said the government is preparing cases against "the more egregious violators," particularly those who made the trip after President Carter ended the "open-arms" policy May 14.

Morris of the INS refused to clarify which participants in the flotilla will have a problem obtaining U.S. citizenship.

"Each case will be investigated and decided on the merits of that particular case," he said.

A federal judge has the final deci-

"Freedom Flotilla" is not by itself grounds to deny U.S. citizenship, said Raymond Morris, INS district director. But those "subject to prosecution" for the trip could have a

hard time obtaining citizenship, he said.

So far the government has brought charges against 87 persons, mostly boat captains or boat

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— BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

Lazaro Coucelo Must Wait Indefinitely
... to fulfill dream of becoming citizen

Boatlift Jeopardizes *Ma Her (K) col 2 12A 8 July 80* Exiles' Naturalization

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sion on naturalization issues.

The ceremony last Thursday at which naturalization was delayed for Coucelo and the nine others was the first since the flotilla. Another 750 became Americans that day without incident.

"My feeling is very very sad," said Coucelo, "because my dreaming all the time I have been in this country has been to become an American citizen."

Coucelo, 51, was injured by a boat propeller during a storm in Mariel harbor April 26 and, he said, had to pay the Cuban government \$15,000 to get out of a Havana hospital. His attempt to bring to Miami his parents and two brothers failed.

Coucelo hired Ellis Rubin, a Miami lawyer who also represents

some of the indicted boat captains, to prod the government to grant him citizenship.

Rubin and Coucelo estimated there were about 50 would-be citizens at the ceremony who answered "yes" when asked if they had been out of the country since making their application. Attorney Salomon of the INS said there were only 10, but there could be more in future naturalization ceremonies.

Coucelo said those who had been out of the country were given back their green alien-registration cards and were told they would receive a letter explaining why their naturalization was delayed.

Rubin demanded that the government grant the citizenship or explain why not "within 48 hours." Otherwise, he said, he would seek a court order against the immigration authorities.

2012

Gay Cubans Estimate Inflated, Officials Say

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ence and no one ever came in to discuss it with them, so how anyone would know is beyond me," he said.

Siro del Castillo, who has been in charge of the Cubans at the processing center on Krome Avenue in South Dade since April, said, "Of the 50,000 refugees I have dealt with, if I have seen 100 homosexuals, that's a lot."

Of all the administrators polled, only those at Fort Chaffee said homosexuals had special quarters, and, in that case, fewer than 100 took advantage of them. Elsewhere, gay refugees were not segregated either voluntarily or by force.

Gay leaders around the country are trying to find homes and jobs for gay refugees, but the task has not been an easy one. Brockway said that of the 900 names he has, he found homes for 40 and has 60 more lined up.

According to Stacy Aker, president of the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights, her group has found homes for 252 gay refugees and jobs for another 158. But, she said, they are rapidly running out of funds.

"We've been sending gays around the country — New York, New Jersey, Chicago, even Los Angeles — and it costs a great deal of money to do that."

FOR HOUSING, the coalition has joined gay sponsors with gay refugees and rented apartments for several gay refugees to share.

But Aker and Bob Kuntz, leader of CURE (Congress United for Rights and Equality) complained that the Catholic Church, the major resettlement agency in the United States, has not tailored its programs to gays.

"They've stood in our way, helped create the problem, not solve it," said Kuntz.

Mary Artiles, of the United States Catholic Conference, said her group "makes no distinction on the basis of sexual preference" when resettling refugees.

SOME 20 REPRESENTATIVES of church and civil rights groups met Monday at the the Washington branch of the Metropolitan Community Church to discuss additional steps. The Metropolitan Community Church is a California-based gay institution with a membership of 20,000 in 113 U.S. parishes.

Homosexual refugees may have reason to be frightened. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 excludes "aliens afflicted with psychopathic personalities, or sexual deviation or a mental defect." According to Joe Krovitsky, Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman, the department recently agreed to stop interpreting "deviation" as including homosexuals, but a law change is required before it can be official. There are currently two bills, one in the House and the other in the Senate, that would change existing Immigration laws.

Management Agency (FEMA) at Fort Chaffee, Ark., said that of the nearly 10,000 refugees at her camp, only 94 are known to be homosexual.

"That number of 20,000 is way out of line," she said.

Larry Mahoney, FEMA public information officer in Dade County, called 20,000 "probably five times too high."

Al Lisle, a FEMA official at Fort McCoy, Wis., said, "20,000 sounds preposterous to me." And Bruce Brockway, of the Positively Gay Force in Minneapolis, said he has found only 900 gays among the 12,000 refugees at Fort McCoy.

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"We collected names and heard from others by phone and mail," said Brockway. "Half is way overestimated, but there may be 20 per cent [in all the camps]. Many, of course, are scared to admit it."

Jack Glover of FEMA at the Eglin Air Force Base refugee camp in Florida's Panhandle said officials there have "absolutely no idea" how many homosexuals there were among the 10,000 refugees that passed through that camp.

"We never asked them their sexual prefer-

In an article that appeared in Monday's Herald, The Washington Post quoted federal sources as saying that about half of the 40,000 refugees that remain in camps are homosexuals.

Federal officials Monday denied that and pointed they out that only 34,000 refugees remain in the camps.

Judy Weiss of the Federal Emergency

Deny Report of 20,000 Gay Refugees

Camp Personnel

By ETHAN BRONNER
Herald Writer
July 80

Refugee camp administrators and gay leaders Monday denied that 20,000 of the Cubans who are still in refugee camps are homosexuals.

Dade groups help

col 1 Mia News SA
8 July 80
DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

Local gay organizations are joining with similar groups nationwide in an effort to find sponsors and jobs for homosexual Cubans in refugee camps.

Reports have estimated that as many as 20,000 gay refugees are still waiting to be released. Although federal officials insist the actual number is much lower than that, they are not discouraging the gay groups in their placement efforts.

"They are our brothers and sisters," said Harry Lofleben, a board member of the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights.

"They led a hell of a life in Cuba. They lost their jobs, were thrown in jail, tortured, mistreated and taken from their families simply because they were gay. I think gay people here realize that in order to be strong, we have to help each other."

Coalition member Joseph Fraga is spearheading the national drive to find the sponsors, housing and jobs

the refugees need in order to be released from the camps.

Yesterday, Fraga was in Washington meeting with the National Gay Task Force and the Metropolitan Community Church, two organizations that have offered their assistance.

"At the meeting in Washington, they will be trying to set up a national group to coordinate all the efforts. Say some people in Boston want to offer a few jobs. They could call this group and arrange it," Lofleben said.

So far, Lofleben said they have been able to find housing for 250 gay refugees and jobs for 150. But many of them are being settled outside Dade.

"(Fraga) is encouraging them to get started by going to another city. Because of the economic situation here and the number of refugees already, we feel they might have a better chance somewhere else," Lofleben said.

"We've been handling a lot of calls from (gay groups) out of town offering jobs and housing. We

gay exiles

Fifth victim of boat accident dies *Mia News* *col 1 SA 8 July 80*

A fifth person has died of injuries he sustained when a speedboat with seven people aboard crashed into a seawall at the Port of Miami at high speed on the Fourth of July. Ady Cabrero, 21, died at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital last night. Two-year-old Caridad Echevarria died Sunday at Jackson Memorial Hospital. The three men who died Friday were identified as Carlos Echevarria, 32, of 504 NW 11th St.; Leonardo Meirelles, 18, of 1703 NW 6th St.; and Ricardo Guterrez, 19, of 438 SW 4th St., Apt. 4. Police said Carlos Echevarria was piloting the borrowed \$50,000 Carrera speedboat for the first time when it crashed. The two survivors, who are Cabrero's sisters, remain in critical condition at Jackson. They are Maria Meirelles, 17, and Maria-Elena Meirelles, 16.

have sent a number to New York, California, Chicago and Washington."

Lofleben said that nearly all of the job and housing offers are coming from American gays.

"We've had job offers from a few straight people, but the majority of it has been from the gay community," he said.

During the recent sealift, refugees reported that Castro was rounding up known gays and forcing them onto boats whether they wanted to leave or not. The official response from the Cuban government is that only undersirables such as criminals and homosexuals wanted to leave Cuba.

American immigration laws no longer prohibit alien homosexuals from becoming U.S. citizens.

Anyone willing to sponsor or offer assistance to a homosexual Cuban refugee can do so by contacting the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights, 901 NE 79th St., Suite 20; or the Weekly News, a gay newspaper with offices at the same address. The phone number for both is 757-6333.

60 Cubans expected soon

Mia News (F) col 1 4A
DICK HOLLAND
 Miami News Reporter *8 July 80*

The Coast Guard today awaited arrival in Key West of two more boats bearing 60 Cuban refugees as the illegal "freedom flotilla" lurched on despite attempts to stop it.

Details on the new arrivals were unavailable at headquarters of the Coast Guard, which announced the interception yesterday of two other boats bound from Key West to the Cuban port of Mariel to pick up more refugees.

These boats, the 24-foot inboard-outboard La Pinta and the 18-foot outboard La Nina, were cited for safety violations and escorted back to

Key West.

Coast Guard spokesman Mike Ayres in Miami said four men were aboard the larger craft and one was aboard the smaller, all of them U.S. resident aliens. He said they were cited for carrying open gasoline containers in unvented spaces.

Arrival of 60 new refugees at Key West today would bring the total to 115,494 in the boatlift that began in April.

The Coast Guard meanwhile ordered marine radiotelephone operators not to put civilian calls through to the 183-foot mystery freighter Blue Fire, which was under tow to Miami today by

at Key West

the cutter Diligence.

The two ships, traveling at a speed of about 5 knots, are expected in Miami at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Flying the U.S. flag and claiming U.S. registry, the Blue Fire was seized by the crew of the Diligence late Saturday south of Cuba while on a course for the Cayman Islands, a British Commonwealth nation.

The freighter, which arriving refugees had said was loading up to 5,000 Cubans at Mariel, carried none, but the Coast Guard cited it for document violations and arrested the seven men aboard.

Feds Told to Pay Herald Attorneys

Mia New (F) col 3 3B 8 July 80

The federal government must pay the fees of The Miami Herald's lawyers who won a recent court decision ordering the release of Small Business Administration (SBA) loan records, a U.S. district judge has ruled.

Judge Joe Eaton's ruling that The Herald is entitled to legal fees after successfully suing the SBA under the Freedom of Information Act is apparently the first such order signed by a federal judge in South Florida.

"This is a very important decision," Parker Thomson, The Herald's attorney, said Monday. "The award of attorneys' fees is, in many cases, the only way to ensure that the government follows the mandate of the Freedom of Information Act rather than obstructing it."

Eaton has yet to decide how much The Herald's attorneys should receive.

The judge's ruling followed a 19-

month Herald effort to obtain a list of companies which have not repaid their SBA loans or advances. The SBA has repeatedly refused to release their files, claiming they contain trade secrets and confidential financial data.

Andy Rosenblatt, a Herald reporter, requested the records after writing a series of stories about mismanagement and corruption in the SBA's minority business program.

Eaton ruled on Nov. 14 that the SBA records were clearly information that should be publicly disseminated.

"Who has a better right to know that a debt has been paid than the lender," Eaton said then. "The lender... is not the SBA but the people of this country."

The SBA and the Justice Department have appealed Eaton's decision.

Mia News col 1 5A 8 July 80
Fishing boats finally released

The federal government has agreed to release all seized commercial fishing boats that left Key West before President Carter ordered an end to the "Freedom Flotilla" in May. The government's announcement comes in the wake of a decision by U.S. District Court Judge Sidney Aronovitz that allowed the release of 31 boats owned by the Key West fishermen. Aronovitz allowed for the release until law suits filed by the fishermen against the government are resolved. They sued after U.S. Customs seized their boats, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service announced intentions to fine them for transporting illegal aliens. The boats had left before Carter's ban but returned after it had gone into effect. More than 115,000 refugees have arrived in Key West since the boatlift began in April. The fishermen must post personal surety bonds of \$30,000 for any boat under 65 feet or \$50,000 for any boat over 65 feet. They also must sign a promise not to take their boats back to Cuba and a notice that they will not to go foreign ports.

Mia News col 1 5A 8 July 80
2 new refugees shot and killed

Two 29-year-old Cuban refugees have been shot to death in the last 24 hours near their residences in what Miami police are describing as unrelated incidents. One refugee, who arrived in the United States two months ago, was shot to death last night in front of the apartment house where he lived, Miami police said. The man, whose name was held pending notification of next of kin, had lived with different families in the building at 776 NW 11th St. Police could find no witnesses, even though there were several people in the area at the time of the shooting. At 12:10 a.m. today, Juan Cordero of 3060 SW 27th Lane was shot to death while driving north on SW 31st Avenue, Miami police said. A single shot was fired from another vehicle, southbound. Police know no motive and have no suspects. They say they have no reason to believe the assailants in the second shooting knew their victim.

Cuban airline exec gaining

Mia News 11A 8 July 80 col 1
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

A wounded veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion will be the first serious and well-financed candidate from the Cuban exile community to run for the Metro Commission.

Luis Morse, 40, a middle-management executive at Eastern Airlines, has amassed a campaign fund which is reportedly over \$40,000 for his first political race.

Morse will attempt to unseat veteran incumbent Beverly Phillips, who is seeking her third four-year term.

Morse has hired political coordinator and publicist George DePontis, who was highly successful with several local candidates in the 1978 elections.

Phillips, who had not filed a financial report as of yesterday, also has an experienced publicist in Richard Rundell.

Morse is only one of three candidates trying to unseat Phillips. Retired Metro Police Sgt. Jimmy Baggett, who took Phillips to a runoff in 1976 before losing by 7,700 votes, will challenge her again. So will Mary Cook, a political newcomer who is the wife of a North Bay Village policeman and is the mother of four.

The only other Metro race shaping up as a potential barnburner is Coconut Grove gay-rights activist Jack Campbell's challenge of James Redford Jr., who is completing his first term.

Qualifying opened today for the seats now held by Redford, Phillips, Metro Mayor Steve Clark and Commissioners Clara Oesterle and Harvey Ruvin. Qualifying ends at noon July 22. All the incumbents have said they will seek re-election.

Two years remain on the terms of Commissioners Ruth Shack, Barry Schreiber and Bill Oliver. The ninth



Phillips



Redford

commissioner, Barbara Carey, is serving the term of suspended Commissioner Neal Adams, which also has two years to run.

The Metro races will be on the ballot in the first state primary Sept. 9. Runoffs will be in the second primary Oct. 7.

Most voters may have trouble recognizing any commission candidates except the incumbents. No political heavyweights or well-known civic leaders have surfaced as commission candidates so far.

Most political observers believe it's usually too late to start mounting an electoral campaign starting with qualifying. The rare exception was the late Jack Orr. He entered the mayoralty race at the last minute in 1972 and toppled Clark. But Orr came from a pioneer Miami family, and was a crusty political veteran. He jumped into the race with a reputation as an assistant state attorney who prosecuted political corruption cases.

Clark came back after Orr's death in 1974 and re-

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in race for Metro seat

8 July 80
11A Mia News col 1

gained the office after defeating interim Mayor Ed Fogg for the balance of the term. He had taken opposition in 1976 and is expected to have much of the same from South Dade television store owner Tyrone Durham and perhaps another opponent or two.

But Clark is still making sure that his campaign is well-financed. In two fundraisers, he has raised over \$40,000 from a broad spectrum of the community — businessmen, lawyers, developers, contractors, architects and engineers, many of whom do business with Metro.

No one has filed yet as opponents to Ruvin and Oesterle. In her two previous campaigns, Oesterle had the most opponents of any commission race. Some believe she may end up with little or no opposition this time because of a potential sympathy vote from the tragic Mother's Day accident that killed one of her daughters and badly injured a second.

Oesterle, too, believes in raising a large war chest to scare off any potential opponents. Her latest financial report to the Metro Elections Department showed total contributions of \$51,776. Oesterle has many of the same contributors as Clark.

The first report of Morse, Phillips' challenger, showed contributions of \$21,095 and expenditures of \$493.17 through April 3. Contributions came largely from the Cuban community. A \$100 contribution was reported from Eastern Airlines board chairman Frank Borman, who covered himself by making a like donation to Phillips.

The second report for all candidates was due today.

Morse is trying to become the first person from Dade's large Latin community to be elected county-wide. His Anglo-appearing last name would appear to

be helpful, but he has to overcome lack of name recognition.

On the basis of numbers, Hispanic voters are still very much outnumbered by Anglos and blacks. Total Dade voter registration, as of June 30, was 652,975, of which 110,908 were Hispanic.

Campbell, the gay activist, is not inexperienced politically. He ran unsuccessfully for the Miami City Commission five years ago and in March was elected a Democratic party committeeman. He also will be a delegate for Sen. Edward Kennedy at the Democratic National Convention next month, where, he says, he will seek the vice presidential nomination in order to publicize his platform of ending alleged oppression against gays.

Campbell said a survey has shown that his being gay will not hurt his commission election chances.

Durham got into the race against Clark after he learned he couldn't run again for Oesterle's seat. He trailed her badly in 1976.

A year later the commission realigned the districts in light of population changes and Durham's home wound up in Phillips' district. Mayoralty candidates can live anywhere in Dade.

Baggett's last report showed \$5,055 in cash and in-kind contributions. He is running on a law-and-order ticket and is stressing the need for curbed Metro spending.

Cook said she has gone door-to-door in the district and has raised just about enough money to meet the \$300 qualifying fee. She said she feels it's time to have a commissioner "who will recognize government belongs to the people instead of telling us what we are to do."

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Refugee Report: McCoy

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A

Dairy farmers tolerate Cubans

8 July 80

• This is the fourth in a series of articles from Cuban refugee centers throughout the country.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

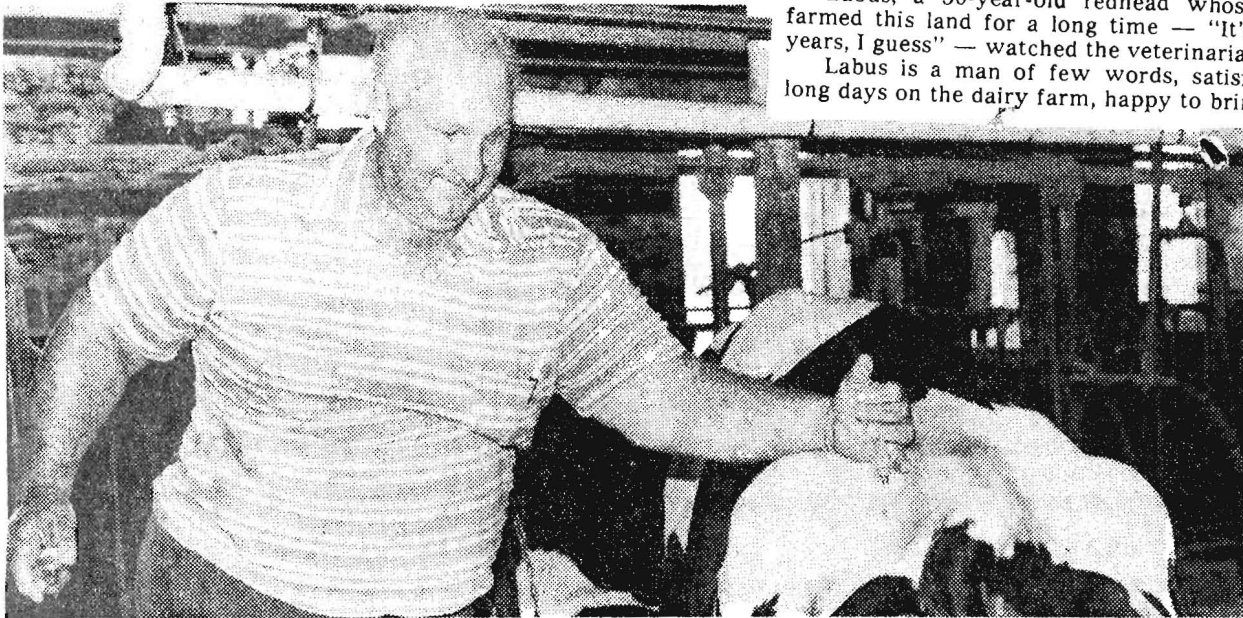
WEST SALEM, Wis. — Ol' Doc Hauser shoved his arm into the cow, all the way up to his shoulder, and began pulling out the placenta. A squishy red mess slopped down the cow's legs and onto the soiled straw on the barn floor.

The cow, one of about 70 Holsteins in Jon Labus' herd a few miles east of the Cuban refugee camp at Fort McCoy, didn't seem to mind.

"Nah, it's pretty loose in here," Hauser said, reaching in again as far as his arm would go. "It's just buttoned onto her uterus and I just unbutton these little knobs and pull it right out. Really, the farmers could do it themselves, but some of them don't like the dirt and the smell."

Labus, a 30-year-old redhead whose family has farmed this land for a long time — "It's pushin' 100 years, I guess" — watched the veterinarian silently.

Labus is a man of few words, satisfied with the long days on the dairy farm, happy to bring up his two



The Miami News - MARILYN MOORE

Dr. Robert Hauser cares for a dairy cow: He feels sorry for refugees at nearby Fort McCoy

daughters in the Victorian-style house his grandfather built in 1900. Life has its own rhythm here.

Twice a day, every day, there's milking to be done. There's alfalfa to be cut twice a summer, corn to be picked, feed to be ground and tractors to fix in the wintertime.

There's not much to disturb those cycles, least of all a bunch of Cubans down the road at Fort McCoy,

where the closest town is seven miles away.

"A lot of the farmers don't think too much of the idea," Labus said. "They just don't like the idea. It's costing an awful lot. I don't know where they're going to put 'em all."

"I guess if there were jobs for them, it'd be all

Please see McCoy, 4A

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McCOY, from 1A *cop*

right."

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The camp opened more than a month ago, and people don't talk much about the Cubans anymore. There's no Ku Klux Klan here. Farmers have too much work to worry about other people's business. And these are farmers, not rednecks.

"I think we got used to the idea," Labus said. Besides, Labus added, they realize now the Cubans won't stay in Wisconsin. "They may spend one winter here and they'll leave. Sometimes I wish I could!"

The closest thing to a protest may be the appearance of a batch of fliers circulated around here and as far away as Minneapolis, 150 miles west. The flier invited trapshooters to the "first annual Cuban shoot." It offered prizes of \$25 for bagging a Cuban spy and \$50 for a Cuban-Soviet spy.

Dr. John Turnbull, one of the vets who works with Robert Hauser, figures the flier was just a misguided joke and should be treated as such. "But I guess it scared the living daylight out of the military people at McCoy," Turnbull said.

"I really don't think people here are that much concerned," Turnbull added. "Mainly the concern is that this is an awful lot of money to spend — you know, here we have people who've never had a plane ride in their life and here we are flying the Cubans in on nice jets.

"Of course, you can't deny the fact they're illegal aliens, but the government kind of reversed itself on their own policy. But they seem to have the Cubans at McCoy in better control than at the other places."

Hauser, who grew up on a dairy farm just outside of La Crosse on the land where he now runs the vet clinic, knows most of the farmers in the area.

A vet for the past 35 years, Hauser crisscrosses the countryside in a battered station wagon filled with bottles and medicines. He's a familiar sight, lumbering into a barn with an antiseptic-filled Ivory soap bottle stuck in his pocket and the long plastic baggies he wears on his arms when he's cleaning out cows.

"I don't mind the Cubans coming here until they get resettled someplace else. They couldn't put 'em all in Miami," Hauser said. "We had the housing here and I kind of feel sorry for them. They really need our help.

"There's plenty of jobs if people would take them. There's yard work and day work, and always ads in the paper. I'm sure the Cubans would take some of them. American people get so swelled they think they're too good to work."

He pulls into the drive at the Peter Hundt farm on Meyer Road, where there's another Holstein needing attention.

Suzanne Hundt, the farmer's 19-year-old daughter, joins in the conversation: "My feeling about the Cubans is pretty middle-of-the-road. That they came here will probably be good for all the country. It's pretty hard for some people to realize, but we all have to work together."

Any lingering bad feeling is "just a lot of stereotyping going on," Hundt said. "I think it's that back in the '40s people were used to blaming foreigners for all their problems and it's hard for them to change their thinking. Stuff like that changes so slow."

Carl Jandt's pickup truck, parked near the grain



The Miami News - MARILYN MOORE

Refugees leave base through 'Liberty Gate'

silos and dairy barn, has a bumper sticker outlining his main concern: "Drink milk — the udder cola."

Doc Hauser tests one of Jandt's cows for brucellosis so the farmer can be eligible to enter it at the La Crosse Interstate Fair, which begins today.

Jandt figures the Cubans will be good for the nation's economy. "They're going to work for \$2 less than the rest of us," he said.

Then he reflected on a system of values gone askew.

"I put in 16 hours a day lots of times and I got my son putting in eight hours a day and he lives better than I do," he said. "I have a \$300,000 investment and he owns a dinner bucket and a car. I don't understand how things got like that."

The son lays ceiling tile and will probably never be a farmer, Jandt added. "He would be an excellent farmer, but I can't see him giving up his job when he can go to Milwaukee on weekends and play ball four nights a week."

Jandt said he knows that the Cubans "got to go someplace. It may be a good thing that they're here.

"I tell you, I'm glad I ain't Cuban. And if I was, I would be glad I was here."

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Two New Refugees Are Shot to Death

Two recently arrived Cuban refugees were shot and killed in unrelated incidents Monday, Miami police said.

Juan Cordero, 29, was driving northbound on SW 31st Avenue early Tuesday and had just passed 28th Lane when he was shot in the head by the occupant of a car driving in the opposite direction. Cordero, of 3060 SW 27th Lane, arrived from Cuba a little over a month ago. Police say they have no motive or suspect in the case.

About 8:15 p.m. Monday another 29-year-old Cuban refugee, in the United States for two months, was shot to death in front of the apartment house where he lived on SW 11th Street, police said. The man's name has not been released pending notification of next-of-kin.

15 Are Arraigned In Flotilla Cases

Arraignments are under way in U.S. District Court for the 94 persons indicted so far in the Cuba-Key West Freedom Flotilla, with 15 persons arraigned Monday and Tuesday.

The 94, charged in 14 indictments, include boat captains, boat owners, crew members and passengers who went along to pick up members of their families.

"It's my understanding that some cases will be tried in Key West and some may be tried here," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Paul Lazarus.

The three-month-long Freedom Flotilla has brought more than 115,000 Cubans to American shores. Most of the 94 defendants are accused of bringing undocumented aliens to the United States in violation of immigration laws. Few of the Cubans who arrived had proper entry papers.

Cuban sealift a beautiful mission, says indicted priest

KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporter

"It's a beautiful success story," the Rev. Joe Doss says of his experiences ferrying Cuban refugees to Key West. "There's just this one problem: We got indicted."

