

Tent City Cleanup Approved

Mia Her (F) call 18
1 Sept 80

Poor Drainage Still a Problem

By JOHN ARNOLD
Herald Staff Writer

Health officials said Sunday they were satisfied with city of Miami efforts to clean up Tent City, reducing the chances that they would go to court this week to force the city to improve conditions at the Cuban refugee camp.

The Dade County Health Department Friday had ordered city officials to clean up or close down the downtown camp housing 750 Cuban boatlift refugees.

The order was issued after an inspection by department employees found 16 health and safety hazards at the camp. The violations included exposed electrical wires, broken plumbing, plugged storm drains, filthy toilets and swarming flies.

TWO DAYS after the order, the hazards were being corrected, said Dr. Richard Morgan, Dade County Health Department director.

Cleanup crews had removed the exposed wiring. Standing water had been drained, and garbage was being properly stowed. "We've solved all the problems except the drainage," said Richard Fosmoen, an assistant city manager. "It's the most difficult to correct because it's affected by the tide and the Miami River."

"I understand we're still short on a couple of showers, but we're going to make an effort to get those in the next couple of weeks," Fosmoen said.

County inspectors over the weekend gave the city cleanup crews a passing grade for the effort. "Our man on the site felt they [city officials] were doing a pretty good job of complying with the order," Morgan said.

MORGAN ADDED that if city officials had failed to respond to the county ultimatum, his department would have gone to court Tuesday to force compliance with health and safety regulations.

The camp is operated by the city of Miami under authority of the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force, and county Health Department workers have made almost daily inspections of the camp since it opened.

But because of the federal jurisdiction, county inspectors do not have the authority to order the camp closed.

Generally, city officials have cooperated in reducing code violations discovered by county inspectors, Morgan said. "Last week, the city was less responsive," Morgan said, explaining why his department resorted to its clean-up-or-move-out ultimatum.

MORGAN SAID he planned to continue the almost-daily inspection of refugee camps, including the two sites on Krome Avenue housing Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Three weeks ago, county inspectors found food contaminated with fecal matter at the two Krome Avenue camps. Health officials said 22 Haitians and Cubans who ate the meal prepared by a catering firm became ill with vomiting and diarrhea. No contaminated food has been found at the downtown Tent City camp.

Conditions at Tent City Are Called 'Intolerable'

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FROM PAGE 18

lem or do we solve it?"

After meeting with U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri, Pereira, on leave from his job as assistant to the Dade County manager, said officials were "very, very close" to a solution. He predicted that an announcement would be made "sometime next week" on a relocation plan that would include a proposal for solving problems with refugees' sponsors.

Jim Thompson, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, said, "We are seriously considering alternatives to Tent City and both Krome [Avenue] sites [where refugees are housed]. It may not happen overnight, but we're working on it."

Thompson said Tent City poses a unique problem because many of its residents have jobs and all have parole status from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"We can't pack them up and move them somewhere else,"

Thompson said. "They need to be settled."

He said some recent improvements have been made at the Krome South site where Haitian refugees are held. The servings for the evening meal have been increased, a new shower tent installed, mosquito spraying resumed and disinfectant and toothbrushes made available there, Thompson said.

Morgan's letter also gave the city 24 hours to eliminate unsafe open fires in the camp, a hazardous kerosene stove inside a tent and an abandoned refrigerator with the door not removed.

THE CITY WAS GIVEN 72 hours to correct improper garbage and refuse storage at the camp. Unsanitary showers must be improved within five days, the same timeframe given for permanent correction of chronic drainage problems at the site along the Miami River between SW Fourth and Sixth streets.

Herald Staff Writer Tom Fiedler also contributed to this report.

Boatlift Lights Up Cigar

Miami (F) 1B

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

The small Miami cigar industry has languished for years, limited by a growing shortage of trained, dedicated tobacco craftsmen. But suddenly, the industry has hopes of rolling its way back to health.

A new wave of Cuban cigar makers has arrived — fresh from the Mariel boatlift — ready to take up where the old, Cuba-trained cigar makers were leaving off.

"I think it's going to be a very good future," said Mike Druckman, of Encantada Industries, whose storefront cigar factory in Miami's Little River section is manned by Cuban cigar makers. "It looked like we would be eventually washed out as far as handmade cigars were concerned because of labor shortage and no new people learning the business."

DRUCKMAN ISN'T the only manufacturer who has

worried about the impending end of cigar making in Miami.

Cuban cigar makers, most of whom came to South Florida after Castro's revolution took over the industry in the island, had warned in recent years that the local cigar trade was dying out because few young people were willing to learn the trade.

The industry currently has 27 cigar manufacturers and had a quarterly payroll of nearly \$300,000 in 1979.

But some manufacturers, concerned by decreasing manpower and looking for lower overheads, built new plants in Central America and the Caribbean and even exported some personnel there. And production was reduced.

Candido Rodriguez, of Bermejo Cigars, complained that the cigar-making industry in South Florida today is not even half of what it was 10 years ago, due to the lack of personnel.

Industry

"The industry here has always been in a precarious situation due to a lack of manpower," he said.

CIGAR MAKING is a slow and meticulous trade, and its craftsmen can expect to earn little more than minimum wages for their efforts. Still, in the old days, knowing how to pick the right filler and twist the wrapper just so was an art that was proudly passed down from father to son.

"But now the son can make more money working part-time at Winn Dixie," Rodriguez said. "So why bother?"

But with the new influx of Cuban refugees, the situation is changing rapidly.

At El Credito Cigars, on SW Eighth Street, owner Ernesto Perez-Carrillo has been forced to tag a hand-



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff

Skilled Hands Prepare Tobacco
... 27 firms make cigars in South Florida

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1

Flotilla Reignites

Mia Her (F) 2B 68/

Cigar Making Here

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FROM PAGE 1B

written "No jobs available" sign on his factory door. Cigar makers who have recently arrived from Cuba, he said, often come to his door looking for work. Although demand is good, he said, he has no work for them right now.

But Perez-Carrillo is undeniably pleased with the prospects of being able to increase his staff of 20 permanent cigar makers.

"NOW WE CAN plan for the future," Perez-Carrillo said. "We were limited before [by lack of personnel]. But if a big order comes in now, we can employ new people."

And he says bigger orders might be coming in.

The blue mold that practically destroyed this year's tobacco crops in Cuba and severely affected those in Central America has sent tobacco prices up and sparked competition for whatever product is available.

The resulting shortage has made life difficult for local cigar makers, who have had problems buying enough filler and wrapper to fill their orders. In many cases it has forced them to increase their prices.

But — at least in El Credito's case — the world shortage also has brought greater demand for the local product.

El Credito produces an average of 13,000 cigars a week, which are generally sold in the U.S. market. But, according to Perez-Carrillo, his cigars have been in some demand by European buyers who are unable to get the Cuban-made product.

OTHER LOCAL cigar makers report no such increase in demand.

"The shortage has had no impact on us to speak of," said Jesus Mendez, of Eight and Eight Cigars. "Sales have not increased. We are selling what we normally produce."

Still, both Perez-Carrillo and Druckman — who hasn't seen an increase in demand and who says the shortage has made it difficult for him to buy raw materials for his factory — look for better times ahead.

Labor costs are going up in Central America, which places higher-priced local cigars in a better position in the market, they say.

"We will have a better shot to compete", Druckman said.

And when the time for competing comes, they add, the labor force here will be ready.

One of the new craftsmen is Guzman Sotolongo, a 56-year-old Freedom Flotilla refugee who was "born to the cigar trade" in the tobacco plantations of Las Villas, Cuba, and who now rolls for Tobano Cigars in Little Havana.

"One of the first thing I did when I arrived here two months ago was look for cigar factories in the phone book," Sotolongo said. "The first place I called was Tobano, and I've been working here ever since. I think they are very happy with me."

Sotolongo then rattled off the names of five cigar makers he knew in Cuba who arrived in the Flotilla and now are in Miami.

The idea pleases Druckman.

"With these new people coming in, the industry is stimulated," he stressed. "And we can say that a lot of new refugees looking for work will probably go into what their fathers did . . . making cigars."



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff

Catalina Alvarez Lays Out Tobacco Leaves

... air-drying prepares them for the cigar maker



— JOE RIMKUS JR. / Miami Herald Staff

Full Crew Makes About 13,000 Cigars Weekly at El Credito Cigars on SW Eighth Street
... owner Ernesto Perez-Carrillo has put up a 'No Jobs Available' sign on the factory door

Schools face Cuban test

TOM DUBOCC
Miami News Reporter

210,000 students to jam schools

1st *Mia News (FH) CP* *1 Sept 80*
The 13,000 new refugee students from Cuba and Haiti have presented the school system with one of the greatest challenges ever.

The influx of foreign students has forced 17 schools to place refugee students on double sessions in order to teach them English and prepare them for entering regular classes — which they will do within a year, county educators hope. (Three other schools, Rockway Jr. High, Palm Springs Jr. High and West Miami Jr. High will be on double sessions for all students; those sessions were scheduled before the refugee program was planned.)

Even with double sessions, schools couldn't find seats for some of the refugees, so some were assigned to two schools opened just for them: Miramar Elementary, which was closed in 1978 because it was under-enrolled, and Merrick Elementary, which housed only a special education program last year. Miramar Elementary is projected to have 936 refugee students; Merrick, 699.

Mia News (FH) CP *1 Sept 80*
About 210,000 students are expected to return to Dade County's 257 elementary and secondary public schools tomorrow for the 1980-81 school year. School officials say that about 25,000 stragglers should join them by the end of September.

With 1,200 children being reassigned this semester — as well as 13,000 refugee students entering the schools — school officials are expecting logistical problems to cause a few headaches.

Parents who are unsure what school their children should attend can call the school system's citizen information center at 350-3000 or the North Area Office, 891-8263; North Central Area Office, 885-2543; South Central Area Office, 642-7555; or South Area Office, 595-7022.

If your child takes a bus to school and it doesn't arrive, officials advise that you call the school or the school system's transportation office at 264-8500. Buses are expected to be as much as a half hour late — or even 15 minutes early — because drivers may not be familiar with their routes.

Summer school in Miami: The lesson for a class of Cuban refugees was the American flag. The teacher explained that the 13 stripes represent the original American colonies, and then asked if anyone knew what the stars symbolize.

An eager young refugee raised her hand and said the stars represent the 50 states.

"The 50 states you stole from the American Indians," she added matter-of-factly.

That incident this summer draws chuckles from some Dade County teachers — but others see it as a foreboding of problems they will face this fall.

Added to the usual difficulties they must cope with, teachers say, will be the anti-democratic indoctrination — and anti-American "brainwashing" — that Dade's new refugees have had instilled in them in Cuban schools.

Combating that indoctrination, teachers agree, will be a big part of the education program that will be offered to about 13,000 refugee students when public schools open here tomorrow.

Teaching the refugees English is the first goal. The second priority is giving them a crash course in American history and civics — and correcting misconceptions they may have about the United States.

Dade social studies teachers say they won't try to indoctrinate or "deprogram" refugee children. They don't intend to openly criticize Cuban communism either.

"It's a kind of Americanization program," said Richard White, the Dade school system's curriculum director. "This is the first time some of these kids have gone to school in a democracy."

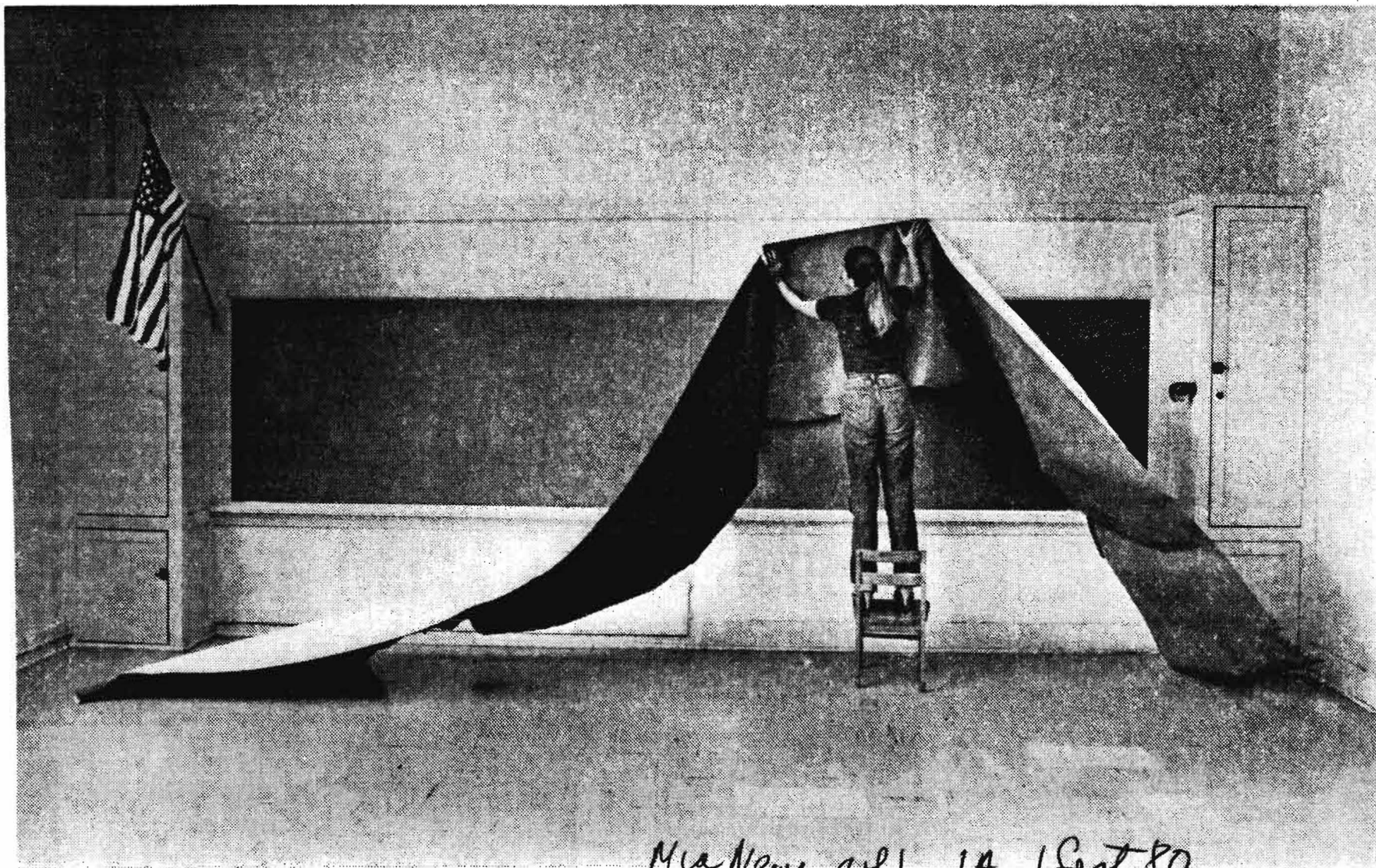
The social studies program will be taught in the same three-hour period each day when children are learning to speak English, White said. The other three hours of the school day will be devoted to science, mathematics and physical education.

Educators plan a subtle approach to "Americanizing" refugees, showing them the advantages of the democratic system — things like the open election of government officials, free speech and free enterprise — and letting students weigh those ideas against what they know about Cuba's system.

"We're just going to teach them our version of

Please see DEMOCRACY, 4A

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The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Fifth-grade teacher Marisol Castano finds a formidable task in putting up a roll of construction paper at Miramar Elementary School. The old building at 109 NE 19th St. has been reopened to

handle more than 900 refugee children when school starts tomorrow. Miramar will have a unique program when it and 256 other Dade County schools open. Other school stories on 4A

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DEMOCRACY, from 1A

Miami News (FHC) 4A 1 Sept 80

American history," said social studies consultant Paul Hanson, who helped design the refugee education program. "If they are in high school, they may have been taught something quite different. Just like in the Soviet Union, textbooks always picture the United States in a bad light.

"We have to take a very honest approach and just hope some of it rubs off. We're not going to go out and keep on drumming it over and over in their heads and try to deprogram them."

"I think it's negative if you begin a lecture or discussion with an attack," said Arthur Castle, who taught in a six-week refugee program this summer in Dade schools. "That sets up a climate in which students are already on their guard. You have to enhance the positive of our system, the great nature of the system itself.

"By pointing out the positive aspects of your own system, you're really pointing out the negative aspects of the other. The students begin to make their own comparisons."

Castle, social studies department chairman at Citrus Grove Junior High, said he deliberately avoids talking about Cuba to his refugee students — it's too upsetting to some of them.

"For a many students, there are a great many negative things in their background," he said. "To remind them of certain problems is not the best way to bring across new concepts."

Castle doesn't consider his students to be "brain-washed," a fear that some county educators have expressed since the latest influx of Cuban refugees began in April.

"They've probably been introduced (to American life) by their parents and relatives," he said. "Perhaps they laid the groundwork."

But still, he continued, "You have new concepts that these students are confronting and it's taking them time to adjust. There are things students realized but experiencing them is something different; even though they may have freedom of expression and freedom of religion, they must learn that they still have restrictions. Society still has rules."

Refugees will be taught the theory of American democracy. The social studies program also will emphasize the more practical aspects of government — such as what level of government issues driver licenses (the state) or handles trash collection (the county or a city), and how taxes on paychecks and property and other sources pay for government services.

They'll also learn about the free-enterprise system, especially how advertising works and other forms of competition in the marketplace. Stores in Cuba are state-controlled and don't advertise. Students and their parents may not know how to shop for the best buys.

But handling refugee students' questions about practical questions will be the easy part of social stud-

1980-81

DADE SCHOOL CALENDAR

Sept. 2 — School opens
Sept. 11 — Teacher planning day; students off
Oct. 17 — Teacher planning day; students off
Nov. 3 — End of first quarter
Nov. 4 — Teacher planning day; students off
Nov. 5 — Second quarter begins
Nov. 10 — Veterans Day; holiday
Nov. 27, 28 — Thanksgiving; holiday
Dec. 22 — Winter recess starts
Jan. 5 — School resumes
Jan. 16 — Martin Luther King Day; holiday
Jan. 28 — Second quarter ends
Jan. 29 — Third quarter begins
Jan. 30 — Teacher planning day; students off
Feb. 16 — All Presidents Day; holiday
Apr. 2 — Third quarter ends
Apr. 3 — Teacher planning day; students off
Apr. 6-10 — Spring recess
Apr. 13 — Fourth quarter begins
Apr. 17 — Teacher planning day; students off
May 25 — Memorial Day
June 17 — School ends
June 18, 19 — Teacher planning days
June 19 — Teachers last day
June 26 — Last day for other employees
July 1 — Summer session begins
July 3 — Independence Day; holiday
Aug. 12 — Summer session ends

ies teachers' jobs. The more dogmatic questions — the American viewpoint of world affairs versus the communist version — will pose more difficult problems for teachers to deal with.

How will they handle the case of the "stolen" 50 states?

"I probably would laugh, approach it as a joke," Castle said. "It shows the humane side of an instructor to laugh with adversity. Then I would respond that, of course, it's not true."

Hanson said: "Probably the best way is to teach the kids about our nation's history and say there are some things we don't like to recall, especially the way we dealt with the American Indians.

"Perhaps they'll see we didn't steal all the states — although I guess if you're an American Indian, you may think some of the states weren't taken by the best means."

col 1 (FH)

Miramar Elementary reopens for unique refugee task

TOM DUBOCCO
Miami News Reporter

The old schoolhouse, once filled with Haitians and with sick people seeking hope in a snake-venom serum, is cluttered with book crates and unassembled desks.

By 6:30 tomorrow morning, the boxes will be empty, their contents neatly organized on shelves and in cabinets. The scaled-down furniture will seat its first occupants.

It will be the first day of school.

Miramar Elementary, like 256 other public schools across Dade County, again will come alive with the sound of children excited by new friends, ringing bells and the smell of new books and chalk.

Most of the sound at Miramar Elementary will be in Spanish. The half-century-old school, which was closed in 1978, has been reopened for a projected 936 refugee children, most of them from Cuba.

It has taken school employees about two weeks — including the holiday weekend — to fix up the old building at 109 NE 19th St. "My word for this is incredible," principal Meri Hegler said when she assessed the progress that has been made.

Two weeks ago the staff faced rooms filled with donated old clothes. The school was used as a Haitian refugee processing center during the summer.

First-floor classrooms had been petitioned into examination rooms for a clinic operated by Dr. Ben Shepard, a school board member who died in March. For about 1½ years, the clinic administered snake-venom serum to patients crippled by nerve disorders. The clinic moved out in April.

Several upstairs classrooms were connected with telephones left behind when the NAACP moved out after its national convention in Miami Beach in July. The classrooms had been used as the convention headquarters.

Now the remnants of past tenants are gone and Miramar Elementary, which was closed two years ago because it didn't have enough students, has returned to its original purpose — educating children.

But this new group of first- though sixth-graders will be different from any other student body before at Miramar. For one thing, school will be so crowded that students will attend classes in two shifts — one from 6:30 a.m. to noon and the other from noon to 5.

Unlike their predecessors, most of the refugee children know little or no English. Yet only half the 21 teachers are bilingual. Even the principal doesn't speak Spanish.

"I feel very comfortable," Hegler said. "I'm not here to teach them Spanish. I'm here to teach them English. They have to see that not everyone in America speaks Spanish, though it is nice to speak both languages."

Students will spend half their school day in a class where not a word of Spanish is spoken. County educators say that immersion in English is the quickest way to learn a language.

Hegler said the teachers she hired were selected because of their mastery of English; speaking Spanish was in their favor, but it was not the primary requirement.

Teachers also were hired because of their creativity, flexibility and upbeat demeanor. "I was looking for the teacher who rolls with the punches, who is enthusi-

astic, who wants to do a good job — not someone who just flops in a chair," Hegler explained.

That makes sense when you consider what's in store for these teachers. At first, they will rely on gestures to get their point across. Everything in the classrooms will have identification labels in English: the desks, light switches, shelves, books.

"Not a word of Spanish will be spoken," Hegler emphasized.

For the second half of the school day, however, the students will be taught science and math in Spanish. They'll also receive instruction in Spanish spelling, vocabulary and grammar.

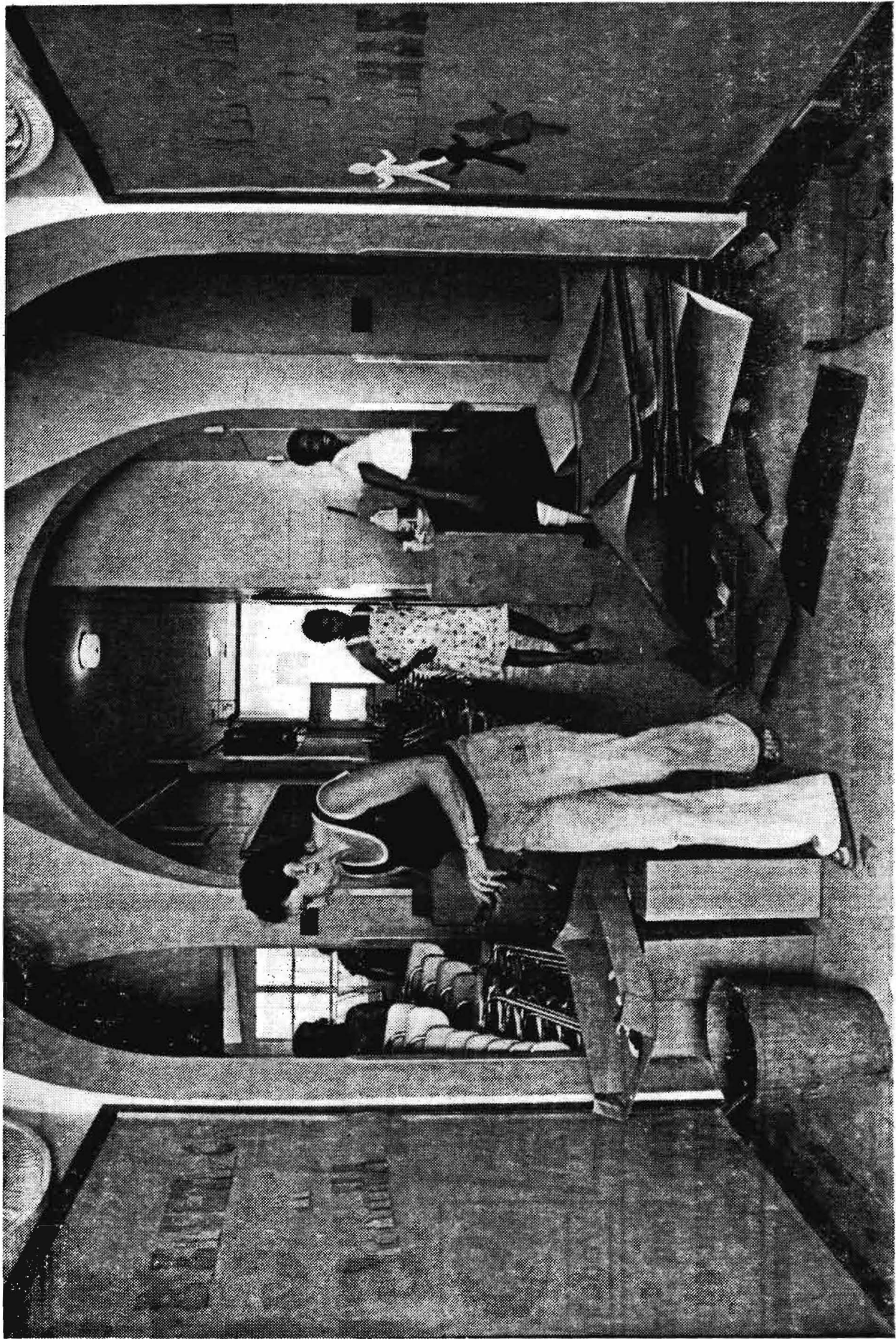
In addition to their classroom subjects, the children will go on field trips to places like the Omni shopping center, Little Havana, downtown Miami and the inner city. The idea is to get them oriented to the county. The children will be taught other "survival" skills as well.

"There is nothing like it in the nation," Hegler said of the program.

What seems hard to consider now is that the refugee program will be shut down in June. The idea is to "mainstream" the refugee children by the end of the school year, Hegler said. The plan is to scatter the faculty and "Americanized" refugees to schools all over the county.

And Miramar Elementary probably will return to being just another surplus school:
Quiet, empty and lifeless.

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The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Miami News 1 Sept 80 4A

Art teacher Sofia Taylor puts up signs in English and Spanish to welcome refugee children to Miramar Elementary School

(2082)

Bilingual school teachers can make a world of difference

• Bienvenido Martinez, 17, is from the Dominican Republic.

BIENVENIDO MARTINEZ
Hispanic Link

Mla News (FH)

CA2 1 Sept 80 HA

When you come to the United States, you do not expect to hear elephants and tigers outside your window. But along with my father and mother and brother and sister, the wild animals were here to greet me.

That was five years ago. I was 12 years old. I was the youngest in my family and the last one to leave Santo Domingo. My mother had immigrated six years before me, my father and brother and sister, one year before me. They were living in an apartment with another family next to the Washington National Zoo when I arrived.

Every night the animals carried on their conversations. I understood them as well as I understood the teachers in my sixth grade class.

I stayed in the District of Columbia public schools until last February. I was not a bad student. I received C's and some B's. But I also started to ditch many classes. I was losing interest in becoming the first in my family to receive a high school diploma.

In February I transferred to an experimental high school that was being started in Washington's Hispanic neighborhood. Sixty other teenagers and I, including

many who had already dropped out of school, volunteered to attend.

The purpose of the school was to keep us in high school and to prepare us for work or college. All of the teachers would speak English and Spanish. I liked the idea because my best achievements in public school happened when I had a teacher who could speak Spanish to me when necessary.

There were students from 18 Latin American countries in the bilingual school during the first semester, which ended June 13.

This fall the school will let 150 attend. I think that even more will want to come. Very few dropped out. Most liked it very much. Each student had a different experience, but I will tell you how it influenced me:

✓ Language affects more than a student's grades. It affects his confidence. In public school, students sometimes made me feel dumb by laughing at my accent and the words I used. Some teachers wouldn't want to talk to me. I wanted to run for student body office, but was afraid to. In bilingual school, we all have accents. I ran for school president this spring and won.

✓ In public school, one teacher gave me an F on a report I wrote. She left, and her replacement read it and gave me an A. Many teachers did not take the time to understand us Hispanic students. At bilingual school,

the teachers trust us and listen to us. They even give us their home telephone numbers. I call them even at 9:30 at night. We can talk in English or Spanish.

✓ I study much harder but I enjoy it because I get much more help and explanation. My grades are two A's, four B's and one C.

✓ Students respect each other's feelings. We encourage each other. We organized a club to help students who are having difficulty. We voted to have a school uniform, like many Latin American schools have. We also chose a name for our school: José Martí, the liberator of Cuba.

✓ We have a mandatory class in career counseling. It helped me decide to go to college after I graduate next year, and to major in architecture or psychology.

It is important to go to a school where the teachers pronounce your name right, and where they don't assign you to the back row. That happened to me and many others.

The bilingual school is fortunate to have extra teachers and counselors, but it is successful because of more than that. We are going through a difficult time in our lives, growing up and learning a new language and a new culture at the same time. The school provides us with support, instead of making us ashamed of ourselves or afraid to make a mistake.

In just 4½ months, it gave me personal confidence that I can succeed in the United States.

PRICILY

Mla News (FH) CA1 57A
Tent City remains after cleanup
1 Sept 80

The Dade County Health Department has called off plans to close Tent City following Miami officials' weekend efforts to clean up the Cuban refugee camp. Health department director Dr. Richard Jones said he is satisfied that city maintenance crews have corrected the most serious of 16 health and safety hazards found Friday in an inspection of the camp under I-95 near the Miami River. County health officials earlier were considering seeking a court injunction to close the camp this week if city officials did not come through with the changes. Among the most serious hazards cited were exposed electrical wiring, broken plumbing, plugged storm drains, unsanitary toilets and an infestation of flies. Jones said his department will continue to inspect the camp daily.

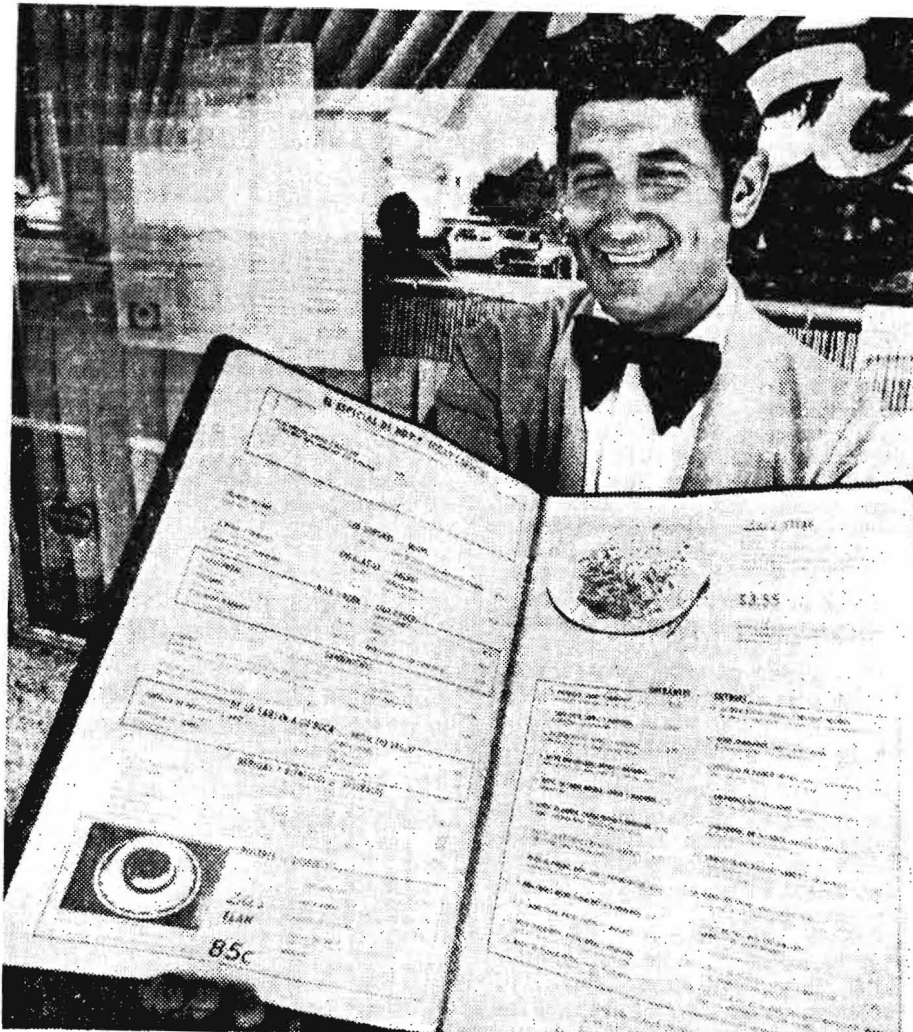
their aid... Next Monday marks the 20th anniversary of the first Spanish-language TV newscast in Florida and, for that matter, in this part of the country. The date was Sept. 8, 1960, the program was "News En Español" on Channel 4 and the newsmen was Manolo Reyes, then a recent arrival from Cuba and now a 1980 University of Miami Law School graduate and vice president of Palmetto General Hospital.

Mla News (FH) CA1 1 Sept 80

However you say it,

Mia News (FH) col 2 11A 1 Sept 80
**Language and culture cannot be separated and
 neither can language and politics**

language is power



The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Best of two cultures: waiter Julio Rodriguez presents his employer's bilingual menu on SW 8th Street

• Dr. Lynn Berk is an associate professor of English at Florida International University, where she teaches literature and linguistics.

LYNN M. BERK
 Special to The Miami News

Speech is a uniquely human characteristic. It may be in fact the one feature that really separates us from other primates. Our capacity for language makes human civilization possible; it is the

means through which we define and then reshape our world.

While all human beings (except the profoundly retarded) have an innate ca-

capacity for language. the language and dialect a child will learn depends entirely on the community into which that child is born. A common language is one of the things that defines a community and is often an important symbol of community. Our speech will usually reveal more about our nationality, ethnic origins and class than our outward appearance will.



Berk

Because language is so central to our sense of community (whether tribal, regional or national), it is often attacked by those wishing to control or destroy that community. When slaves were brought from Africa to the Americas, slave owners carefully separated Africans who spoke the same language because they feared that slaves who could communicate with one another would be able to organize effective rebellions. By in essence depriving slaves of their native tongues, the slave owners undermined the slaves' cultural identity. (That, too, was deliberate because their identity certainly did not include being slaves.)

Colonial powers will often attempt to displace or discredit a native language. When the British Empire was established in India in the 18th Century, most Indians spoke Hindi, Bengali or a Dravidian language. But the British imposed their language to such an extent that it achieved (along with Hindi) the status of an official, national language. Any Indian who wished to succeed in government or business had to learn English. The English also firmly established their language in Rhodesia, while the Dutch established theirs in South Africa (modern Afrikaans). English, Spanish, and, to a lesser degree, French have nearly wiped out the indigenous languages of the New World.

Conversely, language often plays a central role in national or ethnic separatist movements. Although many of the Celtic languages of Great Britain are dead or dying, Gaelic is very much alive,

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in part because it has become such an important symbol of Irish resistance to British rule. Basque and Catalan are very important in separatist movements in Spain. The Basques and Catalans fought against Franco during the Spanish Civil War and were active in the post-war resistance. Franco, who understood the political significance of these languages, banned Basque and Catalan in the schools. (Of course, in doing so, he made them an even more potent symbol of resistance.) Language and culture cannot be separated and neither can language and politics.

Language differences can have social and political implications even within the same language community. From a linguistic view, no dialect (or, for that matter, no language) is intrinsically better than any other. Yet, in most countries one dialect will have far greater social prestige than the others, and in order to succeed socially, politically, and economically one must speak that dialect. Interestingly, the prestige dialect acquires status in the first place because those who speak it are militarily, economically, or politically more powerful than those who don't.

In Anglo-Saxon England the prestige dialect depended on which local king was most powerful. Since the balance of power changed often, so did the prestige dialect. When the Norman French invaded England in 1066, English lost all status, and French speakers dominated the government and even the church. In the 18th Century, many of America's most effective and popular political leaders were from the South, and some rich Northerners sent their daughters to finishing school in Virginia so they might acquire the prestigious "tide-water" accent. But of course the South lost the Civil War and since then all Southern dialects have become to some extent stigmatized by the Northern establishment.

A strange dialect or a foreign language is possibly the clearest sign that an outsider has invaded the community. All communities tend to be suspicious of outsiders, Americans especially so. We are an aggressively monolingual nation. We are not accustomed to hearing foreign languages, and, for the most part, we do not learn them. The earliest colonists were from England and by the 18th Century, the English were well-established as the dominant group, politically and linguistically.

Thus, being an American has always meant speaking English, and we have always insisted that newcomers (and even the native American Indian population) learn English. Economic and social mobility were denied to those who did not learn the language. Historically immigrants to America were poor and had no choice. It was clear to the German immigrant of the early 19th Century that if he ever wanted to leave the farm for the city he would have to learn English; it was equally clear to the Russian immigrant of 1905 that if he ever wanted to move from the Lower East Side he would have to learn English. English was the door to the middle

class.

For the first time in America something has happened to undercut that pattern. Over the past 20 years, thousands of Cuban refugees have migrated to South Florida. In contrast to previous immigrations, the Cuban influx was not poor; many of the refugees were middle class — business people, professionals, those in skilled trades. All brought their training and some even managed to bring their money. Because so many of the Cuban immigrants were middle class, they did not have to depend on already existing social and economic institutions; they created their own. In two short decades the Miami Cuban community has established its own banks, businesses, schools and clubs. Because Cuban-Americans have created their own institutions, an inability to speak English fluently has not necessarily been a deterrent to social mobility. The pressures which forced other immigrants to give up their native languages have not weighed as heavily on Miami's Cuban community.

This is not to say that Cuban-Americans are not learning to speak English; they are. Many young Cuban-Americans speak English fluently; but they speak Spanish, too. They are completely bilingual and they are teaching both Spanish and English to their children. In many ways the current debate over bilingualism in Dade County is moot. No petition

or piece of legislation will prevent Dade County from becoming bilingual. A big piece of it already is.

It is not surprising though that Dade's non-Hispanics are uncomfortable with the Spanish they hear all around them. Language is, after all, one of the most powerful manifestations of community. When you can't understand the language, you become an outsider. Miami's non-Hispanics feel that their hegemony in the community is being threatened, and the Spanish language has become a convenient symbol for that threat. Complaints about Spanish often mask far more fundamental concerns about economic and social displacement. In many circles bilingualism has become a code word for these nonlinguistic fears.

Language is central to our sense of community, and two languages suggest two communities, especially to those who speak only one language. As we have seen, language often becomes the means by which political and economic power are exercised. Most of us understand, if only unconsciously. Bilingualism is not simply a linguistic question; it is also a political, economic and social question.

Dade County is already a bilingual community, but to acknowledge that fact is to acknowledge that Hispanics have real political, economic and social power. This is the real threat to non-Hispanics; this is the real issue underlying the debate over bilingualism.

Boatlift Victim Mourned

Mia News (F) 2B col 4

Price of Freedom Was Death

2 Sept 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

Daymarelis Gomez, 7, lay in a white coffin Sunday. Her mother Aurelia Quesada knelt beside her, crying.

Quesada's boyfriend, Mario Figueredo, stood to the side, hands folded in front of him. He went by boat to get the woman and child in Cuba to bring them to the United States.

But Daymarelis didn't make it.

She died last week while fleeing Cuba on the yacht Francisco. Carbon monoxide from the boat's engines inhaled all day filled her asthmatic lungs and killed her.

She was a victim of a passion that has kept Cuban communities in the United States unsettled since April. It is a passion to reunite parents with children, brothers with sisters in the United States; to bring together uncles, aunts, cousins, friends and lovers.

Thousands of dollars have been spent on it. Cuban-Americans have trusted the word of a dictator they fled to fulfill it. They risk jail and fines in the United States for it.

AND THE PASSION has cost about 30 lives in the Straits of Florida.

Reunions that succeed are well documented: the tears of joy, the crowded homes, the pain of starting over in a new country.

'Daymarelis loved dolls. She would tell me when we went to the United States, she would have a doll that talks.'

— Aurelia Quesada

But Daymarelis' is a story of failure and the guilt that follows particularly when all family members do not agree that the Mariel-Key West crossing should be made.

The feud pits the child's grandfather against the mother and her boyfriend. For nearly three days, the mother refused to permit the child to be viewed in the chapel of Rivero Funeral Home at 660 W. Flagler.

"The more I think about it, the less I can believe it happened," said Carlos Gomez, Daymarelis' grandfather.

Gomez's son, Jose, has been in jail in Cuba for almost a year. He is charged with trying to leave the country illegally and was recently divorced from Quesada.

Gomez Sr., 53, said he opposed the attempt to pick up the mother and child. He rejected a request from Figueredo to finance a crossing by boat because he said it would have been a "betrayal" to his son.

GOMEZ, A graying operator of heavy machinery, said he sent his wife to Cuba earlier in the boatlift to try to free his son and his family, but Jose Gomez was not released from jail.

"I also had them claimed through Spain, Mexico, Jamaica," said Gomez of 7345 W. Fourth Ave., Hialeah. "It was not the plan just to reunite the *senora* with Figueredo."

But Figueredo and Quesada faulted Gomez for not paying for the trip. Figueredo claimed he met up with the sponsors of the Francisco voyage after his own boat broke down in Cuban waters.

"If he had given money, I wouldn't have had to risk my life trying to get them out of Cuba," said Figueredo, 30.

SUNDAY, Quesada, 24, herself still feeling the impact of carbon monoxide, had to be held up by Figueredo.

"Daymarelis loved dolls. She would tell me when we went to the United States, she would have a doll that talks," said Quesada.

Daymarelis was to be buried today at 10 a.m. at Our Lady of Mercy Cemetery.

Both Gomez and Quesada believed the child's father has not yet heard of her death. Quesada said she would try to tell him by phone. Gomez planned a trip to Cuba soon after the funeral.

Agency hit for bilingualism proposal

Mia News (F) col 4
Associated Press
4A 2 Sept 80

WASHINGTON — Less than four months into its existence, the U.S. Department of Education has come under a barrage of criticism from major education groups for its attempt to spell out rules on how the nation's schools should teach children with limited or no ability to speak English.

The rules that Education Secretary Shirley Hufstедler proposed Aug. 5 marked her first major foray into the regulatory field. Even before the Federal Register ink was dry, some education leaders were charging the department was overstepping its bounds.

"The proposal is an unmitigated disaster. It threatens the fabric of American education and the future of our country," charged Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Leaders of such groups as the National School Boards Association, the Council of Chief State School Officers, and the national associations of elementary and secondary school principals joined Shanker in a letter to Hufstедler attacking any federal effort to force schools to teach youngsters in their native language.

The proposed federal rules stipulate that children who have a "primary language" other than English and score below the 40th percentile on an English test must be taught required subjects in both English and their native language. (Children from Spanish-speaking homes are taught this way in Dade County.)

Left open for public comment and a later decision was the question of whether students equally limited in both English and their native language should be taught in both languages.

Hufstедler said more than 3.5 million youngsters in the United States have limited English proficiency. Seventy per cent are Hispanic. A subsequent analysis by her staff estimated that 1.3 million would qualify for bilingual education at a cost to the public schools of from \$176 million to \$592 million.

The schools already spend an estimated \$169 million to \$325 million on special language instruction for 831,000 children, mostly in "English as a Second Language" courses, not bilingual classes.

The rules would allow waivers for courses on English as a second language instead of bilingual instruction if a school district could show its method worked.

Skyjacker's ordeal

2 Sept 80

Miami News (FH) Col 1 HA



Garland Grant

● Garland Grant, now 29, was a young revolutionary when he skyjacked a plane from his hometown of Milwaukee on Jan. 22, 1971. His destination: Algeria. But the flight was diverted to Cuba, where Grant spent 5½ years in prison on charges of being a spy. Later, U.S. agents grabbed him in Jamaica. Grant was brought back and convicted of air piracy and now is serving 15 years in the federal penitentiary at Oxford, Wis.

This is his story as told to Miami News reporter Jack Knarr:

GARLAND J. GRANT

Special to the Miami News

When I hijacked my plane, I wanted to go to Algeria to join the Palestinians to fight the Zionists, but the plane didn't have enough

fuel to get over the Atlantic Ocean, so we landed in Cuba.

I was allowed to wander the streets for nine months. I contacted ambassadors from Algeria and Nigeria trying to get a visa. I couldn't. The Cubans wouldn't give me one, and they followed me wherever I went.

I built up a relationship with the Yugoslavian ambassador, and put pictures of Marshal Tito on my room's wall — but the Cuban police came into the house and took them down. I also had pictures of Mao Tse-Tung.

in a Cuban prison

They hit me in the back with a Russian AK-47 rifle and dragged me on the ground and threw me into a cell with other Cubans

They said I was a CIA spy, trying to find out about the Cuban revolution so I could spread propaganda, and they threw me in a cell, handcuffed, in a state security office. I was chained to a table for maybe two days.

There was a Russian there, and the Cubans wanted to find out why I had entered Cuba. They made up some papers and said, "If you want to get out of Cuba alive, you'll sign these papers." The papers were a confession that I was an American agent trying to infiltrate Cuba.

I told them I'm not signing ridiculous papers like this — how would it look when I got to Africa to have papers saying I worked for the CIA? I told them that it wasn't my fault they were having such a nasty, shabby revolution. They got mad and walked out. They fed me corn mush, tea and bread.

They moved me to Cabana Prison. One side is for military prisoners and the other side political, for the counter-revolutionaries and the Alpha 66 people caught at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. On the other side they had a wall where they execute people.

When we pulled up to the prison, I heard them executing people — I thought that I was next, being a spy. I thought I was going to die — my heart was really pumping in my chest. But the interpreter said, "We're not going to shoot you, we're going to put you in

Please see SKYJACK, 4A

SKY JACK, *Max Newa (FBI)* from 1A *copy*

HA 2 Sept 80
a cell."

I said, "Sure you are," and I jumped at him and tried to punch and choke him — I said, "You've lied to me all along, why should I believe you?"

They hit me in the back with a Russian AK-47 rifle and dragged me on the ground and threw me into a cell with the other Cubans.

I was at that prison 2½ years. For most of that time I was on a hunger strike, of sorts. In the morning they had a glass of milk and a piece of bread. In the afternoon they had spaghetti or fish soup and sometimes hard bread, and at night they gave you white beans and some kind of Russian meat and rice.

They made me mad. They threw everything in one bowl like a dog pan and it mixed together, and they shoved it at you and gave you 10 minutes to eat.

While I was there, the son of the vice minister of Cuba (Carlos Rafael Rodriguez) and three other Cubans tried to hijack a plane in 1971; a hand grenade went off and the plane went down. The father was scared to come to the prison and talk to him, and they shot all four of them. The guards were shaking because they didn't want to shoot a 16-year-old.

Why didn't they shoot me?

Maybe because I was a foreigner. I was an American, and maybe they did not want that on their conscience, the propaganda that would have come from that. We were viewed as political pawns — they could use us to trade for Cuban spies. They had a lot of CIA spies. There were about 40 Americans there.

There wasn't a homosexual problem. There were great masses of homosexuals in prison, but the Cuban authorities kept the homosexuals separated from the rest. The Cubans one day, though, had a small riot — one homosexual put his hand in a pot to get a potato.

Every 30 days a Cuban prisoner is allowed sex with his wife or his girlfriend. You could pay a girl to come to the prison. For 1½ years they gave me no visit from my fiancée, who was the daughter of a captain in the military. But then, after I lost my eye in a prison riot, I put pressure on her father and was transferred to a prison with better conditions.

The prisoners were protesting the terrible conditions and one of the Americans, Allen Schweitzer, was wearing a shirt that said "POW" and the prison director believed that meant POW! like a punch, but he told them, 'No, it

doesn't, it means prisoner of war.' The director killed him — he beat his head against the steel door bars.

This is what sparked the riot. They tried to cover up the death by saying he died in a fight between inmates.

The guards hit us with water hoses. I jumped on one guard's back, and another guard took my right eye out with a bayonet. It came right out — they fixed me up later with a glass eye.

Grant stayed in the Cuban jail from 1971 until March 1974. He said the first group of 3,000 Cuban soldiers who fought in Angola in 1974 had been prisoners trained at his prison.

When he got out of prison, he said, he tried to renew his passport but Cuban authorities accused him of threatening to kill the ambassador and locked him up for another three years. Freed, he worked the black market and had jobs in two hospitals before being allowed to go to Jamaica in February 1978.

At Kingston, the FBI and the CIA were waiting. Grant said he wouldn't talk to agents about Cuba. He said he was arrested and taken

to Jacksonville. Bail was set at \$500,000 and he was convicted of air piracy that September in Milwaukee. He went behind bars at the Oxford, Wis., Federal Correctional Institution on June 3, 1978.

★ ★ ★

The living conditions here in the United States are much better. The environment is good for study. The only trouble I've had has been with a parole officer who said he wants me to "max out" to 1992, that he wouldn't recommend parole until I've served my full term.

I called him the worst Irish swine — I wish someone would investigate parole boards. They took 25 days of my good time and put me in the hole, but now it looks like I'll be eligible to go to a halfway house in August 1982.

If only they would stop looking at me as though I'm Lenin or Stalin — there are so many Germans and Norwegians up here. There are about 150 Caucasians in here and about 200 blacks and 150 Mexicans and Puerto Ricans.

There are 53 Cubans here, too — boat people! Some of them I know, from Cuban prison, and from the street.

First Labor Day in America no cause for celebration by jobless refugees

Mia News (FH) col 1 4A
ROD GRIFFITH
and JOHN SILVA
 Miami News Reporters

28 Sept 80

The men of soggy Tent City were not proud to celebrate their first Labor Day jobless, bored and lonely. They say they want to work — anywhere in the United States. They ask only for jobs and a chance.

Bernado Alvarez, 40, was depressed that his American dream to have a job has not been fulfilled. "We need work," he said today as he pointed to his friends lounging in his cramped but neat tent. "Look at

these six faces just waiting for work." In Cuba, he managed a supermarket and was a musician.

Tent City was cleaned as the daily broom-brigade swept trash into neat piles. Many of the problems health inspectors discovered recently apparently have been corrected. Still, Tent City is expected to be closed soon.

"The problem is we don't have work," said Fulgencio Larrinaga, 45. "I haven't been able to find work..."

Francisco Granda stopped the broom he had been using since

early in the morning to chat.

"We've been sweeping and keeping the area clean but we have problems with large puddles after heavy rains," he said as a steady drizzle pelted his face. "But it has been clean here, just as clean now as it was a week ago."

The asphalt grounds on which the 30 tents are located were clean and dotted with small piles of trash. Men and the 30 women who live here walked around aimlessly as the hollow echo of traffic from vehicles on I-95 could be heard in the background.

Only half show at special refugee school

Mia News (FH)
KEN SANES
 Miami News Staff

2 Sept 80 4A col 1

Only half the projected number of Cuban refugee students showed up this morning at the two special schools set up for them, probably because their parents were apprehensive, according to Meri T. Hegler, principal of Miramar School.

"We had 207 kids for the first shift this morning. That is about 50 per cent less than we anticipated but we expected that for the first two weeks," said Hegler.

"Their parents are new to the county and country. They are probably fearful we are in an area where there has been some rioting."

Between 150 and 180 of a projected 350 students showed up at the Merrick Community School, accord-

ing to Principal Charles Collard.

Other students who planned to show up at Miramar didn't because their parents delivered them to the bus stop late, Hegler said. Another group, scheduled for the second shift, was dropped off at the bus stops very early, she said.

The first morning went smoothly for the students who did make it.

"They are very comfortable. We said good morning to them in English and they replied in English," Hegler said.

"It was a relatively routine opening. For the school system to absorb 13,000 youngsters as quickly as we've done while on the surface having as little confusion as we've had — we've done it right well," said Collard.

Castro calls for better discipline in school

Mia News (FH) col 3 2A
Associated Press

28 Sept 80

Cuba's young people should exhibit more discipline and display better manners during the coming school term, President Fidel Castro says.

"We mustn't accept negligent conduct," Castro said in a 95-minute speech broadcast over Havana Radio yesterday and monitored in Miami. "We have to improve discipline, the good manners and the respect to the social and private property."

Castro's speech was delivered during an inauguration of the Center of Animal Health in San Jose de las Legas, about 18 miles east of Havana. The center was

created to fight diseases such as swine fever, a malady that has slowed Cuban pork production in the past.

The leader of the communist island scolded those students who lost books during the 1979-80 school year, saying the disappearances cost the country about \$1.1 million.

"There is no reason for the disappearance of a book," Castro said. "Besides, our country has not the resources to replace it."

He said those who lose schoolbooks should be penalized.

Castro called for "more precise control... with the books. There will be penalties for those who do not care or do not return the books."

Bilingualism Foes Boo

Mia Her (F) col 2 1B 3 Sept 80.

Accusation of Bigotry



SHAFER

Smoking Ban Loses.....2B

By **GEORGE STEIN**
Herald Staff Writer

No one at a stormy Metro Commission disputed the claim that petitioners collected enough valid signatures to put an ordinance on the ballot eliminating Spanish as Dade's other official language.

But John Diaz of United Cuban Americans of Dade, a candidate for the state Legislature, demanded a signature-by-signature check anyway. The commission unanimously approved the check.

Elections officials said they would work overtime to check the signatures and are expected to be able to complete a check in time for the Nov. 4 ballot.

Diaz has said he hopes the checking procedure will delay the referendum.

Vote Expected On Nov. 4

"We need this check to have time to educate the community, not just the Latins," Diaz said. "I'd like to make it clear to the bigots..."

THE BOOS which had been interrupting him suddenly grew to a loud chorus that cut him off in mid-sentence.

In the front row sat a woman clutching an American flag, holding a sign covered with small gold stars that read "Do it the American way — in English."

"Go back where you came from, Diaz," shouted Willie Sanders. "Go back to the banana country."

Emma Shafer, president of Citizens of Dade United, sponsor of the petition drive, jumped to the microphone.

"You're running for public office and you're trying to publicize yourself," Shafer told him before a packed commission chamber. Later, she characterized Diaz as "completely an idiot."

Shafer appeared in commission chambers accompanied by three bodyguards, one of them carrying a small tear-gas canister.

By Sept. 28, elections officials must certify that the petitioners have 26,213 valid signatures, 4 per cent of Dade voters, to get the proposed measure on the Nov. 4 ballot.

IF THEY don't make that deadline, the referendum may be de-

Turn to Page 12B Col. 1



Mia Her(F) col 2 1B 3 Sept 80

— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Geneva Manning, Holding Flag Aloft, Had a Front Seat

...she waited through long Metro meeting to protest bilingualism

20/3

Absenteeism *Murder (F) Cal* Runs High *12B* *3 Sept 80* At Schools

FROM PAGE 1B

portable radio were taken, school officials said.

Security officials reported no major problems Tuesday in the county's 256 schools. However, a Northwestern High student was listed in serious condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital after being shot Tuesday morning outside school grounds at 7007 NW 12th Ave.

The student, Gary Grace, 16, was shot once in the abdomen with a .22-caliber revolver. School officials said one of Grace's classmates, a juvenile, turned himself in to school officials after the incident and was held at Dade County Youth Hall on charges of aggravated battery, carrying a concealed firearm and use of a firearm in the commission of a felony.

TEACHERS AND principals said that in general they were pleased with students' behavior on the first day of school. Those in charge of refugees said the students who showed up were orderly and cooperative.

More than 12,000 newly arrived refugees had registered by

this week, and many of them were quietly munching Frosted Flakes and bananas at breakfast programs Tuesday morning.

Superintendent Britton had purposely separated Cuban refugees from the rest of the school population, scheduling them for double sessions beginning at either 7 a.m. or noon. There wasn't enough space available to schedule those students with other youngsters, Britton has said. He

has promised that the refugees will not interfere with regular programs in any way.

But at one school, parents planned a protest for today because they say the refugees are causing overcrowding.

"Art and music teachers have lost their classrooms," said Wanda Toreky, a parent at Gragnity Elementary, 11905 N. Miami Ave. "Our school is being disrupted."

At many schools, officials re-

ported no problems except late buses. Transportation director Ramon Torres Torres said it is common for some drivers to get confused on unfamiliar routes on the first day of school.

School officials said about 201,000 students showed up Tuesday, and they expect perhaps another 40,000 by mid-year.

Also contributing to this report were Herald staff writers Alison Bass, Ileana Oroza, Beth Mendelsohn and Shula Beyer.



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

Mayelin Valle, 8, Peers from Bus Window After First School Day *...she attended classes at Miramar, but scores of children did not turn up for school*

NBC Explores 'Castro Connection'

Ma He (F) Col 1 30 Sept 80 4D

The subject has lurked in the shadows of Iran, Libya (the Billy Carter connection) and now Poland, but tonight NBC News turns to the state of Central America, the potential rise and fall of one government after another, and what NBC's diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb calls "the Castro connection."

For more than 20 years, Kalb notes at the outset of this broadcast, Cuba's Fidel Castro has "totally confounded" U.S. policymakers; now that Castro's influence has spread to Nicaragua, El Salvador and apparently Guatemala, Kalb asks, "What are we supposed to do about it?"

Kalb and NBC News put the question to several prominent politicians, but their answers aren't the most interesting moments in "The Castro Connection," a 90-minute NBC "White Paper" that airs tonight at 9:30 on Chs. 7 and 5.

THE WISDOM — or want of it — of Ronald Reagan, John Anderson, or President Carter fill-in Warren Christopher (deputy secretary of state) doesn't make for particularly gripping television.

What is fascinating here — and this is, for the most part, a compelling documentary — is film shot inside the countries in question.

There is, for example, a remarkable videotape capturing the mood of contemporary Cuba, shot by enterprising freelancer Jon Alpert, who always manages to make his way to the front lines, no matter how difficult they are to reach.

In the Alpert tape used tonight, a Cuban gentleman laughingly answers questions about the clothes he's wearing. Where did you get the shirt? Alpert asks. From relatives in the United States, the man answers. What about the pants? From rela-



STEVEN
REDDICLIFFE

tives in the United States, the man answers. The sunglasses? From relatives in the United States. And the watch?

"Timex," the man says.

That is the sole jocular moment in all of "The Castro Connection"; from there, the documentary recounts the role Cuban aid played in the victory of Nicaragua's Sandinista rebels, describes the guerrilla war in El Salvador that has "all the earmarks of a Castro connection," and finally examines conditions in Guatemala. In the countryside there, Kalb reports, "a guerrilla war is on."

