

Panel member: Latins didn't cause county's racial discord

MIA News (FH) Col 3 4A 1 Dec 80
HEATHER DEWAR
and MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporters

A member of the governor's committee that investigated the causes of the May riots says it is unfair and inaccurate to blame Latins for Dade County's racial problems.

Jose Villalobos, president of the Cuban-American Bar Association and the only Latin member of the layman's committee, wrote a 15-page "concurring opinion" as a supplement to the report.

He said he decided to issue a separate opinion because he fears that the Cuban community could become a scapegoat for all of Dade's problems, including those which caused the riots.

"I think some segments of the white community are making excuses for past misdeeds to the black community, and they feel they have to lay the blame somewhere other than themselves," Villalobos said.

"I have heard a lot said about how much the Cubans have hurt this community. But I have heard that kind of vilification from whites, not from blacks."

The report touched only briefly on what it called "the Latin immigration problem," which it said "has crystallized and polarized the different ethnic groups."

"As many blacks see it, the recent influx of Cuban refugees into the Miami area has exacerbated the



Jose Villalobos

jobs problem," the report said. "Not only has ability to speak Spanish become a primary qualification for a vast number of jobs, but also it has resulted in the replacement of blacks by Cubans, Haitians and other Latins in a wide variety of unskilled jobs . . . The different racial and ethnic groups are pitted against each other in a scramble for the most marginal jobs in our economy."

The report said "this perception of views between the black and Latin communities, regardless of who is right or wrong, is one of the causes of the problems in our community . . . These accusations be-

tween the two communities must cease immediately."

Villalobos emphasized that the perception that Cuban immigrants have deprived blacks of jobs is inaccurate.

Villalobos said there was a "difference of opinion" among the committee members on how the issue should be addressed, prompting him to write his supplementary report.

"I just feel this is a legitimate discussion," Villalobos said today. "The fact that the riots and the Mariel crisis came at the same time is enough for the question to be discussed."

He said the Latin influx into Dade County has created jobs for blacks as well as Latins and has contributed to a relatively low unemployment rate here.

In his report, Villalobos wrote, "We Americans of Cuban ancestry are now suffering, like many other ethnic groups before us, an atmosphere of obscene bigotry and feelings of resentment and hatred long repressed, which by hurting a portion of this society, endanger the structure of the entire community. It now seems fashionable to blame Cubans of new and old arrival (time) for every conceivable social ill."

Most of the committee's report spoke of blacks and whites, but Villalobos said the community is really made up of three groups: black, white and Latin.

Miami Employee

Mia Neu(F) cap 5 2B

Will Testify

2 Dec 80

In Omega Case

By DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writer

A federal grand jury in New York investigating terrorist activities of the Cuban exile group Omega 7 has called a city of Miami employe to testify in the six-month-old investigation.

Oscar Angulo, who works in the city's office of information and tourism, said a Miami FBI agent handed him a subpoena last week. "I understand it has to do with Omega 7," said Angulo, 42. "I do not belong to terrorist groups."

FBI officials in New York have given the cracking of Omega 7 "highest priority" and consider it the most dangerous terrorist organization in the country. The group has claimed responsibility for several bombings of the Cuban mission to the United Nations and the murder of a diplomatic aide to the mission in September.

Omega has also taken credit for a series of terrorist bombings in Miami and the 1979 murder in Puerto Rico of a travel agent who sold trips to Cuba.

ANGULO WORKS as a part-time newscaster for WRHC radio. He said that as a reporter he has "connections all over the place," but that he will refuse to divulge information he has gathered as a journalist.

"If they want me to tell of connections that could put in journalistic secrets in danger, I won't answer," he said.

Angulo is the third Miami exile to be called to New York for the Omega 7 investigation. Jose Tenreiro, press secretary of the Cuban Na-

tionalist Movement, an anti-Castro group linked with Omega 7 by FBI officials, has testified twice.

Dentist Carlos Dominicus, who came to live in Miami earlier this year from New Jersey, testified Oct. 17.

"THEY ASKED a mountain of questions, all about if I knew Omega 7 people, if I knew about assassinations" said Dominicus. Investigators questioned him specifically about the murder last year of Eulalio Negrin, a New Jersey Cuban exile leader involved in talks with the Castro government. They also asked him about bombings of the Cuban mission to the United Nations, Dominicus said.

"They're fishing where there are no fish," he said of his two-hour testimony.

Dominicus was acquitted of second-degree murder charges in the Miami shooting of a youth over a parking place last spring. A friend of his, Mario Tauler, was found guilty of manslaughter in the shooting.

Tauler testified that the gun he used in the shooting was stolen from Oscar Angulo. Angulo was not charged in the incident.

Bilingual Bash

Ma News (F) call 3B 2 Dec 80

School Employes Celebrate

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

Leonard Britton didn't want any sweets. Pinching an inch from around his waist, the Dade County School Superintendent resisted the cream cheese and guava pastries, and the white cake with chocolate letters that spelled "Cuban-American Friendship Day."

"I've put on a little weight," explained Britton, drinking red fruit punch from a yellow paper cup. He joined other school administrators at a gathering Monday to celebrate Cuban-American Day, which marks the first Cuba-to-Miami Freedom Flight on Dec. 1, 1965. The flights brought a total of 270,000 Cuban refugees to Miami.

Cuban and American school employes swapped bilingual jokes in the old lobby of the Lindsey Hopkins hotel, where some tenants sat in lounge chairs and watched love-in-the-afternoon soap operas on television.

EVERYONE said *hola* (hello) to the short Cuban woman behind the buffet table. Pouring more crushed ice into the fruit punch, Rosa Guas de Inclan waved back. Fourteen years ago, she brought a homemade cake to her office and celebrated Cuban-American Day for the first time. It is a personal gift, she says, for the American employes from their Cuban co-workers.

"I'd like to pass on a Shakespeare quotation I learned when I was a young girl studying literature," said

Guas, a bilingual education program supervisor, as she addressed the small crowd. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

She spoke with her hands and without an accent. She wore two shiny pins on her dress — an American flag and a map of Cuba — and talked of friendship and gratitude. And, pointing to the cake table, she invited the guests to "enjoy some of the sweets of adversity."

AFTER THE guests had eaten, they thanked her.

"Gracias," said Roslyn Manas, a

non-Hispanic member of the community relations department. "Next year, *otra vez* [again]."

Friday, Palm Springs Junior High School, which has 730 newly arrived Cuban refugee children from kindergarten to Ninth Grade, will celebrate Cuban-American Day from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

"Some of the Mariel students have made posters showing gratitude and friendship to the Americans," said Maria Gretel Martinez, counselor for the entrant students at the school at 56th Street and 10th Avenue in Hialeah.

Ma News (F) call 5A 2 Dec 80

Refugee accused of stealing boat

A Cuban refugee accused of stealing a 30-foot Cuban fishing boat during the Mariel sealift and bringing it to the United States in July along with three other Cubans will go on trial in federal court today on charges of bringing stolen property into the United States. Omar Blanco, 24, is the first person to be tried on federal criminal charges of stealing a boat to escape Cuba since 1959 when Fidel Castro came to power. The other men aboard the boat were Fabelo Blanco, 24, Luis Hernandez, 24, and Epifanio Mantilla, 17. The trial will be conducted by U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton.

FBI Disputes House Report Mia Nu (F) at H 2A 2 Dec 80 Indicating 2nd JFK Assassin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI Monday disputed the scientific underpinnings for the House assassinations committee's conclusion that two gunmen were firing at John F. Kennedy when he was killed in Dallas in 1963.

In a 22-page report submitted to the Justice Department more than a year after the House committee completed its work, the FBI said the acoustical findings on which the committee relied were based on faulty premises and "must be considered invalid."

The now-defunct committee concluded after a \$5.8-million investigation that Kennedy "was probably assassinated as the result of a conspiracy." The finding rested heavily on acoustical studies of sounds believed to have been accidentally picked up by a police transmitter in Dealey Plaza when the president was shot on Nov. 22, 1963.

THE HOUSE committee report was the first official study of the assassination to dispute the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the killing of Kennedy. The FBI has consistently maintained that it found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Two highly regarded acoustics experts, Mark Weiss and Ernest Aschkenasy, told the House committee their tests showed "beyond a reasonable doubt" that a second gunman fired at Kennedy from the

The House committee report was the first official study to dispute the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the Kennedy assassination.

so-called grassy knoll while three other shots were coming toward him from the Texas School Book Depository, where the Warren Commission said Oswald was positioned.

Weiss and Aschkenasy said they were sure that the noises on the Dallas Police Department tape they studied were gunshots and that the echo patterns they left constituted a unique signature or "fingerprint" of Dealey Plaza.

The FBI's technical services division, however, said that Weiss and Aschkenasy "neither proved that the impulses on the recording were generated within Dealey Plaza nor that they were the sounds of gunshots."

As a result, the FBI study said, the House committee's finding that

"scientific acoustical evidence establishes a high probability that two gunmen fired at President John F. Kennedy" is also invalid."

THE FBI REVIEW leaned strongly on the bureau's investigation of a November 1979 shootout between members of the Ku Klux Klan, the Nazi Party and the Communist Workers Party in a residential area of Greensboro, N.C.

The bureau said that one of the shots in that confrontation, which was videotaped by local TV crews, produced impulses that virtually matched those on the Dallas police tape.

This, the FBI said, showed that the sounds on the Dallas police tape, far from constituting a unique print of Dealey Plaza, could have come from any one of the many urban areas within range of the police recording system.

Weiss and Aschkenasy withheld comment, saying that they had not been told of the FBI study and had not yet had a chance to examine it. "This is the first we've heard about it," Weiss said Monday.

The FBI said it has the expertise to conduct a full-scale review of the acoustical evidence in Dealey Plaza. But it recommended no such testing be conducted because it would cost more than \$1 million, require 10- to 12-man years of work and have only a "remote possibility" of producing valid results.

U.S. Panel OKs \$225 Million In Refugee Aid

By TOM FIEDLER
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House Appropriations Committee agreed Monday to provide \$255 million in the proposed federal budget to continue a variety of Cuban and Haitian refugee programs through next fall.

But, because of a bureaucratic delay in the Carter Administration, the committee refused a related request by Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.) for an extra \$15 million to help local school districts cope with the recent influx of refugee children.

Dade County, with about 13,313 Cuban and Haitian refugee children enrolled this year, would qualify for most of that money.

A Lehman staff aide said the North Miami Beach congressman would attempt to insert an amendment making that money available when the bill reaches the House floor Wednesday.

The aide said that, if Lehman is unsuccessful there, a parallel amendment will be included in the Senate bill by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.) and sent to a conference committee.

"But it will be a lot easier if we can get this into both bills so we don't have a fight over it in the conference," the aide said.

In its action Monday, the Appropriations Committee agreed to an administration request to provide up to \$255 million through Sept. 30, 1981, to help Cuban and Haitian refugees resettle and adjust to the United States.

About \$90 million of that money will go to local and state governments that have provided social services and employment assistance to the refugees. Dade County is expected to get about 75 percent of that money.

The committee bill also makes available \$165 million to operate the Cuban-Haitian resettlement program, including the refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The money will further help voluntary agencies recover their costs in resettling the refugees.

FBI disputes report suggesting 2nd JFK gunman

Miss News (FH) 12/28/79
The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI said yesterday that its laboratory analysis of acoustical evidence lent no support to the theory that a second gunman had been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations, in a report released 16 months ago, found a "high probability" that two gunmen had been involved, based on a scientific evaluation of a Dictabelt recording made at the time of the assassination. The recording, taken from a recording machine at the Dallas police headquarters, was said to have picked up radio traffic between the police dispatcher and officers in the field.

The FBI said yesterday that the findings of the committee and its scientific consultants were "invalid."

The consultants, according to the bureau, proved neither that the sounds on the recording had originated in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, the site of the assassination, nor that they even represented the sounds of gunshots.

The committee and its consultants had said that in addition to Lee Harvey Oswald, who had shot at Kennedy from the Texas School Book Depository building, there probably was another gunman.

Mark Weiss and Ernest Aschkenasy, computer scientists at Queens College of the City University of New York, told the committee there was a 95 per cent probability that the recording contained the sound of a gunshot fired from the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza. Dr. James Barger, chief scientist of Bolt Beranek and Newman, a Cambridge, Mass., research firm, expressed a similar view when he testified before the panel in December 1978.

Weiss said yesterday that he had not seen the FBI report

and could not comment on it. He said that he had not known the bureau was doing an analysis and had not been asked to explain his findings. Barger, according to an aide, had no immediate comment.

Rep. Louis Stokes, chairman of the now-defunct assassinations committee, said last night that he was "very disappointed" with the bureau's report. The Ohio Democrat said that he had hoped that the bureau would do an independent analysis of the Dictabelt recording, rather than just criticizing the consultants' work. The critique, he said, was "of no real value to us or to the nation."

Justice Department officials had asked the bureau to study the acoustical evidence in response to a recommendation in the final report of the assassination committee. The bureau said it took several months to gather the information for its analysis but gave no other indication why its study took so long.

The bureau criticized the method used by the committee consultants to analyze "sound impulse patterns." Using a similar technique, the bureau compared one of the apparent gunshot noises on the recording with the sound of a shot fired in Greensboro, N. C., where Ku Klux Klansmen clashed with members of the Communist Workers Party in November 1979. The bureau said that there was a 95 per cent probability that the Greensboro shots represented the same sound impulse pattern as those recorded in Dallas 16 years earlier.

The bureau made clear its reluctance at any further analysis of the Dallas police recording. "The FBI has the necessary expertise, but a full-scale examination of the acoustic evidence, including additional tests, if needed, in Dealey Plaza, would be a tremendous undertaking, especially considering the probable inconclusive results," the report said.

Pilots Suspected of Spying

Cubans Admit to Visa Lies

Miami (F) col 4 2B
By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer 3 Dec 80

Three Cuban-born pilots suspected of spying for the Castro government pleaded guilty in federal court Tuesday to lying on a U.S. visa application, said their attorney, Ira Kurzban.

In exchange for the guilty plea, charges that they entered the United States illegally were dropped, Kurzban said.

The three were arrested at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport by the FBI in September, carrying Nicaraguan passports while attempting to board a Nicaraguan-registered Learjet.

The FBI arrested the men "as a result of information developed as an outgrowth of investigations into Cuban intelligence matters."

"They are Nicaraguan citizens.

13 arrested (FH) at Ft. Chaffee

Associated Press 3 Dec 80 col 1A

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — Thirteen young Cuban refugees, apparently upset about their failure to win sponsors, were arrested after they barricaded themselves in a building at this relocation center last night, authorities said.