Doss, an Episcopal priest from New Orleans, was one of seven people — two of them priests — indicted last week for bringing Cuban refugees into this country in the refugee sealift.

But he's taking it all in stride. "We've lived on the edge of panic for six weeks (during the rescue mission). We're not gonna panic about this."

Doss, 37, the Rev. Leopold Frade, 36, and five other New Orleans residents were named in the indictment handed down last Thursday by a federal grand jury.

Their crime?

Gaining freedom for 422 Cubans after President Carter ordered the Mariel-to-Key West sealift halted.

The indictment, like the 14 others returned so far against 94 people, is worded in dry legalese. It gives no hint of the real story.

It began in March.



Associated Press

Rev. Joe Doss, left, and Rev. Leo Frade

Doss is the soft-spoken pastor of Grace Episcopal Church and is assisted by Frade in the predominant-

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PRIEST, from 1A *Mia News (FH)*

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 ly
 Hispanic community that runs along Canal Street in New Orleans. When the Cuban government began allowing some Cubans to fly to Costa Rica, Doss' parishioners wanted a piece of the action. They had family in Cuba. They wanted to do what they could to bring them to America.

The only way out was the sea, and Doss' parishioners were ready to sail. "They came to us and we talked, but (Frade and I) said it would be better if we all got together and got one large boat to bring people out," Doss says.

Doss is not a sailor. In fact, he doesn't know the first thing about ships. That's where J.S. Denning comes in. He owns several craft in the New Orleans area.

"He heard about us and asked if he could lend a hand," Doss says. "He told us where we could find vessels large enough to fit our needs."

Buying a boat takes cash, but that was no problem. Six hundred people showed up at a parish meeting to contribute. Doss collected \$270,000.

Doss and a committee of lay people in his parish made three trips to Washington. "We talked with the congressional delegation from Louisiana. We talked with the (Carter) administration. We talked with the people at the Cuban Interests Section. We wanted to get as many people out of there as possible."

All the talking had a beneficial effect. "The Cubans guaranteed us that 50 per cent of the people we could bring out would be people we were after," Doss says. "That alone was better than most people got by simply going down to Mariel and looking for relatives."

In the meantime, Denning had tracked down the perfect boat in Boston: a World War II vintage sub-chaser. It needed some work (about \$130,000 worth, Doss says) but to the people of Doss' parish, it was the most beautiful thing afloat.

"When we heard about it we just said, 'Get it towed down to Cuba and we'll meet you there,'" Doss recalls.

The craft, christened "God's Mercy" by the parish, was on its way south. Doss, Frade and the others were set to fly to Havana. Then Carter changed his open-arms policy on May 14. For Doss, that meant more talking.

"We got in touch with the administration, had several hand-carried letters delivered explaining our mission and what we'd gone through. We told them that as far as we were concerned, we were committed. We weren't going to stop.

"We told them we had met all the requirements that Carter had set forth. We had visas to travel to Cuba and we had Coast Guard certification for the vessel. We just couldn't turn back."

The group flew to Cuba, but its work was just starting. "We were talking with the authorities down there, trying to get more of our people out," Doss recalls. "It seems that because we went through channels before we came down, they were more agreeable to our request. They started promising a better return rate."

But not everything was going smoothly. "A couple times (the Cuban authorities) started going back on their word. Sometimes we had to really stand firm. In fact, there were a couple times we had to get tough with them — really play some hard ball.

"They wanted to make it clear that following their channels was the best way to get people out and we said if that was the case they should keep the promises they made. That seemed to make sense to them."

A few days later ("I don't remember when exactly, all the dates run together for me," Doss says) the God's Mercy steamed out of Mariel, loaded to the brim with 422 refugees and seven crewmen.

The Border Patrol sighted the vessel just off Key West on June 12. The boat was impounded and the refugees were processed. Doss, Frade and the others returned to New Orleans after each was released on a \$5,000 personal recognizance bond. They face arraignment July 17.

9 July 80 **Fernando J. Escoto,** *Mia News (FH) 3B* **Retiree of Herald**

Services for Fernando Jesus Escoto, 57, an employee of The Miami Herald for 19 years, were held Monday at the Rivero Hialeah Chapel.

Mr. Escoto, a native of Havana, died Sunday. He worked in the stereotype department until his retirement April 1.

Survivors include his wife, Mercedes.

Mia News 5A col 1 9 July 80 **Boat negotiations continue**

The U.S. Attorney's office and lawyers representing fishermen whose boats were seized after they carried Cuban refugees to Key West from Mariel are negotiating for release of these boats. Earlier this week, in two cases before U.S. District Court Judge Sidney Aronovitz, arrangements were made for only a handful of boats to be released. But now government attorneys are trying to arrange for release of all the boats covered in a class action suit filed by the fishermen before U.S. District Court Judge Joe Eaton. Included in this group are 61 Georgia boats, 34 of which are shrimp boats, based in Thunderbolt, a small town on the Intracoastal Waterway.

20/2

Mystery ship's exile owner sorry to bring no refugees

DICK HOLLAND
Miami News Reporter

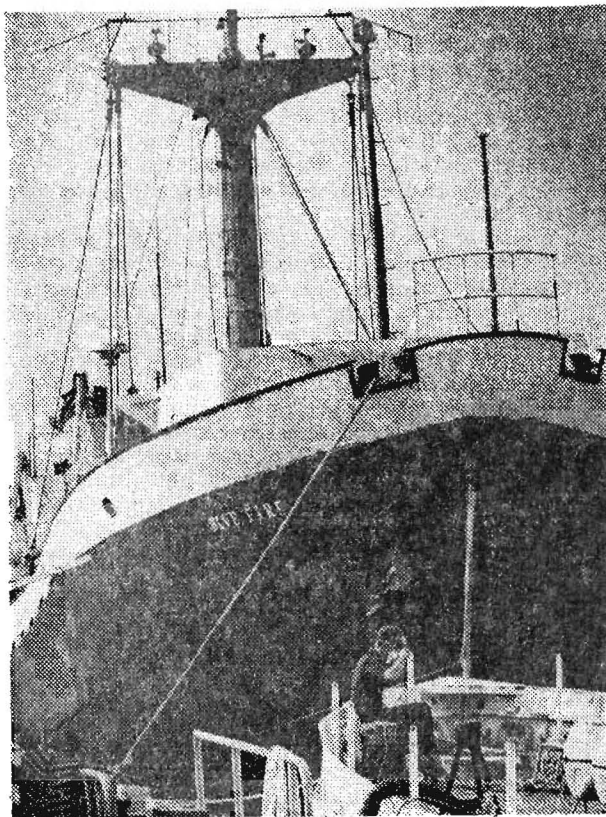
The mystery freighter Blue Fire arrived under escort at Miami Beach today, with a Cuban exile claiming to be its part-owner and expressing chagrin at his aborted attempt to bring thousands of other exiles to the United States from the Cuban port of Mariel.

The 183-foot freighter, blue with white trim, riding high in the water and flying a small and very soiled U.S. flag at her stern, steamed through Government Cut at 8 a.m. trailed closely by the Coast Guard cutter Diligence, which had intercepted and seized her last Saturday.

An hour later, assisted by the tugboat Mary Belcher, the Blue Fire was secured at the Coast Guard dock. U.S. Customs and Immigration officials were standing by to arrest Edmundo Santiesteban, a U.S. registered alien from Cuba who said he and an unidentified partner had purchased the freighter in the Cayman Islands.

"I wanted to bring back thousands (of Cubans)," said Santiesteban, who had been taken off the Blue Fire and put aboard the Diligence after her seizure.

While being hustled along with four crewmen of



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Freighter Blue Fire docks at Coast Guard pier

the Blue Fire into Coast Guard headquarters, Santiesteban, a husky, middle-aged man wearing a

Please see SHIP, 4A

SHIP, from 1A *Mia News (FH) 9 July 80*

col 1 4A brown sports shirt and trousers, had no time to give specifics of his attempt, and said only, "I'm very disappointed. I'll have to talk to my attorney."

Cmdr. Homer Purdy, skipper of the Diligence, said the Blue Fire, which reportedly had departed the Cayman islands July 1 for Tampa, was initially spotted by radar in the harbor at Mariel.

Arriving exiles at Key West, meanwhile, were overheard saying the freighter was expected to load 5,000 refugees for the trip to Key West.

Purdy said he radioed Coast Guard district headquarters for instructions and was told to intercept the vessel.

A U.S. flag flown by a ship confers upon the Coast Guard the right to intercept and board it on the high

seas. The crew of the Diligence did so, found some documentary discrepancies in the ship's papers, and seized her.

Purdy said the Coast Guard had the authority to make the seizure even though not a single refugee was found aboard, because the Blue Fire already had visited Mariel in defiance of the President's orders.

Customs and Immigration officials also took into custody this morning the skipper of the Blue Fire, a Britisher named Charles Connors, and the freighter's engineer, who was not immediately identified.

Coast Guard spokesman Lt. Norris Turner said the Blue Fire formerly had carried a British registration under the name "Kirk Dale." Visible under the flag on her stern today was a crudely handpainted ID saying, "Blue Fire. Miami Beach, Fla."



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

The May 26th issue of Newsweek carried an article on the Cuban exodus to America. Included in the story were several profiles of Cuban refugees who had recently arrived. Some Newsweek readers responded by sending letters and checks to the refugees in care of Newsweek magazine. We have no way of contacting these people. Can Refugee Hotline help us? — David Gates, Newsweek

We're glad to. We found Teofilo Ugalde in Union City, N.J., where he is now living with his brother, and forwarded the \$10 check a Newsweek reader sent to him. Melquiades Crespo Hernandez, 19, who dreams of becoming a veterinarian, will get a little help toward his chosen career, thanks to the \$100 check another reader sent. We're still looking for Francisco Rodriguez Cruz, 22, to deliver the letter sent to him in care of Newsweek.

My two brothers have been at Fort Chaffee, Ark., for 50 days. We still don't know when they will be released. Is there any way we can get them to Miami without any further delay? — Roberto Martinez

The word is patience. At one point, Fort Chaffee was home to nearly 20,000 Cuban refugees. Processing has proceeded at top speed for the last four weeks and there are now less than 10,000 refugees there. The Federal Emergency Management Agency told Refugee Hotline that people are now being processed at the rate of 300 a day.

If you place a special request to have your brothers released to you, it will disrupt the processing schedule and your brothers may find themselves facing an even longer wait because their paperwork isn't where it's supposed to be. A FEMA spokesman told us that very often a special request only delays things longer.

I am a deaf-mute Cuban refugee who arrived on the boatlift. I don't know any English and I don't know where I can get help. I had a friend call Refugee Hotline in my behalf. Both of us are looking for your reply. — F.R.T.

Help is waiting for you at Guardian Angel, a nonprofit charitable organization headed by Gilberto Juncal who is working with Spanish-speaking hearing- and speech-impaired Cubans. Guardian Angel is located at 12000 NW South River Dr. Medley 33178. Your friend can call 557-9175 or 557-7537 for information. Telephones are monitored seven days a week from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Guardian Angel offers classes in American sign language, and English reading and writing. After you've finished the classes, there will be vocational training to prepare you for employment in the community.

Since Refugee Hotline works for a newspaper I felt you might know if there's a need for some home delivery work. I'm a Cuban refugee, I need a job and I speak limited English. If there's a

job available for me, can you tell me the requirements? — Juan Garcia Perol

It just so happens that there are some openings. To get a job, you must be over 18, have a car, a valid driver's license and car insurance. The hours vary, but they are usually from 3:30 a.m. to 7 a.m. For further information, call The Miami Herald's Home Delivery manager, 350-2963.

If you're interested in delivering The Miami News, the requirements are the same, but the hours are different because it's an afternoon newspaper. For information on getting a job delivering The Miami News, call one of the three territory offices: 945-7664, 324-1845 or 253-8437.

There's a rumor going around that there are job openings in Alaska. We are Cuban refugees and we would like to know where to apply for these jobs. Do you have any information on employment opportunities in Alaska? — Carmen Garcia

There are few jobs. There's a 15 per cent unemployment rate in Alaska now, says a spokesman for the Community Information Center in Fairbanks. Things haven't been all that good there since the building of the Alaskan pipeline. If you want more information, you can write for a free booklet on the economic and employment situation in Alaska. The address to write is: Community Information Center, P.O. Box 1267, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707.

Cuban Poachers Fined \$90,000

NASSAU, Bahamas — (AP) — A magistrate has convicted eight Cubans of poaching in a May 10 international incident that resulted in the sinking of a Royal Bahamas Defense Force gunboat.

The eight Cubans were fined \$90,000. They were released to return to Cuba after paying the fines, Bahamian officials said. The ver-

dicts were handed down last week by Acting Magistrate Algernon Allen.

The Cuban poachers were five miles south of Cay Santo Domingo — about 35 miles north of Cuba — in the Bahamas when their vessel was seized by the the Bahamas gunboat HMS Flamingo.

Four Flamingo crewmen died

after the Flamingo was attacked and sunk by Cuban MIG jets after the seizure.

The Cuban government claimed the fighter planes mistook the Bahamian boat for a pirate ship, and has since apologized for the incident and agreed to pay compensation for the sunken ship and to families of the dead crewmen.

Castro's advice startles Sandinistas

The New York Times News Service

Mexico City — A week after overthrowing the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, the victorious Sandinist rebels sent a delegation to Havana to thank President Fidel Castro for his help and to seek his counsel. They were surprised by what they heard.

"He warned us not to repeat Cuba's mistakes," a member of the delegation recalled. "He told us to avoid a confrontation with the United States, to maintain good relations with the church, to preserve a private sector and not to impose rationing."

Managua is still listening to Havana. More than 2,000 Cubans are working in education, health, road construction, communications, military training and intelligence. Nicaraguan officials frequently fly to Havana to confer with President Castro and the Cuban leader himself may attend ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the revolution July 19.

But Nicaragua has also carefully avoided full identification with Cuba and has maintained strong political and economic ties with other nearby nations, notably Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela. The Cubans themselves have kept a low profile after anti-Cuban feelings were stirred by reports that some Cuban teachers had mocked the strong Catholicism of the Nicaraguans.

Close ties between Nicaragua and Cuba were a natural result of the support the Sandinists received from Cuba during their 17 years of struggle. Most top rebel leaders at different times lived and received military training in Cuba. The Castro regime, which never forgave Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle for allowing Cuban exiles to leave from Nicaragua for the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, also made Havana radio available for Sandinist broadcasts.

Strangely, though, with its political and mili-

tary attention focused on Africa in the late 1970s, Cuba was slow to respond to the growth of popular unrest in Central America. Cuban officials were skeptical of the Sandinists' strategy of forming an alliance with "bourgeois" sectors against the Somoza dictatorship.

As a result, while Venezuela and Panama were financing and arming the guerrillas, United States officials say Cuba only provided some money and weapons on the eve of last summer's final offensive.

After the victory, however, Cuba immediately sent in medical teams, technicians and daily shipments of powdered milk. The Cubans were also trusted to advise the new government on such mundane but vital questions as how to organize a ministry or how to set up a television network.

Among middle-class Nicaraguans, the arrival of 1,200 Cuban teachers last winter provoked nervousness, but, like the 200 Cuban doctors and nurses, most have gone to remote rural districts long abandoned by the Somoza regime. The Dominican Republic, Spain and Costa Rica have also sent contingents.

United States officials say they are more worried by the Cuban presence in military training, intelligence work and communications. "Intelligence is the most dangerous area," a Western diplomat said. "The Cubans may be helping the Nicaraguans, but an intelligence agent has his own game. It's an area where the Cubans can easily deceive the Nicaraguans."

In the first months of after the revolution, Washington also felt that Cuba was virtually dictating Nicaragua's foreign policy, leading the new government to adopt pro-Soviet stances on such distant issues as the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Nicaragua abstained in the United Nations General Assembly vote to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but has never-

theless repeatedly expressed strong disapproval of the action.

Nothing in fact annoys the proudly nationalistic Sandinists more than the suggestion that they are Cuban puppets. "We didn't go through all this to exchange American domination for Soviet domination," a member of the junta said.

The Soviet Union recently opened an embassy in Managua and inaugurated a once-weekly flight to Moscow. But it is apparently leaving the Cubans to influence the sensitive political and military sectors. A Sandinist delegation was reportedly rebuffed by Moscow in a request for economic aid. Instead, the Soviets are offering technical assistance in fishing, hydroelectric power and the textile industry.

But the Nicaraguan revolution has alerted both Havana and Moscow, as well as Washington, to the political unrest elsewhere in Central America. Some Pentagon officials have charged that Cuba is now funneling arms to El Salvador's guerrillas through Honduras, although United States diplomats concede they have no firm evidence of this.

"We think Cuba is providing some training to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas and perhaps helping them acquire arms from third countries, probably the Arabs," a State Department expert said. "But you have to remember that Cuba didn't start the trouble in Central America. I don't think Cuba could have achieved this even if it had tried. The region has its own dynamics."

Though it failed in its own effort to "export revolution" in the 1960s, Cuba is now in a position to reap political benefits from revolutionary processes that it long ignored and barely assisted. "Cuba turned its back on Latin America in the 1970s," a Nicaraguan official said, "but Cuba was always a symbol and inspiration to Latin American leftists."

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MEHRTENS

to see if the judge has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct.

James P. Coleman of Mississippi, chief judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, said he will personally study Mehrtens' relationship with cocaine dealer Mario Escandar to determine if the judge had acted improperly.

Judicial-Code Review

By **ANDY ROSENBLATT**
Herald Staff Writer

The South's ranking federal judge said Tuesday that he will review senior U.S. District Judge William Mehrtens' relationship with an identified cocaine dealer

Mehrtens and Escandar have repeatedly exchanged visits and telephone calls, several of which were picked up by FBI agents monitoring Escandar's telephone, The Herald reported last month.

When asked about the calls, Mehrtens said he has maintained a "casual friendship" with Escandar for years, met with Escandar in his chambers on several occasions and advised the cocaine dealer about which lawyers he should hire. During the same period of time, the judge issued three rulings that kept Escandar out of jail.

COLEMAN SAID Tuesday he hoped to reach a quick decision and promised to publicly announce it. Coleman is the first federal official to express a willingness to review Mehrtens' actions.

of Mehrtens Set

C. Clyde Atkins, chief federal judge in the Southern District of Florida and local officials of the Justice Department have previously stated that they were not responsible for investigating Mehrtens' conduct.

Coleman said he would begin his inquiry by first interviewing Mehrtens, a task that will be complicated by Mehrtens' failing health.

The 75-year-old judge has been in the Miami Heart Institute since June 25 suffering from circulatory problems and his body's failure to accept an artificial vein that was implanted in his leg. Mehrtens remains in the hospital's intensive care unit.

The hospital Tuesday continued to list the judge's condition as serious. Mehrtens' doctor said the judge is in critical condition.

COLEMAN REFUSED to discuss Mehrtens' relationship within Escandar or answer general questions about the Code of Judicial Conduct.

According to the Code, "a judge should observe high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved."

The Code also requires that a judge "not allow his personal relationship to influence his judicial conduct or judgment."

Coleman has no authority to remove a federal judge from the bench. Only the U.S. Senate, through impeachment proceedings, may remove a federal judge.



ESCANDAR

Floridians rescued in

Associated Press

Mia News (FH) 10 July 80, Col 1 1A

A Dutch Antilles freighter deposited three dehydrated Florida sailors, including two from South Florida, and their slightly damaged sailboat in Gulfport, Miss., to end an ordeal that began last week when the smaller boat's mast snapped on routine run to the Dry Tortugas.

The sailboat and its three-man crew were rescued by the Dutch ship near the western coast of Cuba yesterday, several days after the craft had become disabled.

"I lost track of time, of everything," said Fred Harding, 44, a Fort Lauderdale boat painter, from a hospital bed. "Yesterday was my birthday, and I didn't even find out about it until today."

He said the ordeal began when a support wire snapped about 20 miles from their destination — he's not sure of the day — causing the aluminum mast on his girlfriend's 24-foot Columbia sailboat to collapse. "A sailboat isn't much good without that thing sticking up in the air," Harding said.

He and his companions, Clay Gilliam, 37, of Fort Lauderdale, and a man identified only as John, of

sailboat adrift near Cuba

Clearwater, had counted on the Gulf Stream to push them toward land. But prevailing easterly winds prodded the boat near western Cuba.

In rough seas on the first day out of Tampa Bay, the cover came off one of the water containers, ruining most of the 20-gallon supply. The men later relied on the juice from canned food, and then were reduced to boiling sea water in a coffee pot to get steam and jumping overboard to cool it off so it would condense into water.

Even so, Harding lost about 20 pounds.

"We used up our gas in our outboard motor in

trying to chase down ships to hail for water," he said. "We spent the days trying to find ways to make water. We started chasing afternoon thunderstorms. We got buckets and jugs trying to collect rainwater. We got maybe half a glass when the Aruba picked us up."

Harding said he was delirious by the time the Dutch freighter found them.

Meanwhile, as doctors replace the fluids Harding lost, he's making plans to repair the mast and sail back to Florida. "I'm going to be careful and respect" the sea, he said. "There's no mercy."

Test site for refugees scrapped

Plans for a special driver license testing station in Miami for newly arrived Cuban and Haitian refugees have been scrapped, state and Dade County officials said yesterday. Instead, refugees will be restricted to an existing station at 3800 NW 11th St. starting Wednesday. Others seeking driver licenses and renewals will be asked to use the other seven stations in Dade. Proposed plans to renovate buildings at Opa-locka and at Tamiami Airport for a special center were dropped because of the cost, estimated at \$80,000 for either location. The refugees have caused logjams at the testing stations as they added to already long waiting lines. Meanwhile, Steven Weigner, an immigration and civil rights lawyer, said the plan to restrict refugees to one site is "undoubtedly illegal." He said, "Unless they can show compelling state interest for the plan, it would be illegal to deny access to a public facility to someone because he is an alien."

Sermon on Cubans

"The Cubans are Coming! The Cubans are Coming!" is the topic of Rabbi Stuart Weinblatt's sermon at tomorrow's 8:30 p.m. service at Temple Beth Am, 5950 N. Kendall Dr. He will discuss the impact of the recent influx of refugees to South Florida. Weinblatt will focus on what he feels are disturbing aspects of the community's reaction to the immigrants. "I have been saddened to hear the prejudicial comments of so many Jews towards these oppressed people," Weinblatt said. "If anyone should seek to understand their plight, surely it is us."

^{Ma Nen (F)} ^{col 2 1C} ^{10 July 80} **Cubans Slip Out of Peru on Jet**

Cuban Boat Hijacked4C

By CHERYL BROWNSTEIN
Herald Staff Writer

Tent-city life in Peruvian exile was not quite what Carlos Dominguez and his family had in mind when they fled Fidel Castro's Cuba.

"Awful conditions," Dominguez was saying Wednesday: daily harassment by Peruvian Communists, no schooling for 13-year-old Juan, leaking tents, inadequate shower facilities, food full of chili peppers.

Dominguez and his wife and son are hoping they'll like the United States better. Wednesday they and two other refugees who were also tired of Peru managed to slip aboard a Miami-bound Aeroperu flight at the Lima airport.

The stowaways went undetected, even at an Ecuadorean stopover. In a matter of hours, four of them were talking with U.S. Immigration and Naturalization officials at Miami International Airport. The fifth managed even to get past air-

'The Cubans aren't well looked upon there [in Peru]. The Communist Party is very strong. Cubans there have been beaten.'

— Carlos Dominguez

port officials here.

STOWING AWAY is a federal crime. The four detained at the airport — accountant Dominguez, 37, his 41-year-old wife and their son and Jose Julio Pino Montes de Oca, 18 — surrendered their Cuban passports, were released on an overnight parole and ordered to report today for further processing. The other man, Rigoberto Cala Cruz, 32, said he will voluntarily join his companions for processing.

Richard Gullage, INS deputy district director, said that the five new arrivals will be "handled in the

manner of other political asylum requests."

The five, among the 10,000 who sought asylum last April in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, had been in Peru for three months.

Cuban refugees in Peru "feel hurt and forsaken and see that there is nothing, that they are stuck with no way out ... in awful conditions," said Dominguez.

Efforts to be admitted to other countries have been fruitless. And, he said, the few Cubans who have managed to get jobs in Peru are treated badly by their Peruvian co-workers.

DOMINGUEZ SAID he and the other men had scouted the Lima airport for about a week. A stranger gave them the empty Aeroperu ticket folders to use as boarding passes, he said.

The group mingled with other passengers at the gate and successfully climbed aboard the flight unchallenged.

"They came as [nonpaying] passengers," said Wenceslao Aste, Aeroperu airport manager for North America. He said it was the first time he knew of anybody getting to Miami on Aeroperu that way.

"The Cubans aren't well looked upon there," Dominguez said. "The Communist Party is very strong. Cubans there have been beaten."

While waiting to clear the legal problems involved in remaining in this country, his wife has already started to dream of how she hopes it will be: a Christian education for their son and "a little apartment, not a house ... I don't aspire to be rich."

^{Ma Nen (F)} ^{col 4 4A} ^{10 July 80} **Two from Blue Fire held on aliens case**

A co-owner and the captain of the freighter Blue Fire, the mystery ship that was to bring thousands of Cuban refugees from the Port of Mael, have been charged with conspiracy to smuggle illegal aliens, an assistant U.S. attorney said today.

Michael Patrick Sullivan, chief of the criminal division in the U.S. Attorney's office, said Edmundo Santesteban, the Cuban exile who is co-owner of the ship, and Charles Connor, the captain, will appear before a federal magistrate today for a bond hearing.

The five crewmen aboard the ship will not be charged, Sullivan said, but are being held as material witnesses.

The 183-foot ship arrived under Coast Guard escort at Miami Beach yesterday. It had been intercepted by the Coast Guard last Saturday and was seized because it had visited Mariel Harbor in defiance of the President's orders.

Refugee report: Indiantown Gap

Gay Cubans in exile camp feel liberated

• Fifth in a series of articles from Cuban refugee camps throughout the United States.

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — For the first time in his life, Ricardo Alexi Aguila is free — free to paint his fingernails cherry red, free to brush mascara on his long eyelashes, free to dress in women's clothing.

"It's a life of liberty we have now," said Alexi, fingering the fringe on a poncho he was wearing over a long woman's skirt and touching a gold hoop in one ear. "We are like little birds who have been freed from a cage. All the repression and mistreatment and discrimination we endured in Cuba is behind us now."

Alexi is homosexual — one of about 80 Cuban refugees living in Barracks No. 22 at the Cuban refugee camp here. They say their voyage on the refugee sealift has brought them true liberation and the chance to stop living their lives in shame in macho Cuba.

U.S. officials are not certain how many of the 40,000 Cuban refugees in four camps are gay. The Washington Post put the figure at 20,000, but the U.S. government labeled that a gross overestimate.

Even the gays at Indiantown Gap don't really know.