THERE IS FILM of El Salvador government troops shooting a student in the back, leaving him to bleed to death; a story of guerrillas in the same country breaking into a shack and shooting a father and his two sons because they were suspected of sympathizing with the government; and a Kalb observation that in El Salvador there is "something very close to anarchy; the disintegration of a banana republic."

There is some turgid prose here ("Ride the tiger of change" comes to mind) and stock shots of Kalb reporting in front of the White House (why?), but those aren't major problems. The glimpses of revolution and the foreign-policy questions raised make this a program

that moves very well.

These revolutions are so close to the United States and so close to oil-rich Mexico, Kalb reports, that it is remarkable that so little attention has been paid them.

What is happening, Kalb says, is "the slow takeover of Central America by Marxist revolutionaries with a Castro connection."

The Marxists' interests are not necessarily those of the United States, according to more than one person interviewed for this report.

"The Castro Connection" doesn't seek to scare. Rather, it rationally and effectively amplifies the question Kalb posed at the beginning: What, if anything, is the United States supposed to do about it?

CORRESPONDENT: What with the television-and-movie actors' strike keeping TV-series producers not very busy, Garry Marshall was on the telephone the other day, talking about changes in the three ABC shows he calls his own — "Mork and Mindy," "Happy Days" and "Laverne and Shirley."

Of "Mork," he says, no longer will that show feature "cleavage" or "a lustful fellow doing Harry Reems" (references to Robin Williams' Mork character and the passion fits he had last season).

Whenever the new season begins, Mork will return to "innocence" in a one-hour episode, says Marshall. Mork also will acquire a funny and furry little pet from the planet Ork. Mindy will work for a television station, and Mindy's father (Conrad Janis returning to the show after a year's absence) will conduct the Denver Symphony.

The deli of last year will be gone.

On "Happy Days," Marshall will explain away the departure of Ron Howard as a move into the Army;

Howard's Richie Cunningham character will supposedly be stationed at a place called Fort Silverman. Marshall notes, which is a little joke. Howard, you see, was lured away to NBC by Fred Silverman, that network's president.

Finally, on the "Laverne and Shirley" front, the two women will move from Milwaukee to Burbank, Calif. (seems the Milwaukee brewery that previously employed them has switched from bottles to cans), where they will work in a department store.

There will be a quiz on all this tomorrow morning.

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Mia Her (F) *3 Sept 80* *cap 1A* Tent City Will Fold Within Month

'We must do it responsibly. We cannot just shut down Tent City and say, "Out on the streets. Washington, take care of it."'

— Mayor Maurice Ferre



By ERIC RIEDER
And ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writers

As Miami officials began turning away Cuban expatriates seeking shelter at Tent City, the federal government Tuesday promised to phase out the squalid refugee camp by the end of the month.

James Gigante, director of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, said federal officials would speed the resettlement of refugees to new homes and jobs to empty the camp, cited last week for 16 health and safety violations.

Gigante's guarantee, announced to the Miami City Commission, came after Commissioner Armando Lacasa proposed that the city shut down the camp within three days to force federal action.

That proposal didn't get a second. But city officials had already begun turning away refugees who sought to enter the camp on city-owned property under the I-95 exit at SW Seventh Street.

"Tent City is not closed, but we are not admitting more people," said Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio. "We want to start phasing it out."

ODIO ESTIMATED that a handful of refugees were turned away over the Labor Day weekend from the camp, operated by the city under contract with the federal government.

They were referred to the voluntary agencies that resettle Cuban refugees, including the U.S. Catholic Conference, the International Rescue Committee and the Church World Service.

The agencies have been concentrating their efforts

on resettling refugees from military bases around the country, city officials said. They now will focus resettlement efforts on Tent City.

In phasing out Tent City, Gigante said the government hopes to avoid creation of another camp-style facility. The goal "is not to move the problem, but to

solve it," added Gigante, who said his remarks reflected White House policy.

Refugees who aren't placed by October in jobs and homes elsewhere could be lodged in downtown hotels, said Gigante, but that would be only on a "short-term basis." He declined to be more specific.

IN ALL, 4,000 refugees have passed through Tent City since it was opened a month ago to house homeless refugees from the Freedom Flotilla that began in late April.

Most of them have been resettled in other states or have found jobs and homes in South Florida. Along with the 734 still at Tent City — which is designed to hold only 500 people — another 258 refugees are staying at downtown hotels.

The federal government is paying for Tent City and the downtown hotels. Gigante said a check for \$311,000 is in the mail to reimburse the city for its expenses since the beginning of August.

Nearly all the refugees at Tent City had been placed with sponsors who later proved unwilling or unable to provide for them, city officials said.

The camp became a subject of debate at Tuesday's commission meeting after Lacasa attacked the federal

City Officials Turn Away *mia Hel(F) call 4/9 3 Sept 80* New Arrivals at Tent City

FROM PAGE 1A

government for creating "an urban slum in the middle of Miami," and said only the threat of an immediate closing would stir the federal government to act.

MIAMI MAYOR Maurice Ferre, however, disagreed. "We must do it responsibly," he said. "We cannot just shut down Tent City and say, 'Out on the streets. Washington, take care of it.'"

To press for an orderly phase-out of the refugee camp, commissioners also decided to go to Washington to meet with federal officials.

The county Health Department last Friday ordered city officials to clean up the camp after inspectors found exposed electrical wires, broken plumbing, plugged storm drains, filthy toilets and swarming flies. Health officials said the worst

hazards were being corrected.

Besides strengthened resettlement efforts, Gigante said the White House would campaign in Congress for passage of a bill introduced by Rep. Dante Fascell and Sen. Richard Stone, Florida Democrats, to give increased financial benefits to the refugees.

Word of Lacasa's proposal to close the camp set off a flurry of early morning phone contacts between Miami and Washington.

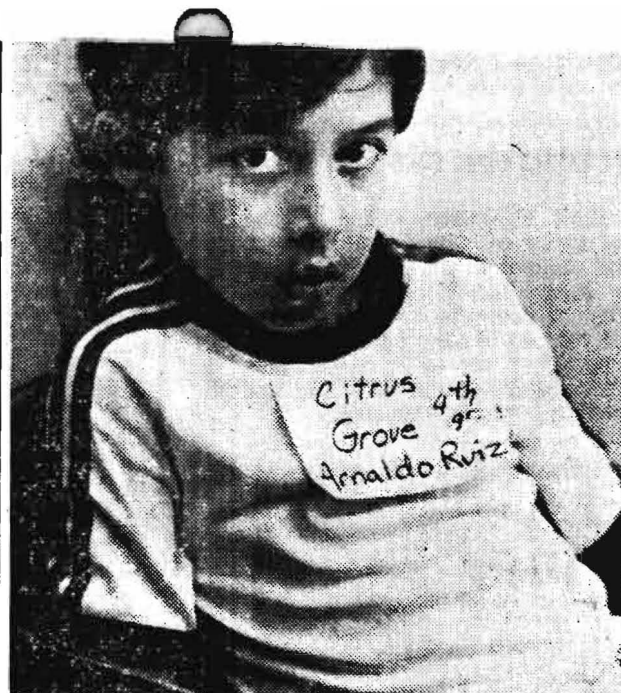
Presidential aide Eugene Eidenberg — anticipating Lacasa's proposal — called him before the 9 a.m. meeting to say that Tent City would be closed in a month. Eidenberg also spoke by telephone twice to Ferre.

LACASA, A Republican active in the Reagan presidential campaign, said the response showed that the federal government only responded to threats from the city.

The only commissioner to vote against the creation of Tent City in July, Lacasa also assailed Washington for not contracting with a private agency to oversee the lodging of refugees in the city.

Ferre, national chairman of the Carter Hispanic campaign, retorted that the administration was limited in its response because Cuban refugees who have arrived since April are not eligible for most of the financial benefits enjoyed by many of the 700,000 Cubans who have emigrated to the United States in the past two decades.

The suggestion of a visit to Washington came from Commissioner Theodore Gibson. After speaking with Eidenberg, Ferre tentatively proposed going to Washington on Thursday to meet with U.S. refugee coordinator Victor Palmieri, State Department refugee officials, senior White House officials and South Florida's congressmen.



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Arnaldo Ruiz ponders the bus that got away



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Liset Diaz and Sereska Necuze prepare for an adventure in eating an unfamiliar noon meal

Nervous and excited, refugees start special classes

MARI MORAN and PATRICE CARTER *3 Sept 80*
Miami News Reporters *Miami News (Ft) Col 2 SA*

First there was the mania of the seallift, the crowded boats and a trip across the Florida Straits. Now there's a new language and different customs.

The children of the Mariel seallift have started school in a new land. At Miramar Elementary School, one of two public schools in the county handling refugees exclusively, staff members could see how difficult it was for some of the youngsters yesterday.

"They're feeling insecure because they're in a new environment," teacher Aleida Lorenzo said. "They've come through a lot more of a trauma. I came from Cuba, but it was a different experience. I came on the freedom flights (in the early 1960s)."

Julio Cesar, a 12-year-old from La Habana, recalled coming to the United States on a shrimp named Cracker Jack. On the first day of school he and his classmates were given a lesson in "a song about a rancher and how he cared for his cow."

Was it "Old MacDonald Had A Farm"?
He wasn't sure, he said in Spanish.

It was the little things that stumped them. Most of the children had attended summer school where they had learned to answer simple questions such as "How are you?" and "What is your name?"

At Miramar Elementary, 109 NE 19th St., students will learn English and "survival skills" in half-day sessions and spend the rest of the day at their regular schools.

Fourth-, fifth- and sixth-graders attend the school from 6:30 a.m. to noon. First-, second-, third- and other fourth-graders attend from noon to 5 p.m. The children are from Shenandoah, Citrus Grove and Coral Way schools. Haitian children will be taught there too.

Pupils are greeted at Miramar by signs in two languages: "Bienvenidos" and "Welcome" said a large orange bulletin board in a hallway.

A bulletin board in the cafeteria had this message: "New Words: Palabras Nuevas. Please, Thank You."

Yesterday started with a breakfast of fruit, juice and low-fat milk. Later there were bologna and cheese sandwiches, orange-pineapple juice, a banana and milk for lunch.

Nine-year-old Abel Ramon Arias lugged a briefcase into the cafeteria. He said the briefcase contained "a pencil, a notebook and two quarters to call home with whenever I feel like it."

Fourth-grade teacher Hortensia Blandin wore a gold bracelet with the inscription "Live, love and laugh."

"You are my students," she told them. "You will always be in this class. I am your teacher." Then she led them to lunch.

Blandin is a Cuban-American who has been teaching in Dade County three years. To prepare for the assignment at Miramar, she attended an all-day workshop at Coral Way Elementary with Miramar's assistant principal, Maria Diaz.

Teachers called the roll in each class yesterday at Miramar. Some students yelled "Here!" and waved a hand. Others responded with "Aqui!"

Teachers pinned name tags on the students' shirts.

"They are very pleased, very well-adjusted," said Maria Beam, a fourth-grade teacher. "They seem to follow instructions. They're no different from any other kids. They're nervous and excited."

Beam's fourth-grade classroom was decorated with drawings of cats. The blackboard was trimmed in red paper.

The school is set up to accommodate nearly 1,000 students. "Forty-five per cent showed up," said principal Mari Hegler, who hobbled around on crutches with a sprained left ankle.

"Kids are kids," Lorenzo said. "They all cry. They're scared. They get lost."

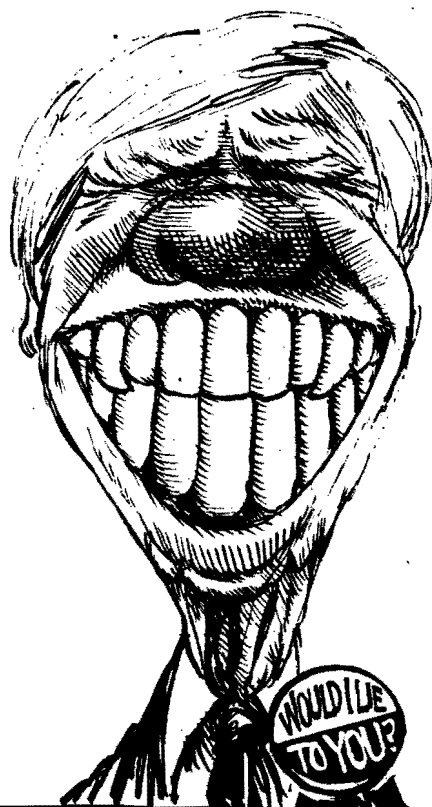
As she spoke, Pedro Rodriguez sat in the school office facing the wall in tears. The 12-year-old was one of a few who had missed the bus home after the early session.

But the tears didn't last long. Eventually Pedro made it home.

WHEN AH WELCOMED
SOME OF THE CUBAN
REFUGEES WITH 'OPEN
ARMS' AND AN
'OPEN HEART'

... AH MEANT UNDER-
NEATH THE SOUTHWEST
'ARM' OF INTERSTATE
ROUTE 95

... IN THE 'HEART'
OF DOWNTOWN
MIAMI.



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MORIN

McCoy *Mia News* refugee *(FH) 4A* camp 'an *col 1* outrage' *3 Sept 80*

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

Cuban families and juveniles living at the Fort McCoy, Wis., refugee camp are so victimized and harassed by other refugees that "every minute is an outrage," an aide to the state's governor said today.

Bill Kraus, an assistant to Wisconsin Gov. Lee S. Dreyfus, said it would be "criminal" to delay internal security sweeps at Fort McCoy even though the camp will close by the middle of this month.

An investigative commission appointed by the governor said yesterday it has confirmed rapes, stabbings, beatings and robbery at McCoy, which houses about 5,000 refugees. Among the incidents the commission investigated is the alleged rape of a girl by 54 men.

The report said it was evident that "some of the homosexual juveniles have been physically attacked by adult males."

Dreyfus is asking the White House for more people to run the compound. He also asked that juveniles and families be placed in protective segregation.

"The task force said the situation is in some ways so intolerable every minute is an outrage," Kraus said. "You can't say it'll all be over in two weeks. It would be criminal to delay. Until now, we've been dealing in rumor and undocumented allegations. What the task force found is that the rumors are true and the horror stories are true."

Kraus said the governor expects immediate action.

Dreyfus and the six-member Governor's Cuban Resettlement Fact-Finding Commission said victims were reluctant to identify their attackers because assailants were usually segregated for only a day or two.

"If you are a victim, you don't feel very much like you ought to complain," said commission member Rodolfo Cortina, director of the Spanish Speaking Outreach Institute at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The commission's nine-page report was based on visits with the camp's Cubans last Thursday and Friday. Each commissioner interviewed 25 to 30 persons.

Kraus said the self-government set up by the refugees is not working and all government security is concentrated on the camp boundaries.

"There is no internal order in the camp," Kraus said. "The security is all perimeter security. The occupants are more or less left to shift for themselves . . . It's like a town of 5,000 with no police force. That has created a situation like a prisoner of war camp."

Kraus said the government agencies running the camp "offer no remedies for people who are abused by this sort of ad hoc system. There's no remedy, no system of justice within the encampment."

The report said violence seems to have diminished since mid-August, when the Indiana-based Cuban-American Legal Defense and Education Fund sued in federal court in Madison, Wis., demanding that juveniles be separated from adults.

The suit said some teen-agers attempted suicide in efforts to escape gays and bullies. A hearing is scheduled Sept. 19.

When McCoy is closed later this month, its refugees are to be shipped to Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Diary of a Refugee Family

Miami News (F) 1A 3 Sept 80

School's as easy as 1-2-rrree

• This is one in a series of stories about the family of Agapito Cruz, which came here on the Mariel-to-Key West sealift and is starting all over again in a strange and new country.

MARILYN A. MOORE

Miami News Reporter

The lesson started so easy: "Igual que en Cuba," said the teacher, you answer when your name is read off the roll.

"Just like in Cuba," she said, you stand in line when you go to lunch. And just like in Cuba, you raise your hand when you have a question.

Then it got harder.

Yumirlet Cruz and her classmates in the special fourth-grade class for Cuban refugee children at North Hialeah Elementary School found it wasn't like Cuba after all.

"Thhhree," prompted the teacher, Maria Casas.

"TRRREE," said the class.

"Not 'tree.' Say 'Thhhhhree.'" Casas corrected.

"TRRREEE," chorused the class.

Casas moved on to "four."

The first day of school is not the time to get technical. That tricky "th" would come in time, after the kids have been here a little longer.

It all happened so fast: Just four months ago, Yumi was wearing a neat blue skirt and blouse, her Cuban school uniform. Yesterday, she was in her American uniform of blue jeans, a bright terrycloth T-shirt and tennis shoes.

Yumi's older sister also dressed for the occasion. But Olga, 17, never made it to class.

Fear kept Olga home yesterday. It will probably keep her home from school the rest of the year. Agapito, her father, says he doesn't want her "perverted" or "damaged" at an inner-city school.

Olga's neighborhood school, Hialeah High, is overcrowded with refugee children, so she was assigned to predominantly black Miami Central High in the inner city.

9-year-old Yumirlet Cruz was unfazed by first day of classes

The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS



Agapito and Olga cruised by Hialeah High yesterday to watch about 30 of the 200 refugee kids assigned to Miami Central board the buses. School officials won't transfer Olga, so she'll stay home.

Yumi's school is crowded with refugee children, too. Refugee children at her school attend classes on double shifts.

Yumirlet's first day of school started early — too early, according to her mother, Catalina. The chubby 9-year-old was ready to take on her new American school before Catalina even finished making *café cubano*.

They need not have hurried.

By the time they got to the school, three blocks from their Hialeah apartment, a crowd of refugee mothers and children were jammed shoulder to shoulder in the tiny hall near the school office, asking where their little ones belonged.

It took more than an hour to iron it all out,

Please see FAMILY, 4A



The Miami News - JOE RIMKUS

Yumirlet Cruz gets her name tag pinned on by 4th-grade teacher Maria Casa

FAMILY, *Mia News (FH) Col 2 4A 3 Sept 80*
from 1A

but finally every refugee child had a red-white-and-blue ribbon pinned to his lapel and was herded into the right room.

Classmate Zoraya Hernandez cried a little. Yumi, a veteran of the special summer school session for refugee children, wasn't fazed.

Room 30 is shabby but cozy. The teacher is warm and motherly. It's easy to feel at home here.

First, the rules. You don't talk out of turn. You stand in line to go to the bathroom and you can only go twice. You ask permission to use the *sacapuntos* — the pencil sharpener.

Then the civics.

"All right, *bueno*," said Casas, who speaks perfect English but can't help combining the two languages now and then. "You have to salute every morning what we have back here, the American flag. This is what protects you and protects me and everyone here. You respect it and you must venerate it.

"Every morning, you put your hand on your heart and do you know what you say? You say the pledge. You say that because that is what has us all united . . . This is what has given you shelter and food and school and your teacher, with liberty and justice for all."

There were more rules . . . rules for drinking milk, even.

"You see this bottle?" Casas asked while the kids laboriously crayoned a drawing of American foods. "This is milk. At the beginning it is going to seem strange for you to drink milk and not water, but every child who is growing needs to drink lots of milk so his teeth will be white and his bones are strong.

"You're going to drink so much milk your mothers are going to say, 'Don't drink so much, you'll get fat.' Does everybody here like milk?"

"Siiiiiii, *maestra*," said the class.

"And how do you say that in English?"

"Yes, teacher," they said.

Jury to Decide Malpractice Award

By PATRICK MALONE

Herald Medical Writer



A new jury will be called to decide how much money should be awarded to Dr. Orlando Silva and his four children for the death of Silva's wife in a hospital operating room two years ago.

Last month, a jury in Dade Circuit Court gave \$368,150 to the survivors of Teresa Silva, at the end of a bitter three-week medical malpractice trial.

The jury decided that Cedars of Lebanon Hospital and Dr. Ruben Gurvich, the anesthesiologist who cared for Mrs. Silva there, were negligent in her death.

SILVA

The judge who presided over the trial, Thom-

as Testa, Tuesday ordered a new trial on the damages after the jurors told him they were confused about the verdict form and had intended to award more than they actually did.

Testa denied a request from defense lawyers for a new trial on the issue of the hospital's and Gurvich's negligence.

ONCE A NEW jury is selected, its only role will be to decide how much Gurvich and Cedars should have to pay the Silvas.

Silva's lawyers expect the new jury to be more generous. For one thing, the new jury will hear none of the testimony from the original trial that Silva interfered with life-saving efforts on his wife and threatened to kill other doctors. The original jury decided that Silva's actions did not contribute to his wife's death.

The old jury's confusion about the damages came out minutes after the trial ended Aug. 8. Several jurors tried to return to the courtroom,

but it was already closed for the day. In interviews with news reporters and with lawyers for Silva, the jurors said, "We made a mistake."

When the jurors wrote down amounts for the children's future suffering, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 each, some of them thought the sums would be paid annually throughout the children's lives. In fact, the amounts were one-time payments.

TESTA ORDERED a new trial on damages after the jurors testified at a hearing that the court's bailiff refused to let them talk to Testa during the deliberations to straighten out the confusion.

"We weren't sure we did it right, and we asked the bailiff. He said, 'I wouldn't worry about it,'" juror Irene Swan testified.

The customary practice during jury deliberations is for the jury to send out its questions in writing, and for the judge and attorneys for both sides to agree on an answer.

Officials impatient at delay in closing tent city

Mia News (FH) Col 2 SA
BILL GJEBRE
 Miami News Reporter

30 Sept 80

It was supposed to be temporary. People are living in inhuman conditions. There is violence there

Tent city, the troubled encampment for Cuban refugees in Miami, will fold by the end of the month.

"It's a guarantee," James Gigante, an official of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force, told Miami city commissioners yesterday.

With that assurance and nearly \$600,000 in federal reimbursement to the city for refugee expenses, commissioners agreed to keep the tent city open until the end of the month. To shut it down immediately would worsen matters, they said.

Miami Vice Mayor Armando Lacasa voted against the end-of-the-month closing, saying the city should tell the federal government, which is responsible for refugee matters, that the city might begin shutting down the camp within 72 hours.

"It was supposed to be temporary," said Lacasa, who had opposed establishment of the temporary quarters under an I-95 overpass at SW 7th Street near the Miami River downtown. "People are living in inhuman conditions. There is violence there."

The tent city, Lacasa said, has become a "small concentration camp" that has drawn criticism for the way it has been operating. "Tent city is hurting our image," he said.

"In the first place, it's not a concentration camp," said Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, adding that while the tent city has become "an abomination," it is better than "having people sleep in the rain."

The facility was set up about 40 days ago, and some 4,000 refugees have lived there at one time or another. About 700 refugees reside there when it's filled. It has been plagued with health and sanitary problems, and by violence and unrest among the refugees.

"I would not like to have 700 people out in the streets in 72 hours," Ferre said. He said commissioners must move gradually with the federal government to phase out the camp.

"No one here wants tent city to go on," Commissioner Joe Carollo said. "Tent city is shameful and an embarrassment. But it would be more embarrassing if men, women and children are going hungry and are

sleeping in the streets."

At the urging of Commissioner Theodore Gibson, commissioners said they might go to Washington this week or early next week to pressure White House officials to close the encampment and find other housing for its residents.

"I want us to go there and present our case," Gibson said. He asked that Florida senators and representatives attend any possible meetings with White House staffers.

Gigante told commissioners that the tent city has been prolonged because of the breakdown in sponsorship for refugees. He said his group hoped to repair that breakdown or to find some other solutions.

Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio told commissioners that the State Department is sending the city \$311,000 to pay for all the expenses to date for the refugee facility.

In addition, Odio said the Federal Emergency Management Administration has informed the city that it is sending a check for \$276,000 for part of the expenses for refugee handling at the Orange Bowl.

Odio said he eventually expects the federal agency to reimburse the city for the entire \$470,000 it has spent on refugees at the Orange Bowl, which was used as a shelter by the city when the refugee influx began earlier this year.

The talk of the town remains the refugees

Mia News (FH) Col 2 SA 30 Sept 80

The hostess had worked three days getting ready for her party and when the guests began arriving she prayed softly: "Please God, let them talk about something other than the Cuban refugees."

"I can't help it," said her husband. "I feel like I'm being chased out of my home and I stay angry these days."

He is not alone. Barbara Burris, aide to Congressman Dante Fascell, says she takes phone calls from people who suggest that the Cubans be taken back to Cuba by boat and be cut loose in international waters.

"We also get calls from people who are seriously suggesting that airplane hijackers should be given parachutes and told to bail out over Cuba," said Burris.

Following the suggestion of Channel 4 newscaster Ralph Renick, a lot of callers say we should take unwanted refugees to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo



Roberts

Bay in Cuba and tell them to walk through the gate of the base into Cuba.

Despite all the bad things being said about Cuban refugees these days, Burris insists that most of the people calling Fascell's office are not haters or bigots. "They are ordinary citizens who are overwhelmed by the sudden arrival of 110,000 refugees," said Burris.

The congressman himself has said the area is saturated with refugees and that \$100 million a year for the next two years will be needed to reimburse local government, or local taxpayers will have to take care of the food, medical and housing needs of the refugees.

Sergio Bendixen, press secretary to Congressman William Lehman, says most of the mail and phone calls he gets about the Cubans is "very negative. This is going to be a burden on the community for a long time. My answer to these people is that the congressman is doing everything he can to get the federal government to live up to its responsibility."

A lot is being said these days about dispersing the new wave of refugees across the nation, allowing small

groups to be absorbed by the economies of several areas.

The cynical answer to this proposal is that if they're left to their own devices, the Cubans will simply return here. Future plans, however, call for making all unmarried male refugees live in cities far from Miami or face the loss of all economic aid.

"One Latin country offered to take 6,000 refugees, but the refugees didn't want to go to that country," said Burris, Fascell's aide.

Reggie Marsh in Congressman Claude Pepper's office thumbed through a list of phone complaints. One note read: "This is suicide, frightening, no hope in Florida, even our congressmen forsake us." Another said that refugees get preferential treatment in getting driver licenses.

"I'm selling my house so I can keep my husband in a hospital," said one caller. "What's wrong in America?"

"The argument about bilingualism is making an already bad situation worse," said Bendixen. "It will take years to overcome these feelings."

Peruvians Fear Cuban

Miami Her (F) Col 1 5D 3 Sept 80

LIMA, Peru — (UPI) — The Peruvian government's plans to relocate dozens of Cuban refugees to a comfortable recreational center outside Lima have run into stiff opposition from local residents who feel the Cubans' presence will bring "chaos and crime."

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry promised during the weekend to improve the living conditions of 740 Cuban refugees after about 150 Cubans seized a Braniff International jetliner Friday and demanded to be flown to Miami. The hijackers surrendered to authorities almost 24 hours later.

The month-old Belaunde government also promised to improve the

Around
The Am

living conditions of those wishing to stay and, as a first measure, ordered the relocation of Cuban families to the comfortable and spacious Huampani recreational center.

Since their arrival last April, the

'Chaos, Crime'

and
Americas

Cubans have been living at a makeshift camp in Lima's Tupac Amaru Park.

"We Don't Want Any Cubans," read one of the signs placed Monday throughout the middle- and

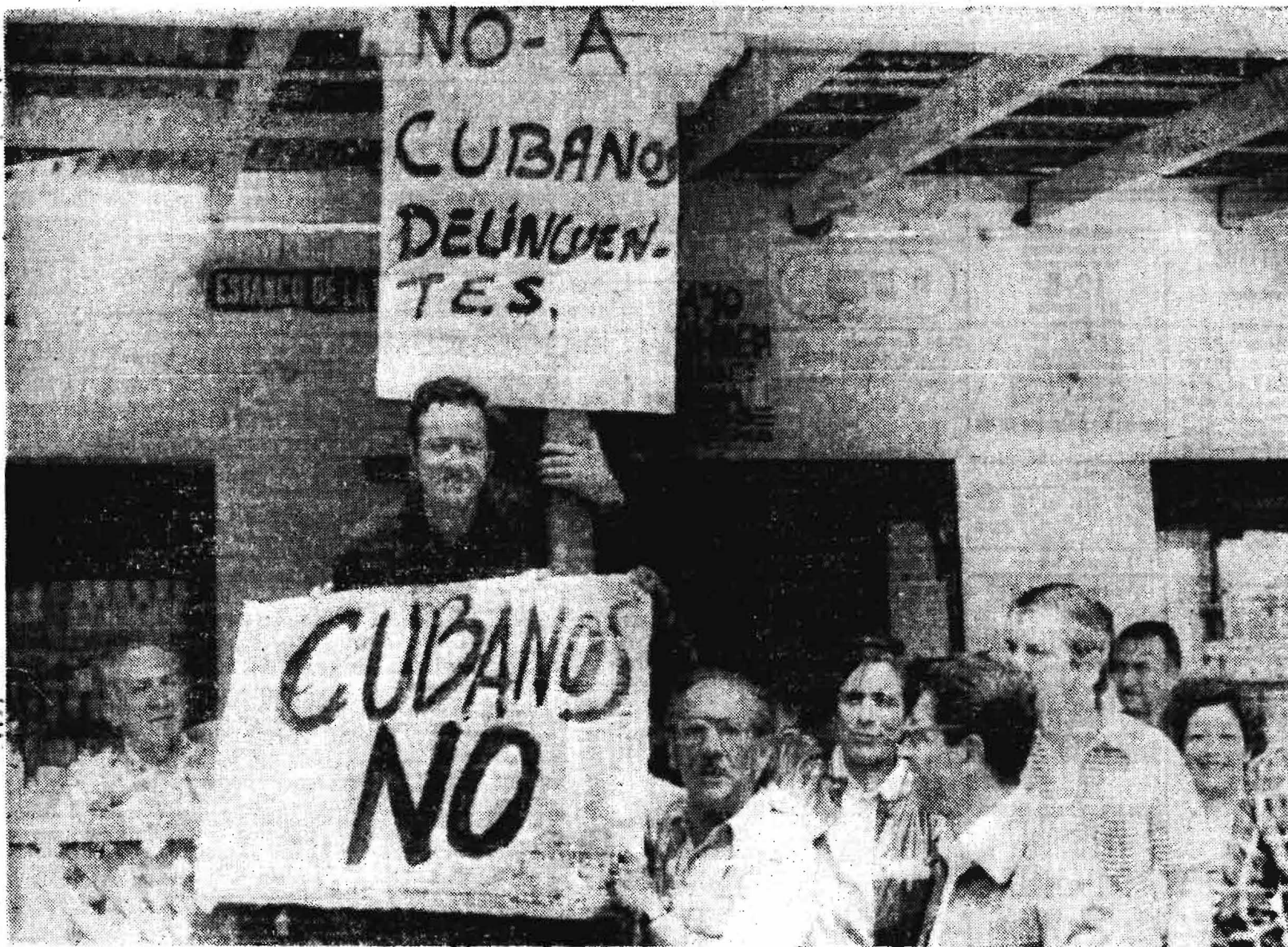
upper-class Chaclacayo district, near the Huampani center, 20 miles east of Lima.

"No to Cuban Criminals" and "Cubans No" read two other signs.

"Their presence would only bring chaos and crime to our peaceful and tranquil city," a resident of the winter retreat said.

"If they don't want them in the United States, we are less willing to take them because we know what they are capable of doing," said another resident, Leonor de Berengel.

Chaclacayo Mayor Carlos Rkossel said about 3,000 families signed a petition asking Belaunde to relocate the Cubans elsewhere.



Mia Hui 3 Sept 80 SD

— United Press International

Residents of Chaclacayo District, 20 Miles From Lima, Protest Government's Refugee-Relocation Plan

... since arrival last April, Cuban exiles have been living at a makeshift camp in a Lima park

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First Day of School in America: *Something Lost in Translation?*

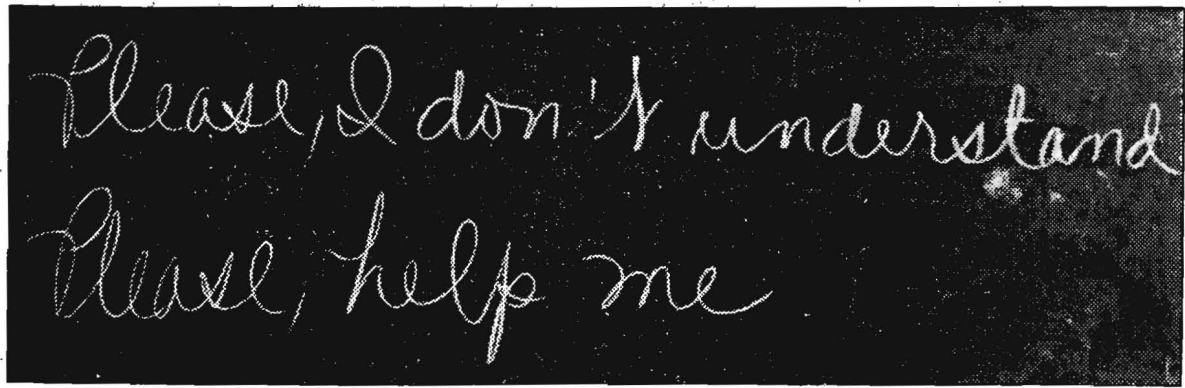
By **MIKE WINERIP**
Herald Staff Writer

On the first day of school, counselor Tony Valido was supposed to be providing guidance for all Cuban refugees bused to predominantly black Miami Central High.

The friendly guidance counselor looked like a misguided missile. "This is fun," he said shooting down the corridor. "But it would be better if I knew what I was doing."

He was leading a group of refugees to Room 28, where they were supposed to have their first math class in a free land. Twice he got lost and had to ask directions. When they arrived, Room 28 was empty. Someone forgot to tell him that the bilingual math teacher found another job Friday.

Valido brought the kids back and went looking for their biology class on his own. Lab Room 41 was empty. The school's new bilingual biology teacher failed to show up for work Tuesday morning.



Written on blackboards before the refugee students arrived, 'Please. I don't understand' and 'Please, help me,' were the first English sentences taught.



'This is period number two,' says teacher Rosana Hull. 'There are a couple of things I have to do during period two. I have to do a head count. This is your head. Say it, 'Head.''

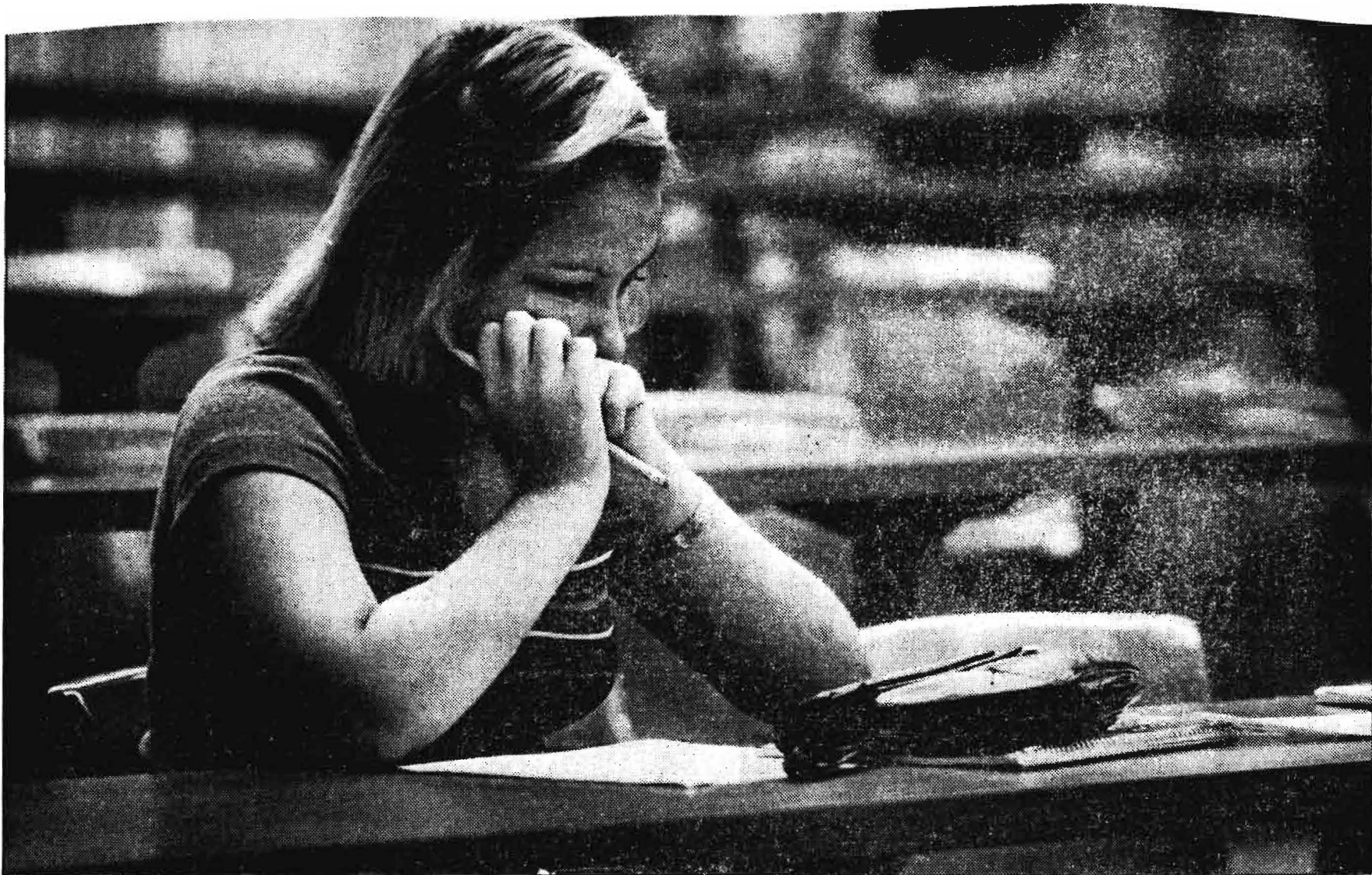
"Frankly," said the guidance counselor, "I don't know what's going on around here. I wasn't hired myself until Friday."

The first day of school happens whether or not social forces and world history are ready. Miami Central's first day passed Tuesday without any serious incident, without any anger, but with abundant confusion. This was not a surprise to insiders. Not until two weeks ago did principal Harold Guinyard get the OK from school officials to hire 14 bilingual teachers for the refugees.

"This is a schedule. A schedule. This tells you what courses you are taking. Courses. So it very important that you memorize it. Memorize it. 'Schedule' is a very important word around here," explains Central's Rosana Hull, who is teaching the students English. Mrs. Hull is a dynamo of a teacher, who came from Cuba in 1962 and was a pioneer in Dade's bilingual program. Though she is fluent in Spanish, almost all her class time is spent speaking English. "You'll be here until 11:35, then you'll say, 'Goodby Mrs. Hull.'"

The "First" had all the makings of an action-packed day. Because the schools in Latin Hialeah were jammed to capacity, the Dade administration decided in August to bus 435 students to Central. Central's 2,000 students have in the past split about 75 per cent black; 17 per cent Latin; and 8 per cent non-Latin white.

The school expected 155 sophomore refugees



Mia Her (Hcol2 1D 3 Sept 80.

Four months off the boat from Mariel, 15-year-old Marilyn Villar sits alone in a Miami Central High classroom, pondering what the day, and school year, will bring in her new country.

— JOHN PINEDA/Miami Herald Staff

Mia Her (F) Cal 3 Sept 80 3D 'Start Eating Up Words the English Way'

FROM PAGE 1 D

during the regular school day, and another 280 junior high students for a second session beginning shortly before noon.

"If we didn't take appropriate actions," said principal Guinyard, "the junior high students would be trampled."

And so the refugees — four months off the boat from Mariel — were separated from the rest of the school. The sophomores met in two large airy classrooms with no windows, behind the auditorium. The junior highers ate lunch alone.

The Cuban parents worried. Only about a third sent their kids to Central. Five parents followed the buses from Hialeah in their van. They talked with Central officials. They refused to leave until they had assurances the children would be treated properly.

Many students said they had friends who stayed home, because they felt Central is a black school. "If it had been Hialeah High or Miami Springs, they would have been here," said Guinyard, referring to two predominantly Latin schools.

"I'll get more," the principal said. "Before Friday I'll have them all."

"It's time for a break," said Mrs. Hull to the sophomores. "Now we Cubans are very loud. We have to learn to speak in a lower tone in this country. Do you understand?"

Ivonne Herrera of Hialeah sponsors several refugee families. She brought two with her to register at Central Tuesday. One of the boys looked at Central and decided he didn't want to go. "His father got mad," said Herrera. "Maybe the boy was afraid. He wanted to go in a Cuban neighborhood. I told them it was a good school, there were good teachers." The father ripped up the registration and took his son back to Hialeah.

"There are so many blacks in



— JOHN PINEDA/Miami Herald Staff

Junior high students arrive for a second session beginning shortly before noon at Central High. They were separated from the expected 155 sophomores because, 'If we didn't take appropriate actions,' said the principal, 'the junior high students would be trampled.'

4 of 5

Cuba, they're used to being mixed in," says teacher Hull. "You didn't think of who was black and who was mulatto in Cuba. But they feel from what they hear, the black students here are not the same as black students in Cuba. So that worries them."

Trying to ease their fears, the principal assigned Latin students who are veterans of Central to give the refugee children tours.

Joel Lopez, an eleventh grader who has been in this country for a decade, showed Cuban boys the shops while a female Latin student toured girls through "the more delicate sections of the school."

There's no tension between the Latin kids and the blacks at Central, Lopez says. "We have our little groups, they have theirs. They don't mess with us. We don't mess with them. Everyone has more fun with

his own kind. Blacks with blacks. Cubans with Cubans." Just like real life, Lopez said.

In confidential tones, the refugees asked Lopez how their new school compares with Latin Hialeah High. Is it bigger? they ask. Are the shops as good?

It is a trade-off, says Lopez. "We have better computers, they have better machine shops."

There is also resentment and fear

between Cubans. Nilsa Martinez, vice president of Central's science club, member of the National Honor Society, worries that the new refugees will bring down the school average; will give the school a reputation as a dumping ground.

She feels, too, that they may contribute to overcrowding in the cafeteria.

"You have to start learning to eat

up your words the English way," Mrs. Hull tells them. "Eat' is a very important word. Remember it, 'eat.'"

"Do you know when they eat them up? Contractions they eat up. That's the way the Americans compress the language. They don't say, 'Did you not eat.' They say, 'Didn't you eat?'"

Starting so late on hiring raised hell Tuesday. Science and math are the hardest areas to find bilingual teachers and now, with the no-shows, Guinyard must start all over again.

Newly-hired junior high math teacher Frank Willem, 31, who learned some Spanish from his Cuban-born mother, acknowledged he wasn't proficient enough to teach the more abstract mathematical concepts to refugees. His mother will translate his lessons, he says.

Like most teachers, he has no fixed curriculum, or even books. There was no time. "I'm going to play it by ear," he said. "We'll probably have to develop our own materials."

"This is period number two," said Mrs. Hull. "There are a couple of things I have to do during period two. I have to do a head count. This is your head. Say it, 'Head.'"

There appeared to be a mistake in the classification of Pedro Figueroa, 15, who would be going into 11th grade in Cuba. He knew algebra, geometry and more English than many of the tenth graders. Yet he was placed in ninth.

"No I don't want to take his name down. I don't even want to hear it," said Lester Sandoval, Central program director. It's too soon. I don't even know if the school board will let us move them. It will take two weeks for us to figure who belongs where. The first day always looks bad."

As they left Mrs. Hull's class, some said, "Hasta Mañana." The bold said, "Goodbye teacher."

MW/ha
30 Sept 80
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Mia Her (F) Col 1 1A 3 Sept 80

Shhhhhhhhh!

Tiny refugee students signaled for quiet as they lined up for lunch at

Riverside Elementary School Tuesday, the first day of the new fall term and their first day ever in an American school. Thousands of students, especially refugees, however, were not in

class. School officials blamed the 50 per cent — and higher — absenteeism in special refugee classes on lost buses, confusion and stormy weather. But none of those problems bothered these

— KEITH GRAHAM • Miami Herald Staff

five-year-old scholars, from left, Claudia Casielles, Lourdes Max, Rafael Breña and Mirta Garcia. (See story, Page 1B.)

Fear, Rain Keep Many Pupils

Mia Heu (F) Col 1 ID 3 Sept 80

First-Day ConfusionID

**By JEFF GOLDEN
And LIZ BALMASEDA**

Herald Staff Writers

Drizzles, lost buses and procrastinating parents kept thousands of children — especially refugees — out of class on Dade's first day of school Tuesday.

Absenteeism rose to 50 per cent and higher in some of the early-morning programs for Cuban refugees, leaving school officials searching for youngsters who registered but didn't appear.

"The bus left before it was supposed to," said Eugenio Alonso, who tried to get his

grandson, Eric, to his Little Havana bus stop by 6 a.m., but didn't quite make it.

Hundreds of others had the same problem, trying to catch 6 a.m. buses to take students to special double-shift classes for refugees that began at 7 a.m.

"We expected the low attendance today," said School Superintendent Leonard Britton. "Some kids missed the bus, and some parents were confused about which shift to send their kids to."

But other Cuban children were afraid, school officials said. The children and their parents feared everything from drippy weather to tough neighborhoods.

"MOTHERS AND fathers have been

coming in for the past week worried about the location," said Principal Meri Hegler at Miramar Elementary, one of two schools reopened as centers of refugee children.

Miramar, at 109 NE 19th St., had been closed for the past two years because of declining enrollment. Merrick Elementary in Coral Gables had been used as a center for handicapped students, who now share the building with the refugee students.

"They think, because of the riots, that this is a dangerous neighborhood," Hegler said. Of the 443 students expected, only 208 arrived at Miramar.

At Miami Central High, 1781 NW 95th St., only one-third of the 450 refugees who

Home from School

were expected showed up for class. Some parents brought their youngsters to school but turned around and left when they saw the inner-city neighborhood.

At Hialeah Elementary, where 300 refugee children were expected, only 150 showed up. Even for the first day of school, which is traditionally ill-attended, the absenteeism was "an unusual amount as far as I'm concerned," said Principal Timothy Herring.

"IT MAY be the rainy weather and the early time," Herring said. Out of the 650 English-speaking children registered at the school, only 25 were absent Tuesday, Herring said. However, those students are on

single sessions and did not have to report until 8:15 a.m.

Attendance also was poor in some schools with no Cuban refugees. At predominantly black Brownsville Junior High, 4899 NW 24th Ave., 534 of the 850 students came to class.

The school, which has had problems since popular Principal Walter Oden was transferred this summer, reported vandalism Tuesday from a weekend break-in. Principal Ken Walker's office was ransacked and two pictures, a coffee pot and a

Turn to Page 12B Col. 1

Bilingualism Issue Expected to Make Nov. 4 Ballot

Miami (F) 12B 3 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1B

layed almost two years, until the next regular countywide election in September 1982.

But Shafer, whose group turned in 44,166 signatures Aug. 26, said she will bring down the rest of the petitions her group gathered to guarantee a special election.

She said the group had collected altogether more than 100,000 signatures. Some 52,426 signatures, 8 per cent of Dade voters, are needed to force a special election.

"I'm going to bring down every one and bury them," Shafer said.

Metro elections officials estimate a special election would cost between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

Elections officials may not necessarily check all 100,000 signatures Shafer said she has. If the count goes fast enough to make the November ballot, they would stop once 26,213 are verified. Otherwise,

they would stop after reaching the 52,426 needed for a special election.

ELECTIONS officials estimate checking for 26,213 signatures will take about 2,300 hours and cost up to \$15,000.

The state law that permits any-

one to demand a signature-by-signature check requires the person or group making the demand to pay 10 cents a signature. But that amount doesn't cover the full cost of checking, elections officials say.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim said he will lend some county

employees to the elections department to speed the effort.

After the meeting, Shafer criticized commissioners because none appeared interested in what she said was a compromise offer. Her proposal was to withdraw the ballot move if commissioners would rescind the 1973 resolution that made Dade officially bilingual and also eliminate the use of Spanish in county business.

"They were yellow," Shafer said repeatedly. "They could have rescinded the resolution."

SHE SINGLED out Commissioner Beverly Phillips, now in a three-way reelection campaign, for voting for the bilingualism resolution in 1973.

"She has to go — and I'll make sure she does," she said.

The proposed ordinance reads:

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

Home Sought for Burned-Out Family

State social workers still are looking for a place to house Ira Tucker and her 12 children and grandchildren, the family that was burned out of their home by an arsonist last week.

"Right now, the family is living at a Holiday Inn," said Yvonne Grant, a social and rehabilitative counselor with Health and Rehabilitative Services. "The Red Cross is continuing to foot the bill until we can get this family placed."

Grant said the agency is looking for a large vacant unit in one of

Dade's public housing projects to house the family, which consists of Tucker, a 31-year-old unemployed woman; her nine children; her three grandchildren and her mother. So far, officials have found no apartment big enough the family.

Fire fighters managed to salvage only a few of the family's belongings from the flames.

Grant said persons wishing to make donations can contact her at the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 325-3285, Ext. 141.

DEATHS

Boatlift's Daymarelys Gomez, 7

Miami (F) 12B 3 Sept 80

Daymarelys Gomez, 7, who died in the Mariel boatlift, was buried in Miami's Our Lady of Mercy Cemetery Tuesday under a heavy rain.

Dozens of mourners attended.

The cost of the funeral was donated by Rivero Funeral Home and the cemetery plot by the Archdiocese of Miami.

At least 30 Cuban refugees have died trying to make the crossing from Mariel to Key West since April. Young Gomez died last week of carbon monoxide poisoning while on board the yacht Francisco. The boat had been loaded with 31 refugees for the trip across the Florida Straits.

282

Condemned hotel rents rooms to refugees

Mia News (FH) Col 2 1A

3 Sept 80

KATHY MCCARTHY
Miami News Reporter

The Dade State Attorney's Office has filed minimum housing code violations against the owner and operator of the Sunny Haven Hotel in south Miami Beach, charging they rented rooms to Cuban refugees after the building was condemned.

A second hotel only blocks away has some 70 refugees living on the condemned third floor, which had been gutted by fire.

Miami Beach Assistant City Manager Hal Cohen estimates that about 2,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees are looking for housing in Miami Beach. Many arrive destitute and desperate for any shelter they can find — and some are living in condemned hotels, at least one of which was labeled structurally unsafe by inspectors.

"Just ride around through here and look," says Beach code enforcement inspector Barry Fein. "The conditions in some of these places where people are living, you just wouldn't believe."

Danro Realty Inc., owner of the Sunny Haven Hotel, 410 Collins Ave., and Danro attorney Terrence Rosenberg, listed as an operator, are charged with five counts of violating the city of Miami Beach's minimum housing code.

"They were renting out rooms while they were in violation of the housing code," said assistant state attorney Bob Brown.

City code inspectors discovered seven Cuban refugee families living in the hotel Aug. 1 — more than two months after the building was ruled structurally unsafe and unfit for human habitation, and was ordered vacated.

The code enforcement division cited 45 violations of the city's minimum housing code, including exposed electrical wiring and soiled linens.

Chief building inspector Sidney Wellman found the building's fire-gutted structure unsafe in violation of the South Florida Building Code, and he condemned it last May.

Assistant City Manager Rolin Rodriguez says Rosenberg didn't comply with the city's order to evacuate the refugee tenants and that he refused to return some \$1,000 in rent Rodriguez says was collected by another tenant working for Rosenberg.

Rosenberg denies operating, managing or collecting any money at the hotel. He says he is an attorney representing Danro. He said yesterday he was unaware of any charges.

"I don't know how they can charge me when I'm

CUBANS, *Mia News (FH) Col 1* *from 1A 4A 3 Sept 80*

not the owner or the operator and don't have anything to do with the building," Rosenberg said.

Seth Skarey, listed in city records as the director of Danro, could not be reached.

The maximum penalty for the misdemeanor violations is a \$500 fine and 30 days in jail. The five counts stem from the five days the city found tenants living there after the building was ordered vacated.

David Rodriguez, 18, his brother Daniel, 17, and their father were the only tenants left at Sunny Haven Friday night when the city shut off the power and nailed plywood over the back entrance the families had been using. They were shuffled off to another hotel.

The Rodriguezes moved into Sunny Haven with six other refugee families left homeless after the Mariel boatlift, said city official Rodriguez.

The Rodriguezes said they paid \$200 for a one-room apartment with no running water and a stove that didn't work.

By yesterday morning, the plywood had been torn down at Sunny Haven. The front door, padlocked weeks earlier, had a "No Trespassing" sign posted across it.

A few blocks away, about 70 Cuban refugees were living on the condemned third floor of the MacArthur Hotel, 711 Fifth St.

Code enforcement inspector Barry Fein posted the red warning placard outside the third floor last Friday: "Unfit for Human Habitation."

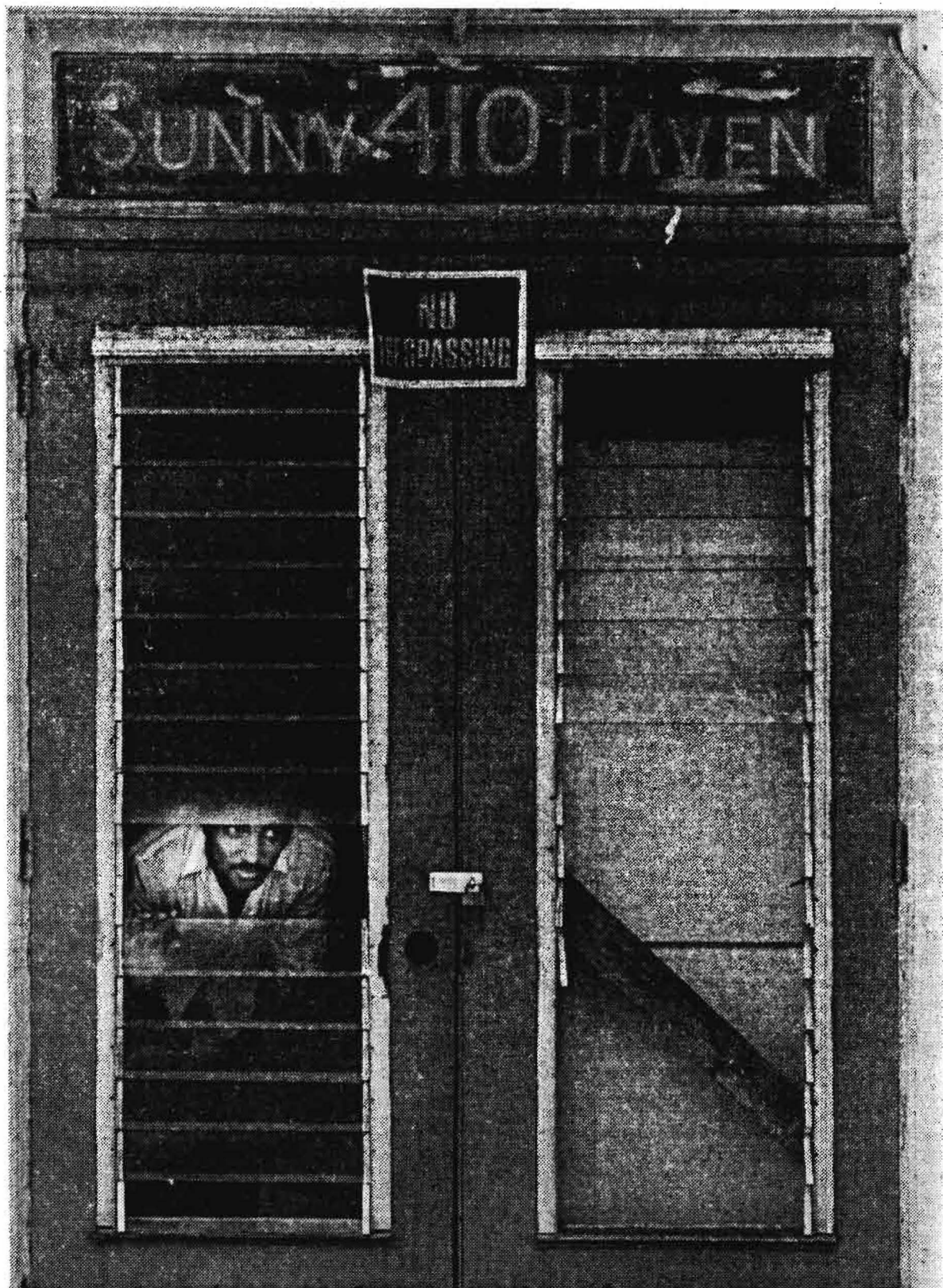
A few weeks ago, inspectors were tipped off that people were living there — again. The owners were given 30 days from last Friday to clear out the tenants or to repair the fire-damaged floor.

The Miami Beach Fire Department put a 24-hour watch on the MacArthur after a third-floor fire Saturday night. Fire Chief Bud Goltzene suspects arson.

Jacob Russo, the principal owner, says he was unaware of any code violations until last week. He said he leaves the day-to-day hotel operations to his elderly nephew, Chester.

"I don't go there," Russo said. "I am afraid."

Last week, Chester said, two Cuban men held a gun to his head while he sat in the lobby. Russo screamed



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The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Cuban refugee David Rodriguez peers out of broken jalousie window at Sunny Haven Hotel

MW News 4A 3 Sept 80

and the men fled. Jacob said one of the men had been staying at the hotel.

Russo says the refugees moved in six weeks ago. Some pay him \$100 a month for a room, others sleep on the floor for nothing, he says.

Russo says he and two co-owners, prominent Beach developer Abe Resnick and investor Manuel Zaiac, will repair the third floor to the city's satisfaction and not ask the Cubans to move.

"I couldn't get them out even if I tried," Russo says. "There is no way to get those people out. They have no place to sleep. They're sleeping on the floors in the empty rooms for nothing. They're desperate. You can't control them."

"The police come over and they chase them out and they come back. They come in through the fire escape. If you lock the door, they break it down . . . Somebody should do something."

Beach developer Resnick says he has nothing to do with the running of the building.

"I didn't know what was happening there," he said. "I am a minority investor. I have very little investment in it . . . We are going to try and straighten this out as soon as possible."

Zaiac said he was unaware of any problems at the MacArthur until he returned from vacation last week.

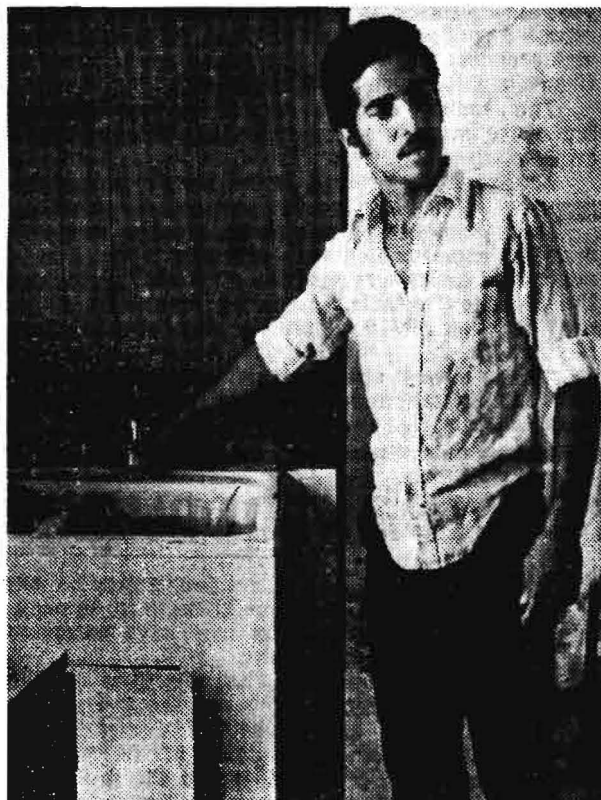
"We are going to fix it up and not ask people to move," he said. "It's a terrible hardship for the people to move."