Charlie Hughes, public affairs officer at Fort Chaffee, said the youths locked themselves in the second story of a two-story barrack for about 20 minutes. He said the youths broke windows, damaged beds, lockers and closets before they were arrested by authorities.

The 13 youths were placed in a security area that is designed for "troublemakers," said Hughes, who did not release specific charges. The youths apparently were upset over the recent sponsorship of several friends, Hughes said.

Prisoners of Castro Stage Hunger Strike

Miami (F) col 5 1A
3 Dec 80

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

To protest beatings and abuses, political prisoners in Cuba's Boniato prison have been on a hunger strike for 21 days and at least four are reported in serious condition, recently arrived refugees and some Miami exiles with relatives in jail said Tuesday.

Those involved in the hunger strike are all *plantados* — prisoners who have resisted the Castro government's "re-education" program.

"When the prisoners refused to comply with demands from the guards on the day of the last visit — Nov. 12 — the guards beat them and took all their possessions. To protest, the prisoners refused to eat," said Leonora Aurora D'Fana, who arrived from Cuba this week and whose brother-in-law is one of the hunger strikers.

Rumors of the Boniato hunger strike have increased in the last two

Please turn to PRISONERS / 16A

1082

Inmates Stage Strike

To Protest Beatings In Castro's Prison

PRISONERS / From 1A

16A

days, said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Affairs Desk.

"We are trying to find out about it. We've been hearing the rumor from Miami and other places for several days. We do not have any information to confirm it," Frechette said.

Humberto Medrano, coordinator of the Committee to Denounce Cruelty to Political Prisoners, said four of the inmates are in critical condition after having been beaten and hit with bayonets. The men are Jorge Valls Arango, Onofre Perez Hernandez, Jose Oscar Rodriguez Terrero and Ernesto Palomque Bossier.

A list compiled by Amnesty International has classified the four men and 114 other Boniato inmates as *plantados*. However, none of the prisoners' relatives could confirm the number of *plantados* involved in the hunger strike.

According to D'Fana "the prisoners protested because the guards wanted to search them and take all their clothes off after their visitors left."

While in Havana last week, D'Fana said she met with a group of women, mothers and wives of some of the *plantados* at the prison in Oriente province. The women told her they had recently gone to the jail to ask about their relatives.

"The guards told them the men had started a hunger strike and had rebelled physically. They [the guards] told them some of the men were badly hurt," said D'Fana, whose brother-in-law, Angel D'Fana Serrano, is serving a 20-year sentence for counterrevolutionary activities.

One Miami Cuban exile, who said she spoke to her sister in Cuba Tuesday night, tells a similar story.

"My sister went to the prison information center Monday and she was told the prisoners were in bad shape," said Blanca Capote, the sister of Boniato prisoner Eduardo Capote Rodriguez. Capote Rodriguez, serving a 15-year term, is among the list of *plantados* compiled by Amnesty International.

Eighteen-year-old Dionisio Osvaldo Figueroa, who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and arrived two months ago in the Freedom Flotilla, is worried about his father. His father, Osvaldo Fi-

gueroa Galvez, also a political prisoner at Boniato, has spent 17 years in jail.

"We are worried about your father," wrote Figueroa's mother. "The problem that started on [Nov.] 12 has resulted in nothing."

The "problem," Figueroa said, is the hunger strike. He received the letter Monday night from a relative who visited Cuba this week.

The letter, dated Nov. 28, is "purposely vague to avoid problems," Figueroa said.

Tuesday, he and other relatives of the inmates said they plan a campaign to call attention to the Boniato case. Newsmen Tomas Regalado Molina, president of the Presidio Politico Historico Cubano, an organization of former political prisoners, said he will coordinate the effort. Petitions will be circulated and sent to international appeal organizations, he said.

Tension between guards and prisoners in the jail has been mounting for several months, said Regalado, who received a letter dated Oct. 16 from one of the prisoners. The letter, scratched on a small square of onion-skin paper, detailed beatings and abuses to the prisoners and instances when young political prisoners were thrown into cells with hardened criminals and homosexuals.

Cuban Girl, 15, to Seek Asylum

Miami News (FH) 5B

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

3 Dec 80

The 15-year-old daughter of a Cuban Communist Party official, who refuses to return to Cuba, will seek political asylum in the United States, her lawyer said Tuesday at a court hearing in Miami.

Bradford Swing, attorney for Sylvia Odalys Valdes, told U.S. District Judge Edward Davis that the girl will file for political asylum to remain in the United States.

Swing also asked Davis to delay any court proceedings until the asylum petition has been filed and reviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The case — which closely parallels that of 12-year-old Walter Polovchak, who refuses to return to the Soviet Union with his parents — is being closely followed by Richard Mandel, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawyer representing the Russian boy's parents in Chicago courts. However, the Florida ACLU branch has taken no active interest in the Valdes case.

Last Feb. 26, when Valdes was 14, she became a refugee from Cuba purely by accident. Her boyfriend, a crewman on the charter fishing boat Lucero, invited her along on a fishing trip in Havana Harbor. She went along for the ride.

BUT THE VESSEL was commandeered at gunpoint by the 26 people who had rented it and forced the crew to sail to the Florida Keys. After arriving Valdes was quoted saying: "I don't like a Communist regime. Here you can live in freedom."

Valdes, a ninth grade student at Glades Junior High School, is under the temporary custody of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. She has been living with foster parents in Sunset Park.

Steven Weinger, lawyer for the Cuban government and the parents, asked the court to send Valdes back to Cuba and to grant \$2 million in

damages. Government attorneys asked the court to dismiss the case.

Weinger called the asylum petition a trick to delay the girl's reunion with her parents, "who want her back very much, and miss her very much."

Outside the courtroom Weinger said that asylum would have been more understandable had it been filed soon after Valdes' arrival. "Her lawyer had nine months to file for asylum and he did not do it. Why?" Weinger asked.

AT THE HEARING, Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Marshall asked the judge not to disregard the rights of children, to throw out the parents' suit on grounds they are neither citizens nor residents of the United States and to consider the

girl's "well-founded fear" of returning to Cuba.

"The girl fears she will be treated wrongly by the Cuban police if she returns," Marshall said. In documents kept by Judge Davis' court, a Nov. 10 letter from Swing quotes Valdes as saying: "If I go back to Cuba, I know that I will not be treated the same as before, that I am going to have a series of problems with the police."

But a July 25 letter to the court from Juan Carbonell, a member of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, promised that Cuba "will not initiate, bring or take any action or proceeding against or concerning Sylvia, of any nature whatsoever on account of her supposed or actual political, religious or social opinion, beliefs or association."

Miami News (FH) 5B
3 guilty in false-visa trial 3 Dec 80

Three men arrested by FBI agents when they arrived at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Airport carrying Nicaraguan passports on Sept. 5 were found guilty yesterday of false visa applications, said U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler III. Wampler said the men were Cuban citizens who were employed by a Cuban airline. Simeon Espinosa Alvarez, Luis Herrera Altuna and Jorge Toledo Infante pleaded guilty to possession of false visa applications before U.S. District Court Judge James Kehoe. The three were sentenced to 90 days in jail and three years probation.

Plot to kill Castro and other Latin leaders reported by paper

MW News (FN) col 1 7A
3 Dec 80
Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Cuban President Fidel Castro and other Latin American leaders were targets of an aborted assassination plot last July in Managua, Nicaragua, a New Orleans newspaper reported yesterday.

The Times-Picayune and States-Item quoted unnamed sources who said the alleged New Orleans-based scheme involved a commando attack in Managua last July 19.

Castro and the other, unnamed targets of the plot were in Nicaragua then for the first anniversary celebration of the ouster of the regime of Anastasio Somoza by Marxist-oriented Sandinistan-backed forces, the newspaper said.

The newspaper said unidentified Sandinistan officials also were to be killed at a celebration by Somoza backers. In attendance were the presidents of Venezuela, Costa Rica, U.S. United Nations Ambassador Donald McHenry and other U.S. officials.

The newspaper reported that federal officials said the scheme fell apart because of failure to raise money to buy an airplane and weapons and because of concern that U.S. officials scheduled to attend the celebration might be killed.

Orlando G. Villalta, former Nicaraguan air force chief and attorney general under Somoza, and Beau Hemenway of Sildell, La., identified as Villalta's nephew, were indicted on firearms violations by a federal grand jury here on Oct. 23.

Though the indictment does not mention an alleged assassination plot, the newspaper quoted government officials who said the plot would be detailed when the two go on trial in January.

Attorney Cliff Cardone, who represents Hemenway, denied there was an assassination plot. Joseph Nelkin, a lawyer representing Villalta, denied that Villalta was involved in such a plot.

But Nelkin confirmed that Villalta was "involved in a conspiracy" to rescue his son, who was hiding from the Sandinistas in Managua.

The Times-Picayune and States-Item said Francisco d'Escoto, minister counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, acknowledged that the embassy was informed of a plot on July 11.

D'Escoto said the embassy considered it "an extremely serious attempt" by Somoza backers seeking to oust the Sandinista-backed junta.

Somoza, who was overthrown in July 1979 was assassinated in Paraguay last Sept. 17.

Cuban Wave Leaves U.S. Mayors Fuming

MW News (F) col 2 1A
3 Dec 80
By WILLARD P. ROSE
Herald Staff Writer

ATLANTA — The nation's mayors Tuesday bitterly attacked the way Cuban refugees have been resettled and demanded that they be given more say in determining the quality and quantity of the refugees sent to their communities.

The verbal assault came during a panel discussion on U.S. immigration policy at the National League of Cities' convention.

Arguments with two federal re-

settlement officials on the panel twice grew so heated that New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial had to step in as peacemaker.

Hoping for better treatment from the Reagan Administration, the mayors also adopted a Morial-drafted resolution urging Congress and the White House to reimburse local governments for all resettlement costs, including education.

The panel discussion went well



Ernest Morial

... the peacemaker

Please turn to MAYORS/14A

Carter Aide: Immigration Woes Linger

Marief-Type Situation Could Recur, He Says

Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Pressures on the United States to accept impoverished refugees, especially from the Caribbean, will remain a "serious problem" that the incoming Reagan administration must face, White House chief of staff Jack Watson said Tuesday.

And, while Watson strongly defended the Carter Administration's handling of the Cuban and Haitian refugee influx, he conceded to reporters that nothing has been done to prevent a similar situation from occurring in the future.

"This is certainly a problem that we [as a government] are going to have to face," Watson said. "It is going to remain a serious problem for the remainder of this decade."

When Cuban President Fidel Castro ignited the refugee issue by opening the port of Mariel to Cubans who wanted to leave, President Carter named Watson to coordinate the U.S. response.

Although ensuing events caught the government "in a situation we never contemplated," Watson said during a breakfast meeting, "it is



Jack Watson
... defends actions

my judgment that we did everything we could do and we did it well.

"It takes only a few moments for a thoughtful person to answer the questions that we faced. For example, do you sink the little boats as they come in, with all the men women and children aboard?"

"Or do we throw up a cordon around our coast, using the Navy and the Coast Guard and ordering them to turn back these boats to Cuba, knowing that Castro wouldn't let them back in? Many of them would have died at sea.

"Obviously, neither of these was an option that the President considered for a moment," Watson said.

Cities Demand Say-So On Refugee Matters

MAYORS / From 1A

until Morial, the moderator, agreed to accept questions from city officials. There were more speeches than questions.

Most officials, including some from Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and California, complained that federal officials seldom bothered to tell them what was going on and often lied when asked.

Walter Moorman, a councilman from Fort Smith, Ark., accused federal officials of "feeding us bull ----."

Councilman Robert E. White of Norwalk, Calif. complained that in his town, refugees — Cuban and others — "stand on porches all day, drinking Budweiser. There are no jobs. They can't speak English."

Like most other officials who spoke, White proposed strict limits on how many refugees are allowed into this country.

Johnnie Lee, mayor of Haltom City, Tex., said that a refugee sponsor from a nearby town moved 138 single Cuban males into a motel in a rundown area of Haltom City without consulting town officials.

"The first I heard about it was on the five o'clock news," Lee said. "Everybody [in town] came down on us and we didn't know what to tell them.

"These people don't speak English. They have no cars. Our little town [pop. 30,000] doesn't have any public transportation or recreation

.... We don't even have a decent call girl."

Tuesday's testiest exchange came when Ron Copeland, the State Department's acting associate coordinator of domestic programs, conceded that cities "bear a disproportionate share of the [refugee] burden," but then added: "These people came in American boats financed by the Cuban community in this country. We didn't ask for them. We didn't anticipate it. Maybe we should have The point is, we have accepted these people from Castro's Cuba for 20 years. Why shouldn't we this year?"

That was a bit much for Miami Beach Commissioner Simon Wikler.

AS FORT SMITH officials tittered in the background, Wikler said federal officials were "outmaneuvered" by Castro, who forced criminals and the mentally ill into boats at Mariel that Miami Cubans had sent for their relatives.

"You should have known what was going on. You should have enough intelligence to anticipate what it was he was doing to us," said Wikler, who complained that Miami Beach, "once free of crime," is now "swamped" with Cuban criminals.

"What would you do?" the State Department's Copeland demanded at one point. "Do you take action against Cuba? Do you take punitive action against Cubans who sent boats for relatives? We chose to go with the flow and try to accommodate it."



Miami (F) Cop 2 11B 4 Dec 80

Brought Up Short

The driver panicked after running down an elderly jaywalker at NW 27th Avenue and 36th Street, police said, and sped away from the ac-

cident scene — and just instants later he wrecked his car. Police caught up with him as he ran away. Charged was Jorge Bonell, a Mariel boatlift refugee. The 77-year-old pedestrian, not immediately identified, was killed. Story, Page 2B.

— BRUCE GILBERT / Miami Herald Staff

Back to School

Miami (F) CAN 2B 4 Dec 80

Fresh College Start for Cubans Could Mean Freshman Status

By ELLEN HAMPTON

Herald Staff Writer

The Mariel boatlift meant starting over for thousands of Cuban refugees seeking a better life in a new country. And for many of them, it also may mean starting over in college.

More than 200 Cuban refugees have applied for admission to Florida International University (FIU). Some 1,500 refugees now are enrolled at the four campuses of Miami-Dade Community College (M-DCC). At least 100 have inquired about courses at the University of Miami.

But most of the refugees left their student transcripts in Cuba and cannot document their previous education, university officials said.

And FIU, for one, doesn't know what to do with them. It has formed a committee to study the situation.