"I think there are very many of us here, very many," said Lazaro Becerra Correa, a 19-year-old ballet dancer who was asked by Cuban authorities if he wanted to leave when the sealift started. "Almost all the dancers are homosexual, so they gave us the opportunity to leave if we wanted because there we are not welcome. So we said, 'Fine, we'll go.'"

Camp officials do not segregate homosexuals at any of the refugee centers, but a natural self-segregation has occurred in all the camps.

The men in Barracks 22 came from all over Indiantown Gap, gathering together to pursue life, liberty and happiness in their own way.

"We are united, we protect each other," said Becerra.



The Miami News - MARILYN A. MOORE

Lazaro Becerra Correa, left, poses
at refugee camp with two friends

The gays stick together, share their cosmetics and clothing, their dreams. They decorate the barracks with posters of entertainers and clear a spot to put on

Please see REFUGEES, 4A

REFUGEES,

Mia Newa (FH)
4A col 4 10 July 80
from 1A

shows for anyone to watch.

Some, like Alexi, came here from Castro's prisons. A former teacher fired from his school in the mountains, Alexi was sentenced to four years in jail on morals charges and counter-revolutionary activities.

Alexi, 27, was lucky. He spent only a week in prison. Then the seelift began and he was asked if he'd like to leave.

"I've always wanted to come here, even though my mother is Communist," Alexi said. "I told her once that God would give me an opportunity to leave and she said if I ever came back to my parents' house, she would kill me with her own hands. I have nine brothers and they were all against me, too."

"But God gave me this chance and here I am, just as I dreamed. I've not had a single problem, there is no discrimination from the authorities. We are treated so well, just like anybody else."

The men have given each other nicknames, like Maria Elena and Concha. Becerra, the dancer, is known as "Marilyn."

"They say I look like Marilyn Monroe," said Becerra, pronouncing it "mon-roy." "But I say I don't look like her. She was very beautiful, but I don't have breasts and they can see that. I am a male."

Becerra, with his blond hair, green eyes and pretty boyish face, said he is the most sought-after homosexual in the barracks.

"I can't even go outside at night without an escort," he said proudly. "The other night we had a show and I did a striptease. It wasn't safe for me to leave until all the men had left."

Becerra was wearing a yellow "roller disco" pull-over and a denim skirt that showed the stubble on his shaved legs. He is homosexual "by birth," he said.

His parents, including his mother, who was a doctor, took him to psychiatrists and psychologists and "every kind of physician" when he was young. "But this has no cure," he said. "I even had an operation on my glands and it didn't make any difference. This is just as I am."

Rafael Rodriguez, an 18-year-old veterinary student kicked out of school because of his "physique and gestures" said, "They treat you really badly in Cuba. If they see you painted or wearing makeup on the street, they put you in prison. Even if you just get together with a bunch of guys on a street corner, they come and get you."

To leave Cuba, Rodriguez said, he told officials he was homosexual and that he was addicted to drugs.



The Miami News - MARILYN A. MOORE

Becerra Correa and companion stroll the grounds of Fort Indiantown Gap camp

Only the part about drugs was a lie, he said.

But Rodriguez and the other Cubans say that is all behind them now.

"There's no discrimination here. They treat us extremely well," he said.

A group of gays from San Francisco visited the barracks recently and made a list of the homosexuals there. They told Cubans like Juan Carlos Palomo that they would be back — with sponsors.

Palomo has been here a month and a half and he's a little worried about the government finding him finding a sponsor. But even if they don't, it's OK, he said.

"The other Cubans called us names at first, but now they've adapted to us," Palomo said. "And we all get along pretty well in the barracks. We share everything."

Do the gays disturb the straight Cubans?

"Well, there's probably more "homosexuales" than "hombres," said Manuel de Jesus Garzon Guillet, who is not gay. "But I think it's more a sickness than anything else."

Aristides Vallant Alallo, who says the handful of gays in his barracks moved out because they were outnumbered, feels differently:

"These homosexuals are a great shame to those of us who wear pants. It is an enormous embarrassment."

Handwritten scribble or signature in the bottom right corner.

U.S. Grants \$500,000 *Mia Her (F) coll 4C 10 July 80* For Refugee Aid Here

By JANE DAUGHERTY
 Herald Staff Writer

Another \$500,000 in refugee aid for South Florida was approved Wednesday under a special grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Awarded to the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), the money will be used to provide care for an estimated 175 Cuban youths who recently arrived in South Florida without relatives and for social services for Haitian refugees.

U.S. Sen. Richard Stone (D., Fla.) announced approval of the one-year demonstration project.

STONE'S PRESS secretary, Jean Parvin, said the grant provides \$179,556 to be spent for shelter, language training, counseling, social and educational services and vocational training for the Cuban youths, most of whom are between 15 and 17.

Parvin said \$264,000 was allocated for "a broad range of social services" for thousands of Haitians living in the Miami area.

The grant budget includes \$6,000 for an independent audit and \$48,706 for evaluation of the project. The money comes from the 1980 appropriation for "emergency

displaced persons" under the Social Security Act, Parvin said.

Max Rothman, HRS district administrator, said the grant will be used for services to the refugees that other agencies can't afford to provide.

"The money is not sufficient," Rothman said, "but it's a start. It will be used for plugging some real gaps in the system."

RATHER THAN set up an agency to provide services to the refugees, he said, HRS will purchase services from existing agencies.

"For the Haitian part of the program, we'll contract with the Community Action Agency," Rothman said. "They're already doing most of the work in that community."

Services for the Cuban youths will be purchased from a variety of local agencies, he said. "It's very exciting. We'll begin work on this immediately," Rothman said. "All the planning is already done. We're ready to go."

He said HRS information specialist Linda Berkowitz will act as project coordinator for the grant. "She's been working on special assignment with various agencies serving the refugees," Rothman said. "This is just a natural extension of that."

Hard-to-Place Cubans *Mia Her (F) coll 4C 10 July 80* May Get New Camp

By DAN WILLIAMS
 Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The federal government is considering moving Cuban refugees who are difficult to place with American sponsors to a single holding camp, officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency said Wednesday.

The officials said the camp will be one of the four military bases now housing some 34,000 refugees or a new site yet to be selected.

"When each camp gets down to a number of people who show difficulty in getting sponsorship, it will be necessary to find some place to house them for the long term," said Judith Weiss, FEMA spokesman at Fort Chaffee.

Weiss said young single men without skills are the most difficult to place with sponsors. She said they would be taught English and also trained for jobs at the long-term camp.

VOLUNTEER agencies responsible for finding sponsors to house and feed the refugees have complained that reports of crimes among the refugees have made it difficult to find them sponsors.

Besides, some refugees abandon sponsors shortly after leaving the refugee camp. And some sponsors have asked refugees to leave their homes because they can't find them jobs or permanent housing.

Many refugees return to Miami

to live penniless in the streets.

"The agencies are trying to be diligent. We want the sponsor-Cuban relationship to be long-lasting," said Weiss.

She said the resettlement effort could last into the winter months. The resettlement of 50,000 Vietnamese refugees in 1975 lasted seven months.

Fort Chaffee was rocked by a riot in early June when refugees impatient to leave burned down a barracks and a mess hall and tried to run out of the camp. Since then, despite a record heat wave, the base has been quiet. Some 300 refugees leave the camp daily for new homes throughout the United States. Forty-nine per cent of the 10,000 refugees resettled from Fort Chaffee have gone to Miami; about 10 per cent have gone to Union City, N.J.; the rest have scattered mainly to New York, California, Texas and Illinois.

WEISS SAID that should resettlement continue to move smoothly, it is possible all refugee camps — Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.; Fort McCoy, Wis.; and Fort Chaffee — would remain open until resettlement is completed.

She also said the State Department will take over the management of the refugee camps July 15. The emergency conditions that required FEMA's participation have ended, she said.

^{Col 2 IC} ^{Mia Her (F)} ^{10 July 80} New Licensing Station Scrapped

Refugees Told to Use 11th Street

By **ETHAN BRONNER**
And **CRAIG MATSUDA**
Herald Staff Writers

Plans for another Dade driver-testing office to serve recently arrived Haitians and Cubans — and to ease the crowding at offices as far north as Tamarac — have been scrapped.

The state and county can't afford the office, which was to open this week at Tamiami Airport, officials said Wednesday.

Instead, refugees will be restricted to the testing site at Miami Central, 3800 NW 11th St., beginning next Wednesday. Anyone else seeking a driver's license or renewal will be asked to use other offices.

BUT, ACCORDING to Steven Weigner, an immigration and civil rights lawyer with the firm of Kurzban and Kurzban, the plan is "undoubtedly illegal. Unless they can show compelling state interest for the plan, it would be illegal to deny access to a public facility to someone because he is an alien."

Jon Whitney, general counsel for the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, says the legality of the plan is "a significant question. I didn't realize this was the plan, so I haven't had a chance to research it."

Broward license offices had been

jammed with Dade residents who fled the crowded offices in their neighborhoods. But supervisors at three of Broward's busiest stations — Miramar, Plantation and Tamarac — said Wednesday that the lines had slackened a bit in the past few days.

William Hampton, assistant to the Dade County manager, said the plan to divert refugees to the Miami Central office "seems to us like a reasonable solution to a difficult problem."

But many of those on lines and behind the counters at testing centers in Dade Wednesday disagreed.

"That's not going to change anything," said Joel Bland, 40, who had been waiting two hours at the North Miami testing center on Arch Creek Road. "Most of the people on this line aren't refugees anyway."

For those waiting at Miami Central, where, according to supervisor C.T. Rotton, 80 per cent are refugees to begin with, the lines will only continue to get longer.

ROTTON SAYS 50 per cent of the refugees fail the licensing test the first time, as opposed to a 15 per cent failure rate among the rest of the population. And, he says, more and more Haitians and Cubans wait through the night outside his building.

But Maj. C.W. Keith, director of the division of driver's licenses for the state, says his office just couldn't afford to do anything else.

"The proposed renovation at Opa-locka would have cost us about \$80,000," he said. "And Tamiami Airport was no better."

10/2



Mia Her (F) Col2 1C 10 July 80
Martha Rodriguez, Left, and Iliana Fernandez Show the Weariness of Waiting
... they were in line Wednesday for driver's licenses at the Miami Central Station

— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

26/33



— Associated Press

Fred, Left, and Louis Berlanti
... millionaire and son in 1962 photograph

Missing 17 Years, *Mia Her (F) Col 5 1A* Mystery Airplane *10 July 80* Is Found in Lake

By GENE MILLER
And JOE CRANKSHAW
Herald Staff Writers

A fisherman snagged his net in Lake Okeechobee one day last week. On Wednesday, the FBI and the FAA told him what he caught: the 17-year-old wreckage of the lake's most famous airplane crash.

It could — but probably won't — resolve the myths, confusion and speculation over the deaths of a construction millionaire and his son, Louis and Fred Berlanti.

Their plane, a twin-engine Beechcraft Bonanza, vanished in clear weather on a black, moonless night, Aug. 16, 1963.

The torso of the father surfaced days later. Then aerial searchers recovered the severed arm of the son, with a single finger attached. FBI fingerprint experts established identification.

But a swashbuckling subtropical Santa Claus, Capt. John Smith, who tipped shoeshine boys

with \$50 bills, insisted under oath that he had seen Fred, 35, alive. The plane, cannibalized, lay hidden in a Guatemala jungle, Smith said. No one else saw Fred or the plane.

Louis Berlanti's business partner suspected murder and wondered if the bodies had been dumped in the lake. "If it didn't crash, I will give \$25,000 for its return," Wallace G. Rouse said in 1964.

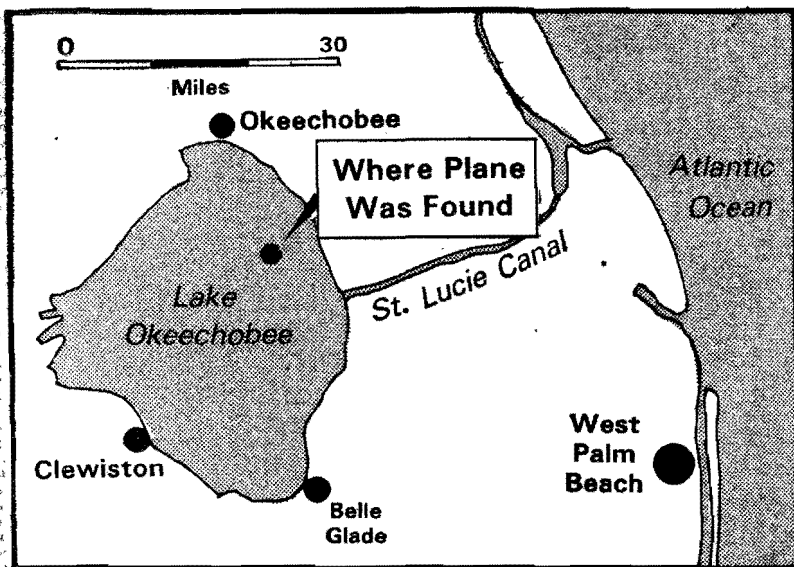
He hired two Pinkerton detectives. They detected a Mafia-gangster plot, claiming that Berlanti borrowed money from his dinner guest, Sam Giancana, a Chicago overlord of the day.

The Pinkertons also suspected Fidel Castro. Berlanti, 55, had won a \$6,190,383 judgment from Castro in Dade Circuit Court for seizures in Havana. Castro never paid.

At the time of his death, Ber-

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Mystery Plane Found In Lake Okeechobee

FROM PAGE 1A

lantani owned companies in Haiti and Venezuela. His best known was *Tierre Verde*, a project near St. Petersburg, backed heavily by Murchison oil money from Texas.

LAST THURSDAY, Pat Holley, 33, was pulling a seine net from his 24-foot outboard, trying to catch speckled perch and bluegills. He was about 12 miles south of the N and S locks.

Suddenly he caught a 6½-foot airplane tail. "About the same place we found an airplane engine about year ago," Holley said. "I couldn't identify it and we junked it."

The tail he could identify. Attached was a small aluminum tag: "Identification number CH 174 Model number C-50 Date of manufacture 4-19-55."

"I got the tag off and dumped the tail. Last year we snagged the second engine in the same place and dumped that, too. It was too heavy to haul in. We put a jug on it."

Home in Okeechobee, Holley gave the numbers to John Hodges, owner of a marina. He passed them to a local deputy, Dean Casels. The deputy told FBI agent

Keith Underwood about it. And Wednesday Robert Oelker, chief of the National Transportation Safety Board in Miami, said, "Yep. That's the Berlanti plane."

FBI chief Arthur Nehrass said the bureau was not interested in an investigation. Martin County Sheriff James Holt said he felt about the same way. "We'll assist if requested," he said.

And Oelker said he would run the records through a computer and see if there was a report in the archives. "That'll take a few weeks," he said.

JOHN McWHORTER, a Miami airplane crash expert, remembered well the episode from 1963. He worked for the CAB then and advanced two theories at the time:

Pilot Fred Berlanti, flying from St. Petersburg to Miami to West Palm Beach, perhaps ran out of gas in the main tanks over the lake, became confused, failed to switch to the auxiliaries and crashed.

A more likely probability was that Fred, flying without watching his instruments as amateurs often do, picked out what the aviators call a false horizon.

A dredge barge in the lake that night would have had lights visible for miles. And Berlanti, quite possibly, sighted on the lights and lowered the plane's nose slightly. Without realizing it, he went into a long, easy glide down, perhaps at 200 miles an hour — and flew right into the water, much as an Eastern Airlines L1011 flew into the Everglades Dec. 29, 1972.

"It is a trap some very good pilots have fallen into," McWhorter said Wednesday.

In an insurance company compensation claim more than a year after the crash, several physicians testified that Berlanti suffered from multiple sclerosis. He had tunnel vision.

It was a secret he kept from his father, children and wife, Jean. She lives still in *Tierre Verde*.

ONE OF THE last men to see Louis Berlanti alive was his lawyer, Richard Stone, now a Florida senator.

"Normally I would have driven to the airport," Stone said then. "I didn't that day."

Berlanti's partner, Rouse, spec-

ulated in 1963 that Berlanti may have had \$1,700,000 in cash with him.

Fisherman Holley wasn't impressed. "I think I'll stick to my catch," he said. "Scale fish sells for 65 cents a pound."

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Georgia Town Loses Gamble

Shrimpers' Big Bucks *Mia New (F) col 2 1A 10 July 80* Become Boatlift Bust

By WILLARD P. ROSE
Herald Staff Writer

THUNDERBOLT, Ga. — This tiny town on the Georgia seacoast tried to make a bundle off Miami's Freedom Flotilla.

Instead, it is all but bankrupt.

Thunderbolt is a shrimping community. When shrimp don't fill the nets of the big boats that tie up here, many in this town of 5,000 don't eat.

SO AFTER TWO straight bad seasons, hard-pressed shrimpers leaped for the bait in April when newspapers reported that Miami Cubans were paying big money to ferry relatives from Mariel harbor to Key West.

"We saw a chance to make a few bucks and pull out of the hole before the next season," said Thunderbolt Mayor Michael J. Cesaroni, who chartered four of his five boats for fees ranging from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

More than 30 boats from Thunderbolt chugged into Mariel, only to watch most of their profits eaten up because Fidel Castro detained them for as long as a month.

THE WORST WAS yet to come. When they returned to Key West, the Coast Guard impounded their boats just as a new shrimp season, the best in years, was getting under way.

Most of Thunderbolt's shrimpers are getting their boats back — at least temporarily — this week, thanks to an order by U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz in Miami.

But the new season is already a month old and the government is still threatening to fine boat owners \$1,000 for each alien they brought to this country. In Cesaroni's case, the fines would total \$600,000 —

more than twice the purchase price of one of his shrimp boats.

So the boat owners and the 100 or so crewmen who work for them are further behind than ever. Virtually all of Thunderbolt is suffering with them.

Most crew members are paid a percentage of the catch. When there is no catch, there is no money. A deckhand can make \$18,000 a year in a good season.

Thus, grocery sales are down. Ice houses are doing less business. Fuel sales are down. Marine-related industries that sell sophisticated elec-

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'Chance to Make Few Bucks' on Cuban Exodus Backfires

FROM PAGE 1A

tronics gear and repair damaged or worn engine parts for the shrimpers are doing no business. Wives of deckhands have stopped buying clothes. Finance companies are fretting over delinquent mortgage payments on the big boats, many of which sell for around \$250,000.

THE PEOPLE of Thunderbolt are a tough, hardy breed, accustomed to adversity and resigned to living in the shadow of prosperous nearby Savannah while enjoying none of that city's prestige and wealth.

Their 130-year-old town is almost always ignored in the adoration historical societies and tourists heap on Savannah, once the world's biggest cotton port.

Savannah officials like to brag that Georgia history began 245 years ago when Gen. James E. Oglethorpe and 120 colonists landed at Yamacraw Bluff. "But Oglethorpe stopped here first," Mayor Cesaroni growls. "At least, that's what we tell Savannah."

Yet, all the slights at the hands of its bigger, wealthier neighbor have never tested Thunderbolt's mettle like its run-in with the administration of fellow Georgian Jimmy Carter.

"It's a good little town, a tough little town. If you make one of us mad at you, we're all mad at you. Right now, we're fed up. This has dealt this little town a hell of a whack," grumbled Cesaroni, a 385-pound bear of a man, as he gobbled down a dinner of fish in a cramped, makeshift dockside office fashioned from a tin storage shed and graced with a color poster of naked Playboy bunny Ashley Cox.

"IF I HAD really done something I was ashamed of, then it would be different. But I ain't. Everybody else was doing it, so we thought we could.

"Look, it was winter and no money was being made. Everybody in Key West said, 'Hey, you can haul Cubans for their families and make a few bucks.' We called around and the Customs people in Florida said, 'OK, have a safe trip.

Then when Jimmy Carter said he'd welcome them with open arms, that sounded to us like, 'go get 'em boys.' Then when we got over there, the government changed its mind and said to come back. But Castro wouldn't let us leave. Those gunboats patrolling that harbor can make a man do funny things," Cesaroni said.

Under a massive, gnarled dockside oak tree draped with Spanish moss, captains and deckhands drink beer and hold court each day while looking at the idle shrimp boats bobbing in the Wilmington River. When Jimmy Carter's name is mentioned, the talk turns rough and dirty.

As *The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down* blared over and over from a tape deck in a weather-beaten Oldsmobile nearby, James Murray, owner of four shrimp boats, announced hotly he was "voting

Republican for the first time in my life."

"I PAY MORE than \$5,000 a month on the mortgages on each of those boats," he said. "But we had to call the finance companies and say we can't pay. They're worried. They don't want the boats back, that's for sure."

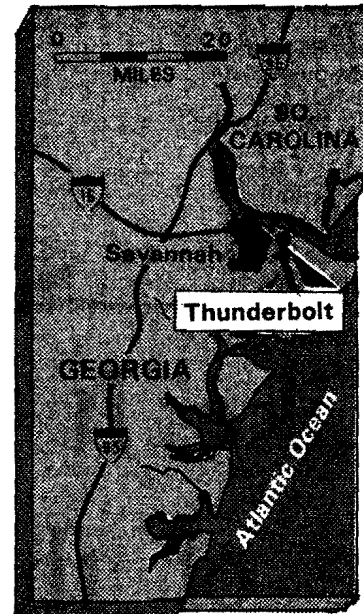
Murray is black. So are about 40 per cent of Thunderbolt's population and most of the deckhands on the shrimp boats. The blacks here, like most of those elsewhere in Georgia, supported Jimmy Carter in 1976. Now, like Murray, many say they will support Ronald Reagan.

They blame their troubles on the Carter Administration's waffling over whether to support or oppose the boatlift.

"I'm sick and tired of the government," said Sam Barnwell, 57, a black shrimp boat captain. "Why didn't the Coast Guard say 'stop' when we were heading down there? They saw us going. They even gave us directions on how to get there."

"If there's no shrimp," complained James Williams, 52, a shark's tooth dangling from his neck, "we can't work. If we can't work, we don't make a living."

"This has cut my business 40 to



Town of Trouble ... Thunderbolt, Ga.

45 per cent. And everybody else around here is in the same fix," complained Larry Garrett, 35, whose Garrett Marine Machine shop does 90 per cent of its business with shrimpers.

TOMMY WATERS, 29, a building contractor, said business is off, too. He had planned to build an ice house for Cesaroni's seafood company. That work has been postponed until enough shrimp are caught to pay for it.

"It wasn't right to tie up these men's boats for a month," Waters complained. "If they're going to fine them, fine them. But let them make a living meanwhile."

The boats were confiscated about the time Thunderbolt was celebrating its annual early June "Blessing of the Fleet," a three-day festival of street dances and bazaars climaxing with a parade of gaily decorated shrimp boats past the docks as they are blessed by a priest.

Handwritten signature/initials.



Shrimp Boats Loaded With Cuban Refugees Sail Into Key West
... picture was taken during the Freedom Flotilla in May

"It's usually a big thing. Thousands of people pack in here. They even close the streets to cars," said Waters.

"But this year it wasn't nothing. Only a few boats were decorated. They just didn't have no spirit.

"I tell you, this thing has really knocked a hole in this town. We're small people, but we're the backbone of this shrimping industry in Georgia."

About 60 Georgia boats were confiscated for their roles in the Freedom Flotilla. More than half those were from Thunderbolt, which boasts of the biggest, busiest shrimp docks in Georgia.

MARICOM Electronics, Inc., a firm that sells sophisticated radios, sonar and other electronic gear to shrimpers, also has suffered a major slowdown.

Payments on an estimated \$60,000 to \$70,000 worth of electronics gear sold to shrimpers before the boatlift are likely to be postponed for three to four months because boat owners have no money to make payments with. "And we're not selling any new equipment for the same reason," said Reggie Cribbs.

Cribbs and other owners of marine-related businesses here wonder what will happen if the government succeeds in levying huge fines against the boat owners or tries to

king her eyes on mine and searching of deceit "I mean really good?" she asked her question.

claim to have a good case against the government and Cesaroni doubts that federal officials will attempt to make the fines stick because the boatlift ban was so unevenly enforced.

Evidence in a lawsuit brought by the boat owners in federal court in Savannah last month indicated that hundreds of boat owners in the flotilla were not prosecuted. Government lawyers countered by saying that boat owners were warned they could be fined and that many boats returned without refugees aboard.

Judge Avant B. Edenfield sided with the government. He said the shrimpers were guided by "capitalistic and not a humanitarian intent" and that they should have known they were breaking the law.

"**THE PUBLIC** has been greatly harmed by the influx of these aliens

to this country. The cost of supporting these people is being borne by the public," Edenfield wrote in an order denying release of the boats. (Judge Aronovitz later granted an identical request.)

Such talk does not sit well with the people of Thunderbolt.

Iris Williams, wife of a deckhand, slammed her foot into the side of the front porch of her ramshackle frame home a mile from the shrimp docks when Edenfield's opinion was quoted to her.

"Bringing a problem? We was trying to catch up from being so behind. The government ain't never done nothing for us and when we try to do something for ourselves, we get slapped down. If Jimmy Carter walked through that door right now, I'd spit in his face," she yelled.

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Cuban Captain Kidnaped

Four Hijack Boat, *Mia Hu (F) Col. 5 HC 10 July 80* Sail to Freedom

By ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writer

Four Cubans hijacked a fishing boat from Havana Harbor Wednesday and forced its terrified captain, his arms tied behind his back, along the Mariel boatway to Key West.

The captain, Jesus Hernandez Rivero, 64, was worried and forlorn Wednesday night at Key West's Truman Annex dock as Customs Service officials fretted about how they would obtain enough diesel fuel to send him home.

But four beaming, glad-handing Cuban emigrants were processed through the makeshift immigration channels through which 115,774 refugees have already entered the United States.

The arrival Wednesday of the Victoria de Giron apparently was the first Cuban boat hijacking since the boatlift began three months ago.

The four young fishermen from Havana said Wednesday that they chose their means of escape because they feared being branded homosexuals or criminals if they tried to leave Cuba via Mariel Harbor.

The leader of the group was Omar Fabelo Blanco, 24, who has

fished for years with Hernandez aboard the 30-foot, canvas-topped Victoria de Giron.

Wednesday, Fabelo told Hernandez he did not feel well and would need to bring along a friend, Epifanie Mantilla Herrera, 24, as an extra hand.

As Fabelo, Mantilla and Hernandez approached a designated spot where two other escapees would join them, the two younger men overpowered the captain and took control of the Victoria.

Then Fabelo and Mantilla motored to where Miguel Angel Mantilla-Tartapul, 17, and Luis Cal-lazo Hernandez, 24, were swimming out from shore to meet the boat.

The group motored to Cudjoe Key, 23 miles north of Key West, without being spotted by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service officials processed the new U.S. residents into the usual channels of boatlift immigrants.

Fifty-one other refugees aboard a small yacht arrived at dusk Wednesday, among the last stragglers in the Freedom Flotilla.