When inspection officers stumble upon refugees living inside condemned buildings, the city is confronted with a new problem: homeless refugees.

"The city doesn't know how severe the problem is because we have no idea how many (Cuban) refugees are in the city or where they are," says assistant city manager Cohen. He said an estimate of 2,000 homeless refugees in Miami Beach is nothing more than a best guess.

City officials blame the federal government for not assisting, and the county for turning the refugees loose before they can fend for themselves.

"The county has a housing shortage and doesn't know what to do with them," Cohen says. "They're



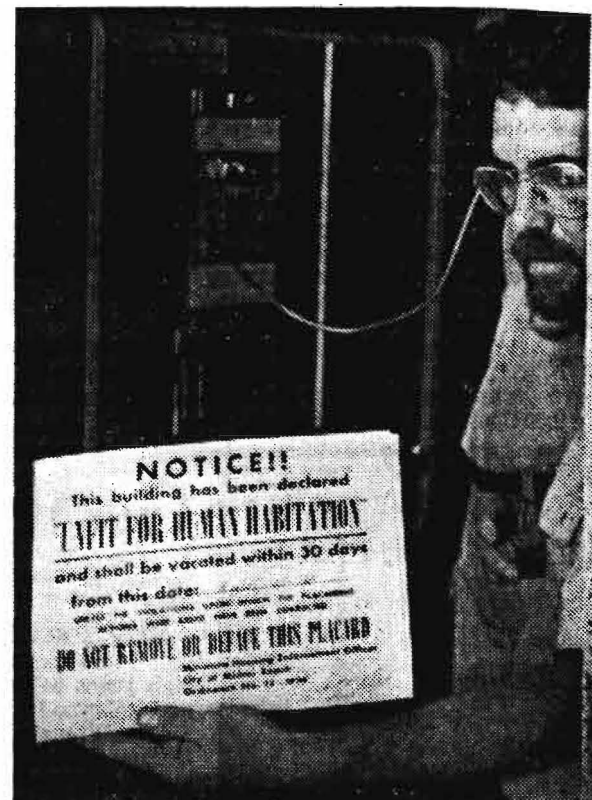
The Miami News - BILL REINKE

David Rodriguez' kitchen: no running water

giving them a bus ticket, 30 days rent and shipping them out. They have no jobs, no money and are literally hungry."

Many refugees flock to blighted South Beach, where a soiled bed in an unkempt room can be rented for \$100 to \$200 a month. Others sleep on the beach or on the floors of empty buildings.

When a building is found unfit for occupancy, the landlord is given 30 days to vacate or repair the build-



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Inspector Barry Fein places a warning sign

ing and 24 hours to appeal. A hearing is held by the city's Minimum Housing Appeals Board within one or two days, says code enforcement supervisor Warren Feld.

If a landlord doesn't comply, the city turns the case over to the Dade State Attorney's Office for prosecution — often a slow, lengthy process.

"It takes us six weeks just to get someone in for an arraignment," Feld said.

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Remember Ellis Rubin?

Miami Herald (F) col 1 20A 4 Sept 80

He's Counting on That

This is the 10th in a series of profiles of candidates seeking a U.S. Senate seat from Florida. Profiles of the other candidates will appear in The Herald this week.

By **STEPHEN DOIG**
Herald Staff Writer

In his heart, Ellis Rubin knows he's right.

Very Right. Rock-ribbed, reactionary, unabashedly ultra-conservative right.

"I take a hard line," Rubin, Miami's most controversial lawyer, says with a grin. "I don't deny it."

After nearly 25 years as the enfant terrible of Florida Republicanism, Rubin wants to be Florida's next U.S. senator.

"This is what I was born for," Rubin, 55, says. "This is what I've been trying for all my adult life."

He certainly has been trying.

SINCE 1956, when he made his first try at elective office, Rubin has run for Dade state attorney, North Miami Beach mayor, juvenile court judge, North Miami Beach mayor again, Florida attorney general, Florida Supreme Court, Miami Beach mayor and Congress.

He lost every time.

Now Rubin is one of six candidates, most of the rest of whom are prominent, mainstream party powers. Still, he says he is confident he'll win the primary Sept. 9 and go on to whip Sen. Richard Stone, or whoever might emerge from that bitter fight, in the general election.

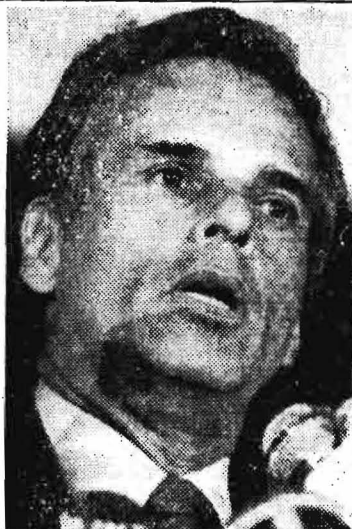
"The more candidates there are, the better I'll do," he insists. "I've got name recognition all over the state."

★ ★ ★

THERE'S NO denying that people know Ellis Rubin.

They remember Ellis Rubin the lawyer. He defended teenage murderer Ronnie Zamora three years ago with the novel argument that Zamora unwillingly had become "intoxicated" by television violence. Zamora was convicted, but Rubin got a two-page spread in People magazine.

They remember Ellis Rubin the gadfly. For years, he battled the National Football League over the



'I think that the senator from Florida, being the [state] closest to communism in the Western Hemisphere, should be an alarm bell for the rest of the country.'

— Ellis Rubin

league's policy of local television blackouts of home football games. He filed at least 11 unsuccessful lawsuits until Congress stepped in and forced the league to televise sold-out games.

And some still remember Ellis Rubin the Communist-hunter.

In the early 1950s, shortly after graduating from the University of Miami's law school, young Rubin began to see in Florida the threat of communism — or, as critics suggested, the promise of publicity.

After making some by-jingo speeches to veterans' groups, he was appointed in 1954 as an unpaid special assistant attorney general in charge of rooting out subversives.

HE PREPARED a 91-page report calling Florida a "Communist target." He said he had a secret list of 200 underground Reds in the state. He told reporters he possessed confidential files given him by former Communist organizers. He managed to get a Florida lawyer disbarred for pleading the Fifth Amendment when questioned about Communist ties. He said he was "preparing reports" that would unmask other attorneys.

Sound familiar? It did to nationally syndicated muckraker Drew Pearson, who in a broadcast called Rubin a "small-bore McCarthy." Rubin had made the big time.

His tactics eventually aroused indignation. Early in 1955, Rubin asked the Legislature for \$110,000 and wide subpoena power to conduct full-blown hearings into Communist infiltration. After much debate, the bill was killed. As happened to McCarthy himself, Rubin's star dimmed.

Old habits die hard, though. As late as 1961, he was circulating petitions demanding that Jack D. Gordon, then a Dade School Board member and now a state senator, explain his involvement with "pro-Communist" groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Racial Equality.

★ ★ ★

RUBIN HASN'T forgotten Communists.

"I think that the senator from Florida, being the [state] closest to communism in the Western Hemisphere, should be an alarm bell for the rest of the country," he argues in the more than 150 campaign speeches he has given this year.

"It's time we started to develop some kind of policy to kick the Soviet Union out of North America. Florida, the land that all of us love, is in danger."

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The "root cause" of race riots, drug traffic, hijackings, illegal immigrants and Miami's murder rate is Cuban President Fidel Castro, Rubin contends.

"Let's send Cuban exiles . . . back to Cuba at the business end of an M16 rifle to liberate that island from communism and kick Castro out," Rubin urges.

This stand is particularly popular with many of South Florida's first-wave Cuban exiles. Rubin has been the legal counsel for the Bay of Pigs veterans since 1962.

RUBIN'S chest-beating foreign-policy broadsides aren't confined to Cuba. He advocates giving Iran a 48-hour ultimatum to release the American hostages and then imposing a complete blockade.

On the economy, Rubin's proposals are compatible, if not necessarily identical, with the national Republican platform. Like his opponents, he favors tax cuts and incentives for business, a balanced budget, gutting federal bureaucracy and encouraging free enterprise.

Rubin, however, forges his own trail on occasion. He suggests, for instance, that America could solve its economic woes by picking guns over butter. If defense spending on new weapons were increased, he argues, the unemployment ranks would shrink and the economy would perk up.

Rubin also would like to do some radical surgery on the tax codes. When he gets to the Senate, he says, he'll propose an end to the graduated income tax, to be replaced by a flat-rate, 10 per cent tithe to the government.

Of course, with his claimed six-figure income as a lawyer, such a regressive tax structure would save Ellis Rubin thousands of dollars. But that, he argues, is the point.

"The basic economic problem in this country is the policy . . . of punishing success and rewarding failure by transferring money through government programs from those who make it to those who won't or don't," Rubin says.

★ ★ ★

DESPITE THE plaster elephant standing in the lobby of his Miami

law office, Rubin wasn't always a Republican.

During his heyday as a Red-hunter, he was a registered Democrat. He switched to Republican in 1956 because, he announced, he "got fed up with the wishy-washy speeches of such men as [Adlai] Stevenson, [Estes] Kefauver and [Averell] Harriman." The next year, he briefly switched back to Democrat, because President Eisenhower was too liberal for him.

But when he finally settled on being a Republican, he continued to stir up controversy, including a long-running legal battle with an influential GOP state committeeman.

Today, he proudly tells audiences that in 1963 he started the state's first "Draft [Barry] Goldwater" committee.

He doesn't mention that aides of Goldwater, who was to become the Republican presidential nominee the following year, completely disavowed Rubin, told him to stop using the Arizona senator's name and hurriedly established a separate organization.

RUBIN DOESN'T hold a grudge for the snub. His current campaign slogan, emblazoned on 60 billboards around Florida, is Goldwater's old "In Your Heart, You Know He's Right."

Rubin seems to thrive on making a fuss, and this campaign is business as usual for him. Despite the "11th Commandment" admonition of "Thou Shalt Not Speak Ill of Fellow Republicans," Rubin has been happily blasting the reputed front-runners, Paula Hawkins and Lou Frey, for hiring "out-of-state experts" and "expensive Washington puppeteers" to run their campaigns.

Rubin says he won't accept contributions from political action committees; he doesn't say whether any have offered him anything. Early in the campaign, he said he wouldn't accept any contributions

at all, but he backpedaled on the promise when the others started filing. Even so, he hasn't collected much: about \$49,000 at last report, including \$31,500 of his own money.

RUBIN ATTACKS Hawkins for, among other things, hiring a campaign consultant who has worked for Democratic candidates.

"That is some so-called . . . Reagan backer," he rails about Hawkins. "No wonder she has never won a Republican primary in Florida."

Frey and Hawkins were on opposite sides in the GOP's lethal 1978 gubernatorial dogfight, and Rubin argues that, because of "party disunity," picking either of them will "again be a death wish for our party."

He challenged them, without success, to head-to-head debates, urging, "Let the voters see us in action instead of as a TV commercial Let's bring some life into the Republican primary."

He has done that, at least. With Rubin in a race, it's always lively.

Mia Her
4 Sept 80
20A

Refugees Jam Old

Mia Her (F) Col 1A 4 Sept 80

By SARA RIMER
And ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writers

On South Beach, the Cuban refugees crowd the sad old hotels, some of which are unfit for human habitation. The threat of fire is so great in one building — condemned, but occupied nevertheless by about 80 refugees with no place else to go — that firemen stand watch there 24 hours a day.

And with the tourism season only two months away, city officials worry that those refugees who have managed to find decent housing will soon find themselves back on

the street: Landlords in what was, until recently, a neighborhood of retired working-class Jews from New York are certain to evict the Cubans for the tourists. No one seems to know where the refugees will go when that happens.

Yet housing is only one part of the refugee problem that plagues Miami Beach. Even those refugees who have a place to live often don't have enough to eat. So many refugees need food stamps that the city will today open a special office on Alton Road just for them. New food stamp applicants, meanwhile, can't even get appointments be-

S. Beach Firetraps

fore Sept. 30. Nearly every day, hungry refugees appear at the office of Assistant City Manager Rolin Rodriguez, who ran out of food certificates long ago.

"I give them \$10 or \$25 — city money. It's the least we can do, but we have to do it. I'm not advertising. If I did, the line would go from here to God knows where," he says.

"All anyone mentions when they talk about the Cuban refugees is Miami, Miami, Miami. But what about Miami Beach? It's unbelievable what's going on here. We're going through hell."

More than 4,000 Cuban refugees are estimated to be living on Miami Beach. City officials say they need help.

"Nobody seems to be able to address this problem. The county takes no responsibility for these people," Miami Beach Assistant City Manager Hal Cohen said Wednesday. "We're not in the social services business. We never have been."

The mayor is to discuss the refugee problem at 4 p.m. today with James Gigante, director of the State Department's

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They've No Place El



Mia Neu (F) col 1 1A 4 Sept 80
 Nelson Zalqui, Wife Zoe Plug Some Holes in 1-Room Apart

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Squalor, Hunger Are Rife for

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami. "We need more than federal aid. We need a coordinated federal program," Cohen said.

Mayor Murry Meyerson said: "This is a tremendous strain on our police and social service programs. The food stamp program is overloaded."

The building and code enforcement inspectors of Miami Beach are among the beleaguered. Hardly had they ruled the 57-year-old Sunny Haven Hotel unfit for people — among other shortcomings, the Sunny Haven had neither water nor electricity, according to inspectors — then seven refugee families moved in.

The city closed the Sunny Haven and moved the refugees to the Nemo Hotel last Friday. And the Dade State Attorney's Office this week charged Danro Realty Inc. — owner of the Sunny Haven, at 410 Collins Ave. — with five counts of violating the city of Miami Beach's minimum housing code. Conviction could bring a \$500 fine or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days in jail or both for each count.

"We've got some mighty desperate people out there," said Miami Beach Code Enforcement Director Curt Wild. "In the past, we may have had single, old people living in bad conditions. But now we have more

North Bay Village No

The Cuban refugees from Tent City moved to North Bay Village 10 days ago. They weren't welcome. So all 63 of them are moving out of their \$70-a-week rooms at the Rodeway Inn, 1819 79th Street Causeway, starting today.

First, the North Bay Village residents had complained. Then two Rodeway refugees were arrested last week in connection with a couple of bike thefts. Finally, Mayor Robert Smoley protested; he had never even been told about the refugees.

people in less space. And we're being called upon to use marginal facilities — maybe rooms we normally wouldn't use."

The city Wednesday condemned the 44-year-old MacArthur Hotel at 711 Fifth St., where about 80 Cuban refugees live in hot, rundown rooms that rent for \$100 to \$120. It gave its owner, Starlite Gardens Inc., 24 hours to fix the overloaded fuses, faulty electricity, broken fire alarms and sewer gas leaks that make it unsafe.

The fire department imposed a 24-hour watch Friday and put out two fires over the weekend.

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD (F) 17-A

Refugees on South Beach

Refuge for Refugees

Cesar Odio, Miami's assistant city manager and Tent City troubleshooter, apologized Wednesday and said it was all a mixup. "We made a mistake by not notifying [Smoley]. I didn't realize we were in another city. I thought we were in the city of Miami limits. We'd gotten a good price at the Rodeway."

Odio said the refugees will be gone from North Bay Village by the end of the week. He said they will be moved to other hotels, within the city of Miami.

If the fire hazards are immediately eliminated, Starlite will then have 30 days to alleviate other conditions — backed-up plumbing, holes in the roof and walls, garbage strewn in the backyard — that make the MacArthur unfit for living. If improvements are not made, the hotel must be closed.

For the time being, the refugees will stay where they are, in a building that Miami Beach Fire Inspector Robin Hale calls "a great danger to them and their children."

The MacArthur refugees, most of whom are looking for work, say they have nowhere to go.

"If they kick me out, I'll just put all my belongings

out in the middle of the street. I can't understand why, if we are paying our rent, they want to throw us out," said Juan Borrero, 51, a former political prisoner who came here in December. His wife Elsa joined him in May during the Mariel-Key West boatlift.

The couple moved to the MacArthur a month ago. To them, the rent was a blessing: It is \$50 less than their last South Beach apartment.

Some refugees try their best to make a home of the old hotel. Zoe and Gelson Zalqui — she is Puerto Rican, he is Cuban — fixed the broken refrigerator and the leaks in the roof of the one-room apartment where they live with their two daughters, ages 3 and 1. They replaced the rotting mattresses with new ones. They hung sheer yellow curtains at the windows, laid a gold woolen rug on the scratched hardwood floor.

"If they are going to throw us out of here, someone is going to have to find us a place to go. They can't just kick us out into the street," Mrs. Zalqui said.

Says Code Enforcement Director Wild: "We're reluctant to just abruptly dispossess people. The building is not safe, but I think the people are safe to the extent that there is a fire watch."

An 83-year-old Turkish immigrant named Jacob Russo is listed as president of Starlite Inc. He said Wednesday, "I don't know what to do with them [refugees]. I'm very upset. I'm an old man. It's not a fire hazard. The place is wonderful."

3083

King Ranch Says Its Cattle Now In U.S.S.R.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The King Ranch, a Texas-based cattle and ranching giant, is convinced 1,500 head of purebred Santa Gertrudis breeding cattle it lost to Cuban revolutionaries 20 years ago were taken to a farm in Soviet Georgia.

"The Fidel Castro government has been instrumental in placing ... the first breed of beef cattle to be developed in the United States, in the hands of the world's most powerful communist state," said King Ranch executive John Cypher of Kingsville, Texas.

Cypher's statement is contained in a congressional report released Wednesday. It includes the transcript of a fall 1979 hearing on the \$2 billion worth of U.S. property nationalized by Cuba when Castro came to power in 1959.

The King Ranch set up a 40,000-acre cattle ranch in Cuba in 1952 and when its holdings were expropriated by Castro, it had 1,500 head of purebred Santa Gertrudis breeding cattle on it.

Cypher said that shortly after the

Castro takeover, and as part of his agrarian reform program, the company was told the 1,500 head of Santa Gertrudis were being shipped to a breeding center on Cuba's Turi-guano Island.

"But they never reached their destination," Cypher said.

"Instead, they were diverted to a nearby port where they were loaded and transported to southern Russia. They and their descendants have for some years been grazing on a communal farm in Georgia, having been seen there by South Americans on tour in the area who have identified them by our Texas and Cuban brands."

"I feel this is an illustration," Cypher said, "of the far-reaching ramifications an illegal seizure, such as the one we have experienced, can have."

King Ranch is one of 58 American firms and corporations who have claims against the Cuban regime because of properties it nationalized. It all, there are 7,740 certified private American claims against Cuba.

*Miami News (FH) SA *erl* 4 Sept 80* Need for refugee funds cited

The solution to Dade's refugee blues is money, local leaders told members of the Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations yesterday. The panel was in Dade to find out what impact the recent massive immigration of Cuban and Haitian refugees had on the community. "The immediate problem is dollars," said Metro Commissioner Harvey Ruvin. The local leaders also condemned federal refugee policy, saying you can't equate Cuban and Haitian political refugees with illegal aliens from Mexico. "The Mexicans are not running away from a repressive government," said Monsignor Bryan Walsh, executive director of Catholic Social Services. "Cubans and Haitians are."

*Miami News (FH) *erl* SA 4 Sept 80* 238 Cubans land at Key West

The 73-foot fishing boat *Mona Rosa* brought 238 Cuban refugees to Key West yesterday, escorted by the Coast Guard cutter *Point Knoll*, according to a Coast Guard spokesman. The refugees were turned over to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials for processing.



PAZ

cal 5 (F) Baby's Kidnap Was Planned, Police Now Say

Hialeah police Wednesday released the identity of a second suspect in what they now say was the purposeful abduction of 14-month-old Banely Paz Sunday.

They are seeking kidnap warrants for Jesus Manuel Herrera, 19, a Puerto Rican who lives in Miami. Officer Bobby Spiegel described Herrera as 5 feet 8, 144 pounds, with brown eyes and black hair.

Police arrested Jorge Luis Perez, 21, of Hialeah, Sunday after anonymous callers led them to his apartment. Perez was charged with kidnaping. A third

person, a woman, was also involved. Banely was found safe.

According to the mother, Isel, the two men and the so-far-unidentified woman ran into the back of her car with theirs Sunday and, when she got out to inspect the damage, one of them jumped in and sped away with her car, with Banely inside.

Hialeah police at first speculated that the abduction was inadvertent and that the suspects only meant to steal the car. But after interviews with Perez, they concluded that the kidnaping, was planned, Spiegel said.

18-A (F) cal 1 ... THE MIAMI HERALD Thursday, Sept. 4, 1980

Stop 'Thug-Run' Regime At Ft. McCoy, U.S. Urged

From Herald Wire Services

MADISON, Wis. — Gov. Lee Dreyfus asked the White House Wednesday to send soldiers to wrest control of the Fort McCoy Cuban refugee-resettlement center from what has been called a thug-run refugee government.

A commission that spent two days at the military post in west-central Wisconsin verified reports of gang rapes, beatings and robberies.

Waukesha County Circuit Judge Ness Flores, one of the commission members, said, "We do not want to give the impression of wholesale sexual assaults," but he added that "the strong prey on the weak."

The commission, whose six members each interviewed 25 to 30 refugees last week, said the refugees operate their own government within the compound and that security was lax.

It cited one incident in which a girl was raped by 54 men and another incident in which a girl was raped by nine men. It also said boys have been targets of a number of homosexual attacks.

Joseph LaFleur, a Dreyfus aide, said the governor asked the White House for more military police to increase security in the compound and for federal prosecutors to try suspects arrested in the compound.

The commission said MPs and federal marshals patrol only the perimeter, leaving the internal operation of the camp to a "government made up of Cuban refugees."

"We want to dismantle that government and we want to segregate the 200-or-so juveniles from the rest of the camp population," LaFleur said.

More than 9,000 of the fort's refugees have been resettled around the country; about 5,000 are left.



— 'Danger is something I've learned to live with.' — Joe Carollo

Mia Her (F) Col 4 1 C 4 Sept 80

Carollo's New Business to Teach Anti-Terrorist Driver's Education

By ERIC RIEDER
Herald Staff Writer

Joe Carollo, a Miami commissioner who investigates city government and quotes Clint Eastwood, is going into the security business.

By the end of the year, he and a partner plan to open an "executive protection" firm to train bodyguards and chauffeurs for rich business people in anti-terrorist driving and other techniques.

A Metro police officer from 1973 to 1976, Carollo said of his new venture: "It's an honest way of making a dollar. It's also a dangerous way, but danger is something I've learned to live with."

His partner will be Jack Alfonso, a politically well-connected Little Havana businessman and an alternate member of the city's Zoning Board.

CAROLLO predicts that the terrorism common in South America and Western Europe will spread to South Florida. And he sees a lucrative market for an executive-protection firm in Miami's growing number of international businesses.

"I think it's got a lot of potential," said Carollo, who plans to keep his job as vice president of International Trading and Shipping Corp., an export-import firm.

Carollo said he sees no conflict between his \$5,000-a-year, part-time commission job and his new private firm.

Most of the clients would be from Latin America and Europe, without business ties to the city, Carollo said.

CAROLLO was one of four commissioners who voted for Alfonso's appointment last April as an alternate member of the Zoning Board. Alternate members attend zoning meetings and vote when regular members are absent.

Alfonso is owner of Sunshine Security, which provides guards for banks.

His support for Alfonso's appointment is unrelated to their business relationship, Carollo said. "We're talking about a type of business that has nothing in the world to do with zoning."

Carollo said he learned anti-terrorist driving skills, such as how to ram and disable an attacker's vehicle, 18 months ago at Miami's police academy.

At 24, Carollo became Miami's youngest commissioner when elected last November. He quickly emerged as a strong-willed and unpredictable official, vigorously opposing Mayor Maurice Ferre and City Manager Joseph Grassie.

Ferre frequently compared him to Eastwood, the tight-lipped, fearless star of violence-filled police and cowboy movies. Carollo once countered by citing a favorite Eastwood line in explaining a vote against the mayor: "A man has got to know his limitations."

Briefly

Mia Her (F) Col 5 1 C 4 Sept 80

Ronald Wright Is Finalist For Broward Examiner Job



WRIGHT

Dr. Ronald Wright, nationally recognized for his work as deputy chief medical examiner in Dade County, is one of two finalists for the job of chief medical examiner in Broward County. The other contender is Dr. Joe Burton, chief medical examiner for Georgia's Dekalb and Cobb counties, the Atlanta area. State Attorney Michael J. Satz and County Administrator Graham Watt will pick the successor to Dr. Geoffrey Mann sometime this month. Dr. Mann retired in May after the Broward Grand Jury and county officials criticized his outside pathology practices.

20A / campaign '80

Bush: Castro *Mia/Hu (F) 20A* Sets Policy *col 1* On Refugees *4 Sept 80*

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

President Carter's handling of the recent influx of Cuban refugees was criticized Wednesday by Republican vice-presidential candidate George Bush, who said Cuba's Fidel Castro is deciding just who could enter the United States.

"Under Lyndon Johnson, we dictated to Castro the immigration policy of the United States in the 1960s, and many constructive, wonderful people came out of Cuba and took tremendous leadership roles in the United States," Bush said in Miami.

"Under Jimmy Carter, U.S. immigration policy is dictated by Castro," Bush added.

Bush spoke to about 40 Cuban exiles who have done well enough in the United States since they arrived in the past 15 to 20 years to attend a \$1,000-per-plate fund-raising breakfast.

Bush also promised federal assistance to solve the current refugee problem if Ronald Reagan is elected president.

"I've seen pictures of tent city ... that's not our country ... it can't be," Bush said. "We've got to have some federal assistance ..."

"And I think under Jimmy Carter, who once had thrown his arms open to these people there, has been no help at all," Bush said.



— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

Bush Addresses a Meeting of Cuban Exiles in Miami ... he criticized Carter's handling of refugee influx

Bush's stop in Miami completed a three-day tour of Florida that included appearances in Orlando, St. Petersburg and Lauderhill. After leaving the state, Bush went to Jackson, Miss., where he continued campaigning.

In Miami, Reagan's running mate also criticized Carter's foreign policy. "When you see Fidel Castro running rampant through the countries in Africa bought and paid for by the Soviet Union, I say it's time we wake up in the State Department and White House," Bush said.

"You just look down in this hemi-

sphere and you see the turmoil that didn't exist when he came into office 3½ years ago," Bush told his enthusiastic audience, which included several prominent Central Americans who have fled violence in their countries.

Among them were Gen. Everto Sanchez, former Nicaraguan Minister of Defense under strongman Anastasio Somoza; Enrique Altamirano, editor and publisher of *El Diario de Hoy* from El Salvador; and Roberto Quinones, former Salvadoran ambassador to the United States.

16-A (F) col 1 ... THE MIAMI HERALD Thursday, Sept. 4, 1980

U.S. Reaffirms Cuba Trade Ban

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The United States will not lift its Cuban trade embargo until Havana agrees to a formula for repaying the \$2 billion in U.S. property seized after Fidel Castro took power, a congressional report released Wednesday said.

"Our embargo [imposed in 1962] against almost all financial and commercial transactions between the United States and Cuba is maintained in part to give us leverage in negotiating a settlement of our expropriation claims against Cuba," said the report.

Protest at Gratigny *Mia New (F) Col 1 2C 4 Sept 80* Results in Transfer Of Refugee Students

By VICKI SALLOUM
Herald Staff Writer

A handful of parents and toddlers shuffled through a light drizzle Wednesday in front of Gratigny Elementary School, hoisting protest signs that read: "Don't displace 500 for the sake of 60."

Duane Kay, 4, walked slowly behind his mother, Joyce. A sandwich sign around his neck said: "Save room for me. I am coming next year."

The group was protesting a decision by North Area school officials to assign 60 refugees to the school, 11905 N. Miami Ave. A few hours later, 47 of those refugees were transferred elsewhere.

The march halted only once, when a mother stopped to grab her restless infant, struggling to escape his baby carriage. Nearby, students rushing to class paid little attention to the group.

But not all of the parents of Gratigny's 553 non-refugee students sympathized with the protesters. Beverly Richards said she was ashamed of the demonstration.

"These children have done absolutely nothing to deserve this. We should give this program a chance and see if it will work," said Richards, whose two children are in second and fourth grades.

"It's a shame they chose to picket children who had no choice about coming here and who need to be accepted in society," said Carol Spangler, whose son is a third grader. "It's our chance to show them that the American people are warm and caring."

BUT THE PROTESTERS apparently grabbed the attention of school officials. A few hours later, 47 Cuban refugee children were ordered transferred from Gratigny.

The 10 marchers were upset that the school's music room would be

used as a classroom for some of the Cubans, forcing music and art classes to share another room on a rotating basis.

"The teachers have to float from room to room. How do you float a piano?" asked Wanda Toreky, who organized the demonstration. "And the children will have to remember when to go to that class for music and art and when the teacher will come to them."

"I'm not against the refugee program," said Margaret Hartig, another marcher, who is also head of the school's citizen advisory group. "This has nothing to do with the Cuban refugees."

"But I'm sure that other schools that are under-utilized much more than ours could serve them even better," she added.

THEIR PROTEST worked.

Late Wednesday morning, North Area Superintendent Dr. Ira Wax said 47 refugee children will be reassigned to other schools, effective today.

Gratigny once again will have a music room.

Wax said 19 refugees will attend Opa-locka Elementary. The other 28 will go to Sabal Palm Elementary in North Miami Beach.

Gratigny will absorb the remaining 13 youngsters in its bilingual program.

Wax denied that parental pressure influenced his decision.

"There was no pressure," he said. "We promised Gratigny and all other schools that we would look at the situation after the students actually arrived. We found we had the room at Sabal Palm and Opa-locka."

Toreky, who has a son in fourth grade, said she is elated by the decision.

"Well, it's about time," she said. "I'm so happy. He's finally waking up and doing what he should have done in the first place."



one NW 4 Sept 80 2C — ALAN FREUND / Miami Herald Staff
Parents Picket Gratigny Elementary at 11905 N. Miami Ave.
... they said music room would have to be used for a class for Cuban students

9C col1 Miafter(F) 4 Sept 80

Task Force Says U.S. Won't Agree Cuban Influx Is a Federal Problem

By RONNIE LOVLER
States News Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government has failed to recognize the recent influx of Cubans as a national problem, members of the Cuban Task Force of the Dade County Coordinating Council maintained Wednesday.

Task force members met with members of Florida's Congressional delegation and congressmen from New York, Texas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania in between making the rounds of federal agencies to press their case for greater federal assistance in processing and resettling the 120,000 Cuban arrivals.

"It's difficult to convey the sense of emergency to these people [federal officials]," said Silvia Unzueta, task force coordinator. "There's a lack of understanding and a lack of a national perspective for what is a national problem."

BUT TASK FORCE members did get some encouraging words from Florida's congressmen concerning efforts to win passage of a \$100-million appropriation to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in providing social services to the Cubans.

Although the funds have already been authorized, their release has been blocked because the amendment to appropriate funding was attached to the 1981 foreign aid bill. That measure is stalemated in conference committee because of controversy over sections dealing with U.S. intelligence operations.

Rep. Dante Fascell of Miami and Florida Sen. Richard Stone, both

Democrats and the prime movers of the funding amendment in their respective chambers, are now trying to get the measure approved as an amendment to an refugee education funding bill, introduced by Broward Rep. Edward Stack, also a Democrat.

The Stack bill has already been approved by the House and is scheduled to be considered by a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee next week.

STONE SAID the strategy is to get the amendment "attached to the Stack bill so that it won't be blocked by high policy considerations."

Since the aid measure has already been approved once by the House and the Senate, Stone is hopeful of final passage.

Stone also announced Wednesday that the administration would transfer the 857 Cubans from Eglin Air Force Base in Pensacola to the camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark., by the end of September.

He suggested that the administration might also consider moving the 711 Cubans now housed under I-95 in Little Havana in Miami in what has become known as Tent City to Fort Chaffee as well.

The administration is expected to announce shortly a permanent site for reprocessing of refugees from Cuba and other Caribbean nations. Five sites are currently under consideration, all in South Florida.

STONE AND Fascell have opposed the Florida locations, maintaining that the reprocessing center should be located outside of the state, where Cubans are less concentrated.

Some 15,249 Cubans still live in refugee camps at military bases awaiting resettlement besides those in Tent City.

The task force met with top officials at the Labor Department and the Department of Health and Human Services and had afternoon meetings scheduled at the Department of Education and the State Department.

Task Force Co-Chairman Eduardo J. Padron said agency executives gave the task force some show of support at the Labor Department with a promise to review unemployment statistics for the area which are based on a jobless count

before the Mariel boatlifts began.

The Labor Department posted a 6 per cent unemployment rate for Dade County in March. Since the Cuban influx began in April, the county unemployment rate has risen to an estimated 12 per cent.

Padron said the county could get as much as \$30 million for jobs programs for the refugees if the unemployment statistics are updated to include the Cubans.

Man Arrested in Phone-Call Threats

Mia New (F) Vol 1 3C 4 Sept 80

By **DAN WILLIAMS**
Herald Staff Writer

State and Miami police have arrested a man accused of making threatening phone calls to a bodyguard of Manuel Espinosa, a controversial exile leader.



ESPINOSA said he was going to kill Becerra," said Sergio Pinon, intelligence officer in the Miami Special Investigations Section.

PINON AND Danny Benitez, an intelligence

agent with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, are investigating activities of alleged Castro agents in South Florida.

It was the first arrest of a person named during Espinosa's marathon denunciations of alleged Castro "agents, collaborators and sympathizers" broadcast on Spanish-speaking radio early this year.

In February, Espinosa released a recording he said was of a phone call Contreras made to Becerra threatening harm to Becerra's father, who lives in Cuba. The alleged threat was meant as a warning to stop Espinosa's denunciations.

If convicted of making the telephone threat, Contreras could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500. Contreras was free on \$1,000 bond, a spokesman at Dade County Jail said.

BECERRA AND Espinosa said they had asked police to investigate threats on their lives. "I told the phone company and the police about the threatening phone calls," said Becerra.

"It was one of the hundreds I have received. I've changed my number four or five times," he

added.

The phone company and police traced the call to Contreras' shop, Hialeah TV on Palm Avenue. Police obtained a warrant for Contreras' arrest on Aug. 27.

Pinon and Benitez made the arrest Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 p.m.

"I am very content to see him under arrest," said Espinosa. Espinosa listed dozens of Cuban residents of South Florida whom he accused of being agents of Fidel Castro. Espinosa claimed to have gathered his information while "walking among the communists" in his role as promoter of exile talks with the Castro government.

Federal authorities declined to either confirm or deny the accuracy of Espinosa's lists. But Miami chief Arthur Nehrass commented at the time that, in general, "premature disclosure of intelligence information ... could jeopardize intelligence operations."

State Department officials called Espinosa's charges "dangerous and irresponsible."

Espinosa went on live radio Wednesday night to announce the arrest of Contreras.

Cuban group renting *Mia Her (F) p. 14 (Neighbors) 4 Sept 80* Crooked Creek Club

By KENNETH CAMPBELL
Herald Staff Writer

The troubled Crooked Creek Country Club has been taken over by a group of more than 700 Cuban-Americans and made into a clone of a popular club in Santiago de Cuba.

The country club at 9950 SW 104th Ave. has been renamed The Ciudadamar Club after the club in Cuba that many older Cuban-Americans grew up with.

To them, the family-oriented club means parties, dances, sports events — just good old fun and games with friends they sorely missed.

"This is like a Spanish tradition," said Ariel B. Diaz, assistant manager. "I was a member of the club [in Cuba] before I was born."

Some members like the club's community service, too.

"I think it is fantastic," said Rita Fernandez, wife of Oscar Fernandez, who is chairman of the board. "It will provide entertainment for my children and I will know that they are well taken care of. It will give me more time to myself."

Diaz said that in Miami old friends and neighbors from Cuba find themselves meeting only at funerals and weddings. Hugs and handshakes are many, but conversations are short, he said.

Diaz said the group had been organizing for about a year. He said the group is renting the country club with an option to buy.

He said he does not know how

much is being charged for rent. The club membership fee is \$600 until October plus monthly dues of \$33.28.

Current membership in the Ciudadamar Club stretches from California to New York and from Puerto Rico to Venezuela, with about 85 per cent living in the Miami area, according to Diaz.

"We want this club for the young people, to keep them out of the street," said Diaz, adding that all the major sports will be played there. "We want the club to be like a house and the people to be like a big family."

"There are quite a few of us here," he said. "We could have a lot more togetherness if had some place to get together."

He said the club will emphasize "our tradition and our customs" and "it would be out of place for someone who doesn't speak Spanish and is not interested in the customs."

But anyone with money can join.

The club was built by the Janis Corp. and rented to the Metro Commission for five years in the 1970s because the corporation could not turn a profit on it. Rent was \$1 a year.

Janis took the club back in December 1976 — just as the commission was about to make a profit with it — and sold it to three partners including Ted Hendricks, an Oakland Raiders football player from Miami.



— CAROL GUZY/Miami Herald Staff

Fabio Ramirez, left, Rafael Coscolluebi in pool
... Ciudadamar Club has option to buy property

2 Die, 1 Wounded In Gun Battle At Truck Yard

Mia Hu (F) 1B col 2
5 Sept 80

By **CARL HIAASEN**
Herald Staff Writer

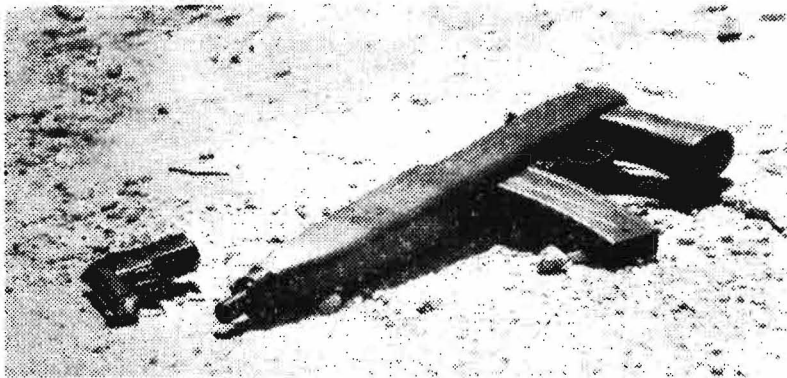
Two recently arrived Cuban refugees were shot to death and a third was badly wounded at a Medley truck yard Thursday after they apparently accosted the shopowner's brother in what witnesses described as a shakedown attempt.

The shooting was among several violent incidents on a particularly bloody day in Dade County. In Coconut Grove, one man was killed and a second wounded in an Old West-style pistol draw, and a 24-year-old man was seriously injured in Southwest Dade when a pipe bomb exploded in his pickup truck. (Stories, Page 2B).

According to police and witnesses who knew the truck yard gunman, the men who were shot down were boatlift refugees who previously had visited the Basto truck welding shop at NW 115th Way and South River Drive to demand money from owner Jose Basto and his brother Julio.

THEY CAME BACK Thursday and asked Julio Basto for more — \$10,000 to \$12,000 — according to Luis Sanchez and other witnesses to the mid-day shootout.

Sanchez, who works at a nearby lumberyard, said that an argument broke out shortly after a carload of Latin men pulled into the Basto repair shop. One of the passengers — tat-



toed and wearing a white sleeveless shirt — pulled a small pistol and fired two shots at Julio Basto from behind, he said.

Basto pulled out a semi-automatic M1 rifle, sawed off and modified with a pistol grip. He began firing back and chasing the men around the truck yard, witnesses said.

"He [Julio] wasn't himself," said Juan Ruiz, who works two doors away from Basto's shop. "He started shooting. He was crazy. He kept saying, 'Leave me alone, I've had it.'"

"I saw him with a gun shooting at everybody," Sanchez said.

THE MAN IN the white shirt was shot sev-

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1



Page 1B

— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

Slain Man Lies in Truck Yard: Below Are the Shootout Weapons

... shopowner's brother opened up with M1 after being shot at with pistol, witness said



Mia Her (F) 2B call 5-Sept 80
Police Lead Away Julio Basto, the Suspect in Two Welding-Shop Slayings

— TIM CHAPMAN / Miami H-

1283

Witnesses Say 2 Refugees Were Slain After Demanding Money, Firing Shots

Mia Her (F) coll 2B 5 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1B

eral times in the face and upper body. He lay dead behind the workshed when police arrived. Another man, wearing jeans and a studded belt, lay face up on the driveway. He apparently had been shot in the back of the head.

A third, older man was severely wounded in the leg and hand. He was transported to Palmetto General Hospital, where he spent more than four hours on the operating table.

The names of the victims were still unknown Thursday night. Detectives at the scene said they were having trouble finding valid identification on the bodies.

A fourth man who escaped by running along a nearby railroad

track — with Basto in pursuit — was captured by police late Thursday afternoon.

WITNESSES SAID he had run from the truck yard carrying a pistol.

Basto's visitors arrived shortly after 1 p.m. Thursday in a tan Plymouth Duster with Florida license tag LZU-376.

"They come to kill him [Julio]," said Fernando Jiminez, who works next door. The men had threatened Basto before and had come looking for him Saturday, Jiminez said.

Julio Basto — a thin, curly-haired man in his early 40s — sat quietly in a police car after the wild gun battle. He turned himself in to officers at the scene, and was taken to the Public Safety Department for

questioning.

"He hasn't been charged, and I doubt seriously that he will be," one detective said Thursday night.

Basto's friends described him as "a good man" and a "super guy" who had worked at his brother's truck shop for about one year.

Basto's customized rifle lay on the ground near a black pistol believed to have been carried by one of the visitors. There was a bullet hole in the windshield of the Plymouth.

Witnesses said one of the Basto brothers owns a boat and took part in the boatlift of Cuban refugees from the port of Mariel. They said the shooting victims came over on a different boat during the boatlift, and then returned on Basto's boat to try to pick up more relatives.

During that trip, the witnesses said, some of the refugees tried to shake down the Bastos and take the boat. Since then they had come to the truck repair shop to demand money.

Rubin Ruiz, who works next door to the truck yard, said the refugees had lived with Basto for about four months after their arrival until Basto ordered them out of his house.

One witness said Julio Basto once had paid the men \$16,000, but that the men came back Thursday seeking \$10,000 or \$12,000 more.

"He was waiting. He had [the gun] ready," Jiminez said. "If he didn't have the gun, they kill him. Julio was shooting just like Dilling-er."

U.S. asking who runs Spanish TV

Mia News (FH) Col 2 12A
5 Sep 80
Combined Miami News Services

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators are tuning into the only full-time Spanish-language TV program service in the country to determine whether it illegally controls five television stations, including WLTV in Miami.

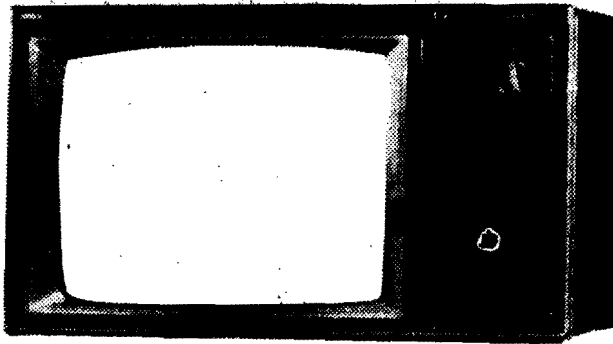
A Federal Communications Commission probe of the Spanish International Network was confirmed in a letter sent last month by FCC Chairman Charles D. Ferris to Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-N.M.).

The network investigation began earlier this summer and is in a "sensitive, preliminary stage," according to sources who asked the Associated Press not to identify them. It was prompted by a request from Schmitt and by informal objections filed by the Spanish Radio Broadcasters of America association.

The central allegation is that the Spanish International Communications Corp., owner of five U.S. television stations, is controlled by the Spanish International Network of New York in violation of FCC regulations prohibiting foreign control of any domestic broadcast station. If the FCC determines that the network controls the communications firm, it could force surrender of its TV licenses.

The firm owns, in addition to WLTV, Channel 23, in Miami, stations in Paterson, N.J.; San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles and Hanford, Calif. Each receives programming from the Spanish International Network, a television service dominated by Mexican interests that hold 75 per cent of its stock.

Officials at WLTV, the only full-time Spanish-language station in the Miami area, referred The Miami News' queries about the investigation to the Spanish International Network office in New York. There, SIN executive vice president William Stiles said he had not been informed of the investigation.



Stiles said, however, that "we are happy to have the commission look at anything it wants. We have nothing to hide."

He said the relationship between SIN and WLTV is "just like NBC and WCKT (Channel 7 in Miami)" — an independent affiliation. WLTV has about 60 employees.

A finding against WLTV's owner could disrupt the network's efforts to extend its service through low-power TV transmitters coupled with satellite antennas. SIN is operating such systems in Denver and Washington, D.C., after receiving experimental licenses from the FCC.

Those license applications prompted the objections by the Spanish Radio Broadcasters Association, a group of Spanish-language radio stations.

The broadcasters' group president, Ed Gomez of KABQ-AM in Albuquerque, N.M., says members have long been concerned about what he called the network's growing monopoly in programming services for U.S.-based Spanish-language stations.

"The FCC is allowing a monster to be created that will ultimately stifle the development of TV program-

ming by Hispanic-Americans," Gomez charges.

Reynold (Renee) Anselmo, president of both SIN and SICC, has been out of the country and unavailable for comment for two weeks. In the past, he has maintained that the communications corporation is an independent American company controlled by its own board of directors.

The Spanish International Network, which claims 57 affiliates, is the only firm devoted exclusively to providing Spanish-language programming in the United States. The network is 75 per cent owned by Televisa, a Mexican TV firm. The remaining stock is held by Anselmo.

According to the broadcasters' complaint and other records, Televisa is controlled by relatives of the late Don Emilio Azcarraga. FCC records indicate the Azcarraga family holds a 20 per cent interest — the maximum allowed in a U.S. firm — in the communications corporation through the Laura Investment Co.

Anselmo holds roughly a 24 per cent interest. The broadcasters' group alleges that when the Azcarraga and Anselmo interests are combined with those of other SICC board members and employees of SIN, it becomes clear that SICC's board is not independent.

The broadcasters' association also claims the Azcarraga family's control over the corporation stems from the network's position as the sole agent for Mexican programs and as the exclusive advertising representative for the five stations. Thanks to its "exclusive relationship" with Televisa, the network is in a position to control the stations if they want to continue receiving Spanish programs, the broadcasters' association claims.

"Anselmo, the president, director, shareholder and chief executive of both SICC and SIN, conducts the 'negotiations' for the acquisition of programming between these two corporate entities," the association claims. "He 'negotiates' with himself . . ."

Política is a universal tongue

Mia News (FH) col 2 5A
IARILYN A. MOORE
Iam News Reporter

5 Sept 80

José Bermudez, production engineer at Radio Station WQBA, winced as the Anglo candidate's voice came over the speakers.

"Mis amigos," said the candidate, speaking at a tormented pace in heavily accented Spanish, "soy George Weires, candidato para la Casa de Representantes, Distrito 117. Mi deseo es el evitar que el gobierno federal nos envíe sus desperdicios nucleares aquí, lo que acabará con nosotros. Para eso necesito su voto."

End of commercial. That was candidate George Weires' 30-second spot in the sun — at least that part that shines on Little Havana.

Weires and dozens of other Anglo candidates are targeting Dade's substantial Latin voting bloc with radio messages in Spanish. At stake are 115,646 Latin votes, 17.2 per cent of the total registered voters.

Most of the radio spots are on WQBA, which offers all candidates in Tuesday's primary free time. Candidates are also buying time on Spanish-language radio stations WOCN and WRHC and Channel 23 television.

Some candidates use native speakers of Spanish to get their message across. Others, like Weires, a Democrat running for the 117th House District, opt to speak for themselves.

They are betting that their occasional mangling of Latin consonants and Spanish grammar will at least win them an "A" for effort.

Weires' pitch was that he will work against federal efforts to bring nuclear wastes to Florida, "which will finish us off. That's why I need your vote."

But other candidates are specific in their attempts to win the Latin vote.

U.S. Sen. Richard Stone, speaking in broken Spanish, tells Latin listeners, "For the past six years, I have fought against (Fidel) Castro and for the expulsion of communism in this hemisphere of the world. I have helped and supported the Latin people, particularly the Cubans in our state. I ask your support so I can serve another six years."

Sandra Weires, who is running for the 116th House District and who is George Weires' wife, says she wants to represent Cubans in Tallahassee "and help our refugees get on the right road."

Her message is in flawless Spanish. She is Cuban-born.

Dade School Board member Paul Cejas, also Cuban-born, however, chose not to address Latin constituents himself. He picked an Anglo whose Spanish pronunciation bears a heavy Dixie accent. But what Cejas' spokesman lacks in linguistic ability he makes

up in political clout. It's Florida Gov. Bob Graham.

Bill Gunter, a candidate for the U.S. Senate, also uses a spokesman with clout — Maurice Ferre, Miami's Puerto Rican-born mayor.

Sometimes the issues get lost in the translation.

D. Bruce Levy, a candidate for Group 7 circuit court judge, doesn't mention his high bar poll rating, or his opponent's, in his appeal to the Latins, as he does in his English commercials. Instead, on Spanish radio, a Latin spokesman notes Levy is endorsed by Miami City Commissioners Joe Carollo and Armando Lacasa.

Sometimes even the names get translated.

Joseph Nadler, candidate for circuit court judge in Group 8, becomes José Nadler on Spanish radio spots.

There's no translation for the name of Metro mayor candidate Tyrone Durham, but after his Latin spokesman stumbles through with it, listeners might wish there were.

Miriam Gonzalez Baggett, the Latin wife of Metro mayor candidate Jimmy Baggett, may have the final word on bridging the gap.

"We have the honor of living in a community with two cultures," she tells Spanish listeners. "In our home, where English and Spanish are confused every day, the customs and memories of our homelands live mixed together."

Official says U.S. coping with influx

Miami News (FH) col 4 5A
VAN A. CASTRO
5 Sept 80
 Miami News Reporter

James Gigante, director of the U.S. State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force in Miami, says he thinks the federal government is doing a great job of handling the refugee situation in South Florida.

Local officials disagree.

At a press conference here yesterday, Gigante said he was tired of the complaints concerning federal efforts to deal with the refugees. He said the government is being unfairly accused of both a lack of policy on the Cuban-Haitian influx and refusal to accept responsibility for a problem it supposedly created. Further, he said, critics claim that only pressures applied in Washington result in federal aid to this area.

"The federal government is here, it has been here and it does have a clear policy," Gigante said as his aide handed out a policy document.

"As the federal spokesperson for this effort," Gigante said, "I will not only defend, I will praise, the conscientious federal employees who have rolled up their sleeves — in some instances left their families for extended periods — and have wrestled side by side with local government officials and volunteers with the problems associated with the influx."

He pointed out that Dade County received \$150,000 in federal money to assist in locating sponsors and homes for Haitians at the Krome Avenue camp and that Miami has received \$311,000 for temporarily housing and feeding residents of the Tent City after it closes Sept. 30.

Gigante didn't say where those residents would be housed next. But he said they will not just be moved from one place to another. "That would only move the problem from one place to another," he said, adding that a meeting today with representatives of volunteer agencies might shed light on the housing prospects.

Local officials were highly skeptical.

"They are going to close Tent City and open up Concrete City somewhere in the South," Metro Commissioner Barry Schreiber said. "I'll believe it when I see it."

After Tent City is closed, Gigante said, Bayfront Park Auditorium will be used as a processing center — but not as a housing site — for new refugees.

Miami officials, again, weren't impressed.

"The auditorium has been open since May, and volunteer agencies have been working with refugees who want to be relocated in other cities," assistant city manager César Odio said. "But this being a processing center seems to be a misunderstanding."

Gigante said the federal government does not bear the ultimate responsibility for the refugee situation in South Florida.

Schreiber retorted, "Refugee policy — immigration policy — is federal policy."

A policy document specifies the United States will:
 ✓ Enforce its immigration laws.

✓ Treat Cubans and Haitians in a humane and equitable way.

✓ Give indefinite parole, reviewable every six months, to Cubans who arrived between April 21 and June 19 and were being processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as of June 19; and to Haitians who had submitted to INS processing by the same date. Those arriving after June 19 are subject to exclusion or deportation, the document says.

✓ Regard the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift as an international responsibility, while devoting federal resources to assisting state and local governments with resettlement; and give special attention to areas particularly affected by the emergency.

But Miami City Commissioner Joe Carollo said, "All we have gotten from the Carter administration has been constant indecision."

Metro Commissioner Harvey Ruvin said there is only one key issue: international resettlement.

"I'll be proud when we let (Fidel) Castro know that we wish to share this burden with other South American countries," Ruvin said, "and then we will see how those discontent with his regime are sent to all those countries to expose his big lies." Until federal officials do that, he said, "they are missing the essential point."

Tent City Is a Lingering Shame

Miami News (FH) col 6A
 BY THE END of this month, Miami's numerous violations of health- and safety codes.

The plan agreed to this week by city and Federal officials calls for the camp to be phased out by attrition. If the typical turnover continues, most of the present occupants should be gone by the end of September. About 4,000 refugees have passed through the facility since it opened last month. As some got jobs or new sponsors and moved out, others were dumped by their sponsors and came to the camp.

But the turnover has not been complete. At the beginning of this week, there were still some Cubans sleeping on those cots who have not slept in a room since they left Cuba in May. They have been in Federal refugee camps, they've slept on Miami streets, they took refuge in the Orange Bowl, and they ended up at Tent City.

These are people without friends, relatives, or job prospects. They will need special help from the Federally funded volunteer agencies that are now concentrating on emptying Tent City.

City, and good riddance it will be.

That woebegone collection of patched tents, portable toilets, crowded cots, and general misery never would have been assembled if city officials and civic leaders had known in July what they all know now. Hindsight, as always, has proved superior to foresight.

When the tents first were pitched under I-95, the prime motive was to get a few hundred Cuban refugees out of the Orange Bowl so the Dolphins preseason could begin on schedule. No one expected Tent City to grow, to deteriorate, or to last so long.

City officials finally offered the Federal Government an ultimatum this week, and it's about time. Either Washington cooperates in relocating the more than 700 refugees still living in the canvas ghetto, or the city will shut the place down anyway. Health inspectors from Dade County, meanwhile, were properly threatening to go to court over the

Army may want out of

Associated Press

MIA News (F) Col 1A 5 Sept 80

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — The Army apparently wants out of its role as the security force at the Fort Chaffee refugee relocation center, The Arkansas Gazette reported today.

Quoting congressional sources, the newspaper said

in a copyright article that some Army officials have argued they should not be policing civilian activities. The sources said the Army would like to reduce its forces from the present 1,000 to a small unit of 150 to 200, leaving federal police officials to handle most of the security.

A State Department spokesman in Washington was

security role at Fort Chaffee

quoted as saying that "there is some heavy discussion" about the Army's future role at the base. The newspaper said Army spokesmen and State Department officials at the base refused to comment, however.

Meanwhile, the Arkansas Democrat reported that Gov. Bill Clinton said he was unaware of the Army's

proposal to pull out the troops and leave a skeletal force. Clinton told the newspaper that he would not support a security force reduction.

The newspaper quoted Clinton as saying that it is his understanding that "nothing would be done contrary to my wishes."

Cuban Troops Join Afghan

MIA News (F) Col 3 8A 5 Sept 80
From Herald Wire Services

An Afghan rebel spokesman said Thursday that 10,000 Cuban troops and advisers had been sent to Afghanistan. Western diplomats said they doubted the claim.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said, "I can state quite positively that we have absolutely no information that any troops of any nationality other than the Soviets are in Afghanistan."

A State Department source added that moving 10,000 troops from bases in Cuba or Africa to Afghanistan would be a logistical feat that could not easily escape detection.

In New Delhi, Western diplomats following the Afghan crisis said they could not confirm or

deny the rebel report but were highly skeptical of it. One diplomat called it a "load of tripe."

However, Mangal Hussain, a spokesman for the Islamic Front guerrilla group, said in Islamabad, Pakistan, that a full division of Cuban troops had arrived to help subdue rebel resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Hussain said that not only Cuban forces but also Bulgarian, Czech and Romanian contingents had arrived in Afghanistan since June.

Speaking in neighboring Pakistan, Hussain indicated that the arrival of foreign troops from Soviet-controlled countries was part of an attempt by Moscow to extricate some of its own troops who have not been able to wipe out rebel

War, Rebel Says

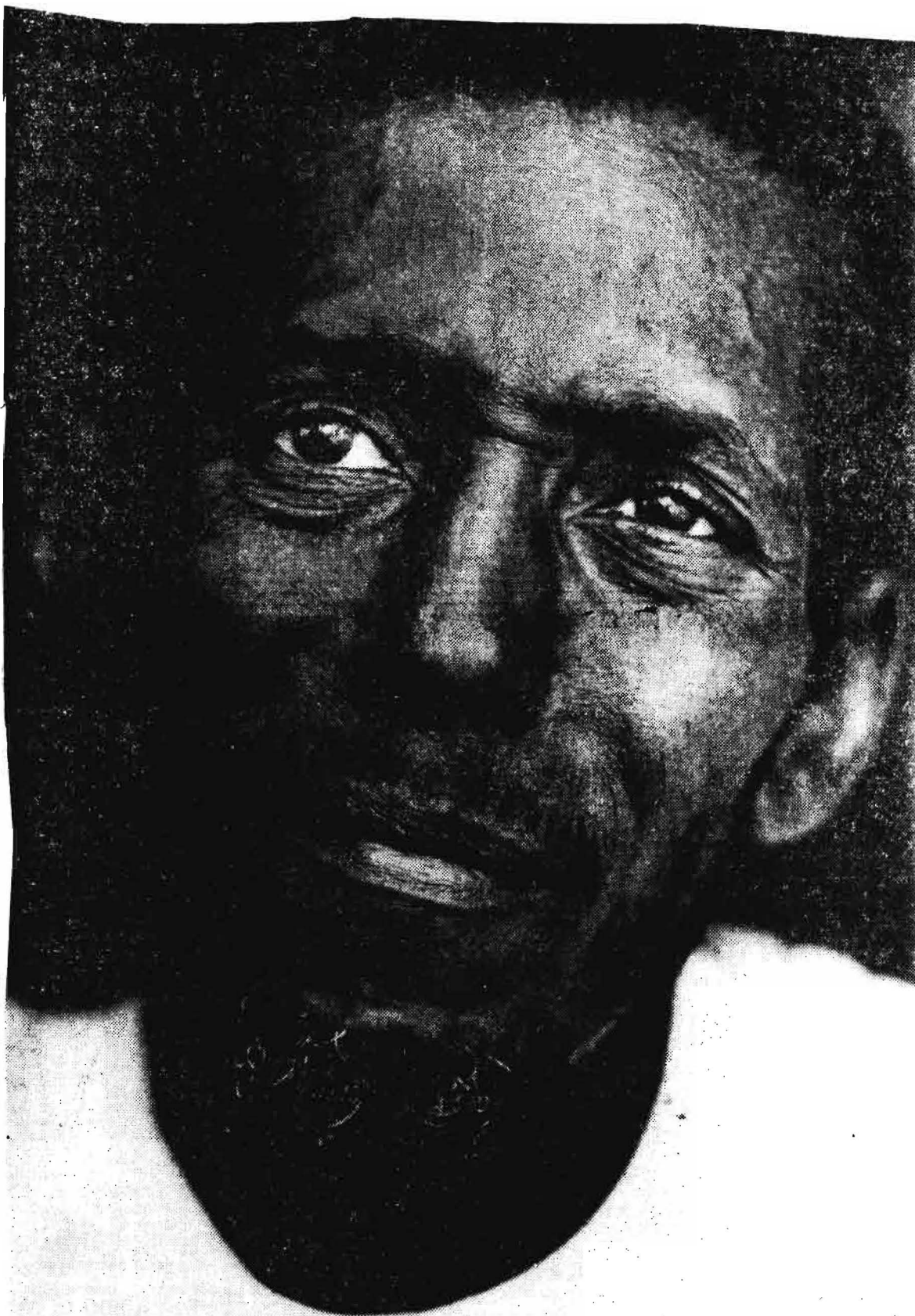
resistance despite months of trying and superior firepower.