"The main problem, in many instances, is a lack of documentation," said Yvonne Bacarisse, chairwoman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Haitian and Cuban Refugees.

"If they don't have any credentials, how do you really know what they know? How do we deal with it?" Bacarisse said. "Do we punish a person and say, 'Well, you have to start at Miami-Dade [Community College] in the first year?'"

THE UNIVERSITY of Miami and M-DCC dealt with students in the Cuban influx of the 1960s; both had developed policies for admitting refugees without documents.

FIU, which opened its Tamiami campus in 1972, has not dealt with large groups of refugees before. And because it offers only upper-level courses, it must have certification that students have completed basic university courses.

Prospective students like Mercedes Valdes, 29, hope that won't be the case. Valdes said she already has studied four years of industrial engineering at the University of Havana.

She said she doesn't want to start over.

Valdes came to Miami on the boatlift May 31 with her sister and two brothers, all of whom studied engineering at Havana. Valdes now is living in Hialeah, studying English and waiting for FIU to decide her educational future.

"It's really a crying need in this area that something be done to evaluate prior knowledge," said Bacarisse, who heads the university's social work department.

"With any immigration group, when you enable them to have access to the institutions, the sooner these people become independent," she said.

FIU OFFICIALS are writing to the University of Havana and Cuba's other institutions for student transcripts, said Carmen Brown, associate director of admissions.

But Brown said she has little hope of cooperation from the Cuban universities.

"The University of Havana is run by the government, so they're not going to release anything to us," she said.

And FIU must get permission from each student to request his or her transcripts.

"I don't want to do anything that would jeopardize the lives of their relatives there," Brown said. "It's a very sensitive subject."

If refugees are accepted, their tuition bills will be hefty. The state university system has

classified new refugees as out-of-state students, setting their tuition at \$51.50 per credit hour. In-state students pay \$16.50 per credit hour, as did Cubans who emigrated in the 1960s, said Alina Castro, a financial aid counselor.

For example, the estimated cost of housing, books and tuition for one quarter at FIU is \$2,850 for out-of-state students, compared with \$2,300 for in-state students, Castro said.

REFUGEES WILL be eligible for loans and grants if they are accepted as full-time students. About 80 Mariel refugees who await acceptance already have applied for assistance, Castro said.

Meanwhile, the FIU committee is wrapping up its study. It plans to recommend to President Gregory Wolfe that the university interview prospective students, test them on prior knowledge, put them in school and then retest them in three months to measure their adaptability, Bacarisse said.

"And that is a monumental task," she added.

FIU has applied to the federal government for money to soften the financial impact of evaluating and testing refugee students, Bacarisse said. No funds yet have been received.

At Miami-Dade, only a high school diploma is required of degree-seeking students, said Douglas Matthewson, college director of admissions.

"My hope is that we not penalize Cuban students coming in now just because they don't have any documents," Matthewson said. "We're going to accept their statements that they have completed high school. FIU has a much tougher job."

And 1,500 refugees — both Haitian and Cuban — now are enrolled at Miami-Dade's four campuses, Matthewson said.

AT THE UNIVERSITY of Miami, Cuban students without transcripts generally are required to start over as freshmen, said Judy Marty, director of student employment.

Although the university has no figures on the number of refugees enrolled, about 100 have inquired about admission and many of them are expected to register for next quarter, she said.

University officials may evaluate and test upper-level students to determine prior knowledge.

"Each case would have to be studied on its own merits," Marty said.

Marty was part of the Cuban influx in the 1960s. She said it was easier then for students to fit into college.

"The fact is, the majority of us had some knowledge of the English language," Marty said. "These [refugees] know some Russian, but they don't know any English.

"Also we were going to school in an environment that was closer to that of the United States. The courses, many of the books were translated from courses in the United States."

MIAMI-DADE AND the University of Miami officials say that numerous refugees have enrolled in their intensive English courses.

*Mia Hel 2B
4 Dec 80*

Hit-and-Run Suspect Is Arrested

Mia Hel (F) cap 2 2B 4 Dec 80

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writer

A Mariel boatlift refugee was arrested Wednesday after he allegedly killed a 77-year-old jaywalker, sped off, smashed into a fence, then bailed out of his car and ran.

The man was caught several blocks away by an off-duty Metro policeman who witnessed the second accident. Jorge Bonell, 23, who lives at 1250 Ocean Dr., Miami Beach, confessed and was charged with leaving the accident scene, careless driving and driving without a license, police said.

Police withheld the name of the Miami Beach resident who was run over until his relatives could be notified. He was struck at the intersection of NW 36th Street and 27th Avenue at about 3 p.m. as he crossed the street against the light

and stepped into the path of Bonell's car, police said.

"He [Bonell] knew he hit the guy, but he got scared and took off," said Miami police accident investigator Susan Sundberg.

Bonell and his passenger had gone just four blocks when Bonell lost control of his 1974 Chevrolet Chevelle and crashed into a fence. They jumped out of the car and ran.

Metro policeman Frank Piloto, on his way home from work, witnessed that accident. Piloto followed the men a few blocks, ran into a warehouse to telephone for help, then resumed the chase, police said.

Piloto caught up with the pair at NW 33rd Avenue and 41st Street, at the same time as on-duty Metro policeman Greg Terp, who also was searching for Bonell. The two county officers took Bonell into custody.

Cubans Stage Hijack

By BILL LAZARUS
Herald Staff Writer

Jury selection began Wednesday afternoon in the unprecedented trial of three Cubans who hijacked a fishing boat to the United States last summer.

It is the first time since the 1959 Cuban revolution that the U.S. government has brought criminal charges against Cubans who hijacked a boat to this country.

As U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton spoke to 60 potential jurors jammed into his courtroom, about 35 Cubans picketed outside.

"*Libertad si, deportacion no.*" (freedom yes, deportation no), chanted the demonstrators, who were mostly refugees from the Mariel boatlift.

Since the hijacking did not occur in U.S. waters, defendants Omar Fabelo Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo have been charged with other crimes: the felonies of bringing a stolen boat into the United States and conspiring to do so. If convicted, each man could face fines of up to \$20,000 and 15-year jail terms.

THE MEN ALSO could face deportation, since immigration law generally requires that aliens convicted of crimes involving "moral turpitude" be sent back to their home countries. Each defendant has applied for political asylum in the United States.

Shortly after landing July 9 near Key West on the Cuban government-owned fishing boat Victoria de Giron, the Cubans talked to FBI

agents. They were read their rights on remaining silent and seeking counsel.

Even so, they readily admitted orally and in writing that they had hijacked the boat.

Judge Eaton will have to decide whether to admit these confessions into evidence before the start of the trial, which is scheduled to last two days, according to Ellis Rubin, attorney for Blanco.

Rubin acknowledged that the Cubans were read their rights. But he asserted that the men never realized they could face criminal charges and that they did not understand their rights.

"**IF YOU WERE** from a country where there were no Miranda rights, would you know what they were?" the lawyer asked. "They signed whatever they were given to sign."

In addition to the three men, Miguel Angel Mantilla-Tartapul, a juvenile, fled to the U.S. aboard the Victoria de Giron. He was named as a co-conspirator in the case but not indicted.

Outside the courthouse, demonstrators protested that none of the hijackers should have been charged. They carried Cuban flags, and signs promoting Alpha 66, a paramilitary organization dedicated to overthrowing Castro's government.

"They [the men on trial] are guilty of hijacking. They tried any means to get their freedom," said Humberto Perez, who identified himself as chief of military operations for Alpha 66.

Perez predicted that if the hijackers are con-

Trial Protest

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victed they are likely to be sent back to Cuba. If that happens, he said, "they will be killed."

IN ANNOUNCING its decision to pursue criminal charges against the Cubans hijackers last summer, the U.S. Justice Department issued a press release saying that the government is "sympathetic with the plight of Cubans living under the Castro regime and is aware of the considerations which led them to flee from Cuba."

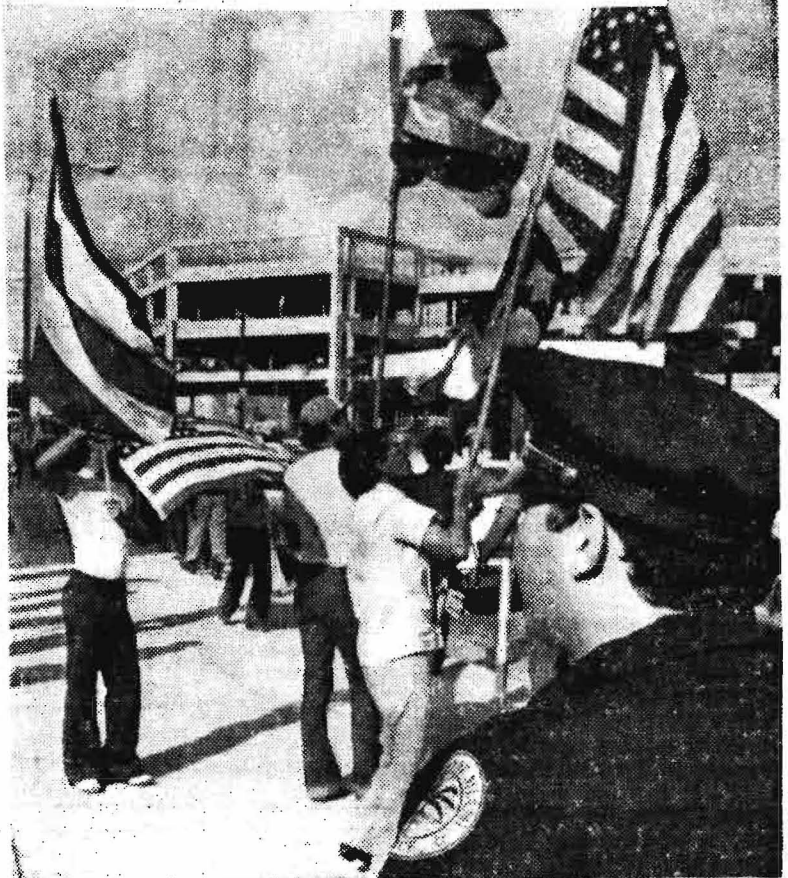
However, the Justice Department added, "The desire to escape from Cuba does not excuse the use of force or violence and will not exempt anyone who uses such means from the application of United States law."

A few weeks later, the department charged 17 Haitians with the same crimes of bringing a stolen vessel into the United States and conspiracy to do so.

Last week, the government offered to drop the felony charges if the Haitians would all plead guilty to the misdemeanor of entering the United States at an unauthorized location.

After U.S. District Judge C. Clyde Atkins refused Monday to bar confessions by the Haitians that they hijacked the boat, the plea bargain offer was accepted. The Haitians were freed. The 2½ months they spent in jail awaiting trial was deemed adequate punishment.

According to Alan Dubow, an attorney in Rubin's office, the government made no such offer to the Cuban defendants. He said no such offer would have been accepted anyway.



— JOHN WALTHER / Miami Herald Staff

Alpha 66 Members Protest

...demonstration at federal courthouse

Reagan's tough line on Cuba shaping up

Miami News (FBI) cop
Combined Miami News Services
10A
4 Dec 80

Ronald Reagan is planning the promised much tougher line on Cuba and refugees than the Carter administration had, sources say.

Observers say the sun-drenched but mostly economically depressed islands of the Caribbean can also expect greater attention from the Castro-minded Reagan administration.

The President-elect, highly regarded by Cuban-Americans for his criticism of Cuban President Fidel Castro, vowed during his campaign to stop Castro from "exporting communism." He also made some general promises about increasing economic aid to the area.

However, State Department transition team officials and scholars closely aligned to Reagan refuse to discuss even preliminary ideas about a new Caribbean or Cuban policies, saying such revelations might interfere with President Carter in his last days in office.

Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser, Richard Allen, has slapped a gag on all the President-elect's foreign affairs advisers, suggesting they should postpone meetings with reporters and foreign visitors because of "the distortions that might result from your conversation."

A clear picture of how the Reagan administration will view Cuba is still coming through, however, from sources willing to speak if they are not identified.

"The Carter administration has tended to ignore Cuban activities in the last four years and tried to adapt a warm relationship with Castro," said a Republican Senate Foreign Relations Committee source.

"I think it would be fairly safe to say those sorts of relationships are not likely under President Reagan. I think Cuban involvement in place like Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and other countries will be looked upon more seriously by the Reagan administration," he said.

Just before the election, Roger Fontaine of the American Enterprise Institute, a senior Reagan adviser mentioned frequently, as a likely choice for a high State Department post, discussed how Reagan would view the area.

"Caribbean countries in trouble, friendly to the United States and in trouble economically, would get our support in the Caribbean and Central America, but the Caribbean in particular would receive higher priority than (under) the previous administration," Fontaine said.

U.S. Brings Witness From

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

The captain of a Cuban fishing boat hijacked to the United States last summer has been brought from Cuba to testify as the government's star witness in the Miami hijacking trial of three refugees, a U.S. gov-

ernment source said Thursday night.

It is the first time that the American government has brought a witness from Cuba to testify in an American hijacking trial.

Federal officials say that bring-

ing Capt. Jesus Hernandez Rivero, 64, to the United States demonstrates the U.S. government's determination to end hijackings.

"We are serious about this," said a top Washington official, who asked not to be identified. "We must draw the line somewhere

Cuba for Hijacking Case

about hijackings. They must stop."

In the past, Cubans involved in similar hijackings were received as heroes who had risked their lives to escape Communism.

In October, the Cuban government returned to the United States

two Mariel refugees who had hijacked airliners to Havana during a rash of skyjackings by homesick refugees in August. They were the first Cubans ever returned for U.S. prosecution.

NEGOTIATIONS to bring the boat captain to the United States to testify began almost immediately after the refugees arrived and were arrested.

Cuba quickly agreed to let Hernandez come to Miami, U.S. officials said.

"The boat captain is here in the United States now," said the official. "He will testify as the only witness from Cuba, but I cannot say where he is, how long he has been in this country or how long he will be here."

Hernandez is in federal custody at a secret location, the official said. He would not say how Hernandez came to the United States.

Ellis Rubin, attorney for one of the defendants, said, "I am appalled that the Justice and State departments of the United States would enter into an agreement, which in effect allows Fidel Castro to pursue those who flee Cuba for freedom in the United States right into our federal courtrooms to testify, so that the U.S. can attempt to convict people seeking freedom from Communism."

JURY SELECTION in the trial began Wednesday afternoon and is scheduled to continue today.

Plans to bring Hernandez to the United States were kept secret because U.S. officials feared that, in view of the uproar the trial has stirred among exiles in Miami, he might be harmed.