Schools Fight Suit To Oust Refugees; May Sue for Aid

Mia/Hen(F) of 3C
10 July 80

By JEFF GOLDEN
Herald Staff Writer

Dade School Board members decided Wednesday to fight a lawsuit aimed at throwing Cuban refugee children out of school, and they also asked their attorney to find a way to sue the U.S. government for funds to educate those children.

But board attorney Frank Howard said he didn't think the School Board could win a suit for federal funds.

"I don't see whom you can sue," Howard told the board. "There's no chance you could sue the government and require it to come up with funds. Congress appropriates funds."

Board members asked Howard to try to figure out a way to sue anyway, saying they don't want to take away money from other programs to educate refugee children.

"I DON'T THINK everyone else in this town should suffer for something they didn't bring on," board member Robert Renick said.

Board members rejected the suggestion of Miami lawyer Thomas Tew, who wants to remove Cuban children from school until the federal government pays the \$1,000 per pupil that school officials say it costs to provide classrooms and special programs for refugees.

Tew has filed suit in Circuit Court to block the school system from spending local tax dollars on recently arrived refugees. Board members voted 6-0 to fight Tew's suit. Board member Linton Tyler was absent.

Since April 28, 9,430 refugees have enrolled in Dade public schools, and another 9,000 are expected by September. Board members said they will use the \$1,103 per student that they receive in state funds plus the \$300 per student promised by Carter administration officials to run intensive

English programs for refugees in classes separate from other students.

BUT WITHOUT more money, they may have to restrict refugees to half-day classes without the counseling services they need, board chairman Phyllis Miller said.

In other action, board member Joyce Knox criticized Superintendent Leonard Britton's proposed reorganization plan because it did not promote blacks to top administrative positions. Knox is the only black board member.

Britton plans to keep many of the same top administrators who ran the school system under former Superintendent Johnny Jones, who is black.

Jones picked whites for his six top administrative jobs, and Britton plans to keep four of them in top posts. The other two Britton wants to move into top jobs also are white. One of the two is Elvira Dopico, a Latin.

Britton said he considered qualifications, not race, in choosing administrators.

"**THERE'S NO** such thing as color blindness," Knox said.

Knox also said Britton planned to add a layer of bureaucracy to the school system, and she criticized

him for not including a separate office for planning and evaluation in his reorganization plan.

Britton denied there was any extra layer of bureaucracy, and he said he intends to make planning an integral part of every office.

The reorganization plan is set for a School Board vote next Wednesday.

25 Boats *Mia Her (F)* In Sealift of 2

Are Freed *18A*

11 July 80
By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

The owners of 25 commercial fishing boats seized during the Cuban boatlift had them set free for the sea Thursday after a lengthy, frustrating and costly legal battle.

The fishermen cleared the final hurdle Thursday morning when their attorney, Tom Sireci, processed the bulk of paperwork with local U.S. Customs Service officials.

Nearly 1,000 other commercial fishermen throughout the country are hoping they, too, will soon be free to make their livelihood off the ocean. This, however, will depend on whether John Bigler Jr. and Dave Karcher, attorneys for a class-action suit, can persuade U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton to agree to a conditional release.

"We've cleared the way," Sireci said. "Now everybody should be fishing soon."

That agreement was expected to be reached Thursday night.

"I can tell you that I'm glad it's over, or at least I'm hoping to God it's over," said shrimp Joe Weed.

The Savannah, Ga., shrimp was the first commercial fisherman to have his vessel freed. Weed, one of the 19 plaintiffs in a lawsuit before U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz, flew in from Savannah this week hoping to free his vessel.

Weed and almost all of the 18 other participants in the suit obtained the necessary release papers from a U.S. magistrate in Miami Wednesday. But the release only became official Thursday with the clearance by customs.

Aronovitz recently ruled that the fishermen could have their boats back if they met a long list of stipulations.

Then the U.S. Attorney's office agreed to extend the conditional release to all of the commercial vessels seized if Eaton approved the agreement.

The list of conditions is long, and

Jury Takes 54 Minutes

Suspected Terrorists *Mia Her (F) cont 1 20A 11 July 80* Convicted in Robbery

CHICAGO — (AP) — Two suspected members of the Puerto Rican nationalist group FALN have been convicted of conspiracy and armed robbery in the April holdup of a suburban car-rental agency.

A Cook County Circuit Court jury deliberated 54 minutes before reaching the verdict against Luis Rosa and Mary Rodriguez. The two also were found guilty of armed violence and possession of a stolen vehicle.

Assistant state's attorney Michael Ficaro had told the jury the defendants "have declared war on us."

The verdict came Wednesday after a two-day trial in which Rosa and Rodriguez refused to cooperate with court-appointed defense attorneys. No defense was presented and only prosecution witnesses testified.

The two contend they are "prisoners of war" and are being held illegally.

After the verdict was returned, Ficaro said he doubted there are grounds for reversal by a higher court even though the defendants

didn't participate.

Judge James M. Bailey barred the defendants from the courtroom Monday after they disrupted jury-selection proceedings. Rodriguez was cited for contempt as a result of her outbursts.

Sheriff's deputies tried to carry the defendants into the courtroom to hear the verdict, but they were returned to the lockup at Bailey's order when they resisted.

In an attempt to prevent further disruptions, Bailey also barred the general public from the trial.

Rosa and Rodriguez were among 11 suspected FALN members arrested April 4 in suburban Evanston on charges of weapons violations and other charges. One of the 11, Marie Torres, later was extradited to New York and was convicted of taking part in a 1977 bombing that killed one person.

The eight other suspects are being held in the Cook County Jail awaiting trial.

FALN is the acronym in Spanish for Armed Forces of National Liberation.

even with the Aronovitz's order, they have undergone changes and lengthy debate.

The conditions that must be met before release are:

- The owner or captain sign a personal surety bond of \$30,000, for boats under 65 feet in length, and \$50,000 for longer vessels. All this requires is a signature on a note that promises the signer to abide by the stipulations in the judge's order.

- The government is requiring that the captain place a marine mortgage on the boat, giving the U.S. government a collateral interest in the vessel. Initially, the government had asked only that a lien be placed on the vessel. Federal officials, however, determined the mortgage could assure the government of collecting at least \$30,000 or \$50,000 should the captain violate the list of conditions or refuse to pay future fines.

Cubans^{4A Col 3} who rioted^{Main News (PH)} will go free

Associated Press

11 July 80

EL PASO, Texas — Thirty-eight Cuban refugees brought here after riots broke out at a processing center in Arkansas will be freed once U.S. sponsors are found, immigration officials say.

Pete Reyes, district immigration director, said there was no evidence against the refugees and no reason to hold them any longer.

"We don't know who arrested them," Reyes said. "We have no arrest records, no convictions. We have no official documentation that could support an exclusion (deportation hearing) at this level."

A total of 60 refugees were transferred here from Fort Chaffee, Ark., last month after riots broke out at that processing center. Reyes said apparently some innocent individuals were included along with the "troublemakers."

Eleven were moved to a federal penitentiary; six were moved to a federal jail near Tacoma, Wash., and five were sent earlier this week to the Reeves County Jail in Pecos, 200 miles east of here. Reyes said those 22 refugees still face exclusion hearings that could lead to their deportation.

Reyes said the local U.S. Catholic Conference was trying to find sponsors for the remaining 38 refugees, and as soon as sponsors are found, they will be released.

Meanwhile, the New Orleans priest accused of bringing Cuban refugees into the country illegally said last night that he wants his trial moved out of Miami to a spot closer to his home.

The Rev. Joe Doss is one of seven indicted for bringing 437 Cubans into the country aboard a converted minesweeper re-named "God's Mercy."

Doss is rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The Rev. Leo Frade, director of the church's Hispanic mission, plus a doctor, a nurse and three crew members were indicted with Doss.

All seven are scheduled for trial in late August or early September.

Families of 5 U.S. Envoys Exit Jamaica in CIA Flap^{11 July 80, 26A Col 1}

Special to The Herald

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The families of five U.S. diplomats based here, most of whom were alleged to be CIA agents by the editor of a Washington-based publication, have left or are leaving Jamaica for security reasons, diplomatic sources reported Thursday.

Jesse Jones, a contract employee with the U.S. Agency for International and his family, also left the island Tuesday with his family when it was suggested he could no longer be effective in his job after his name appeared on the list of 15 alleged CIA agents in Jamaica.

Still another embassy couple has decided to send a child back to the United States, the sources reported, after two incidents at or near the homes of those identified as intelligence agents by Louis Wolf, an editor of Covert Action, a newsletter dedicated to exposing the CIA.

At a July 2 press conference in the New Kingston Hotel, Wolf re-

vealed the names, addresses and unlisted telephone numbers of the 15 purported agents in Jamaica. The government-owned media subsequently publicized the names, physical descriptions, in some cases photographs, and car license numbers.

Early the morning of July 4, a small bomb exploded in the lawn at the home of Richard Kinsman, who was identified by Wolf as the CIA station chief in Jamaica. A concrete wall around the residence was spattered by bullets, some of which entered the window of an unoccupied bedroom.

Another incident occurred late Monday of this week near the Earl's Court apartment occupied by Jones and his family. Three men dressed in women's clothes appeared near the home. They exchanged gunfire with police then fled after they were challenged by officers on duty.

Those leaving are reported to be doing so voluntarily. The U.S. Embassy has declined any official comment on the departures.

Homes found for gay refugees^{11 July 80}

Homes and jobs for nearly 1,000 homosexual Cuban refugees have been found, said Joseph Fraga, director of the Gay Refugee Project for the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights. "Right now, the government has promised by August 1 to have most of the gays out of the camps," he said. "We don't want them in the streets. As a Cuban, it took us 20 years to build our image in the city. To let the Cubans run all over the city without jobs would destroy all our efforts." Fraga returned from Washington recently where he met with leaders of 25 homosexual organizations from across the country, and with representatives of the White House and State Department. "We are taking care of them with education," he said. "Some organizations are offering free English classes, and we have 20 to 50 doctors who have donated their services to help them. This is something we have promised them and we will keep our promise." The Washington Post has estimated that there are 20,000 homosexual Cubans left in refugee camps, but federal officials say that figure is greatly exaggerated.

Consul Pleads Guilty in

• By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Ramon Martinez, the Miami-based consul general for El Salvador, pleaded guilty Thursday to one federal charge of trying to smuggle rifles, ammunition and other "implements of war" into his embattled Central American homeland.

Two other Salvadorean nationals — one an Army major, the other a director of the nation's telephone system — also pleaded guilty Thursday to arms smuggling.

In exchange for their pleas, the U.S. Attorney's office, represented by Steven Hartz, will drop four related charges stemming from a pur-

chase at the Tamiami Gunshop, 2975 SW Eighth St.

While recommending no jail time, Hartz is asking that each of the three be fined \$33,333, for a total of \$100,000. U.S. District Judge William Hoeverler ordered a presentence investigation. Hoeverler is not bound to the terms of the agreement.

Martinez, Dioniso Machuca and Luis Mendez were arrested last April after Customs agent Edward Mederos watched them load paper-wrapped boxes of 43 .30 caliber M1 carbines, 10,800 rounds of ammunition and such "military items" as

bulletproof vests into a van.

Mederos and other Customs agents trailed the three to Miami International Airport, where the men checked the boxes through the Taca Airlines ticket counter for a flight to El Salvador.

"Martinez said [the boxes] contained spare parts" for autos, Mederos said Thursday. Machuca, questioned separately, said they contained weapons and ammunition.

Smuggling Case

Asked if they had a U.S. State Department license for export, "Machuca said they did not," Mederos said.

Martinez is a career diplomat who has worked in Miami for about a year. Machuca is a Salvadorean army major.

El Salvador, about the size of the state of Massachusetts, has been called the No. 1 hotspot in Central America. About 3,500 civilians have

died in a near-civil war between Salvadorean leftists and rightists since last Oct. 15, when a rightist regime was overthrown.



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

My foster son and godchild is at Fort Chaffee and I've been anxiously awaiting his arrival in Miami. In the last week, I've gotten several calls advising me that he's arriving. I take time off from my job and go to Miami International Airport to meet him, but he doesn't show up. I don't know what's going on at Fort Chaffee, but I would like to know why my foster son isn't put on the plane when he's supposed to be. — Pedro Garcia

You've been the victim of someone's idea of a joke. Your foster son, Pedro Sabori Escalona, was scheduled to leave for Miami on June 29. He missed the plane. He's now being rescheduled and should be here within 10 days. But no one from Fort Chaffee has called you since June 29. If you receive a call from any of the forts saying one of your relatives is on the way, ask the caller for his or her name, the name of the volunteer agency the caller is with and the telephone number of that agency so you can verify the message. A prankster won't have that information.

★ ★ ★

I got taken. I'm a Cuban refugee and I'm not familiar with the way things are done in this country. I rented an apartment from a woman who charged me one month's rent, a month's security and \$50 for the phone that was installed there. She was the tenant of the apartment, not the landlord. I thought that was the way things were done because, in Cuba, it's very difficult to get a phone and you often buy the right to the phone from the person who had it before. Well, the tenant took off, the landlord wanted the rent and the phone company wanted me to pay for a phone and installation. There's nothing you can do to help me. But I sure wish you would let other refugees know about telephones and landlords in this country. — J.C.O.

OK. When you rent a home or apartment in the United States you usually negotiate with the landlord, the apartment manager or an agent for the landlord. You will be asked to sign a lease. Read the lease before you sign it. You will pay a security deposit, first month's rent and, sometimes, last month's rent. If you pay by cash, check or money order, get receipts and keep them in a safe place.

To apply for a telephone, go in person to the nearest Southern Bell Telephone Co. business office. A representative will interview you about your credit and usually you will be asked to put down a deposit. Then, you will pick the phone you want. There will be an installation fee for the phone. The telephone will be listed in your name and the bill will come to you.

★ ★ ★

Two friends of mine are Cuban refugees now living in Miami who wish to relocate to California. How do they go about being relocated to that state? — Marta Perez

Tell them to get in touch with the volunteer agency they signed up with. That agency is the only one which can relocate them. But none of the agencies will relocate Cuban refugees unless the refugees have a sponsor waiting for them who can keep them housed and fed while they are seeking jobs and housing of their own. No sponsor — no relocation.

Cuban Tension Erupts in Peru

Mia Nw (F) 12 July 80 Col 1 8A

LIMA, Peru — (AP) — Police fired revolvers into the air Friday morning to break up a melee in a Cuban refugee camp here, Red Cross sources said. One policeman, surrounded by 50 refugees, was attacked with fists and crutches.

"The policeman couldn't get his pistol out, so other policemen fired into the air, and guards surrounding the camp rushed to break up the crowd," the Red Cross sources said. The sources did not say whether anyone was injured or arrested.

More than 700 Cuban refugees are housed in tents at the Tupac Amaru sports complex in east Lima,

which was converted into a Red Cross refugee camp in April. The Cubans were among 10,800 who sought refuge in the Peruvian embassy in Havana on Easter Weekend.

The Red Cross sources said the early morning dispute with the policeman was related to the Cubans' frustration at being denied immediate travel visas to the United States.

The U.S. government has not classified the Cubans as political refugees and the embassy here has stated their applications to go to the United States will not be given preference over thousands of Peruvians who have applied.

Mia Nw (F) Col 1 6A An Overdue Look *12 July 80* At Judge Mehrtens

AT LAST someone with the authority to act has decided to investigate Federal Judge William Mehrtens's chumminess with alleged cocaine kingpin Mario Escandar.

The FBI and other Justice Department divisions have been aware for months that Judge Mehrtens's relationship with Escandar creates, at the very least, the appearance of impropriety. That appearance should have been enough to provoke an official inquiry, but until Tuesday no Federal official had the gumption to suggest one.

Then Judge James P. Coleman, the Mississippi-based chief judge of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said he would personally investigate the relationship. His inquiry will be delayed, however, because Judge Mehrtens, 75, has been hospitalized at the Miami Heart Institute since June 25 with circulatory problems.

If Judge Coleman's inquiry determines that Judge Mehrtens has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct, as seems evident, perhaps he will suggest that Judge Mehrtens resign from the bench.

No judge has a right to maintain friendships or conduct that sully the robes he wears. But then, no one responsible for enforcing the Code of Judicial Conduct has a right to ignore conduct that flouts it, either.

Judge Mehrtens's friendship with Escandar is wrong. The Justice Department officials who knew of it but looked the other way were wrong. If the Coleman intercession does nothing else, perhaps it will at least show those officials — and Judge Mehrtens — how to do what's right.

'Blue Fire' Owner Free on Bond

Mia Nw (F) Col 5 3B 12 July 80

The man identified as one of the owners of the Blue Fire, the freighter seized by the Coast Guard after leaving Cuba's Mariel Harbor without the 1,000 refugees it was expected to pick up, was released from federal custody Thursday under a \$100,000 personal surety bond.

Edmundo Santiesteban, a Cuban exile from New Jersey, detained when the Blue Fire was seized 30 miles southeast of Cuba on Saturday, has been charged with conspiracy to smuggle aliens into the United States.

Similar charges were filed against Charles Connors, 47, a British resident of the Cayman Islands and captain of the Blue Fire. He was also released Thursday under \$100,000 personal surety bond.

The five crew members detained along with Santiesteban — three Jamaicans, a Caymanian and a Honduran — are being held as material witnesses. Bond of \$10,000 apiece was set by U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino.

The preliminary hearing for Santiesteban and Connors was set for July 28.

Mia Nw (F) Col 1 13A 12 July 80 Houseboat Is Carrying Refugees to Key West

MIAMI — (UPI) — Late Friday, the Coast Guard cutter Cape York was escorting a 36-foot houseboat with 86 refugees aboard slowly toward Key West.

Coast Guard spokesman Bill Hesse said the ungainly craft was only making five knots against the Gulf Stream's swells.

U.S. Customs officials reported that it is the first houseboat to attempt the Florida Straits since the sealift began April 21. Hesse said it was the first time in the memory of any Coast Guard officials that a houseboat tried to cross the Straits.

The houseboat's passengers were, subjecting themselves to a "terribly dangerous" risk, Hesse said.

In 80 days through midnight Thursday, the sealift had brought 115,765 Cubans to the United States, the Coast Guard reported.



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

Mia Fier (F) CAP
A Bit Country
1B
With a Sprinkle
12 July 80
Of Latin Salsa

It was almost accidental, but this week I took a sentimental trip back to McClure High, in Florissant, Mo. It was there that I got my first real taste of this country. And where I began to love it.

It began on Wednesday. I was sitting at El Herald's city desk, reading a story about WWOK, the country and western radio station, and how it is changing its format to all-Latin. I was saddened by the news.

It was like triggering the time machine. In my thoughts, I traveled back to October 1960, when I bought my first pair of real blue jeans at a Kresge's, smack on Route 66, just west of St. Louis.

Route 66 meanders through a rolling hill country in that area, and in the autumn it is surrounded by the browns, reds, golds and oranges of the season.

I walked across Route 66 every day to go to school at McClure. The clear blue sky of the Midwest was filled with crisp, cool air. The mile-long hike through backyards and baseball fields turned my cheeks pink.

THERE WAS a country music station in nearby Ferguson, and while the country tunes weren't the rave that year, I was into Americana, so I tuned it in a few times a week. With the blue jeans and the eggs with grits in the morning and the football games and the Friday night sock hops ... pretty soon I was engulfed by the heartland.

It was a tremendous feeling. Some mornings the jets from the nearby McDonnell aircraft plant would fly so low that I could see their bright U.S. Air Force insignia. At times they would break the sound barrier. The windows would rattle, and the floor would tremble. The vibration coming up from the ground through my feet was reassuring. The world was safe for democracy.

One winter day, with the snow gone, I went hiking with friends on the shores of the St. Charles River. The guys mostly smoked and smooched with the girls behind the big rocks on the river's bend. Here I was in Mark Twain country, next to a river. I stuck my right hand on the water. It was frigid. It was almost a symbolic baptismal rite. In the background I could hear bitter-sweet country rhythms from one of the battery radios.

THAT YEAR-LONG total immersion into America (the folks I was staying with were transplanted Georgians) did the trick. I have lived most of the past 20 years in Miami, with shorter stints around the country — a year in Detroit, six months in Los Angeles, a summer each in Philadelphia and Washington, and three years in New York.

But I have never lost that country feeling I learned to love in Florissant, Mo. In March, when the Everglades Conservation and Sportsman's Club threw its 30th Wild Hog Bar-B-Q Jamboree out at Monroe Station, I packed the wife and the kids into the station wagon and headed out west.

Out where *Calle Ocho* becomes the Trail I tuned into the down-home sounds of WWOK. It put us in the right mood. By the time we got to the club grounds we were so hungry from just talking about the ribs and the wild hog and the corn on the cob and the cold Bud that we hardly noticed the clouds of limestone dust flying over the road. I loved the food. My kids loved the swamp buggy ride. The music and the clogging put it all together.

THAT AFTERNOON, as we drove back to Miami with the sun on our backs, I noticed how the golden hues of the swamp grass glimmered, and it reminded me of the wheat fields back in the Midwest. I felt a little homesick for Missouri.

With the cowboy sounds still ringing in my ears, I felt lucky and proud again to be part of this great country. I am a little bit country and a little bit Latin salsa. There is no conflict. I love them both.

Roberto Fabricio is editor of The Herald's Spanish edition, El Herald.

2 Reporters
Mia Fier (F)
Challenged
col 3 11A
As CIA Spies

12 July 80
By **DOYLE McMANUS**
Los Angeles Times Service

ESFAHAN, Iran — The chief inquisitor's eyes bore in on mine. He smiled a thin, triumphant smile.

"You are spying for the CIA," he said with an air of finality.

No, I said; I was a journalist, and there is a difference between journalists and spies.

The inquisitor laughed without much glee. "Do you think we are naive?" he asked. "Even the CIA says it uses journalists as spies."

Not me, I said. And I began to worry. For even if I could prove to these 25-year-old revolutionary guards that I was a journalist, to them that meant the same as a spy.

(In April, speaking at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, CIA Director Stansfield Turner said that the agency will consider using journalists for intelligence purposes when the desired results cannot be obtained any other way.)

With another reporter, Jay Ross of the Washington Post, I had come to investigate reports that some of the hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had been moved to a house in Esfahan. They had; but the militant students were not pleased that we had found them, and they handed us over to the revolutionary guards.

"Why should it interest you where the hostages are, or how many are there?" demanded the chief inquisitor, a thin young man. "This is not news. This is not journalism. This is taking secrets."

It is a journalist's job to gather information, I said lamely.

"It is a spy's job," he corrected, with the same triumphant smile.

Another militant joined in.

I supplied almost two hour's worth of such self-incriminating answers. Then I was locked inside a tiny room with a filthy mattress — and stacks of popular music tapes, outlawed and confiscated in the Islamic republic.

Two hours later, my inquisitor returned, asked some more questions, then left, saying telephone calls would be made to Tehran.

A half hour later, a key turned in the door.

"You are free," the inquisitor said.

'Real life' awaits Cuban refugees

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

col 3 1A 12 July 80
Mia News (PH)

In a country airport near the refugee camp in Fort Chaffee, Ark., the young Cubans get a little rambunctious — overcome with the heady taste of freedom, swept away with wonder at the vending machines, the roar of the airplanes and so many blonde American girls to watch.

But the Americans are watching too — with bitterness. Men in business suits peer over their newspapers and mutter about tax dollars going to support illegal aliens.

Senior citizens complain to each other about the

airplane tickets given refugees to fly them from the camps to their new homes.

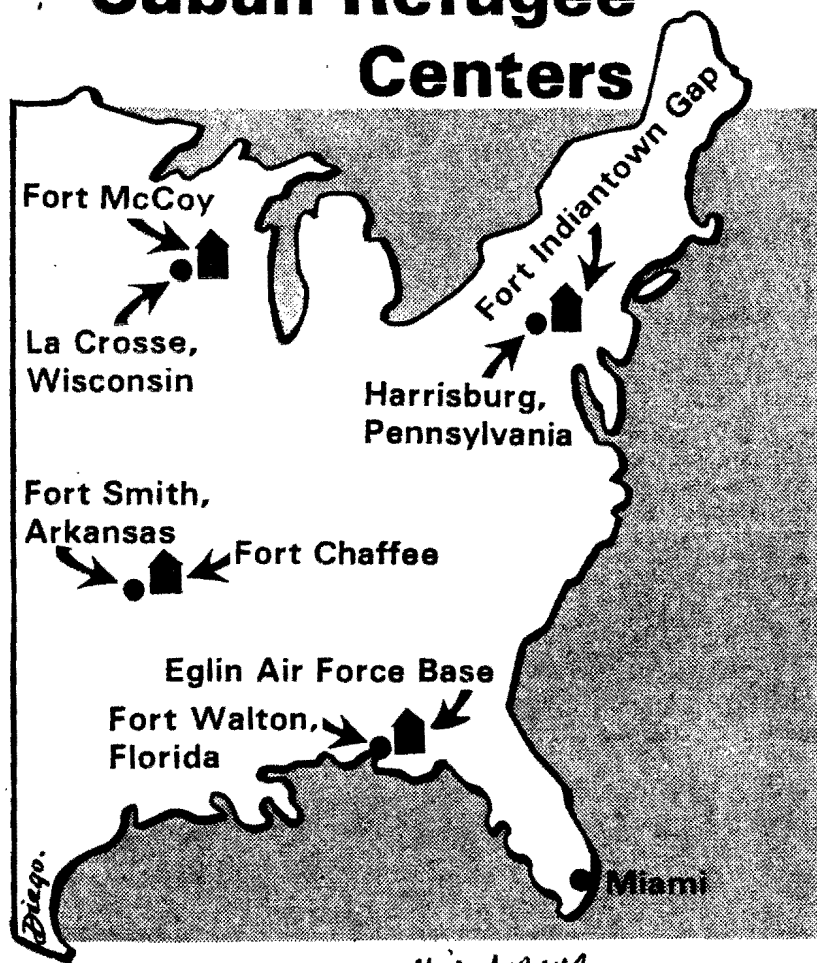
Farmers in worn overalls hold their daughters close and stare coldly at the Cubans in their crisp new blue jeans, rolled up at the cuffs.

America is angry — about the Cubans, about the boatlift, and especially about the refugee camps in Fort Chaffee, Fort McCoy, Wis.; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

"Well, I've never been prejudiced before, but I am now," said a young soldier on his way to Hawaii after

Please see REFUGEES, 13A

Cuban Refugee Centers



REFUGEES, from 1A

Mia News
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13A

a furlough in his hometown of Fort Smith, Ark.

A businessman flying from Dallas to Chicago to meet a delegation of Sudanese cotton magnates said, "More illegal aliens for the taxpayer to support? Hell no, I don't want them here. Jimmy Carter's going to pay for this one."