The rebel spokesman said contingents of Soviet bloc forces began arriving shortly after the Soviet Union announced in June that it was pulling out some of its own troops.

He said the Cuban troops had arrived by plane over the past two months.

The State Department also said Thursday that Afghanistan's army, plagued by desertions since the Soviet invasion, is down to less than half of its regular strength of 80,000 troops.

Department spokesman John Trattner said there are indications that local police and other authorities are "rounding up young men to be inducted into the Afghan army."



Death Watch

Mia Her (F) col 1A 5 Sept 80

Death haunts 45-year-old Manuel Zoaznaba, a Mariel boatlift refugee. He lives, and may die,

— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

in Tent City. Lung cancer is the diagnosis and three to four months of life is the prognosis. "I don't want to die on a cot in Tent City," he says. But with no money to move out, he may have no choice. (See story, Page 5B.)

U.S. Vows Push To Find Homes, Jobs for Refugees

By ALFONSO CHARDY
And ELLEN BARTLETT
Herald Staff Writers

The Miami director of the State Department's Cuba-Haitian Task Force said Thursday that a crash drive will begin Monday to find homes and jobs for Cuban refugees now living in Miami's Tent City.

But James Gigante said he could not guarantee all 734 refugees a place to go by the time the camp closes Sept. 30.

He was unable to offer even that much to harried officials of Miami Beach, where an estimated 4,000 refugees live, some in condemned hotels. They will have to wait their turn for federal help, he said.

Residents of one of those hotels, the MacArthur at 711 Fifth St., may be ordered today by the city to abandon their condemned lodgings within 10 days.

Troubleshooting in two separate meetings with Miami and Miami Beach officials, Gigante told Miami that a new processing center for refugees would open at the Bayfront Park Auditorium next week to help find housing for refugees now being turned away from Tent City, under I-95 at SW Seventh Avenue.

HE SAID THE federal government would turn up the pressure on relief agencies to quickly find sponsors for the Tent City refugees, many of whom have already been turned out by their first sponsors.

Gigante did not offer a solution to the problem of finding and keeping sponsors for the 734 refugees now living in the camp.

Miami Beach has no Tent City, but many of the dilapidated hotels on South Beach are crammed with refugees.

Gigante says they must wait until the problems of Miami's Tent City are solved.

But Miami Beach officials said Thursday the city may not wait. They will decide today whether to shut the MacArthur Hotel and force out its 80 refugee tenants.

Overloaded fuses, faulty electricity, broken fire alarms and sewer gas leaks have made the hotel unsafe, officials say.

The city Wednesday gave Starlite Gardens Inc. 24 hours to correct the violations.

BY LATE THURSDAY afternoon none of the violations had been corrected and one of the hotel owners, who had earlier volunteered to take city inspectors on a tour of the building, had dropped out of sight.

"I don't see any show of faith by the owner," said Chief Code Enforcement Officer Curt Wild. "I was told that a plumber would be here and the owner would come to open doors. Not only was the plumber not here but the owner had disappeared."

Wild said the city would give the occupants — some who paid a month's rent only a few days ago — up to 10 days to leave if the hotel is ordered closed.

"This is a serious problem. No one enjoys this but what are we going to do, walk out and let the building burn up? We can't permit

the people to live in those conditions," he said.

The city plumbing inspector, minimum housing inspector and electrical inspector combed the 44-year-old hotel Thursday before they delivered reports to Wild, city planner Monte Lee and chief building inspector Sidney Wellman.

"THIS BUILDING should be closed right now," said plumbing official John Bair during his inspection. He pointed to a leaking toilet, encrusted with feces. "Right here you have diphtheria, tetanus and typhoid."

Gigante requested the Thursday afternoon meeting with Miami Beach Mayor Murray Meyerson. He arrived to find himself sitting in a stony-faced crowd.

Meyerson told Gigante the city had been too generous in its treatment of refugees, that it is time for the federal government to do something.

"It's out of hand. We can't get a handle on it anymore," he said.

"If things are not corrected in the near future then perhaps the mayor of this small city . . . must raise the bridges like Checkpoint Charlie and check every one who comes into the city."

Meyerson said the city will need a quarter of a million dollars in the next several months to take care of its 4,000 refugees.

GIGANTE SAID later the meeting would help him to "elevate" the issue, but said he couldn't do much more than that.

In Miami, Gigante said the federal government does not believe a permanent refugee lodging site will solve the problem, no matter where it is or how it is handled.

"Moving the problem isn't solving the problem," Gigante told a news conference at the Federal Building.

Gigante also defended the Carter Administration against what he said were three "recurring" charges — that the government does not have a policy, that it refuses to accept responsibility for the crisis and that it only acts under pressure.

"A lot of people criticize Tent City. They say it is a disaster, unsightly, an eyesore. But it has served some useful purposes. It is not something one can totally condemn," said Gigante.

"BEGINNING early next week," he added, "trailers will be in place [at Bayfront Park] and staff will be available to begin a very intensified process of locating sponsors, homes and jobs for those Tent City residents who need them. This effort will involve a host of volunteer agencies, employment networks and government assistance."

Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio quickly pointed out that no refugees will be housed at Bayfront.

"Under the new plan the refugees will only be referred to auditorium offices and there the agencies will find them temporary housing like a hotel room," said Odio.

In all 4,000 refugees have passed through Tent City since it opened a month ago to house refugees evicted from the Orange Bowl for the start of the football season.

Does Spanish TV Service Illegally Control Stations?

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The government is investigating the only full-time Spanish-language TV program service in the country to determine whether it illegally controls five U.S. television stations.

The investigation was confirmed in a letter sent last month by Federal Communications Commission Chairman Charles D. Ferris to Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R., N.M.).

Ferris' letter did not provide details of the investigation, but sources who asked not to be identified said that the FCC's investigation of the Spanish International Network was launched earlier this summer and is in a "sensitive, preliminary stage."

The investigation was prompted by informal objections filed by the Spanish Radio Broadcasters of America (SRBA). Schmitt, at the SRBA's behest, had inquired about the matter July 28.

The central allegation is that the Spanish International Communications Corp., owner of five U.S. television stations, is controlled by the Spanish International Network in violation of FCC regulations.

The Spanish International Communications Corp. owns WXTV-TV in Paterson, N.J.; KWEX-TV in San

Antonio, Tex.; KMEX-TV in Los Angeles; KFTV-TV in Hanford, Calif., and WLTW-TV in Miami. Each receives programming from the Spanish International Network, a television service with 75 per cent of its stock held by Mexican interests.

The Communications Act of 1934 prohibits foreign control of any broadcast station in the United States. If the FCC determines that Spanish International Network controls the Spanish International Communications Corp., it could force the SICC to surrender its TV licenses.

Such a finding could also disrupt the network's efforts to extend its service through low-power TV transmitters coupled with satellite antennas. It is currently operating such systems in Denver and Washington D.C., after receiving experimental licenses from the FCC.

It was those license applications,

in fact, which prompted the objections by the broadcasters group.

In responding to Schmitt's inquiry, Ferris wrote that after the experimental licenses were granted, "The broadcast bureau staff subsequently initiated an inquiry exploring both the allegations contained in the informal objections as well as recent new allegations made by the SRBA. Your office will be informed when a final determination in this matter has been made."

The Spanish Radio Broadcasters Association was formed early this year by a group of radio stations offering Spanish-language programs. Its president, Ed Gomez of KABQ-AM in Albuquerque, N.M., says the group's members have long been concerned about Spanish International Network's growing monopoly in programming services for U.S.-based Spanish-language stations, particularly since its programming is produced mostly in Mexico.



FERRIS

Man Blown From Truck By Bomb

Mia Her (F) ed 1
2B 5 Sept 80

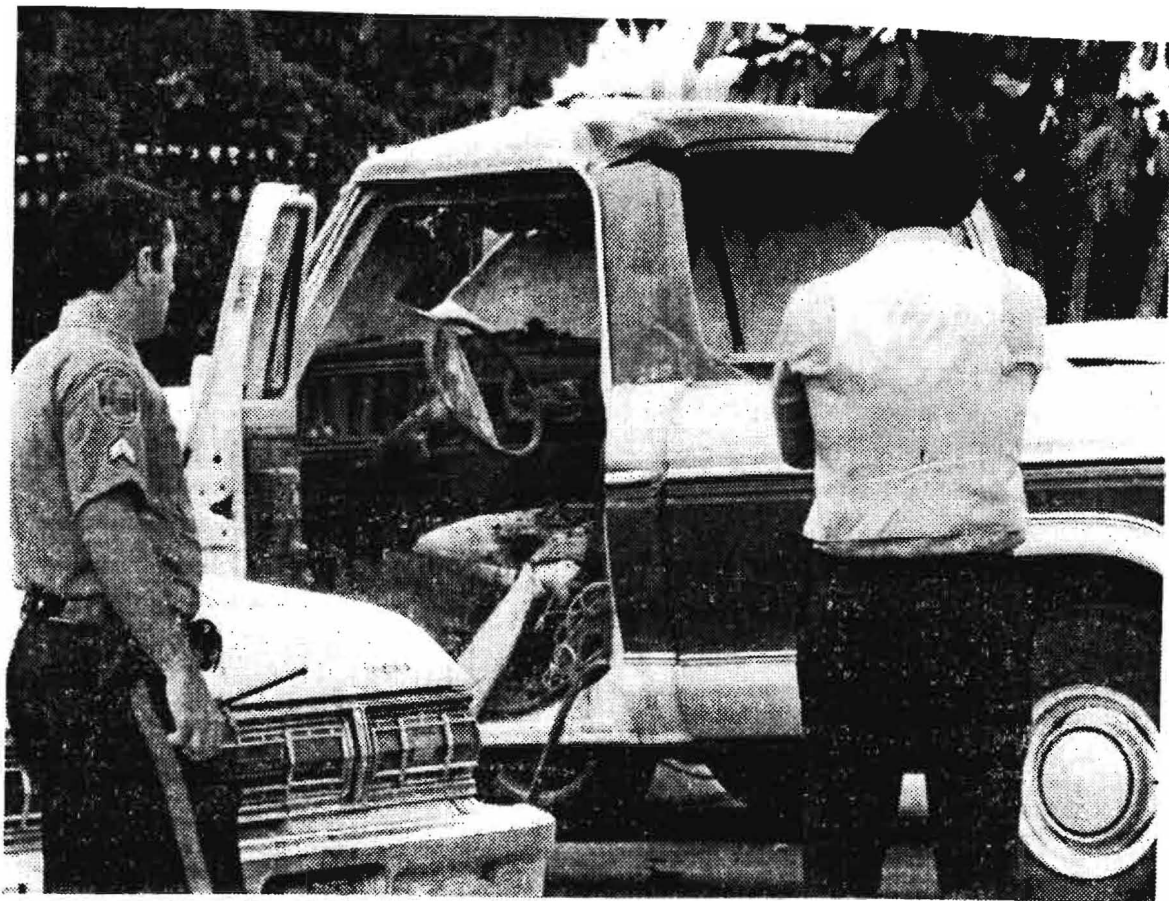
A 24-year-old South Dade man was seriously injured Thursday when a pipe bomb planted behind the front seat of his pickup truck exploded as he turned on the ignition.

The bomb, apparently made of powder and pellets from shotgun shells that were found nearby, blew the man out of the truck in the parking lot of the University Lake apartments about 9:45 a.m., according to Metro police.

Stephen P. Forristall, who lives in the apartment building at 870 SW 129th Pl., was taken to American Hospital and later transferred to Jackson Memorial, where he was listed in serious condition with multiple injuries and burns.

A police spokesman said Forristall, apparently leaving for his job at a salvage company, set off the bomb when he turned the key in his Ford truck. His fiancée, in a car nearby, witnessed the blast, police said.

A Metro police spokesman said the bombing may have been motivated by a long-standing feud.



— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Officers Inspect Truck Pipe-Bombed at 850 SW 129th Pl. Thursday
...police are seeking suspects in the blast, which injured one person

Boatlift Refugee's Deathbed is a Cot In Burlap Tent

Manuel (F) Col 1 5B
5 Sept 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

A transistor radio blares *salsa* music as fellow refugees stroll casually in and out of the tent, where Manuel Zoaznaba lies in a fetal position, his eyes fixed on the flapping burlap.

Zoaznaba is slowly, painfully dying. He knows it. Doctors diagnosed lung cancer shortly after Zoaznaba, 45, arrived on the Key West-Mariel boatlift in April.

They say he has no more than three to four more months to live.

"I don't want to die on a cot in Tent City," said Zoaznaba, speaking slowly and jerking his head from side to side.

"I want to die peacefully in a hospital bed," he added, from a musty mattress that he dug out of a nearby trash pile and placed over his cot to make it more comfortable.

BUT ZOAZNABA, who was edged out of a sponsor's home, is growing impatient.

He hasn't been able to move out of Tent City, although social workers and his doctors acknowledge that the camp, underneath I-95, is no place for him.

"A boarding home is the humane alternative for Manuel," said Rosita Cossio, coordinator of social services at Tent City.

He doesn't have money to rent an apartment or pay for boarding home care. He has applied for welfare assistance — which would pay him \$158 a month — but his application has not been approved yet.

"I don't think he's got much more to live. He's dragging his feet and his gaze has changed. It's a real shame," Cossio added.

For the past two months, he has been bused once a week to

Jackson Memorial Hospital for chemotherapy treatment. An indigent patient, he does not have to pay for his medical bills.

BUT AS EACH day goes by, Zoaznaba's pain increases. He subsists on pain killers — two pills four times a day.

He says he is no longer hungry. His knees are swollen, and he has lost about 40 pounds since he arrived in the United States. A stevedore in Cuba, Zoaznaba is 6 feet tall and weighs only 119 pounds.

It may be another month before the welfare application is approved, social workers said. They fear that by then it may be too late.

Meanwhile, Zoaznaba spends the long days sleeping on his hard cot or reading dime novels and religious tracts, both in Spanish. Most of the time he just stares into space.

There's a refrigerator in the tent that he shares with 15 other refugees. He keeps orange juice there. The other refugees keep it well stocked with beer.

Zoaznaba spent two years in jail in Cuba for speaking out against the government. He said he didn't want to leave Cuba but was forced to when government officials gave him a choice — jump on a boat or spend another four years in jail.

HE CHOSE the boatlift and left his parents and two sisters behind.

Shortly after arriving in Miami, doctors discovered Zoaznaba had cancer. They operated on him at International Hospital in May, but were unable to remove the cancer because it was too advanced, Zoaznaba said.



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

Manuel Zoaznaba's Only Home is a Tent

5 Sept 80 Ma New
When he left the hospital, he found temporary shelter at a sponsor's home, where he spent several months.

Later Zoaznaba showed up at Tent City, because there was no longer any room for him at his sponsor's house.

5th's dying of cancer
"If I had known I'd find myself in this situation, I would never have come to the United States," said Zoaznaba, placing a shaky hand under his left armpit to still the pain there. "Even if I'd been sentenced to four years in prison."

Give hijackers a red-carpet flight home

Ma News (FH) CRK MA 5 Sept 80

WASHINGTON — There seems to be a rash of airplane hijackings to Cuba lately. One can only gather that the hijackers are disappointed refugees who are homesick for the old country and want to get back.

The U.S. government is doing everything to beef up security and weed out the would-be hijackers, but with little success. Instead of trying to stop hijacking, we should launch a broad and aggressive campaign to provide free air transportation back to Cuba.

Fields in Florida would have planes on a 24-hour standby basis, and all the disaffected Cuban would have to do is call a toll-free number

and make a reservation. The planes would be provided by the airlines, which would save thousands of dollars by giving this kind of service rather than deal with the re-routing of a hijacked plane.

This is how the "Hijacker Money-Saving Plan" would work:

As each refugee disembarks in Key West, or some other port, he would be handed an air schedule which would say: "Fly to Cuba. Delta Is Ready When You Are." Let us assume that Raoul Domingos has just set foot on American soil and doesn't like what he sees. A red-jacketed agent will greet him on the dock and ask if he can help. Raoul will say, "I don't like it here and I want to go home."

"No problem," the agent will reply. "We have a DC-10 leaving for Havana in an hour. Do you want to go first class or tourist?"

"I have no money."

"The flight is free. We serve champagne and we're showing 'Smokey and the Bandit.'"

If Raoul replies, "I want to see my cousin in Chicago first," the agent will say, "You can still fly back to Havana after that. Just go to any airline office and tell them you're a potential hijacker and they will have you a ticket to connect you with one of our shuttle flights leaving on the hour from Miami."

"Do I have to change in Atlanta?"
"Everyone has to change in Atlanta."

"I may want to see Disney World first."

"Be our guest. Air Florida has a red-eye special leaving Orlando at 11 o'clock in the evening. It will get you into Havana by 1 a.m."

"Do I have to make a reservation in advance?"

"Of course not. Just show up and they'll leave when you're ready."

Having been informed that there is no need to hijack a plane to get home, Raoul will have no desire to do anything illegal to return.

It is only fair to mention that most Cuban refugees who have arrived here do not have any desire to return to Castro's Socialist paradise, and no one should be given a free ride back against his will.

But there are a few, such as Raoul, who find the U.S. does not live up to their expectations, and we owe it to them to see that they get back to Cuba safe and sound.

To publicize the new U.S.-to-Cuba service, the airlines could buy billboard space all over the country which would say: 'AMERICA — LOVE IT — OR CONTACT YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.'



Buchwald

(10/2)

3 Cuban Nationals *ma Hu (F) col 5 1A 6 Sept 80* Suspected of Spying Are Arrested by FBI

By **ANDY ROSENBLATT**
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cuban nationals, suspected of spying for the Castro government, were arrested at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport Friday carrying Nicaraguan passports and preparing to board a Nicaraguan-registered jet.

The three men, identified by the FBI as employees of Cubana Airlines, the official airline of Cuba, were charged at the direction of FBI counterintelligence agents with violating U.S. immigration laws.

The trio's sleek orange-and-white Lear jet was seized at a private airplane hangar in Fort Lauderdale until FBI agents can determine if the aircraft is, as they suspect, owned by the Cuban government.

The agents expect to obtain court permission to search the plane today.

The three men — Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez, 36; Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna, 34; and Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, 35 — were transported to Dade County Jail and ordered held on separate \$500,000 bonds.

An unidentified fourth man who accompanied the Cubans was questioned but not arrested.

The three Cubans, all pilots, have entered the U.S. at least three times since obtaining tourist visas through the U.S. Embassy in Managua, Nicaragua.

They were able to obtain the visas after presenting U.S. Embassy officials with passports issued by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Interior on Feb. 5.

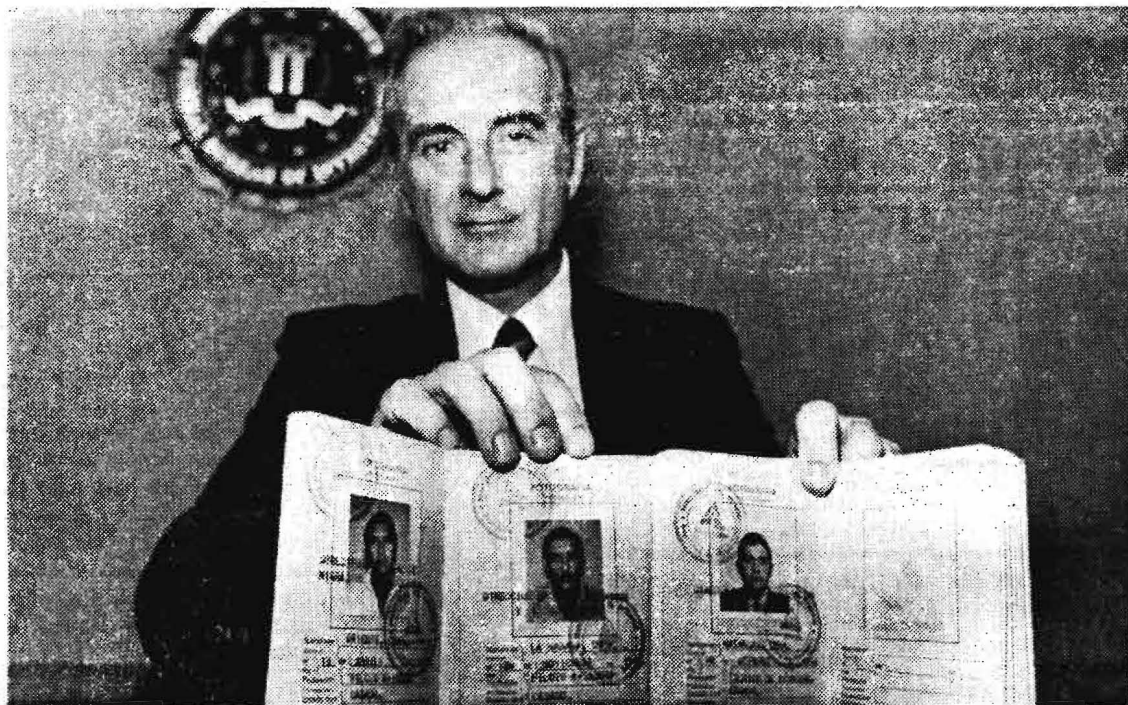
Only Nicaraguan citizens are legally eligible for Nicaraguan passports.

U.S. officials here already have asked Nicaraguan Consul General Mario Gonzalez to explain how the Cubans were able to get Nicaraguan passports. Gonzalez did not return The Herald's calls Friday night.

According to their passports, the trio has made several trips to the United States, entering the country at different locations, since June 21.

FBI Special Agent in Charge Arthur F. Nehrbass refused to say where the three Cubans were headed as they prepared to board their jet Friday afternoon. Other individuals said they were apparently planning to fly to another destina-

Turn to Back Page Col. 5



— STEVE DOZIER / Miami Herald Staff

FBI Agent Arthur Nehrbass Displays Confiscated Nicaraguan Passports
... suspected Cuban agents had documents issued by Sandinista government

FBI Arrests 3 Cubans

Mia Her (F) Col 2 26A

Suspected of Spying

6 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1A

tion within the U.S.

But a Federal Aviation Administration official said that the Cubans actually took off from Fort Lauderdale Thursday en route to Managua but developed engine troubles and returned to the Broward County airport for repairs.

An employee of Graf Jets, a private airplane hanger in Fort Lauderdale, called the Cubans "regular customers." He did not elaborate.

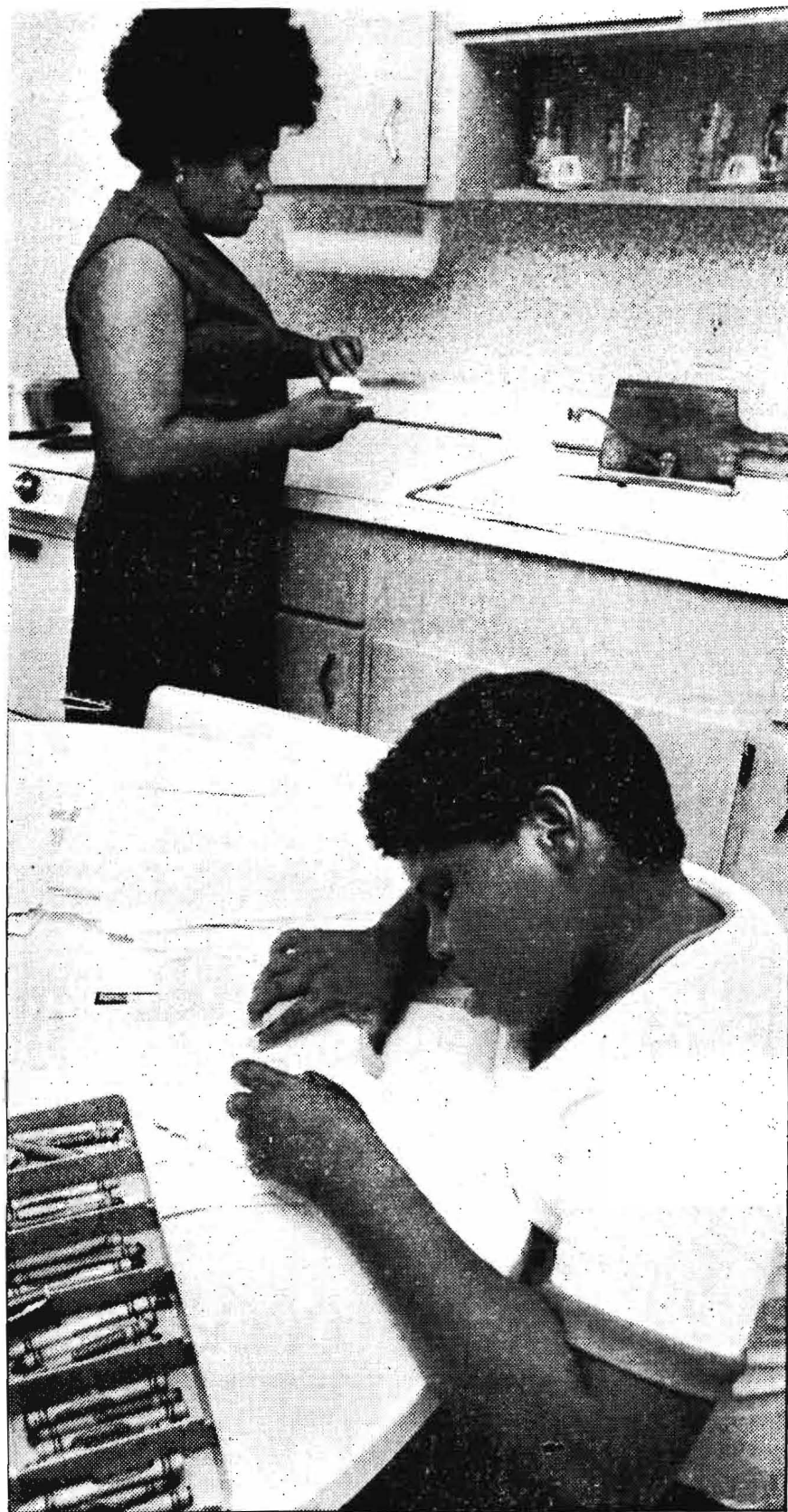
At an evening press conference, Nehrbass tried to avoid specifically identifying the three men as Cuban intelligence agents or discussing what they were doing here.

He did say that the Cubans were arrested "as a result of information we developed as an outgrowth of investigations into Cuban intelligence matters."

An employee of Graf Jets, a private airplane hanger in Fort Lauderdale, called the Cubans 'regular customers.' He did not elaborate.

Nehrbass emphasized that the Cubans were carrying passports issued by the Sandinista-controlled Nicaraguan government, which seized control of that Central American nation last year.

U.S. officials believe that Cuban intelligence agencies have, for years, maintained a continuing interest in obtaining military secrets here and monitoring the activities of the Cuban exile community.



— MARY LOU FOY/Miami Herald Staff

Odin, who was a problem student last spring, does his homework in the kitchen of the Casanovas' Homestead duplex.



A Cuban Family Chronicle

Job Provides *Mia Neu (F) Col 3 1C* Food for Body *6 Sept 80* But Not Soul

When The Herald last visited the members of the Casanova family in Homestead a month ago, they were struggling with unemployment and financial instability. The Casanovas had journeyed from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to Mariel and the United States in the Freedom Flotilla. In July, Juan Casanova had lost his gardening job, but he was working arduously on a book of essays about Cuban society. This is the third in a series of intermittent reports on the Casanovas' progress as they settle into life in America.

By ILEANA OROZA
Herald Staff Writer

It could be a picture of modest success.

At a time when so many Cuban refugees are unemployed, Juan Manuel Casanova has a steady paycheck.

His stepson, Odin, whose discipline problems in school last spring sent the boy on several unwanted trips to the principal's office, seems to be adapting well to his new fourth-grade class.

His brother-in-law, Luis Torres, has held down the same construction job for two months, and his cousin, Carlos Torres, who has been sharing the Casanova's Homestead duplex, is getting ready to move out on his own.

AFTER THE NIGHTMARE of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the Mariel-to-Key West boat trip and the first, homeless days in Miami, the family seems to be settling down to life in America.

But four months of exile are weighing heavily on the Casanovas. And the brash optimism that tempered the Casanovas' first difficult weeks in this country is fading with their realization that there are many more days of hardship ahead.

This is the period when dreams and aspirations have to take a back seat to the dull job of meeting the daily necessities. The moment when plans have to be modified and visions adjusted.

Juan Casanova's earnings are barely enough to keep the family financially afloat. His wife, Natividad, is three months pregnant, and economic responsibilities have suddenly become more pressing.

IT IS NOT an easy time.

"I am convinced that I am paying what everyone

Turn to Page 2C Col. 1

Dreams Give Way To Reality of Life

Mia Hui (F) col 2C 6 Sept 82

FROM PAGE 1C

who comes here has to pay. It is not easy to renew a life. You always have to go through Dante's Inferno. Everyone I talk with tells me about the hell he has gone through. Everyone has his own," Casanova said.

Casanova has had no success publishing the articles he has been writing since he arrived from Havana. Natividad, who is a specialist in information processing, has been unable to find a job.

So, to secure a steady income for his family, Casanova has taken a part-time job washing pots and pans at Homestead Air Force Base for \$3.35 an hour.

He knows he's lucky to be employed. But he's paying a price for the tenuous financial security. After an afternoon in front of a cafeteria sink, plus a half-hour bus ride and a 40-minute walk to and from the base, he comes home exhausted. He has little energy left to write. His book about life in Cuba — begun shortly after he arrived in Miami — remains half-completed. He has no time to search for anyone to publish it.

"He's so disenchanted, he's talked about tearing it all up," said his wife.

TWO MONTHS AGO, Casanova liked to talk about new beginnings and discuss the opportunities he expected to find in this country.

Today, he seems downcast and broods about discouraging incidents that cast a gloom on his usual optimism.

Incidents such as his first brush with prejudice.

He was lost one night, Casanova said, when two women in a car stopped and offered to help. The women asked him if he were Cuban, he said. "When I said yes, they sped off and left me standing there in the middle of the road. I felt as if someone had slapped me."

THERE ALSO HAS been a series of setbacks.

The Casanovas have been hampered in their job hunting by having only bicycles for transportation. Last month, two of their bikes were stolen and they had to replace them. Shortly afterwards, Casanova lost out on a car someone had offered to give him because he was unable to get his driver's license on time, or to round up the money for

the insurance. The car went to someone else.

So Casanova continues to do things on his bike or on foot.

"You'd be amazed at how much I've walked since I came here," he said. "I think I might have done the distance to New York."

Not everything has been negative for the Casanovas, though.

THE FAMILY IS very pleased with Odin's progress at school. He is bused from Redondo Elementary to West Homestead Elementary, where he is in class with Spanish-speaking students who, like him, are learning English.

When Odin went to school last spring, after the trauma of the days at the Peruvian Embassy and the first, unsettled period in Miami, the 8-year-old boy was restless and became a discipline problem. But, said Natividad, he seems to be coming down.

"He's had excellent teachers," she said. "And they have paid a great deal of attention to him."

Odin, for his part, has had no trouble adapting to American life. He loves hot dogs and Cokes, and can expertly rattle off the schedule of English-language children's programs on TV.

CASANOVA WAS ALSO pleased with an invitation last month to speak at the annual meeting of the anti-Castro exile organization, Abdala. For him, it was an opportunity to share some of the writing he has done at home with an appreciative audience.

"It was one of the happiest moments I've had since I came here. That is where I have felt less alone," he said. "It was as if I were with my friends in Cuba. With them, I felt the fervor of struggle that should be a part of the life of all young Cubans."

The family is grateful, too, for the friendships they have been able to develop since they came from Cuba, the Homestead family that practically adopted them for a few weeks when they arrived in June; the neighbors who found out Casanova was jobless and helped him get the job at the base; the people who have helped them furnish their home.

But the generally cheerful Casanova is unexpectedly somber.

"I am not disheartened," he said, summing up his first four months in exile. "But I am feeling the effects of instability."



MARY LOU FOY/MIA

"It is not easy to renew a life," says Juan Casanova. "You always have to go through Dante's Inferno."

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'His eyes were filled with tears. He thought no one would ever help him.'

— Rosita Cossio, director of social services at Tent City

Stricken Refugee Gets Aid

Mia Her(F) coll 2B 6 Sept 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

As the sun set on the tents beneath I-95 Friday, Manuel Zoaznaba got his wish.

An ambulance pulled up to Tent City in Little Havana and carried Zoaznaba, 45, to a Miami hospital.

Zoaznaba, who is slowly dying of cancer, could hardly believe it.

"His eyes were filled with tears," said Rosita Cossio, director of social services at Tent City, who waited near Zoaznaba's cot for the ambulance to arrive. "He thought no one would ever help him."

Help came Friday from the League Against Cancer and a Spanish-language radio station.

The League, a private non-profit organization, agreed to pay for Zoaznaba's cancer treatment. WOCN will pay his boarding-home care from money collected during a radio marathon at the height of the refugee boatlift, according to Lourdes Aguila, coordinator general of the League Against Cancer.

ZOAZNABA, who arrived in the United

States on the Mariel-Key West boatlift, has been temporarily hospitalized by the League to give the radio station time to find a suitable boarding home, said Aguila.

She would not disclose the name of the hospital, at the request of hospital administrators who did not want publicity.

"This is a case of charity, of humanity. We wanted to get him out of Tent City," Aguila said.

Zoaznaba, who is six feet tall and weighs only 119 pounds, was operated on at International Hospital shortly after arriving in the United States in April. Doctors discovered an advanced form of lung cancer and said he had only months to live.

After he was released from the hospital, Zoaznaba lived with a sponsor for several months, but turned up at Tent City when the sponsor could no longer care for him. Social workers had been unable to place Zoaznaba in a boarding home because his application for welfare had not been yet approved.

HE IS NOW getting chemotherapy treatment at Jackson Memorial Hospital as an indigent out-patient.

After the Herald published a story about Zoaznaba's plight Friday, the League and WOCN came up with the plan to move him out of Tent City.

Zoaznaba received other offers of help. At least half a dozen persons visited him at Tent City. Some, fellow refugees, had nothing more to offer than a warm embrace and some encouraging words. Others pressed small amounts of money into Zoaznaba's feeble hands.

There were telephone calls too. One man offered to pay up to \$1,000 a month for a boarding home. A woman wanted to pay his first month's stay and \$150 thereafter. Another woman offered him a bed in her home.

Zoaznaba beamed from all the attention.

But his thoughts were on going to the hospital.

"You'll see, Manuel," said Cossio. "Now you're going to gain weight and eat three square meals a day and have a clean bed."



— KEITH GRAHAM / Miami Herald Staff

**Cancer Victim Manuel Zoaznaba
... leaves Tent City for hospital**

**Governor urges end
to tent city in Miami**

Carter botched refugee crisis here, Graham says

Mia News (FH) col 1 6A

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

6 Sept 80

The man who nominated Jimmy Carter for president at the Democratic National Convention in New York last month is unhappy with the way the Carter administration is handling the Cuban refugee crisis.

Gov. Bob Graham likened the government's handling of the crisis to "a soap opera, and not a humorous one."

Speaking at a meeting of The Miami News Editorial Board yesterday, the governor said: "The time for action has passed. The tent city and Krome Avenue (refugee sites) are visible evidence that our policies have failed."

Graham said he doesn't think "the national government's ability to manage the crisis can sustain the status quo much longer."

He said the refugee problem is rife in Florida. "We are going to become the Ellis Island of the 1980s unless something is done."

The governor revealed that he has developed a proposal for action for the White House. "I sent a 12-point memo to (presidential aide) Gene Eidenberg earlier this week and I expect an answer within 10 days."

Graham's plan calls for an end to tent city and the resettlement of the refugees and the closing of the Krome Avenue refugee center. It also calls for a single federal facility in Miami for processing all refugees in the future.

The plan calls for a Haitian resettlement program and stronger

**⚡ We are going to
become the Ellis Island of
the 1980s unless
something is done ⚡**

coastal patrol programs by the armed forces.

Graham also called on the Carter administration to develop a program that would allow refugees who want to return to Cuba to do so under a systematic plan. He also suggested that the government work out a way to return undesirables to Cuba.

Graham asked the administration to support the so-called Stack bill, written by U.S. Rep. Ed Stack of Broward County. The bill would provide refugee-burdened states with \$100 million over a three-year period to educate refugee children in the English language.

A companion suggestion by Graham asks the government to develop programs to allow the money to flow into the state and eventually into Dade County with as little delay as possible after its approval by Congress. Graham wants the government to develop agencies to make sure the funds become a part of the 1981-82 federal budget.

The memo asks that the administration reimburse Dade County and the state of Florida for money they expended during the first 30 days of the Mariel sealift — about \$10 million to pay for use of the National Guard and for food and shelter at the Tamiami Park refugee center.

Indiantown Gap refugee camp to close Oct. 15

Mia News (FH) col 1 6A 6 Sept 80

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — The Cuban refugee camp here, beleaguered by three riots, general unrest and one riot-related death last month, will be closed Oct. 15.

Unponsored Cubans in the Pennsylvania camp when it closes will be sent to Fort Chaffee, Ark. The Arkansas camp will handle the alien populations of the govern-

ment. Fort Indiantown Gap; Fort Chaffee; Fort McCoy, Wis., and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

Nationwide, the federal government is housing 13,363 Cubans who have not been jailed for criminal offenses or resettled with relatives or other sponsors. About 3,600 Cubans were still at Indiantown, left over from the Miami airlift that ended there May 31. Most — 3,152 — are males who came to the United

6A • The Miami News • Saturday, September 6, 1980 *col 1 (FH)*

Aid on way for test stations

"We'll do whatever is necessary to speed things up," Graham said. "We have not been as creative (in solving the problem) as possible. I will take it before the cabinet meeting on Wednesday."

The Florida cabinet attempted to ease conditions at the stations in July after receiving a number of complaints, but the effort proved inadequate.

If Gov. Bob Graham has his way, Dade's jammed-up driver license examining stations will soon be unclogged.

"We can and we will deal with the problem," Graham told The Miami News Editorial Board yesterday.

Long lines and delays have plagued some examining stations because of the influx of refugees from Cuba.

Hotel condemned, refugees on Beach have nowhere to go

Miami News (FM) Col 3 6A
KATHY MCCARTHY
Miami News Reporter 6 Sept 80

Irena Nirda Garcia and her four children know what it means to live like refugees.

Since leaving their home in Havana four months ago, they've moved six times. Next week they'll be forced to move again when the city boards up the MacArthur Hotel in South Beach.

The MacArthur, 711 5th St., found structurally unsafe and unfit for human habitation, was ordered closed by Miami Beach code enforcement officials yesterday after the owners failed to comply with orders to repair fire code violations.

The 100 tenants living there, mostly Cuban refugees homeless after the Mariel boatlift, have until 3 p.m. Friday to move.

Most say they have no place to go.

Irena, 33, and her husband Armando, 26, say they paid \$280 last month to principal owner Jacob Russo. They live in a two-room apartment on the hotel's fire-gutted third floor, which was ordered closed by the city last May. A few weeks ago, code enforcement inspectors discovered about 70 Cuban refugees living there.

A light cloth only half curtains the doorway between the two adjoining rooms in the Garcias' apartment. The four children, Ivan, 15, Iliana, 14, Miguel, 12, and Jorge, 11, sleep on couches beside their parents. One double bed sits under a window across from the rusted hot plate where Irena cooks. She has no hot water.

There are holes in the ceiling. In some rooms, one can see through holes in the floor to the unit below. The blue paint is faded and peeling.

A glossy poster of "Charlie's Angel" Cheryl Ladd brightens a cracking wall. Color pictures of scenic, faraway places, clipped from old magazines, cover the plaster gaps.

September's rent was due Thursday. Irena says they don't have it.

On Wednesday, City Manager Harold Toal ordered the MacArthur owner, Starlite Gardens Inc., to repair the building's faulty wiring and remove numerous fire hazards within 24 hours.

The building is under a round-the-clock watch by the Miami Beach Fire Department. A small blaze, which officials suspect was deliberately set, broke out last Saturday. No one was hurt. Code enforcement director Curt Wild says the hotel's hotplates, defective fuse-boxes and extension cords are over-

loading the electrical circuits. Officials say another fire is just a matter of time.

The six Garcias arrived in Mariel, Cuba, from their home in Havana and boarded a boat in May. They spent 18 hours in the crossing. After weeks of processing in Key West, they were shipped off to Fort Chaffee, Ark., for two months.

They returned to South Florida when Armando's sister in Southwest Miami took them in. But not for long.

"They couldn't take care of us," Garcia says, her voice trailing. "They don't have enough...."

Again, the Garcias joined homeless ex-patriots in a refugee camp and moved into the tent city below Interstate 95.

A refugee they met there told them about the MacArthur, where other Cubans had found apartments.

Irena's neighbors were distraught by the news yesterday that they must move again.

"Nobody's going to move us from here. The people are my friends," Jose Leon shouted angrily. "There's no place for them to go."

Irena's friend Zarayda Rodriguez has been living in the condemned hotel for six months.

She lives in fear, of fires and knives and guns and the fighting she hears in the hallways at night.

Rodriguez worries for her children, Gloria, 3, and Ziomara, 1½.

She worries about the rats and cockroaches sharing their one-room apartment and the fleas she pulls off her baby's body at night.

Rodriguez doesn't know where she will go. She hopes the city will

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Mia News (FH) CP 3 6 Sept 80 GA
 Irena Nirda Garcia sits with children in one-room apartment in condemned MacArthur Hotel

The Miami News

help her.

"They have to help us. We have no place to go. What will happen to my children?"

The women spend their days cleaning up their rooms, watching television and talking to neighbors. Yesterday, Irena and two of her children just sat by the fire escape and stared out toward the ocean.

Irena is looking for work. She can't find a job, she says, because she doesn't speak English and must watch the children. She wants to babysit for other families or do housekeeping.

Although they are homeless again, Irena says they are grateful for America. Armando spent three years in a Cuban jail after reaching for freedom on a small boat trying to escape the island in 1967.

This time, Fidel Castro gave the "gusanos (worms)" his blessings and bade them goodbye.

Irena admits she didn't expect life in the United States to be so hard. But she doesn't complain and she doesn't give up.

"Strength," she says, "I have strength inside. You have to work hard. No place is a paradise."

adn

'Army Wants to Cut Its Refugee Role'

6 Sept 80
McNeil (F) C-1 21A
FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — (AP)

— The Army apparently wants out of its role as the security force at the Fort Chaffee refugee relocation center, the Arkansas Gazette reported Friday. However, the White House said the Army would stay on the job, according to Gov. Bill Clinton.

Quoting congressional sources, the newspaper said that some Army officials have argued they should not be policing civilian activities. The sources said the Army would like to reduce its forces from the present 1,000 to a small unit of 150 to 200, leaving federal police officials to handle most of the security.

A State Department spokesman in Washington was quoted as saying that "there is some heavy discussion" about the Army's future

Camp McCoy is one of three centers that are being closed. The unsponsored refugees left at the centers are to be sent to Fort Chaffee.

Base officials said Thursday the first Cuban refugees from other relocation centers could arrive at Fort Chaffee by Sept. 15.

Van Rush, a spokesman for the State Department, said the arrival of the first refugees from Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., depends on the approval of a security review report currently being studied by the Justice Department in Washington.

Rush said the refugees will not be flown to the base until Clinton approves the document.

The security review was one of the conditions Clinton demanded when the White House announced that unsponsored refugees from relocation centers in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Florida would be brought to Fort Chaffee.

Rush said the refugee population at Fort Chaffee dropped below

3,500 Thursday. He said that the latest estimates call for the popula-

tion to rise to between 6,000 and 8,000 people.



HAMMERSCHMIDT CLINTON

role at the base. The newspaper said Army spokesmen and State Department officials at the base refused to comment, however.

Meanwhile, The Arkansas Democrat reported that Gov. Bill Clinton said he was unaware of the Army's proposal to pull out the troops and leave a skeletal force.

But Clinton said he talked with White House officials Friday morning and was assured that the Army had been given written orders to remain at the base.

Clinton said he talked to Tom Higgins, an assistant to President Carter's aide, Eugene Eidenberg.

"The Army has received explicit" written orders that they will remain at the base until the refugees are resettled, Clinton said.

Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt (R., Ark.) sent an angry letter to President Carter on Thursday protesting the proposal. Hammerschmidt cited a recent study showing that 80 per cent of the Cuban refugees at the Camp McCoy, Wis., relocation center have criminal records.

Prison Shift McNeil (F) C-1 For Cubans 21A 6 Sept 80 Is Delayed

SEATTLE — (UPI) — A U.S. district judge has enjoined the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Immigration and Naturalization Service from moving 306 Cuban prisoners from McNeil Island penitentiary for 10 days to ensure that proper legal representation is provided.

Kathleen Taylor of the American Civil Liberties Union said the Bureau of Prisons had activated a plan to move the Cubans to another federal prison in Alabama as part of a plan to close the island prison near Steilacoom on Puget Sound.

Both the ACLU and the King County Bar Association have been concerned that the Cubans have not had proper access to due process of law ever since they were sent to McNeil. The 306 prisoners arrived after being fished out as possible criminals from the mass numbers of Cubans who fled their homeland via boatlift last spring.

Paul Gibbs argued the ACLU position before U.S. District Judge Jack Tanner that the move to Alabama would be unfair to Cubans who already had secured representation in the Northwest.

The judge gave the bar and the ACLU until next week to provide a list of all those who want to be represented. Taylor said some of the Cubans still hadn't been told by the prison staff that legal counsel was available.

"It was a great victory for all the people who were working to give the Cubans the beginning of due process," Taylor said.



**ROBERTO
FABRICIO**

Florist's Pen *Matter F) col 1* Was Passport *16* To a New Life *6 Sept 80.*

Amid the drama and pain of the arrival of 120,000 Cuban refugees during the past four months have come many sad tales of homeless families with no friends in the new country.

In some cases, refugees have been turned into the streets by their relatives or sponsors. There have been happy cases, however, where Cuban-Americans have come to the aid of new refugees.

A case in point involves two florists, one white, from Miami, and one black, from Havana; two flower shops, one in Miami and one in Havana; and a ballpoint pen.

Mario Pestonit, 60, the Miami florist, returned to Havana last year after 18 years. He had toiled and built a prosperous business as owner of two Miami flower shops.

But he wanted to visit acquaintances and also missed the country that had welcomed him as a young Spanish immigrant 45 years ago.

WHILE IN Havana, he felt himself overcome by nostalgia, so he took a cab from his hotel to his old flower shop. There he stood transfixed by emotions.

He had worked hard there for 25 years — until the government confiscated it. Then he fled to the United States.

Mario Pestonit was still in a daze as he walked into his former shop. Standing behind the same old counter was Rolando Sanchez, 35, the government-appointed administrator.

"When he walked into the shop I was merely surviving," Sanchez told me. "Over there you float, you survive, you hang on. And so we talked, and he told me, 'If you ever go to Miami, look for me in the flower shop'. Then he handed me the pen."

It was inscribed: "Pestonit Flower Shop of Miami and Hialeah."

SANCHEZ FIGURED, "I will never see him again." But he kept the pen.

After Pestonit returned to Miami, the boatlift started. Sanchez was one of the first passengers aboard.

He still relates his arrivals in Key West, at Opa-locka, Tamiami and the reunion with Pestonit in almost Biblical dimensions.

Throughout the trip, he clung to that ballpoint pen Pestonit had given him. "It was my passport to a new life," he says.

At Key West Sanchez figured he needed to make a good impression so he could get out quickly from the hangar teeming with 4,000 people. He grabbed a broom and began sweeping the floor.

"I made a good impression on a big, blond Marine who was about 14 feet tall," Sanchez mockingly exaggerates.

AFTER AWHILE, his exaggerations have a way of mixing humorous nonsense with reality. In fact, for him the United States is a bigger than life experience. The highways are oversized, the people are oversized, the abundance and problems are oversized.

Eventually, he made it to SW 12th Ave and First Street. Clutching the ballpoint pen, he looked up the address once again. Finally he saw the name on the plate glass window: Pestonit Flowers by Mario Pestonit.

Sanchez has forgotten the date of his arrival. He does remember it was before Mother's Day, May 11, "because I spent that day hauling flowers in the freezer like a stevedore." Mario Pestonit immediately had put the administrator of his confiscated Havana flower shop to work for him in Miami.

Pestonit has now helped Sanchez and four friends set up a Botanica, a herb shop selling wares of the Afro-Cuban rite Santeria next to his flower shop. On Sundays, Sanchez and his friend beat the bongo drums and trade stories about their new lives in their huge new country.

Couldn't more happy endings occur like this one?

Roberto Fabricio is editor of *El Miami Herald*, The Herald's daily Spanish language edition.

Lee Oswald's ex-wife urges exhumation

Mia News (FH) col 1 4A
Associated Press *6 Sept 80*

FORT WORTH, Texas — Marina Oswald Porter has asked a state district court to open the grave of her former husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, because "very evil people" may have removed the body.

"The rumor I have heard lately is that his body is no longer in the grave," she said in a courtroom yesterday in the first day of a hearing to determine whether Oswald's body will be unearthed.

"I strongly believe in the possibility that the body will not be there," she said, reading from a prepared statement. "I ask the court to move for the opening of the grave." The widow of President John F. Kennedy's accused killer appeared at a hearing on her brother-in-law Robert Oswald's request for a temporary injunction to block the exhumation sought by British author Michael Eddowes.

Eddowes believes the body in the grave is that of a Soviet agent, not Lee Harvey Oswald.

He contends that when Oswald went to the Soviet Union in 1958, a Soviet agent named Alex James Hiddell assumed his identity and returned to the United States.

According to Eddowes, it was Hiddell, not Oswald, who shot Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and was shot to death by Ruby two days later.

Mrs. Porter, who remarried in 1965, told state District Judge James Wright she had no doubt that the man buried in the grave 17 years ago was her husband.

"I saw his body in the morgue and at the funeral home," she told the court.

"The person that is buried there is the person I was married to," she said. "There is no doubt in my mind... it's the same person."

Oswald was shot to death in the basement of the Dallas police station by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby in November 1963.

Robert Oswald, who is "very strongly opposed" to the exhumation, testified yesterday that he had no doubt the man in the grave was his brother.

The hearing has been recessed until Monday.

Job Drive Set for Tent City Refugees

Mia/Ar (F) col 2B 6 Sept 80
A group that promotes Hispanic business around the country plans next week to start seeking jobs for the Cuban refugees now living at Tent City.

The group is the National Economic Development Association, which last week volunteered to help Miami and federal officials place Tent City occupants in jobs.

City officials Friday were surveying the refugees in the camp to gather information about their work skills and willingness to move to different cities.

Arquez said his firm would use that information in placing refugees in Hispanic-owned businesses in the 26 cities where the association has offices.

Meanwhile, Miami commissioners Monday will go to Washington to meet Florida congressmen and White House and State Department officials to press for an orderly phase-out of the camp.

The federal government has promised to empty the camp by the end of the month, but city officials want to go to Washington anyway.

Joseph Martinez, ex-director of United Tours of Miami, dies

Mia/News (F) col 5 4A 6 Sept 80
Joseph M. Martinez, 88, a retired tour director and a founding member of the Coral Gables Elk Lodge, died at Coral Gables Hospital yesterday.

Martinez managed United Tours in Miami for more than 20 years before retiring in 1957. Previously, he operated his own Miami tour business (1925), managed a hotel in Havana, Cuba (1936), and worked as a wartime censor with the U.S. government.

He was a native of Ares, Spain,

and came to the United States at the age of 5.

Martinez is survived by his wife, Ethel; a daughter, Angela Mazanek; a son, Joseph M. Martinez Jr., and five grandchildren.

A rosary service will be at 8 p.m. tomorrow at the Van Orsdel Coral Gables Funeral Chapel, 4600 SW 8th St. A mass of Christian burial is scheduled for 10 a.m. Monday at the Church of the Little Flower, 1270 Anastasia Ave.

Hotel Must Close

Mia/News (F) 6 Sept 80 col 5 1B
Miami Beach's condemned MacArthur Hotel will be cleared out and boarded up, city officials said Friday. Occupants of the hotel, 711 Fifth St., including more than 80 Cuban refugees, have been given seven days — until 3 p.m. next Friday — to find new homes. "It's an emergency situation. The hotel is basically unfit and unsafe for human habitation," said Curt Wild, the city's chief code enforcement officer. City inspectors found the 44-year-old hotel rife with dangerous wiring and overloaded circuits and foul and leaking plumbing. They said it is overrun with rats and buried in garbage. Wild said the city will contact social agencies to help relocate the refugees.

Intelligence probe jails 3 Cubans

Mia/News (F) col 4A 6 Sept 80
Three Cuban nationals were being held in Dade County Jail under \$500,000 bond each today as the result of an FBI investigation "targeted at Cuban intelligence," officials said.

The three were arrested and charged with immigration violations as they prepared to board their Nicaraguan-registered Lear 35A jet at Fort Lauderdale International Airport yesterday, according to Arthur F. Nehrass, special agent in charge of the FBI's Miami office.

Nehrass would not say whether the FBI believes that the three men, who flew the jet from Managua, Nicaragua, to the United States on Monday, are agents of Castro's regime. But officials did confirm that they suspect the Learjet is owned by the Cuban government.

The suspects Cubans were identified as Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez, 36, Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna, 34, and Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, 35.

All had Nicaraguan passports and had obtained visas in Managua to enter the United States. According to the FBI, they also held Cuban passports and had applied for U.S. visas as flight crewmen for Cubana Airlines — Cuba's official government airline. The Cubans were charged with falsely telling officials in Managua that they had not applied for U.S. visas elsewhere.

"The facts making these arrests significant are that we have three Cuban nationals getting U.S. visas with Nicaraguan passports and traveling on a jet that is believed to be the property of the Cuban government," Nehrass said.

The Cubans are to appear before a U.S. magistrate on Monday. If convicted, each could face a maximum five-year prison sentence and a \$2,000 fine. A fourth Cuban national held momentarily with the three arrested at the airport was released when it was learned he was not involved with the case, the FBI said.



Miami News photo

From left: Rolando Gomez, Mario Rolando, Eduardo Rivero

Hungry, ponder

Mia News (FH) CRP

✓ Cuban mother fears family will be moved into street, 6A

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ 4A

Miami News Reporter

6 Sept 80

They were hungry and homeless, sitting dejectedly on the curb in Miami Beach. Three Cuban refugees, evicted from the Surfside Plaza hotel, had nowhere to go.

And it was Friday night. The social service agencies which place homeless refugees were closed while the City of Miami's tent city, which now houses more than 700 refugees, had closed a week earlier to newcomers.

What to do?

Eduardo Rivero called The Miami News. He explained the situation. By the second call, Miami News reporters had placed the three men at Camillus House, a downtown mission run by the Brothers of the Good Shepherd.

If they had not found a place to stay, Rivero said, "We would have slept on the sand."

Rivero and his two companions

homeless, 3 Cubans their fate in the U.S.

“We'll work at anything. We can clean your offices. We can learn to print your paper. . . . We just want a job and a roof over our head.”

are among the 4,000 homeless Cubans in Miami Beach, according to Beach officials. The 120-room Surfside Plaza, at 2457 Collins Ave., was housing about 20 of them until Chief Building Inspector Sidney Wellman ordered them to leave the abandoned hotel.

"Some of them have been there for months. Some refugees, some transients and some workers have been living there," Wellman said.

The city had not cited the building's owners for any code violations since the hotel had been closed. But he noted that fire exits had been locked up.

If the other Cuban refugees living in condemned Miami Beach hotels

are unlucky enough to be thrown out on a weekend or after office hours, they probably would end up sleeping on the streets. With no admission at tent city, the refugees have virtually no place to go after office hours.

Miami Beach officials are asking the federal government's help.

Rivero, a 25-year-old painter, has been staying at the hotel for a month and a half. He was living off \$300 that he had saved up during a one-month working stint and other money he earned from temporary jobs.

Living in the hotel with Rivero were Rolando Gomez, 27, and Mario Rolando, 25. Gomez and Ro-

lando had been living in another Miami Beach hotel. Their room was paid for seven days by a social service agency. When the seven days passed and no more money was forthcoming, the hotel manager told Gomez and Rolando to leave.

They joined Rivero at the Surfside Plaza.

"We'll work at anything. We can clean your offices. We can learn to print your paper," Rolando said.

"We just want a job and a roof over our head," explained Gomez, an audio technician in Cuba.

They also wanted something to eat. Their last meal had been two days ago and they couldn't even remember what it was. The Miami News invited them for a meal at the employe cafeteria. With a little urging, they picked every offering in the house.

"Only \$19.87? No!" said Rivero. "My meal alone would cost \$25 in Cuba. And if somebody caught me eating it, they'd bring me in to try and find out where I had gotten the money."

Some Refugees Eligible For U.S. Student Loans

Mia New (F) 78 Sept 80 3B col 1

By FRED GRIMM
Herald Staff Writer

South Florida colleges have been told that Cuban and Haitian refugees are now eligible for federal student tuition loans.