'We must draw the line somewhere about hijackings. They must stop.'

A Washington official

Some exiles have protested the trial, fearing that the defendants — Omar Fabelo Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo — could be deported to Cuba.

Fabelo, Mantilla and Hernandez have been charged with bringing a stolen boat to U.S. shores and conspiracy. A fourth person, Miguel Angel Mantilla-Tartapul, a juvenile, was named as a co-conspirator in the case but not indicted.

If convicted each of the three face fines of up to \$20,000, 15-year jail terms, and deportation.

THE HIJACKING took place during the Mariel-to-Key West Freedom Flotilla, which brought about 125,000 Cuban refugees to the United States.

On July 9 the four Cubans hijacked Hernandez's 30-foot canvas-topped fishing vessel Victoria de Giron in waters near Havana.

They tied Hernandez's arms behind his back and forced the boat to Key West. Upon arrival, the Cubans told authorities that they had hijacked the boat.

The Cubans, all fishermen, said then that they chose hijacking because they feared being branded as homosexuals or criminals if they tried to leave Cuba via Mariel Harbor.

Trial Date Set
Mantilla (F) copy 60
In Flotilla Scam
5 Dec 80

Hildo Romero, also known by the name Hildo Romeo and at least three other aliases, pleaded innocent Thursday to charges of forgery and grand theft in connection with what police call a Cuban boatlift scam.

Romero, 47, is accused of taking \$12,000 from refugee Rolando Gayarre by forging Gayarre's name to a cashier's check.

Gayarre told officers he gave Romero \$14,000 cash to bring a family from Cuba and then, at Romero's request, offered a \$12,000 check for the balance of the \$26,000 fee. The check was made out to both Romero and Gayarre.

But the state attorney's office claims Romero forged Gayarre's signature to the check and had it deposited to the account of El Alhambra Supper Club at 8880 Coral Way, of which Romero was a part owner at the time.

Circuit Judge James Jorgenson set Romero's trial date for Jan. 19.

Drug Took Mia Her (F) col Hearing of HC 5 Dec 80 Cuban Kids

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Eduardo Alen learned to read the Spanish word *manzana* on somebody else's lips. He knew what sweet red fruit the word signified.

Now Eduardo, one of 15 deaf Freedom Flotilla children attending classes in Dade County, does not see the lips saying *manzana*. They are saying something else.

"It's an apple," drills teacher Olga De-Zayas, bending over Eduardo and looking into his small face.

Eduardo, 6, grunts and looks exasperated.

Eduardo Alen and other boatlift deaf children can't hear the English sounds. They can't understand sign language. They can't finger spell. They were not taught those things in Cuba.

BUT EDUARDO and four other deaf refugee children have something more than deafness in common.

Niida Morgenstern, a clinical audiologist for the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) who tested the deaf students, said she and other hearing specialists suspect the five children lost their hearing after they received an antibiotic in Cuba called kanamycin.

Kanamycin, a generic drug which has not been commonly prescribed in United States for 10 years, was developed to combat various kinds of infections.

But the drug sometimes damages the auditory nerve.

"It's a dangerous drug," said Dr. Sheldon Cohen, a nose, ear and throat specialist. "The only time to use it is if you have a choice of going deaf or dying and the use of kanamycin may save your life."

TO PREVENT infection, Eduardo received the drug at a Cuban hospital during his first four days of life, said his mother, Zoila Alen, a Cuban-trained pediatrician.

"I believe the drug caused Eduardo's deafness," she said.

In the United States, Eduardo poses a special challenge to his teachers.

"Eduardo is socially handicapped," said De-Zayas from her classroom at Amelia Earhart Elementary School in Hialeah, where she teaches Eduardo and four other hearing-impaired children who are not refugees.



Mia Her HC 5 Dec 80

Teacher Olga De-Zayas Works With 6-Year-Old Eduardo Alen

... his deafness was probably caused by drug given to him as a baby

TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

"He doesn't understand the language and he's not familiar with all the educational tools we use in the classroom. He's very hungry for books," said De-Zayas.

De-Zayas takes special care with Eduardo. She's teaching him total communication — how to read lips, facial gestures and sign language. She uses English as much as possible.

MOST OF THE time, De-Zayas draws blank stares from her pupil.

"Eduardo, go to the back of the class and bring me the blue folder with your name on it," she says, looking intently at Eduardo. He stares vacantly.

De-Zayas waves her arms and motions toward the back of the class. Eduardo, smiles showing two

missing front teeth, gets up from his desk, almost trips over an untied shoelace and hops to the back.

He knows the teacher wants him to bring her something. He's not sure what it is and rummages among the books, papers, pictures and folders. He finally picks the one with his name.

"Good," says De-Zayas, placing her left fist against her chin, a sign that means approval. Eduardo beams.

Smuggling Charges Against 71 Dropped

Mia. Her (F) 60/1
5c 5 Dec 80

By BILL LAZARUS
Herald Staff Writer

The federal government has dropped its prosecution of 71 Cuban-Americans charged with illegally bringing aliens into the United States during the Mariel boatlift, U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler said Thursday.

"The dismissals were done for legal reasons. The people dismissed are still under investigation for felonies," Wampler said. He refused to explain the "legal reasons" for dismissing the cases.

"I feel wonderful," said Fernando Macareno, one of the 71 who chartered the 118-foot Panamanian freighter Red Diamond that carried 731 Cuban refugees into Key West on June 3. "It's really wonderful to know that there is justice in this country and that the government realized that all we did was get our family from Communist Cuba."

The captain of the Red Diamond remains indicted. Also, Wampler said, the government has not dismissed charges against any of more than 300 other people indicted for illegally bringing in aliens during the five-month boatlift, which carried more than 125,000 Cubans to the United States.

WAMPLER WOULD NOT explain why charges were dropped only against the Red Diamond's charterers. He called it a "tactical" decision.

That decision was being interpreted as a legal victory by defense attorney Steven Chaykin. He said federal prosecutors could refile charges against some or all of the Red Diamond defendants, depending on whether federal prosecutors are successful in other, similar cases now pending. But he doubted that would happen.

"As far as we're concerned, the [Red Diamond] case is over," Chaykin said.

By choosing to drop the charges now, Chaykin said, federal prosecu-

tors avoided a trial that could have involved 71 defendants, 800 witnesses, 20 attorneys and six months of testimony. "And they had very little hope of being successful," Chaykin said.

"You have to look at two factors," he said. "This boat left for Cuba the day that President Carter said he would welcome these people 'with open arms and an open heart.' It arrived back in this country after the government changed its mind and decided to prosecute," Chaykin said.

"IF THIS CASE had not been dismissed, we would have forced the government to bring in every one of the aliens who was in that boat, and the aliens have dispersed around the country," he said. That would mean more than 800 witnesses, he said.

Howard Lenard, lead attorney for most of the Red Diamond defendants, predicted that the government's dismissal will serve as a "precedent" in the other boatlift cases.

Wampler disputed such speculation. "There's no change in policy at all in the government's insistence to prosecute the captains and crew members" of the vessels participating in the Freedom Flotilla, he said.

He said the 71 people in the Red Diamond case would continue to be investigated for violations of immigration statutes and violations of the boating safety act. The outcome of this investigation, he added, will determine whether new cases will be brought before the federal grand jury.

Currently, a special panel of 12 judges is deliberating motions to dismiss all the boatlift cases.

The Red Diamond was one of the first refugee-laden vessels to return to the United States following President Carter's order to stop the boatlift. It brought back the largest group of Mariel refugees that entered the country on one ship.

Secrecy Sought For Hearings Of Cuban Teen

Mia. Her (F) 60/1
5 Dec 80

An attorney for the Cuban government and the parents of a 15-year-old Cuban girl who refuses to return to Cuba Thursday asked a Miami judge to bar news reporters and the public from the girl's custody hearings.

The lawyer, Steven Weinger, also asked Juvenile Court Judge Ralph Ferguson to impose a gag order and to seal court files in the case of Sylvia Odalys Valdes, 15.

A gag order, imposed by District Judge Edward Davis, has been in effect since last May but it only applies to proceedings in federal court. Court files remain open.

Ferguson scheduled a hearing on the motion for next Tuesday and delayed the custody hearing until Dec. 18. The judge said he would allow the press at next Tuesday's hearing, but no spectators.

Valdes came to Miami accidentally. On Feb. 25 she boarded a Cuban government-owned pleasure craft with her boyfriend, a crewmember. The 26 people who had rented the craft forced the crew, at gunpoint, to sail to Florida. Upon arrival Valdes said she wanted to stay in the United States.

Mexico Will Help Cuba Probe for Oil

Mia. Her (F) 60/1
5 Dec 80

MEXICO CITY — A joint Mexican-Cuban delegation has mapped a series of new programs to beef up oil exploration and refining in Cuba, the Prensa Latina news agency reported from Cuba.

The dispatch by the Cuban news agency said officials of the Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) state oil monopoly and Cuban authorities mapped out how Mexican technicians will assist Cuba in both onshore and offshore oil exploration.

The dispatch, monitored in Mexico City, said PEMEX Director Jorge Diaz Serrano headed the delegation, which also discussed how Mexico could help Cuba improve its oil refineries.

The PEMEX officials will visit the Nico Lopez refinery outside Havana, the dispatch said. It did not

state how long the PEMEX officials would remain in Cuba.

U.S. Drops Charges in Sealift Case

Mia. Her (F) 60/1
5 Dec 80

Federal charges have been dropped against 71 Cuban-Americans who chartered a freighter to bring their families to the United States from Cuba during the Mariel sealift. "This action reaffirms our faith in the laws and justice of this great country," said Avellina Vega, one of those charged. The 71 people chartered the 118-foot freighter Red Diamond V, which carried 731 Cuban refugees into Key West, the largest boatload of the five-month sealift. The Justice Department arrested the 71 for bringing undocumented aliens into the country. It was the first and only case in which anyone other than sealift crew members were charged.



ROBERTO FABRICIO

Mia New (F)
His Warnings
coll IB
Went Unheeded
6 Dec 80
Until Too Late

Meet David Henderson, 34, a bureaucrat without a desk, or an office, or a telephone.

Henderson's problem started two years ago while he was assigned to the State Department's Cuban Desk. He predicted that something like the Mariel boatlift would happen. He wrote three memos, anticipating a solution.

His superiors, the same folks still in charge of American policy toward Cuba, thought Henderson was wrong. They, of course, were the ones who have been proven wrong by recent events.

He was so insistent through 1978 that the United States take the initiative in its relations with Cuba that he was reassigned to Paraguay after his third memo.

STILL IN disgrace, he returned to Washington just before the boatlift took place and was banished to the State Department's Foreign Service Lounge. There, he became a "corridor walker," the term used for disidents within the Foreign Service.

Even as a "corridor walker" he was alerted to the possibility of a boatlift in February, two months before the boatlift actually started. He wrote a memo to State's Office of Policy Planning. The memo was ignored. Again.

"As soon as the Peruvian Embassy incident happened I had all those people on the phone asking me what to do," he told me. Once again, he wrote a memo.

He suggested once again that the United States aggressively insist to the Cuban government that a 1965 memorandum of understanding be reactivated — a memo through which the Freedom Flights, under U.S. control and scrutiny, were held.

"**THE BIGGEST** irony," he told me, "is that there were clear signals coming from Havana as long ago as 1977 indicating that the refugee problem was becoming critical."

He first wrote on Nov. 22, 1978, "over the last year the U.S. State Department has been the greatest obstructionist force toward the realization of human rights as regards Cuba."

"As a result," he wrote, "the Cuban government could use Cuban refugees, again and again, to embarrass the United States."

Henderson wrote in all his memos that the only solution to a refugee embarrassment was to "take the initiative away from the Cubans by insisting that an organized airlift, including only relatives of U.S. residents or citizens, be started soon."

Henderson claims that the United States gave Cuba too many signals too many times indicating that this country could not deal effectively with the refugee problem.

"**WE WERE** not able to bring a few hundred Cuban political prisoners in any organized way, and fell back many months in processing their papers, even after they were cleared by Cuba," he told me. "At one point their papers were so messed up in terms of misspelled names and wrong information that the FBI became paranoid."

The problems between Cuba and the State Department became so severe that at one point a member of the Cuba Interest Section in Washington took Henderson out to lunch to see how the agency could catch up with the backlog of refugee cases.

"I told the Cubans I was trying to do all I could, but that the bureaucracy was not able to take the strain," he told me. "They clearly realized we couldn't move on the refugee problem, that the initiative was all theirs."

The State Department issued a terse "no comment" about Henderson's comments.

"If he is unhappy with his treatment, that's his problem," spokesman Donald Mathes added. "Some very good ideas are rejected by the department all the time."

Henderson, now banished to the Bureau of Oceanographics and the Environment, is about to quit, return to Paraguay and "open a little restaurant near the Iguazu Falls."

"It's the friendliest place in the world," he said.

City Pleads for Help With 2,000

By DAN WILLIAMS
And LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writers

The wandering refugee from Mariel sleeps in a trash-strewn lot behind a voodoo herb shop in Little Havana. The Virgin Mary told him to sleep there, he says.

"She appeared to me and said, 'Son, you have to sleep here, even if it's rainy and cold,'" said Jesus Maria Yanez Padron, 44. Wrapped in a mustard-colored polyester jacket, he toted a religious candle and pictures of saints he says guard him from evils in the street.

Yanez is an example of the persistent problem of homeless Cuban refugees in Miami. City officials estimate that some 2,000 refugees may be wandering the streets. They

want the federal government to get them off the streets again.

Two months after the Tent City shelter for homeless refugees closed, the wanderers sleep in nooks of Little Havana's commercial and residential districts. But no divine finger points out a resting place for them; economic hardships do.

AT LEAST A dozen take refuge at Little Havana's Antonio Maceo Park on SW Eighth Street and 15th Avenue, where old Cuban men shuffle dominos all day. After the players leave, the refugees roll down canvas awnings and curl up on the sheltered tables.

One of the park regulars from Mariel shines shoes for a living.

"I make five dollars a day and that just covers my food," said the thin young refugee, who declined to give his name.

Others are not so lucky.

Juan Fernandez, 28, unemployed and sitting on a nearby park bench, said he finds shelter under expressways, behind buildings and in unlocked cars. "I sleep where the night finds me," he said.

The city of Miami wants them picked up. And as far as officials

'I sleep where the night finds me.'

Juan Fernandez, 28

are concerned the refugees are a federal problem.

"There were too many boatlift refugees here in the first place," said Cesar Odio, assistant Miami city manager. "Things are as difficult now as when Tent City was open.