A Wisconsin farm girl said employers will fill minority quotas with Cuban refugees "instead of white people."

But the refugees are oblivious. They don't fathom the anger. They aren't prepared for it.

The refugees may be emerging with expectations that can't possibly be fulfilled in the reality of America's anger.

"It's like spoiling a baby," said Winnie Hunter, who works in the YMCA crafts program at Eglin. "I think Americans are making a big mistake by encouraging this syndrome that whatever it is, we'll get it for you. It's like manna, you know, they think all they do is come here and they're taken care of."

Roberto Fernandez, director of

the International Rescue Committee, one of the organizations helping find sponsors for the refugees, said he is unhappy the government did not institute a comprehensive program that would better prepare the refugees for real life.

"They should educate them before they leave the camps," he said.

"These people are used to the Soviet system; they're only used to getting orders. We should be telling them that in the United States, it's up to you if you're going to make it. You have to help yourself because the sponsor can only help you up to a point."

Hunter said the refugees are in for a big shock when they get out.

"They don't realize when they get outside it's not going to be this way," she said. "They throw away paints when they're half-used and I just know they wouldn't do that in Cuba."

"I'm afraid that when they do get sponsored, it'll be 'Gee whiz, what happened?' They've got to realize it's not all glory, it's not all great, it's not beautiful. It's just real life."

Extradition Refused in

Mia Hu (F) call 2B 12 July 80

By **MARY VOBORIL**
Herald Staff Writer

A federal magistrate refused Friday to extradite a former Miami man to New York to face perjury charges stemming from a grand jury probe into Omega 7, an anti-Castro terrorist group that has claimed credit for numerous bombings.

An FBI agent testified that Jose Tenreiro Napoles, 51, was a suspect in the federal investigation. The agent, James Lyons, said wiretaps on Tenreiro's telephone corroborated the perjury charges.

But U.S. Magistrate Herbert Shapiro dismissed the perjury complaint and discharged Tenreiro as a defendant. Shapiro said the government failed to meet its burden of proof of probable cause that a crime had been committed.

SHAPIRO called the wiretap evidence "sketchy." He also said the government failed to show how the alleged perjury impeded the grand jury investigation.

Tenreiro is a member of the anti-Castro Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM) and now lives in Elizabeth, N.J. The CNM blasted its way to prominence when three of its members took part in the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a prominent member of Chile's Allende regime.

Tenreiro was arrested outside his son's Hialeah home July 2 on a New York warrant stemming from a criminal complaint. Tenreiro still could be indicted for perjury.

Tenreiro testified twice before the grand jury, which is looking into a March 25 attempt to assassinate

the grand jury, which is looking into a March 25 attempt to assassinate

Omega 7 Case

nate Raul Rao, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, by the remote-control bombing of his car.

TENREIRO was accused of lying about conversations he had with Rolando Barrero, whom Lyons identified as "an associate of members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement and a close associate of Tenreiro."

Barrero allegedly told the grand jury he had called Tenreiro before coming to New York earlier this year; Tenreiro said he had had no knowledge of Barrero's arrival.

Similarly, Tenreiro was accused of lying about conversations he had with Rafaelina Dominicus, former wife of Miami dentist Carlos Dominicus. The conversations allegedly involved Dominicus' flight to the New York area under an assumed name to avoid prosecution for murder.

Both Dominicus, who has been acquitted of the murder charge, and his ex-wife testified before the grand jury.

Lyons said the FBI has spent five years looking into Omega 7 bombings.

Alien time-extension centers

Two processing centers have been set up for Cuban and Haitian refugees to extend the amount of time they may legally stay in the United States.

Cuban aliens who arrived in the United States between April 21 and midnight June 19 and all Haitian refugees who have appeared before an immigration officer and been

documented by the Immigration and Naturalization Service must have their parole or voluntary departure document renewed.

The renewed document will be valid until Jan. 15, 1981.

The processing centers are at Miami Baseball Stadium, 2300 NW 10th Ave., and Miramar School, 109 NE 19th St.

Call Mia Hu 12 July 80 13A
About 85 Cubans arrive in 37-ft. houseboat

Combined Miami News Services

A 37-foot houseboat carrying an estimated 85 refugees arrived in Key West last night from the Cuban port of Mariel, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The craft was escorted by the cutter Cape York. The number of

refugees aboard was still in doubt, the spokesman said.

In Lima, Peru, meanwhile, police fired revolvers into the air yesterday to gain control of some 50 Cubans who attacked a policeman in a refugee camp there, Red Cross sources said.

All License Stations *Mia Hu (F) call 1B Open to Refugees 12 July 80*

Cuban and Haitian refugees can have their pick of driver licensing stations in Dade, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles has decided after concluding that a plan to restrict them to a single station for the sake of the public convenience may be illegal. But officials still suggest that refugees use the Miami Central station, at 3800 NW 11th St. The single-station plan, announced earlier this week and now scrapped, was intended to relieve the overcrowding that has plagued all local testing sites since thousands of new refugees began coming to the Miami area.



— MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

Some Fort Chaffee Refugees Paint Fingernails Red
... flamboyancy can hamper efforts at resettlement

Gay Refugees Recall

Mia Hu (R)

Haunting Tales of Jail,

16A Col 1 13 July 80

Harassment in Cuba

By DAN WILLIAMS
 Herald Staff Writer

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Jesus Borgellas Sanchez, a barrel-chested bartender from eastern Cuba, was caught at home with his lover in bed. It cost him two years in a Cuban prison.

Dionisio Arredondo Castillo, a thin, black florist, decided to wear beads to a Cuban carnival. That cost

'Being born a homosexual in Cuba is a crime and it's impossible to hide. The mass of Cuba is infiltrated with spies. Why hide being effeminate? It will become known.'

— Dionisio Arredondo Castillo

him 20 days in jail.

Leo Alvarado, who worked in a sugar mill in central Cuba, used makeup one day to accent his long eyebrows. Four months in prison.

The three men told stories of harassment, as did most of the 116,000 refugees who have come from Cuba on the freedom flotilla: tales of vigilance by neighborhood spies, government interference in private lives, arbitrary arrests.

But the stories differed from most refugee tales. Borgellas, Arredondo and Alvarado are homosexuals, from a country in which homosexuality is considered a danger to the state.

Being gay will not bar the refugees from the United States, but it presents difficulties for agencies trying to resettle them. Government officials estimate that 3,500 homosexuals are at the refugee camps.

"It's a problem," said John McCarthy, director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, (USCC) the largest resettlement agency. "There's still a lot of Puritanism in this country, and we don't want to place homosexuals in neighborhoods where they wouldn't fit."

THE ISSUE of homosexual Cuban refugees is the latest in a series that has dogged the resettlement effort. Officials have complained that reports of a large number of criminals among the refugees has made finding sponsors difficult. Fewer than 1 per cent of the refugees actually committed serious crimes in Cuba, according to the State Department.

Now newspapers have reported that 20,000 homosexuals are in the camps.

"That figure's way out of line. It was reported in an abusive manner," said Larry Mahoney, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Miami.

FEMA, which has coordinated refugee processing, estimates that 3,500 to 4,000 of the remaining 29,000 refugees are homosexual. Refugee camps at Eglin Air Force Base, Indiantown Gap, Pa., Fort McCoy, Wis., and Fort Chaffee are in operation now.

Officials of the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC), a gay religious organization, put the number at about 3,000 — excluding the refugee camp at Fort McCoy, which MCC representatives have not visited.

THREE THOUSAND or 20,000 — all will be difficult to place with sponsors.

Some gays turned over to relatives have been rejected later by their families, said USCC's McCarthy. "The Joey they remember from 20 years ago is not the Joey they see now."

While the USCC doesn't seek out

gay sponsors for the refugees, the Metropolitan Community Church does.

MCC founder Troy Perry said the problem may be compounded by the number of black gays, which he said was about half. "And I'm afraid gays have as wide a spectrum of biases as everyone else," he said.

Two weeks ago, the MCC volunteered to find sponsors for gay Cubans. Unlike other voluntary resettlement agencies, MCC receives no reimbursement from the federal government for the cost of sending staff members to the refugee camps. The government does pay for the air fare of refugees to their sponsors' cities.

"The government needs us but doesn't want us," said Dale Leeche, an MCC representative at Fort Chaffee.

"They don't reject our help, but they won't look us in the eye," Perry said.

Since July 4, the MCC has registered 200 homosexuals at Fort Chaffee. None has been placed with a sponsor.

THE CUBAN GAYS line up daily in front of the MCC office, kept from the white frame building by wooden barricades and soldiers — reminders that a riot broke out in early June among impatient refugees.

"It's queen for a day," a military policeman said to the laughter of his mates. The soldiers gazed at a carnival of color.

Many of the Cuban gays dress flamboyantly. Pink halter tops and spangles on T-shirts. Teased hair, sometimes hennaed. Plucked eyebrows, handbags and hot pants. They referred to themselves in the feminine gender — *loca* (crazy) instead of *loco*, *bonita* (pretty) rather than *bonito*.

The extravagantly dressed homosexuals in some ways are like the refugees who, when they arrived in the United States, wolfed down food as if to erase the hunger they suffered in Cuba.

Long harassed because of their looks and manner, some of the homosexuals now flaunt their effeminacy. The flamboyancy repels the more staid Americans trying to help them.

"I tell the refugees they don't have to look like that here," said Mister F., who heads the MCC resettlement office at Fort Chaffee. A middle-aged man dressed in a white sport shirt and grey pants, Mister F. did not want his name published.

Last week, Mister F. sent away one who came to his office wearing a muu-muu and makeup. "I told him to dress normally," he said.

BUT THESE MEN long have lost their desire to hide homosexuality.

In Cuba, they say, discretion is worthless: you are sure to be found out. One slip, a gesture, a glance at a friend, and you are marked.

Alvarado, 21, wants to be a female impersonator in a cabaret. Alvarado smiles a lot. When he talks, his hands move through the air like swans' necks. His toenails are painted red; his feet are dirty from walking barefoot in the dusty camp.

"To about the age of 17, I went with girls, had gestures like a man. I grew a mustache," Alvarado said. "But the tension was too great. I wanted to articulate."

He said he began to meet with other homosexuals in a park in his central Cuba hometown. The police would round them up and send them home or to the station house for a few hours.

"They would stop us in the street and say our pants were too tight," Alvarado said. He said he was moved from job to job at random.

One day he penciled his eyelashes. He was arrested and sent to a jail called Kilometer 7 for four months.

"At Kilo 7, we were beaten with the flat of the machete," he said, pointing to a scar on his chest under a striped basketball shirt.

He traveled to Havana to try to flee Cuba through the Peruvian embassy in April. He arrived too late. But his police record and girlish gestures made it easy for him to gain permission to leave from Mariel.

Alvarado wants to go to California. The gays at Fort Chaffee seemed to consider California a mecca for them, because of the friendly treatment by the Los Angeles-based MCC.

ARREDONDO, 28, wants to go to California, too. He walked from the MCC office back toward the barricades, shading his face from the 100-degree Arkansas sun.

"Being born a homosexual in Cuba is a crime and it's impossible to hide," he said. "The mass of Cuba is infiltrated with spies. Why hide being effeminate? It will become known."

Arredondo touches lightly the arm of whomever he talks with. He wears a hair net over his tightly curled hair. An indiscretion during a July carnival in Holguin in western Cuba resulted in his only run-in with the law.

"You would think that during

Sealift Boats Ordered Freed

Mariel (K) Judge Sets *1.3 July 80* Conditions For Release

Arrivals in Style.....3B

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

Beleaguered fishermen can finally reclaim hundreds of commercial fishing boats seized by the federal government during the Cuban Freedom Flotilla.

Under an order issued Saturday by U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton, the boats would be released if the owners post personal surety bonds, sign over mortgages and liens on each craft to the federal government and then insure them again loss or damage.

And the judge warned that the boats can't be taken to another country — Cuba in particular.

"It sounds good," said a relieved Jerry Hemphill, among an estimated 500 fishermen whose refugee-laden boats were seized in May as they returned from Mariel. "Now I can go back to work."

LAST WEEK, U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz signed a similar order releasing 25 other commercial craft; but Eaton's decision Saturday affected a class-action suit, freeing all the remaining fishing boats. The order provides no relief, however, for about 500 owners of yachts and other pleasure craft seized in May.

For Hemphill and other commercial fishermen who chartered their boats to exiles anxious to retrieve their families from Cuba, the order should end a long financial drought.

"I haven't made a dime since I left for Mariel April 26," said Hemphill, 31, who works out of Key West.

Hemphill said he planned to stay in Mariel four or five days, just long enough to pick up a friend's family. But it was May 25 before he made it back to Key West with 91 refugees crowded aboard his 40-foot lobster boat.

MEANWHILE, President Carter had ordered a halt to the flotilla, threatening criminal charges against violators. When Hemphill pulled up to the dock, U.S. Customs authorities tacked the now infamous red tag to his boat, impounding it.

Edwin Underwood, an attorney representing fishermen in the federal suit, said the paperwork to release the boats might be completed by Tuesday.

Hemphill and other fishermen could still face fines or other penalties. "If they make me pay a big fine, there's no way I'll be able to make it," he said.

"I was just trying to help a friend get his family out of Cuba," he said. "At least we got them out. It makes it easier knowing we did something worthwhile."

13 July 80 16A
carnival, a few beads wouldn't anger anyone. Well, they arrested me for wearing them. Twenty days in jail for wearing beads," he said.

After the Cuban government began to permit refugees to leave through Mariel, Cuban police came to Arredondo's house. They told him to leave or face another jail term.

BORGELLAS, 29, walked with him toward the long rows of white barracks. Whereas Arredondo was rubbery with his gestures, Borgellas was firm. Arredondo's clothes were tight; Borgellas' were loose. He bragged about fighting with guards during his two years in jail.

"I'm hot-tempered," he said. "They tried to bother me and I hit back."

He was taken from Boniato prison in western Cuba to Mariel for his trip to the United States.

Two years ago, police had come to his house for a surprise inspection. "They found my friend in bed. I took full responsibility, and they put only me in jail," he said.

Borgellas wore a white T-shirt. He had big hands, looked more like a bouncer than the bartender that he was.

"Many of the homosexuals here, they are enjoying the libertinage more than the liberty. But they will settle into work," he said. He sounded like tens of thousands of other Cuban refugees.

MIA Her (F) col 1
**Tests to Determine
Why Refugee Died**
16A 13 July 80

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — State officials are awaiting the results of a test to determine the cause of death of a 22-year-old Cuban woman found lying dead on her bed in a Fort Chaffee barracks.

Dr. Fahmy Malak, state medical examiner, Friday said an assortment of health problems could have killed Rosa Conde Abadia. But she "did not die a traumatic death" and showed no signs of injury, he said.

Malak said the woman had evidence of heart, liver and lung problems. He said there was no alcohol in her system, but the results of a drug screen would not be received until Monday.

Hal Glassman, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said the woman had been ill for at least a week and had been under the treatment of a post doctor, who had prescribed medication. He did not know what the illness entailed.

She was found lying fully clothed on her bed Thursday. She was the first refugee to die at the post.

Her records showed that she had a sixth-grade education and had been imprisoned in Cuba for an undetermined offense.

Traveling, and Arriving, 1st Class

Sunday, July 13, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD

3-B

2 Reach Key West In Style

Mrs. Hu (F) 3066
36
13 July 80

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — Two Cuban refugees arrived in style Saturday afternoon and were introduced to America's land of plenty.

Unlike the other 115,000 refugees who arrived crammed aboard vessels docking at the Truman Annex, Hiplito Quintin Rivera, 40, and his friend Manuel Fernandez, 29, pulled their red, white and blue fishing boat up to the dock at the exclusive Casa Marina Resort Marina.

Scantly clad bathers lounging on the beach and beside the pool, nonchalantly downing strawberry daquiries and pina coladas, were somewhat amazed to see two weather-beaten Cuban fisherman wade ashore.

"Hey, if you're going to go — or come — you might as well do it in style," said Jack Richardson, security chief at Casa Marina. "These two know what they're doing. They picked the nicest spot on the island to land."

THE TWO REFUGEES left Cuba at 9 p.m. Friday pretending to be on a fishing trip.

The family of Dr. Eric Mario Jimenez, a Miami Springs lawyer vacationing in Key West, was boating when the refugees' 22-foot craft pulled past them.

"It's been 22 years ago since I left Cuba myself," Jimenez said. "But I knew immediately that those two were Cuban refugees and not tourists."

Instead of being met by Customs Service officials and checked for weapons, the two were met by former immigrant Jimenez and his family. The two men had time to telephone family members in Miami and Hialeah and to tell their tale to new-found friends. They found \$20 bills stuffed into their hands to help with their new beginning.

"I BELIEVE America is beautiful," Rivera said admiring the landscaping and bathers on the hotel's beach.

Some of their greeters, however, wondered if the two new refugees might have a rude awakening ahead of them after they leave the island of sun and tourists.

"Just imagine what they'll think when they get the chance to see what the rest of America is like," one hotel guest said. "They'll be really disappointed when they find out that not all Americans live like this."

13 July 80 *3B copy* *13 July 80* 'Strangest' Vessel in Flotilla Arrives

By JANET FIX
Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — Having seen nearly everything that floats attempt the treacherous crossing of the Florida Straits, even experienced boatlift watchers had to blink twice as the first houseboat of the exodus pulled safely into Key West.

"I've seen all kinds, but I think this is the strangest," said U.S. Customs Service Supervisor Victor Basile. "You'd have to be crazy to try it in a houseboat."

But 79 refugees and five crewmen made the 110-mile crossing.

"When they radioed in that they had a houseboat coming ashore, I couldn't believe it. I didn't think they knew what they were talking about," said a U.S. Coast Guardsman.

Huge freighters have done it. Sailboats never made for the open sea have done it. Fishing vessels, pleasure craft and boats that barely float have ferried the straits.

AND LATE Friday night, the first clumsy, heavily laden houseboat completed what would have seemed impossible before the 3½-month-old Cuban boatlift began.

The unnamed fiberglass houseboat carrying the refugees was escorted by the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Cape York to the Truman Annex docks at 10:45 p.m. Friday.

"Some were sick, especially the old people," said Rafael Barurcon, 40, a refugee who has tried for 10 years to come to Miami to live with his sister. "Maybe we all feel sick, but we don't mind because we are going to America."

Immigrations officials seized the houseboat and ordered the five crew members on board to appear

before a U.S. magistrate in Miami on Monday morning.

The houseboat's previous owner, Miami Beach retiree Nicolas Michaels, was not surprised that the houseboat made the trek.

"They made pretty good time if they're back," Nicolas said. "I just sold it two weeks ago to a Cuban man who said he wanted to go to get his family."

NICOLAS SAID the 10-year-old houseboat is much sturdier than one might expect.

"It's been at sea before, although not quite that far," he said.

The refugees who made the crossing simply were relieved to have it over.

"You just say we are all glad to be here," said Ada Gonzales Alvarez.

The refugees and crew on board volunteered little else to questions by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs officials. Like many of the vessels that have trickled into Key West recently, the houseboat had no captain on board.

"The captain jumped overboard," said Paul Valin, a refugee. "The captain is in Cuba. The captain is not here."

Federal officials, weary of the unending process and the increasing difficulty in getting at the facts, are used to this type of response.

"THE STORY keeps changing. From now on, every boat that docks won't have a captain on board," said Basile.

"If you believe these people, we have 50 boat captains sitting in Cuba and thousands of refugees who know nothing about boats or

the sea who have successfully crossed the straits alone."

Even the refugees apparently have heard that it is the captains who will be slapped with fines of \$1,000 per refugee and may face jail terms for violating President Carter's ban on trips to Cuba.

Federal officials now slap each crew member with the notices of fine.

Customs officials identified the crew members as Gerardo Gonzales Modesto Cabrera, Martel Benito Rodriguez, Palop Gladys Perea, Mario Rosario Fernandez and Uda Espinosa-Alvera Delgado. The latter two are recently arrived refugees them-

selves and may face punishment for violating their parole, officials said.

WITH THE ARRIVAL of the houseboat came news of other departures from Mariel.

The refugees told federal officials a 38-foot craft, believed to be the Fiesta Maru, had left hours before the houseboat with 60 refugees on board.

That boat never arrived in Key West.

"We have no idea whether it went down or whether it snuck in past us," said Basile. "We can't do anything but keep looking for it, wait and hope."

Cuban Refugee, 45, Dies During Swim

13 July 80
3B copy
13 July 80

Enrique Garcia, 45, a Cuban refugee in the United States for only two months, drowned Friday off Virginia Key while attempting to swim across a 100-yard channel, Miami police said.

Garcia and a group of friends with whom he lived at 1419 SW Sixth St. were at the beach when

he and another man decided to swim across the channel.

Garcia couldn't make it. He tried to grab to Figueroa Lloren, but his friend couldn't save him.

His friends told police they were just showing Garcia around town for a good time but that he wasn't a good swimmer.



MIA AW (F) col 2 13 July 80 3B
Houseboat Carrying Refugees From Cuba Arrives in Key West

— JANET FIX / Miami Herald Bureau



REFUGEE HOTLINE

English 350-2303

Spanish 350-6166

Mia Nunez (FH) col 1 2B
14 July 80

Hector Nunez, 29, was a recent Cuban refugee who was shot to death for no apparent reason on July 7. The nearest of kin is his sister Lourdes Nunez Estiaco. The only paper found in Nunez's pockets was a copy of a claim form from Eglin bearing her name and saying he would care for her. We have not been able to locate her and inform her of her brother's death. Can Refugee Hotline help us? — Dade County Medical Examiners Office

We located Lourdes Nunez Estiaco in Tallahassee, where she had been since she was released from Eglin Air Force Base on June 3. Nunez knew his sister was in the United States, but she didn't know he was here. She had been released to another sponsor in Tallahassee. The Federal Emergency Management Agency helped us pinpoint Lourdes' whereabouts and the United States Catholic Conference office in Tallahassee broke the news of her brother's death to her. The USCC also told her to contact you.

★ ★ ★

My nephew Juan Mario Rodriguez Barcelo was housed at Fort Chaffee until May 29, then he was released to me. He does not have his parole papers and until he gets them he can't get his Social Security number and start working. I took him to the Miami Immigration office and was told he has to wait until the papers arrive from Fort Chaffee. I called Fort Chaffee and all I got was the runaround. My nephew has a job offer, but he can't accept it until his papers are in order. Please help. — Maria Luisa Figueroa, Hialeah

We did. Your nephew can get his Social Security number and start working now. We called the Federal Emergency Management Agency office at Fort Chaffee and folks there obtained a duplicate copy of your nephew's I-94 Form and mailed it to us. When we got it, we gave it to you.

★ ★ ★

I heard there's something called Operacion Hermano that's helping Cuban refugees with clothing and jobs. Do you know anything about it? — T.R.F.

Yes. Operacion Hermano (Operation Brother) is a service bureau operating under the auspices of the Union de Cubanos en el Exilio (UCE) and the Catholic University Association. The Operacion Hermano Center is at 2742 SW Eighth St., Kohly Shopping Center, and it's open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The center has an employment bureau to assist refugees in finding jobs. If you have a job to offer, call 541-4166 or 541-4167. If you are a refugee in need of work, go to the center in person to register. The center also has collected clothing of all sizes for the refugees, but it still needs men's clothing in small sizes.

★ ★ ★

I think I have a relative at the Krome Avenue Missile Base. Can you give me the telephone number so I can call and check? — Berta Santiago

Sure. The Krome Avenue Missile Base is at SW 177th Avenue and SW 14th Street and the telephone number is 226-0480. The site is now being used to house and process the last of the Cuban refugees dribbling through on the boatlift. On Friday, only 235 people were there.

Cuba lays attack to Morocco

According to accounts from the crew members, a small plane flew over their ships, apparently to identify them, and the attack came immediately afterwards from two Moroccan fighters without a warning.

According to their accounts, he said, the strafing was so brutal that "the two fighters must have run out of ammunition" when they flew away.

The consul said the injured crew members and the body of the captain arrived here early today aboard a Spanish navy destroyer that was rushed to the scene, about 140 miles west of here. The Cuban vessels, the Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, were to arrive in Las Palmas later in the day.

Narciso Scull and Jesus Medina, crewmen of the Moroboro, and Jose Quintero of the Gilberto Pico were reported in serious condition in a local hospital, Fernandez Ponce said. He said the body of Manuel Ventura, captain of the Moroboro, would be flown to Havana for burial.

Mia Nunez (FH) col 1 2B
14 July 80
Associated Press

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — The Cuban consul on this Spanish-owned island blamed the Moroccan air force today for a "brutal and cruel" strafing attack on two Cuban ships off the west African coast in which a captain was killed and three crew members were seriously injured.

The Moroccan government had no immediate comment on the charge.

Havana Radio, meanwhile, blamed "Yankee imperialism, the CIA and the lackey governments at their service."

Yesterday, Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, reported that two warplanes without identification marks strafed two Cuban ships 30 miles off the coast of the former Spanish Sahara. It said the attack occurred Saturday when the ships were delivering fuel to a fleet of Cuban tuna boats.

Cuban Consul Jesus Fernandez Ponce said that ac-

Politics in Hialeah is changing as Hispanic population votes

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Mia New (K) col 14 July 80

"When I first started checking into this, in October 1979," Angulo said, "the Hispanic electorate was 40 per cent. It has grown 5 per cent since then. I believe it is safe to assume it'll grow another 5 per cent in a year."

Martínez sees Hispanic issues, if not Hispanic candidates, dominating Hialeah politics after 1981 if there is no "anti-Latin backlash" and he sees real possibilities that Hialeah could have its first Hispanic mayor after the next elections.

"They will probably elect more Latins," said Councilman Jack Weaver. "It is only natural that if the population is mostly Latin then the council would be mostly Latin."

Weaver and Ray Robinson, another Hialeah councilman, said, though, that besides Mejides and Martínez they know of no Hispanic who could gather enough support to run for the city's top office. Mayor Dale Bennett is out of town and could not be reached for comment.

Martínez says it is too early to say whether he will run for mayor. But Mejides says he is considering it.

"It is possible that I will run for mayor," Mejides said. "But Hispanics are very selective voters and do not vote for a person just because he or she belongs to the same ethnic group as they."

Hialeah, where 60 per cent of the population is Hispanic, could have a Spanish-speaking majority on its seven-member council by 1981. For the first time, a Hispanic might be elected mayor of Dade's second-largest city.

Since 1975, when the first Cuban, Andy Mejides, was elected to Hialeah's council, every election has brought a new Latin to the legislative body. Raúl Martínez was elected in 1977 and Silvio Cardoso in 1979.

The latest statistics of Metro's Election Department show 44.6 per cent of Hialeah's 39,770 registered voters are Hispanic. By conservative projections, they will be 50 per cent by the time elections for mayor and councilmen come around in November 1981.