But the program is limited to refugees who arrived between April 21 and June 17, according to Martin Rein, assistant director of the office of community affairs at Miami-Dade Community College.

Most of the Cubans from the Mariel boatlift arrived during that period, but many Haitians arrived before April 21 or after June 17 and would be excluded.

"If that's true, it would be unfortunate," said Steve Forester, who has represented Haitian refugees in federal court. "A lot of Haitians don't fall in that narrowly defined category."

For those eligible, "it's the best thing that can happen," said Piedad Robertson, vice president of academic affairs at the community college. She compared the refugee loan program to the old "Cuban Loans" of the 1960s, which financed higher education for the first great wave of refugees.

"You're talking to someone who went through school with a Cuban

loan," Robertson said.

Details of the federal program have not been announced, but Robertson said the eligible refugees apparently now can apply for the same financial assistance offered to native students. The U.S. Regional Student Financial Aid Office in Atlanta mailed out notifications last week.

Students must be 18 and must have a high school education or the equivalent to qualify for loans toward a degree program. Robertson said Miami-Dade was working on various ways to help certify high school graduates who do not have their papers.

Refugees interested in occupational programs or special English classes do not necessarily need to be high school graduates, she said.

Although Miami-Dade Community College expects a large number of refugees to enroll in classes, particularly in English courses geared toward new arrivals, the loans are available for most colleges.

Students apply through individual schools' financial aid offices.

Refugees interested in the Miami-Dade Community College assistance program can call 596-1325 for more information.

Widow Fears Oswald's Body Was Snatched

FORT WORTH, Texas — (AP) — Marina Oswald Porter has asked a state district court to open the grave of her former husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, because "very evil people" may have removed the body.

"The rumor I have heard lately is that his body is no longer in the grave," she said in a hushed courtroom Friday in the first day of a hearing to determine whether Oswald's body will be unearthed.

"I strongly believe in the possibility that the body will not be there," she said, reading from a prepared statement. "I ask the court to move for the opening of the grave." The widow of President John F. Kennedy's accused killer appeared at a hearing on her brother-in-law Robert Oswald's request for a temporary injunction to block the exhumation sought by British author Michael Eddowes.

Eddowes believes the body in the grave is that of a Soviet agent, not Lee Harvey Oswald.

He contends that when Oswald went to the Soviet Union in 1958, a Soviet agent named Alex James Hiddell assumed his identity and returned to the United States.

*Mia New (F) col 1
5B 78 Sept 80
City Thanks Itself
For Refugee Effort*

After enduring the challenge of accommodating thousands of Cuban refugees, Miami city officials Saturday took time out to congratulate each other on the job they have done.

They also said "Thanks, Amigos" to community leaders, Cuban exile to organizations, doctors, Spanish-language radio stations and city employees for voluntarily processing, feeding and clothing refugees at the Orange Bowl, Tamiami Park and the Coconut Grove Gym during the height of the Freedom Flotilla, which brought more than 124,000 Cubans to the United States.

At the early afternoon ceremony Saturday at Dinner Key Auditorium in Coconut Grove, some 125 certificates of appreciation were awarded from a stage with three flags — of the United States, Cuba and the state of Florida — to those who helped with the boatlift, which began in April.

"What other community of exiles or refugees has helped its brothers and sisters like this community of Cuban exiles?" asked Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre.

4-B THE MIAMI HERALD
Sunday, Sept. 7, 1980

Hialeah Man Found Dead In Broward

By ZITA AROCHA
And CHARLES BUHMAN
Herald Staff Writers

The bullet-riddled body of a 23-year-old Hialeah Cuban was found Saturday in the trunk of a car submerged in a Pembroke Pines canal, police there said.

The victim, Rafael Domingo Mendez, of 1075 W. 68 St., had been shot five times. His body, in a fetal position, was stuffed into five plastic garbage bags.

In the trunk of the car, a red-and-white 1974 Cadillac Coupe de Ville, police found a shotgun. The automobile was littered with bumper stickers and anti-Castro leaflets that said, "Help Us Free Our Country. United Cuba. In God We Trust."

The leaflets, decorated with a sword and a red-white-and-blue shield depicting Cuba and its national flag, were being distributed by a local anti-Castro organization, Cubans United.

Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, a consultant to the organization, which offered to trade 50 Cuban exiles for the American hostages in Iran a few months ago, said that although the leaflets belong to Cubans United, he did not know Mendez.

Wilfredo Navarro, secretary general of Cubans United, was out of town Saturday night and unavailable for comment.

Navarro, who incorporated Cubans United earlier this year, had been passing out the pledge cards at demonstrations, marches and parades, Sturgis said.

"I doubt it was a political killing," Sturgis said. "It only takes one bullet to kill a man, five bullets usually means something besides a political thing."

Police said they have not established a motive for the killing.

"It could be drugs. It could be related to the Cuban group," said Edward Knapp, director of administration for the Pembroke Pines Police Department. "We haven't ruled out robbery," he said.

There was no money found on the body, police said.

A neighbor who lives in an apartment at the Boheme Condominium, where Mendez lived for four years with his parents, twin brother, and a sister, said relatives told her that a watch and a ring were missing.

"He was a working boy, always joking, always smiling," said the neighbor, who did not want to be identified.

Mendez's car was spotted by a motorist shortly after 8 a.m. Saturday. It was in the canal north of Pembroke Road almost a mile east of Flamingo Road. The motorist notified police.

Police theorize that Mendez was slain in Dade and that his killers drove until they found the deserted dumping place and sent the car rolling into the canal.

Dr. Shashi Gore, Associate Broward Medical Examiner, said Mendez was killed between 11 p.m. Friday and 4 p.m. Saturday.

Nicaragua to Probe How 3 Cubans Got Passports

Murphy (F) col 3 36A 7 Sept 80

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Nicaraguan government will investigate how three Cubans, suspected to be spies by the FBI, obtained the Nicaraguan passports they used to enter the United States Friday, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Saturday.

The Cubans, who also held valid Cuban passports, were arrested with the Nicaraguan passports Friday at the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

"The prestige of the revolutionary government is at stake," said Guillermo Genie, chief spokesman for the Nicaraguan Ministry of the Interior. "We are investigating. This is not a practice we follow. It could have been a criminal act."

The Nicaraguan government reaction follows a U.S. State Department request for an official explanation.

The Cubans were charged with violating U.S. immigration laws at

the direction of FBI counterintelligence agents. They were arrested at a private hanger at the airport as they were about to leave for an undisclosed destination in an orange-and-white Nicaraguan-registered Lear jet.

At Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, a Cubana Airlines official said the three men are pilots for a charter air transport firm, Aerotaxi, based at the airport. Saturday afternoon, however, an Aerotaxi employee said he never heard of the men.

Genie said the Sandinista government investigation would pursue the possibility that fraud had been involved when the passports were issued Feb. 5. Only Nicaraguan citizens are eligible for Nicaraguan passports.

Bond was set at \$500,000 each. A bond hearing was set for Monday. The men were in the Dade County Jail Saturday.

TV Breakdown
Miami (F) col 6
Eclipses Parody
16 **On Refugees**
7 Sept 80

"Moon over Miami, shining on Juan Perez," the song was going when the sound and picture went out.

It was just a transformer failure, says WCKT-TV (Ch. 7). The station acknowledges that a lot of people probably won't believe that.

Audio and video were briefly lost at about 9:30 p.m. Saturday in the middle of an NBC Bob Hope special — just as the players went into a skit apparently ridiculing Miami's national reputation as a haven for large numbers of Cubans.

The station's switchboard was jammed by callers who found the timing very peculiar. "Everybody's convinced it was no accident," sighed an operator. "But that's all it was."

The station was back on the air within minutes. Right in time for the commercial.

Estrella

Max Her (F) col 6

Duped Us,

16 7 Sept 80

Exiles Say

Refunds Not Given For Canceled Trip

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Representatives of 200 Cuban refugees here have accused Republican congressional candidate Evelio Estrella of taking nearly \$100,000 for an unauthorized boat trip to the United States.

The boat trip never took place and the money collected in June has not been returned, according to a sworn affidavit presented by 31 refugees to American Ambassador Francis MacNeill last month.

When the refugees realized the trip had been canceled, they demanded that Estrella return the money, according to their affidavit.

Estrella didn't return the money, they said. Instead, he told them he had given the American ambassador in San Jose a list of their names, and that the ambassador had agreed to issue them visas.

Estrella then threatened to impede the entry into the United States of any refugee who demanded a refund, they said.

"Estrella ... threatened several people who demanded the money be returned to them with eliminating their names from the list given the ambassador and therefore they would 'not be able to enter into the United States,'" the affidavit says.

Justice Department officials are looking into the matter, Washington sources said.

ESTRELLA DENIED any wrongdoing and said he welcomed a Justice Department investigation. He said he had turned over most of the money collected by relatives of the refugees in Miami to George Dreske, a Milwaukee businessman who owns the Privateer, a wooden research vessel that was to make the journey.

"The saddest part of this matter is that when we ... asked him [Dreske] to return the money paid him, he said he was going to deduct his expenses and would return the rest. But he has not done so," Estrella told The Herald. He said he would continue to try to get the money back.

Dreske's secretary in Milwaukee said he would make "no comment" in response to Estrella's statements.

The refugees here and their relatives in Miami depict Estrella as a self-proclaimed very influential man with top contacts in Washington, Puerto Rico and Costa Rica.

Estrella's tools in projecting this image included a calling card identifying himself as a Florida congressional candidate and a proclivity for name-dropping, they said.

ESTRELLA TOLD the refugees he could get them out of Costa Rica and into the United States because

Turn to Page 2B Col. 1

(F) Ma Ar Col 1 2B
Estrella: Boat
7 Sept 80

Owner Got Cash

FROM PAGE 1 B

of his close friendship and influence with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, with Puerto Rican Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo, with U.S. Sen. Richard Stone, (D., Fla.) and with Ambassador MacNeill.

All four officials denied they had promised Estrella they would help him in getting the undocumented Cuban refugees into the United States.

Estrella is running for Congress. But he never told the refugees that he has been soundly defeated in four previous attempts to unseat U.S. Congressman Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) — twice he has failed to defeat his Republican primary opponent.

The Cuban refugees stranded in Costa Rica said their association with Estrella began late in April.

Because many of them had been political prisoners in Cuba, they thought their stay in Costa Rica would be short.

Soon after their arrival in this Central American nation, they realized that in most cases they would have to wait 18 months or even years before they could enter the United States as legal immigrants.

THEY HAD LOST the favored status that the U.S. government grants former Cuban political prisoners for entry into the United States when they left Cuba for a third country.

This, the refugees say, is why they contacted their relatives in Miami and asked them to pay Estrella the requested money for their journey from Costa Rica to Puerto Rico.

At first, Estrella's asking price was \$300 per refugee, later it was increased to \$550 per person, they said.

Estrella says he did not receive the money directly from the refugee's Miami relatives. He says that the money was given to a committee of relatives and he got the money from them only to turn it over to Dreske.

The refugees say that Estrella "in his role as congressional candidate, and with his political influence in the United States and Costa Rica, promised them the departure from Costa Rica and the entry into the United States without any complications."

"To guarantee the success of the voyage, he assured us that he had spoken to representatives of the government of Costa Rica to

assure us the permission to leave the country, and that he personally had met with Puerto Rico's governor to obtain the entry of 500 Cubans into the island," the refugee leaders say.

But, spokesmen for Puerto Rican Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo and for Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio deny that the governor or the president met Estrella or made any such promise.

"GOVERNOR ROMERO could no more have authorized their immigration to Puerto Rico than Gov. Graham could have authorized their entry into Florida," said George McDougall, special assistant to the Puerto Rican official.

He explained that Puerto Rico has the same immigration laws as the United States, and that its governor does not have the authority to grant entry permits to the island.

McDougall said that Romero was "very emphatic" in his denial, and "indignant" that Estrella had used his name.

"The name Evelio Estrella does not mean anything to him [the governor]. He made no commitment . . . and discussed no such commitment," with Estrella, McDougall said.

Efrain Sanchez, press spokesman for President Carazo, issued a similar denial.

"Don Rodrigo told me he may have said hello to him [Estrella] in the hallway of the Cariari Hotel, but that he has not met this man . . . nor has he made him any promise," Sanchez said.

The refugee leaders said that Estrella asked them for secrecy.

"Most of the money was collected in Miami," the refugee leaders say.

BY MID-JUNE, after several postponements, the refugees in Costa Rica became concerned.

"Each time Mr. Estrella came to Costa Rica he mentioned a different problem and news coming out of his Miami office was contradictory," the refugee leaders add. "At the same time the American government was

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'The saddest part of this matter is that when we ... asked him [boat owner George Dreske] to return the money paid him, he said he was going to deduct his expenses and would return the rest. But he has not done so,' Evelio Estrella told The Herald.

*Ma New col 1
2B 7 Sept 80*

issuing stern warnings against the illegal entry [into the United States] of Cubans by boat" and threatened to prosecute violators.

Eventually the American embassy in San Jose learned of the plans to use the Privateer to take the Cubans to the United States.

As the Privateer sailed from Puerto Arenas on Costa Rica's west coast to pick up the refugees at Puerto Limon, an east Costa Rican port, an American official gave its captain a letter listing the penalties for taking illegal refugees to the United States.

Refugees said that the letter made it obvious that the boat would never be permitted to leave Costa Rica for the United States.

Estrella then returned to Costa Rica and met with the refugees at the Ambassador Hotel in San Jose. There, the refugees say, Estrella admitted that the voyage of the Privateer had been cancelled, but added that he had met with Ambassador MacNeill.

ESTRELLA TOLD The Herald that the meeting with MacNeill was arranged by Sen. Stone. But, Jean Parvin, Stone's press aide, said Stone had not requested that MacNeill meet with Estrella.

"Our office forwarded a request from Mr. Estrella to have a cable sent by the State Department to the U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica announcing his visit," Parvin said. "This constituent service is performed as a courtesy to the constituent and at his expense.

"Our office did not ask for any special favor or considerations by the embassy for Mr. Estrella," Parvin added. "Mr. Stone said he is not a close personal friend of Mr. Estrel-

la, and has no regular contact with him."

Estrella said the ambassador had assured him that the Cubans would be issued parolee visas that would allow them to enter the United States legally, according to the refugees.

"Estrella emphasized that everybody whose name was on the list he had given Ambassador MacNeill was assured of his entry into the United States," the refugee leaders say.

Estrella said the entry of everyone was assured with the exception of a man named Gustavo Pita Achong, who could not go to the United States because he was a "communist agent," they said.

Pita was one of the few refugees who demanded his money back. He got \$1,900 of the \$2,200 his relatives in Miami had given Estrella. Pita, 36, strongly denied he was a Communist agent. In fact, he said, he had been a political prisoner in Cuba for his opposition to the regime.

"ESTRELLA THREATENED me personally and said he would take steps to prevent my entry into the United States," Pita's affidavit says. "Everything Estrella said is a lie."

The American embassy concedes that Estrella gave Ambassador MacNeill a list of names, but officials denied in interviews and in the Costa Rican press that the ambassador had promised Estrella to give visas to the refugees.

"Estrella did not tell the truth as to what the ambassador told him," said Michael Skol, who was present at the interview and is chief of the embassy's political section.

Estrella met with the refugees again July 25 and, they said, promised that consul Robert Chevez would be giving out the visas starting July 30.

When the refugees came to the consulate, they were told, first by consular officials, and then by MacNeill that the ambassador had never promised them any preferential treatment.

Estrella returned to Costa Rica again Aug. 15, but he did not meet with the refugees. In a story published in the Costa Rican daily La Republica, Estrella replied to Ambassador MacNeill.

He said MacNeill has spoken about him with "lack of consideration and questioning the integrity of of a congressional candidate."

He added that he would ask that MacNeill be forced to testify before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee about his statements.

"Estrella said his hopes for a solution to the nightmare will end Nov. 4 when Gov. Ronald Reagan is elected President. It is then when I hope to see Mr. MacNeill again, but then I will be the American ambassador to Costa Rica," La Republica quotes Estrella. Estrella said the paper misquoted him.

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Tent City: chaos, selfishness, blunders

Mia News (FH) Col 2 22A 8 Sept 80

There were times when I was so critical of the City of Miami that I even offended myself. But the city's deportment — along with that of Metro-Dade — in the handling of the influx of Cuban refugees has been exemplary, even heroic.



Kleinberg

After the initial, superb work by Metro-Dade as an immigration service, of sorts, the City of Miami has carried the brunt of the flotilla from Mariel, mainly because of the continued bungling by the federal government.

Still strapped with hundreds of homeless refugees that circumstance has dumped on Miami, the city has made the accommodation. The refugees who first inhabited the Orange Bowl had been let out of places such as Fort Chaffee by the federal government and drifted back to Miami, many sleeping in streets, parks and abandoned buildings. The city had to get them off the streets — and that led to the

Orange Bowl and, eventually, Tent City.

Along comes North Bay Village, that patch of prosperity nestled among the bars and lounges of the 79th Street Causeway. Last week, faced with having to begin shutting down Tent City, Miami rented rooms for 63 of the refugees in a North Bay Village motel. First the residents of the town complained, then there were charges of bike thefts against several of the refugees and finally the mayor called to complain that he had not been informed that the refugees were being located in a motel in his town.

Worried that perhaps he had not followed a prescribed protocol, Miami assistant city manager Cesar Odio apologized to the mayor and said he would remove the refugees. (Actually, Odio thought the motel was within the city limits of Miami.) Odio, overwhelmed by the problems, complexities and unfairness of the entire refugee episode, wanted to make no waves. The gesture by Odio was polite; I would have hung up on the mayor of North Bay Village and let the scene play.

Envision, please, the enraged citi-

zens of that town either picketing or forcibly evicting 63 refugees from fully paid motel rooms. Put that on the front page of *Granma*! Or on the network evening news.

North Bay Village has implied it does not want refugees from Tent City. Did anyone ever ask Miami if it wanted a Tent City at all? Does North Bay Village's unwelcome mat set a precedent? Will Miami Beach do the same thing; Miami Springs, Kendall, Homestead?

Who is it who ordained Miami as host for these refugees? Was it Jimmy Carter? Fidel Castro? Do other municipalities and neighborhoods in this already splintered, bickering, riot-torn, polarized county not have a feeling for what the City of Miami has endured? If one refugee steals a bike, or murders, are all refugees thieves and murderers? What's going on in people's minds around here?

We, the people of Dade County — and Monroe and Broward, too — have a situation not of our own choosing. No one likes the idea of 110,000 people from anywhere dropping in without much notice, all needing lodgings and jobs. But it happened, not because we asked it

to happen, but because the people in Washington, D.C., first stuck their thumbs in their ears, then in their eyes and then up their noses.

Somewhere Miami was elected to handle the unwanted hundreds; I know of no bid the city made for them. And now, faced with a closing of Tent City, the city finds it cannot even locate 63 of the refugees temporarily in North Bay Village. It even finds itself apologizing for it.

Someday, we in this town are going to begin working together for this community. We're going to stop trying to put fences across canals because it makes it harder for people of one color to walk into a neighborhood of people of another color; we're going to stop protesting the building of a state institution within five miles of our neighborhoods and trying to foist it off on someone else; we're going to stop type-casting all ethnic and racial groups by their weakest links; we're going to stop being so provincially selfish.

And when that day comes, let me know about it — or just tell my survivors.

Refugees stage raid on mess hall
Mia News (FH) Col 1 8 Sept 80
Associated Press

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — Military personnel were deployed around one of the all-male refugee compounds yesterday after Cuban refugees in the compound tore down a fence at the Fort McCoy resettlement center.

David Nichols, a State Department spokesman at the camp, said refugees tore down about two-thirds of a chain-link fence surrounding their all-male compound and looted a mess hall.

"The exact number of refugees involved wasn't really determined, but we know it did not involve the overwhelming majority of about 1,200 to 1,500 men in the compound," Nichols said.

Soldiers, civilian security personnel and military police were used as "a human fence" around the compound, isolating it from other compounds containing juveniles and families, Nichols said.

There were no immediate reports of major injury and "no mass escape," he said.

Nichols said it was not immediately known how many soldiers and other personnel had been deployed around the troubled compound.

The infantry training camp is equipped with an Army military police unit to help supervise the refugee center.

There has been an increase in uneasiness and tension among the western Wisconsin camp's approximately 5,000 refugees, many of them waiting for months for relocation but unable to line up sponsors.

Children Must Be Spared Refugee-Student Tensions

Miami (F) Oct 18 Sept 80 6A

MANY Dade parents are understandably apprehensive about the effect of the sudden influx of so many Cuban-refugee students upon the education of their own children. Fortunately, things really aren't so bad as some fear.

But the situation is something less than ideal, and that's all the more reason that parents, especially, should go gently into these difficult days. The education of all students, and the health of this community, too, will benefit if the schools do not become the focus of issues that are more nearly political than educational.

Many in this complex, diverse county resent the coming of refugees who do not speak English. That resentment should not be transmitted to children who are so impressionable. If adults don't interfere, these children will get

along just fine — precisely because they are children.

The Dade schools' administration has committed itself to minimizing the refugees' impact upon educational programs for previously resident students. That specifically means that class sizes will be unaffected, that virtually nothing will be taken away from those who were here in order to accommodate those who have come.

At the same time, the new students are being immersed in English instruction. The feasible intention is to get those students into regular classes by the 1981-82 school year. Many of the new Spanish-speaking students are of an age at which one quickly learns any language. If adults learned languages as easily as children, language would not be a volatile issue here.

Of course, none of this means that there is no negative effect upon the schools. In roughly six months, a school administration in turmoil because of scandal has prepared to create the equivalent in size of many an entire school system.

And needless to say, the Carter Administration and Federal Government have yet to take up fully the financial burden that Federal policies created.

Dade County will get the same \$1,100 per Cuban-refugee student from the state of Florida that it gets for any student, but the Feds so far have kicked in only \$250 per refugee student. It is essential that the Senate approve the House bill by Broward Congressman Edward Stack that would provide more realistic refugee-education aid.

As things now stand, there is only a glitch here and there that needs to be worked out. It seems to have been an honest mistake that the music and art rooms at Gratigny Elementary School were temporarily transformed into refugee classrooms. School officials assure that should not have happened and will not be repeated.

And too many parents — both citizens and new refugees — are keeping their children away from schools that would not be feared if they knew them. The inner-city Central High School happens to be a good facility, while Merrick Elementary in Coral Gables hardly qualifies as an inner-city school.

Yes, Dade desperately needs Federal help to cope with this extraordinary crisis. But even that aid is not so important to the future of this county — and its children — as patience and understanding by Dade students, parents, and teachers. Let this community resolve to survive and be healthy.

Anthems Mark Ceremony

Bay of Pigs Veterans Honor 5 Martyrs

Mia New (F) Col 56 8 Sept 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

In the heart of Little Havana, under a scorching sun, scores of men in camouflage military fatigues snapped to attention Sunday before a stone monument topped by a flaming metal torch.

The uniformed men and scores of spectators at the Bay of Pigs Monument sang patriotic hymns — the Cuban anthem, the *Star Spangled Banner* and the *Hymn of Giron*.

Giron is the Cuban beach where the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion began.

The 20-minute ceremony at Cuban Memorial Plaza, on SW Eighth Street at 13th Avenue, marked the 19th anniversary of the execution of five Cuban exiles who participated in the CIA-backed invasion on April 17, 1961.

The men in military fatigues were mostly veterans of the invasion, part of the U.S.-trained military unit known as Brigade 2506

that launched the operation from Guatemala and Nicaragua.

IT FAILED after the United States balked at providing promised military support.

Some 150 of the 1,500 invaders were killed by Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro's militia. Most, however, were captured, held for about two years and then exchanged for U.S. equipment, food and medicine.

But more than a year before the exchange, five of the 2506 fighters — Ramon Calvino Insua, Jorge Kin Yun, Emilio Soler Puig, Roberto Perez Cruzata and Antonio Valentin Padron Cardenas — had been tried in the Cuban city of Santa Clara, found guilty of "war crimes against the Cuban people" and shot by a firing squad.

Their deaths turned them into martyrs of the Cuban exile cause.

One of the ceremony participants was Antonio Padron Jr., 25, son of

Padron Cardenas, one of the five executed Bay of Pigs invaders. The young Padron arrived on a Freedom Flotilla boat last June.

SUNDAY'S ceremony, watched by scores of Cuban exiles, also brought about a reaffirmation of their desire to fight and overthrow the Castro regime.

For that purpose the brigade has been "reactivated and restructured," according to Pedro Pablo Rojas, one of the original brigade members and now chief of its new G-5 branch — information and communications.

"We invite any Cuban who is willing to join us to come and join us so that if the opportunity presents itself, we can go ahead... [with] the ouster of the Castro tyranny," said Rojas after the ceremony.

He said "military preparation" involves physical exercise for all current brigade members every Sunday at a "base" at 11875 SW

46th St.

Rojas claimed that at least 150 Cuban exiles, including a few recent arrivals like Padron Jr., have recently been incorporated into the brigade.

NEW MEMBERS of the brigade also include several exiled former members of the Nicaraguan National Guard, created by the U.S. Marine Corps in the 1930s and defeated by the Sandinistas during the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza in the summer of 1979.

Some of the Nicaraguans attended the ceremony, but they were in civilian dress and did not directly participate in brigade formations at the monument.

During the Nicaraguan civil war, some brigade members flew to the Central American nation in a fruitless effort to help Somoza fight off the Sandinista guerrillas as payment of a debt of honor over Somoza's help to the brigade in mounting the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Latin Chamber Hosts *Ma New (F) 5B col 1 8 Sept 80* International Meeting

"Miami On Fire" read the Montevideo, Uruguay, newspaper headline about Miami's May riots.

It inflamed Evelio Ley, who heads a public relations firm that often coordinates trade fairs and conferences for the city of Miami.

"I realized we had to reassure Latin Americans that Miami was still the bridge to the Americas, a place to live, invest and shop," he said.

He'll get his chance to dispel fear of Miami as a city in chaos this week when the city of Miami, Dade County and the Latin Chamber of Commerce host some 145 delegates from Latin and Central American chambers of commerce in Miami.

It is the first hemisphere-wide congress of Latin chambers of commerce.

The principal goal of the conference that begins Friday is to discuss economic integration in Latin America, industrial development, tourism and banking.

The seminars at the Hotel Inter-Continental were also slated to introduce Miami's transportation and port facilities to the industrialists and merchants.

But the May riots in Liberty City and other parts of Miami added a hidden agenda to the two-day meeting.

"We want to show that the image that is being displayed abroad is untrue," said Luis Sabines, president of the Miami Latin Chamber. "There is the image that chaos rules in Miami. We have to fight that hard."

The mayors of Dade and Miami are scheduled to speak at the conference. "We expect they will touch on the subject of the riots," said Ley, whose firm Evelio Ley & Associates is coordinating the meeting.

Representatives of national chamber organizations from Venezuela, Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico will speak at the sessions. In addition, Hispanic chambers from Philadelphia, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Las Vegas and Illinois.

Simultaneous English/Spanish or Spanish/English translations of speeches will be offered for participants. Ley said he will try to promote Miami as an annual site for the conference.

10-A

THE MIAMI HERALD Monday, Sept. 8, 1980

Refugees Rip Down Fence

FORT MCCOY, Wis. — (AP) — Military personnel were deployed around one of the all-male refugee compounds Sunday after Cubans tore down a fence at the Fort McCoy resettlement center, an official said.

David Nichols, a State Department spokesman at the camp, said refugees tore down about two-thirds of a chain-link fence surrounding their all-male compound and looted a mess hall.

"The exact number of refugees involved wasn't really determined, but we know it did not involve the overwhelming majority of about 1,200 to 1,500 men in the compound," Nichols said.

Soldiers, civilian security personnel and military police were used as "a human fence" around the com-

pound, isolating it from other compounds containing juveniles and families, Nichols said.

There were no immediate reports of major injury and "no mass escape," he said. Trouble began about 4 p.m., and the compound was generally peaceful by 9 p.m., he said.

Nichols said it was not immediately known how many soldiers and other personnel had been deployed around the troubled compound.

The infantry training camp is equipped with an Army military police unit to help supervise the refugee center.

The camp is to be shut later this month because its barracks are uninsulated for winter. Most of the unrellocated Cubans are to be shipped to other camps, chiefly Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Ex-dealer accuses 3 cops

Mia News (PH) col 2 9 Sept 80 SA

U.S. witness names Metro detectives in drug probe

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

Roy Koyosh Tateishi is not your typical drug dealer.

He was a U.S. Junior Olympic swimming champion in 1954.

He graduated from the University of Tennessee with a degree in chemistry.

Later, he joined the U.S. Postal Service and worked his way up to supervisor.

But Tateishi also sold dope — by his own admission.

He also was very gullible — by his own admission.

Tateishi, a small, rotund man who wears gold-rimmed glasses and speaks in educated tones, doesn't live the lifestyle of a typical drug dealer. He drives a beat-up Volkswagen and lived with his parents, the FBI said.

Tateishi appeared before U.S. District Court Judge Norman Roettger in Fort Lauderdale for sentencing yesterday on drug-conspiracy charges. He told Roettger that he was ripped off by three Metro homicide detectives who are being investigated in connection with a federal inquiry into a possible drug-related criminal conspiracy within the homicide unit, the FBI said.

Tateishi has been placed in the federal government's witness-protection program. He is the second witness to publicly testify for the government against members of the homicide unit, said Martin Raskin, a special attorney with the Organized Crime Strike Force of the Justice Department.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Graham said Tateishi's name came up in several of the 10,000 conversations monitored by the FBI when it tapped the phone of convicted cocaine dealer Mario Escandar during a five-month period.

In 1970, Escandar was sentenced to 12 years in federal prison by the late U.S. District Court Judge William Mehrrens. Escandar's arrest was part of Operation Eagle, a nationwide crackdown on narcotics dealers. Three years later, Mehrrens ordered wiretaps suppressed during an evidentiary hearing while the case was under appeal.

In 1964, Escandar was sentenced to three months in prison for interstate transportation of fraudulent money orders.

Escandar was convicted on a state kidnapping charge in 1977. He could have been given a life sentence, but he was given 60 days after Metro homicide detective Julio Ojeda told the Dade State Attorney's Office that Escandar was providing detectives with information that resulted in the prosecution of important criminals.

FBI agent Andre Fortier testified that Tateishi was referred to as "the Chinaman" in conversations between Escandar and members of the Metro homicide unit.

"The Chinaman we ripped off — we should have blown him away when we had the chance," a taped voice told Escandar, according to Fortier. Fortier would not identify the voice, except to say that it belonged to a former homicide investigator.

Tateishi said he got into trouble when his parents

became ill. He began selling marijuana to meet growing medical bills, he said. He dealt in amounts up to 40,000 pounds, Graham said.

Tateishi was acquainted with Escandar, who invited him to his home to see his "magic money machine," Fortier testified.

Tateishi also was invited to bring some one-dollar bills and hundred-dollar bills to Escandar's home to "learn how to make money," Fortier told Judge Roettger. The scheme was a version of the old "bait-and-switch" scam, Raskin said.

Through a series of chemical applications on a hundred-dollar bill, the ink impressions were supposedly transferred to the bleached dollar bill. Tateishi then was given two good \$100 bills — which he thought were made by the machine — and was told to verify their authenticity at a bank, Fortier testified.

Once the bank OK'd the \$100 bills, the victim "returned to Escandar with every bit of money he could get his hands on," Fortier testified. "A lot of people have fallen for it."

Tateishi apparently was one of those who were stung.

According to Fortier, Tateishi took \$60,000 in dollar and hundred-dollar bills to Escandar's house last year, but Escandar told him a chemical bottle had broken and he had to get more chemicals. Tateishi left the money in his care and left.

As he drove from Escandar's house at 275 Deer Run, Miami Springs, Tateishi was stopped by homicide

DEALER, *Mia News (FA) copy 6A* from 5A *9 Sept 80*

detectives Ojeda, Charles Zatrepaiek and Robert Derringer, Fortier testified. They searched Tateishi's car and seized \$19,000 in cash and six ounces of cocaine.

"But they only turned in \$12,000 and three ounces of coke to the police property room," Fortier told Judge Roettger.

The homicide investigators contacted the Dade State Attorney's Office to ask that charges be dropped because their search was illegal, Fortier said. The \$12,000 was returned to Tateishi, he said.

"When Tateishi asked Escandar for his \$60,000, Escandar told him he had been raided by the police and the money seized as evidence," Raskin said.

"That money was all Tateishi could beg and borrow, plus his life savings," Fortier testified.

Tateishi told his story to the FBI and it was verified during the telephone intercepts, Fortier told Judge Roettger.

"He was right on point," Fortier said; "he was very truthful."

Tateishi also provided information that helped authorities to intercept a shipment of narcotics bound from Miami to California, Fortier told the judge.

"If Tateishi is sent to prison, he will be killed," Fortier said.

He was described as a "model" in the witness-protection program. Tateishi has re-entered a university to complete his studies as a chemist, Fortier told the court.

Roettger placed Tateishi on five

years' probation and gave him an eight-year suspended sentence in a federal prison on the promise that he will testify in any trial of the homicide detectives or Escandar.

Last month, Richard Seimer testified in U.S. District Court in Miami that Ojeda and Zatrepaiek hijacked a load of marijuana that he was driving in April 1979. Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, identified Seimer as an FBI informant.

Fortier said the two investigators got \$15,000 each for the 15 minutes it took them to complete the hijacking. Fortier said Ojeda and Zatrepaiek were "freelancing" and were not working for Escandar at the time.

The Justice Department strike force is investigating allegations that members of the homicide unit were involved in a criminal conspiracy with Escandar. A federal grand jury is expected to return indictments against as many as 30 people next month. Six homicide investigators already have been suspended, 10 have been transferred to "less sensitive positions" and others are under investigation.

The indictments may include several dope dealers, the FBI said.

Indictments under the federal Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations Act are being considered, the Justice Department said.

Federal authorities say the investigation of the Metro homicide unit could result in "a major criminal conspiracy within the Public Safety Department."



*Mia News (FH) col 2
SA 9 Sept 80*
**Cuba's patron saint
honored with mass**

Mass participants carry the statue of Our Lady of Charity (La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre), Cuba's patron saint, into Marine Stadium on Rickenbacker Causeway for a celebration of her feast day yesterday. The statue was brought to the stadium by boat. Catholic Archbishop Edward McCarthy delivered a special address at the service, which was attended by four nuns of the community of Mother Teresa of Calcutta, India.

Bond Reduced for Cuban

Mia Hu(F) col 2 1B 9 Sept 80

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ

And GUY GUGLIOTTA

Herald Staff Writers

Three aviators, charged with visa fraud and suspected by the FBI of being Cuban government spies, actually are legitimate naturalized citizens of Nicaragua, that country's consul general testified Monday. The testimony, which the diplomat said he could not yet prove, did not change the FBI's mind.

Although they made no espionage accusation in federal court here, government witnesses said they do not believe the suspects are legitimate Nicaraguan citizens. FBI sources continued to suspect that they are spies.

Foreign Ministry officials in Managua made official requests to the U.S. Embassy for their visas, which were granted on April 10. In court, Consul General Mario Gonzalez Almandares said Nicaragua will take responsibility for the men, assuring their presence at further court proceedings if they are let out of jail on bond. He said his government also is considering paying a bonds-

man \$22,500 to post their bonds, which U.S. Magistrate Charlene Sorrentino reduced Monday from \$500,000 to \$50,000 for each.

"I HAVE HEARD no evidence of espionage," said Sorrentino. "These men are accused of making false statements on visa applications . . . in describing the case to Judge [Herbert] Shapiro, the government told him they were suspected of espionage. I might reduce the bond further after hearing more evidence and testimony, or I might raise it."

The Nicaraguan consul general said he was told by the Foreign Ministry Monday afternoon that the three fliers are Nicaraguan citizens. He was unable to elaborate, but said he expected more verification soon. He does not know if his government's offer of assistance to the defendants is unusual, he said, because he has been in office only since last July and this case is his first such experience.

The three men were arrested Friday at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

Spy Suspects

They were loading baggage aboard a Lear jet, registered in Nicaragua. Only suitcases and attache cases were mentioned in court. Earlier, FBI agents had told of finding a television set, an air conditioner, tape recorders, cooking utensils and insecticide in the airplane.

ACCORDING to FBI testimony, documents in the plane indicate the suspects are employees of Cubana, the Cuban-government airline, and that the plane itself is owned by Cuba.

Cross-examination by defense lawyers established that the documents are Cubana travel expense vouchers and fuel receipts. The lawyers, Ira Kurzban and Steven M. Weigner, belittled the significance of the documents, asserting that anyone refueling at a Cuban airport would buy fuel from Cubana and that a Cubana expense voucher alone fails to support a charge that the suspects are still Cuban citizens rather than Ni-

Consul Testifies for Cubans

Mia Her (F) col 2

FROM PAGE 1B

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caraguans.

According to the testimony of FBI agent Carlos Duran and Immigration Service investigator William Tillman, all three men in 1979 applied to in Havana for travel visas as citizens of Cuba. One of them, Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, was said to have applied again last January, shortly before he was issued a Nicaraguan passport. The witnesses said all those visas were granted, but they had not yet learned whether any actually were used for travel to the U.S.

TILLMAN testified that he asked another of the aviators, Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna, if he had ever applied before for a U.S. visa. "He told me he had not," Tillman said.

Immigration investigator Perry Cronin testified that Toledo told him he submitted one visa application and his employer, Aero Taxi, submitted another to the U.S. Embassy in Managua.

"I asked if he ever applied for a visa prior to this," Cronin said. "I indicated I had information that indicated he did, in Cuba, as a citizen of Cuba, and he indicated that was not correct."

Under cross-examination, Cronin said he had no opinion on why the three men came to the U.S.

All three Nicaraguan passports say their bearers are Cuban-born.

"Did they ever try to conceal the fact they were born in Cuba?" Weigner asked agent Duran, who had questioned pilot Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez. "Did they ever try to conceal the fact they had been Cuban citizens?"

DURAN ANSWERED "no" to both questions. Espinosa, identified as chief pilot in the crew, also is charged in the case with transporting illegal aliens.

"Did you have any reason to think that anything he [Espinosa] told you was untrue?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes, his claim that he actually moved from Cuba to Nicaragua and became a naturalized Nicaraguan citizen," the agent replied. "I don't believe he's a Nicaraguan citizen." Asked why, he cited the Cubana expense voucher, for \$5,000 in U.S. currency. Weigner suggested the money may have been advanced at the request of the Nicaraguan government, whose relations with Cuba are friendly.

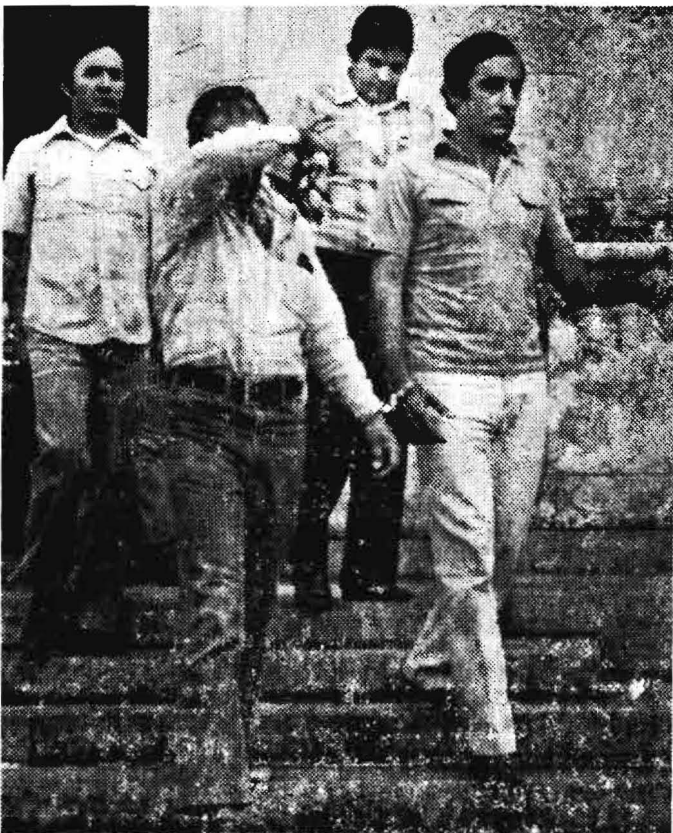
Last year in Nicaragua, a leftist revolution overthrew rightist Gen. Anastasio Somoza's rule. Because of suspicion in Washington that the junta now in power is dominated by Cuba-influenced Marxists, its relationship with the United States remains unsettled.

Monday night in Managua, junta member Sergio Ramirez said the fliers "are the members of a crew for a Lear jet belonging to the firm Aero Taxi, registered as a corporation in this country." Early this year, he said, they began naturalization proceedings, which resulted in the issuance of Nicaraguan passports.

All three are known at Managua's Sandino International Airport as employees of Aero Taxi, a charter company.

Herty Lewites, director of protocol for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said Monday that he "solicited the visas . . . on behalf of the governing junta" for Espinosa, Herrera and Toledo.

However, there was no indication whether Nicaraguan officials knowingly cooperated with the three or simply signed documents passed to them.



— STEVE DOZIER/Miami Herald Staff

Suspects Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, left, Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna and Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez, right, leave courtroom. Man covering face is not one of the suspects.

Hijacker blessed himself, said he'd blow up jetliner

Mia News (FH) 4A 9 Sept 80
Associated Press

TAMPA — A 40-year-old Cuban house painter with a shattered American dream is back on his native island today — in custody — after using a pint bottle that he said was filled with gasoline to hijack a jetliner for the ride home.

The other 88 people aboard the Eastern Airlines plane diverted to Havana yesterday returned to the United States.

It was the eighth hijacking of a U.S. plane in the past month. Most of the incidents have been blamed on disillusioned Cubans who arrived in Florida via the sealift that has brought an estimated 122,000 refugees to the United States since April.

Witnesses said the skyjacker, identified by authorities as Juan Pedrosa, blessed himself, then barricaded himself in the lavatory of Flight 161 with the bottle on the floor beside him and a cigaret lighter in his hand. He threatened to blow up the aircraft unless he was taken to Cuba, the FBI said.

Only a handful of passengers knew what was happening in the rear of the Boeing 727 en route from Albany, N.Y., to Tampa and Sarasota via New York's Kennedy International Airport.

Pedrosa was quoted as saying he came to the United States four months ago, lured by tales of riches, but instead wound up jobless, broke, lonely and desperate.

"I would rather die in Cuba than die here like a pig," a distraught Pedrosa told Julie Lynch of Sarasota, a Spanish-speaking passenger who acted as his interpreter during the hijacking.

The plane with 82 passengers and a crew of six plus one non-uniformed airline employee was diverted over Charleston, S.C., and flown to Havana's José Martí Airport, where waiting Cuban soldiers took Pedrosa into custody.

The 107-seat jetliner arrived in Tampa four hours late. No one was injured during the incident. Some passengers realized something was wrong when the flight was overdue in Tampa and nothing was said.

Lynch, 60, was going home to Sarasota with her husband, Julian, after visiting relatives in Forest Hills, N.Y. Pedrosa got out of his seat, tapped her husband on



Associated Press

Julie Lynch: interpreter for the hijacker

the shoulder and asked if he spoke Spanish, Mrs. Lynch said.

"Tell the girl (stewardess) I have a bottle of gasoline and I'm going to blow up the plane," Mrs. Lynch quoted Pedrosa as saying.

She said Pedrosa told her he came to Florida on May 1 with three other Cubans who abandoned him in Washington. He told her he spoke no English, had no money or job, was diabetic and lonesome for his wife and daughters.

"He was very friendly, very nice," Mrs. Lynch said. "I felt sorry for him. I think he was scared."

Officials

Mia Her (F) Col 5 2B

Seeking

9 Sept 80

More Aid

By **RONNIE LOVLER**
States News Service

WASHINGTON — Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre and city commissioners made their first group pilgrimage to the U.S. Capitol Monday asking for more federal assistance to deal with the recent influx of Cuban refugees.

Ferre and city commissioners met with Reps. Claude Pepper and Dante Fascell, both Miami Democrats, before heading off to a late afternoon meeting with members of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

"I cannot remember any time that the full commission has come to Washington on an issue," Ferre said. "Our frustration level in Miami is high and our appearance here should reinforce how important this issue is."



FERRE

THE GROUP pressed their case for a pending \$100-million legislative package that would reimburse city and local governments that have been providing services and benefits to Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Pepper and Fascell told the Miami group they were confident the funds would be forthcoming shortly, especially since the Carter Administration has now endorsed the amendment.

A Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee is scheduled to consider the measure Tuesday during discussion of another bill.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., is moving the proposal along in that chamber of Congress. He is expected to win approval both in committee and on the Senate floor.

"Passage of the ... amendment will be a major breakthrough in helping us solve our immediate problem," Ferre said. "Our basic problem right now is a shortage of money."

FERRE AND the others arranged the trip to Washington last week after Vice Mayor Armando la Casa introduced a motion at a commission meeting calling for the shutdown of Tent City within 72 hours.

Mia News (FH) 5A col 1 9 Sept 80
Bond reduced for spy suspects

A U.S. magistrate yesterday reduced to \$50,000 the \$500,000 bond for each of three men accused of lying on their visa applications. The men were arrested last Friday in Fort Lauderdale as they prepared to board their Nicaraguan-registered Lear jet. The FBI said the men were Cuban, but yesterday the Nicaraguan consul-general in Miami said the men were naturalized citizens of his country. The FBI made the arrests after an investigation targeted at Cuban intelligence. But the government provided no evidence during yesterday's initial court appearance that the men were spying. The three suspects, Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez, Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna and Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo Infante, must report daily to their lawyer, Ira Kurzban, as a condition of their bond. Espinosa also was charged with bringing illegal aliens Herrera and Toledo into the country.

Estrella Attacks Herald Flotilla Story

Mia News (F) col 1 3B 9 Sept 80
Republican congressional candidate Evelio Estrella called a press conference Monday to attack statements that he took nearly \$100,000 in an abortive plan to bring 200 Cuban refugees in Costa Rica to the United States.

Estrella said that a group of Miami relatives of the refugees in Costa Rica had collected the money, and that he had turned over the money to George Dreske, owner of the vessel which was to bring the refugees to the United States.

Estrella showed signed copies of the contracts he said he had signed with Dreske. Dreske repeatedly has refused requests by The Miami Herald to comment.

The Herald story was based on the sworn affidavit of 31 refugees, who said Estrella failed to return their money after the trip was canceled.

Estrella said The Herald story was full of "ill intentions" and printed in "a newspaper which for 21 years had been trying to destroy any Cuban who attacks international Communism."

Graham right to prod Carter on refugee mess

Mia News (FH) col 2 10A 9 Sept 80

After Gov. Bob Graham spoke with The Miami News Editorial Board last week it was difficult to say which was more important: what he said or the fact that Bob Graham said it.



Salome

Under questioning, Graham said Jimmy Carter was far behind in Florida, and that Carter needed to act quickly and decisively in several areas to overtake Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and win the state in November.

Graham, in his own way, was highly critical of Carter's failure to deal successfully with the refugee problem. He said the President needed to take positive action on the refugee situation to close the gap in Florida, considered a vital state in the November election.

"Are you getting impatient with the President?" Graham was asked. "The time for action has passed," Graham answered. "We're at a crit-

ical time. I don't think that the interest of this community, the interest of the refugees and the respect for the national government's ability to manage can sustain the status quo much longer."

For the low-key Graham that kind of talk was a proclamation of dissent. Besides, Carter and Graham have been political friends for some time now, promoting each other, helping each other out of political trouble. It was only three weeks ago at the Democratic National Convention that Graham nominated Carter for reelection.

What Graham said wasn't exactly a revelation. You don't have to be from Florida to know how the Carter administration has botched the entire refugee problem. Still, Graham's comments were significant because they were accurate, and because they should have broad political impact.

From a political standpoint it could be that Graham is simply being a good straight man for Carter, setting up the President to take some dramatic or far-reaching action on the refugee problem from

which Carter would derive great benefit in Florida and beyond.

It could be that Graham realizes he may need to protect his own political future and the future of other Democrats in the state should Carter lose the state in November. Or maybe Graham is simply tired of quietly suggesting things to the White House, and quietly being told to stay in his chickiee.

Regardless of the reason for Graham's candor, the fact is he was right in everything he said. And it was refreshing, actually exciting, to hear the governor sound like more than just a recording. Graham was relaxed, he was loose, he was not as defensive as he has been. At the risk of some hyperbole, for a few minutes it seemed like Floridians were finally getting some of what they expected when Graham was elected governor. There even was the temptation to tell him so.

Graham didn't bring up the subject of Carter's plight or the refugee problem, but he answered questions directly. He explained comments he had made earlier in North Florida about those issues. He pulled out a

notebook with a list of suggested actions on the refugee problem which he said he had both sent and dictated to the White House a few days earlier.

That list was as comprehensive as any around. Graham mentioned everything from closing temporary refugee shelters, to establishing resettlement programs, to increasing coastal patrols, to developing positive programs with Latin American nations to deal with the refugee problems where they originate.

Graham also indicated he had in recent months made a few suggestions to the White House on refugee problems, but this was the most comprehensive message he had sent. And it seemed like the only one he publicized.

That may say something about Graham as well as Carter. No politician responds to public pressure quicker than Carter. Perhaps Graham finally realized that. And Graham — along with the rest of us — will be far better off if the governor also realizes that some things, regardless of the political consequences, have to be said and done simply because they are right.

Teachers
Mia News (FH)
support col 1
bilingual 3A
education
9 Sept 80

Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO — Texas teachers and school administrators took opposing sides yesterday as the U.S. Department of Education opened hearings on its proposed guidelines for federally enforced bilingual education.

Dora Scott of Houston, president of the Texas State Teachers Association, said both her 116,000-member organization and its 1.8 million-member parent National Education Association supported the federal guidelines.

The proposed rules are designed to force local schools to comply with federal court rulings requiring bilingual education programs.

Last week, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell also ruled that Texas schools would have to provide a free public education for illegal aliens, beginning this school year.

The guidelines drew support from numerous representatives of Hispanic groups who cited a dropout rate of 30 per cent among predominantly Spanish-speaking students under present programs.

But Tom Anderson of the Texas Education Agency and Dr. Charles Whiteside of Kilgore, president of the 7,000-member Texas Association of School Boards, argued that the Education Department was dangerously attempting to expand its control of local schools into the area of curriculum and administration.

They argued the 1979 law creating the new federal department expressly prohibited such meddling into local schools. Other groups opposed the estimated price tag of \$500 million to implement the plan nationwide.

Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler convened the two-day hearing, the first of six to be conducted across the nation this month. She said many school boards, "under one cover or another, have done essentially nothing — leaving countless children to sink or swim. And heartbreaking numbers of those youngsters are sinking."

Illinois wants U.S. to cover

Cuban aid bill

Mia New (F) 9 Sept 80
col 1 3A
Associated Press

CHICAGO — Illinois Attorney General Tyrone Fahner has gone to federal court to try to force the federal government to completely finance public aid paid by the state to Cuban refugees.

The suit, filed yesterday, claims federal officials have improperly classified the refugees so as to prevent them from participating in relief programs that are totally funded by the federal government.

"The policy of the federal government and the Carter administration was very clear to allow the Cuban refugees into this country," the Republican attorney general said in a statement.

"It is totally improper for the same federal government and administration to try to avoid the financial ramifications of that national policy and put the burden on individual states to pay for that decision," he said.

Fahner said in a news release that more than 600 Cuban refugees have filed applications for state public aid.

Fort McCoy Tensions High; Teenagers Await Transfers

Mia New (F) col 3 2A
9 Sept 80

By DAVE ZURAWIK
And CATHY TROST
Knight-Ridder News Service

Despite a White House directive aimed at speeding their release, 280 teenage Cuban refugees remained behind barbed wire at Fort McCoy, Wis., Monday, while police tried to quell a second day of rioting among adults elsewhere in the camp.

The federal agency ordered Friday to release the teenagers had not complied 72 hours later. State officials said this meant the teenagers could not begin leaving the camp, where many have been assaulted and sexually abused, until the end of the week at the earliest.

The State Department, meanwhile, confirmed reports from staff members inside Fort McCoy of a disturbance Monday involving several hundred Cuban men who broke through a military police line and roamed a street shouting slogans. It was the second day of trouble at the camp.

ACCORDING TO Fort McCoy staff members, tensions started mounting late Saturday when single men hung sheets bearing messages on an 18-foot chain-link fence surrounding their compounds.

"We came for freedom, not prison," one sign said. "Free us," said another.

At the same time, according to staff members living inside the camp, a rumor started among the men that the only refugees being released were those whose sponsors outside the camp bribed authorities at the eight volunteer placement agencies.

The rumor spread Saturday night, and by Sunday afternoon about 300 angry Cubans massed along the fence. About 4 p.m., they pushed over the fence and broke out of the compound.

MILITARY POLICE used tear gas to restore order. By 9 p.m., a human fence several blocks long and made up of military police and infantrymen replaced the

chain-link fence.

However, according to camp staff members, a group broke through that cordon Monday afternoon.

Authorities at first feared the refugees going to storm one of the volunteer placement agencies, but instead they roamed the street in front of the family, juvenile and single men's compounds.

Military police apprehended about 100 of the men whom they considered "troublemakers." They were taken to a secluded drill field, where camp staff members expected they would be processed into detention areas.

Order was restored by late Monday afternoon, according to workers at the camp.

THE OFFICIAL camp spokesman could not be reached, but a State Department spokesman in Washington confirmed, "There was another disturbance Monday and several of the ringleaders were rounded up. We can't get through to the camp for details."

Meanwhile, Wisconsin officials said late Monday they were still waiting to hear from Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials on the release of the 280 Cuban teenagers at Fort McCoy for placement in foster homes.

On Friday, the White House, in an attempt to cut through red tape that had kept the teens in camp more than three months despite the fact that some had relatives awaiting their release, ordered INS to accept legal custody of the teens even after they leave the camp.

The order was intended to bypass the haggling between several states and the federal government over guaranteed funding for medical and educational benefits for the juveniles.

"We're ready to begin processing them [the teens] to foster homes," an aide to Wisconsin Gov. Lee Deryfus said Monday. "We're just waiting for INS to say, 'Go.'"

In Washington, Verne Jervis of INS said, "We're moving as quickly as we can on this."

Bottle Threat Used, Jet Hijacked

Mia Hu (F) col 1A 9 Sept 80.

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

A high-altitude drama with a familiar plot was played out again Monday: A Spanish-speaking man ordered a Tampa-bound jetliner to fly to Havana after threatening to explode a bottle "with something inside it."

The hijacking dashed the hopes of federal and commercial aviation officials, who thought a wave of air piracies had ended. Eleven planes have been hijacked to Cuba this year — eight in the past month alone.

Two weeks ago, an attempt by more than 150 Cuban refugees to hijack a Braniff International plane from Peru to Miami

was thwarted when the United States refused to accept them.

Monday's hijacking of a Eastern Airlines Boeing 737 with 82 passengers and six crew members aboard broke a 13-day lull. The jet, Flight 161, returned safely to Tampa at 3:46 p.m.

"There was a rash of hijackings, then it slowed down and now maybe we haven't seen the end of it," said Dean Meadors, a spokesman for the Airline Passengers Association.

"It's getting very frustrating for anyone involved in aviation safety," said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). "We're all concerned. We get awfully concerned

when it happens again."

The latest hijacking began 39,000 feet over Charleston, S.C., at 10:20 a.m. The plane had taken off from New York's John F. Kennedy Airport at 9:05.

A man who boarded the plane in New York got up from his seat and went into a bathroom in the rear of the plane. He took a brown paper bag with him.

Minutes later, "he opened the [bathroom] door and began speaking Spanish to one of the flight attendants," said Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock. "She didn't understand what he said, but he was hold-

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Hijacker With Bottle Forces Jet to Havana

Mia Hu (F) col 12A 9 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1A

ing this bottle with a raglike wick in it.

"I guess it was supposed to be a Molotov cocktail. He had a cigaret lighter, too. I don't know whether he lit it or not."

A woman passenger translated for him. "He was going on about being dissatisfied up here, about being broke," Ashlock said. "He said he had a family in Havana and wanted to go home."

He also claimed to be a diabetic, an FBI spokesman said.

When the plane landed at Jose Marti Airport in Havana at 11:52 a.m., the man deplaned through the rear door. Cuban authorities "grabbed him as soon as his feet hit the concrete," Ashlock said.

The FBI identified the hijacker as Jose Espinosa, who told the interpreter he had arrived by boat in Key West in May. He was described as being in his late 30s, about 5 feet, 8 inches tall and with light brown curly hair.

The hijackers of the seven planes seized during August also have been identified by the FBI as homesick Cubans who came to the United States during the boatlift from Mariel. The so-called Freedom Flotilla brought more than 120,000 refugees to the United States.

WHILE THE Eastern plane was refueled at Jose Marti on Monday, passengers shopped for Cuban rum and cigars in the terminal building. When the passengers arrived in Tampa, some had Eastern flight wings pinned to their lapels. "We told them they really earned them today," Ashlock said.

Six other hijackers have used the same weapon Monday's hijacker used, "a bottle with something inside it," Ashlock said. Because most bottles aren't made of metal, they are not detectable by X-ray machines that screen passengers' carry-on luggage at airport boarding gates.

Barker, the FAA spokesman, said engineers are working on "a device that can sniff out chemicals" in

carry-on luggage, but they didn't know when such a machine might be used at airports.

But for the foreseeable future, Barker said airlines will have to rely on existing security measures to stop hijackings. The FAA began assigning armed sky marshals to ride on randomly selected flights Aug. 17, after three jetliners were hijacked in one day.

Until then, the airlines had relied on X-ray devices and "behavioral profiles" to screen potential hijackers and their luggage. The security measures were applied most intensely at Florida airports.

THE EASTERN plane was the second hijacked since sky marshals began riding on airliners. There was no sky marshal aboard the plane hijacked Monday, Barker said.

The hijacked flight also was the second in a row that began at John F. Kennedy Airport.

After a Miami-bound Eastern L1011 was hijacked to Cuba on Aug. 26, FAA officials said security

measures at New York airports would be just as rigorous as those used at Florida airports.

Prohibiting passengers from taking any carry-on luggage has been considered, Barker said. "But it would be almost impossible to eliminate all carry-on luggage. What are you going to do about a woman with a purse or a businessman with a briefcase?"

"You can't turn airport terminals into concentration camps."

Cuban authorities have told the United States that all the hijackers involved in the recent wave have been arrested and jailed. But Cuba refused a request made by State Department officials Aug. 17 to negotiate a legal, orderly way for disenfranchised Cuban refugees to return to their homeland.



Mia Her (F) colt 1A 9 Sept 80
Debbie Domenico Hugs Mom, Mrs. Barbara Urbano, of Spring Hill, Fla.
... reunion was in Tampa after arrival of jetliner hijacked to Cuba

— Associated Press

Refugees

Mia New (F) Col
3B 009 Sept 80

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The flood of Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlift is forcing needy food-stamp recipients throughout Dade County to wait a month or longer to be certified for their allotment of stamps.