"**OUR OFFICIAL** position is that the federal government should revoke their paroles, take them to a holding place until they can be trained for jobs or a sponsor can be found to take care of them," said Odio.

The refugees hold paroles from the Immigration and Naturalization Service which officials say can be revoked if the refugees are indigent and refuse resettlement or if they commit crimes.

The state has also asked that the federal government take charge of refugee mental patients and prisoners crowding Florida jails. An aide to Gov. Bob Graham estimated Friday that about 1,000 Cubans with criminal backgrounds would have

to be absorbed by Florida prisons unless the federal government acts.

But the federal government has resisted suggestions of revoking paroles and sending refugees to Fort Allen, Puerto Rico, where a military camp refurbished at a cost of \$10 million stands empty.

Washington officials of the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force are visiting Miami to study the problem of vagrancy and crime among refugees. The officials will meet with mayors of Dade County's principal cities Monday at 3:30 p.m. at the Federal Building, 51 SW First Avenue.

"**WE HAVE HEARD** of the problems and we are studying them," said Jim Thompson, spokesman for the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Odio said that perception of the refugees is part of the problem. "People are not used to seeing a bunch of men wandering the streets," he said. "It makes shopping places less attractive to

Sunday, Dec. 7, 1980 THE MIAMI HERALD (F) GR 3-B

Vagrant Refugees

women."

Little Havana merchants also have complained that the presence of groups of idle refugees scare off shoppers.

Most of the refugees roaming the streets talk of breaks with relatives in the United States, or failed sponsorships, or inability to find work.

But not all the wanderers are boatlift refugees.

Former political prisoner Enrique Faxas, 31, came to this country

after taking refuge in the U.S. Interests Section office in Havana. Unlike Mariel immigrants, he was granted refugee status that makes federal aid available to him.

But he found work and that eliminated the aid. Then he lost his job. "I'm disillusioned. In my country I never slept in the streets," said Faxas, sitting at a bench at Antonio Maceo Park waiting for the players to go home so he could get a table to spend the night on.

Terrorist Group Plotted Kidnaping, Paper Reports

Miami (A) 7 Dec 80 col 5A

CHICAGO — (AP) — The April arrest of 11 Puerto Rican terrorists in suburban Evanston thwarted a plot to kidnap industrialist Henry Crown and hold him for a multimillion-dollar ransom, The Chicago Sun-Times reported Saturday.

The newspaper, in a copyrighted story for Sunday's editions, said the ransom apparently was to be used to finance the extremists' crusade for Puerto Rican independence. They were members of *Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional* (Armed Forces for National Liberation).

Nine of the FALN members arrested were wearing jogging suits. The newspaper said the outfits were intended to provide cover as the terrorists abducted the 84-year-old construction materials magnate during one of the walks he was known to take along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

The newspaper cited unnamed sources as saying the plot called for Crown to be put in a van, then driven to an FALN "safe house" — possibly one in Milwaukee that was located by the FBI shortly after the Evanston arrests.

Cuban Exiles March in Protest Of Alleged Abuse of Prisoners

Miami (A) 695 HB 7 Dec 80.

About 350 Cuban exiles marched from the Orange Bowl to the Bay of Pigs Monument in Little Havana Saturday afternoon to protest the reported mistreatment of political prisoners confined in the Boniato jail, in Cuba's easternmost province.

The protest, sponsored by several anti-Castro organizations, was held in conjunction with a demonstration in front of the Cuban mission to the United Nations in New York City.

The protestors, including relatives of Cuban political prisoners

and former prisoners Huber Matos and Tony Cuesta, said the a group of more than 100 prisoners of Boniato have been on a hunger strike since Nov. 12. The strike, sparked by a new strip-down inspection prior to family visits, has led to beatings and other abuses, relatives of the prisoners said.

"It's time for them to be freed," said protestor Adilia Leon Padron. "They have been jailed for many years and they are not living — they are vegetating."

Refugees: We Didn't Know

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The three Cuban men who hijacked a Cuban fishing boat in the height of the Mariel boatlift knew they were committing a crime and should be punished for it, a prosecutor told a 12-person federal jury Saturday.

Defense attorneys took the opposite tack. The men were unaware they were breaking U.S. law and, in fact, thought they would be given a hero's welcome when they landed, they argued.

Opening arguments began Saturday in federal court in the trial of Omar Fabello Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera, and Luis Hernandez Collazo, after U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton denied a defense motion to exclude from the evidence signed statements made by the three men after they arrived.

THE CUBAN refugees are charged with bringing a stolen 30-foot fishing boat into the United

States on July 9, at the peak of the Mariel-Key West boatlift. They face fines of up to \$20,000, 15-year jail terms, and deportation.

It is the first time in 20 years that the U.S. government has brought charges against Cubans who hijacked a boat to come to this country.

It is also the first time the American government has brought a witness from Cuba to testify in a hijacking trial.

Capt. Jesus Hernandez Rivero, 64, who was bound by the refugees when they commandeered the Victoria de Giron from Cuban waters, is expected to testify Monday.

HERNANDEZ is in the custody of U.S. marshals at an undisclosed location, according to federal officials.

"Blanco jumped him [Hernandez], tied him up and put him in the cabin," Assistant U.S. Attorney Leah Simms told the jury during

her opening statements.

"He told [Hernandez] he was taking the boat to Florida. The captain was upset, distressed, as indignant as he could be because he had known Blanco a long time. They had gone fishing together," Simms said.

The three defendants sat in black swivel chairs and listened carefully to Simms through a translator's

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Flight Here Broke U.S. Law

voice coming from baby blue head sets.

ATTORNEY Ellis Rubin, who represents Blanco, explained to the jury why the three Cubans decided to steal the boat to come to the United States.

"It was right in the middle of the boatlift," Rubin said. "The Cuban government said any homosexual,

criminal or insane person could leave Cuba by going to Mariel . . . They knew if they did that they would lose their jobs, be considered

traitors to Cuba. And they knew of Cubans who for 20 years took boats and went to the U.S."

The trial resumes Monday.

Matos: Cuba prisoners injured with bayonets

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A 8 Dec 80

DOROTHY J. GAITER
The New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Former Cuban political prisoner Huber Matos has called on the United Nations to investigate a hunger strike by 100 political prisoners in Cuba. It began Nov. 12 when monthly visits by their families were canceled without explanation.

Matos, of Miami, said a melee ensued when the visits were canceled and that 13 of the prisoners were beaten severely by prison guards. Some may be dead, he added.

The former close associate of Fidel Castro made his plea at a meeting with an official of the UN Human Rights Commission in the office of Undersecretary-General William Buffum.

"I know that some were injured with bayonets and we think some may even have been shot at," Matos said in an interview at Freedom House in Manhattan. "Some were taken to the hospital and have not been seen since. We fear they are dead." Freedom House is an independ-



Huber Matos

“I have a duty with my friends. They are more than my friends — they are my brothers.”

ent organization that monitors human rights and civil liberties around the world.

Messages asking governments to use their influence in the matter were sent to President Carter and to the leaders of Britain, Spain, France, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Panama and Jamaica, Matos said.

Matos, 62, was released 14 months ago from a prison in Havana after serving 20 years on charges of treason brought by President Castro. Matos fought in the

Castro rebellion against the government of Fulgencio Batista and was given a high post after the revolution's victory in 1959. Ten months later he tried to resign after warning of the growing influence of the Communists, and Castro had him arrested. During the 20 years that he was imprisoned he came to know some of the men now on strike in the Boniato prison in Santiago de Cuba.

"I have a duty with my friends," he said, using his son Huber Jr. as interpreter. "They are more than my friends — they are my brothers. I shared with them the long years in jail and very difficult moments. Some shared my cell, even slept near me. If I were there now I know I would be participating in that hunger strike."

Matos said he learned of the strike from some of the prisoners' relatives. Among those injured and feared dead is Jose Oscar Rodriguez Terrero, who fought with Castro's forces when he was 13. Two years later, disillusioned by Communist influence in the new government, he took up arms against it and was arrested and sentenced to 20 years.

Refugees Enjoy Flea

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

On the face of it, the all-American flea market looks the same. You still can find a second-hand rocking chair or a dog-eared book on Oriental cooking. A hawker still will offer you \$100 for your \$300 gold necklace.

But flea markets in South Florida now have the added flare of salsa music and the pungent aroma of Cuban coffee.

Junk dealers are making room for enterprising Cuban boatlift refugees and Latin Americans selling everything from carbu-retors to flowered bedspreads.

If you're a bargain hunter, you can buy a pair of designer jeans, fertilizer or new bed sheets from weekend shopkeepers who hawk their wares in several different

Spanish accents — Cuban, Argentinian or Colombian.

You also can have your purse snatched. Freedom Flotilla refugees-turned-pick-pockets roam the crowded markets seeking easy prey — usually middle-aged women, police say.

"I caught four boatlift refugees in the last three weeks going into other people's purses," said police Sgt. Larry Kropff, who works weekends at the Disabled American Veterans flea market in Hialeah. "I throw them out of the flea market and they just come back the next week," he added.

But the Cuban refugees also have been a boon to the flea market trade, said one such market operator.

Hundreds of refugees scout the markets on Saturdays and Sundays looking for bargains in the land of plenty.

Market's Capitalistic Chaos

Filiberto Padron, 32, figured that the \$6.95 used tire he bought for his 1972 Dodge at the Hialeah Flea Market, was cheap enough — even if it was not the right size.

"If it doesn't fit I'll just throw it away and buy another one," shrugged Padron, who arrived in the United States in May on the boatlift.

For other Freedom Flotilla refugees, like Luis Junco, 54, the flea market is a way to reach for the American dream: "Next week I'm going to open up my own fruit stand," said Junco.

When Junco arrived in Miami in May, he started working at the flea market at a fruit stand that belonged to a Cuban exile friend.

He saved and, with a partner, bought a

1972 Ford pickup truck for \$800. The two began selling fruit and vegetables from the back of the truck as they drove along Hialeah streets.

Now Junco says he and his partner have managed to save about \$1,000, enough to open up a fruit stand of their own at the flea market.

"This is great," he said, standing behind an assortment of plantains, avocados and other vegetables. "With the money I earn here, I want to find a better place to live — a place with a backyard and a spot to park my car. And I want to have a few extra dollars in my pocket."

But refugees are not the only ones setting up shop or buying. Increasing numbers of Latin Americans and even Europeans also are visiting local flea markets,

where they spend hundreds of dollars on electronic gadgets they take to their native countries.

"I love shopping here. It's practical, comfortable and I get good prices. I can buy anything from a radio to a pair of socks," said Rosa Echeverria, 46, a Colombian who recently bought \$101 worth of small appliances at the DAV Flea Market, in Hialeah.

For the penny pinchers, it's a way of finding an infinite variety of new and used items at prices substantially below those in department stores, where the mark-up is often 50 per cent or more. And there's no sales tax.

For many vendors, the flea market is a foolproof way of making a little extra money on weekends. Renting a spot is cheap and there are no fuel or phone bills.

**I feel I have done the
job I came here to do**

Cuban-Haitian director returns to Washington

IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

*MIA News (FH)
8 Dec 80 col 1 9A*

James Gigante, the embattled director of the federal Cuban-Haitian Task Force office in Miami, is going back to his old job with the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington.

Gigante said Jim Thompson, a public affairs expert from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services office in Atlanta, will replace him. Both have been working with the task force since last August.

Gigante's handling of refugee problems has been criticized by county officials and community leaders. Gigante said the criticism is unjustified.

"I feel I have done the job I came here to do. December has always been the target date for me to go back," Gigante said. "I did organize it (the task force). It is running and it will continue to run."

Gigante said he is looking forward to getting back to his regular job in Washington — and his family.

"I'm a family man and I have a family," he said. "I



Gigante

have been away from them since August and I feel it is time for me to rejoin them."

Gigante, is not the only one leaving, according to task force sources who said the staff at the task force's Miami office will be cut in half in the next few weeks. There are 25 employees now in the office. At its peak, the task force had between 35 and 40 employees here.

The staff reduction comes at a time, the sources noted, when a large influx of Haitian refugees is expected.

Miguel Parajón, a Department of the Navy official, who has been Chief of Operations for the task force here is another of the top people leaving to Miami task force office. He will be replaced by Silvia González, another task force staffer.

MIA News (FH) col 1 8 Dec 80
Captain testifies against hijackers

Federal prosecutors planned to put a 64-year-old Cuban boat captain on the witness stand today to testify against three countrymen who commandeered his fishing boat to the United States. Jesus Hernandez Rivero, 64, was brought here from Cuba to testify against Omar Fabello Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo. Attorneys for the 24-year-olds contend the men were unaware they were breaking U.S. law when they commandeered the fishing boat. Their indictments in August followed a U.S. Justice Department decision to prosecute Cuban boatjackers. They were charged with conspiracy to hijack the fishing boat Victoria De Giron and conspiracy to transport stolen goods. If convicted, they could spend up to 10 years in prison.

Guards reduced at Fort Chaffee

MIA News (FH) col 1 9A
Associated Press

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — About 500 soldiers who have helped guard the Fort Chaffee Cuban refugee relocation center left yesterday and were replaced by 150 soldiers from Fort Hood, Texas.

"We're rotating some troops and reducing somewhat," Col. Don Karr, Fort Chaffee Army task force commander, said yesterday. "Most assuredly the Army is going to continue to perform its mission of security."

"We will be here until the last Cuban leaves," he said.

The relocation center is a temporary home for about 6,529 Cuban refugees who came to this country on the boatlift.

Lawmakers:

Mia Her (F) col 5 1A

Round Up

9 Dec 80

Refugees

By TOM FIEDLER
And LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by the growing number of Cuban and Haitian vagrants in South Florida, the state's congressional delegation began pressuring the Carter Administration Monday to consider a massive "sweep" that would bring the homeless refugees into federal custody.

In a meeting with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) director David Crosland III, Florida lawmakers also urged that any newly arrived illegal aliens — primarily Haitian boat people — be sent immediately to Fort Allen in Puerto Rico after only a 24-hour "hot bath and a meal" detention at the Krome Avenue receiving center in South Dade.

Fort Allen was ordered opened Monday and made ready to receive about 260 Haitians now living at the Krome Avenue facility.

However, an additional 187 Haitians at the Krome center won't be transferred, said Jim Thompson, newly appointed head of the federal Cuban-Haitian task force, because they have "sponsorship and resettlement potential."

Washington has spent \$10 million to prepare the Fort Allen center, which can accommodate about 2,000 refugees, said James Gigante, outgoing head of the task force.