Even more significant is that of 481 voters who registered between April 26 and June 28, 341 were Hispanics. "That says that 71 per cent of the people registered in Hialeah during the last two months were Hispanics," said Joyce Diefenderfer, director of Metro's Election Department.

Jesús Angulo, director of the Latin news desk of the City of Hialeah, said the 50 per cent estimate is conservative.

127 more Cuban refugees arrive in Key West

Two boats carrying a total of 128 Cuban refugees reached Key West last night, bringing the total count for the Mariel sealift to 116,204. About 20 were aboard the 24-foot Maylin, a Coast Guard spokesman said, while more than 100 arrived aboard the 65-foot cabin cruiser Anjolin. The Coast Guard cutter Ingraham also found six Cubans aboard a 15-foot wood-and-rubber raft 70 miles northwest of Havana; they said they set out from a beach at Havana on Friday. Another four Cubans were rescued by the cutter Cape Morgan, 15 miles west of Elbow Cay in the Cay Sal Bank area, 125 miles northeast of Havana. They were clinging to a 12-foot raft made of inner tubes. They said they had been adrift since July 4. The Coast Guard didn't add the two raft parties to the sealift totals since they found their own transport out of Cuba.

Mia New 5A col 1 14 July 80
Fisherman here scramble

Meanwhile, in Miami, nearly 500 commercial fishermen were scrambling to complete the paperwork to begin recovering boats seized by U.S. Customs after participating in the sealift after President Carter's ban took effect May 15. U.S. District Court Judge Joe Eaton ruled Saturday the fishermen could regain their vessels providing they give the government liens to cover fines that might be levied. He also ordered them to obtain insurance to indemnify the government in case the vessels are lost or damaged. Federal authorities said the first of the vessels could be released tomorrow.

Cruisers, Raft, Inner Tube Bring 132 Cubans to U.S.

Mia New (K) col 2B 14 July 80
An additional 132 Cuban refugees, four of them plucked from a 12-foot inner tube, arrived in Key West Sunday night, according to the U.S. Coast Guard.

The largest group, 102 people aboard the 65-foot cabin cruiser Anjolin, arrived at Key West around 7:30 p.m. The Maylin, a 24-foot pleasure boat, landed at 8 p.m. with 20 more.

Two Coast Guard boats also brought in refugees. The cutter Cape Batán carried six men who

were found floating on a 15-foot wood-and-rubber raft 70 miles east of Havana. The men claimed to have left Cuba on Friday.

The four people who were picked up from the inner tube arrived aboard the cutter Cape Morgan. The tube was spotted 15 miles east of Elbow Key by a Coast Guard aircraft on routine patrol Sunday. The people claimed to have left Cuba on July 4, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

Permanent Refugee Center Is Urged

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

The federal government should consider establishing a permanent immigrant-processing station in Miami to handle future waves of refugees, the district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said Sunday in Miami.

"This kind of immigration might be a long-term thing. With political uncertainty in Central and South America, we could well see successive groups of people come in," said Raymond A. Morris.

The arrival of tens of thousands of refugees from Cuba and Haiti this year has strained the ability of the INS to process the immigrants as well as the ability of South Florida to absorb them.

Federal officials are seeking homes for some 600 Cubans who arrived on the Freedom Flotilla. They are now being housed at the Orange Bowl stadium, a shelter scheduled to close July 25.

MORRIS POINTED to the influx of Nicaraguan refugees as a "prime example" of the type of influx that could be repeated because of abrupt changes in Latin and Caribbean governments. An estimated 10,000 Nicaraguans have come to South Florida since the fall of the government of Anastasio Somoza a year ago.

To handle the added influx of Haitians and Cubans, the INS added 50 temporary workers to its Miami staff, which normally numbers about 280.

Morris envisions an "unprecedented" refugee center that would house immigration services, public health, housing agencies and other government offices under one roof. During the recent influx of Cuban refugees, federal officials estab-

lished such a complex in an old blimp hangar at Opa-locka Airport. The facility shut down as arrivals of Cubans dwindled.

Although the boatlift now has slowed to a trickle, many refugees still walk into the temporary Orange Bowl shelter.

MARIA BARRIOS, assistant director of the Dade Office of Latin Affairs, said that, for every refugee who leaves the stadium for permanent lodging, three come to stay.

Barrios said more than 600 refugees reside under the stands. Some arrive in Miami from refugee camps expecting sponsors to meet them and take them home. But the sponsors don't show, she said.

"They come here direct from the airport. Really, we can't take any more," Barrios said.

In addition, sponsors and relatives who have taken refugees into their homes sometimes find the inconvenience too great and return them to the stadium.

On Tuesday, the State Department will take over the management of the refugee camps and processing centers from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. State Department officials reportedly are seeking a building to replace the Orange Bowl as a refuge for the Cubans.

THAT STADIUM and its rows of green Red Cross cots has become temporary home to at least one non-Mariel refugee. Jose Edwards, 22, a Cuban citizen who has lived in Jamaica the past three years arrived in Miami more than a week ago as a stowaway on the freighter Sea Dragon.

He said he was harassed in Jamaica both because he was Cuban and because he belonged to the op-

position Jamaica Labor Party, which is gearing up for the expected fall election on the island.

"I was shot at and hit by a machete," said Edwards. His father had emigrated from Cuba to Jamaica in 1969.

Edwards said he was first taken to the Cuban Refugee Center in Coral Gables, but was told he could not sleep there. "A Cuban brought me here," he said. He speaks English and said he worked in a shoe factory in Jamaica.

'Bailing Out' Sealift Boats Is Fair

Mia Her (F) col 1 6A 15 July 80
THE FEDERAL courts are correct in allowing fisherman to use their boats while charges are pending against them for illegally ferrying Cuban refugees during Sealift '80.

No constructive purpose would be served by continuing to hold the boats until their owners' cases are settled in court. No justice is done by depriving these fishermen of a livelihood merely because that livelihood must be earned aboard a boat that was used in the Mariel boatlift.

Courts routinely grant bail to individuals accused of breaking the law. So it's only logical and fair to grant "bail" to these boats.

Without his boat, a fisherman cannot earn a living. The courts are correct in

seeing that the Government should not deny a fisherman his means of livelihood while he awaits prosecution that might, after all, result in his acquittal.

This act of compassion does not mean that the Government should relax its determination to prosecute the boatmen who took part in the sealift. They knowingly broke U.S. law, and their own compassionate motives do not excuse their illegal conduct.

But neither should they be punished by having their boats impounded while their cases proceed toward court hearings and adjudication. While their cases are pending, it is only proper that the fishermen reclaim their boats and set about doing what they should have kept doing in the first place — fishing.

Public Wins in Information Case

Mia Her (F) col 1 6A 15 July 80
NINETEEN months ago, *The Herald* asked the U.S. Small Business Administration for a list of companies that haven't repaid their SBA loans or advances. The SBA refused, saying its files are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act because they contain trade secrets and confidential data.

The Herald sued and won court orders both for access to the information and for Federal reimbursement of its lawyers' fees. If upheld, U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton's ruling happily would further the precedent that news media and public-interest groups, like individuals, are entitled to recover their lawyers' fees for successful lawsuits under the act.

That's good news for organizations that have hesitated to sue the Government to obtain information to which they have a legal right. Sometimes a bureaucrat can thwart such groups because he knows they can't afford to pay lawyers to pry loose information he refuses to release.

Such organizations are precisely those whose desire for Government-held information is most likely to involve the public good, not just individual interest. For example, the list sought by *The Herald* presumably would reveal how diligent the SBA has been in assuring that individuals meet their contractual obligations to the public as a whole. And Judge Eaton found, in essence, that SBA officials had no reasonable basis for denying the request other than they did not want the information to become public knowledge.

If and when *The Herald* actually gets back its lawyers' fees, one hopes that SBA personnel files will duly note just who made the decisions that cost so much time and money. That might impress upon a few bureaucrats that government of the people, by the people, and for the people does not mean just the people in government.

Dipsticks Revisited

A RESPECTED oil-industry publication, *The Lundberg Letter*, says overflowing storage tanks and reduced demand may cause gasoline price wars before the summer is over.

Next thing you know, some stations may start offering free glasses and asking whether they can check under your hood.

Fanfare has died down, but Cubans keep coming

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ

Miami News Reporter

When President Carter ordered the Mariel-to-Key West sealift halted three months ago, government officials thought they had shut off the influx of Cuban refugees.

Instead, the stream has become a steady trickle that threatens to flow on and on and on, costing taxpayers millions of dollars, further burdening the local job and housing markets, and adding a considerable workload to U.S. government offices.

The fanfare has died down, but the freedom flotilla continues — despite the Coast Guard's blockade of southbound boats, despite \$1,000 fines per refugee and despite the seizure of boats.

Within the Cuban-American community here, there is talk that people are still outfitting their boats and leaving from Tampa and other Florida port cities, and sometimes even from a third country.

Some seem to be getting away with it. Boats, large and small, straggle into Key West with refugees every week. Yesterday, 114 refugees arrived, bringing the total to 116,318.

Will it ever end?

That depends on how long Fidel Castro wants to keep Mariel open. And that, say exile captains who arrived from Cuba recently, may be for a long time.

Napoleon Vilaboa, the man who started the sealift in April, said Cuban officials told him in a meeting last week that they were planning to keep Mariel open.

"Rene Rodriguez (president of the Institute of Friendship with the People) assured me that Mariel would remain open. He said there are another 150,000 Cubans who want to leave the country," Vilaboa said.

Oscar Rodriguez, a 50-year-old Cuban-American fisherman who brought six family members from Mariel last month, said Cuban soldiers are encouraging exile captains to return for relatives they left behind.

"They were telling me that if I came back with car and boat parts they would let me bring back all my relatives. I told them I couldn't go (to Mariel) because of that order by Carter. They said, 'Don't worry. We'll help you with everything.' They even offered their refueling services in Cay Sal," Rodriguez said.

The sealift has provided Castro a much-needed escape valve to rid himself of Cubans who are unhappy with his government. For the exiles here, Mariel is the

vehicle for reunions with families they had not expected to see again.

"Cubans are very family oriented," Vilaboa says. "It is absurd to think that a blockade will stop them from being reunited with their relatives."

U.S. officials realize that while the Coast Guard blockade may stop the majority of Cuba-bound boats, some will slip through.

"The fervor in the Cuban-American community to continue the freedom flotilla remains high," says Lt. Cmdr. David Russell, assistant chief of the intelligence and law enforcement branch of the Coast Guard office headquartered here. "The Coast Guard is receiving information on a daily basis from informants that vessels are still being outfitted for the voyage to Cuba to pick up aliens for transportation to the United States."

Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk, says the United States is "trying to do the best we can" to halt the sealift, but he concedes there is no definitive closing date.

The local offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Services, Border Patrol, Coast Guard and Customs are flooded with work. The backlog increases daily, officials say, and there is no end in sight.

"We have no way of knowing how long this is going to go on," said Jim Dingfelder, Customs public affairs officer. "We'd like it to end as soon as possible, because the longer it continues the more it drains us."

The Customs office here has temporarily transferred six people to Key West to help their only officer on the island. Dingfelder estimates that it costs between \$1,400 and \$2,100 a week in travel expenses — a per diem cost — to keep the six Customs officers in Key West. This does not take into account overtime and other expenses.

Meanwhile, the immigration service has asked Congress for an additional \$14 million to handle the Mariel sealift, said Joe Krovisky, the agency's spokesman in Washington. It will cover overtime, extra personnel assigned to this area and travel expenses.

Miami's immigration district director, Ray Morris, says he has added 16 more people to his staff since the sealift started, while the Border Patrol has made room for a 25-member anti-smuggling task force that is assigned to South Florida indefinitely. Even with this extra help, they can barely keep up with the paperwork.

Permanent refugee center is urged

Associated Press

Political upheavals throughout the Caribbean and Latin America may bring thousands more refugees to the United States in coming years, an immigration official says.

To handle that influx, the federal government should consider taking the "unprecedented" action of establishing a permanent refugee-processing center in Miami, says Raymond Morris, district Immigration Service director.

The arrival of tens of thousands of refugees from Cuba and Haiti this year strained the Immigration and Naturalization Service's ability to process immigrants and the ability of South Florida to absorb them.

"This kind of immigration might be a long-term thing," Morris said. "With political uncertainty in Central and South America, we could well see successive groups of people come in."

Besides the Cubans and Haitians, Morris noted, an estimated 10,000 Nicaraguans have come to the Miami area since the fall of Anastasio Somoza's government a year ago.

He said the influx of Nicaraguans is a "prime example" of what could happen again because of abrupt changes in Latin and Caribbean governments.

The Miami refugee center Morris envisioned would house permanent offices for immigration, public health, housing agencies and other government units under one roof.

Some Jailed Cubans May Be Released

*MA News 1F Col 1
3A 15 July 80*

200-300 Petty Crooks Eyed for Resettlement

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

Federal officials may free 200 to 300 Cuban refugee prisoners in federal jails for resettlement in the United States, a spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said Monday.

The refugees are among some 1,525 Cubans the government says have histories of serious crimes in Cuba, including murder and rape.

"We have found that some of the refugees detained did not have serious criminal backgrounds," said INS spokesman Joe Krovisky in Washington. Krovisky said the government is considering sending the refugees back to four refugee camps now in operation for resettlement but has not reached a decision.

But sources at the Federal Emergency Management Agency said 300 refugees are to be sent soon to Fort McCoy, Wis., for resettlement with sponsors throughout the United States.

The refugees with serious criminal backgrounds are jailed in federal correctional institutes, mainly in Atlanta, Talladega, Ala., Leavenworth, Kan., and McNeil Island, Wash. Many confessed their criminal history to U.S. authorities, Krovisky said, while others were identified by fellow refugees after they arrived in this country.

Last week, a federal judge signed deportation orders for 18 of the refugees at Talladega. The 18 waived their right to government-appointed counsel and to appeal the deportation order, Krovisky said.

More deportation hearings are scheduled this week in Atlanta, he added.

So far, the government has found nowhere to deport the refugees — the government of Fidel Castro repeatedly has said Cuba would not readmit any of the refugees.

Besides serious offenders, the government has classified another 15,260 refugees as petty criminal offenders. Krovisky described some of the crimes as chicken-stealing, auto theft and embezzlement — "Those who don't represent a threat of bodily harm to anyone."

Some of the petty offenders have been released to sponsors and families, while others remain in the ref-

ugee camps in Wisconsin, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Florida awaiting release.

Another 5,000 of the refugees served jail terms in Cuba for political offenses, Krovisky said. A total of 116,000 refugees have entered the United States via the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

In El Paso, Tex., 38 refugees jailed for taking part in a June riot at the Fort Chaffee, Ark., refugee camp will also be resettled. Originally, 60 refugees were arrested in Fort Chaffee and sent to El Paso.

Acting INS District Director Pedro Reyes in El Paso said the rest — identified as ringleaders during the riot or those identified as having serious criminal histories in Cuba — have been sent to other federal prisons.



Ben Fernandez

Fernandez urges Reagan vote

MA News 1A Col 2 15 July 80

DETROIT — Ben Fernandez, one of Ronald Reagan's defeated rivals for the Republican presidential nomination, says Ronald Reagan's appeal to Hispanic voters "is a golden opportunity for the GOP."

Addressing the Republican National Convention yesterday, Fernandez said "the Republican Party is truly the party of the open door."

Fernandez, a California economist who kept up his formal challenge to Reagan until last month, said Carter has been "the most inept president of the 20th Century."

"Under his administration, we have seen our country move to the brink of economic disaster," Fernandez said. "Under this administration, the United States has been a second-rate military power."

Hispanics wish strong anti-Castro plank were even tougher

Mia News 7A 601
BUD NEWMAN
Cox Convention Bureau

15 July 80

DETROIT — Hispanics in the Florida delegation to the Republican Convention say they are pleased with the platform's hard-line position against Fidel Castro and Cuban "adventurism" in Latin America.

But Hispanic delegates and alternates acknowledged yesterday that they moved too slowly to make the platform language even tougher and to get the party on record supporting the "freedom-loving Cuban fighters" who have been battling Castro from exile for 21 years.

The platform, to be adopted by the convention tonight, says "Republicans deplore the dangerous and incomprehensible Carter administration policies toward Cuba." The platform also pledges "a strong, new United States policy in the Americas."

"We will stand firm with countries seeking to develop their societies while combating the subversion and violence exported by Cuba and Moscow," the platform says. "We will return to the fundamental principle of treating a friend as a friend and self-proclaimed enemies as enemies, without apology."

"We will make it clear to the Soviet Union and Cuba that their subversion and their build-up of offensive military forces is unacceptable," the platform adds.

"We can live with that very easily," said Florida delegate Mario Elgarresta of Miami, one of the state's six at-large delegates.

Elgarresta, Miami delegate Carlos Salman and four

Hispanic alternates from Miami — Maria Gonzalez, Hugo Olazabel, Bravlio Baez and Roberto Combo — had hoped to get even tougher language into the platform. But they waited too long and now say there is virtually no chance to get the Republican party on record for the things they want.

In "a matter of vital interest to the United States," six Florida Hispanic delegates and alternates and a seventh Hispanic were circulating a letter Monday to other convention delegates urging support for these

four measures:

✓ Declaring illegal and non-binding the 1962 pact between then-President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev prohibiting "freedom-loving Cuban fighters" from overthrowing Castro. The two leaders reached such a pact as part of the deal ending the Cuban missile crisis 18 years ago. Russia pulled its offensive missiles out of Cuba in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade the island or let Cuban exiles stage a military action in this country.

✓ Invoking the Monroe Doctrine and the Rio Pact to prevent Castro from exporting revolution and Communism in Latin America.

✓ Strengthening the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.

✓ Opposing the admission of Cuba to the Organization of American States "to prevent the legalization of the Castro regime in America."

"This is something we would like to get into the platform (but) I don't think it's realistic," said Salman, a Miami realtor. "We didn't prepare it in time."

"They're a week late," said Florida delegation Chairman Tommy Thomas of Panama City. "They should have been here last week. We had two (Florida) members on the platform committee. They should have been here."

Delegate Earl Smith of Palm Beach, who was on the foreign affairs subcommittee of the Platform Committee, told Elgarresta: "Too bad you didn't give that to me Friday. I like it."

Smith was the last American ambassador to Cuba before Castro took over in 1959.

Elgarresta, Salman, Thomas and Smith all agreed there was no way the convention would be able to go on record in support of the four points because it is too late to deal with potentially controversial issues.

In other language relating to Latin America, the GOP platform says Republicans "deplore the Marxist/Sandinista takeover of Nicaragua" and said it opposed foreign aid "to any Marxist government in this hemisphere, and we oppose the Carter administration aid program for the government of Nicaragua."

Morocco and the CIA Get Blame In Fatal Strafing of Cuban Ships

Manuel Ventura call 3A 15 July 80

From Herald Wire Services

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — Cuba's consul on this Spanish-owned island Monday blamed Morocco's air force for a "brutal and cruel" strafing attack on two Cuban ships off the west African coast in which one captain was killed and three crewmen were gravely injured.

The Moroccan government had no comment on the charge. The ambush came in an area in which unidentified assassins boarded a Spanish fishing boat several years ago and killed its crew. Morocco was blamed for the attack but denied it.

Havana radio blamed "Yankee imperialism, the CIA and the lackey governments at their service." Cubans were called to a rally in Havana to protest the attacks.

Sunday, Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, reported that two French-built Mirage jet fighters without identification marks strafed two Cuban ships 30 miles off the coast of the former Spanish Sahara. It said the attack occurred Saturday when the ships were delivering fuel to a fleet of Cuban tuna boats.

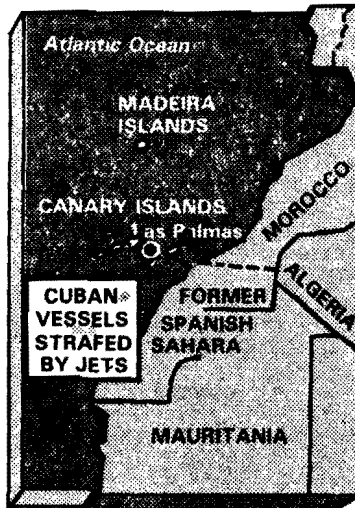
Cuban Consul Jesus Fernandez Ponce said that, according to accounts from the crewmen, a small plane flew over their ships, apparently to identify them, and the attack came immediately afterward without warning.

According to their accounts, he said, the strafing was so brutal that "the two fighters must have run out of ammunition" when they flew away.

The consul said the bodies of the captain and the three injured crewmen arrived in Las Palmas early Monday aboard a Spanish navy destroyer, the Churruca, that was rushed to the scene, about 140 miles east. The Cuban vessels, the Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, were to arrive later.

The crewmen, Narciso Scull and Jesus Medina of the Moroboro and Jose Quintero of the Gilberto Pico, were in grave condition in a hospital, Fernandez Ponce said.

He said one of the three wounded officers was fired upon after jumping into the sea, and a companion



who jumped in to rescue him had to keep ducking under water to avoid being hit.

Fernandez Ponce said the body of

Manuel Ventura, captain of the Moroboro, would be flown to Havana for burial.

The Havana Radio broadcast said, "What is the purpose of this imperialism? To impede our ships from continuing to take from the sea the food necessary for our people? What is the purpose of the CIA? To create panic and scare our fishermen? All right. They won't succeed. We will continue fighting, we will be each day more internationalistic and communist."

Polisario guerrillas supported by Algeria are battling for control of the former Spanish Sahara, annexed by Morocco and Mauritania after Spain gave up the territory in 1976.

Several thousand Cuban troops are operating in Africa to help the Marxist regimes in Ethiopia and Angola fight anti-communist guerrillas.



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Brito: 'People seem to forget how the Cubans have contributed'

Cuban group aims to dispel racism

10A 15 July 80
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

Ma News (FA) cef 3

There is a new Cuban organization in town; its members want to set the record straight on what they consider to be lies and half-truths that might hurt Cubans in the United States.

Carlos Luis Brito, vice president and co-founder of the Cuban Anti-discrimination League, says not enough emphasis is put on the positive aspects of the 21-year-old Cuban exodus or on the historical relationship between Cuba and the United States.

"Nobody remembers the Cuban aid during the Revolutionary War or how Cuba was one of the first U.S. allies to say 'Here I am' during both world wars," said Brito, a part-time disc jockey at Spanish-language radio station WOCN and a full-time real estate agent. "People seem to forget how the Cubans have contributed to the economic well-being of South Florida."

Brito said the league came out of an informal gathering of friends concerned about the opinions aired by radio personality Stan Major and others at radio station WNWS at the height of recent influx of Cuba refugees. They wanted radio time to answer the allegations. Major has since left the station, and last Sunday, Brito and other members of the league were granted air time on WNWS.

"This is the kind of thing we want to do — take our message to the public, let them know in an objective way that Cubans are productive, law-abiding citizens. We have plans to start a publication in English," Brito

said.

League lawyer Fernando Penabaz said the type of publication Brito wants is needed for Cubans to be able to defend their rights.

"There isn't a medium in English that represents the interests of and offers information about the Cuban and Latin communities of Miami. That means the rest of the community is as ignorant of the Cuban situation as it was in 1960," Penabaz said.

"Nobody would start an anti-Semitic campaign or charge that blacks are responsible for the damages that took place during the recent racial disturbances, but it is acceptable to emphasize the amount of homosexuals or criminals coming in the flotilla — amounts which are not that significant," Penabaz alleged.

"When one attacks the Cubans one is not being racist as in the other two cases," he added, tongue in cheek.

Brito said the organization has some 14 members and that 10 others have expressed interest since Sunday's radio show. Most are professionals and businessmen, he said, adding that the necessary paperwork has been sent to Tallahassee to register the league as a non-profit organization.

Eduardo Padrón, president of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination, an established Hispanic organization concerned with problems of discrimination, welcomed the new group.

"We applaud any effort among Cuban-Americans that aims to defend their rights as well as to seek self respect for our community as a group."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. Nu *36A 16 July 80* **Judge Mehrtens and the Court**

To the Editor:

This is written because of my concern that *The Herald* is misleading the public by intimating that, because Federal Judge William Mehrtens remains on the court, there is a present danger to the public at large and by charging that Federal officials did nothing about that danger.

I am responsible for addressing allegations of possible violations of Federal criminal law. I was the Justice Department's supervisor responsible for the investigation wherein conversations between Judge Mehrtens and Mario Escandar were intercepted.

Hypothetical criminal allegations concerning the circumstances involved in that investigation were immediately and thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The product of that investigation resulted in my decision that there had been no potential violations of Federal criminal law by Judge Mehrtens in relation to the intercepted conversations and the events immediately surrounding them.

I talked to and met with various members of the court of the Southern District of Florida. I advised them that the allegations raised by the wiretap had been thoroughly investigated, that it was my conclusion that there was no potential violation of Federal criminal law, and that only an appearance of impropriety in the relationship was evident.

The Federal District Court

advised me that, although Judge Mehrtens had not tried a criminal case in approximately two years and had been working in a state of extreme ill health exclusively on the Big Cypress Land Condemnation Project, the court had taken the further step of removing all cases — criminal, civil, and the Big Cypress Land Condem-

nation Project — from assignment to Judge Mehrtens. To make the point precisely clear, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida stopped all cases from being assigned to Judge Mehrtens.

Both the FBI and the Miami Strike Force reported information concerning the wiretap investigation to me. I personally

directed the allegations raised in *The Herald's* article to Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice. The Office of Professional Responsibility has the specific responsibility to handle such allegations of alleged official misconduct.

Judge Mehrtens, at 75 years of age, lies in serious condition in the hospital. Judge Mehrtens has had, and can have, no cases assigned to him for trial or other disposition.

In my discretion as U.S. attorney, I have asked for no further local inquiry into a broader investigation at this time. There are many other matters of far greater concern necessitating the application of the limited resources of the Miami Division of the FBI, the Miami Strike Force, and the U.S. attorney's office that have a direct present impact on this community.

Pursuing into the grave a sidelined official without the power to act, who has had many distinguished years of dedicated, indefatigable service before this stain of the appearance of impropriety, is not my idea of proper allocation of local Federal resources in relation to other priorities. Moreover, I forwarded the allegations and the results of our investigation to the office that has that responsibility to review and further investigate such allegations.

The Herald's cause celebre regarding Judge Mehrtens is not a present danger to the community, and Federal officials have acted.

I have acted. The Federal court has acted. The Miami Strike Force has acted. The Miami Division of the FBI has acted. Additionally, I have exercised the discretion invested in me by my office. *The Herald* should exercise some discretion and not mislead the public.

ATLEE W. WAMPLER, III
U.S. Attorney
Southern District of Florida

Some Refugees Unhappy, Seek Return to Cuba

Mia (F) 20p
1A
16 July 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

They came to America, tried it on for size, and found it didn't fit.

After braving the scorn of their countrymen and 90 miles of open sea to get here, some Cuban refugees want to return to the island they fled.