The bottleneck holds up processing of both new cases and others including retirees who have collected food stamps for years and who depend on them to subsist.

"We're in a terrible mess," said Little Havana food-stamp office case worker Jose Patino. "We don't have enough personnel to keep up with the new cases from the Mariel boatlift."

Patino's office at 5818 SW Eighth St. handled 22,000 cases before the boatlift began in April. Since then, 7,000 households have been added to its rolls.

APPLICANTS LINE up at the office, overflowing into the street trying to get food stamps for the first time or renew their expired allotments. The refugee overload echoes scenes at employment offices, driver's license stations and job training centers. Some 80,000 Cuban refugees have settled in South Florida since April.

Trigger Food-Stamp Delays

'There's maybe a three-week wait for processing at half of the 13 offices.'

— Ron Bernstein, food-stamp specialist

"First, I wait in line with everyone else, and then I'm told I had to wait three weeks," said Olga Suarez, 66, who lives with a daughter in Southwest Miami. She has collected food stamps at the Little Havana office for six years.

Ron Bernstein, state food-stamp specialist for Dade and Monroe counties said that the South Florida offices were understaffed before the Mariel influx.

"But now," he added, "There's maybe a three-week wait for processing at half of the 13 offices."

IN THE DADE-MONROE food stamp district, some 97,000 households were receiving stamps before May. Since then, 43,000 refugees — some Haitian, but mostly Cuban — have applied for food stamps.

"We were understaffed before Mariel. Now, we're further be-

hind," said Linda Berkowitz, a spokesperson for the state Health and Rehabilitative Services. The state administers the food stamp program, which is funded by the federal government.

Berkowitz said the state has promised more than 100 additional workers for the offices in Dade and Monroe by the end of this year. But this additional staff was allotted before the new Cuban refugees began to settle into South Florida in May.

The influx has hurt clients who were receiving food stamps before the Mariel boatlift, but have had to renew their allotments since then.

Clients whose year-long eligibility has run out now must sometimes wait more than a month before being interviewed to receive food stamps again, in a process called recertification, said food stamp spe-

cialist Bernstein.

OLGA SUAREZ was told at the beginning of this month that she had to be recertified Sept. 18. Suarez said she received no warning at the beginning of the month that her \$47 monthly allotment was about to lapse.

"We'll just have to stretch the budget," she said. Suarez collects \$230 a month in Social Security benefits.

Yoli Puig, who lives alone and rents an efficiency with \$118 out of her \$238 Social Security check, said she also was not forewarned of the end of her \$16 food stamp allotment. She worried that the money she will have to spend on food will come out of what she saves up to buy monthly vitamins A and E.

"I suppose it's because of so many refugees from Mariel," said Puig, 62. "First, they didn't notify me the year was over, and then I have to wait until next month for an interview."

Patino had no explanation for the possible failure to warn clients their yearly eligibility had to be renewed.

"Perhaps somebody made a mistake. We've lost seven workers recently. We're behind. It's an unbelievable situation, and there's nothing we can do," Patino said.

Ex-Spy Blames CIA For Arrest in Cuba

Mia Hen (F) 4A coll

9 Sept 80

TRENTON, N.J. — (AP) — A Cuban defector sent to her homeland by the CIA to spy on her husband is suing the United States for \$1 million, claiming that inadequate training led to her being captured and jailed for nine years.

Carmen Mackowski charged in a federal suit filed in Trenton that proper training by the Central Intelligence Agency would have enabled her to avoid "detection, arrest, imprisonment and subsequent illness."

The former Maria del Carmen y Ruiz was instructed in espionage for a month before she returned to Cuba in the 1960s to spy on her husband, Alfredo Ruiz, then director of Cuba's "Department Against Spies," said her attorney, Robert Greenberg. She has since remarried.

Mrs. Mackowski, now 44, spent nine years in a Cuban jail. She was sentenced to 20 years after her arrest one night in mid-1968 by two Cuban agents while she tried to relay a message to the United States from a park in Havana.

"The transmission equipment was set up in the park, but the Cuban security men were waiting for her when she got there," Greenberg said.

The suit charges the CIA with "utterly failing" to properly train Mrs. Mackowski for a "delicate and demanding assignment."

Mrs. Mackowski, now 44, spent nine years in a Cuban jail. She was sentenced to 20 years after her arrest one night in mid-1968 by two Cuban agents while she tried to relay a message to the United States from a park in Havana.

Born in Cuba, Mrs. Mackowski lived in the United States and her native island, and joined forces with Fidel Castro in 1955. She later moved to the United States as an anti-Communist, becoming a citizen.

Greenberg said she worked for the CIA from December 1964 until her release from prison in December 1977. The suit charges she was paid the "paltry and unconscionable sum" of \$250 per month during her CIA work. It also says that in prison, Mrs. Mackowski contracted pneumonia, tuberculosis and developed a tumor in her left lung.

Homicide Detectives Linked *Miami (F) 6/1 2B 9 Sept 80* To Counterfeiting Sting

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

Three homicide detectives joined alleged drug kingpin Mario Escandar in a counterfeiting sting that cost a nickel-and-dime drug dealer more than \$60,000, according to FBI testimony Monday in U.S. District Court.

There also was talk about murdering the victim, said FBI agent Andre Fortier.

Two of the detectives — Julio Ojeda and Charles Zatrepaek — earlier were identified as participants in a 780-pound marijuana hijacking. The third officer is Robert Derringer.

All three have been suspended as part of an FBI investigation into alleged drug-dealing and other infractions on the part of some officers in the Public Safety Department (PSD). None of the three has been charged.

THE VICTIM of the counterfeiting sting was Roy Tateishi, 41, who

was given an eight-year suspended sentence Monday by U.S. District Judge Norman Roettger. He had been charged with cocaine conspiracy.

Fortier testified that the Miami man had cooperated fully with his office. The former U.S. Postal Service foreman now is in the federal Witness Protection Program, where he has become "a model for the program."

Wiretaps on conversations between Escandar and PSD officers turned up evidence that Tateishi's life might be in jeopardy, Fortier said.

Escandar and police "were talking about a Chinaman they had ripped off in their money-making scheme. They said they should have killed this individual when they had the chance," Fortier said. "Ojeda told him they were going to blow him away if he caused them any trouble."

The counterfeiting scheme involved the bleaching of a \$1 bill,

"making it a piece of white paper." Some of the ink from a \$100 bill would be lifted off chemically, then transferred to the blank \$1 bill.

THE VICTIM would be hooked by a sample test in which two new \$100 bills would be manufactured. One bill would go to Escandar and two to the victim, Fortier said. The victim would be taken to a bank to pass the \$100 bills, proving their counterfeit quality.

When Tateishi arrived with \$60,000 in \$100 and \$1 bills, Escandar told him his chemical vials were broken, Fortier said. Tateishi left the money behind — and was promptly arrested by the three officers on his way home.

Strike Force attorney Martin Raskin said 12 ounces of cocaine were found in Tateishi's car, five ounces of which made it to the PSD evidence room.

"The rest 'went south' — it disappeared," Raskin said. So did \$7,000 of \$19,000 that was found in



Mario Escandar
...alleged drug boss

the car. So did the \$60,000. The officers' story was that Escandar's house had been raided, Fortier said.

Fortier said state charges against Tateishi were dismissed when the officers told State Attorney's Investigators that the cocaine and money were the fruits of an illegal search.

Raskin said the sting had been going on "for years," with more than 10 victims. He declined to say how much a cut the officers allegedly received.

Sealift blockade forces *Mia News (FH) col 6* boosted

10 Sept 80
BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter *5A*

Nine ships and two aircraft from the Navy will be pressed into service in the Florida Straits to strengthen the Coast Guard blockade of the illegal Cuban sealift.

Coast Guard Lt. Gary McGlone estimated that about 3,000 refugees a month still are arriving at Key West from Mariel Harbor in Cuba.

The Navy task force will join 15 Coast Guard ships and 10 aircraft in an effort to sweep the Florida Straits clean of illegal refugees. The joint mission is to identify and track down refugees and to locate and stop any craft heading for Cuba from ports other than Key West, the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force in Key West said yesterday.

McGlone said the Coast Guard has seven cutters, eight patrol boats and 10 aircraft — five of them helicopters — scouring the straits for refugees.

Lt. Cmdr. Mark Newhart of the joint task force said four minesweepers, five patrol boats and two survival aircraft have been assigned to the Florida Straits by the commander of the Atlantic Fleet.

"The purpose of the additional equipment is to help the Coast Guard track and identify illegal aliens," he said.

Apparently, refugees will not be turned back or arrested. "We have no such orders," Newhart said.

The minesweepers Fearless, based in Charleston, S.C., and Dash, based at Newport, R.I., are Reserve ships. The Elusive and the Leader, both from Charleston, are regular Navy, Newhart said.

The patrol boats were not identified, but Newhart said they are from Little Creek Amphibious base at Norfolk, Va. The two aircraft, a P-3 and an SA-3, are computer-equipped night reconnaissance planes based at Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

The backup Navy ships arrived in the Key West area early today, McGlone said.

An Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman in Key West said there has been no significant increase lately in the refugee traffic between Cuba and the United States.

"The spigot continues to drip," Newhart said, "and the government feels the flow should be shut off once and for all."

Mia News 10 Sept 80 5A col 1 **Refugee camp ordered shut**

The Krome Avenue refugee center in West Dade has been ordered closed within 45 days by the Dade County Health Department and the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. No mention was made of where the 1,100 Haitian and 900 Cuban refugees could be housed. The county Health Department cited federal officials with 19 violations in the section of the former missile base that now houses Haitian refugees. The section for Cubans was cited with 14 violations, said Dr. Richard Morgan, health department director. Siro Del Castillo, manager of the Krome Avenue center, denied the allegations. The order cited rodents, filthy toilets, unchlorinated drinking water that had become contaminated, infestations of mosquitos, padlocked fire exits and the dumping of raw sewage into surrounding swamps.

Mia News 5A 10 Sept 80 **117 refugees towed to Key West**

An overloaded 40-foot sailboat with 117 Haitian refugees aboard was towed into Key West by a Coast Guard cutter early today, according to a Coast Guard spokesman. The cutter Point Knoll brought 84 of the refugees on board after finding them south of Cay Sal Bank yesterday morning. The cutter took the wooden sailboat in tow with the remaining 33 refugees aboard, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, about 100 Haitian refugees arrived in Key Biscayne yesterday aboard two boats.

Mayors to talk on refugees

Mia News (FH) Col 2 5A 10 Sept 80

Metro, Hialeah, Beach chiefs seek over-all solution

MORTON LUCOFF

Miami News Reporter

The mayors of Metro, Hialeah and Miami Beach will speak jointly tomorrow to focus attention on the problems caused by the Cuban sealift — particularly the rising crime rate.

They hope to come up with some over-all plan on acting together to overcome these problems.

Mayors Steve Clark of Metro, Dale Bennett of Hialeah and Murray Meyerson of Miami Beach say they are holding the joint press conference to try to attract the attention of the White House and the federal government.

The three mayors will have their police and fire chiefs at their sides to present statistics on the increasing problems.

They have invited Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre to the 2:30 p.m. meeting in the County Courthouse. Ferre was out of town and unavailable for comment. His office said he has been told of the invitation, but it didn't know if he would attend.

Bennett and Meyerson brought up the refugee problems during a meeting Monday with Clark and pressed him for a joint press conference.

Meyerson and Bennett said that their cities have se-

rious problems in providing social services for the refugees and that violent crimes have increased since they began arriving.

"The refugees are causing a serious strain on our resources, as well as increasing crime," Meyerson said. "Since the refugee influx there has been a 36 per cent increase in crimes such as aggravated assault, murder, rape and armed robbery."

Meyerson added, "There appears to be no federal plan or program to deal with the situation." He said his city's social service account is down to \$388.

Since the end of July, Meyerson said, the number of Cuban refugees on Miami Beach has gone up from 400 or 500 to about 4,000.

Meyerson said that after a discussion he had with James Gigante, the federal refugee coordinator here, he realized the government has no policy or plans to deal with the refugee problems.

Bennett said Hialeah has 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban refugees and has had a "helluva escalation in all crimes."

He said many of the recent Cuban refugees are indigent and are roaming the streets of Hialeah at night.

"The place looks like an ant bed at night," Bennett said. "That's a very unusual situation for Hialeah and I'm very concerned for this city. The U.S. citizens of

South Florida are being subjected to considerable harm."

Bennett said that municipalities in Dade have got to take some serious and dramatic action to fight the increasing crime problem. He said an over-all plan is being developed that will be presented tomorrow.

He said he couldn't discuss details, "But I foresee the need for a significant increase in the visibility of uniform police and a more aggressive approach to law enforcement."

Clark said that he has asked the Metro Public Safety Department for statistics on crimes caused by the refugees and that they will be shown at tomorrow's meeting.

Meyerson said he doesn't know if Dade County is going to have to deal with the refugee problems without major federal assistance.

"If we are going to have to deal with these problems on a local level, we ought to at least make preparations on a coordinated basis," he said.

Clark agreed, saying the calls for help from the federal government apparently have fallen on deaf ears.

"We have to arrive . . . at a coordinated approach," Clark said. "We are going to have to decide what the hell we are going to do about the overcrowding and the chaos. One tent city is enough."

Is Nicaragua Bending

By GUY GUGLIOTTA
Herald Staff Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The arrest on visa fraud charges of three Cuban-born pilots carrying Nicaraguan passports has raised



NEWS
ANALYSIS

fresh questions about the Cuban presence in Nicaragua and Cuban influence in the inner workings of the Sandinista revolutionary government.

Analysts here say there is no evidence one way or the other that Cuba is making use of its Nicaragua connection to infiltrate agents into the United States on a systematic basis.

In addition, the analysts say, the ease with which the pilots were caught holding the Nicaraguan passports at the same time they had valid Cuban passports suggested a freelance operation for private purposes rather than an elaborate espionage plot involving nations.

In any case, the incident has put Nicaragua in the position of explaining something that shows, at the very least, that Cubans here are getting preferential treatment.

ONE OF THE three pilots obtained a Nicaraguan passport only eight days after his Cuban passport had been stamped with a multiple entry visa at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

The three pilots, Simon Delfin Espinosa Alvarez, Luis Leonardo Herrera Altuna and Jorge Hermenegildo Toledo, all born in Cuba, were arrested by U.S. authorities on charges of visa fraud Friday at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

The Nicaraguan government says the three are naturalized Nicaraguan citizens, but it has not commented on the contrary evidence embodied in the Cuban passports.

More important for U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, the pilots' flap has come at a time when \$75 million in U.S. aid to Nicaragua is being held back precisely because of questions about the Sandinistas' relationship to other insurgent movements.

TENSIONS HAVE increased exactly when tensions should be easing.

Interior Ministry spokesman Guillermo Genie has promised a full investigation because "the prestige of the revolutionary government is involved," but regardless of the out-

come, the issue of Cuba in Nicaragua — more specifically, Cubans in the Nicaraguan government — is unlikely to be resolved.

Political sources say the peak of Cuban activity in Nicaragua occurred in March and April when there were 1,200 Cuban primary school teachers and 400 to 500 paramedics working on reconstruction projects along with 1,000 to 1,500 advisory and technical personnel spread throughout the various government ministries and state agencies.

The teachers went home at the end of the school year, but 2,000 are expected to return. Personnel levels in the other areas have remained more or less static.

CUBAN INFLUENCES are most pervasive in the Interior Ministry, which controls the police and other security organizations, in the army and in intelligence.

There are also Cuban advisers in the Foreign Ministry and in security-related activities such as communications, immigration and customs.

"They like to stay in the background when foreigners are around," said one source. "There is a lot of public animosity because many Nicaraguans are not really happy to have Cubans located in the government."

Ties between Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua go back to the early 1960s, when Fidel Castro gave inspiration and encouragement to two Nicaraguan colleagues, Carlos Fonseca Amador and Tomas Borge Martinez.

Fonseca, the founder of the modern Sandinista National Liberation Front, was ambushed and killed in 1976 during guerrilla operations against the national guard of Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza.

BORGE, NOW 51, is the lone survivor among the original Sandinistas and, when Somoza was ousted in July 1979, became Nicaragua's interior minister.

To Cubans' Influence?

By the time of Somoza's ouster, the younger generation of Sandinista leaders, most of them in their mid-30s, had taken over the lion's share of the revolution, but young and old alike had enjoyed 20 years of unqualified support from Castro and the Cuban government.

Curiously, however, it has been Castro who has consistently preached moderation to the Sandinistas since their victory. During his triumphant visit in July and before, he has urged them to stimulate the private sector and to make peace with "U.S. imperialism."

"These are things," one political analyst said, "Castro wishes he'd done."

In Borge's Interior Ministry, Cuban influence appears to be taken for granted. One official, calling upstairs to ask a vice minister about the three pilots affair, was told there was no one available. "And what about Carlos?" she said. "You know, the Cuban."

ON LOWER levels, Cuban presence also is apparent. Released prisoners have reported being interrogated by Cubans and travelers have gotten into bureaucratic hassles at the airport with officials who have turned out to be Cubans.

The newspaper La Prensa, which delights in pointing out inconsistencies in the revolutionary facade, in its Aug. 30 edition printed a photograph of a disembarkation card handed to incoming passengers at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport.

The cards had a space asking the passengers for "the Cuban government entity responsible" for the visit.

The cards are standard Cuban forms, apparently a batch lent to Nicaragua when it ran short. Under the headline, *This Does Not Give Prestige to Our Nationhood*, La Prensa asked, "Can immigration explain this?"

Cuban refugees

Mia News (FH) Col 1A 10 Sept 80.

• Mayors plead for federal plan on refugee crime problem, 5A

Some prisoners

ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ and VERNE WILLIAMS

Miami News Reporters

Cuban refugees are swelling the population at Dade County Jail, forcing some prisoners to sleep on the floor and creating "a damn explosive situation," according to the jail's chief.

There are about 1,030 prisoners at the county jail, which is designed to house 800. Pat Gallagher, interim director of the Dade County Corrections Department, attributes the overflow to the recent influx of Cuban refugees.

He said there's no immediate solution and that the problem could get worse before it gets better.

"I don't think this will be solved for a long time," Gallagher said. "The more they come, the more jail space we need. And we don't have it."

Lt. Norman Charron said there are 300 to 350 Cuban refugees in the jail. They are accused of charges

ranging from first-degree murder to disturbing the peace. Burglary is the most common charge against Cuban refugees at the jail.

"In a month or two, we are going to have the usual winter influx," Charron said. "Add that to this and you have a real problem."

The overcrowding is aggravated because some refugees do not have money for bail and bondsmen won't put up the money because they consider new refugees to be high risks.

Jail supervisor Capt. Martin Green said: "Some are here on serious charges and have no bonds. Others don't have the money. Some of these people don't have a background in this country."

Most of the crowding, Green added, is spread around the complex at 1321 NW 13th St. On the first floor of the jail are the holding cells designed for temporary use when prisoners are brought in during the

jam Dade Jail

sleep on the floor

night. The holding cells now are filled with refugees — day and night.

"Last night we had a problem," Charron said yesterday during a tour of the jail. "We had so many on the floor upstairs that we had to keep some down here."

As Charron walked by the holding cells, one man asked for a towel in English. Another came to the bars and said, "I've been here since Friday, no shower, no shave, no mattress, no soap." Charron took his name and said he would get him a shower.

The holding cells have no shower facilities because they are intended only for temporary use, Charron said.

Upstairs, a typical cell has 10 built-in bunks centered around a long table. A TV set sits on a wall shelf. Laundry hangs from lines in the cell. Inmates sit around reading, sewing or watching TV. Lately, up to

14 men have been sleeping in these cells, four on mattresses on the floor.

"There are an awful lot of mentals," Green said.

Prisoners believed to have mental problems are placed in one-man "safety cells" used mainly for those who are suicidal, overly aggressive or sometimes in need of protection from other inmates.

Some of the prisoners have told jail officials they were offenders in Cuba. Others say they were not.

"I don't know a reason for crime," Gallagher said. "I don't know a reason for crime here in the United States, but yes, (a lack of jobs or housing) could be a contributing factor. We have some who say they live at Tent City."

Jail officials said there are three alternatives:

✓ Move the overflow to the old City of Miami jail on NW 11th Street and 12th Avenue. Gallagher said this jail, closed years ago, is still intact. "If we can purchase some beds, it might eliminate the problem," he

Please see JAIL, 4A

JAIL, from 1A *Mia News (FH) col 1 4A 10 Sept 80*

said. That would take at least two months.

✓ House the overflow temporarily at the Dade County stockade, 6950 NW 41st St. To do so, jail officials would make part of the stockade a maximum security facility by nailing wire mesh over windows and erecting another 12-foot-high fence around two cell blocks. The stockade now is a minimum security prison with a capacity for 500 inmates. It has taken overflow prisoners from the jail for two years and now has about 300 from the jail — about half of them Cuban

refugees.

✓ Order a feasibility study for a 1,000-bed jail in addition to the present jail. "This is a long-range solution, but it's something we're going to need," Gallagher said.

Assistant County Manager Dewey Knight said the county is reviewing all the alternatives.

"Of course, the short-term solutions are easiest," he said. "When you're talking about a new jail, you are talking about more money."

It's Up to Refugee Sponsors *Mia News (F) col 1 6A 10 Sept 80* To Fulfill Their Obligations

AN ESTIMATED 80,000 Cuban sea-lift refugees are in Miami now, their presence straining social services and community resources past the breaking point. Technically all those people have official sponsors who are supposed to ease their transition into American life. In reality, thousands are all but on the street without homes or jobs.

Sponsorship means nothing. It was a device to get the new arrivals out of the violence-wracked military bases where they were waiting. Voluntary agencies arranged most of the sponsorships. Theoretically, most sponsors were going to be close relatives who actually would provide homes for the refugees. In practice, many sponsors are related only distantly or not at all.

Some Miamians allowed their names and addresses to be used on behalf of a dozen or more refugees. Some Mariel refugees who got to Miami through sponsorships became sponsors themselves, winning the release of their barracks buddies from the military camps. No Government official checks the "sponsors" to make sure they are permanent residents who really have the facilities to house the number of refugees they are accepting.

According to Federal officials, there's no enforceable legal contract to bind a

sponsor to the responsibility he accepts. There is, however, a very heavy moral responsibility. It's time for this community to start demanding that sponsors meet their obligations. Public agencies and private charities shouldn't blithely accept the explanation that a sponsorship "broke down." The local residents who are responsible, for example, for bringing the Tent City residents to Miami ought to be shamed into helping care for them.

It's too bad if the long-lost cousin turns out to have bad table manners, or if the uncle has developed unpleasant habits in the 20 years since his Miami relatives last saw him. Those relatives brought him here. They agreed to take care of him. They should keep their promise instead of expecting taxpayers and humanitarians to do the job.

The Federal Government, for its part, should immediately impose strict controls on the sponsorship program. Thousands of Mariel refugees remain in military camps, and hundreds still arrive regularly in Key West. These people shouldn't be sent to Miami, as were their predecessors, on the false premise that a home is waiting for them.

Sponsorship should carry real, enforceable obligations. It should not continue to serve as camouflage for dumping homeless refugees into the streets of Miami.

Krome Refugee Camps Ordered to Shut Down

Ma New (F) col 4 4B 10 Sept 80

By MIKE CLARY
And JANE DAUGHTERY
Herald Staff Writers

Calling conditions "deplorable and a threat to the public," local health officials Tuesday ordered two federally operated refugee camps in West Dade closed within 45 days.

Frustrated by repeated attempts to have hazards corrected, the Dade County Health Department cited the tent camps on Krome Avenue for failure to correct a host of health and sanitation violations. Included among 33 violations were filthy toilets, rats, padlocked fire exits and unchlorinated drinking water that could become contaminated.

The order did not say where the camps' nearly 2,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees could be housed.

ALREADY, THE federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force is trying to find housing for some 735 refugees ordered evacuated last week from Miami's downtown Tent City, and for another 80 refugees ordered to vacate a condemned hotel on Miami Beach by Friday.

Tuesday's order added that all drinking water at the Krome South camp must be boiled, beginning immediately.

"We ordered them to close because we felt it was a danger and threat to the public health. We couldn't allow these conditions to exist," said Dr. Richard Morgan, director of the Dade County Health Department.

Since the former missile base in West Dade County was opened as a temporary home for Haitian and Cuban refugees, the two camps on the site have been plagued by problems of overcrowding and inadequate sanitation facilities.

As recently as two weeks ago, State Department officials said that at least four other sites were being considered as permanent processing centers for refugees to South Florida.

BUT TUESDAY'S order for the first time gives the Cuban-Haitian Task Force a deadline.

The order to close was issued by Morgan and Max Rothman, district

administrator for Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS).

HRS spokesman Linda Berkowitz said, "We do not consider those sites fit for human habitation and we are no longer tolerating their continued operation. Conditions are deplorable.

"Nobody in the state of Florida should live like that. It is an intolerable situation."

Rothman said, "We're telling them [federal officials] a couple of things. First, a formal order documenting conditions [that need correcting], with a specific timetable.

"Also, we don't believe those facilities can continue on a permanent basis. We want them closed within 45 days."

At Krome South, where some 1,100 Haitian immigrants were housed in tents Tuesday, the order cited 19 violations of the state sanitary code, including inadequate sewage treatment, unapproved water supply, unsanitary toilets and padlocked fire exits.

AT KROME NORTH, where some 800 Cuban refugees were housed, the Health Department mentioned 14 similar violations.

The order was delivered by hand Tuesday to James Gigante, director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force. He was unavailable for comment.

Siro del Castillo, site manager at Krome North, said he had received no word from Gigante or the Health Department on the order.

"I don't believe it," he said. "Maybe you are receiving the wrong information. The GSA [General Services Administration] people were here [Monday] with health officials talking about making permanent improvements here."

Del Castillo said many of the specific violations do not exist at Krome North. "We have a sewer here, so I do not think that is a

problem. We are using Port-o-lets that are pumped out and cleaned three times a day. We are definitely not overcrowded."

OF THE COMPLAINT that waste water is being pumped onto adjacent property, he said, "This is the Everglades — all this place is swamp. There's water everywhere."

He denied that there is a problem with rodents at Krome North. "We have snakes, cocodrilos [alligators] and mosquitoes. We may have two or three rats, but we're not overrun with rats . . . you could eat off these floors."

Before the order to close the refugee camps was issued Tuesday, federal officials said at a press conference that they are beginning to cor-

rect health hazards at Krome South.

At his twice-weekly press briefing, Task Force spokesman Jim L. Thompson reported that while conditions are being cleaned up, federal officials were also considering other options.

"But there is no firm decision made," Thompson said.

Meanwhile Tuesday, the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Diligence brought into Miami 28 more Haitian refugees plucked from the sea near the Bahama Bank — and six corpses, apparently drowned when their own boat capsized nearby.

A third boat, with 150 more refugees aboard, was being escorted into Marathon Tuesday afternoon by another Coast Guard vessel.

Herald staff writer Alfonso Charady also contributed to this report.

Ex-CIA spy Carmen Ruiz tells of pressure by mate

In 'right trade,' but on other side

MIA News (FH) col 1 10 Sept 80 10A
Associated Press

WEST NEW YORK, N.J. — Former CIA spy Carmen Mackowski says her first husband, chief of counterintelligence in Cuba, always wanted her to join his trade.

But he never realized her interest until she was arrested as a CIA spy, she said at a news conference. "My husband always wanted me to work for the secret service in Cuba, but I wouldn't because I was not a Communist," she said through an interpreter yesterday.

Once the Cuban government realized the former Carmen Ruiz was using one of its top spies to get close to key officials, she was whisked off to jail after a two-hour trial in 1969, she said.

Released in 1977, Mackowski now has taken aim at those she held responsible for her imprisonment — not her former husband, but the CIA.

The 44-year-old Cuban-born, naturalized U.S. citizen filed suit Monday in U.S. District Court in Trenton charging the CIA failed to adequately prepare her for cloak-and-dagger risks.

For five years she secretly gathered information and transmitted it from her home, until she was spotted one day on a beach burying documents, Mackowski said.

About two months later, she was taken for a ride by two Cuban government officials and then arrested by her husband, she said. Her three children were from 1 to 9 years old at the time.

She was interrogated for three months after her conviction — her husband also was questioned, but found untainted — and then shuffled off to a prison filled with murderers, she said.

Her suit contends that she suffered a tumor in her left hip that caused partial paralysis; pneumonia that caused tuberculosis and a tumor in her left lung, and amnesia attacks due to prison conditions.

Seated stiffly next to her lawyer, Mark Feiner, during the news conference, Mackowski answered few questions about her relations with the CIA because of federal secrecy laws.

The CIA has declined to comment on the suit. The U.S. attorney's office in Newark is preparing a motion to dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction.

MICHAEL
PUTNEY



Reno Losing
Mia News (FH) col 1 10 Sept 80
Right-Hand
Prosecutor



ADIOS, ADORNO: Hank Adorno, Dade State Attorney Janet Reno's chief assistant and right-hand man, in late December will rejoin the Paul and Thomson law firm, from which he came three years and dozens of cases ago. "I'll be a partner doing trial litigation," Adorno says, "and I intend to keep a low profile."

In the state attorney's office, Adorno kept a high profile, prosecuting (successfully) MIA bomber Rolando Otero and (unsuccessfully) the cops accused of bludgeoning Arthur McDuffie to death. "I think the greatest satisfaction in the job has been dealing with the victims of crime and victims' families and having them feel that justice has been done," Adorno says. "I don't think working for any private law firm can give you the same feeling." Probably not, but the pay will be considerably better.

Mia New (F) 6/1 11 Sept 80 6A
Unblock the Refugee-Aid Funds

THE COMMITMENT to close Tent City relieves the ugliest, most immediate consequence of the Mariel sealift. That joint decision by the municipal and Federal governments is a welcome first step, however small, toward alleviating Greater Miami's crushing refugee burden.

A larger, more lasting step is hobbled in Congress, where legislation popularly known as the Fascell-Stone Amendment is stalled. That legislation should be passed before Congress recesses Oct. 4 for the fall campaigns.

To be accurate, the measure should be known as Fascell-Stone-Lehman-Stack, because the entire South Florida congressional delegation has cooperated to bring it close to passage. Initially it was part of the foreign-aid bill, which now has stalled in committee because of unrelated issues. The South Floridians therefore are trying to switch it to Broward Rep. Ed Stack's bill on education funding for refugees.

If the move succeeds, the first \$100 million should be released in October. There's potential for another \$100 million next year. The sum is sorely needed.

The measure would first reimburse the state and local governments for their emergency aid to Cuban and Haitian refugees who entered the country before June 19. That was the date that President Carter invented the new immigration category of "Cuban-Haitian Entrant." Persons entering the country

without documents after that date, including the Cubans still arriving from Mariel, are without legal status. They are subject to deportation and are not eligible for Federal aid.

That artificial distinction makes no sense and will have to be reconciled later. For the moment, the top priority is to grasp the closest possible financial lifeline for local governments, and that seems to be the Fascell-Stone-Lehman-Stack measure. The plan would not actually give the Cubans and Haitians legal status as refugees, but it would authorize Federal agencies to grant the "entrants" social benefits and aid identical to the benefits granted under the Refugee Act of 1980.

Those benefits include reimbursement to local agencies for medical care and other expenditures, Federal payment of the state's share for such welfare programs as Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and education costs. It can also include cash payments to refugees, and money for relocation.

Of course, \$100 million won't be enough to wipe out the deficit entirely for more than 120,000 Cubans and 30,000 or more Haitians. But it will be a major help, especially to such local agencies as Metro's Jackson Memorial Hospital. And it could facilitate at least the beginning of a coherent, coordinated program for relocation and resettlement of the Cubans and Haitians who don't have close relatives or jobs in South Florida.

Legal debate rages over Oswald grave

Mia New (F) 6/1 11 Sept 80 11A
Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — A judge is pressing lawyers for an out-of-court settlement on whether to open the grave of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, sources here said yesterday.

State District Judge James Wright was reported to have urged lawyers for Oswald's brother, Robert, and British author Michael Ed-dowes to settle out of court, since the legal fight could go on for years.

Robert Oswald is seeking an injunction to prevent Ed-dowes and Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery from exhuming the body. Ed-dowes contends Oswald was replaced by a look-alike Soviet agent when he went to Russia in the late 1950s. It was the agent — Alex James Hidell — who killed President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, Ed-dowes says.

Ex-CIA agent jumps bail; charged with gunrunning

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Prosecutors here and in New York say they fear that Francis Edward Terpil, a former Central Intelligence Agency officer, might have fled the country to avoid facing trial on charges of training terrorists, selling guns and exporting high-powered explosives.

Federal Judge John H. Pratt and Justice Thomas B. Galligan of the New York State Supreme Court issued fugitive warrants yesterday for the arrest of Terpil after he failed to show up for his trial before Galligan in Manhattan.

Terpil's son Keith, who lives at the family home in McLean, Va., a few blocks from CIA headquarters, and Terpil's lawyers here and in New York said they had no idea where Terpil was. One of the attorneys, Kenneth Michael Robinson, said that the federal government had Terpil under surveillance and knew that he had shaved his mustache and had his hair cut several days before he disappeared.

Robinson said he felt "sure" that Terpil had left the United States, and he added, "If I were a betting man, I would bet on Libya."

Federal authorities are searching for Terpil in the United States and abroad, especially in European and Middle Eastern countries, including Libya, Iraq and Syria.

Terpil was reported to be in Libya in September 1979 to attend events celebrating the coup that brought Col. Moammar Khadafy to power in 1969. A federal grand jury charged, in an indictment returned here last April, that Terpil had acted in this country as an unregistered agent for the Libyan government in 1976. The indictment also

alleged that Terpil had conspired with a co-defendant from 1976 to 1978 to ship explosives to Libya and to kill a Libyan enemy of Khadafy.

The Manhattan district attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, has described Terpil as "a major international gunrunner" who had extensive dealings with Libyans, Ugandans and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Autographed pictures of Idi Amin, the former president of Uganda, hung on a wall of Terpil's home in suburban Virginia.

Terpil's trial here was scheduled to begin Nov. 5. He pleaded not guilty to the federal charges here and the state charges in New York.

insisting that his international arms dealings had all been properly licensed.

Lawrence S. Margolis, a federal magistrate here, initially set bond for Terpil at \$100,000 and later reduced it to \$75,000. Terpil was released after posting \$15,000 in cash and the balance in collateral such as radio equipment. He had earlier been released from jail in New York after posting bond.

The district attorney in Manhattan had argued that Terpil should be jailed until his trial, while the United States attorney here had sought a higher bond, warning that Terpil might flee.

Senators seek probe in Soviet spy's death

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Two Senators requested yesterday that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence investigate charges that a senior government official might have exposed the identity of a Soviet official who was a spy in Moscow for the United States, leading to the arrest and execution of the agent.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), members of the intelligence committee, sent a letter yesterday to the committee's chairman and vice chairman asking for closed hearings to investigate "what appears to be a major intelligence failure."

The senators asked for an inquiry

into intelligence collection in the Soviet Union by agents in recent years as well as a specific investigation into allegations that a major source of intelligence information Moscow had been divulged by an administration official.

The case, which has been the focus of Washington rumors and several press accounts in recent months, involves the activities of a Soviet official named Anatoly N. Filatov, who apparently operated as a high-level American spy.

According to one account circulating here, Filatov's identity as an American agent was exposed inadvertently by a senior official in the Carter administration during a conversation at a Washington diplomatic reception.

Feds to rush refugee kids out of camps

Ma News (FA) col 1 4A 11 Sept 80
TRACY WILKINSON

Cox News Service

ATLANTA — The White House has ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to intervene in the cases of unaccompanied Cuban refugee children to speed up their release from U.S. internment camps.

The order sidesteps negotiations with individual states over who should accept legal responsibility for the minors.

In a letter to the Federal Emergency Management Agency — the group responsible for the financing of the Cuban resettlement — Eugene Eldenberg, special assistant to the President, ordered that INS assume legal responsibility for the Cuban juveniles.

The emergency management agency, the letter states, will also pay back any expenses incurred by immigration service or by the states in resettling the youths.

The first group to benefit apparently will be 23 children from the Indiantown Gap camp near Harrisburg, Pa. Hearings on their status

are being held today.

The question of legal responsibility has been one of the stumbling blocks to the placement of about 800 Cuban children who have been held in camps since their arrival to this country during the past four months. Many have sponsors willing to take them.

Federal law, however, says juveniles may not be released to anyone but their natural parents. Officials handling the Cuban resettlement have been trying to work out agreements in which the states would assume legal responsibility for the minors, necessary before they could be placed in foster homes.

Such agreements have to be negotiated slowly, state by state, but this week's White House mandate overrides those negotiations.

Charles Jarvis, lawyer for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force at Indiantown, said that although he wasn't sure why immigration service was asked to step in, he thought the process of working out state-by-state agreements was probably

taking too long.

"I don't really know exactly why," Jarvis said. "There was a multitude of reasons, political as well as legal.

"I think pressure from the public, as well as from newspaper articles, encouraged Washington to move toward a quicker disposition of the cases."

The Indiantown cases that come up today before Lebanon County, Pa., Judge Thomas Gates include that of Pedro Suarit, aged 17.

Suarit's potential sponsor, Robert Roadarmel of Ringtown, Pa., said he is hopeful but not convinced the youth will be released.

"I've become so much of a cynic lately, having been given the run-around so much these last three months," Roadarmel said. "But I hope they'll finally let us make Pedro a part of our family."

Judge Gates said yesterday from his Lebanon office that the delay

has been more a matter of finances than legalities.

"We've always been willing to do the work," he said, "but we just don't want a huge bill that we can't pay.

"The holdup was not a question of the legal custody but typical misunderstanding and mistrust (between state and federal agencies) over who would pay."

Gates said he was finally assured that the government would pick up the tab by a letter he received Monday from a Department of Health and Human Services official at Indiantown.

"That's the go-ahead I needed," Gates said.

The judge's rulings — which will probably come tomorrow — will place each child in a home or institution, as recommended by the state welfare agency and other volunteer organizations involved in the Cuban resettlement.

City must be bilingual,

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Mia News (F) col 1
1A 11 Sept 80

Miami City Commissioner Joe Carollo wants the city declared officially bilingual and has placed on Monday's commission agenda an item that would instruct the law department to draw up a resolution.

The action could add to the controversy over the county's bilingual declaration, being challenged on the Nov. 4 ballot.

Carollo said he is proposing the bilingual resolution for the city because it appears Metro's declaration of

Dade County as officially bilingual will be repealed in the referendum.

"It looks like this anti-bilingual petition is going to pass, it seems that way. It's right to make Miami bilingual."

The issue, Carollo added, "is not going to go away. This is a bilingual town. We've got to work to have English-speaking and Spanish-speaking people work together, to understand each other."

In recent years Dade's economy has grown because of the increased number of visitors from Latin America and therefore it is appropriate for the community to be

Carollo says

officially bilingual, he said.

Although he fears the county's bilingualism act will be repealed, he said he hopes Latins and others will go to the polls and defeat the proposal.

More than half of the city of Miami's estimated 400,000 residents are Latin. Three of the city's commissioners, including Carollo, are Latin.

Earlier this week, voters in Sweetwater, 70 per cent Latin, passed a resolution declaring the small city bilingual.

The action came in the wake of growing opposition to Metro's 1973 resolution declaring Dade officially bi-

lingual.

A group called the Citizens of Dade United apparently has collected enough valid signatures to put a repeal question on the Nov. 4 ballot that would eliminate Spanish as Dade's official second language.

The group has turned in 44,166 signatures to Dade election officials, although only four per cent of the voters, or 26,213 certified signatures are needed.

Election officials are still checking the signatures.

Some Cuban groups, including the United Cuban Americans of Dade, are opposing the effort to repeal the county ordinance.

Shot Cuban Refugee Frets About Losing His New Job

A Cuban refugee, gunned down at pointblank range by a county employee, is undergoing intensive care at Mount Sinai Medical Center, Miami Beach Police reported Wednesday.

The victim, Pedro Torres, 31, pleaded with detectives to call his boss and say that the shooting was not his fault, police said.

He fears losing his job as a restaurant kitchen helper, calling the job "the best thing that ever happened to him," said Detective Julio Yero.

Yero and Detective John Murphy Wednesday arrested Salomon Vasquez, 47, a naturalized Colombian employed by the county as a Parks and Recreation Department security guard.

They found him seated at the counter of a small Cuban coffee shop on South Beach, police said.

He is charged with attempted first-degree murder.

Police say Vasquez accused a woman friend of the victim of stealing a piece of jewelry from him. At 10:27 p.m. Tuesday, he and Torres were strolling together in the 400 block of 16th Street discussing the accusation.

Vasquez became excited, drew a .38-caliber revolver from his waistband, "stepped back and shot Torres pointblank in the chest," police said.

Torres staggered across the street with the help of two friends, who hailed a cab. The driver called police.

Refugees Jamming Dade Jail Bond Too Costly For New Exiles

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The Dade County Jail is bursting at the seams with new Cuban refugees, nearly 350 of them, whose inability to bond themselves out has created massive overcrowding at a facility designed to house far fewer inmates than are held there now.

And, predicts one jail official, "it's going to get worse."

This week 1,029 prisoners were held in a jail that has just 846 beds. The overflow prisoners are sleeping on mattresses on the floor.

To relieve the overcrowding, Capt. Pat Gallagher, interim director of the Dade Corrections Department, has already transferred 90 prisoners to the Dade Stockade, which has traditionally been used to house overflow prisoners from the jail.

A new security fence has recently been placed around one of the cell blocks at the stockade following a rash of recent escapes.

Fences will also go up around other cell blocks, and 150 additional prisoners will be moved from the jail to the stockade within the next few weeks, Gallagher said.

The stockade normally houses convicted criminals, while the jail ostensibly is a holding facility for defendants awaiting trial.

But, in the wake of the Mariel boatlift, the Dade County Jail is home to hundreds of Cuban refugees who, charged with offenses ranging from drunken driving to burglary to attempted murder, don't have the funds to get out.

Ordinarily, if a prisoner doesn't have the ready cash to cover the bail, he goes to a bail bondsman who will post it for him. The prisoner pays the bail bondsman 10 per cent of the bail and puts up some property as collateral. A friend or relative will often put up the money.

"MOST OF THE refugees don't have money and that's why they stay in jail and that's why the jails are overflowing," said assistant public defender Michael Ruffino.

And a judge is reluctant to release a refugee who has no ties to the community because there's no guarantee he'll appear in court, Ruffino added.

Specific figures on refugee crime are not available.

But, said Gallagher, most of his refugee prisoners were arrested on burglary charges.

"Some of them were criminals in Cuba and were arrested in Cuba and weren't screened properly when they came here," he said.

Others, said Ruffino, are the angry and frustrated unemployed.

"Not all of them are stealing food and bread," he said. "Sometimes they steal designer jeans and sunglasses. These people would just as soon work for it, if they could. But they see that everybody's got something but them."

The overcrowding, said one jail spokesman, "is not going to get better, that's for sure."

The number of prisoners at the jail, he said, routinely increases during the winter months when the tourist trade picks up and the transients move to South Florida.

108 to Lose Slum Hotel Home

The city of Miami Beach condemned the hotel at 711 Fifth St. last Friday. Inspectors had found dangerous wiring, overloaded circuits and leaky plumbing in the block-long building. They also found rats and rotting garbage and air fouled by sewer gas.

CITY INSPECTORS declared the 44-year-old hotel unfit and unsafe for human habitation and gave the occupants seven days to get out.

They solved one problem and now find themselves faced with another: where to put the 108 people who will be evicted, forcibly if necessary.

Rodriguez came to this country five years ago from Puerto Rico. But of the 108 people

said he wanted to raise the rent. Now she must leave. And she doesn't know where to go.

"I'VE BEEN three days looking for a room. Look at my feet. Look at the blisters. I go out early in the morning and come back at two or three in the afternoon. I am looking for a room for me and my babies," she said.

She has found few vacancies. The vacancy rate is less than 1 per cent on Miami Beach. Where there are apartments or rooms available, the landlords either don't want children or they want more money than Rodriguez can afford on her welfare check.

"I don't know what I'm going to do," she said.

She must vacate her room by 3 p.m. Friday.

Zoe Rodriguez sat hunched at the edge of the bare mattress, rocking quietly as she gazed at her two naked, sleeping daughters.

The children's bed was a new, bright blue mattress, laid against a grimy wall. A rusty fan brought scant relief from the stale heat in the tiny third-floor room.

This is not the worst of the rooms in the condemned MacArthur Hotel. It is not the best.

It has been Rodriguez's home for six months, this \$150-a-month room littered with broken toys, stained by years of neglect and infested with roaches, mice and fleas that leave red welts on the children.

She never liked it much. She even thought of leaving three weeks ago when the landlord

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Beach Closing Condemned Hotel

MLA Hen (F) col 3 2B.

FROM PAGE 1B 11 Sept 80 Slum Hotel Plan Proposed

living in the hotel, more than 80 are Cuban refugees. Another 20 are old. All are poor.

Rolin Rodriguez (no relation), city director of community services, has said he would try to find other housing for anyone who has not found a place to sleep by noon today.

He may be faced with more people than he anticipated.

By Wednesday — five days after the condemnation notices were posted, two days before tenants were to be evicted — it appeared that few had moved out.

SOME TENANTS looked for new homes and returned to the hotel unsuccessful. Others simply haven't bothered.

"If it was me alone, it would be OK," said Jacqueline Benjamin, speaking over the blare of cartoons on a second-hand television set. Stew bubbled nearby on an old, yellow hotplate. "But it's my baby, my mother, my brother. I keep asking friends for a place to go. But nothing."

Miami Beach's Redevelopment Agency has proposed buying and demolishing the worst firetrap hotels in South Beach to help the city solve problems growing out of the sudden influx of Cuban refugees.

Agency board member Steve Muss, author of the proposal, said anyone displaced by the project would receive applicable relocation assistance.

Muss said the agency's ability to clear the worst properties de-

pends on the outcome of a pending Florida Supreme Court decision on the \$1.2-billion project's bond financing.

The proposal means that the agency would move more quickly to acquire properties with health or building violations. Some of these buildings lie outside the area designated for the first phase of the project.

Once a property is acquired, the agency would relocate eligible residents and demolish the building.

"I DON'T THINK anybody in this administration wants to see people out in the street. We're not going to do that. We're going to take whatever steps necessary to find them new homes," he said.

Housing is scarce on Miami Beach. Hotels that have taken in refugees are getting crowded. A desk clerk at the Clay Hotel on Espanola Way said there is room for about a dozen refugees.

But Tony Taylor, manager of the Nemo Hotel, 116 Collins Ave., a

hotel the city has relied upon to take in refugees, said his building is full.

"We may have a room or two. People come and go but right now we have no room," he said.

Community Services Director Rodriguez today is calling South Beach hotels, searching for at least temporary rooms for the MacArthur tenants.

He said he is confident he will find rooms.

"BUT THE MONEY is the problem. They don't have any money," he said. "You go around today. They want security. They want a month's rent in advance. These people don't have that kind of money."

But Cohen stopped short of promising financial assistance to the refugees.

"It's a possibility . . . I figure they would need about \$2,000 or \$4,000 immediately. But I don't know what we're going to do," he said.

Cohen said the money would normally be provided out of the Community Services budget. But those funds ran out weeks ago. Money would have to be transferred from another city account, Cohen said.

4 Refugees Indicted in Tampa for Hijacking

Four Cuban refugees were indicted in Tampa Wednesday on airplane hijacking charges.

Antolin Aquial Avevedo, Nelson Alvarino Gonzalez, Eugenio Areu Del Campo and Aurelio Aquiar Acevedo were charged with trying to take over an Eastern Airlines flight from Tampa to Miami on Aug. 16, are the first persons indicted

since the latest spate of Cuba-bound hijackings began last month.

The four refugees, who have been held in the Hillsborough County Jail without bond, conspired to take over the airplane with the use of three plastic bleach bottles, filled with gasoline. They were arrested before the airplane took off.

MLA Hen (F) 2C col 4 11 Sept 80.

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Bilingualism Brings Out the Bigots

Ma Nu (F) Col 1 IF

11 Sept 80

This is a declaration of intolerance. I do not want to hear one more story that begins, "I'm not a bigot, but..."

Inevitably, the rest of the story is how you were suddenly surrounded by Spanish and couldn't cope in the department store, grocery store or government service office of your choice.

The clerk spoke first to you in Spanish. Depending on your degree of composure, you sputtered or snarled through gritted teeth:

- a) "Say what?"
- b) "I don't speak Spanish."
- c) "Don't you know English?"

You always conclude that the clerk should have known at a glance that you are:

a) Third-generation American, and your Serbian-born grandfather mined half of Pennsylvania.

b) Seventh-generation descendant of Patrick Henry and your great-aunt has a lock of his hair in a safe deposit box.

c) Your great-grandparents homesteaded Minnesota and grew all the wheat in Shredded Wheat.

Therefore, you are as "regular native American" as the Seminoles, and you speak only English.

The other variations on the "I'm not a bigot, but..." stories are:

a) The tale of your patriarch who stepped off the boat in New York. You say with pride, he never demanded that Manhattan speak Greek or Yiddish or Armenian. Either he speaks English perfectly, reads William Faulkner for recreation and retired as a judge somewhere. Or he worked 18-hour sweatshop shifts to send your Pa to Harvard. Since he had no time for night school, Gramps still speaks a strange patois, but he always flies



**CATHY LYNN
GROSSMAN**

the flag.

b) Your daughter, whose greatest aspiration is to be an inventory clerk at Dadeland, can't get a job because she doesn't speak Spanish. She was a top high school student with an "A" in her foreign language, French.

Of course, this has been an exercise in exaggeration for effect. But not by much. People seem so close to the edge of their tempers that laughter might send them over the brink. So they refrain.

The latest bilingualism battle — the drive to eliminate Spanish as Dade's alternate official language — seems like a divining rod pointing to prejudices.

HERE IS MY blind spot. I see the glaring eyes and I hear the angry voices. I recognize them as a cover for people who feel threatened, as an offensive by fearful, defensive people. But I do not understand the fear and the deliberate clinging to anger and ignorance.

No stamping and fuming will turn back the statistics. Forty per cent of Dade County is Hispanic and the numbers are growing.

If the petition sponsors win in November, they would shut off official Spanish in county meetings and on documents and cut off county promotion money for "any culture other

than that of the United States."

Well, isn't it the American way — part of "United States culture" — that the best-qualified person is supposed to take the laurels?

If it takes Spanish for you or your children to get the job you want here, then get the skills you need.

LATIN TRADE and tourism have kept Dade County from submersion in the economic swamps. Hispanics who don't speak English cut their own throats. The same is true for those who refuse to grow beyond English. If a monolingual person loses out to a bilingual one, I can't imagine being surprised — or overwhelmed with sympathy if both grew up in Dade County.

The monolingualists are always proud of how their forefathers plunged into American life and English language in the teeming immigrant cities of the North.

Well, in New York at the peak of the immigrant flood, no one language group was more than 5 per cent of the population. No one group had the political muscle to demand an official alternate language. I'll bet if they could have, they would have.

But isn't there room in "the culture of the United States" for people who delight in diversity?

WHO WILL GO swimming on South Beach on a Sunday afternoon with folks from Brooklyn, Odessa, Port Au Prince, Matanzas, Oslo, Bonn and London?

Who will go to Rosa's Florist on Drexel Avenue where the signs in English, Yiddish and Spanish advertise specials on roses for to-



— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

Florist Rosa Robello advertises in three languages — English, Spanish, and Yiddish.

English Si, Spanish Si, Too

MIAMI (F) CAL 2F

FROM PAGE 1F

11 Sept 80

today's celebration of Rosh Hashanah or for Our Lady of Charity, the Cuban patroness who was honored on Monday? When I drop by Rosa's for my weekly fix of gladioli, the Spanish accent is heavy, but the greeting is unmistakably warm.

I, too, have seen my share of bad service in our stores and offices. Discourtesy seems to know no ethnic, cultural or linguistic barriers.

I could tell stories for days of people who initiate conversations with me in Spanish. With my dark hair, dark eyes, olive skin and my habit of talking with my hands,

every stranger approaches me with Spanish first.

So what! I cannot imagine storing up those moments to retell with the ritual preface, "I'm not a bigot, but . . ." It is like being angry about the weather. Why bother?

When it happens, I do the most manipulative thing I know. I flash the biggest, friendliest smile I can muster and I say, with an encouraging look, "English, please." The reply is always a smile and very pleasant service. No one is grim to a grin.

Try it. If you would rather complain, stay away from me. Try talking to your mirror: the reflection will always be you. Only you. All alone.



Refugee camp no Holiday Inn, but director criticizes closing

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
BOB MURPHY
 Miami News Reporter
11 Sept 80

The Holiday Inn it isn't.

Some of the guests complained to the Dade County Health Department about the food, others about snakes and rats. Still others said the water is bad and the mosquitos are worse.

Not so, says the management of the Cuban-Haitian Refugee Task Force center on Krome Avenue. They say the health department is nitpicking when it ordered the centers closed.

The management says some of the complaints may be legitimate, but many of them are overstated.

Could the closure order be politically motivated?

"In my own opinion, the reasons are political," said Siro Del Castillo, the director of the Cuban refugee center. "We have cooperated with the health department in every way possible — even pointing out things we saw that they didn't."

Del Castillo wondered, "Why, after three months, do the complaints suddenly come in?"

Dr. Richard Morgan, director of the health department, said, "The closure order was issued because it is an improper site with poor drainage."

Jim Thompson, a spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian

Refugee Task Force, said: "We began initiating some corrections Friday and worked into the night. We have looked at alternate sites and other options since the beginning because we felt the sites were not appropriate for any long-range housing."

Thompson said each camp is provided with exactly the same equipment. "Neither camp gets more nor less than the other."

Morgan says the closure order is not negotiable.

Thompson, however, said lawyers for both parties are meeting to negotiate an extension of the closing date.

"It's a matter of legal interpretation," he said. "The Haitian camp is more of a target for the health department because there are 1,100 refugees there and conditions are somewhat worse than in the Cuban section. The Community Action Agency is not moving the refugees out of the camp fast enough because it is harder to find sponsors for Haitians than for Cubans."

The Haitian campsite has been closed to the news media since Monday, said camp coordinator Jim Marshall. "Channel 4 nearly started a riot here Monday when they called some of my personnel 'Gestapo'

Please see CAMPS, 4A

New arrivals at Cuban refugee camp look happy to be here no matter what the conditions

The Miami News - BILL REINKE

10/2



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Woman looks through the fence in hope of spotting relatives at refugee task force center on Krome Avenue.

CAMPS, from 1A *Mia News (FH) col 1 4A 11 Sept 80.*

agents' and 'Nazis' when the crew was stopped from disrupting the processing. They used some four-letter words, too."

Channel 4 reporter C.T. Taylor denied Marshall's charges. "They got mad when we began filming some of the bad conditions inside the camp. We used no profanity."

Marshall said, "Not one refugee has ever complained of the food." The food — an American-style breakfast and lunch and native food for dinner — is catered by a private firm under contract to the American Red Cross, he said.

As Marshall blocked the entrance gate to the Haitian center yesterday, refugees ran forward and yelled, "No good food" and

"snakes" in Creole. A relative, blocked from visiting several cousins at the camp, interpreted the cries in English.

Marshall said contractors are on site to make corrective repairs demanded by the health department, including installation of new wooden-side tents.

Thompson said he didn't know when the Haitian center would be opened to the press.

At the Cuban center that houses about 800 refugees about a half-mile north of where the Haitians are camped, camp coordinator Del Castillo had an open-gate policy. He conducted tours for newsmen and answered hundreds of questions about health problems at the

site.

"We have a drainage problem here because we are in the Everglades and it's always a problem," Del Castillo said. "Some water from the showers runs off and collects in the lowlands, but we are installing a drainage field this week."

"One time there was some bad food, but we called the Red Cross and they had the contractor send over a new batch."

"We catch about three or four snakes a day — there are plenty of them — but they take care of the rats. I have seen maybe one or two rats in the months that I have been here."

The portable toilets are cleaned out and hosed down three times a

day by a contractor, Del Castillo said.

He said a fogging is carried out for mosquitos every night.

"Drinking water is treated by new chlorination tanks," he said. "I think the violations are exaggerated."

Linda Berkowitz, a spokesperson for the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, described the two camps as unit for human habitation. She said they are "deplorable."

"Nobody in the State of Florida should live like that. It is an intolerable situation," Berkowitz said.

Del Castillo said, "It's not exactly the Hilton, but then this is the Everglades."

Drug link hinted

Mia News (FH) col 1 A 12 Sept 80

HEATHER DEWAR and KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporters

The murder of a Cuban diplomat on a busy New York street "could very possibly" lead investigators to Miami, said a New York FBI agent investigating the killing.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Washington told The Miami News that the killing might be drug-related.

Feliz Garcia-Rodriguez, described by the FBI as a jack-of-all-trades for the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, was shot in the neck and killed as he drove down a busy Queens, N.Y., street last night.

Nobody was known to have witnessed the killing. The anti-Castro terrorist group Omega 7 took responsibility for the killing — the first Cuban diplomat to be murdered in the United States.

Cuban refugees in Miami and Union City, N.J., known to be close to Omega 7 were not answering their phones last night.

"When you find them, let me know," said New York FBI agent Larry Wack, who was looking for Omega 7 associates for questioning. "A lot of them are missing."

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and UN Ambassador Donald McHenry spent the evening calming irate Cuban officials while police strengthened se-

curity around the Cuban Mission in Manhattan.

Moments after the 6:20 p.m. shooting, an anonymous caller with a heavy Latin accent told the Associated Press in New York that Omega 7 "executed a member of the Cuban delegation" and warned, "The next will be (Cuban ambassador to the UN) Raul Roa."

The caller said Garcia was killed because "he's a communist."

But Soviet spokesman Boris Zaloskovitch told The Miami News: "If the fellow was involved in some kind of irregular activities, he could expect trouble. If he was working outside his assignment, that's his problem. Some of these people want to make money on the outside. Some of these people get involved in trading in narcotics."

Asked if he meant that Garcia was known to be involved in illegal activities, Zaloskovitch said, "I'll just say what I said before."

When told of the Soviet's comments, FBI agent Wack said: "Really? Are you kidding? That's significant. That's another avenue of investigation."

Wack, an expert on Omega 7 and other Cuban exile terrorist groups, said the FBI is "investigating all the possibilities. Everything from the possibility he was involved with somebody's wife all the way up to Omega 7. It's just like any homicide. If it is narcotics, or even if I was an irate husband, it would work to my benefit to call and say it was Omega 7. That would take the heat

in envoy killing

off of me and put it on a lot of other people."

But Wack said the execution style of slaying was typical of the anti-Castro group, which has been linked to the murders of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico and Union City, and to bombings in Miami and the New York area.