"We're busting at the seams," Gigante said of the Krome Avenue center. "There's no way we can go on without Fort Allen. The fact is that they [the Haitians] keep coming in and we have to deal with it."

The appeal for a federal crackdown on the refugees marked an increasing congressional concern over the number of primarily single, homeless men in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties.

Many of those vagrants have been suspected of turning to crime to support themselves.

Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.) said the delegation's primary appeal to Crosland was to establish a "controlled environment" for the homeless refugees "for their own protection and for the protection of the communities."

Lehman said a controlled environment meant

260 Haitians Are Ordered To Base in Puerto Rico

Mia Her (F) col 1 22A 9 Dec 80

REFUGEES / From 1A

some form of federal detention.

He said Crosland was asked to consider making a "sweep" through South Florida to find sponsorless Cubans and Haitians and attempt to bring them into federal custody.

According to Lehman, Crosland replied that even if the INS made such a sweep, it wasn't certain if the vagrants could be detained. If the refugee had been turned out by a sponsor, Crosland said there remains a legal question as to whether the refugee could be held accountable.

INS "presented us with a very muddy situation," Lehman said. "Our problems were answered with more problems."

Nevertheless, according to participants, the delegation virtually demanded that the INS undertake a crackdown on the homeless refugees soon. That crackdown would serve as a warning to Haitians waiting now to be deported from the Bahamas that they will not be released into the community if they come to Florida.

The Bahamian government has warned that on Jan. 18 it may begin deporting the estimated 25,000 Haitians who live there.

"We have to get something happening before [that date] so that the

word will get to those Haitians that they will be shipped to Puerto Rico or put into camps or some other form of unpleasant detention if they come to Florida," Lehman said.

"The last thing we need is Haitians sleeping on empty lots in Boca Raton or Delray Beach, and Cuban sleeping on South Beach or under the expressways in Miami."

Monday's meeting was arranged by Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.), who has been pressing the Carter Administration to revoke the paroles of Cubans and Haitians who are convicted of crimes, thus enabling the INS to deport or detain them.

The announcement of Wednesday's transfer of 260 Haitians to Fort Allen caught Puerto Rican Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo by surprise. "We had been assured the fort would be used only in case of an emergency," he said.

A federal district judge in Puerto Rico is expected to decide today whether to issue a temporary restraining order against the use of Fort Allen. Such an injunction was granted in October but was overturned by higher federal courts.

That transfer plan was mothballed, however, because federal officials said the flow of Cuban refugees to South Florida had slowed to a trickle.

Star Witness From Cuba Relates

Mr. New (F) col 2 / B 9 Dec 80

How Boat Was Hijacked to U.S.

By ALFONSO CHARDY

Herald Staff Writer

The captain of a Cuban fishing boat hijacked to Florida last summer said Monday the refugee hijackers threatened his life to steal the boat, but didn't harm him and even served him coffee and cigars.

"I was not hurt by any of them, but I was abused," testified Capt. Jesus Rolando Hernandez Rivero, 52, pointing to the defendants — Omar Fabelo Blanco, Epifanio Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo — at their hijacking trial at federal court.

Once en route to Florida, he said, the hijackers "gave me cigars, lemonade and coffee and took me to the bathroom on request but did not feed me." When they reached Key West, he added, they untied him.

But then, looking straight at Fabelo Blanco, whom he had known for 12 years, the captain said: "I always trusted him and loved him like a son. But he kidnaped me, I never thought he could do those deeds."

Hernandez Rivero is the first hijacking witness from Cuba ever to be permitted to testify in an American courtroom. He is the star witness in the

first U.S. attempt to prosecute Cuban hijackers.

The case involves the hijacking in Cuban waters of a 30-foot fishing vessel, Victoria de Giron, during the Mariel boatlift.

Fabelo Blanco, Mantilla Herrera and Hernandez Collazo have been charged with bringing a stolen boat to U.S. shores, and with conspiracy. If convicted, each of the three faces a fine of up to \$20,000, a 15-year jail term and possible deportation. A fourth refugee, Miguel Angel Mantilla-Tartapul, was named as a co-conspirator in the case but was not indicted because he is a minor.

"One kilometer after we left port ... they jumped me, grabbed me, tied my hands to my back and threw me to the floor," the captain said softly in Spanish. His words were translated by a court interpreter. Luis Nigaglione, himself a Cuban refugee who came to the United States on a hijacked boat in 1963.

"Then," the captain added, "one picked up a knife and threatened me."

Hernandez Rivero, a frail man with white-gray hair, a rumpled gray business suit and a thin 1950s-style brown tie, caused a sensation when he strode

Please turn to **TRIAL** / 2B

Captain Tells of Hijacking

MIA Her (F) Col 1 2B 9 Dec 80

TRIAL / From 1B

into Judge Joe Eaton's courtroom.

As soon as he was brought in through a back door by U.S. marshals acting as bodyguards, Cuban exile reporters for local Spanish-language radio stations dashed for the pay phones to relay the news. "The Communist is here!" one reporter shouted into a telephone.

For 11 days before his appearance Monday he was kept at a secret location in the custody of federal marshals.

Since the 1959 Cuban revolution, hijacker-refugees have been received as heroes who risked their lives to flee Cuba. But in this case, the U.S. hopes to show that it was Hernandez Rivero's life that was in danger, not the lives of the hijackers.

Defense attorney Ellis Rubin tried to prove that the defendants never intended to hurt Hernandez Rivero, and that they only took the boat to escape communism.

Rubin also tried to show that Hernandez Rivero was not really free to speak.

Rubin pointed to a group in the back of the courtroom and asked the captain to identify them. Hernandez Rivero said they were officials of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior, assigned to accompany him to the United States. Later, he said they were from the Ministry of the Exterior, the one handling foreign affairs.

The fishing boat captain insisted that no one had ordered him to testify against his will.

"Cuban authorities asked me if I wanted to testify and I said yes. This is why I am here."

Economy clouds Cuban party

Mia News (FH) 2A col 3
London Telegraph

9 Dec 80

HAVANA — Cuba's relations with the United States will be high on the agenda of the second Communist Party congress here Dec. 17-20.

Soundings in the Cuban Foreign Ministry indicate the new approaches are unlikely to be made in Washington about lifting the economy of Cuba and that no public comment on Havana's relations with the United States will be made until after President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office on Jan. 20.

In a recent interview in the Communist Party newspaper Granma, Carlos Rafael, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, that it is not Cuba's policy to be permanently hostile to any neighbor.

"If we were to take into account only the views expressed by Reagan during the pre-election campaign, all we could do would be to prepare ourselves for new and harder confrontations," Rafael said. "But this is not time for predictions. At the same time, Cuba stands firm in its principle that the blockade has to be eliminated for there to be official talks with the United States."

It is the blockade, together with rigid Marxist policies, the exodus of Cubans this year and a series of natural disasters, that has led Cuban observers to count this the bleakest year since Fidel Castro's revolution 22 years ago.

Despite the nearly \$7 million-a-day subsidy from the Soviet Union, Cuba's economy has gone from bad to worse. Castro has been heard to blame the CIA for the attacks of swine fever, blue mould in the tobacco crop and rust blight for sugar cane.

Since the exodus started in April the government has instituted material incentives promised in 1975. Hotel staffs, for example, now can get a 10 per cent bonus for good service. Bonuses are paid workers in most industries when they produce more. The manager of Havana's biggest cigar factory, where the average wage is \$175 a month, suggested that incentives eventually might include holidays abroad and even a car.

That seems an unlikely dream to most Cubans who, while enjoying vastly improved medical care and education and only paying 10 per cent of their income in rent, otherwise live a rationed life.

Cuban testifies against hijackers

Mia News (FH) col 5A 9 Dec 80



Rubin

Cuban boat captain Jesus Hernandez Rivero testified yesterday against three Cuban refugees who hijacked his boat in July and commandeered it to Key West. Rivero's testimony was monitored by three Cuban officials who accompanied the captain to Miami last week. "I came here to testify because they (the hijackers) put my life and prestige in danger," Rivero said. The boat captain testified against Omar Fabello Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera and Luis Hernandez Collazo. The three have admitted hijacking the boat but said they expected a hero's welcome. Instead they were charged with conspiracy to hijack and conspiracy to transport stolen goods — charges that could put each of them in jail for 10 years. Their attorney, Ellis Rubin, attacked the boat captain's testimony, hinting that Rivero was not free to speak because of the presence of three representatives of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior.

Mariel Boatlift (F) HB 9 Dec 80 Man Gunned Down

A Mariel boatlift refugee was gunned down outside a Flager Street market Monday night, Miami homicide detectives said. The victim, identified as Jose Julian Vergel-Montiel, in his 20s, was found slumped face down next to a huge trash pile at the corner of Flagler and SW South River Dr. Police said he was shot at least three times. "Nobody knows anything," said Homicide Detective Jimmy Beall. Police, who said the neighborhood is plagued by stabbings and shootings, said people in the area are so blasé about crime that a man in a nearby bar who heard the shots went to the bathroom before bothering to call police. Investigators knew of no motive for the slaying. The suspects got away.

Hijacking *Mia News (F) 2/1* Defense *2B*

Calls FBI

10 Dec 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

The FBI agent who investigated the hijacking of a Cuban government-owned fishing boat to Florida last summer testified Tuesday that the boat's captain originally did not indicate that the Cuban refugee hijackers had threatened to kill him.

And one of the three Cuban refugees on trial told the court they only seized the boat to flee from Cuba and had no intention of hurting the captain.

"I never thought I was breaking U.S. law. I thought we would be received as heroes and with open arms," Omar Fabello Blanco said at the unprecedented hijacking trial.

FBI Agent Robert W. Kelly's testimony contradicted statements made Monday by the boat's captain, Jesus Rolando Hernandez Rivero, 52, the government's star witness and the first hijacking witness from Cuba ever to testify in an American courtroom.

Hernandez Rivero said that although the hijackers did not harm him, they made "death threats" and claimed that at least one of them pointed a knife at him as he was tied up.

Kelly, a prosecution witness called by the defense, said the defendants "indicated to me that if they were sent back to Cuba they would be prosecuted and persecuted for leaving Cuba . . . Their indication was that they were coming to the United States seeking political asylum, and they denied that any weapon had been brought aboard the boat."

These are key points in the case, supporting the defense's contention that a boat was hijacked but only as a means to escape oppression in Cuba. The prosecution contends the hijacking took place because the Cubans wanted to "wilfully" steal the boat. The defendants have been charged with bringing a stolen boat to U.S. shores and with conspiracy. If convicted, each faces a fine of up to \$20,000, a 15-year jail term or deportation back to Cuba.

Fabello Blanco testified that the captain was never threatened with a knife. He said the knife, now part of the court's evidence, belonged to him and he used it to cut and clean fish as part of his fishing job for the Cuban government.
The case is expected to go to the jury for deliberation Friday.

Cuban bid to close hearing denied

Mia News (F) copy 4 5A
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter
10 Dec 80

A Dade circuit court judge has denied the Cuban government's request that reporters be barred from the custody hearing of a 15-year-old Cuban girl who refuses to return to her homeland.

"I see no reason for covering this procedure in the cloak of secrecy," said Juvenile Court Judge Ralph Ferguson.

The girl, Silvyva Odalys Valdes, was not present at yesterday's hearing. She came to the United States on Feb. 25 aboard a Cuban pleasure boat that had been hijacked.

Attorney Steven Weinger, who represented the Cuban government, charged that the State Attorney's Office and the Valdes' legal custodians, one of whom is attorney Alfredo Duran, were attempting to try the case in the press. He asked that the proceedings be closed to the public and the press.

"There have been pictures and interviews of how she fled Cuba," Weinger said. "The danger of this becoming a carnival is clear."

He added that closing the hearing to the public would be in the best interests of the child and her parents, who want her returned to Cuba.

Oposing Weinger's request were attorneys for both The Miami News and The Miami Herald, who argued that under the the U.S. Constitution, court hearings must be held in public.

"What the Republic of Cuba is asking is to conduct this court as if it were part of the Republic of Cuba," said Miami News attorney Joseph Averill.

"I understand the Cuban government is the only one interested in closing this procedure, because of the political mood of this community, said Miami Herald attorney Don Middlebrooks. "Closing this procedure will only protect the Cuban government from embarrassment because of statements about conditions in Cuba that might be made."

Ferguson agreed that the hearing should be open and set it for Dec. 18.

Court Denies Media Gag in Custody Case

Mia News (F) copy 4 B
A Juvenile Court judge Tuesday refused a lawyer's request to bar the press and the public from custody hearings involving the 15-year-old daughter of a Cuban Communist Party official.

"I see no reason for covering these proceedings in a cloak of secrecy," Circuit Court Judge Ralph Ferguson told attorney Steven Weinger, who had cited Dade's political climate as grounds for his request.

Weinger represents the Cuban government and the parents of Odalys Valdes, who accidentally came to the United States in February when 26 Cubans hijacked a boat on

10 Dec 80
which she was a passenger and forced its crew to sail to the Florida Keys.

Attorneys for The Miami Herald, The Miami News, WTVJ-TV (Ch. 4) and WCKT-TV (Ch. 7) Tuesday asked Ferguson to keep the proceedings open.

The girl's parents, Oscar Valdes, a Cuban Communist Party official, and his former wife, Silvia Verdes Torres, have sued U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and three other officials in U.S. District Court in Miami. They want their daughter returned and also ask for \$2 million in damages.

U.S. to relocate refugees held in crimes here

Mia News (FH) CP4 1A
BUD NEWMAN
Miami News Washington Bureau
10 Dec 80

WASHINGTON — In a move to try to ease Dade County's crime problem, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has decided to take custody of sponsorless Cuban and Haitian refugees who are charged with crimes if local authorities don't want to prosecute them.

The refugees will be taken to an as-yet-undecided location or locations outside South Florida while the government figures out what to do with them, said Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Miami), who announced the new policy today.

"They'll be taken somewhere else awaiting some permanent disposition of them," said Pepper. "I think it's going to be a big help to us."

Pepper said the immigration service, at the urging of the Florida Congressional delegation, has agreed to revoke the parole status of Cuban and Haitian refugees who are charged with crimes, are sponsorless, and who local authorities decide not to prosecute.

The refugees will be "placed in secure detention facilities" outside South Florida, Pepper said.

"They (the immigration service) have substantially undertaken to do what we have been pressing them to do, and that is get the criminal element out of our area," Pepper said.

But, Pepper admitted, "Legal complications may develop. I don't know what the courts are going to do."