"I just can't adapt myself to this system," said Andres Sergio Alvarez, a plump blue-eyed teacher from Havana.

"In Cuba, you don't have to pay for electricity, water, things you need to subsist. I see the inflation here, taxes. You buy a car and you have to pay insurance, too. Everyone works all the time, there's not a moment even to read the newspaper," he said.

Alvarez, 31, served as spokesman for a group of six men living under the end zone of the Orange Bowl who say they wish they hadn't joined 116,000 in the Cuban exodus that began in April.

Officials say the six are among at least 20 who mill about the dusty temporary refuge at the stadium, lamenting their decision to flee.



— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Three Refugees Say They Can't Adapt to Life in Miami ... from left, Luis Lopez Quijale, Andres Alvarez, Alberto Estrada at Orange Bowl

Perhaps hundreds more in refugee camps elsewhere want to return to their homeland, said a United Nations official who is trying to help

them return.

The regretful refugees are alone and miss their families. They are homeless and miss guaranteed

housing in Cuba. They say longtime Cuban residents of Miami are too

Turn to Page 20A Col. 1

Not All Cubans Happy in U.S.;

Some Seek Return to Homeland

Mia Nu (F) 20A 20P1

16 July 80

FROM PAGE 1A

wrapped up in their work to bother with them.

More habituated to socialism than they may have known when they left Cuba, the refugees have become instant dissidents in the world's leading capitalist country. What Americans call the job market, these refugees call exploitation. What U.S. residents term competition, they call inhumanity.

For the moment, they have nowhere to go. The government of Fidel Castro in Cuba says the refugees cannot return.

Representatives of the United Nations are interviewing the refugees at camps in Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for possible repatriation to Cuba. But no representative has come to Miami to process refugees who want to go back.

"They should contact the State Department representative in Miami," said Klaus Feldmann, deputy regional representative in New York for the U.N. High Commission on Refugee Affairs.

The State Department's Cuban and Haitian Task Force has taken over processing the refugees and their placement with sponsors in the United States. Spokesmen Tuesday did not know if the department is accepting requests for repatriation.

The refugees wait, meanwhile, lulling in the cot-cluttered Orange Bowl. They are fed once a day and may sign up with social service agencies to find sponsors to clothe and feed them. Some had stayed briefly with sponsors or friends before seeking shelter in the stadium.

The six in Alvarez' group said they had made an impulsive deci-

'They came to Cuba with pictures of themselves standing in front of a Cadillac. They said everything was marvelous. They didn't say you had to know English to get a job. They didn't tell you about the expense of medical care.'

— refugee Luis Lopez Quiala

sion to come to the United States, and most left wives and children behind. If earlier in their short exile they echoed the tales of Cuban repression told by other refugees, they don't now.

"We abide by the laws; we're not criminals. We have no trouble with the authorities," Alvarez said.

"It was the excitement," said Alberto Estrada, explaining why he came to the United States. "I wanted to see what it was like. We don't have tourist flights from Cuba."

Estrada, 31, is a shoemaker. He said he never intended to stay, but he complained that the U.S. government has done little to help the refugees.

"If an immigrant arrived in Cuba, Fidel would dress him up and feed him, at least. Here we have this," he said, motioning to gate of the Orange Bowl's west end zone.

Estrada said Cuban residents of Miami take advantage of their new compatriots. "They raise rents, they want to pay only the minimum wage — to exploit us. They say they suffered at the beginning. So why do they want to make us suffer? I expected more humanity," he said.

Luis Lopez Quiala, a young stevedore, nodded. He said he came to stay, hoping to bring his family. But

he is disillusioned.

He combed his bushy, curly hair and said exile visitors to Cuba "cheated" on tales of the good life in the United States.

"They came to Cuba with pictures of themselves standing in front of a Cadillac. They said everything was marvelous. They didn't say you had to know English to get a job. They didn't tell you about the expense of medical care," he said.

Some Cuban exiles of longer U.S. residence say it was predictable that not all of the new refugees would fit in.

"They've never been in a competitive market before," said Cesar Odio, assistant Miami city manager and the official directly in charge of the Orange Bowl refuge.

"They come from a place where they are told what to do all the time," Odio said.

He said thousands of exiles visiting Cuba since January 1979 carried an exaggerated view of the easy life in the United States. "The refugees thought they'd get a new car and new home right away," he said.

Odio said the regretful refugees should be permitted to leave if possible.

"Put them in a boat. Let them go," he said.

Refugee-Processing Center Needed

Mia News (F) 6A col 1 16 July 80
THE PROPOSAL to establish a permanent Federal refugee-processing center in Miami makes eminent good sense. One is needed now, and one has been needed several times in the past. Given the political climate in many Caribbean and Central and South American countries, it's likely that one will be needed again.

The Government therefore should weigh seriously the proposal of Raymond A. Morris, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to set up a permanent facility here. It's not a question of whether the United States wants to receive more refugees. Want them or not, they're likely to come.

It's a question, then, of being prepared for the sudden arrival of thousands of persons fleeing political upheaval. Anything that the Government can do to speed and to humanize the processing of immigrants, it should do.

Geography dictates that Miami will be the destination of choice for most refugees in this hemisphere. Simple prudence therefore should dictate that the Government should have one facility in which all refugee functions — from processing to relocation to health screening to temporary housing — could be handled under one roof.

Physical facilities alone will not be enough to solve the problems that refugees bring to South Florida, however. As the wholesale abandonment of U.S. refugee policy during the Sealift '80 exodus from Cuba proves, the Government must do extensive rebuilding of immigration philosophy as well.

The way things now stand, the Government is unprepared either through policy or through facilities to cope with another wave of immigrants. Yet it must become prepared, both by revising the Refugee Act of 1980 and by having in Miami a cadre of trained specialists in refugee matters.

No one can predict where the next large influx of refugees will come from. But come it will. The least the Federal Government can do is to be ready — and a permanent refugee-processing center would help make readiness a reality.

Mia News col 1 5A **30 seized boats returned** *16 July 80*

About 30 commercial fishing boats that participated in the Cuban sealift were returned yesterday to fishermen who complied with a barrage of paperwork. The action came after a federal judge last week ordered the commercial boats released because the fishermen were being deprived of their livelihoods. Among the conditions the captains have to meet before their boats are released are: proof of registration as commercial vessel; post personal surety bonds and sign over mortgages and liens on each craft to the federal government. The boat owner also must sign an agreement that the boat will not be loaned, leased or chartered and that it will not go within 12 nautical miles of Cuba. About 500 commercial vessels were placed under seizure by Customs for illegally transporting refugees.

56 more Cuban refugees

A 30-foot Florida-registered pleasure vessel arrived in Key West last night from Mariel Harbor with 56 Cuban refugees aboard. The Cuban boat captain was arrested. The unnamed vessel (registration number: FL 1550-SH) is being detained in Key West while authorities check into its ownership, the Coast Guard said. The boat operator has been turned over to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

Mia News 5A col 1 16 July 80

Cuba repays sealift captain his

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

Mia News col 2 1A 16 July 80

HAVANA — The last time Islamorada boat captain Ray Jensen was in Cuba, he left behind \$10,000 in soggy \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills, hastily thrown into a plastic bag.

Yesterday, the Cuban government returned the \$10,000 — in crisp \$100 bills. This time they were dry and stuffed neatly into an envelope.

Three months ago, Jensen was forced to hustle up the money to pay a Cuban salvage company for towing his boat off a reef in Mariel Harbor during the refugee sealift.

Monday, Jensen and his wife, Lorraine, were flown here at the Cuban government's request to collect the money he was "mistakenly" charged.

Wearing blue slacks and a sport shirt — fancy

clothes for the skipper who normally wears jeans, sneakers and no shirt — Jensen accepted the cash during an informal ceremony at the National Institute of Tourism building on the oceanside Malecon Highway. Mango juice was served, followed by *café Cubano*. The ceremony was delayed while a check from the National Bank of Cuba was returned to the bank when officials realized it could not be cashed in the United States. The \$100 bills were used instead.

"What happened to you was a mistake," said Gary Gonzalez, director of promotions and information for Cuba's National Institute of Tourism.

"I'm speaking not just for the institute, but as a friend and I regret that this happened to you. This (the salvage fee) has never happened before because we have strict policies on salvage. We've never said no to anyone. Our help is there. Our hand is there."

Jensen says he has already paid back most of the \$10,000 he borrowed from other captains at Mariel when his 65-foot party boat, the Caloosa, ran aground

salvage charge

April 24. A 21-year-old passenger from his boat swam to dozens of boats in the harbor, raising funds to pay the towing fee and stuffing the bills into a plastic bag he carried in his teeth.

Jensen was excited about getting the money back.

"I'm very thankful and grateful," Jensen told the Cubans. "You have been very gracious hosts to me and we certainly appreciate it. It's not very often I get this kind of treatment. I really enjoyed the trip."

Gonzalez said the institute officials did not find out about Jensen's boat until they read the story in a newspaper. He said they were "flabbergasted."

"We knew you were a fisherman. It did a lot of harm. It was used against the Hemingway tournament. It killed the tournament," Gonzalez said.

The Hemingway Fishing Tournament, held in May for the 30th year, attracted only 46 boats, none from the United States. Last year, the tournament had at-

Please see CUBA, 1A

CUBA, from 1A *Mia News col 1 4A 16 July 80*

tracted 130 boats, many from the United States. The Cuban government felt the Jensen case kept American boats away and that it would continue to affect tourism, particularly future fishing tournaments.

"We're trying to open up tourism," Gonzalez said. "Tourism is a passport for peace. It's so hard to communicate, and the most important thing here is a lack of communication. Our doors are open for our friends, for the people willing to come peacefully to have a nice time and know our culture. That is our policy."

Edwin Marger, an Atlanta-based lawyer approached by the Cuban government to contact Jensen, flew the Jensens down in his private plane. He has dealt in international law throughout the Caribbean and said the Cubans' gesture is highly unusual.

"This is the first time I've ever seen anything like

this," Marger said.

Marger told Jensen that the \$10,000 price was reached because Cubans "thought you were hard aground," and that the boat needed to be salvaged. The Cubans, Marger said, figured 10 per cent of the value of the boat, which they estimated at \$80,000, plus \$2,000 in other charges.

Marger, his wife, Suzanne, and the Jensens have been wined and dined at the expense of Cubatur, the international branch of the tourism institute. The Jensens were taken to plush Cuban restaurants and a show at the Tropicana.

Jensen was asked so many times by the Cubans what he would like to eat, drink or do, that at what one point he exclaimed, "I feel like I'm on a game show."

U.S. keeps wary eye on Caribbean's oil routes

Mid News 16 July 80 col 2 13A
PHILIP W. SMITH
 Newhouse News Service

WASHINGTON — The entire Caribbean basin, from Central America on the west to the tiny and newly independent island states on the east, is in the midst of sweeping and often violent social and political change.

The upheaval has sharply divided the U.S. government, with the State Department advocating continued pressure on right-wing governments to improve their human rights records, and the Defense Department (supported by the CIA and National Security Council) urging renewal of broad military aid to the same governments.

As with current U.S. foreign policy in many areas of the world, the major concern in the Caribbean centers on a single issue — oil.

There's a lot of it in the region, and much more passes through it on the way to the United States or its allies in Western Europe.

About half the 6 million barrels of oil imported by the United States each day passes through the Caribbean, and half a million barrels a day come from Venezuela on the northern coast of South America.

Last November, the Venezuelan oil ministry announced the discovery of an additional 500 million barrels of light crude.

Mexico may have up to 200 billion barrels of recoverable reserves, considerably more than Saudi Arabia if the estimates are correct. These huge Mexican reserves lie only a few hundred miles north of Nicaragua, where last July leftist Sandinista revolutionaries ousted the Somoza family that had ruled Nicaragua for 43 years.

El Salvador is in total chaos as extremists of the left and right battle daily in the countryside and in the streets of San Salvador, the capital.

A low-key but violent civil war is

under way in Guatemala which borders on Mexico just south of the oil fields. Conservative U.S. political groups warn of what they see as a domino effect in Central America, with the dominos falling toward Mexico.

At the other end of the Caribbean, the tiny island of Grenada off the Venezuelan coast underwent the first revolution in the history of the English-speaking West Indies in March 1979. Maurice Bishop, 35, ousted Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy and formed a "People's Revolutionary Government." Bishop immediately asked Cuban President Fidel Castro for security assistance.

There are few U.S. military forces in the region along its southern flank and no Navy ships assigned to patrol the Caribbean on a regular basis. Military aid there has been drastically reduced.

In the mid-1960s, there were more than 800 U.S. military advisers in Latin America. Today there are about 80.

The Carter administration's arms transfer policies have sharply reduced weapons sales to the Caribbean, but defense officials say all this has accomplished has been to cause the countries there to turn to other suppliers including the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and Israel.

These Pentagon officials contend that by selling arms and providing training, the United States would be in a much better position to both control the kind of weapons reaching the region and to put pressure on the right-wing governments to improve their human rights records.

By refusing to support the right, the United States grants tacit support to the revolutionary left, these U.S. defense officials contend.

Cuba is providing both arms and training to the leftist revolutionaries, and the specter of "many Cubas" just to the south is increasingly being raised by defense hard-liners and conservatives in Congress.



Associated Press

Fidel Castro shows off rifle, gift of visiting Nicaraguan rebels

The State Department has a different view.

"The model that Cuba offers others is, in my judgment, unattractive," says Philip Habib, U.S. special ambassador to Central America and the Caribbean.

Speaking at a conference on U.S.-Caribbean relations in Miami, Habib noted that a quarter of Cuba's gross national product is accounted for by its relationship to the Soviet Union, "yet Cuba still has not escaped economic underdevelopment."

Carter has taken one step to increase U.S. military presence in the Caribbean, but many senior officers view it almost as a joke.

Last August, after Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced the presence of a Soviet 3,000-man "combat brigade" in Cuba, Carter ordered a Joint Caribbean Task Force headquarters established in Key West.

The headquarters is now functioning with 65 officers, but doing virtually nothing that isn't already being done by various other military commands.

"If a management team ever takes a look at that operation, it won't be there for long," says one senior officer directly involved with operations in the Caribbean.

Besides the joint task force, U.S. military presence in the region consists of one Army brigade in Panama whose sole mission is to defend the Panama Canal, a Special Forces battalion in Panama, a Marine battalion at the Navy base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, and several naval training facilities in Puerto Rico.

What concerns defense officials is not the small U.S. force in the area but what they see as shrinking political support from the United States for Caribbean governments.

"The problem is not that the Russian brigade in Cuba is going to invade anybody," says one senior officer, "but that they will be invited in by a leftist government to 'help preserve our revolution.'"

"If that happens, we've got an Afghanistan right in our back door."

2-C (F) *el* THE MIAMI HERALD Wednesday, July 16, 1980

Boatlift Had Big

By STEVEN REDDICLIFFE
Herald Staff Writer

The month of May was one of the most hotly contested rating periods in Miami radio history, and preliminary figures from the Arbitron service indicate coverage of the Cuban boatlift had a major effect on the listening habits of South Florida residents.

Three area stations played prominent roles in reporting and commenting on the Cuban exodus, and two of them did extremely well in the recent ratings competition.

The complete Arbitron report for the period April 10-May 7 will not be released until later this week, but advance numbers

have Spanish-language WRHC (AM 1550) defeating rival WQBA (AM 1140), and WNWS (AM 790) — the controversial English-language talk station — scoring significant audience gains.

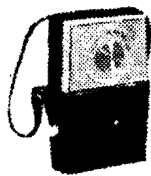
The early line on the survey has WRHC with a 9.9 rating in Dade County, to WQBA's 8.1. In the previous Arbitron report, the October-November 1979 book, WRHC had a 7.5 in Dade, to WQBA's 10.8.

For years, WQBA had been the highest-rated Spanish-language station in South Florida. One year ago, for example, WQBA had a 9.0 rating in Dade, to WRHC's 4.0.

WRHC is an all-news station, and though WQBA dropped its entertainment programming in favor of news during the

Impact on Radio Ratings

Preliminary Ratings



WRHC	9.9
WQBA	8.1
WHYI	7.2
WLYF	5.9
WNWS	4.7

success was due to its "unique news format. We're the only Spanish news and talk station in Miami."

Ratings, of course, are used to determine station advertising rates — the higher the ratings, the higher the rates. And, Delamaza said, "We're getting many national [advertising] accounts now. We're going to be much better financially."

Herb Levin, general manager of WQBA, said he hadn't seen the advance April-May numbers and wouldn't comment until the complete Arbitron book was released.

Ratings for WNWS, the station that drew criticism for some of its commentary on the boatlift, have risen. In the April-

May Arbitron report, WNWS has a 4.7 rating during the hours 6 a.m.-midnight, up from 3.2 in October-November.

Ratings for individual shows on the station — those conducted by Al Rantel, Neil Rogers and the now-departed Stan Major — will not be available until later this week.

With a 7.2 rating, rock-music WHYI (FM 100.7) is the top-rated station over-all in Miami-Fort Lauderdale, according to advance April-May numbers.

Background-music WLYF (FM 101.5), which was ranked No. 1 in the October-November report with a 9.1 rating, fell to a 5.9 in the April-May survey.

boatlift, several local radio executives say WRHC's established format gave the station a ratings advantage.

Enrique Delamaza, WRHC operations manager, said Tuesday the station's ratings

Mehrtens' Conduct Called Within Law

Matter 2C Copl 16 July 80

Wampler Letter6A

By ANDY ROSENBLATT
Herald Staff Writer

Federal agents thoroughly investigated U.S. District Judge William O. Mehrtens' relationship with a cocaine dealer before concluding the judge had acted improperly but violated no laws, according to U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler III.

At one point during the probe, Justice Department officials were so concerned about the judge's relationship with cocaine dealer Mario Escandar, they dispatched FBI agents to follow Escandar to a meeting with the judge, other investigators revealed Tuesday.

Wampler acknowledged Tuesday that some physical surveillance was used, but declined to identify who was followed.

In a letter to The Miami Herald, Wampler took exception to stories and editorials that accused the Justice Department of not actively investigating Mehrtens after FBI agents overheard the judge talking to Escandar.

"... THE ALLEGATIONS raised by the wiretap [of Escandar's phone] have been thoroughly investigated," Wampler wrote, "... It was my conclusion that there was no potential violation of federal criminal law and that only an ap-

pearance of impropriety in the relationship was evident."

In an interview Tuesday, Wampler said FBI agents interviewed Mehrtens and Escandar, reviewed all "hypothetical allegations" that could be drawn from their wiretaped conversations and conducted some physical surveillance as part of the investigation.

Local investigators said the physical surveillance involved FBI agents who followed Escandar to a meeting with the 75-year-old judge.

The surveillance was conducted last summer after FBI agents monitoring Escandar's phone overheard the cocaine dealer talking to Mehrtens. The conversations were brief, social and innocuous, according to people who have listened to them.



MEHRTENS



WAMPLER

MONTHS AFTER the conclusion of the FBI investigation, Mehrtens told The Herald that he sometimes talks to Escandar, meets with Escandar in his chambers and once advised the cocaine dealer which lawyer he should hire.

"I would say we have a casual relationship," Mehrtens said, while maintaining that his loose association with the self-confessed cocaine dealer was proper.

During the course of their relationship, Escandar appeared before Mehrtens on several occasions to contest drug charges and his inability to have bond set in a state kidnapping case against him.

Three times, Mehrtens issued rulings that kept Escandar out of jail. One of Mehrtens' rulings, issued after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals asked the judge to take a second look at a case, led to the reversal of a conviction and 12-year prison sentence Escandar received.

Wampler and Michael Levin, chief of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force, have declined to reopen the Mehrtens investigation in light of the judge's statements, made the day before Mehrtens was hospitalized for circulatory problems.

WAMPLER HAS referred the matter to Justice Department officials in Washington. Levin has refused to acknowledge that the Justice Department ever investigated the judge.

"Pursuing into the grave a sidelined official ... who has many dis-

tinguished years of dedicated, indefatigable service before this stain of the appearance of impropriety," Wampler wrote, "is not my idea of proper allocation of local federal resources."

So far, only James P. Coleman, chief judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, has publicly assumed any responsibility for reviewing Mehrtens' actions to see if he has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct.

According to Wampler and Levin, the Justice Department has no authority to investigate a federal judge unless there is evidence that the judge has broken a criminal law.

WAMPLER ALSO noted in his letter that the federal judges serving in the Southern District of Florida decided not to assign new cases to Mehrtens.

That decision, based on the judge's failing health, was made several months ago, Chief Federal Judge C. Clyde Atkins said Tuesday.

In 1975, Mehrtens assumed senior status, which enabled him to hold his job while handling a reduced caseload.

He has not handled a criminal case for the last two years. Most of the recent cases which have come before him involve land condemnation suits.

Mehrtens has been hospitalized at the Miami Heart Institute since June 25 when his body rejected an artificial vein implanted in his leg. He was listed in serious condition Tuesday and remains in the hospital's intensive care unit, where he is recovering from a series of three operations.

U.S. District Judge Mehrtens,

Mia Her (F) col 2 1A 17 July 80

By **EARL DeHART**
And **MARY VOBORIL**
Herald Staff Writers

William O. Mehrtens, senior U.S. District Court judge in Miami, died Wednesday at the Miami Heart Institute, where he had been hospitalized since June 25. He was 75.

Judge Mehrtens is survived by his wife, Jaime; his attorney son William Osborne Jr.; and three foster sons, Joseph Lopez, James Victor Lopez and Charles Andrew Lopez.

Services are scheduled for Friday at 3:30 p.m. at Philbrick & Son Coral Gables Funeral Chapel.

Judge Mehrtens was taken to the

hospital in June after his body rejected an artificial vein implanted in his leg. He had been recovering from three operations in the institute's intensive-care unit.

U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler III praised Judge Mehrtens as "a fierce, independent giant of an intellect who outworked lawyers one-third his age every day on the bench for truth and much-needed firm dispositions in the administration of justice."

Chief U.S. District Judge C. Clyde Atkins said Judge Mehrtens was "a capable judge who performed his duties well and objectively. We are saddened by his

death."

IN RESPECT for Judge Mehrtens, all offices of the Miami federal courthouse will be closed today, Court Clerk Joseph Bogart announced Wednesday.

Judge Mehrtens retired from his active judgeship in the Southern District of Florida on Sept. 15, 1975, exactly 10 years after his appointment. He continued to hear cases as a senior federal judge until shortly before his latest hospitalization.

When President Lyndon Johnson named Mehrtens to the bench in 1965, he was a Miami attorney spe-

75, Dies

cializing in civil cases for many of the nation's largest corporations.

Born in Savannah, Ga., on Jan. 24, 1905, he joined the Miami firm of Merston, Sawyer, Johnston, Dunwoody & Simmons in 1933 after a year's "apprenticeship" with the city attorney in Jacksonville. He later became a senior partner in the firm.

JOHNSON APPOINTED him to succeed retiring Judge Emmett C. Choate.

"I didn't seek the nomination. I didn't try for it in any way. In fact,



Judge Mehrtens
... partial to Keys

Turn to Page 26A Col. 1

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District Judge Mehrtens, 75, Dies — 'Outworked Lawyers a Third His Age'

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

I was fishing down in the Keys over the weekend and didn't know my name was being considered," Mehrtens said at the time.

Judge Mehrtens graduated at the top of his class at the University of Florida College of Law and was a member of Florida Blue Key and Phi Beta Kappa. He lived in Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house, along with George Smathers, later one of the senators from Florida who nominated Mehrtens for the federal judgeship — a lifetime appointment.

He passed up chances to be a state judge, saying he "didn't want to be half-judge and half-politician."

In his years on the bench, he earned a reputation as one of the Southern District's toughest criminal-case judges and as one of the strongest defenders of the environment.

"He's the last defense for the Florida Keys," said a government attorney in July 1975.

BUT WITH his trials came tribulations.

Most recently, federal agents investigated his relationship with cocaine dealer Mario Escandar. The agents concluded that Judge Mehrtens had acted improperly but within the law. Judge Mehrtens told The Herald he sometimes talked with Escandar, met with him in his chambers and once advised him which lawyer he should hire.

In 1974, Mehrtens was one of three federal judges whose lives were threatened during a trial that ended with seven drug violators being sentenced to a total of nearly 100 years. The threats were made by telephone to the judges' secretaries.

In 1971, citizens of Havana, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, sent him a flood of letters after he sentenced four Cuban fishermen to jail for poaching in U.S. waters. The letters' most common phrase was a Cuban Spanish idiom which a court interpreter translated as "son of a dog."

During his trial of 35 drug-ring defendants in 1970, the judge carried a pistol under his robes. From the bench, he told a troublesome

spectator that he was as good as dead if he was the same person watching Judge Mehrtens' house.

Judge Mehrtens' string of rulings affecting Keys development began in December 1974.

He ordered, for the first time in Keys history, that developers who dredge and fill land without permits be required to return that land to its natural state and replant vegetation that grew naturally before the bulldozers arrived.

JUDGE MEHRTENS, a devout naturalist and expert fisherman, had many championship awards from the Miami Rod and Reel Club in all divisions of angling. He usually spent his vacations deep-sea fishing for world-record marlin off

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Judge Mehrtens passed up chances to be a state judge, saying he 'didn't want to be half-judge and half-politician.' In his years on the bench, he earned a reputation as one of the Southern District's toughest criminal-case judges and as one of the strongest defenders of the environment.

Judge Mehrtens barred Hillcrest Memorial Cemetery from interfering in any way with the burial of Specialist 4 Pondexteur Williams in the veterans' section of the graveyard "or any other site which may be agreed on."

The case attracted nationwide attention.

such places as Panama.

"In the past 50 years, I've done a lot of fishing, hunting and camping," he said in 1975. "You become aware of the changes that take place.

"There has to be progress and development, but it has to be controlled development The Keys are unique. They shouldn't be destroyed by a tremendous number of canals, condominiums and high-rises."

In another Keys case, this involving the king's ransom in Spanish gold recovered by Key West treasure hunter Mel Fisher, Judge Mehrtens ruled against the government.

In two rulings, he decided that neither the U.S. government nor the state of Florida had a right to the \$18 million in gold and artifacts recovered from a wrecked ship off the Dry Tortugas.

JUDGE MEHRTENS said state officials were acting "as if Treasure Salvors [Fisher's company] were attempting to steal the old Capitol building as well as the Great Seal of the State."

Despite his renowned toughness on criminals, Mehrtens wasn't afraid to right what he saw as wrongs against defendants.

In July 1974, he dismissed a nine-year-old marijuana charge against former exotic dancer Lilian Reis, billed during her days as a stripper in Miami Beach nightclubs as Tiger Lil.

Saying Reis has "gotten less justice from the state of Florida than anyone west of the Pecos," he based his ruling on the fact that Miami Beach detectives entered her apartment in 1965 without a search warrant "to shake it down and put pressure on her" to leave the city.