Garcia was the first Cuban diplomat to be murdered in the United States, said State Department spokesman Miles Frechette.

The murder may "very possibly" lead investigators to Miami, Wack said. He said the Miami FBI office already has been called into the case.

"We don't know yet whether there's a Miami link in this case," said Wack. "As far as Omega 7 is concerned, there's no question about it. There are links between Miami and Union City."

The FBI said in March that Omega 7 is the most dangerous terrorist organization in the country and that the government had assigned the "highest priority" to prosecuting its members. The number is thought to be small, probably no more than seven, the FBI said.

Omega 7 has taken responsibility for the bombing of a Miami cigar factory in January, the April 1979 murder of Carlos Munoz, a Cuban exile who lived in Puerto Rico, and the killing of Union City resident Eulalio Negrin, a participant in the recent exile dialog with Fidel Castro.

It also took responsibility for an Oct. 28, 1979,

bombing of the Cuban Mission in which two New York policemen were injured.

Police have kept three officers on duty outside the mission 24 hours a day since the October bombing, said Sgt. Peter Gleason. Three more officers were sent to guard the mission as soon as police learned of the shooting, he said.

Garcia, listed as the 20th-ranking diplomat at the 40-member mission, was alone at the wheel of a burgundy-colored station wagon bearing diplomatic plates. He was pulling out of a gas station when he was shot by a sniper, possibly firing from the high ground of a cemetery across the street, police said.

He was hit at least once, in the neck, and slumped over the wheel of the car. The victim's car slammed into a light blue Volkswagen pulling out of the station, injuring one person, then swerved back across Queens Boulevard and came to rest on the median strip.

Police found Garcia dead in the front seat, blood soaking his yellow shirt. Three .45-caliber cartridge casings were found nearby. The bullet that struck the victim traveled from his neck up into his head, police said.

"There's a very strong possibility" the bullets were intended for another member of the mission staff, Wack said. "There are indications that three or four

Please see CUBAN, 4A

CUBAN,

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other people were supposed to be in the car, but they weren't."

Garcia was 37 or 38 years old, said Cuban Mission spokesman Esther Perez. He had no family and had been in the United States about two years. Miles Frechette, chief of the State Department's Cuba Desk, said the victim was listed as a mission attache. Frechette said the U.S. government sent the Cuban government its condolences.

Cuban Mission representative Raul Piñero, who was joined at the scene of the killing by McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, said Garcia might have been on his way from LaGuardia Airport to the mission in Manhattan.

A resident of the area said Piñero

approached him after the killing and identified himself as a member of the Cuban mission.

"He stood over the body and when he recognized it he turned white," said the man, who asked not to be identified. "He was really shook."

So was Wack.

"I don't like this at all," said the FBI agent. "Get the message out to the (Cuban terrorist) community that if they thought the heat was on before, they ain't seen nothing yet. We're not going to tolerate people shooting diplomats on the street."

Also contributing to this story were Miami News reporters Rick Thames and Ana Veciana-Suarez.

Cuban refugees not signing up for draft, Selective Service says

Mia News (FD) 6P'4 4A
Combined Miami News Services

12 Sept 80

Eligible Cuban refugees haven't been registering for the draft, immigration officials say, probably because they haven't been told of the requirement.

The Selective Service says Cuban men 19 and 20 years old must register for the draft within 30 days after they are relocated from refugee centers around the nation.

There were no estimates available on the number of Cuban men affected by the ruling who already have been relocated from refugee centers in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Florida.

Joan Lamb, public information officer for the Selective Service in Washington, said yesterday that relocated Cuban refugees will not be treated differently from U.S. citizens when it comes to draft registration.

"The reason we do it is that all 19- and 20-year-old males who are citizens or are living in the United States must register," she said. "They are taking advantage of the rights of this society, therefore they must take the responsibility."

She said the Cuban refugees, who arrived by the tens of thousands in a boatlift this spring and summer, may have an unsettled alien status in this country, but they are residents nonetheless.

Lamb added, however, that Cuban refugees who have been relocated but who have not registered for the draft will be shown leniency.

"In most cases, they probably weren't told (to register)," she said. "And, of course, they don't even speak the language."

All males born in 1960 and 1961 have until Dec. 31 to register for

the draft without penalty, even though the actual deadline period has passed.

Van Rush, spokesman for the State Department which is operating the relocation center at Fort Chaffee in western Arkansas, said yesterday that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had not been told to inform outgoing Cuban males to register for the draft.

"Technically, they are still aliens," Rush said. "When they leave Chaffee, they are in a sense on parole. Out on their word. They are still obligated to the immigra-

tion service to report their whereabouts for six months. All that keeps them in an unofficial status in this country."

Janet Graham of the immigration service office in Washington said the service had not been notified by Selective Service that Cuban refugees being relocated must be told to register for the draft within 30 days.

"There may be a notch in the system some place," she said. "I'm surprised the Cubans would have to register. They're not permanent resident aliens yet."

U.N. Attache For Havana Slain in N.Y.

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

NEW YORK — An attache to the Cuban mission to the United Nations was shot to death while driving on a New York street Thursday by a gunman who fired from a passing car. An anti-Castro terrorist group claimed responsibility for the slaying.

The victim was identified as Felix Garcia Rodriguez, an attache for the mission who worked as a chauffeur. He was shot in the head and his car spun out of control, crashing into another car pulling out of a service station.

GARCIA, WHO was alone in his car, was found slumped in the driver's seat when police arrived at the scene, his yellow shirt covered with blood.

The unidentified driver of the other car was hospitalized for undisclosed injuries.

A caller who said he represented the Cuban terrorist group Omega 7, which is dedicated to the overthrow of Cuban President Fidel Castro, told United Press International his group was responsible for the shooting, but he identified the victim as a U.N. delegate.

A spokesman for the mission said Garcia's job included no diplomatic responsibilities.

SECRETARY OF State Edmund Muskie issued a statement in Washington calling the killing a "reprehensible murder."

"We have expressed our condolences to the Cuban government. All appropriate federal agencies as well as the New York police department will cooperate in the investigation," he said. "This is a nation of laws. We condemn terrorism in all its forms and are committed to its eradication."

Omega 7, made up of Cuban refugees who fled the island after Castro came to power, has in the past claimed responsibility for violence directed toward Cuban officials.

It has taken responsibility for bombing the Cuban and Soviet missions to the United Nations in New York and at least one bombing in

Anti-Castro Terrorists Claim Killing Attache

FROM PAGE 1A

Miami of a Cuban exile who participated in talks with the Cuban government.

In March, the U.S. government gave "highest priority" to capturing members of the group. A grand jury in New York recently has been investigating activities of the elusive organization.

GARCIA, IN HIS 40s, was driving a Pontiac station wagon bearing diplomatic license plates when he was shot at a Queens intersection, police said.

The bullet apparently entered through his shoulder and went into his head, a police spokesman said.

"Omega 7 commandos are responsible for the execution of a Cuban delegate to the U.N." the caller told UPI. "We intend to continue to eliminate all these traitors from the face of the earth and we are going to continue on executing all these people who are responsible" for conditions in Cuba.

"It didn't start today. It started a few months ago" with plastic explosives, the caller said.

He described the car the victim was driving and gave the license number.

Garcia's car spun out of control and hit a Volkswagen that was leaving a nearby service station. The driver of that car was taken to Elmhurst General Hospital.

Police found three spent .45-caliber shells on the road near where Garcia's car stopped. They said the shots were apparently fired at close range from a passing car.

RAUL PINERO, a representative of the Cuban mission, said he believed Garcia was driving to Manhattan from LaGuardia Airport when he was shot.

Chief of Detectives James Sullivan said he believed it was the first time Omega 7 had ever taken responsibility for a homicide in New York.

"This is a clear departure from the usual thing they're involved in, which is bombing," he said.

But Sullivan noted that the group had claimed responsibility for killings in other areas, including Union City, N.J., where it is believed to be based.

On March 25, the group claimed responsibility for planting a plastic explosive device near the car of Raul Roa, the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, in front of his residence. The ambassador escaped injury.

One of Roa's guards found the device — a shoebox wrapped with electrical tape — and the police bomb squad deactivated it.

"The Omega 7 revolutionary tribunal has found the ambassador to the U.N. guilty of high treason and we were going to execute him today," the group said in a telephone call to news agencies.

"We will continue these actions throughout the world until we are reunited with our compatriots of Cuba."

A MAN CALLING and claiming to represent Omega 7 took responsibility for placing a bomb at the Miami cigar factory of Orlando Padron in January. No one was injured in the blast.

Padron had participated in 1978 talks with Fidel Castro in the process known as the dialogue. The talks led to the release of 3,900 political prisoners and the opening of Cuba to tours by exiles.

Two dialogue leaders have been shot to death in actions claimed by Omega 7. Carlos Munoz, a Cuban exile who lived in Puerto Rico, was murdered in his car in April 1979. Last November, dialogue participant Eulalio Negrin was shot down on a street in Union City, N.J.

The FBI has said that Omega 7 is a pseudonym for members of various anti-Castro groups who perform terrorist missions.

For a weekend or a week, ^{Mia Farrow (F)} Havana offers ^{Col 1} a nightlife ^{12 Sept 80} hothouse of hard-driving shows and reviews

By JOHN HUDDY
Herald Entertainment Editor

HAVANA, Cuba — It's Friday night in the Copa Lounge of the Riviera Hotel, and the place is getting hot. Eight long-haired, laid-back horn players are ripping through a fierce *danzon* rhythm, as four bronze-skinned showgirls shimmy across the stage. The tempo accelerates. *Danzons* turn into rumbas and rumbas turn into sambas, and the beat grows stronger and the sweat pours through the tight, french-cut costumes. Four young men in white buckskin jumpsuits spin from the wings, briefly replace the chorus girls, and then are replaced by four muscular musicians carrying tall, raucous conga drums.

El tiempo hace mucho calor — Cuba's capital on this unseasonably cool September evening is starting to cook.

At a front-row table, my little group of *Yanqui* visitors instinctively sways to the primal Afro-Cuban sounds that wash over the room. A curious collection: There's a bishop from Tampa, an Episcopal priest from Miami's Little Havana district, a Cuban-American businesswoman who works in West Palm Beach, and a tour group executive.

THE COPA SHOW is an eye-opener. No taped music, no overweight waitresses doubling as chorus girls, no threadbare costumes, no sleazy sexual routines. Instead, the 12-piece band at the Copa is live wire. The dancers are voluptuous, and move fast and hard through throbbing tribal choreography. There is no nudity in the show, but no lack of sensuality, either. You feel the driving Afro-Cuban music, and that is enough. By any standard, this is a carefully polished, well-executed revue, a preview of things to come as these Havana nights come alive.

Havana? She's still *muy hermosa*, still a lady of stoic beauty who springs to tumultuous life

after dark. Maybe it is true that the food is downright awful and the supper in supperclub rings sadly hollow, but for a one-night visit or weekend expedition, the tourist seeking nightlife with flair should consider toughing it out. Besides, there's plenty of good Havana Club rum in the form of *Cuba Libres*, frozen daiquiris and *Habana Rebeles* (for the True Believer), and no shortage of potent *Hatuey* beer. And everywhere, that fierce, reckless, wonderfully demented music.

IT HAS been two years since my last visit to Havana, and this time I don't have to journey to Havana by way of Toronto. American Airways, offering nightclub tours for as little as \$120 per person (that includes air fare, a sightseeing tour,

dinner and the famous Tropicana revue), now offers a chartered flight that jets straight into José Martí Airport, 20 minutes from downtown Havana. Operators such as Frank Masdeu, of American Airways, and Kenneth W. Turja, of Tropicana Tours Inc., are wagering heavily that (a) Americans will discover in Havana the nightlife they've lost in South Florida and (b) Ronald Reagan won't become President and cut the few ties linking Americans and Cubans.

Between American Airways and Tropicana Tours Inc. (also called Havana Holidays), there's a wide assortment of plans and packages, including: a \$120 per person Tropicana tour that leaves Saturday afternoon and returns early Sunday morning with no overnight stay; a \$299 weekend pack-

age that offers extensive sightseeing and a stay in a front-line hotel, and a \$550 week-long program.

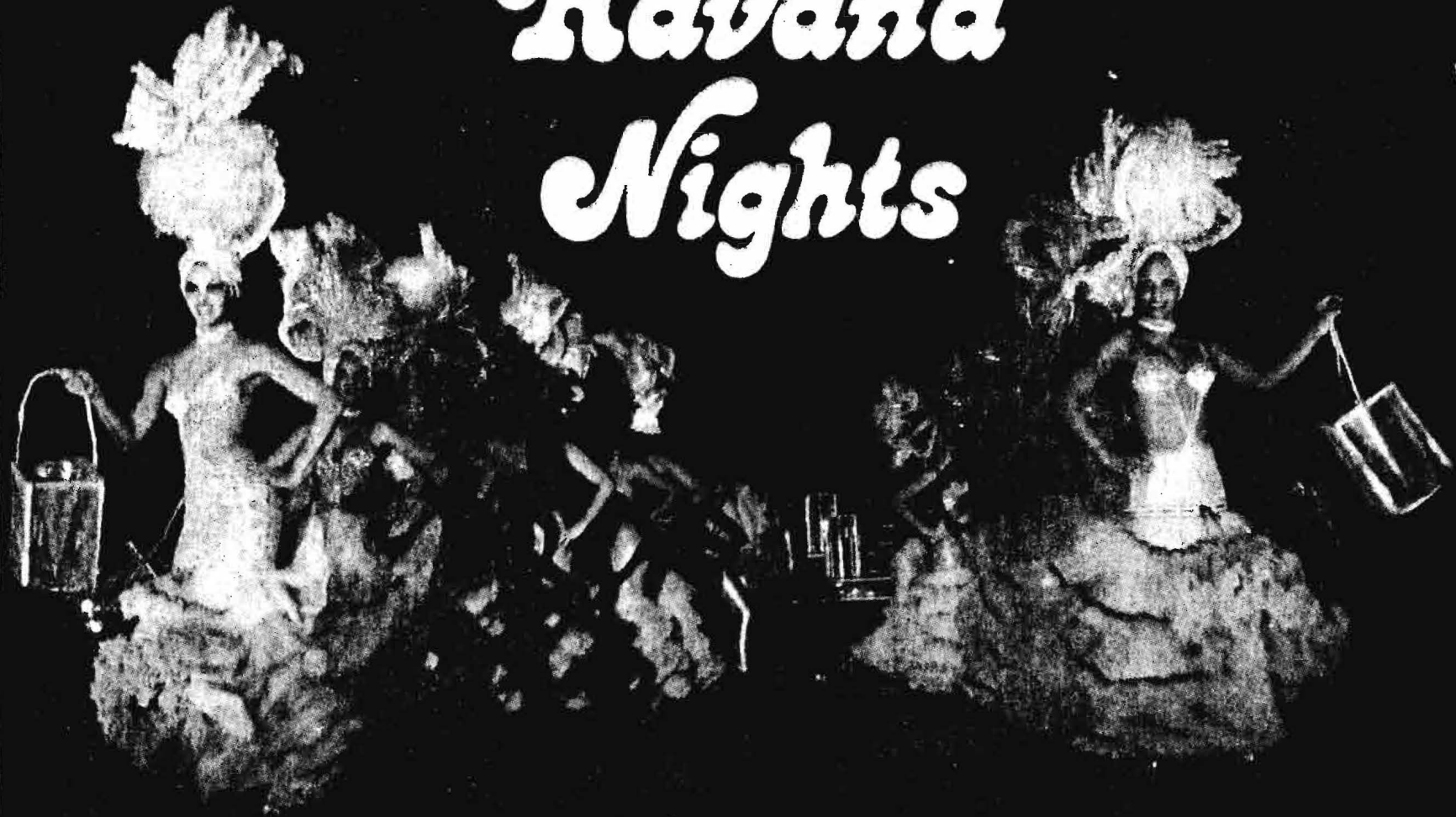
And so we made the 52-minute flight to Havana, met Nelson, our English-speaking tour guide, and caught the first whiff of the sweet, cooking-oil scent of Havana. When we pass a long, rambling building on the way to the Hotel Libré, Nelson explains that this was a mental institution. An American in the bus can't resist a comeback: "Oh, did you fill it back up again?" Nelson laughs. No hard feelings. *Loco norteamericanos!*

HAVANA NIGHTS, FRIDAY:

Pacho Alonso is in exceptional form when we

Turn to Page 4D Col. 1

Havana Nights



MW Her 12 Sept 80 1D

A Weekend of Havana Delights

Ma Hy 4D coll 12 Sept 80

► FROM PAGE 10

begin our weekend in the Riviera's Copa Lounge. The nimble, peppery headliner of the hotel's Afro-Cuban revue sings a playful song about straying husbands and feuding lovers, songs that seem certain to end in vulgar rhyme before Alonso surprises us with sanitized lyrics that aren't so bad after all. The song is fun, even if our Spanish is incomplete (you don't need to know Spanish to enjoy Havana nightlife, but it definitely helps), and you have to admire Alonso's sense of timing, mime and comedy, all of which cut neatly through the language barrier.

Sometimes, in visits to Havana nightclubs, it is the audience that proves almost as intriguing as the performers. On Friday night about 50 visiting Russian physicians are sitting in the back of the room, and I turn to study their reaction to the uninhibited Cuban revue. Unlike the Cuban nightclub-goers, who bang bottles on the tables and dance in their booths, and the Americans, who seem to find the revue delightful, the Russians appear somber and grave, watching the jigging showgirls as though witnessing a new surgical technique in a Moscow operating theater. At the end of each song, the Russians applaud courteously, but rarely do they smile. By the middle of the revue, several in the Russian group begin to nod off.

HERE, AND in other Havana nightspots, I find myself making the inevitable comparisons to Miami cabarets. The truth is there isn't any comparison. At the Rivi-



Tropicana Nightclub Revue Is Flashy and Fun

era, the Havana Libré, the Tropicana and elsewhere, one encounters wave after wave of hard-playing, tightly-rehearsed musicians, singers and dancers. Unlike the handful of surviving revues in Miami, the women in Havana productions do not bare their bottoms or breasts; surprisingly there's no less glamor.

After the Copa show, we wrap up the night atop the Habana Libré Hotel, in what used to be called the Sugar Cane Lounge, a spot presently called the Torquino Lounge. The floor is jammed with dancers, and few bother to return to their tables to drink. The eight-piece band begins to play — hard. Another facet of Cuban nightlife surfaces: There is a show even without a show. Cuba is a nation of great dancers, performing rhythms that seem timeless, more visceral than theatrical, more an extension of the dancers' own personalities than a Newsweek magazine fad-of-the-month dance step.

SATURDAY:

Some travel notes for those contemplating a Havana trip. The front-line hotels are clean and functional, but bring your own facecloth and don't expect to watch any Cuban TV, for no sets are provided. If you're on a diet, you're in luck. There are severe food shortages in Havana, even compared to my last trip two years ago.

On this trip, I stayed at the centrally located Havana Libré, the former Havana Hilton. One can still find original Hilton curtains and furnishings in many rooms. But if the Libré is showing its age, the place is generally spotless, and there's the added advantage of private balconies that overlook the city itself. I could spend a weekend just sitting on that terrace, taking in a city that sometimes seems haunted, at other times dramatic, and always enchanting.

FOR LUNCH on Saturday, we made the mandatory trek to La Bodeguita Del Medio, once one of Hemingway's hangouts. Passing Morro Castle, we turn right and wind our way down crowded, narrow streets in Old Havana, past little children racing up and down alleys, past ancient apartments and the smells of cooking and garbage. The name of the bar means "little store in the middle (of the block)", and once La Bodeguita was a grocery store that served small meals to poor writers and artists. In time the store became a gathering place for more affluent artists, and by the 1950s, ironically enough, a watering hole for Ernest Hemingway, Errol Flynn and assorted other movie stars and journalists.

The mojitos drinks are famous in the bar — sour at the top, sweet at the bottom — though less can be said about the food. Again it is the music that makes the visit memorable: Three strolling guitarists, playing old Spanish ballads, singing in sweet, melancholy voices, move table to table. Incongruously, they call themselves the Modern Voices.

Next is La Floridita, another Hemingway hangout, though a more elegant pub in a slightly better part of Havana. La Floridita calls itself the "Cradle of the Daiquiri," and Esquire magazine many years ago rated the place one of the world's seven great bars. For drinking, it still is first-rate.

HAVANA NIGHTS, SATURDAY:

Finally, it is time for the big one, the Tropicana. Enroute to the famous suburban club, we decide to avoid nightclub food, notorious wherever one dines, and eat instead at the elegant La Torre restaurant-club, atop the 35-story Focasa building. The view, with the ocean to our right, the city to our left, is stunning. As a trio of violin, bass fiddle and accordion plays *Strangers in the Night*, one reflects on the sharp, stabbing contrasts to be found, even within Cuba's nightlife.

It is our visit to La Torre that brings home the deprivation suffered by Cubans. Whatever the cause — Fidel Castro, socialist economics, the American embargo — it's obvious the Cubans have been forced to tighten their belt one more notch. As the group plays a mournful *Feelings*, I examine the menu. One can order three entrées at La Torre: Grilled chicken, broiled chicken, or fried chicken. There are

no salads, vegetable side dishes, appetizers, beef or even Cuban coffee. I order the fried chicken. It arrives. Colonel Sanders never looked so good.

BUT THEN what to make of the Tropicana revue itself? Here is the shocker: The Tropicana's revue, involving nearly 200 performers and musicians, is quite possibly the best nightclub production of its kind in the hemisphere. Miami has nothing to even remotely compare to the Tropicana show and hasn't for at least a decade.

A powerful 36-piece band, tearing through crisp, fiery arrangements, sits high to the right, on an elevated stage that overlooks the audience. Next to the band is a 16-voice chorus. Down below, the dance floor turns into a stage at the push of a button. The lighting effects are dazzling, in between the clouds of steam, floating bubbles, chorus girls who magically appear in trees that contain hidden stages.

All of this supports a high-velocity

production that begins at 11 p.m. and lasts for nearly two hours. You never really settle into your seat in the open air, under-the-stars nightclub that was originally a 1930s mansion. Wave after wave of conga dancers comes at you, and young women carrying baskets of fruit, and barechested male dancers reenacting black magic rites.

"THEY'RE throwing everything at us!" an American tourist is heard to say late in the show, when column after column of dancers march into the audience from the elevated stage, jerking and thrashing to equally long rows of conga and bongo players, who also carry their instruments into the crowd.

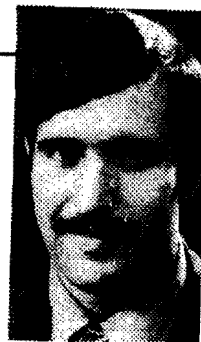
That they are, throwing everything at us. It's even worth leaving home over — for a weekend, that is.

FOR INFORMATION about weekend trips to Havana, phone American Airways, 557-9281, or Tropicana Tours Inc., 377-2129. Prices range from \$120 to nearly \$600. Passport and visa are required, and it's best to make plans a few weeks in advance. It takes longer for non-U.S. citizens.

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Carollo Counterattack: Make Miami Bilingual



CAROLLO

By **ERIC RIEDER**
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Commissioner Joe Carollo called Thursday for the city to declare Spanish Miami's alternate language, saying he is convinced Dade voters will repudiate bilingualism in November.

"Bilingualism is not going to go away even if it's eliminated on a countywide vote," declared Carollo. He plans to seek a city commission vote on the proposal Monday.

The proposal comes as a citizen's group seeks a Nov. 4 referendum to eliminate Spanish as the county's official language.

The group, Citizens of Dade United, has collected 44,166 signatures, more than twice as many as needed to get the issue on the ballot. Elections officials are now verifying the petitions.

It seems clear the proposition will pass, Carollo said. Supporters of bilingualism have admitted they lack the votes to defeat the repeal

proposition if it gets on the ballot.

A CITY commission vote to make Miami bilingual would help "raise the consciousness" of Dade's English-speaking community, reminding people of the Latin contribution to Dade's economic growth, Carollo said.

"English is the language of the land, but I think that part of the American way has been to work together in blending all of our melting pots together," Carollo said.

His proposal, however, evoked little enthusiasm from other commissioners.

Commissioner Armando Lacasa, like Carollo a Cuban-American, said he wouldn't consider a city bilingualism proposal until after the county election.

"If the county ordinance is repealed, then that would be the time to consider the bilingual issue in the

city of Miami," said Lacasa.

Commissioner Theodore Gibson, the commission's only black member, said he felt the city should not act on the issue, regardless of what the county voters decide.

"I WOULD hope that we would not be running in conflict with the county," said Gibson. He personally opposes the proposed repeal of the county's bilingualism ordinance, Gibson said.

Commissioner J.L. Plummer, the commission's only non-Latin white, declined comment, saying he needed to know more about the proposal. Mayor Maurice Ferre, of Puerto Rican descent, couldn't be reached.

The proposition backed by the anti-bilingualism group would prohibit the spending of county funds for the purpose of using any language other than English.

Mia News 12 Sept 80 Col 1 Nine charged with smuggling

Nine people were charged with conspiracy to smuggle illegal aliens into the United States after they brought about 102 Cuban refugees to Key West yesterday, an immigration spokesman said. Charles Griggs, an investigator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, refused to release the names of those arrested. The refugees arrived last night between 6 and 9:30 p.m. aboard five boats, identified as the 35-foot cabin cruisers Dora Alicia and Easy Going, and the Jar-qui, the Nell M.S. and an unnamed boat, all between 20 and 30 feet long. The boats were seized by the immigration service, Griggs said. The refugees were spotted about 9 a.m. by Coast Guard cutters patrolling the Florida Straits. The refugees were to be transported to the Krome Avenue processing center in southwest Dade.

Agencies at Odds on Sign-Up Of Cuban Refugees for Draft

Miami News (F) 6/4 2A

12 Sept 80

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

Selective Service officials said Thursday that Cuban men 19 and 20 years old must register for the draft within 30 days after they are relocated from refugee centers around the nation.

Spokesmen for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who said they hadn't been informed of the Selective Service directive, immediately questioned whether the Cubans were legally subject to draft registration.

"I'm surprised the Cubans would have to register," said Janet Graham of the INS office in Washington. "They're not permanent resident aliens yet."

INS officials said they doubted that any Cuban men released from refugee camps have been told to register or that very many would have registered on their own.

NEVERTHELESS, Joan Lamb, public information officer for the Selective Service in Washington, said the Cuban refugees won't be treated differently from U.S. citizens when it comes to draft registration.

"The reason we do it is that all 19- and 20-year-old males who are citizens or are living in the United States must register," she said. "They are taking advantage of the rights of this society, therefore they must take the responsibility."

Lamb acknowledged that the legal status of the Cubans is unsettled, but insisted that because they are aliens "permanently in this country," they must register.

Lamb added, however, that Cuban refugees who

have been relocated but who have not registered will be shown leniency.

"In most cases, they probably weren't told" to register, she said. "And, of course, they don't even speak the language."

ALL MALES born in 1960 and 1961 have until Dec. 31 to register for the draft without penalty, even though the actual deadline period has passed.

Van Rush, a State Department spokesman, said the INS had not been told to inform Cuban males leaving the refugee camps at Fort Chaffee, Ark., Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., Fort McCoy, Wis., or Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., to register for the draft.

"Technically, they are still aliens," Rush said.

"When they leave Chaffee [soon to be the only refugee camp], they are, in a sense, on parole . . . They are still obligated to INS to report their whereabouts for six months.

"That keeps them in an unofficial status in this country."

All of the Cubans and Haitians who have flocked to the United States this year have been given "Cuban/Haitian Entrant" status while the federal government determines their permanent legal status.

There were no estimates available on the number of Cuban men affected by the Selective Service ruling who already have been relocated from the four refugee centers or who were placed immediately without going through the camps.

Miami News (F) 12 Sept 80 5A
The tents are coming down

Miami city officials dismantled the first tent in Tent City yesterday and promised to phase out the camp in the coming weeks. Hundreds of Cuban refugees from the freedom flotilla have been living in Tent City, at SW 4th Street and 4th Avenue under the overpass of Interstate I-95, for the past couple of months. City officials and local citizens have called Tent City a "national embarrassment."

U.N. Attache *Mia Hu (F) Col 6* For Havana *1A* Slain in N.Y. *12 Sept 80* From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

NEW YORK — An attache to the Cuban mission to the United Nations was shot to death while driving on a New York street Thursday by a gunman who fired from a passing car. An anti-Castro terrorist group claimed responsibility for the slaying.

The victim was identified as Felix Garcia Rodriguez, an attache for the mission who worked as a chauffeur. He was shot in the head and his car spun out of control, crashing into another car pulling out of a service station.

GARCIA, WHO was alone in his car, was found slumped in the driver's seat when police arrived at the scene, his yellow shirt covered with blood.

The unidentified driver of the other car was hospitalized for undisclosed injuries.

A caller who said he represented the Cuban terrorist group Omega 7, which is dedicated to the overthrow of Cuban President Fidel Castro, told United Press International his group was responsible for the shooting, but he identified the victim as a U.N. delegate.

A spokesman for the mission said Garcia's job included no diplomatic responsibilities.

SECRETARY OF State Edmund Muskie issued a statement in Washington calling the killing a "reprehensible murder."

"We have expressed our condolences to the Cuban government. All appropriate federal agencies as well as the New York police department will cooperate in the investigation," he said. "This is a nation of laws. We condemn terrorism in all its forms and are committed to its eradication."

Omega 7, made up of Cuban refugees who fled the island after Castro came to power, has in the past claimed responsibility for violence directed toward Cuban officials.

It has taken responsibility for bombing the Cuban and Soviet missions to the United Nations in New York and at least one bombing in

Anti-Castro Terrorists *Mia Hu (F) Col 1* Claim Killing Attache *12 Sept 80* *21A*

FROM PAGE 1A

Miami of a Cuban exile who participated in talks with the Cuban government.

In March, the U.S. government gave "highest priority" to capturing members of the group. A grand jury in New York recently has been investigating activities of the elusive organization.

GARCIA, IN HIS 40s, was driving a Pontiac station wagon bearing diplomatic license plates when he was shot at a Queens intersection, police said.

The bullet apparently entered through his shoulder and went into his head, a police spokesman said.

"Omega 7 commandos are responsible for the execution of a Cuban delegate to the U.N." the caller told UPI. "We intend to continue to eliminate all these traitors from the face of the earth and we are going to continue on executing all these people who are responsible" for conditions in Cuba.

"It didn't start today. It started a few months ago" with plastic explosives, the caller said.

He described the car the victim was driving and gave the license number.

Garcia's car spun out of control and hit a Volkswagen that was leaving a nearby service station. The driver of that car was taken to Elmhurst General Hospital.

Police found three spent .45-caliber shells on the road near where Garcia's car stopped. They said the shots were apparently fired at close range from a passing car.

RAUL PINERO, a representative of the Cuban mission, said he believed Garcia was driving to Manhattan from LaGuardia Airport when he was shot.

Chief of Detectives James Sullivan said he believed it was the first time Omega 7 had ever taken responsibility for a homicide in New York.

"This is a clear departure from the usual thing they're involved in, which is bombing," he said.

But Sullivan noted that the group had claimed responsibility for killings in other areas, including Union City, N.J., where it is believed to be based.

On March 25, the group claimed responsibility for planting a plastic explosive device near the car of Raul Roa, the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, in front of his residence. The ambassador escaped injury.

One of Roa's guards found the device — a shoebox wrapped with electrical tape — and the police bomb squad deactivated it.

"The Omega 7 revolutionary tribunal has found the ambassador to the U.N. guilty of high treason and we were going to execute him today," the group said in a telephone call to news agencies.

"We will continue these actions throughout the world until we are reunited with our compatriots of Cuba."

A MAN CALLING and claiming to represent Omega 7 took responsibility for placing a bomb at the Miami cigar factory of Orlando Padron in January. No one was injured in the blast.

Padron had participated in 1978 talks with Fidel Castro in the process known as the dialogue. The talks led to the release of 3,900 political prisoners and the opening of Cuba to tours by exiles.

Two dialogue leaders have been shot to death in actions claimed by Omega 7. Carlos Munoz, a Cuban exile who lived in Puerto Rico, was murdered in his car in April 1979. Last November, dialogue participant Eulalio Negrin was shot down on a street in Union City, N.J.

The FBI has said that Omega 7 is a pseudonym for members of various anti-Castro groups who perform terrorist missions.

Tent City Folds Up First Tent

Relocation Effort Gains Momentum

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

The stakes were pulled and the canvas fell. Thursday there was one less tent in Tent City.

In a stepped-up effort to empty the camp, 25 refugees were taken to local hotels to await permanent resettlement.

City of Miami and federal officials said it was the beginning of the end for the Miami riverfront refuge, set to close by Sept. 30.

"Taking down the first tent symbolized that all the tents will be taken down by the end of the month," said Assistant City Manager Cesar Odio, who stood where Tent 31 had once covered rows of green cots.

"It signified the intense activity under way to relocate the residents of Tent City," said Jim Thompson, spokesman for the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

While the tent was coming down, six volunteer agencies occupied four newly installed trailers at the camp to begin work on resettling the remaining 720 residents of Tent City, located under I-95 in Little Havana.

"WE WANT to do what needs to be done — establish stable sponsorships for the refugees," said Thompson.

County health officials had cited

Turn to Page 2C Col. 5

Stay tuned to Miami

Unfortunately, the federal government has run out of funds for the locally produced TV comedy "¿Qué Pasa, USA?" just when the need for that program is most acute. Although "¿Qué Pasa?" is shown on more than 200 public broadcast stations throughout the country, the program is particularly pertinent in the Miami area.

The bilingual show deals humorously with the problems of a three-generation Little Havana family, always with the strong implication that in terms of problems, pressures and family sentiment, Cuban-Americans and other hyphenated Americans are more alike than different.

The paradox of "¿Qué Pasa?" losing its government funding now is that the program's lightly delivered but serious message is more crucial now than it was when the show was first broadcast. Just as some of Norman Lear's programs provoke thought about sexual, ethnic and generational conflicts through adroit use of the situation-comedy format, "¿Qué Pasa?" speaks effectively to Miami's cross-cultural antagonism.

Government grants have totaled \$300,000 for each 10-episode series of "¿Qué Pasa?" and by television standards that's not a big budget. Perhaps the Public Broadcasting System can find another funding source for its top-rated program, or maybe the show can stay alive by moving to a commercial outlet. Either possibility would be a benefit to the area that gave the program its initial impetus.

25 Tent Refugees Sent to Hotels

FROM PAGE 1C

Tent City for violations of sanitary and safety codes. Federal officials promised to close it by the end of the month after demands from city officials that it be shut down.

The refuge opened in late July after city officials emptied another temporary refuge, the Orange Bowl, to make way for the football season. Originally, federal officials forecast the camp might hold up to 800 refugees for six months.

The fenced-in compound was established to keep homeless refugees from wandering the streets of Miami. Many of the refugees had left or been abandoned by their families or sponsors in Miami.

"The original idea was that Tent City was to be a Band-Aid to solve the problem of people in the street," said Cuban-Haitian Task Force spokesman Larry Mahoney. "It

wasn't meant to be permanent."

BUT A CONSTANT stream of refugees flowed into the site. City officials said that more than 4,000 refugees passed through the refuge before finding permanent lodging and work. City officials closed Tent City to new residents about two weeks ago.

But many of the homeless residents remained. "It took awhile for the federal government to accept the fact that they would have to be relocated — 99 per cent of them for the second time," said Odio.

He added that the refugees would be relocated outside of Florida.

Some 80,000 Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlift are estimated to live in Miami.

Task Force spokesman Mahoney said the agencies are being paid \$300 per refugee to relocate the refugees.

Bilingual proposal debated

Mia News (FH) col 2 SA 12 Sept 80.

Support of one more commissioner needed

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre is backing City Commissioner Joe Carollo's proposal to declare the city officially bilingual, but Carollo still lacks the support of a third commissioner that's needed to pass the measure.

Commissioner Armando Lacasa, the third Latin on the city commission, said he thinks commissioners should wait until after the expected Nov. 4 referendum on whether the county's 1973 resolution declaring Dade bilingual should be eliminated.

Commissioners Theodore Gibson and J.L. Plummer said they will wait until after Carollo's proposal is discussed at the Monday commission meeting before deciding whether to support it.

It's time for this community to learn to live with each other

If the county's resolution is not repealed, bilingualism still will be in effect in the city and there would be no need for the city commission to act, Lacasa pointed out.

Bilingualism now is in effect and for the commission to adopt the measure would only mean duplication, Lacasa said.

Carollo announced yesterday that he would ask commissioners to have the city declared bilingual because he thinks the proposed countywide anti-bilin-

gualism referendum will be passed by voters.

A group called the Citizens of Dade United apparently has collected enough valid signatures to have its anti-bilingualism measure on the Nov. 4 ballot. Election officials still are checking the signatures.

Ferre said he would be supporting Carollo's proposal at the Monday meeting even though he said he's optimistic that voters will reject the countywide referendum.

Nearly 60 per cent of the city's population, estimated at 400,000, is Latin, Ferre said.

"It's time for this community to learn to live with each other," he added.

Ferre said Dade County has a strong Latin flavor and trying to repeal an ordinance will not make it go away.

FBI eyes Miami murder link

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A 12 Sept 80

Cuban attache to UN gunned down on NY street

HEATHER DEWAR and KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporters

The murder of a Cuban diplomat on a busy New York street "could very possibly" lead investigators to Miami, said a New York FBI agent investigating the killing.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Washington told The Miami News that the killing might be drug-related.

Feliz Garcia-Rodriguez, described by the FBI as a jack-of-all-trades for the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, was shot in the neck and killed as he drove down a busy Queens, N.Y., street last night. His car veered and crashed into a car pulling out of a service station on a service road at Queens Boulevard and 58th Street in Woodside.

A witness riding on a moped behind Garcia said he saw no cars pass the diplomat and no passengers in his vehicle, which bore diplomatic plates.

The anti-Castro terrorist group Omega 7 took responsibility for the killing — the first Cuban diplomat to be murdered in the United States.

The FBI in March said it had assigned the "highest priority" to seizing Omega 7 members, believed to be no more than seven strong.

Cuban refugees in Miami and Union City, N.J., known to be close to Omega 7 were not answering their phones last night.

"When you find them, let me know," said New York FBI agent Larry Wack, who was looking for Omega 7 associates for questioning. "A lot of them are missing."

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and UN Ambassador Donald McHenry spent the evening calming irate Cuban officials while police strengthened security around the Cuban Mission in Manhattan.

From Washington, Muskie said, "This is a nation of laws. We condemn terrorism in all its forms and are committed to its eradication."

McHenry said, "I express my sincere regret for this cowardly act resulting in a tragic loss of life."

The Soviet news agency Tass called the shooting "a bloody terrorist act."

Tass said "it is noteworthy that the activities of Omega and other similar gangs of Cuban counter-revolutionaries are going on with the full connivance from U.S. authorities, who are obligated to ensure the security of all foreign representatives at the United Nations."

Moments after the 6:20 p.m. shooting, an anonymous caller with a heavy Latin accent told The Associated Press in New York that Omega 7 "executed a member of the Cuban delegation" and warned, "The next will be Raul Roa" (the Cuban ambassador to the UN.)

WCBS radio also got a call from a man claiming to represent Omega 7. "We will continue until every sin-

Please see CUBAN, 7A

(Handwritten initials)

CUBAN,

from 1A

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gle one disappears from the face of New York ... We are going to make their life highly difficult," the caller said.

The caller said Garcia was killed because "he's a communist."

But Soviet spokesman Boris Zaloskovitch told The Miami News: "If the fellow was involved in some kind of irregular activities, he could expect trouble. If he was working outside his assignment, that's his problem. Some of these people want to make money on the outside. Some of these people get involved in trading in narcotics."

Asked if he meant that Garcia was known to be involved in illegal activities, Zaloskovitch said, "I'll just say what I said before."

When told of the Soviet's comments, FBI agent Wack said: "Really? Are you kidding? That's significant. That's another avenue of investigation."

Wack, an expert on Omega 7 and other Cuban exile terrorist groups, said the FBI is "investigating all the possibilities. Everything from the possibility he was involved with somebody's wife ~~all the way up to~~ Omega 7. It's just like any homicide. If it is narcotics, or even if I was an irate husband, it would work to my benefit to call and say it was Omega 7. That would take the heat off of me and put it on a lot of other people."

However, Wack said the execution-style slaying was typical of the anti-Castro group, which has been linked to the murders of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico and Union City, and to bombings in Miami and the New York area.

Garcia, who ranked 20th in the 40-person delegation staff, was the first Cuban diplomat to be murdered in the United States, said State Department Cuba Desk spokesman Myles Frechette.

Esther Perez, an administrative aide at the Cuban Mission, said Garcia, 41, had been in the United States about two years. His main responsibility, she said, was administrative.

The murder may "very possibly" lead investigators to Miami, Wack said. He said the Miami FBI office

already has been called into the case.

"We don't know yet whether there's a Miami link in this case," said Wack. "As far as Omega 7 is concerned, there's no question about it. There are links between Miami and Union City."

Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, said, "We are working on the case. We are covering some leads, but that doesn't mean the killers came from Miami. We are conducting an active investigation at the request of the New York office."

Terrorism experts in Miami had predicted an upsurge in activities among Cuban terrorist groups as early as June.

The FBI said in March that Omega 7 is the most dangerous terrorist organization in the country and that the government had assigned the "highest priority" to prosecuting its members. The number is thought to be small, probably no more than seven, the FBI said.

Omega 7 has taken responsibility for the bombing of a Miami cigar factory in January; the April 1979 murder of Carlos Munoz, a Cuban exile who lived in Puerto Rico; and the killing of Union City resident Eulalio Negrin, a participant in the recent exile dialog with Fidel Castro.

It also took responsibility for an Oct. 28, 1979, bombing of the Cuban Mission in which two New York policemen were injured.

Police have kept three officers on duty outside the mission 24 hours a day since the October bombing, said Sgt. Peter Gleason. Three more officers were sent to guard the mission as soon as police learned of the shooting, he said.

Police found Garcia dead in the front seat, blood soaking his yellow shirt. Three .45-caliber cartridge casings were found nearby. The bullet that struck him traveled from his neck up into his head, police said.

"There's a very strong possibility" the bullets were intended for another member of the mission staff, Wack said. "There are indica-

tions that three or four other people were supposed to be in the car, but they weren't."

Garcia, who had no family, was listed as a mission attache, according to Frechette of the State Department's Cuba Desk. He said the U.S. government sent the Cuban government its condolences.

Cuban Mission representative Raul Piñero, who was joined at the scene of the killing by McHenry, said Garcia might have been on his way from LaGuardia Airport to the mission.

A resident of the area said Piñero approached him after the killing and identified himself as a member of the Cuban mission.

"He stood over the body and when he recognized it he turned white," said the man, who asked not to be identified. "He was really shook."

So was Wack.

"I don't like this at all," said the FBI agent. "Get the message out to the (Cuban terrorist) community that if they thought the heat was on before, they ain't seen nothing yet. We're not going to tolerate people shooting diplomats on the street."

Also contributing to this story were Miami News reporters Rick Thames and Ana Veciana-Suarez.

Desperate Cuban refugees

Associated Press

Several countries offer homes to

LIMA, Peru — The desperation that drove hundreds of Cuban refugees to attempt a plane hijacking at Lima's airport last month is giving way to hope: several countries have offered them homes and an end to their 5-month-old sojourn in a tent city.

Peru gave sanctuary to more than 700 Cubans who left their homeland in the same exodus that prompted the "freedom flotilla" of small boats to the Florida coast.

After five months of waiting for resettlement and reunions with their families, hundreds of the Cubans rushed onto the airport runway Aug. 29 and 168 boarded a Braniff jetliner, demanding to be flown to the United States.

They released their 15 hostages and left the plane after the government promised to transfer them to better living quarters and to help

them gain entry to other countries.

Many refugees signed a letter to the Foreign Ministry apologizing for the hijacking.

"You must understand that we have spent five months receiving bread from your hands without any sweat off our brows," the letter said. "We feel idle, homeless and without school for our children or employment and filled with an enormous desire to reunite with our families, which has been our futile goal for many years."

Nearly all wanted to go to the United States, but in light of American reluctance to accept them, they are looking with hope at offers of homes in Canada, Europe and Latin America.

Canada says it will take 225 refugees, and the first 140 are set to

leave Sunday for Toronto and Vancouver. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said Venezuela had tentatively offered to take 100 and Italy would receive between 50 and 90 of them.

"Now I believe I can sleep easily, but I won't really believe it's true until I'm on that plane," said Roman Gonzales, a 52-year-old plumber.

He and his two teen-age sons are among the lucky ones on the list to Canada. They are spending their last days at the Tupac Amaru tent camp where about 570 refugees remain.

Red Cross officials said 728 Cubans came to Lima from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, which was jammed by 10,000 Cubans after Fidel Castro said anyone who went there was free to leave the country.

The Red Cross estimates 100

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in Peru find saviors

those who tried to hijack plane

have found jobs and left the camp, and 50 others emigrated illegally to the United States.

Although the Cubans from the Havana embassy found their way to many countries, only Peru and the United States — where disturbances have shaken the huge refugee camps — have had serious problems.

Costa Rica got 740, but only about 60 remain, most of them scheduled to leave soon for other countries.

Living conditions in Costa Rica are much better than in Peru. The refugees in San Jose were housed in a comfortable government resort lodge.

The tents at Lima's Tupac Amaru are covered with white mildew and drip with moisture from Lima's damp winter. Families crowd into

the 9-foot-square space at night, sleeping on cots placed side by side on the dirt floors.

The daily menu is rice and beans, coffee and bread. Sometimes there is a piece of meat or chicken.

"What kind of life is this?" Gonzales asked.

"Thanks to the airplane incident, he said, 'they are beginning to make it possible to get out.'"

The Cubans left the plane when the Peruvian government promised to move them to Huampani, a weekend resort at the foot of the Andean mountains east of Lima.

"Now that there are possibilities of traveling other places we aren't interested in Huampani," said Rene Cordova, a 38-year-old house painter leaving on the Sunday flight to

Canada. "What we always wanted was to join our families."

The government's idea of transferring the refugees to Huampani brought protests from residents of the nearby town of Chaclacayo, where 3,000 marched through the streets.

"They don't want us in Huampani. We've seen the protest posters in the newspapers," said Soledad Pardo, a 19-year-old woman with uncles and aunts in Miami. "We'd prefer to go where our relatives are."

Those still without a country admit their patience is growing thin.

"I don't know what will happen," said Deobaldo Gonzales, 38, one of the would-be plane hijackers who has a wife in Cuba waiting for authorization to join him.

"There's a lot of tension here and some disagreeable situations might result if we don't get out of here soon," he said.

U.S. Blamed Mia Her (F) col In Killing of 17A Cuba Envoy 13 Sept 80

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

Cuba blamed the U.S. government Friday for the shooting death of one of its U.N. diplomatic attaches in New York. The United States apologized but said it was unable to provide complete security because "this is not a police state."

Felix Garcia Rodriguez, 41, identified as an attache to the Cuban mission at the U.N. with "administrative responsibilities," was killed Thursday as he drove a station wagon with diplomatic tags in Queens. His death marked the first slaying of a diplomat assigned to the 153-nation world body.

Omega 7, a Cuban exile militant group which has been under FBI investigation, has claimed responsibility for his death.

In a broadcast monitored in Miami Friday, Havana Radio said the U.S. government was "truly responsible" for the death.

"The CIA organized, prepared and trained these small groups of unscrupulous assassins," said Radio Havana. It added that it was Washington's responsibility to "guarantee the protection" of U.N. representatives.

But U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Donald McHenry said Omega 7 is "so small and tightly knit" that the FBI has been unable to infiltrate it. He said security had been tightened around the Cuban mission, but "this is not a police state, and we don't intend to turn it into one."

The FBI said its offices in Miami and Newark were asked to cooperate in the investigation.

"Anytime you have an Omega 7 activity, there are obvious places where investigations are conducted, and Miami is one of them," an FBI spokesman said.

The FBI has identified persons believed to be members of Omega 7, he said, adding that no arrests had been made because "there hasn't been anything to arrest them on."

Arthur Nehrbass, in charge of the Miami FBI office, confirmed that his agents have been collecting data about the recent activities of suspected Cuban terrorists.

"We are looking at some people

"we suspect are members of terrorist groups," he said. "We want to know if they have been in Miami recently."

FBI officials see Garcia's death as a change in Omega 7 tactics.

"This was a serious departure and we're concerned that the Omega 7 activities may accelerate," said Kenneth Walton, regional FBI deputy assistant director in New York. "An assassination of a diplomat is considerably more important than setting off some pipe bomb."

Traveler's Suspicion Mia Her (F) col 5 1A Fails Plane Hijack 13 Sept 80

By GEORGE STEIN
And JOE OGLESBY

Herald Staff Writers

Ramon Baptiste had doubts about the small man in a brown suit from the minute he saw him at Newark Airport.

Baptiste kept an eye on him — at the airport, and when the man slipped into an airplane lavatory on a flight to Miami Friday.

When the man came out of the lavatory with what appeared to be dynamite, Baptiste jumped him.

He had thwarted a hijacking.

The man who had aroused Baptiste's suspicions was Guillermo Lima-Hernandez, 24, of Matanzas, Cuba. Lima-Hernandez, who left Mariel Harbor May 4, is a worker in a Newark box factory.

Baptiste had help in halting the hijack attempt aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 5. Another passenger and a stewardess were quick to jump in, and the three wrestled Lima-Hernandez down.

Baptiste's suspicions were first aroused at the Newark airport because the man didn't speak English. And, on the plane, the man had continually turned his head nervously.

"I said to myself, 'I got to watch this guy' after we got on the plane," Baptiste said. "I didn't want to go to Cuba. No way. I didn't want to see Fidel Castro."

Baptiste, 37, jumped on the Cuban as he emerged from the air-



BAPTISTE

plane bathroom brandishing a wrapped candle that looked like a stick of dynamite. The scuffle occurred just 20 minutes before the Boeing 727's landing at 2:23 p.m. at Miami International Airport.

That was quite a different ending to what otherwise has become an all-too-familiar story: Eight planes have been hijacked to Cuba since Aug. 10.

The FBI charged Lima-Hernandez Friday with attempted air piracy.

The plane had departed at 11:45 a.m. Lima-Hernandez went to the bathroom at 1:30 p.m. Baptiste was watching. The man came out of the bathroom with the wrapped candle in one hand and a cigaret lighter in the other, the FBI said.

He spoke Spanish. "Go back, go back," he said. "Cuba, Cuba."

Baptiste got up. "Friend, I speak a little Spanish," he told the man in Spanish.

Meanwhile, a stewardess distracted Lima-Hernandez, telling him he could speak to the captain on the intercom telephone. Baptiste moved in. The stewardess smashed the telephone receiver at the hand holding the cigaret lighter. Then she grabbed the man's wrist. Another passenger, an off-duty police officer, moved to help.

The three wrestled Lima-Hernandez back into the lavatory, forcing him down. One grabbed his throat. Another got the fake dynamite away from him.

The captain radioed the Miami airport to have police and security personnel standing by. The plane landed on time, with no harm to the crew of six and other 76 passengers.

Hey! Your English ain't all that good neither

Mr. News (FA) 6/2 9A
 • Joe Ortega is an attorney in Los Angeles, Calif.

JOE ORTEGA
 Hispanic Link

13 Sept 80

If you live in America, you should learn to talk English good and not speak Mexican all the time.

That's what my college-educated friend told me.

I explained to him that we speak Spanish, not Mexican; that Spanish is the language of most of the Americas; and that it was the language of Southwestern United States before English was.

I resisted the temptation to tell him that his English ain't all that good.

Some Anglos believe that their English is perfect and that those of us who speak Spanish or other languages are linguistic cripples who must be constantly corrected.

The truth is, English is a difficult language, and even the "natives" have serious problems with it. I don't exclude English teachers from that general observation, either. Several recent studies support me.

So does Time magazine, which recently quoted a high school teacher as saying, "I teaches English."

Should we Latinos resent the superior attitudes of those who tell us that we speak funny? Should we counterattack?

When they make statements like, "The bottom line is that I can relate well to a macho type, but I freak out when someone does not interface within the parame-

If you live in Spain, you should speak Spanish. If you live in England, you should speak English. But if you live where I live, it should be OK to speak either or both. Qué viva our American way of talking

ters of the whole scene," should we tell them they speak funny?

Teachers, bureaucrats and others who grind up English with sentences like that jump all over a Chicanos kid who says, "Sorry, I ain't got no money."

Teachers would immediately point out that the double negative must mean he does have money. They are so righteous about their logic that they overlook the obvious fact that if the kid had any money he wouldn't be standing there apologizing.

In Spanish, as in many other languages, the double negative is not only correct, it serves to emphasize the fact that no tengo nada.

While teachers should teach what a double negative is, they should do so without disparaging or belittling the patois of the people they teach. Accept and respect

culturally different people. Build from there. That's one of the basics of the nation's controversial bilingual education effort.

Besides, the language of the streets — English, Spanish and a mixture of the two — is not only more emphatic, it's more colorful, more descriptive, and yes, even more poetic than "correct" language.

Purists, I've noted, are more critical of the mixing of the languages than they are of incorrect grammar. Despite them, more and more Spanish words are creeping into English, and more and more English words are crawling into Spanish.

Non-English-speaking Hispanics buy Big Macs, hot dogs and Twinkies at the *beisbol* game. Literal translation of those words just doesn't work. And it is OK to use hello, downtown, bus, movies and hundreds of other words that are better left untranslated.

It is also OK for our Anglo neighbors to buy tacos, burritos, and of course, chili. They can refer to their *amigo* as macho, simpatico or loco. They can call their suburbs El Rancho, Loma Linda, or my favorite, Vista del Freeway.

The language reflects the culture of the people.

In the Southwestern United States, our culture is increasingly a mixed American-Mexican culture. It is distinctive in that it is neither American nor Mexican. It is both.

If you live in Spain, you should speak Spanish. If you live in England, you should speak English. But if you live where I live, it should be OK to speak either or both. Qué viva our American way of talking!

**Former Agent
 Pleads Guilty**

To Gun Charge

13 Sept 80

Patrick Dullaghan, a former agent for the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, has pled guilty and been placed on probation for improperly using his .38-caliber revolver while he was under the influence of alcohol.

Dade Circuit Judge Joseph Durant imposed the three-year probation term after Dullaghan entered his plea to the state's charge of improper exhibition of a firearm.

Dullaghan was arrested July 2 after allegedly attempting to run down an off-duty Metro detective outside a S. Dixie Highway grocery store, then threatening the officer with a revolver. Dullaghan resigned from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms after his arrest.

He originally was charged with aggravated assault, but that was reduced in exchange for his guilty plea.

Haitian, Cuban Camps Side by

Mia Her (F) corp / Sept 13, 1980 1B

By SARA RIMER
Herald Staff Writer

At the old Nike missile base, the Cuban refugees occupy the higher land while the lower ground belongs to the Haitians. Such distinctions are important here, at the edge of the Everglades.

The water, from the rain and from the refugees' showers, seems never to completely drain from the Haitian camp. And so does the suffering of these people go on and on: They fled a country — its soil long ago stripped of its trees for fuel — that literally dissolves into the sea with each new storm.

It was chance that delegated the Cubans

the choicer spot. But the lay of the land is only the beginning of the disparity in the conditions between the two refugee camps, which, though set only a half mile apart along Krome Avenue, might as well be two different countries suddenly sprung up in South Florida.

They have in common the rows and rows of Able portable toilets, American Red Cross cots and meals, the ubiquitous all-American T-shirts (Charlie's Angels, Pittsburgh Pirates, Remember Elvis, Baseball!) and little else.

THE HAITIAN CAMP, where 1,044 Creole-speaking refugees live in Army

tents and cinderblock barracks that once housed the men of the D2D Battalion (Nike-Hercules) 52nd Air Defensive Artillery, has been, from the beginning, the camp with the most problems.

The Cuban outpost, where Nike missiles once were stored, is, besides being drier, cleaner and more cheerful. "Here, we play dominoes. We play cards — but not for money — we play baseball. There, they do nothing," said Joe Vazquez, a camp supervisor.

Siro del Castillo, the tireless, straw-hatted director of the Cuban camp, blamed the language barrier: "There is no communication between the Haitian refugees and INS

Side, Worlds Apart

[Immigration and Naturalization Service]."

The 1,048 Spanish-speaking refugees at del Castillo's camp have more clothes, nicer clothes. They leave the missile base faster, for jobs and new homes.

Much of this, camp officials say, is because the refugees benefit from a local Cuban community that is larger, wealthier and more organized than the Haitian one. Seven different Cuban agencies are involved in resettlement. The Haitians depend on one group — the Community Action Agency — according to Cuban-Haitian Task Force spokesman Larry Mahoney.

But Friday the beleaguered administration of the Haitian camp finally received

some good news: The U.S. State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force officially assumed authority for the operation from the INS. And the General Services Administration, which has responsibility for the federal property, promised to allocate \$650,000 to correct the conditions that local health officials have termed "deplorable."

"THIS IS THE best thing since Skippy peanut butter. We're going to try to make this place livable. The Haitians are wonderful people. I'd like their first experience

Turn to Page 2B Col. 4

Haitian Camp a 'Tragedy'

Mahoney (F) 11/13 2B 13 Sept 80

FROM PAGE 1B

in this country to be a positive one," said Joyce Bacon, who Friday was named director of the Haitian camp she terms "a human tragedy."

She said improvements already were being made. Rat traps were set Thursday night. A sewage system and facilities for drinking water (the refugees and staff now use bottled water) should be installed within a week. Friday, a shallow algae-filled pool still stood at the edge of the tent area, reeking of urine, drawing mosquitoes. It held water from the showers.

"Here is the eyesore," Mahoney said as he toured the camp.

One hundred tables and 200 chairs were trucked to the camp so that the refugees don't have to sit on the ground during meals. There will be more and better food, Bacon says. Tents with wooden sides are on order from Eglin Air Force Base.

The Haitian American Community Association has promised to visit Sunday, bringing with them games and recreation ideas. Diversions have been few. Occasionally, evangelical groups show religious movies. But the films are always in Spanish and English, according to task force spokesman Mahoney.

THE REFUGEES sat Friday on folding chairs and plastic milk cartons, in the shade of the poinciana, rubber and Australian pine trees. A few of the men played dominoes. Three others kicked a rubber ball across the old court where American soldiers once played basketball. A refugee named Jean Claude Gilbert sat on the hood of an old brown Plymouth, studying his new book, *L'Anglais en 90 leçons et en 90 jours*—English in 90 lessons and 90 days.

The Haitian women mopped the bathroom floors inside the barracks

where they sleep in hot, dusty rooms decorated with the slogans and rules of the departed military: "We Serve Proudly the U.S. Army," "No Smoking In Bed."