Dade's antibilingual

Mia News (FH) CP 2 5A
GLENDA WRIGHT
Miami News Reporter
10 Dec 80

Dade County's new antibilingual ordinance may stop the county government from helping pay for the annual African Kwanzafe festival after this year.

Kwanzafe activities, which begin Dec 18 and end New Year's Day, are a celebration of the traditional African holiday of the harvest. The festival has been held for the last four years in Dade.

But the anti-bilingualism ordinance passed by voters in November prohibits the county from spending money to promote any culture other than that of the United States.

The festival was not affected this year because its sponsor, the Kwanzafe Committee of South Florida, received \$25,000 from the county in April — seven months before the ordinance was enacted. The committee also got \$25,000 from the City of Miami.

Next year, Kwanzafe organizers may have to find funding elsewhere, said Gladys Kidd, the county tourism department's cultural and special events manager.

"Because organizations like the Fine Arts Council and National Endowment for the Arts require matching funds from other sources, a lot of big events will die unless organizations go to private industries," Kidd noted.

Akua Olu, the committee's project coordinator, hopes to get money from businesses and other private sources for next year's Kwanzafe.

"I'm not worried," Olu said. The committee has al-

law could hurt Kwanzafe

Schedule of upcoming Kwanzafe activities

Dec. 18

✓ Oratory contest, 7 p.m., Edison Senior High School, 6161 NW 5th Ave.

Dec. 20

✓ Dance and drum playing workshop with the Cosaan African Dance Company, noon to 2 p.m., Model City Cultural Arts Center, 6161 NW 22 Ave.

✓ Performances by Cosaan African Dance Company and L'acadco, 7 p.m., Joseph Caleb Center, 5400 NW 22 Ave. Admission: \$6 adults, \$3.50 for children under 12.

Dec. 21

✓ Kwanzafe symposium, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Caleb Center. Dr. Maulana Karenga, national founder of Kwanza will speak on "Kwanza Imitation of Self-Conscious Construction."

Dec. 27

✓ Children's breakfast, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the

third floor of Burdines department store, 22 E. Flagler St. Free breakfast for any child who attends.

✓ Parade sponsored by the Cultural Advisory Council of Overtown. Starts 11 a.m. at NW 6th Street and 7th Ave. and ends at Williams Park, 1717 NW 5th Ave.

✓ Kuumba Children's Workshop featuring the Afro Arts theater group, the Coconut Grove Children's Theater and the Akili Dance Company. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Model City Center.

✓ Florida black artists exhibit, 2 p.m., Joseph Caleb Center library. Exhibit will remain four weeks.

✓ All-Star semi-pro football game, 8 p.m., Miami Dade Community College, North Campus. Adults: \$2. Children under 10 free.

ready obtained \$15,000 from the National Endowment for the 1981 celebration.

The first Kwanzafe here took place in 1976. It got its name from the Swahili word "Kwanza" which means harvest. The holiday lasts seven days, from Dec. 26 to Dec. 1.

During Kwanza, people decorate their homes in red, black and green. On the last day of the celebration, a feast is held and gifts are exchanged.

The festival in Dade started with a student art contest that will continue through Jan. 1. For information on events, call 579-6365 or 638-6770.

Stierheim Requests Legal Ruling On Impact of Bilingualism Vote

M/Letter (F) col 1 38 10 Dec 80

By ESTON MELTON

Herald Staff Writer

County Manager Merrett Stierheim will ask the county attorney today to help him decide which Metro programs can stay and which must go under Dade's new anti-bilingual ordinance.

The request to County Attorney Robert Ginsburg will be phrased in general terms, sources said Tuesday, so that administrators can have more flexibility afterward in deciding whether to continue individual programs affected by the law.

Ginsburg said it will take about a week to respond. His opinion could affect programs as diverse as the Coconut Grove Goombay Festival and the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, as well as services ranging from bus route ads to voter registration.

The new law, approved by a 3-2 margin in a countywide referendum Nov. 4, prohibits spending county funds "for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

It also requires all county government meetings and publications

to be in English only. It specifically exempts translations mandated by state or federal law.

Immediately after the election, Stierheim ordered a halt to all foreign-language county services other than hospital, police and other health or safety programs.

He also solicited reports and questions from all Metro department directors on the ordinance's effects. Scores of those letters will be compiled today into five categories for Ginsburg's consideration:

- County programs funded in part or whole by federal dollars that are accompanied by federal rules requiring bilingual services.

- County programs receiving federal funds but which are not bound by specific federal rules on bilingualism — bus route information printed in Spanish by the Metro Transit Agency, for example.

- County programs regulated by state laws. This would include, for instance, the Elections Department's bilingual voter registration materials.

- All remaining county programs, where Metro officials have complete discretion over spending.

An example would be the purchase of Spanish books for Dade's library system.

- Cultural events funded by tourist-tax dollars or supported with county personnel and facilities. Among them are the Coconut Grove Goombay Festival, Hispanic Heritage Week and St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Stierheim already has made several decisions regarding the ordinance:

- Bilingual health and safety services will continue, including police protection, medical treatment at county-owned Jackson Memorial Hospital and the 911 emergency telephone network.

- Tourist-tax expenses for foreign-language advertisements will continue. The ads now run in five languages.

- Newspaper ads for county jobs will run in English only, even in Spanish-language publications.

- The Office of Latin Affairs will be curtailed but not abolished.

A federal lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance, meanwhile, is pending.

1 dies in Cuba embassy seige

Associated Press

*M/L News (FH) col 2 1A
10 Dec 80*

Armed "anti-socialist elements" demanding to be flown from Cuba were captured by Cuban security forces who stormed the Vatican Embassy in Havana to end a seige in which four nuns were taken hostage, Havana radio reported today.

A Cuban employe of the embassy was mortally wounded by gunfire from the captors, the report said.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Havana that four priests had been seized. But the Havana radio account of the incident, which occurred yes-

terday, said the hostages were nuns.

Tanjug said the embassy invaders were 10 to 14 armed Cubans. Havana radio did not say how many were involved or how long the seige lasted. It described the hostage-takers as "anti-socialist elements with jail records, some armed."

The radio report monitored in Miami said the nuns were unharmed when security forces freed them without using firearms. It said the hostage-takers were handed over to the court "where they will have to answer for the action."



— BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Lorenzo Family Huddles in Townhouse Home on SW 56th Ter.

... landlord is threatening to evict them

Phony Deputy Was Used *Mia Herr (P) col 2 2B 10 Dec 80* To Try to Evict Refugees

By ZITA AROCHA
 Herald Staff Writer

Rene Lorenzo, his wife, his six children, and daughter-in-law have been living in a \$550-a-month townhouse in South Dade since they arrived on the Mariel boatlift. But their neighbors say they don't like their habits and their landlord says they owe him a month's rent.

They want them out of the two-bedroom townhouse.

Neighbors complain that the Lorenzo children play too rough and disturb them, the family's beat-up 1972 Mercury leaks oil in the driveway, and the sagging clothesline in their back yard is an eyesore.

The Lorenzos, who live on Rene's \$250-a-week salary, say that since August they have not failed to pay \$550 a month for the townhouse.

But the owner of Evergreen Villas, himself a Cuban, claims they didn't pay last month's rent and owe him an additional \$550 for the security deposit.

Candida Garcia, wife of Evergreen Villa's owner Hector Garcia, said she and her husband want them out.

So much so that two nights ago a man pretending to be a sheriff visited the Lorenzos apartment, at 14041 SW 56 Ter., and tried to scare them off the property.

"It wasn't a sheriff, it was a friend of ours,"

Garcia said Tuesday. "I just wanted to scare them . . . I felt sorry for them," she said.

But Lorenzo and his family thought the make-believe sheriff was real.

"He had two guns. One on either side of his chest," said Caridad Valdez, Lorenzo's sister-in-law.

"He said if we weren't gone by today, he would tear the door down . . . The children were terrified. One of them started asking, 'What did my father do? Another one started crying because he thought the sheriff was taking his father away.'"

Garcia said today is indeed the day of reckoning. The family of nine has until 3 p.m. to vacate the townhouse, she said.

"The property is filthy, they don't follow any of the [townhouse] associations bylaws, and they throw garbage in their front lawn," said Garcia, who explained she has sent Lorenzo several eviction notices since Nov. 26.

Valdez said they are desperate.

"For the sake of humanity, we need an extension," pleaded Valdez, 25, her voice shaking, sitting on a chipped bathroom vanity that the family is using as a dresser.

But Garcia said she won't let the family stay.

"I'm going to get them out myself. If not, I'm going to have the [real] sheriff do it," she said.

Mia Her (F) col B 6B
Jose Jimenez, 103,

Farmed in Cuba

11 Dec 80

Jose Maria Jimenez, 103, a native of the Canary Islands, Spain, died Wednesday at Hialeah Hospital.

Mr. Jimenez left Spain in 1896 for Cuba where he farmed all his life until he came to Miami in 1967.

He is survived by sons, Jose, Guillermo, Humberto; daughters, Yolanda, Bertila Cruz; and three granddaughters.

Services will be at 2 p.m. today at the Rivero Hialeah Chapel.

3 Miamians Missing in Sea Off Cuba

Mia Her (F) col 1 6B

11 Dec 80

At dusk Wednesday, Coast Guard searchers suspended a 10,000-square-mile sweep for three Miami men who radioed for help from an unknown spot south of Cuba.

The three, identified as Peter J. Smith, Hivo F. Gonzales and Jose Gonzales, maydayed Tuesday that their 50-foot sailboat Landfall was taking on water.

Meanwhile, five other people

were rescued Wednesday in two separate incidents. Plucked from the sea by a National Park Service boat were three Gulf Coast men whose boat sank 60 miles west of Key West.

And Ann Weatherby of Fort Lauderdale and George Pattelion of Pompano Beach were rescued by a helicopter after their cabin cruiser went down nine miles east of Deerfield Beach.

U.S. Will Assume Custody Of Refugees Held in Jails

Mia Her (F) col B 3 IA 11 Dec 80

By TOM FIEDLER
And DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ordered Wednesday a limited roundup of Cuban and Haitian vagrants who may have been involved in the street crime that has plagued South Florida.

INS Commissioner David Crosland III, responding to intense political pressure from the Florida congressional delegation, agreed to take into federal custody the estimated 500 or more Freedom Flotilla refugees and Haitian boat people who are being held in county or local jails in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties.

It is the first time the federal government has accepted any responsibility for these refugees.

Members of the Florida delegation are hopeful that the INS decision to take control of these refugees will begin a general sweep of the estimated

5,000 vagrants in South Florida who have been sleeping in vacant lots, parks and on the streets for months — 2,000 in Miami alone.

"I think this is a good first step," said Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.), who pushed for the roundup.

Many of the jailed refugees face misdemeanor charges stemming from petty theft or vagrancy. Virtually all have either been turned out by those families that sponsored them or have run away from the sponsors.

Crosland Wednesday directed INS agents to revoke the "entrant" status — a special parole for illegal aliens — of those refugees who are being held on a variety of charges throughout South Florida and to begin moving them to federal detention camps in other parts of the country.

In Miami, INS officials toured the Dade County Jail Wednesday to determine which of 271 prisoners

Please turn to ROUNDUP / 33A



LEHMAN

INS to Take Custody Of Refugees in Jail

*Mia Her (F) call 33A
11 Dec 80*

ROUNDUP / From 1A

with Hispanic surnames, most of them boatlift refugees, would be transferred. Four Haitian refugees were being held in the Dade County Jail.

Richard Gullage, deputy regional director of the INS in Miami, said paroles which permit the refugees to live and work in this country would be revoked if the prisoners lack a permanent address, have no work and lack a sponsor.

Federal law permits the INS to revoke the parole and take custody of the refugees under these conditions, even if the refugees have not been convicted of a crime, Gullage said.

Homeless refugees will be transferred to INS camps in Texas, California and in New York. Gullage said the centers currently have a capacity to house 500 refugees. The INS hopes to find new sponsors for the refugees, he added.

No timetable has been set for the jail cleanup, Gullage said. However, Dade County officials had pressed the government to empty the county jail of refugees before a district court hearing Dec. 17 on overcrowding at the facility.

Wednesday, some 1,068 inmates were housed in the jail; 326 were sleeping on the floor, said deputy jail operations supervisor Kevin Hickey.

The limited crackdown outlined Wednesday will rely on the county and local police to pick up the refugees in the street if they are suspected of breaking a law. INS officials will take custody of sponsorless refugees in jail unless local prosecutors want to press charges.

"This should not be considered a wholesale roundup," said Sergio Pereira, assistant to Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "Police will operate like they always have. They won't be enforcing INS laws."

The INS action pleased Rep. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) whose district has borne the brunt of the refugee influx. "We've now got some real progress in our efforts to get these surplus, vagrant vagabonds off our streets," he said.

Pepper, his Miami colleagues Dante Fascell and Lehman, and Daniel Mica of West Palm Beach have been pressing the outgoing

Carter Administration to take responsibility for homeless refugees.

Pepper said Crosland told him late Tuesday night that the INS would also attempt to relocate outside of Miami many of the homeless refugees who haven't been accused of criminal activities.

Until now, however, the INS had been reluctant to move against the homeless refugees, claiming that the federal government lacked facilities to care for them.

Crosland also told lawmakers in a meeting earlier this week he was fearful that a court challenge to a general roundup would succeed.

"It was presented to me that the criminal justice system was overburdened and on the verge of breaking down," said Crosland, explaining the decision to proceed.

Refugees who have committed serious crimes are subject to exclusionary hearings that would bar them from legally staying in the United States. Cuba has refused to take back any Cubans who came to this country during the illegal Mariel-to-Key West boatlift, leaving the United States nowhere to deport the refugees.

It was not clear how long a refugee could be held in a detention facility without being convicted and sentenced for a crime.

Meanwhile, a federal court order has blocked INS from deporting or excluding Haitians who have applied for political asylum. Unless that court order is overturned on appeal, the Haitian refugees could conceivably face indefinite confinement.

Cuban refugee leaders generally welcomed the government action, but criticized the Carter Administration for not going further to train the refugees for jobs and to adapt to life in the United States.

"Something had to be done," said Manuel Antonio de Varona, president of the exile Cuban Patriotic Junta. "But the government has a responsibility, after having welcomed them with open arms, to assist them in preparing for life in this country."

"We will monitor the program to see that no civil rights are abused," said Eduardo Padron, chairman of the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination.

Cuba says 4 embassy nuns freed

*Mia News (F) call 9A
11 Dec 80*

MIAMI — Four nuns taken hostage by "anti-socialist elements" at the Vatican Embassy in Cuba were released unharmed after security forces stormed the building, Havana radio reports.