"I am all for law enforcement and will back up officers' spur-of-the-moment . . . decisions, but I can't condone police activity like this," he said.

In 1973, he freed Josette Bauer, an international heroin smuggler and twice a jail escapee, when the government reneged on promises to her.

BAUER WAS convicted in 1968 of bringing 25 pounds of heroin into Port Everglades and was sentenced to seven years in prison. For her testimony in another case, the government promised just a three-year term.

Judge Mehrtens found it "rather shocking . . . that the government would renege on its agreement."

Many of Mehrtens' decisions involved civil rights cases.

Perhaps the most celebrated was in 1970, when he granted a black GI's mother the "six feet of U.S. ground" she sought for her slain son in a whites-only Fort Pierce cemetery.

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Cubans Like Reagan's

By BARRY BEARAK
Herald Convention Bureau

DETROIT — They see Ronald Reagan as the cowboy he sometimes portrayed, a tough-talker busting through the saloon doors to face down a dare. Reagan vs. Fidel Castro. They like it.

Wednesday, while 300 Hispanics waited for the candidate in an impossibly cramped meeting room, it was Florida's Cuban delegation that muscled its way to the podium.

The day before, while most delegates chattered during a presentation of the Republican platform, the Cubans studied with approval its hard-line foreign policy.

AT THE convention's opening, while others stuck buttons onto silly hats, the Cubans stood in the Joe Louis Arena doorways passing out anti-Castro literature.

"We came here prepared because we know what's at stake," says Carlos Salman, 47, a Realtor who is heading Reagan's campaign in Miami's Cuban community.

At stake in the view of Florida's two Cuban delegates and seven Cuban alternates: a chance to retake the homeland.

"I don't believe any more in an invasion," says Hugo Olazabel, a Miami liquor

distributor who's an alternate delegate. "But I do believe there are ways and means to help the Cuban people liberate themselves."

THE WAYS: economic pressures on Castro. The means: Reagan.

The Cubans read the Republican platform as a commitment to put the squeeze on Castro.

In a section called "The Americas," the platform says: "Republicans deplore the dangerous and incomprehensible Carter Administration policies toward Cuba. The administration has done nothing about the Soviet combat brigade stationed there, or about the transfer of new Soviet offensive weapons to Cuba in the form of modern MIG aircraft and submarines.

"It has done nothing about the Soviet pilots flying air-defense missions in Cuba or about the extensive improvements to Soviet military bases, particularly the submarine facilities in Cienfuegos, and the expanded Soviet intelligence facilities near Havana."

SALMAN SAYS the platform contains everything the Cubans wanted except a clear pledge not to interfere in any Cuban-

American efforts to oust Castro.

"Castro has had a terrible sugar crop, a terrible tobacco crop," Salman says. "If we decide to do something to liberate Cuba, I think we should be given the authority to do so. But you can't expect to have something like that in a party platform."

Salman and Mario Elgarresta of Miami are the delegates. Alternates are Miamians Tony Cotarello, Maria Gonzalez, Olazabel and Bravlio Baez; Roberto Cambo of Key Biscayne, Cristobal Oviedo of Riviera Beach and Vanessa Anderson of Winter Haven.

Alberto Cardenas of Miami, a candidate for Congress in 1978 and co-chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, has been counseling the delegation. So has Raymond Molina, a Bay of Pigs veteran and Miami Realtor who testified earlier this year before the platform subcommittee on foreign affairs.

OF LESS apparent interest to the delegation's Cubans are immigration and refugee policies, although they are addressed in the platform.

"Republicans are proud that our people have opened their arms and hearts to strangers from abroad and we favor an im-

Anti-Castro Stand

migration and refugee policy which is consistent with this tradition," the platform reads.

It adds the caveat: "Immigration into this country must not be determined solely by foreign governments or even by the millions of people around the world who wish to come to America."

The Cubans have taken this to mean that a Reagan administration would assist exiles in bringing relatives from Cuba but would stymie anything like a Mariel boatlift. They welcome the approach.

"Any other way," Oviedo says, "and Castro will continue dictating U.S. immigration policy."

Reagan vs. Castro. To promote that prospect, the Cubans say they've already cemented a large Dade organization. They predict their candidate will get 70 to 85 per cent of Dade's Cuban vote.

SALMAN, dispensing some of his favorite logic, explains, "The Cuban vote could give Reagan Dade, and Dade County could give Reagan Florida. And Florida, as you know, is a swing state."

Wednesday, Salman hoped for a chance to whisper that theory into Ronald Reagan's ear, and hear some anti-Fidel rhetoric

in return. The candidate was scheduled to appear at a reception for Hispanic Republicans, an enthusiastic, if not always numerous, group.

In the afternoon, the Cubans had their usual *cafe cubano* in Cambo's room, using the coffee maker he brought from home. Then they made an early trip downtown to the Marquette Room of the Detroit Plaza Hotel.

The small meeting room was extremely overcrowded, half the patrygoers pushing toward the mariachi band and half trying to urge a cocktail from the lone bartender. The Cubans, organizers as usual, had Tony Cotarello, a college student, passing out their literature. The rest of them lined the left side of the podium, and waited.

But Ronald Reagan never showed, priorities and all.

Wednesday, it would have been Nancy Reagan vs. Fidel Castro.

And what she had to say wasn't the fiery stuff of a cowboy busting through the saloon doors.

"I want to tell you," she said, "how grateful we are for all the support in the past and all the support you'll give us in the future."

Castro Wants Ties, Muskie Says

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie says Fidel Castro's decision to allow 117,000 Cubans to flee to the United States is linked to a Cuban desire to normalize diplomatic relations.



MUSKIE

Muskie said Tuesday night at a gathering of state and local government leaders at the State Department.

By opening the Cuban port of Mariel to the Freedom Flotilla in April, causing weeks of chaos at Florida ports, Castro was trying to pressure the United States into ne-

gotiating bilateral differences, Muskie said.

The mass exits from Cuba ended several weeks ago after the U.S. Coast Guard was mobilized by President Carter to cut off boat traffic from Florida to Cuba.

The United States and Cuba opened diplomatic interests sections in their respective capitals three years ago, but progress toward establishment of full diplomatic relations has been stalled since then.

Cuba's grievances center on the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba, continued U.S. control over the Guantanamo naval base and American spy flights over Cuba.

Muskie, in turn, said Cuba is "intervening in the affairs of countries

around the globe, particularly in Africa, and is seeking to export its revolution in the Central American area."

While normalization of relations is a worthwhile objective, Muskie said the United States is mainly interested at this point in reaching agreement with Cuba on orderly procedures for receiving Cubans who want to emigrate.

BRIEFLY

Flotilla captain trying to subpoena Carter

Mia Nara (FH) 6/17 July 80
A Panamanian fisherman indicted on charges of illegally bringing Cuban refugees to this country is attempting to subpoena President Carter to appear at his July 23 trial. Gregorio Quintero-Rosero says he wants Carter to explain his original policy regarding the freedom flotilla, which has brought more than 116,000 refugees to U.S. shores since mid-April. Quintero is one of 124 boat captains charged with bringing undocumented aliens into the United States. He has been charged with returning to Key West on June 5 with 243 refugees. Carter promised an open-heart, open-arms stance toward Cuban refugees on May 5, but he abandoned it on May 14 and ordered all vessels involved in the sealift to return to the United States. Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent Antle said, "The President's testimony would be irrelevant to the issues in the trial. If there is a motion to subpoena the President, steps would be taken to quash it."

91 more Cuban refugees

Two more boats carrying a total of 91 Cuban refugees arrived in Key West at 5 p.m. yesterday carrying Cuban refugees. One boat had 79 refugees and two crew members and the other had 12 refugees and the captain. The crew members were arrested and the boats seized by the U.S. Customs Service. These 91 arrivals bring the total number of Cuban refugees to come to Key West in the Mariel boatlift to 116,460.

First in 13 Years

Little Havana Gets Public Housing Units

Mia Nara (F) Col 4 2 c
17 July 80

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

Construction of the first public housing project in Little Havana in 13 years begins Friday — more than two years after plans for it were announced by the Dade County Department of Housing and Urban Development (Little HUD).

But the 75-unit \$2,275,000 complex is not expected to reduce the county's long waiting list of elderly for public housing.

Little HUD has received applications from 3,196 elderly persons who want low-cost housing, said Jean Russell, spokeswoman for the housing agency. Eighty-five per cent are Latin, she said.

The new project, at SW First Street near Ninth Avenue, adjacent to the Little Havana Community Center, will house 105 residents. Another public housing building — also with 75 units — is planned for SW 17th Avenue and Fourth Street. Construction there will begin next August or September, Little HUD Development Director Van Rhodes said.

THE SW FIRST Street project will be financed by the sale of bonds from a \$25-million housing bond issue approved by residents of the city of Miami in 1977.

The building will have 30 one-

bedroom apartments and 45 efficiencies, Russell said. Tenants will pay a rent equivalent to 25 per cent of their income. Annual rent subsidies from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will supplement what the tenants pay.

The project, under consideration since at least 1975, was delayed by high interest rates, increased construction costs and a slowdown in the bond market, Rhodes said.

The delay caused the project's cost to rise from its original budget of \$1,875,000 to \$2,275,000. To allow Little HUD to proceed with the project, federal HUD officials agreed to increase the annual total rent subsidy from \$248,580 to \$360,900.

THE APARTMENTS at SW First Street will be built by developers Camilo Padreda, Oscar Benitez and Mario Rodriguez.

The apartments at SW 17th Avenue, to cost \$2,440,000, will be constructed by Sigma Development Corporation, whose president is Alan Schneider.

Construction for each complex should take about a year, Rhodes said.

Groundbreaking for the SW First Street project will be Friday.

Cuba Returns \$10,000 to

Islamorada Captain

Mia New (F) col 1
17 July 80 2C
From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

An Islamorada boat captain who was forced to pay a Cuban salvage company \$10,000 to reclaim his vessel during the Freedom Flotilla got an apology and his money back in a Havana ceremony this week.

"What happened to you was a mistake," Gary Gonzalez, promotion director for Cubatur, the international branch of the Cuban National Institute of Tourism, told Ray Jensen as he presented the captain with a crisp stack of \$100 bills.

"I'm speaking not just for the institute, but as a friend and I regret that this happened to you."

Apparently eager to mend relations with Florida tourist fishermen after the 30th annual Hemingway Fishing Tournament in Cuba drew just a handful of participants in May, Cubatur apologized for the towing charge levied against Jensen after his 65-foot party boat ran aground at Mariel in late April.

GONZALEZ SAID Cuban officials

were "flabbergasted" when they learned of the charge to Jensen. "This has never happened before because we have strict policies

on salvage," he said.

In a message to the Cuban government protesting the way boat captains were treated in Mariel dur-

ing the boatlift, many South Florida fishermen threatened to boycott the fishing tournament. Only 46 boats turned out, down from 130 last

year, and Cuban officials blamed the Jensen incident for keeping American boats away.

"We're trying to open up tourism," said Gonzalez. "Tourism is a passport for peace. It's so hard to communicate, and the most important thing here is a lack of communication."

"You have been very gracious hosts," Jensen said.

MEANWHILE, another 94 Cuban refugees arrived at Key West Wednesday aboard two boats that were immediately impounded by U.S. Customs.

The two vessels, a 27-foot pleasure craft with 14 Cubans aboard and a 54-foot boat carrying 80 refugees, were spotted early Wednesday heading toward Key West in defiance of President Carter's two-month old order to halt the sealift. The Coast Guard escorted them in and their captains and crews were arrested.

Skipper Seeks to Subpena Carter

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

A Panamanian fisherman indicted after the Cuba-Key West Freedom Flotilla is trying to subpena President Carter to appear at his July 23 trial.

At issue are Carter's comments on the unprecedented sealift, which has ferried more than 115,000 Cubans to American shores since it began in April.

Gregorio Quintero-Rosero, skipper of the fishing boat Silver Sea, is one of 124 boat captains and crew members who have been indicted for bringing undocumented aliens into Florida.

Quintero is accused of leaving for Cuba with a crew of 18 April 29 and returning June 5 with 243 illegal aliens.

THE PERUVIAN embassy in Havana became involuntary sanctuary to about 10,800 Cuban nationals April 4. On that day, Carter called the Peruvian em-

bassy Cubans refugees even though they were still in their own country. On May 5, Carter announced an open-arms refugee policy but abandoned it May 14 and told all vessels in the Mariel sealift to return to America.

Government representatives say they have maintained from the beginning that the flotilla was illegal.

QUINTERO apparently was among the boats caught in Mariel Harbor when Carter's May 14 edict was broadcast.

Vincent Antle, acting U.S. Attorney while Atlee Wampler is on leave for a month and half, said he has been in touch with the Department of Justice on the subpena request now in federal court.

"It appears that the President's testimony would be irrelevant to the issues in the trial," Antle said. "If there is a motion to subpena him, steps would be taken to quash the subpena."

*'An extraordinary
legal talent'*

Judge Mehrtens dies at age 75

Mia News (FH) 17 July 80 CR)
MILT SOSIN
Miami News Reporter *HA*

U.S. District Court Judge William O. Mehrtens, who died yesterday after a lengthy illness, closed the door to his courtroom one day in March 1973 after hearing testimony from then-U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell. Mehrtens turned to a reporter and said, "I should have put that SOB right into jail for perjury!"

That was Mehrtens' way of saying he didn't believe Mitchell's testimony in a wiretapping case in which six narcotics defendants had been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms in a 1970 case code-named Operation Eagle.

Defense lawyers, including James Hogan and Donald Bierman, had subpoenaed Mitchell to the 1973 proceedings, in which the defense was seeking to have the crucial wiretapping evidence thrown out as illegal.

The Omnibus Crime Act, under which the six were convicted, set forth that only the attorney general or an assistant especially designated for the task could authorize wiretaps. Mitchell testified that he authorized the wiretapping, but Mehrtens, in a scathing ruling against the government, said a memorandum bearing Mitchell's initials was "false" and the attorney general's initials had been signed by a deputy who was not able to authorize the wiretaps.

The ruling was hailed as a "landmark decision" by criminal defense lawyers across the country and, according to Hogan, eventually resulted in reversal of at least 692 cases involving wiretap evidence.

William Osborne Mehrtens died at 12:15 p.m. yesterday at Miami Heart Institute in Miami Beach. He had been admitted three weeks ago. He was 75 years old.

Members of his staff said his system had rejected an artificial vein implanted in his left leg during surgery to correct a circulatory problem.

Jaime Mehrtens, the judge's wife of 44 years, said, "I think his heart finally gave out."

In addition to his widow, a son, Miami lawyer William O. Mehrtens Jr., survives.

While he was in the hospital and again on the day of his death, Mehrtens was the subject of articles in The Miami Herald that said he had been under federal investigation for what the newspaper said was his "relation with a cocaine dealer."

Former U.S. Magistrate Michael J. Osman, a former assistant U.S. attorney in Miami, who served as Mehrtens' first law clerk when the judge was appointed to the federal bench by President Johnson in 1965, said:

"I think time will show that he was one of the country's great jurists. It is unfortunate that at this stage of a long and distinguished career that he should have been subjected to these preposterous statements."

Chief U.S. District Court Judge C. Clyde Atkins said, "Judge Mehrtens was a capable judge with extraordinary legal talent who performed his duties well and objectively. We are saddened by his death."

The judge lived with his wife and son at 1441 SW 11th St. Born in Sa-

vannah, Ga., he grew up in Jacksonville. He was graduated summa cum laude from the University of Florida Law School in 1932, and moved to Miami after a year of law practice in Jacksonville. He became a member of a law firm whose members then included the late Luther Mershon, the late Herbert Sawyer, Thomas Johnston, Elliott Donwody and Robert Cole.

Mehrtens met his wife, Jaime Hancock, also of Savannah, while she was vacationing in Miami.

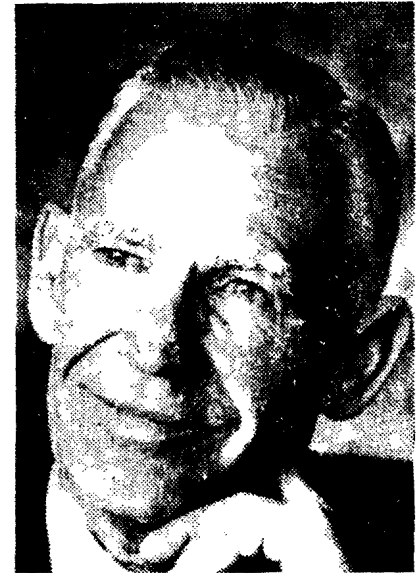
During World War II, he served as an officer in the Navy, and toward the end of the war was assigned to Naval Intelligence.

Mehrtens was an ardent fisherman who escaped to the seas off Panama, Ecuador and Mexico whenever he could find time. He held several records for big-game fish, according to associates. He was a member of the Rod & Reel and several other sports clubs.

Mehrtens was a senior judge since 1975. That designation relieved him of the daily routine and pressures of the bench. But, according to Vivian Clark, his secretary of more than 26 years, he never could be considered retired.

"He had 6,500 cases involving land condemnations in Big Cypress as his responsibility and he was always working on them," Clark said. "And then only recently he was in New York for a week, sitting on the bench as he did every year. They liked to have him up there."

A veteran federal court attaché recalled that when the lives of several federal judges were threatened during the Operation Eagle trial, Mehrtens carried a .38-caliber pistol



William O. Mehrtens

under his judicial robe.

Joseph Bogart, clerk of the U.S. District Court in Miami, characterized Mehrtens as "a very fine lawyer, well liked by everybody except possibly defendants." But even some of the people Mehrtens sent to prison seemed to like him. One Christmas season, Mehrtens showed a reporter a collection of yuletide cards from inmates of federal prisons, some wishing him health and others bearing messages like, "You gave me a fair trial."

Mehrtens was a man of small physical stature, but acting U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler said, "He was fiercely independent and had a giant of an intellect. He outworked lawyers a third of his age every day on the bench."

Courts and offices in the federal courthouse will be closed today in honor of Mehrtens' memory. Services will be held at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow at Philbrick Coral Gables chapel, with the Rev. Emmett Ray, pastor of Riverside Baptist Church, officiating. There will be a private burial in Woodlawn Memorial Park.

**Metro says referendum
could divide the county**

Metro OKs petition to end

Mia News (FH) col 2 5A
17 July 80
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

A group calling itself "Citizens For A United Dade" won the Metro Commission's approval today to circulate a petition to end Dade's designation as a bilingual county and prevent spending public money on any language other than English.

Commissioners found themselves with no choice under the Metro charter but to approve circulation of the petition, which they said could be one of the most explosive issues to divide the county.

Commissioner Beverly Phillips moved for circulation of the petition after saying County Attorney Robert Ginsburg had informed her it was legal.

Several commissioners expressed their opposition to the petition's intent.

Typical was Commissioner Bill Oliver, who said, "We keep doing things to tear this community apart, instead of bringing us back together again."

"I'm really disturbed. I know we don't have any legal way to go. It's before us properly and it's in legal form. I hope the citizens of this community start taking cognizance of the kind of petitions coming before this commission under that provision of the charter."

The petition proposes an ordinance that would:

✓ Ban the expenditure of Metro money "for the

purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

✓ Prohibit county governmental meetings, hearings and publications from being conducted or printed in other than English.

The petition notes that the only exceptions would be where a translation from English is required by state or federal law.

Ironically, if its backers get enough signatures of registered voters to force the petition on the ballot, the referendum will have to be conducted in both English and Spanish. Dade County is under federal mandate to hold its elections in the two languages.

The petitioners had failed on Tuesday to get commission approval of the petition because they had failed to get it officially before the commission. But they got it before the commission at a zoning meeting this morning.

The committee's spokeswoman, Mrs. E. W. Shafer, of Coral Gables, did not speak to the commission today. On Tuesday, to the cheers of about 100 women, many waving American flags, Shafer told the commission she had come from a foreign country 19 years ago and it was time that this community be united and speak in one language. She said later she spoke Russian, Ger-

bilingualism

man, Polish, Yiddish, Czechoslovakian and English.

To get on the ballot, petitioners will need signatures of 26,213 registered Dade voters, 4 per cent of the 655,323 registered voters in Dade County. It will take several days for the clerk of the commission's office to certify the individual petitions for circulation, and then the group will have 60 days to get the signatures.

Assistant Elections Supervisor Jody Gluck said it was "theoretically possible" the petition could make the Nov. 4 election ballot. But she said it would be "very, very tight because of the time needed to count the signatures . . . and the advertising deadlines for an election." The last day for advertising is Oct. 4.

If the group can't make the Nov. 4 election, the last this year, it will need twice the number of signatures, or 8 per cent, to force a special election. No other regular election is scheduled before 1982.

Miami City Commissioner Armando Lacasa, at today's Metro zoning meeting, told reporters that the petition backers are "very shortsighted and what they are doing is polarizing the community instead of working for better integration, development and growth."

The county was officially designated bilingual in a commission resolution in 1973. Ending that designation and preventing the spending of county money would force Metro to abolish its Office of Latin Affairs.

No special refugee

Mia News (FH) col 2 17 July 80

Dade school board defies federal

DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

Wanted: Dade County's seven school board members.

The crime: unanimously adopting a resolution to defy federal education laws.

The cause: \$20 million in federal funds that school officials say they need to provide special classes for the estimated 20,000 Cuban and Haitian "entrant" children expected to show up for classes this fall.

The board made good on its past threats with the resolution. No money, no special classes — and to hell with the laws.

"We didn't make the law; the federal government made the law," said board member Robert Renick, who sponsored the resolution.

"We will do everything we can with the money we have, but we are not going to take anything from the other students. We will be in violation of the law, regardless. We can't do it for \$1,400."

Renick was referring to the standard \$1,400 per student state award given to school districts to provide them with a basic public education.

In the case of the Cuban and Haitian children, federal laws say that they be provided special intensive English classes, special counseling to help them adjust

to American culture and a full schedule of classes in their native tongues until they are able to handle English. The latter process usually takes one to three years.

Early this month, the Carter administration announced it would not fully reimburse the financially strained county despite the number of Cuban, Haitian and often forgotten Nicaraguan families that have flocked here.

The decision followed a government decision to classify the refugees as "entrants," meaning their status was pending. The entrant classification means they are not qualified to receive millions of dollars of federal money normally awarded to refugees.

School officials say it will be impossible to provide the mandated services to the new students without the extra money.

"We are, in a sense, dramatizing the problem," said board chairman Phyllis Miller.

"We know these children have needs. We want to make the point that if we don't get the 20 million from the government, it will cost them so much more in unemployment, crime and possible unrest."

Before the board adopted the resolution, Superintendent Leonard Britton warned that the board should get some advice on the possible effects of its refusal.

More than \$50 million in federal funds could be at stake.

classes

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requirements

Board attorney Frank Howard said he didn't know how the government would react.

"If you are not giving them services they are promised under state and federal laws, we may have some problems," Howard said.

Paul Bell, assistant superintendent for administration, has already challenged the government to sue.

"The federal government has the right to bring us to court," he said.

"We will treat these (refugee) children just like any other children who come to Dade, say from Mississippi or Alabama. What we can't do is provide special services above that."

Despite voting for the resolution, board member G. Holmes Braddock expressed concern about throwing 20,000 non-English speaking students into the regular system in September.

"The community is going to be adversely affected no matter what we do," he said.

Renick said the main purpose of the resolution is to make sure the "new Cuban-Haitian entrants would have no negative effect on class size, programs and services, or on the quality of the instruction currently offered to the students in ... academic, vocational, adult and exceptional student programs."

Renick projected no reduction in services for the 13,000 "pre-Mariel" students with limited skills in English.

Refugee doctors, engineers have rough road to travel

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

When Luis Ramirez graduated from the University of Havana medical school in 1969, he was guaranteed a comfortable life in a country plagued with shortages of consumer goods.

Eleven years later, Ramirez, his wife, Beatriz, and two children gave up that life to cross the Florida Straits during the Mariel-to-Key West seelift. Now he is unemployed and his hands, once the signs of a professional, are calloused from temporary work as a packer in a fruit stand at NW 12th Avenue and 22nd Street.

"I don't regret it," says Ramirez, 37, as he looks at his hands. "The sacrifice is worth it for my children. I want them to grow up in a country like this."

Ramirez is one of about 50 medical doctors who arrived during the seelift. As professionals, they are a minority. Interviews conducted by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials and the U.S. State Department indicate that the overwhelming majority of the recent Cuban refugees are blue-collar and agricultural workers with an average nine years of formal education.

It probably will be at least three years before Ramirez can work in his profession again. First, he must learn English. Then, he must take an examination for foreign medical graduates and, finally, the state licensing examination.

Ramirez may encounter more problems than his colleagues who came here in the 1960s and 1970s. They received help through the federally-funded Cuban Professional Program and were able to take the state licensing exam in Spanish. But this year, the Cuban Professional Program did not receive federal funds and the Florida Board of Medical Examiners said last month that Cuban doctors must take the state exams in English.

But Ramirez says these are only minor problems.

Dr. Manuel Campos, president of PACHA, a Cuban medical group here, has offered the organization's services every Sunday afternoon to help the new refugees study. Ramirez also has visited several area hospitals and spoken to local doctors to find "how things operate in the United States of America."

He also plans to enroll in an intensive English course.

"We used American texts in Cuba, so I will learn the language with ease. Right now, I want to stabilize my economic situation and find a steady job," he said.

"We are all pitching in so I can study," Ramirez

said. "All the doctors' families that came through Mariel are doing the same. One of my friends went to Puerto Rico and another up north. Their wives are working in factories to give them time to study."

"I understand that in this country if you struggle, you get ahead," he said. "I intend to do just that."

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For as long as Enrique Garcia can remember, he wanted to be an engineer. He could not conceive of doing anything else, but now the 34-year-old Cuban is working at the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel supervising maintenance and other work.

Garcia, who came to Miami during the sealift with his wife and five-year-old daughter, does not mind his month-old job. He sees it as a stepping stone to bigger and better things.

Garcia, like Ramirez, is willing to sacrifice a few things in order to work in his chosen profession later. And, like Ramirez, it will probably be at least three years before Garcia is licensed to work as an engineer in Florida.

Garcia said he may end up attending the University of Miami or another school because he has no transcripts or proof that he graduated from the University of Havana in 1979 as an industrial engineer.

"I was told (by the Cuban Engineers Association) that I must submit recommendations from my professors or letters showing what courses I took and what grades I received. But it's impossible for me to do that. How can I request that from a country like Cuba?" Garcia said.

Pedro Martinez, president of the Cuban Engineers Association, said engineering students who graduated during the Fidel Castro regime may not have had the same type of education other Cuban engineers had.

"We are not trying to place obstacles. We are trying to help them know where they stand in reference to other engineering graduates here who are preparing for the exam."

Ramirez, his son, Luis, 6, and daughter, Aida, 11, talk about their new life in America



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