But mostly the refugees did nothing. Many complained, most bitterly about the absence of telephones. They say they have no way of telling the families they left behind in Haiti that they made the hard trip across the Caribbean safely.

JOSEPH INNOCENT, a 23-year-old carpenter from the Haitian island of Acayart, said he felt sad.

"The conditions here are very bad. We live like animals. The food is bad. At night there is no light, and we fight the snakes. There are no telephones. We have no way to let our families know that we made

it here alive."

Two telephones for the refugees are on order, according to Bacon. The electrical system at the camp is already overloaded, and lights for the tents are not a priority; sewage, drinking water and rodent control are, she said.

The refugees from two different countries met for the first time Friday. Six of the men in his scrab but as always, he had a thousand things to say to the Haitians. They picked 12 Haitians, and showed them what they had learned about making a home out of a military base. It was everyone agreed on part.

"We help the refugees," del Barillo said, "and they help us."

Donald Gail W. for the *Enterprise* as contributed to "is now in

Despite Dispute, INS to Go Along With Refugee Draft Registration

By RONNIE LOVLER
States News Service

WASHINGTON — The Immigration and Naturalization Service said Friday it is going along with a Selective Service directive requiring 19- and 20-year-old Cuban men being held at federal processing centers to register for the draft.

Although the Cubans are without a permanent legal status, the Selective Service says their presence here makes them subject to the same military service requirements as citizens and other permanent residents.

The basis for registration of the Cubans is a proclamation issued by President Carter on July 3, according to William Olney, associate director of the Selective Service's division of planning operations. Olney has primary responsibility in regard to registration of the Cubans.

Carter's proclamation exempted those Cubans who were in federal processing centers from registering in July, but requires them to sign up with the Selective Service 30 days after they have been released.

"There is no exemption to cover the Cuban paroles," Olney said. "There may be a question as to their status, but there is no question as to the requirement that they register."

Students, diplomats, temporary workers and other aliens who are admitted to this country as non-immigrants are exempt from military registration. Other exemptions are spelled out in individual treaties between

the United States and other countries or are included in sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act, according to Selective Service spokeswoman Betty Alexander.

But at least one INS attorney, who requested anonymity, has questioned the legality of the Selective Service action since "the Cubans haven't even been lawfully admitted into this country yet."

The attorney, who works in the office of INS acting general counsel Paul Schmidt, called the registration requirement "bizarre. The Cubans are only applicants for admission."

Immigration lawyers Dale F. Swartz and David Goren also said they were puzzled by the registration requirement.

And Goren labeled as "interesting" the Selective Service move since "aliens weren't allowed into the service before unless they were permanent residents."

About 120,000 Cubans and 30,000 Haitian aliens were given temporary status as entrants in June.

INS spokeswoman Joanne Graham said INS agents have posted notices and distributed pamphlets in Spanish outlining the military obligations of the young Cuban males.

The Selective Service's Olney said there is no count on the number of Cubans who have been registered, nor is one expected, since the forms do not require registrants to note citizenship or immigration status.

MIA News (F) col 3 13 Sept 80 16A Canada to Get Refugees

LIMA, Peru — The first group of Cuban refugees chosen for relocation in Canada will leave Sunday, the Canadian Embassy has announced. An embassy spokesman said that 80 Cuban expatriates will go to Vancouver and 60 to Toronto.

Another group of 85 Cubans will be flown to Canada in two flights Sept. 21 and 28.

The Cubans are part of the more than 10,000 who took refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana last April. About 740 of them were airlifted to Peru, but they have been unhappy with living conditions and a lack of jobs.

MIA News (F) col 1 2A 13 Sept 80 CIA vs Agee compromise urged

A federal judge has proposed a method to settle the government's suit to recover the profits from books published by former CIA agent Philip Agee, now one of the sternest critics of the agency. U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell said yesterday the matter could be resolved if the government agrees to drop its claim to Agee's profits in return for a pledge from Agee that he will not publish anything more about the CIA without its approval. The Justice Department is seeking a court order to confiscate profits from two books, "Dirty Work I" and "Dirty Work II." The books deal with CIA activities in Europe and Africa and name individuals that Agee says are spies for the United States.

ROBERTO FABRICIO



BENITEZ

BOSQUE

For These Men, *Mia Her (F) 18* Loss of Old Life

col Brings Despair

13 Sept 80.

The two men appeared to be on the verge of tears.

"We don't want to hijack a plane or to leave the country illegally," Ismael Benitez began telling me matter of factly. "We just want to have a chance to return to our homes. Once we are in Cuba, we are willing to be sent to jail, or to cut cane, or whatever. We just want to return."

Benitez and his brother-in-law, Gilberto Bosque, told me they left Cuba three months ago aboard the Freedom Flotilla with hopes of later bringing wives and children out. But they have given up on their dream of a new life. They just want their old lives back at any price.

"If we get a decent boat and government permission to leave, we can make it the rest of the way," Benitez told me. "After we are in Cuban waters, if they refuse to let me in, they can kill me, that's how bad I want to be there."

THEY HAVE written seven letters to the Cuban Interest Section in Washington, D.C. They have sent telegrams to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, and to Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos, both of whose countries have diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Cuban Interest Section re-

plied with a six-line letter to Benitez telling him, "Right now we are not handling any affairs for persons in situations such as you are in..." The others, including the State Department and several Latin and Caribbean consulates, have been equally unresponsive. A letter to President Carter has not been answered.

"I suppose that men in our situation with fewer principles might resort to hijacking a plane, and I am sure that is what has happened," Benitez told me. "We would never resort to that kind of thing; we are law-abiding men."

Benitez told me he weighs less than 100 pounds, having lost 45 pounds since arriving from Cuba, where he managed a neighborhood food store. Some nights, he wakes with a start, sweating profusely, dreaming of his children, thinking he might never see them again.

"PLEASE understand us, we are not political men, we are just common men, people with a desire to resume our lives, which have been broken off by this nightmare," said Bosque, a house painter.

Both men said they know 15 other refugees who are looking for passage back to Cuba, and they said they have met many others at foreign consulates in Miami who are also seeking a way to return to Cuba.

"For me, the decision to leave Cuba was a spur-of-the-moment thing," Benitez said. "My brother told me, 'They are letting anyone go,' so I went to the passport office and they gave me the passport and the exit permit in less than 15 minutes." Benitez was soon out of Cuba and heading for the United States.

The men have been living for two months with a Cuban family whose name they found at random in a Miami phone book and who agreed to serve as their sponsor after they called from Fort McCoy, Wis.

BOTH ARE worried about being accused of sympathizing with the Cuban government. They say they are neither supporters nor enemies, but simply men who, by fate and circumstance, have ended up in the wrong country at the wrong time.

"I had dreamed all my life of coming to Miami," Benitez told me dejectedly as he got up to leave. "I didn't want to die before knowing Miami. Now I just don't want to die in Miami."

ORDEAL

Melvin (A) 1E 14 Sept 80

Melvin Lee Bailey and Walter Thomas White, both Americans, are serving 24-year prison sentences at Combinado del Este Prison, Havana, Cuba, for distributing Christian literature. They are from Newport News, Va., and Glendale, Calif., respectively. Their letter, written by White, was dated Nov. 26, 1979. It was obtained from Of Human Rights, a Washington-based human rights group associated with Georgetown University.

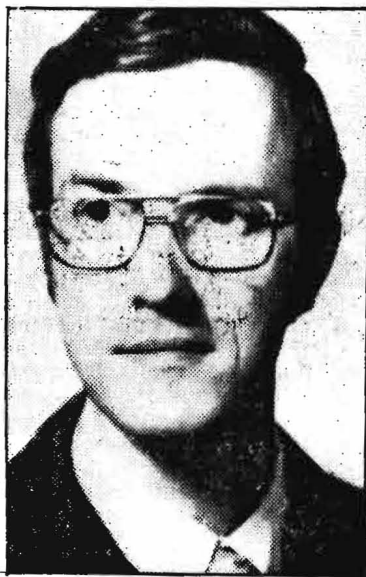
By W. THOMAS WHITE

At 7:45 p.m. on May 26, 1979, Piper Cherokee N5580J left Nassau enroute to Montego Bay, Jamaica. The instrument flight plan had been registered in advance with Cuba for the crossing. Nassau Control turned us over to Miami Center, which left us talking with Havana Center.

We entered the established Cuban air corridor, the Maya crossing, in constant communication with Cuban authorities and with their permission. I, Thomas White, began dumping Christian literature out of the rear door as pilot Melvin Bailey flew the plane. Thousands of laminated tracts poured out of the plane and, caught in a strong crosswind, floated down over several Cuban townships.

The theme of the tract was

How two Americans were sentenced to 24 years in a Cuban prison for distributing religious leaflets over Cuban territory. Walter Thomas White, below, describes their imprisonment.

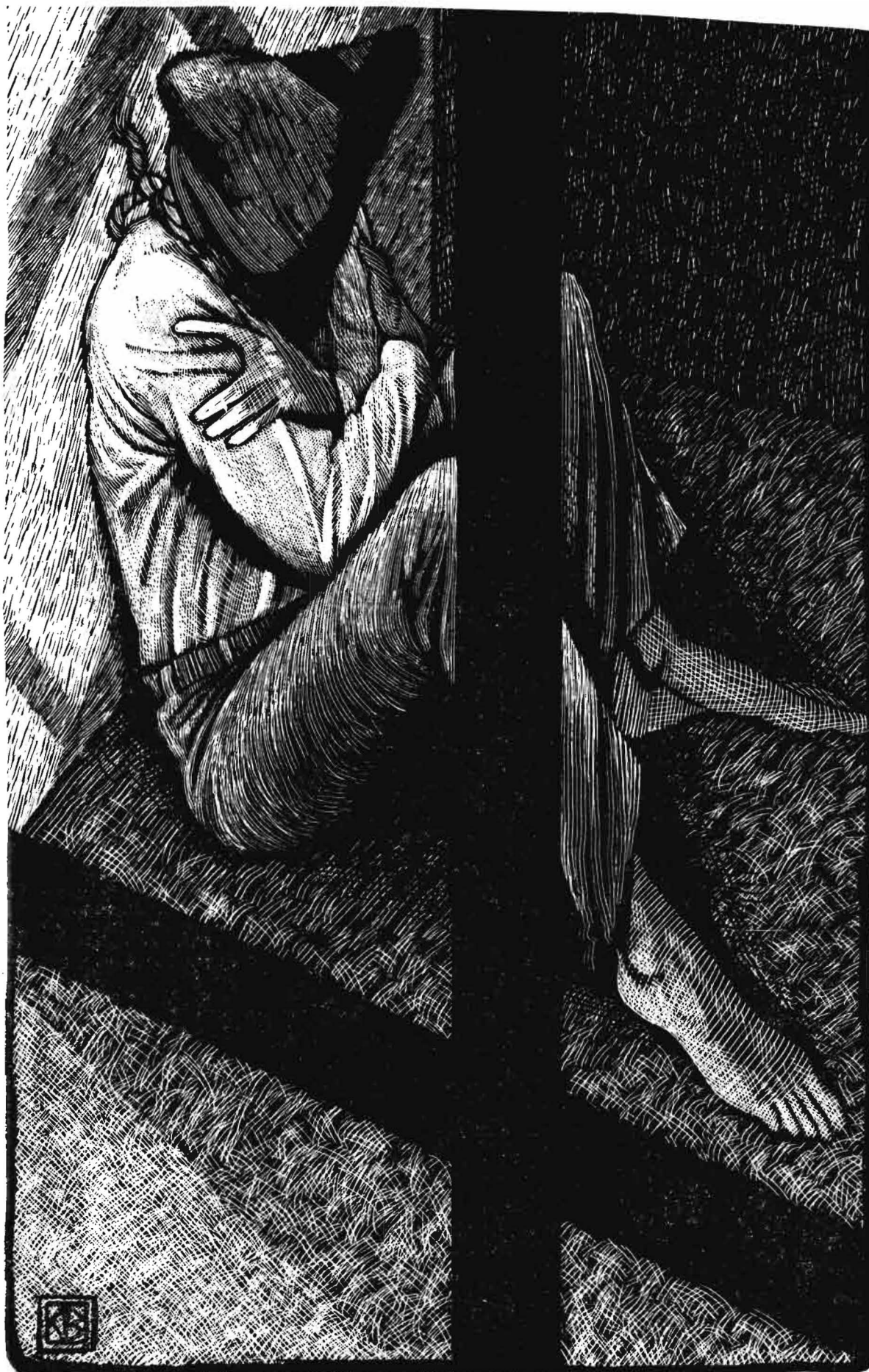


life after death. It proclaimed that neither Marxism nor capitalism offered the eternal hope that Jesus Christ offers.

It did not advocate military, political or economic change. It did speak of the change that love, hope and the sacrifice of Jesus could bring to the soul. The Cuban constitution guarantees freedom of religion; Cuban reality guarantees oppression.

All literature was dropped over the corridor and we exited exactly at the Southern Radio Check Point, on course for Jamaica. Over international waters we entered a storm and our navigation aids functioned poorly. Jamaica had no radar. Montego Bay flashed the runway lights but we could not see them. We ran short of fuel and headed for some coastal lights to our left. Mel put out a May Day distress call as we made four passes over a coastal highway, the engine quitting three times on dry tanks. (We learned later that the U.S. Coast Guard heard the message.) About 1 a.m. on May 27 we landed, hitting a waiting dump truck whose driver refused to get out of the way. The plane was totally destroyed but no one was even scratched. We were in Manzanillo, Cuba.

Some literature was found hanging on the tail, so we were flown to Havana the same day. Handcuffed upon



Miami Her (F) col 1 E 14 Sept 80

— KENT BARTON / Miami Herald Staff

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⁴⁵ ^{Mia} ^{NY} ^{OK} ^{Cop} Cuban Trial': Not a ^{14 Sept 80} Comedy But a Real Joke

FROM PAGE 1E

arrival, we were taken to solitary confinement at the Headquarters of G-2, the Cuban intelligence apparatus called "Internal Security." This organization makes sure that every person in Cuba is ideologically "secure." We had separate cells for three months, no trial, no lawyer, no communication, a light bulb on 24 hours a day, roaches, heat and a big solid steel door that would occasionally be struck. We were accused of being with the CIA.

MY INTERROGATION was lengthy. I was threatened that I would be beaten with a baseball bat and also had my food taken away many times. A few months before the flight, I had stomach surgery for cancer; now I was told my face was turning yellow (I had no mirror). I was told my family thinks I am dead and constantly had the names of my children mentioned to me. "Our religion is three times stronger than yours," they said. They flew into a rage when they found a cross made from two mop strings in my room and said "the United States will pay thousands for this." I felt sorry for them because they didn't realize that the blood of Jesus, shed for them, is priceless. They refuse to believe that many Christians supported my employers — Jesus to the Communist World. Instead, they maintained that the CIA controlled all religious missions like ours. The idea that love and compassion motivated us to make this trip was totally foreign to them, as they were immersed in their philosophy of Marxist hatred.

In mid-June, after two weeks of this light interrogation, I had a black hood tied over my head, my arms handcuffed behind me, and about midnight I was taken outside and thrown in a car. I was driven to another prison (actually the same building) with two men mashing me to the floor with their feet. Entering a different door, I was made to crawl, squat and jump, splashing in a wet, cold hall. I was thrown into a totally dark cell with a large vent above the door, one-third open, blowing cold air into the room.

THE NEXT week I got little sleep, kicking the bed to stay warm, with no covers. I crawled, always with the hood, to a new interrogation room. When I told my same interrogator, Capt. Antonio Santos, that I was praying for him, he nervously began wearing sunglasses so that I could not see

his eyes. He finally called in his muscleman, the major, who had me taken to a much colder cell, still wanting a CIA confession.

This room was intensely cold, with a fully open vent blowing my hair and clothes. I pulled my sleeveless, thin overalls over my head but with no underclothes it was useless. I couldn't bear to sit on the floor or touch the wall and had no bed or chair. I was in this blackness a few days and nights, sinking to the floor when my legs quit. I tried to stay warm by singing everything from *Jesus Loves Me* to *A Mighty Fortress*. My body did not warm but my spirit surely did! The major stood outside, saying "think-Thomas-think." I just kept singing, swinging my "sword." I was taken out twice, shown a blanket and put back in without it for a longer time. My voice gave out; the air kept pouring in. I was filthy, unshaven, skinn' and ex-

hausted. I asked God to let me die. He thankfully had other plans.

THE CIA accusations were dropped. I answered questions about books and films and what countries our Christian missions were in — all public knowledge. I was back in the less cold room for a week, which now seemed warm. By comparing literature they learned that I made another legal crossing over a different corridor, December 1978, and a successful boat trip to their coast (in international waters) dumping literature while a school teacher in 1973. Satisfied that I was no super-spy or big organizer, they moved me back to the third floor after another ridiculous "trip" in their car.

Mel had been suffering in his small cell from the heat with a skin infection and a rash. Mel is from the temperate zone and not used to the tropics. We both had dysentery. His interrogations concerned Vietnam, racial prejudice, politics and economics. After another week of questioning, I saw Mel on the night of July 3, as we arrived in separate cars at a television studio in Havana. He said my skin was deathly pale and my eyes were dark and sunk deep into my head. (I still had not seen a mirror). I was supposed to talk to their reporters or get 20 years in prison. Mel was told his future depended in what he said.

THE "REPORTERS" were stooges sitting in the studio. We were going to be taped and filmed concerning religious freedom in Cuba, but we never had seen a church or talked to a citizen. The questions were written previously by my interroga-

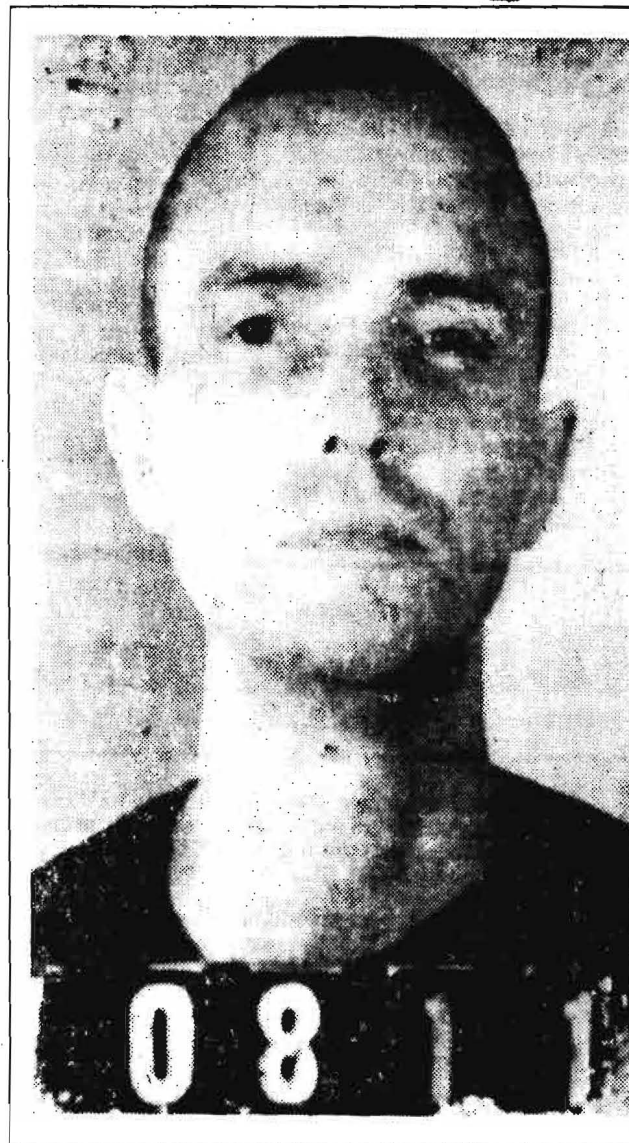
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tors. The answers had been rehearsed many times, so there was no free exchange. The United States was once criticized as having a plastic society. Well, those who believe that ought to compare it with a Communist canned society. Plastic is a luxury.

Questions were asked over and over until 2 o'clock in the morning. I answered as diplomatically as possible, remembering threats of ice-water baths, cancer and 20 years in prison. We were given tea with lots of sugar to keep us going. Still they were not satisfied with our answers and stopped the interview.

On Sunday, July 8, we had a two-hour tour of the churches of Havana, courtesy of the secret police. We rarely left our separate automobiles. Their religious freedom trip was poorly planned if planned at all. The first church was an enormous Catholic cathedral near the ocean in west Havana. There were iron bars welded across the windows, entrance and sidewalk, with no gate. A side gate had been opened after we passed it and turned around. "It must not be time for the mass," Capt. Santos said with a straight face, then angrily spoke to the perplexed driver. Police in Mel's car said the church was open.

THEN THE CARS went back down the road to the "right" church. There were six or seven people inside and a policeman standing across the street watching the people going in. I had lost my glasses in the plane crash — the captain refused to give me more. "Wow, the church is full!" he said excitedly. Mel confirmed later that the church was nearly empty. We saw two more Catholic churches with about 20 people in each. One was a historical monument open for tourists who were taking pictures.



Ma Hu
14 Sept 80
HE Col
 Walter Thomas White, who remains imprisoned in Cuba, is shown as he appeared in a prison photo taken in 1979: 'The idea that love and compassion motivated us to make this trip was totally foreign to them, as they were immersed in their philosophy of Marxist hatred.'

We went to see a Baptist church. "There are 56 Baptist churches in Havana," Capt. Santos said earlier. He probably obtained this figure from the Russians — his bosses. Russians claim 56 Baptist churches in Moscow. The captain cannot even lie creatively. We passed many prominent buildings on corners with chained gates. All had stained glass windows, large entrance ways and vaulted roofs — churches? The Baptist church sign had fallen off except for the missionary name of W. Carey on it. Again, we were not allowed out of our cars. I saw only two people in the building. Mel saw three. There was a stairway built in the middle of the former sanctuary. During the "service" a woman entered the building with some sacks and walked upstairs. It was an apartment house! The special tour was indeed poorly planned. The captain was so embarrassed he smiled awkwardly and said, "It's big enough to be an apartment house." Mel later said the same.

THE CARS were lost several times. The Adventist church was closed, naturally, as their services are held on Saturday. But steel plates were welded over the doors and windows. A large lock was placed through the only opening on the door. I am thankful for Mel's extra sharp pilot's eyes. I could see few of these finer details with no glasses. We were told there were many Pentecostal churches all over Havana, but never saw one even though they promised

to show us one.

On July 9, back in the television studio, we admitted to having seen some churches but tried to be as non-committal as possible. I tried to interject various statements of faith but was cut short by the director. The major said if I mentioned Jesus again they would put my head under ice; I did and he did not. Melvin said that he felt that God sent him on this trip. This made them mad. I felt at times as if I were in a vise. I had read for years of such pressure on Christians in Communist countries but experiencing it was something new.

We finally met with U.S. officials in August but were allowed to say very little. The last of August we left solitary and were moved to a new "show prison," Combinado del Este, near Havana, and put in an international wing with over 20 other Americans. Many older, ugly prisons, such as La Cabaña, are still in use, full. Here in Combinado we encountered prisoners like Capt. Bill Dawson and crew, Austin Householder and Douglas Miklos, who had their shrimp boats confiscated (piracy) in international waters, headed south. Robert Bennet and Walter Clark's plane accidentally grazed Cuban airspace after an equipment malfunction and were forced down by two MiGs. At the present date [November 1979] we have heard that 12 new American arrivals are under interrogation, including four women. We have also met Cuban pastors, such as Nobel Alexander,

Yoda

and Christians of all denominations here.

WE WENT to trial on Oct. 25 after five months of interrogation and imprisonment. Our lady lawyer, whom we never met, walked over to Capt. Santos and straightened his coat, saluting him affectionately. She asked four questions: "How old are you? Are you married? Do you have children? What is your occupation?" That was the entire defense. Then the prosecutor and G-2 Capt. Santos had the next hour or so. The five judges relaxed; two of them actually dozed — incredible. This was not a comedy. It was real. A real joke.

I explained to the prosecutor that the issue was not political but spiritual; one of life after death (I speak Spanish). He made jokes about angels and saints and tried to interrupt my answers. He finally launched into a tirade about Vietnam, Chile and the CIA.

Mel was a helicopter test pilot in Vietnam — a former captain, U.S. Army — and served also in Korea. He was questioned and lashed at for his experience of 10 years ago! He mentioned that he felt that God sent him on this trip. He received sarcastic, patronizing smiles. Capt. Santos called him a fanatic. The entire time a guard with an AKM assault rifle stood behind us.

The prosecutor originally asked for a 12-year sentence, but we received 24 years each. There is no Cuban law against the dissemination of literature. To make such a law would show the world what a restrictive system communism is. Rather, there is a broad, moral-sounding "social defense code" that, like an octopus, attaches itself to any desirable thing passing by. I was sentenced for having been "dedicated to penetrating Cuban territory since 1973" (a lie). Mel was sentenced for his part in this trip and for serving in Vietnam over 10 years ago (actually mentioned in his court documents).

WE CONSIDER ourselves prisoners of war — a heart war that has lasted 2,000 years since the birth of Christ. The U.S. State Department has refused thus far to ask for us, stating that we are not political prisoners, but classifies us and all Americans here as counter-revolutionaries simply because Cuba classifies us that way. Thus the United States is allowing Cuba to shape American foreign policy. "Counter-revolutionaries" are not political? None of us here quite understands this type of political thought.

We are here with rats, flies, roaches, power failures and water problems. I have had no more cancer tests. I am satisfied that I did my part in injecting spiritual medicine into a demonic, cancerous body; one that can cover itself with a beautiful religious skin for tourists and religious delegations; one that takes religious pills publicly, hiding them under its tongue, then spits them out; one that has thousands of children taken from their religious parents and placed in schools called *pupilo potestades* [a school in which the state exerts authority].

This flight and our experience is ripping the cosmetic mask from "humanitarian" Cuba and revealing the gaunt skull of spiritual, moral and physical starvation. I pray that the medicine we had to abnormally inject will heal as well as nourish.

Victory in Jesus. Luke 12:2-3.

[signed Walter Thomas White,
Melvin L. Bailey]

For Young, Wait Is Like Cuba Prison

By FRANK RYAN
United Press International

FORT McCOY, Wis. — Alexis Gonzalez, 15, gnawed nervously at a pink wad of bubble gum, lit a cigarette and complained bitterly about his new life in America.

"In Cuba, I was never a prisoner. Here, I am a prisoner," said the youngest refugee in Fort McCoy's heavily guarded juvenile compound.

Driving rain made a quagmire of the bleak, drafty refugee center and mud-spattered young Cubans huddled inside the barbed-wire-ringed barracks, taking shelter from the elements.

SINCE HE sailed from Cuba with 120,000 other Freedom Flotilla refugees early this year, Gonzalez's view of the United States has been through a fence — a grim symbol of frustration for him and the other 4,400 refugees at Fort McCoy, an army post in west-central Wisconsin.

"In Cuba they have prison fences and guards, just like here," Gonzalez said. "The workers in here are very good, but the people from the outside give us nothing but false promises. They say we will leave in a week, but it never happens. This has become a house of fools."

Of the 14,360 refugees who began crowding into the fort last May, 9,900 have been moved to sponsors around the country. The resettlement of the rest — 93 percent of them single, adult males — has slowed to a trickle, in part because of the widely circulated reports of uprisings, sexual attacks on juveniles, roving gangs, beatings, stabbings and robberies.

A refugee was stabbed to death, and there have been numerous other injuries, some of them self-inflicted in desperate attempts to speed the resettlement process, federal authorities say.

IN ONE OF the most serious incidents, 300 adult males tore down more than a mile of fence. In that clash, and another a day later, six military men and 11 refugees were hurt.

A thousand reinforcements from Fort Campbell, Ky., were sent to join the soldiers and federal marshals already at Fort McCoy.

In an effort to offset the bad publicity, the fence was rebuilt, voluntarily, by other refugees later in the week.

Another Jet Hijacked From U.S. to Cuba

ATLANTA — (AP) — A Delta Air Lines plane bound from New Orleans to Atlanta was hijacked to Cuba Saturday night, a Delta spokesman said.

Jim Ewing, the spokesman, said the plane was Delta Flight 334, carrying 81 passengers and a crew of seven. The hijacking occurred at about 11:10 p.m. Miami time, he said.

Ewing said the plane, a Boeing 727, was expected to arrive in Havana at 12:15 a.m. today. If it followed the pattern of recent hijackings, the flight would have arrived in Miami at about 3 a.m., he said.

The flight originated in San Francisco and made stops at Dallas, Baton Rouge, La., and New Orleans. It was then scheduled to fly to Atlanta, Baltimore and Boston.

No other details of the incident were immediately available, Ewing said.

The most recent hijacking attempt occurred Friday when a Cuban refugee unsuccessfully tried to commandeer an Eastern Airlines jet on a flight from Newark, N.J., to Miami and force it to Cuba.

The hijacker was overpowered

by fellow passengers and a stewardess, and the plane carrying 79 passengers and a crew of six landed safely in Miami on time.

On Monday, a Cuban refugee commandeered a Tampa-bound Eastern flight after it left New York and forced the plane to land in Havana in the eighth successful hijacking since Aug. 10. At least seven of the eight have been blamed on homesick refugees.

During that same time, passengers on at least two other commercial flights were arrested for threatening to hijack their flights while in the air, and four Cubans whom authorities said were plotting to hijack their flight were arrested before they boarded a plane at Tampa International Airport last month.

Mariel-Bound Boat Hits Ship

A Cuba-bound lobster boat, apparently trying to run a U.S. naval blockade, collided with a Coast Guard cutter Saturday and sank, the Coast Guard reported.

Three Latin men aboard the fishing craft, Raul Roiz, Clemente Rivas and Edward Dias, were taken into custody. The three were taken to Key West, where federal immigration officials charged them with conspiracy to smuggle aliens.

They may face additional charges from the Coast Guard. "It appears that the lobster boat rammed the cutter," said a Coast Guard spokesman. "They seemed very determined to go to Cuba."

The 327-foot cutter, Cherokee, intercepted the 48-foot lobster boat Scandia Nancy in the Florida Straits about 10 a.m. Saturday. The fishing boat was headed for Mariel Bay, according to Coast Guard reports.

When the cutter pulled alongside the lobster boat, the smaller craft veered into its side. The Cherokee was not damaged, but the lobster boat received a hole in the bow and later sank.

Key West Still Getting *the Hu (F) copy 32A 14 Sept 80* 100 Refugees Per Day

By JANET FIX
And GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writers

KEY WEST — Almost three months after the Mariel-to-Key West boatlift was supposed to have ended with a U.S. blockade in the Florida Straits, Cuban refugees continue to arrive here at a rate of more than 100 a day, nearly 9,000 since mid-June.

They come on small boats that avoided the blockade to Cuba by heading due west to Dry Tortugas and then south to Cuba, or by pretending they were going to Cay Sal in the Bahamas and then making it across to Cuban territorial waters.

And they come on the larger shrimp boats chartered in Louisiana, Texas, the Bahamas and even Puerto Rico.

A crew member who arrived on the shrimp boat Charles M last Thursday said Mariel Harbor in Cuba, widely thought to be nearly empty of U.S. boats awaiting refugees, held as many as 100 boats on Wednesday.

In the first three months of the boatlift — between April 21 and June 19 — 114,260 Cuban refugees landed at Key West. Since then, the number has surpassed 122,900.

The refugees arriving now are different from those sent by the Cuban government during the flotilla's heyday.

Instead of boatloads full of criminals and social misfits, the recent arrivals have relatives waiting for them.

Instead of the boatloads of young, single men dressed in shabby clothes, the newest arrivals come in family units, with clean clothes.

ROMAN LINARES, 34, arrived on the shrimper Charles M Wednesday with 220 other refugees. He arrived with his wife and two small girls. They have relatives waiting for them in Puerto Rico.

Between half and three-fourths of the refugees on the Charles M have relatives in Puerto Rico, and that is where they say they will go as soon as they clear processing.

Linares said he is aware that those who arrived in the earlier days of the boatlift are having seri-

Mariel Harbor is widely thought to be empty of U.S. boats awaiting refugees, but reports last week indicated the harbor held as many as 100 boats.

ous problems in adapting to life in the United States, in finding jobs, in making ends meet.

He is not worried.

"This is a country with work for everyone who is willing to work," he said. "A man of good moral principle who wants to work will have no problem."

"The problem with those that arrived earlier is that they were scum in Cuba, and they are still scum here," he added.

THE QUALITY of the arriving refugee is not a concern of U.S. officials at the Truman Annex in Key West. That will become a problem once the refugees are relocated in Miami and in other areas around the country.

The concern here is that the blockade and stiff penalties imposed on violators have not stopped the influx.

In the last 84 days, 8,640 new refugees have arrived in Key West, lifting the total since it all began to 122,900.

Officials admit they can't stop it, even with the help of the Navy vessels that arrived Thursday to reinforce the blockade. The Navy this week added four ocean mine sweepers, five patrol boats and three anti-submarine warfare aircraft.

They say that the policy on penalties has changed so frequently that it has not been a real deterrent.

"We just don't have any policy," said Rick Carleton, the Immigration and Naturalization Service supervisor in charge here. "Our policy depends on which U.S. attorney you talk to at the time."

ONE EXAMPLE of policy confusion lies in what happens to the people caught bound for Cuba. Some are charged and released on their own recognizance, some are

forced to post bond.

Early last week 18 persons were arrested and sent to the Key West city jail and nine were sent to jail on Tuesday.

But on Wednesday the policy changed and the people were released on their own recognizance and told to report to a U.S. magistrate in Miami for a bond hearing.

When asked about the change, Charles Griggs, supervisor of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) criminal investigating team in Key West, replied: "Well, they're having a disagreement over policy."

THOSE WHO HAVE been on the front lines are far more impressed with Castro's handling of the Cuban affair than with that of the United States.

"Maybe we should get Castro over here. He's proven that he can handle this mess pretty well," said Larry Nave, a border patrol agent.

And while U.S. officials disagree, the boats continue to arrive.

There are just too many ways to skirt the blockade, U.S. officials say.

"As long as the Cuban government will let people leave, it will continue," said Coast Guard Petty Officer Paul Scotti.

"This really could proceed indefinitely," said Lt. Cmdr. Mark Neu-hart, spokesman for the Joint Caribbean Military Task Force. He added that the ocean is wide and any blockade is vulnerable to determined people.

Griggs said that for every vessel stopped from going to Cuba to pick up relatives, another makes it through.

Returning crews say there are 80 to 100 boats still docked at Mariel Harbor, eight out of 10 capable of bringing 150 to 300 refugees each.

Homesick

Refugees Try to Start a Reverse Flotilla

Mr. New York 1A
14 Sept 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
And ROBERT RIVAS
Herald Staff Writers

Flight From New Orleans Hijacked to Cuba, Page 33A

KEY WEST — The stout black man sits on a small wooden rowboat, his eyes riveted on the horizon.

"I sit here every day because it is the closest I can get to Cuba," said Reinaldo Ibanez, a Cuban refugee who has spent three jobless months in refugee camps and on streets all over the United States. "This way I can imagine that we are seeing the lights of Cuba."

IBANEZ, 40, an upholsterer whose white stubble and somber face make him appear older, said that he had not eaten in two days, that he had spent his \$52 monthly allotment of food stamps.

He spends his days and nights at a rocky marina in Key West, wistfully looking out across that flat expanse of water on which U.S.

ships now cruise to prevent vessels from going to Cuba to pick up refugees.

But the ships do more; they also stop refugees from going home.

Early last week, Ibanez tried.

With 10 other refugees in a small boat, Ibanez made it to within 12 miles of the Cuban coast, only to be turned back by the Coast Guard Cutter Cherokee. The men were not charged with a crime, but their boat was seized.

ALTHOUGH IBANEZ didn't make it, others have. A straggling reversal, back to Cuba, is under way.

In the last month and a half, more than 25

Cubans have diverted 10 airplanes for the return trip home. Four other hijackings failed, resulting in the arrests of seven refugees.

The latest hijacking came Saturday evening, when Delta Air Lines Flight 334, en route to Atlanta from New Orleans, was diverted to Cuba.

At least two refugees in the Monroe County Jail have admitted stealing a small sailboat to go back. About 100 signed a petition in Miami's Tent City, indicating their desire to return home.

IMMIGRATION and Naturalization Service investigators in Key West say that more than a dozen refugees have turned in their parole papers and said they were returning to Cuba.

In Key West, dozens of refugees wander the streets with dreams of finding a way home. They can't just buy an airplane ticket and go

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Flotilla Goes *Miami (H) ed /* Into Reverse *14 Sept 80* At Key West

Disillusioned Cubans

Trying to Go Home

▶ FROM PAGE 1A

back home. The Cuban government will not allow it.

U.S. OFFICIALS do not know exactly how many of about 123,000 Cubans who streamed across from Mariel since late April want to go back, or how many have made it.

Ibanez and his group were caught and returned to Key West. About the rest, little, if anything, is known.

Official U.S. response to the refugee reversal remains unclear.

"As a policy matter, we have no objections if the Cubans want to go back to Cuba. On the contrary, we're delighted," said Myles Frechette, who heads the State Department's Cuban Desk.

"We're not in the business of stopping people from leaving the United States. We're only interested in those who are trying to get in," said an INS agent.

But the Coast Guard has been instructed to stop all southbound vessels and force them to return to the United States. And Coast Guard officials, at various levels, are unsure just what all of this means.

Cmdr. Robert Heid, who stopped Ibanez' boat, said existing instructions give him little choice.

"I've gotten no direction to do anything other than to stop any boat that looks like it's headed south and see if we've got probable cause to believe that it's in violation of the Cuban Assets Control Act," Heid said. The act forbids trade with Cuba, and taking an American boat to the island is considered an infringement of the law.

Heid added that he is not aware of any directions for dealing with Cubans who simply want to go back home and have no intention of bringing back more refugees.

IN WASHINGTON, Rear Adm. John Costello, Coast Guard chief of operations, concedes that the question of Cubans who want to go home has not been discussed with State Department or White House officials. He said the matter has been discussed only in small Coast Guard circles.

"We've discussed the problem we have trying to differentiate between those who say they are going back and those who are going down there for other reasons," Costello said.

A Coast Guard captain in the straits cannot possibly determine whether the Cubans have returned their parole papers [to INS]; whether they are in fact Cuban nationals; whether the boat was obtained legally; whether they cleared Customs; what their intentions really are, he said.

WHILE U.S. OFFICIALS debate the policy, Ibanez waits at the Key West marina.

And Abel Sanchez, 29, and Francisco Lopez Valdes, 19, wait in the Monroe County Jail. They admit stealing a sailboat but say they wanted it so they could return home.

All three men say they are now convinced that they made a mistake in coming to the United States.

"All my family is in Cuba," Sanchez said. "I came on a whim, because of the enthusiasm of everybody who wanted to leave Cuba then."

The three men tell similar tales of their months as refugees — months in which Ibanez was at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., at West New York, N.J., briefly in Miami, and then in Key West.

Ibanez saw the United States as a vagrant who sleeps in the streets at night. "I have not even had one good experience in the United States," Ibanez said. "Nobody has helped me. The only help I get is that given to me by other refugees."

WHEN IBANEZ finally reached Miami, he stayed only three days. He slept on the beach until policemen told him he couldn't. Then he came to Key West, to find a way home.

Ibanez says he knows several refugees returned to Cuba on small boats purchased with the money earned in the short time they had lived in the United States.

Ibanez and Alberto Perez Llorca, 22, another frustrated refugee who was turned back by the Coast Guard, often speak of a man they know as Victor.

Victor, they say, bought a boat

Mia New (F) 32A



— Miami Herald Staff

Reinaldo Ibanez Dreams of Going Back to Cuba ... but hopes were dashed 12 miles off Cuban coast

and left for Cuba a couple of days before they did. They say he made it, because a friend of Victor in Key West received a telegram from Cuba saying Victor arrived safely.

NEARBY, HALF A dozen more refugees sit, talk and dream of going home.

Ibanez explained that this was what Ernesto M. DeOca and three other refugees tried doing last week with the small boat they had purchased for \$1,200 in August.

"They sold the cars that their relatives had given them, and pooled their money to buy the small boat," said Ibanez.

Ibanez added that on Monday he and the group of refugees went to the INS office here, turned in their parole papers and said they were going back to Cuba. He said that the Customs people inspected the vessel

and gave them permission to leave.

INS officials here confirm that they received the documents and that the refugees said they were heading back home.

Hours later Ibanez was within sight of the Cuban coast.

"It was dusk and we even saw the night lights of Cuba reflected on the ocean," Ibanez said.

It was at this point that Cmdr. Heid stopped them and began towing them back to Key West. "The wings fell from my soul," Ibanez said.

"I think of my family and my fatherland," he said. "I think a lot of how close we are, and at the same time how distant we are, to getting there.

"If there was a road from here to Cuba, I would be the first to walk there."

Dr. Luis Rodriguez-Caceres, 80

Mia Her (F) Col 2 4B 15 Sept 80

Dr. Luis Rodriguez-Caceres, who earned his U.S. medical license at age 71, died Saturday at Mercy Hospital. He was 80.

Dr. Rodriguez-Caceres came to this country from Cuba in 1960.

He graduated from the School of Medicine at Havana University in 1920, but it took 10 years for him to pass the medical board examinations in this country because of the language barrier.

At 71, Dr. Rodriguez-Caceres obtained his license and opened an office on W. Flagler Street. He also worked at Variety Children's Hospital, North Miami General Hospi-

tal, Coral Gables Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital in Tampa, and several others.

He was a member of the Dade County Medical Association, Florida Medical Association, American Medical Association, and the Cuban Medical Association in Exile.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Teresa; son, Luis, Jr.

Services will be today at 9:30 a.m. at Woodlawn Memorial Park.



— BRUCE GILBERT/Miami Herald Staff

War Games

Mia Her (F) Col 3 15 Sept 80 1B

**Weekend Recruits Muster Arms
For Dream of Liberating Cuba**

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

Beneath the overcast morning sky, a young man clad in military camouflage fatigues and holding a walkie-talkie guards the gate of a small farm compound in Southwest Dade.

The farm, at 11875 SW 46th St., lies in a quiet residential neighborhood amid pine trees off Bird Road.

Behind the chain-link fence, horses, chickens and goats roam. About 75 men in fatigues, some carrying weapons, stand at attention in front of U.S. and Cuban flags.

Welcome to Trax Base No. 1, where Cuban exiles hone military skills and dream of the day they will return home fighting.

At Trax Base, named for the Bay of Pigs brigade's original training base in Guatemala, exiles say they are preparing for a fu-

ture military strike against Cuba.

THEY CAN'T say when they will strike. But when the time comes, they say, they will be ready.

Some of the men have bulging stomachs; others have white hair. These are the veterans of the ill-fated 1961 CIA-organized Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. But others in the formation are young; a few are newly arrived refugees from the Mariel boatlift.

Julio Cesar Tejera Chavez is a resident of Miami's Tent City.

"I was a political prisoner in Cuba for 10 years before I arrived here aboard a boat last May 8," he said. "I never liked the Castro system. I had to leave. Now I want to go back fighting."

Not all the brigade members are Cubans. Some are Nicaraguans who fought against the

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**Ragino Blanco, 10, in Training
... with Lt. Pedro Rojas**

Col 2

Cubans Train, Hope, Wait

▶ FROM PAGE 1B

Sandinista guerrillas who ousted President Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

"The Nicaraguans joined the brigade about two months ago," said Jose Aguirre, a former lieutenant in Somoza's National Guard. "The idea is to keep up our military spirit and training."

EVERY SUNDAY morning for the past four months, the Cuban exiles and the Nicaraguans have come to the little farm to receive military training for the possibility that some day they may return to their countries and oust Castro or the Sandinistas.

It appears unlikely, however, that they will be shipping out soon. The trainees no longer have official support from the U.S. government. In the case of Nicaragua, the Carter Administration is actively trying to improve its relations with the Sandinistas.

For several hours in a driving rain, the weekend warriors of Brigade 2506 listen to instructions from fellow brigade members, run around the compound and crawl in the mud and over mounds of horse manure.

Pedro Pablo Rojas, chief of the brigade's new G5 branch, information and communications, said occasionally neighbors complain.

But he underscored that everything his men do is legal and notes that the weapons some men carry — M16s, machine guns and old M1 carbines — are not

loaded.

ROJAS, who took part in the 1961 invasion, said the training is part of the reactivation of the brigade under a newly formed *Jefatura Militar Conjunta* or joint military chief of staff made up of former exile invasion chiefs — Milton Collazo, Heberto Lorenzo, Pedro Vera Ortiz, Francisco Montiel, Rafael Torres Jimenez and Julio Cortez.

While the trainees include many Bay of Pigs veterans, the training is not sponsored by the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association.

"Our goal is to begin a program of general recruiting of Cubans," said Rojas. He and other invasion veterans believe the time is approaching when they might return to Cuba to fight. The Freedom Flotilla and growing international tensions have led them to that conclusion.

The brigade is one of several militant anti-Castro groups operating in the United States. Another more radical group, Omega 7, has claimed responsibility for last week's assassination in New York of a Cuban attache to the United Nations.

"We have nothing to do with that," said Rojas. "But we don't condemn it. We are fighting against international communism. If others want to do it differently, we cannot criticize them for that."

"We will not promise we will liberate Cuba tomorrow," he said. "Our goal is to liberate Cuba whenever the opportunity presents itself."



— BRUCE GILBERT/Miami Herald Staff

After Drills, Ragino Blanco Gets a Bath to Wash Off Mud

2

FBI: Murder of Cuba aide may be Omega 7 vendetta

The New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — An FBI official says the slaying of an aide to the Cuban Mission at the United Nations might mean that Omega 7, an anti-Castro terrorist group, has switched from bombing buildings to murdering individuals.

"We had indications some months ago that the bombings may stop and other activities may accelerate," said Kenneth Walton, deputy assistant director of the FBI's New York office. "The other activities were to start killing people."

Walton's comments came as federal and city investigators said they failed to find "a strong lead" or witness to the assassination of the 41-year-old attache, Feliz Garcia-Rodriguez, who was gunned down as he drove his car Thursday evening along a busy street in Queens.

"We're running out everything," Walton said. "A special hotline has produced several good leads. Right now we are treating this as a straight homicide."

A spokesman in the Soviet Embassy in Washington suggested last week that the murder might have been drug-related. Walton said, "We have no indication that the Russian Embassy spokesman's suggestion that the murder may be drug-related has any substance. But we are checking it out."

Arthur Nehrass, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI, said, "We are not about to arrest anybody in the Miami area. We are taking a good look at people with a penchant for terrorism."

Meanwhile, Cuba is demanding that the United States provide better protection for its diplomats. Donald F. McHenry, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, called the murder "a stain on the United States." And New York Mayor Edward Koch has promised increased police protection for the Cuban delegation.

The city and the federal government are offering combined rewards of \$35,000 for information leading to the conviction of the killer or killers who are believed to be members of Omega 7.

Omega 7 has described itself as an anti-Communist organization that wants to overthrow the government of President Fidel Castro. An anonymous male who

phoned the Associated Press office in New York said Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa would be next.

Despite assurances from New York officials of stonger security for the Cuban diplomatic corps, Radio Havana said the United States had taken inadequate measures to stop the activities of Omega 7. Tass, the official Soviet press agency, said that the murder had occurred with "the full connivance" of U.S. authorities.

Although Garcia was officially listed by the Cuban government as an attache, fellow employes, who asked to be unidentified, said his duties were mainly that of a chauffeur and a messenger. Almost all the Cuban employes at the mission are listed as attaches even though they may not perform diplomatic functions, according to employes at the United Nations. The diplomatic status provides immunity for them in the event of an arrest.

Although diplomats at the United Nations suspect that many members of the Cuban Mission are engaged in intelligence activities, the FBI's Walton and New York Chief of Detectives James T. Sullivan said they had no information that Garcia had been involved in intelligence activities.

Sullivan and Walton said they were convinced that Omega 7 arranged the killing, mainly because the group took responsibility for the murder by calling news organizations before the death of Garcia was reported on radio and television.

The police said they had been told by Cuban representatives that Garcia often drove diplomats and employes through Queens on the way to and from John F. Kennedy and La Guardia airports. Walton said it was uncertain if Garcia had been stalked or was "a victim of opportunity."

Since February 1975, Omega 7 has taken responsibility for 20 bombings in New York City and in New Jersey, including five at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations. Omega 7 is also believed to have been behind the murder in Union City, N.J., of Eulalio Jose Negrin, a Cuban exile who was organizing trips to Cuba.

FBI officials said the group may have as few as seven members, although the organization's actual size is unknown.

Pilot calls skyjacker's bluff

MIA News (FH) Combined Miami News Services

COB 2A 15 Sept 80

It finally happened. A hijacker told a pilot to divert a Miami-bound flight to Cuba, and the pilot said no.

He landed at Miami International Airport and a lone Latin suspect was arrested. There were no injuries.

It was a battle of wills yesterday between the pilot of Eastern Airlines Flight 115 from Tampa to Miami and a would-be hijacker, Carlos Jose Figueroa, a Cuban refugee who has lived in Tampa since 1962.

The hijacker's note said he would reveal the location of a bomb at the Tampa airport if the pilot diverted the flight to Havana.

The pilot, who Eastern officials refused to identify, ignored the bomb threat in the note passed to a stewardess by passenger Figueroa when the Boeing 727, carrying 95 passengers and a crew of seven, was about 10 minutes from Miami.

Instead of diverting the plane to Cuba, the captain landed in Miami at 7:25 p.m. — only 20 minutes behind schedule.

An FBI search in Tampa turned up no trace of a bomb, an FBI spokesman said.

A second attempt to hijack an Eastern plane also was thwarted yesterday when another Cuban refugee, Miguel Boizan-Tame, 43, was stopped at a security checkpoint at the Orlando airport, carrying a bottle of what appeared to be gasoline, authorities said. He was turned over to the FBI.

Airport security personnel used a standard profile developed by federal officials to single out Boizan for a search, said a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman.

Friday night, another attempted hijacking of an Eastern flight from Newark, N.J., to Miami was foiled when a Haitian-American passenger and a stewardess overpowering the would-be hijacker.

Eastern spokesman Jim Ashlock explained that the pilot of Flight 115 yesterday decided to land at Miami because there was no apparent danger to the passen-



Figueroa

gers, and because the plane was so close to Miami.

"He just figured there was nothing he could do about the bomb threat from the air, and the best thing would be to get to Miami as fast as possible," Ashlock said. "He just radioed the tower and said, 'I've got somebody here who wants to go to Havana, and I need law enforcement on the ground.'"

The pilot never spoke to Figueroa, he said, and the would-be hijacker never threatened to harm anyone aboard the plane.

Figueroa, 45, was arrested by FBI agents here and charged with air piracy. During questioning, the short, dark-haired man insisted his threat was no bluff, but he refused to say where the bomb had been planted.

"People in this country are going to die!" Figueroa shouted as he was hustled into a waiting car after being interrogated at the airport.

When asked why he tried to go to Havana, he replied, "Because I didn't want to live in this country."

William Nettles, assistant special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, said authorities had not determined whether there actually was a bomb.

"What we're trying to find out now is where," Nettles said.

A search of the plane and luggage turned up no weapons, said airline and FBI spokesmen.

Asked why the pilot didn't go to Cuba, Nettles said: "It's the pilot's choice to go to Havana or come here — he decided to come here."

The two frustrated hijacking attempts came less than 24 hours after a Delta Airlines Boeing 727 was hijacked to Cuba Saturday night by two Spanish-speaking males. It was the ninth successful hijacking since Aug. 10.

The Eastern pilot who refused to divert yesterday's flight is the first pilot to disobey the orders of a would-be hijacker since the summer's rash of hijackings began.

Airline personnel are trained to handle hijackings, according to FAA spokesman Jack Barker, but in the end the decision whether to take the hijacker seriously or not has to be made by the pilot.

"There is no set policy because there is no set kind of hijacking," Barker said.

Homeowner kills refugee in kitchen

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
JACK KNARR
 Miami News Reporter *15 Sept 80*

A 16-year-old Cuban refugee was shot twice and killed last night by an Opa-locka homeowner in his kitchen two blocks from the refugee center at the Opa-locka Airport.

The killing was at least the 23rd this year in which a suspect was slain by an intended victim — most executed by people protecting their families and property. The killing, and the fatal stabbing of a man on a Miami street early today, brought Dade County's record 1980 murder toll to 387.

The refugee was one of a gang of seven suspected refugee burglars who had invaded the home of Jacob Lott, 32, of 613 Sharrar Ave., police said.

The gang had already burglarized the home twice in the previous 24 hours before returning at 11:15 p.m. and breaking a window in the back door to get in, according to Metro police.

The youth who was shot staggered two

blocks before dropping dead beside the road. He would have been 17 next February. His name was not released. Two other juvenile refugees were arrested and charged with the burglary and the resulting killing. The homeowner was not charged.

Police said they found stereo components and fishing tackle at the refugees' barracks — stolen booty.

The three arrested or killed in the case had been staying at the airport as part of a Catholic Service Bureau program, police said.

Nineteen youths who came to America in the sealift without parents or families remain at the airport in Building 67 — a World War II barracks — said administrator Frank Garcia.

"They have no families or anything over here," Sgt. Pely said. Those arrested in the suspected burglary ring "have all been in jail here for various petty offenses," he added.

"One kid at the center told us he was put

in jail in Cuba at the age of 12 for dumping cattle feed on the ground. He was still in jail at 17 when Cuban police came in and told him to leave the country on the Mariel boatlift."

Gunfire also flared last night in a Northwest Dade restaurant. A man walked into the place, told a woman eating there that he was going to shoot her — and did.

The woman, identified by Metro spokesman Jim Baab only as Ana Marie Nunez, was in fair condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital with a bullet in the stomach after being blasted in the Santa Barbara Restaurant, 3400 NW 32nd Ave. Her assailant remained at large.

In Miami, a Cuban refugee bled to death today after he was stabbed in the arm at SW 55th Avenue and Flagler Street. His name was withheld pending notification of relatives.

Police said the man had been in an argument with several other patrons at the Los

Please see MURDER, 9A

5 Still Hope *Mia Her (F) col 1 IE* To Be Latin *15 Sept 80* Affairs Boss

LOOKING FOR SR./SRA. LATIN AFFAIRS DIRECTOR: The field has been narrowed to five finalists for Metro-Dade Latin Affairs director, and our usually reliable sources say that Luciano Isla is in the lead. Isla works with Assistant to the County Manager Tony Ojeda on CETA matters. The four other finalists include Virginia Flores Godoy (wife of Channel 4 newsmen Gustavo Godoy), Gema Hernandez, Maria Christina Barros and Jesus Angulo. Our reliable source also says that County Manager Merrett Stierheim, El Jefe himself, will not pick the new director until after the bilingual issue is decided, assuming it gets on the November ballot. The person Stierheim selects will succeed Aida Levitan, who now runs the City of Miami Office of Information and Visitors, known affectionately around City Hall as the Oy Vay Office.

MURDER, *Mia Her col 1 1A*
15 Sept 80
 Los Amigos Bar, 5 SW
 55th Avenue Road.

The killing in Opa-locka was the latest in a line of executions by homeowners and other burglary and robbery victims in recent months as more citizens have taken up arms in defense.

Vietnam veteran Joseph Petrillo gunned down a burglar in his living room in Carol City several months ago. The next day, another veteran followed suit.

Then cabbie Henry Gordon pumped five bullets into a robber. A customer shot a robber dead in the Rockland Palace Bar. A grandmother killed a 7-Eleven robber. A woman about to be sexually attacked killed a man with a shotgun blast.

The list goes on and on.

Write and Wrong on JFK

Mark Hen (F) col 1 12C 15 Sept 80

Few scams have proved the gullibility of Americans more clearly than the 300 books published about the assassination of President John Kennedy. Never in the history of literature has so much shoddy writing paid such handsome royalties.

I had hoped that some bright young reporter with a sense of humor would read them, annotating the palpable lies, the farcical "theories," the torturing of innuendo and come up with a hilarious book.



Hugh Aynesworth could have done it. He works for the Dallas Times Herald. He was in the cellar of police headquarters the morning Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald. Aynesworth has collected a mass of information about hundreds of authors who have not only "solved" the shooting, but reinvented it as well.

RECENTLY, HE teamed with fellow staffer Doug Bedell to condense his findings. "If the secret Parkland Memorial Hospital room where Oswald and Kennedy are being kept alive on life support systems could only be located," they write, "perhaps part of the mystery could be laid to rest."

An author new to the field insists that Oswald isn't six feet down in Rose Hill Cemetery. He insists it is a Soviet look-alike whose body has been reduced to ashes. That writer has persuaded Oswald's widow to say: "Okay. Exhume the body."

Some writers walk all over their illogical words insisting that they write truth. There was a second gunman. And a third. The KGB did it. The FBI knocked him off. The CIA plotted the whole thing.

THE ORIGINAL "Grassy Knoll" theory occurred because a reporter for the Dallas Morning News made a mistake in direction. She was watching the parade near the School Depository Building when Kennedy was shot.

She raced to her office with her eye-witness observations. The shots, she wrote, came from behind her right shoulder. This would indicate that, in addition to the shots from the sixth-floor window, seen by scores, another gunman must have been firing from a little grassy knoll.

Friends who had watched the parade with her saw the published story and corrected her. She meant "left shoulder." The copy was corrected in later editions. A lawyer, Mark Lane, paid no attention to the correction.

He wrote a best seller entitled *Rush to Judgment*.

HE ALSO WROTE an article entitled: "26 Reasons Why Lee Harvey Oswald Wasn't Guilty." A student, Edward Epstein, published a doctoral thesis questioning just about everything that happened.

A non-writing turkey farmer got into the act and published: *Whitewash! The Report on the Warren Commission*. The star-gazers and seance specialists came out of the woodwork. Photos of the assassination scene were enlarged so that people, who normally study clouds to see the face of Winston Churchill, spotted shadowy figures where they shouldn't have been any.

It was proved, again and again, that Ruby and Oswald had never met, but published books state that they were homosexual lovers. Another writer insisted that one shot came from a storm sewer in the street. The sewer plate was lifted and the sewer was found to be only twelve inches deep.

District Attorney Jim Garrison tried to convict a 54-year-old New Orleans man of the assassination, or at least plotting it. It is hard to understand where the D.A. got all those wild witness. One, in toga and sandals, swore he knew Ruby and Ruby's sister as dope pushers.

Aynesworth and Bedell wrote a first-class lead to their story:

"DALLAS — Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were homosexual lovers who had a friend 12 inches tall who stood in a sewer and shot John F. Kennedy.

"The attack was extremely well executed, and, to this day, the furtive planning sessions they held with the Red Guard and KGB, the CIA and FBI, Nikita Khrushchev, Sirhan Sirhan and militant Cuban exiles never have been fully uncovered."

Jim Bishop's column appears on this page Mondays and Wednesdays. Jim Dancie's column appears Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bob Swift's column appears Fridays.