The nuns, who were alternately identified as four priests, were freed without using firearms, Havana radio said in a report monitored here.

However, a Cuban employe of the embassy was shot dead by the captors, according to the report.

Maria Fe, a nun at the embassy, in a telephone conversation Wednesday with Miami's Spanish-language radio station WQBA confirmed the incident and said that shots had been fired.

She said the break-in took place about noon Tuesday, but could not say how many captors were involved.

"I can't tell you anything more," she said in a frightened voice. "You will have to call later and talk to the officials (of the embassy), however, they are not here now and I don't know when they'll be back."

She refused to say more.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Havana that four priests had been seized, but the Havana Radio account of the incident said the hostages were nuns.

Tanjug said the embassy invaders were 10 to 14 armed Cubans and that security forces used tear gas to take control of the embassy.

Havana radio did not say how many were involved or how long the siege lasted. It described the hostage-takers as "anti-socialist elements with jail records, some armed."

The radio report said the hostage-takers were handed over to the court "where they will have to answer for the action."

In April, 10,000 Cubans seeking political asylum jammed the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. President Fidel Castro called the Cubans "common delinquents, anti-socials, vagrants and bums" and said he would allow them to leave Cuba.

The incident triggered the biggest mass exodus of Cubans to the United States since the 1960s.

2012

Refugees Will Mean Difference Of 100,000 in Final Head Count

MW (F) ed 1 33A 11 Dec 80

CENSUS / From 1A

while the first official release of data from the 1980 Census — was only preliminary. Final 1980 Census numbers won't be announced until February, and officials say the correction of some errors is likely to increase it by then.

For a number of smaller cities, such increases will mean sharp percentage changes in population between preliminary and final numbers because, with small populations, any change becomes a significant percentage.

Second, President Carter promised just before the Nov. 4 election to adjust Dade's census figures to take into account Cuban refugees who began arriving April 21 in the Mariel boatlift. Adding Haitian refugees who arrived at the same time, that could increase Dade's population by more than 100,000.

Third, the Census Bureau may have to increase Dade's population by as much as 100,000 more to make up for what the bureau admits is an undercount of minority residents, primarily blacks and Latins. A federal judge has ordered the adjustment nationwide in a lawsuit filed by the city of Detroit. That case, however, probably will be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The adjustments are important. The rule of thumb is that each resident is worth \$275 per year to the local area in population-based federal-aid programs such as revenue sharing. Thus, the adjustments could bring an extra \$50 million a year or more to Dade.

The adjustments for minorities and for the new Cuban refugees, however, would be used only for federal-aid purposes, not for pur-

poses of congressional and legislative re-apportionment.

Wednesday's preliminary figures are sure to be controversial with several Dade cities.

For example, the Census Bureau Wednesday said that Miami has 335,360 residents, an increase of only one-tenth of 1 per cent over 1970. The city, which claims to have at least 347,642 residents, already has sued the Census Bureau, claiming a minority undercount even worse than the national average.

That was partly because the Census Bureau drew widespread criticism at the time of its April 1 count for failing to circulate census questionnaires in Spanish, even though it conceded that it had an adequate stock of Spanish-language questionnaires.

Coral Gables' population decreased by 56 residents to 42,438 residents, in the figures released Wednesday by the Census Bureau. The city, backed by county planning department estimates, had been claiming a population of more than 44,000.

Still, the new census figure was a sharp improvement over an earlier census estimate of 37,000. That came before the bureau realized it had neglected to count 4,600 students living on the University of Miami campus.

And in South Miami, Wednesday's preliminary census figures showed a population decline of 10.5 per cent from 11,780 in 1970 to 10,542 in 1980. That figure might be increased later, county officials said, because of census errors in drawing the city's boundaries.

Dr. Charles Blowers, chief re-

searcher for the Dade Planning Department, declined to challenge the Census Bureau's preliminary count, even though it showed a county population of 46,000 fewer than his department's earlier projection of more than 1.6 million.

"I'm a little bit surprised that it came in on the low side," he said. "But our figure was an estimate. There's no way it can be like an actual count."

Fastest growing major Dade cities in Wednesday's census announcement were Homestead, which grew 44.9 per cent since 1970 to 19,813 residents; and Hialeah, which soared 40 per cent from its 1970 population to reach 143,596 residents.

Among neighborhoods in the unincorporated area, Kendall grew 104.4 per cent since 1970 to 72,551 residents; Cutler Ridge by 17.6 per cent to 20,506; and Perrine by 53 per cent to 15,679.

Cuban Violations of Rights Protested by Miami Exiles

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

About 60 Cuban exiles, many wearing black armbands, waving banners and chanting slogans, toured at least seven foreign consulates in Miami Wednesday to deliver communiques denouncing alleged violations of human rights.

The peaceful demonstrations came the morning after a squad of armed Cuban police and security officers invaded the Vatican embassy in Havana to oust 15 people who sought asylum in the building. Four nuns were unharmed in the melee, but a Cuban lay employe was killed by gunfire.

Tomas Regalado Sr., a Cuban exile who helped organize the Miami rallies, said he "was surprised" by the Vatican embassy incident and claimed the consulate demonstrations were "not at all" linked to the Havana disturbances.

Stops were made outside the consulates of Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela and Costa Rica. Regalado said the demonstrators were marking the 32nd anniversary of the passing of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights and to show mounting indignation and concern among prisoner family members living in South Florida over reports that some prisoners in Cuba have gone on a hunger strike to protest alleged beatings and abuses.

In Havana, early reports presented conflicting views of the Vatican embassy incident, the latest in a chain of diplomatic invasions plagu-

The demonstrations came the morning after a squad of armed Cuban police and security officers invaded the Vatican's embassy in Havana to oust 15 people who sought asylum.

ing the Cuban capital.

In the most celebrated such disturbance, 10,800 people walked into the Peruvian embassy on Easter weekend earlier this year, an event that led to the biggest one-year exodus of Cuban refugees in history.

Initial bulletins filed Tuesday by the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug, Radio Havana and the Cuban agency Prensa Latina said 10 to 14 armed "anti-socialist elements" demanding to be flown out of Cuba, invaded the Vatican embassy and took the nuns hostage. The reports said the captors killed the Cuban employe during the takeover.

Radio Havana said security officers stormed the embassy and freed the hostages without using guns. Tanjug, however, said the officers fired tear gas to mask the assault.

In another version of the incident, the Religious News Service,

an agency of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, described the initial invaders as 10 asylum seekers, half of them women.

Citing a Vatican source in Rome, the agency said Cuban police allegedly assaulted the embassy without the permission of the Nuncio, a violation of diplomatic immunity. The agency said the police rounded up the ten asylum seekers and left.

Outside some of the consulates in Miami, the exiles — mostly armband-wearing women who are wives, sisters or mothers of the prisoners themselves — staged brief but peaceful rallies chanting "Libertad, Libertad!" and waving banners to call attention to the prisoners.

Regalado, a Miami exile and former journalist, heads the newly-formed *Presidio Politico Historico Cubano* (Cuban Historical Political Prison), a group that shelters newly-arrived former Cuban political prisoners, said Wednesday's demonstrators began their visits at the Mexican, Panamanian and Nicaraguan consulates where originals of their communiques were delivered.

These missions got priority treatment, he said, because their governments are regarded as "friendly" to the Cuban government of Fidel Castro.

At the Nicaraguan and Panamanian consulates at the Ingraham Building, 25 SE Second Ave., building manager Bruce Gusman called the police as the group showed up at the lobby with banners.

First Step on the Refugees: *Miami Her (F) GA coll 11 Dec 80* 'A Controlled Environment'

THERE is an instinctive revulsion on the part of most Americans to anything that resembles the World War II internment camps for Japanese-Americans. That revulsion is a healthy reaction to ugly facilities whose fundamental principles offend the American sense of freedom.

Nevertheless, there are worse things than Government camps for refugees. Miami, Miami Beach, and the rest of South Florida have learned that lesson at the price of enormous social stress.

Florida's congressional delegation now rightly is demanding that Washington's bureaucrats establish a safe and secure place for the thousands of homeless Cuban and Haitian refugees in Dade County.

For nearly eight months, South Floridians have been demanding that Federal bureaucrats stop dumping penniless refugees into the streets of Dade's communities. For nearly eight months those Washington officials either have denied that there is any problem, have accused local officials of exaggerating the crisis, or have held out false promises of relief.

Now winter is coming. With it comes the explosive combination of a swelling seasonal population and colder weather. Yet an estimated 2,000 Mariel refugees continue to exist in the streets and parks of Miami alone. Sponsorships, those non-binding promises to provide housing and job counseling for new arrivals, have broken down by the thousands. The miracle is that so many of the more than 80,000 Mariel entrants still in Miami actually are making it on their own.

Those who have not yet adjusted threaten now to become a permanent street population. This presence endangers themselves and the health and prosperity of the community. No other American city is expected to accept the

prevailing conditions of a Haitian or Cuban slum. Miami shouldn't be, either.

The first step toward resolving the continuing crisis is for the Government to establish what Rep. William Lehman of North Dade calls "a controlled environment." That means a camp of some sort where immigration parolees will stay until they have realistic plans for jobs and housing to guarantee that they will not become a burden to the local community.

Those with criminal records in Cuba, or who commit crimes in the United States, ought to have their paroles revoked and become permanent wards of the Federal Government. Until Washington can send them back to Cuba, the criminals whom Fidel Castro cynically sent from Mariel should be held in Federal custody.

Defining the proper attitude toward the honest, hardworking Mariel entrants and their counterparts from Haiti is much more difficult. The Government's failure to forge or enforce an orderly immigration policy is responsible for their presence. The Federal Government therefore must hold them at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico or elsewhere until it can determine their legal status.

Those who are eligible to seek permanent-resident status should be identified quickly and then enrolled in a program to monitor and enhance their acculturation.

No one should be turned loose in American cities with only the options of either becoming a criminal himself or else falling prey to the human predators with whom he shares the night.

Jailed refugees to be moved out of Dade

Mia News (FH) ep2 SA
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter

11 Dec 80

Cuban and Haitian refugees held in the Dade County Jail on misdemeanor charges will be turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for resettlement outside South Florida.

The charges against them are being dropped, according to a Dade State Attorney's office spokesman.

The move will ease Dade's overloaded court system. It will also help reduce overcrowding at the the 846-bed Dade County Jail, which has been overpopulated since last summer. It housed 1,068 prisoners yesterday.

Officials are putting the finishing touches on a plan to move at least 500 refugees in Dade and other South Florida jails to federal detention centers, said Richard Gullage, deputy district director for the immigration service.

Federal authorities have proposed detention centers in New York, Texas, Georgia and California, he said.

Dade government officials welcomed the decision by the federal government to take charge of the refugee prisoners and relocate them outside South Florida.

"We're delighted to hear the news," said Dade County Manager Merrett Stierheim. "We don't want another Krome Avenue or Tent City condition."

"All parts of the county have suffered" from a crime problem generated by refugees, added Public Safety Director Bobby Jones, who said he is "glad something is happening."

The refugees will be detained because they violated the "parole" that allows them to remain in this country. Their parole was broken if they have no permanent homes, no American sponsors and no jobs.

Gullage said the refugees will be removed from the Dade jail as soon as possible. Officials want them out before a hearing Wednesday in U.S. District Court on overcrowded conditions at the jail.

Only refugees charged with misdemeanors will be turned over to immigration officials, said Tom Petersen,

Refugee held in Thanksgiving murder

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

A 61-year-old refugee who came here during the Mariel boatlift after 14 years in Cuban jails has been charged with the Thanksgiving day shooting death of a businessman.

Miami police said Lazaro Rodriguez faces a first-degree murder charge in the death of Frederic Anderson, 62. He was a sales engineer with Joe and George Hornstein Inc., a theatrical equipment company at 759 W. Flagler St.

Anderson was murdered after he stopped by his office to do some paperwork before his holiday meal.

Miami Detective Bruce Roberson said police are looking for three other men and a pregnant woman who were seen with Rodriguez and slept together in cars near Anderson's office.

Police believe that Rodriguez and another man named "Roberto" or "Robertico" had broken into the equipment company shortly before Anderson entered through the front door.

Police speculate the burglary suspects were surprised by Anderson and shot him with a handgun.

Rodriguez' other pals are being sought because they may have been lookouts or have known of the break-in, police said.

A gold watch taken from Anderson after he was shot has been recovered, police said, adding they are now trying to locate the handgun. They wouldn't say where the watch was found.

Rodriguez told police he came to Miami in May, during the boatlift. Police said he claimed he had spent 14 years in Cuban jails as a political prisoner.

Rodriguez has no American sponsor, no regular address and no job, police said.

The department had been looking for Rodriguez for questioning. He was apprehended last week after an off-duty police officer, Ramon Perez, saw him going into a house at NW 1st Street and NW N. River Drive, Roberson said.

When police went to the occupied house, they found Rodriguez shaving, Roberson said. He reportedly tried to hide behind a shower curtain in the bathtub.

"It's kind of sad," Roberson said of the death of Anderson, who lived at the Brickell Bay Club condominium, 2333 Brickell Ave. "The man was a good man."

administrative assistant for the Dade State Attorney's Office. Those charged with felonies, he said, will be examined on a case-by-case basis to see if those charges should be dropped also.

"If there is a serious crime that we believe will warrant a prison sentence, we'll keep them here and prose-

cute them," Petersen said.

Gullage said the immigration service is not prepared to handle refugees charged with a felony. "We're concentrating on the misdemeanor cases for now," Gullage said. "The processing centers are not equipped for hardened criminals."

Roundup of Homeless

MW Aker (F) ed 1B

By DAN WILLIAMS
And ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writers

12 Dec 80

Hopes for a big roundup of homeless refugees in Dade County Jail crumbled Thursday when the Immigration and Naturalization Service could find only 25 Cuban refugees who could be transferred from the overcrowded jail under INS rules.

Officials had hoped that 100 to 150 refugees could be moved to INS detention camps in Texas, California, New York and Georgia.

"It sure as hell hasn't worked out like

we thought," said Raymond Morris, Miami regional INS director.

The INS had hoped that most of the 271 inmates thought to be Cuban refugees would meet INS criteria to be moved to camps outside of Florida: that they be homeless, jobless and without a sponsor to feed and house them.

But INS officials had trouble determining which refugees truly met the criteria. Many inmates claimed to have a sponsor or a permanent address. In addition, the INS had hoped to transfer out of the jail refugees charged with committing misdemea-

ors. But officials found that most had committed felonies.

"It'll take time. We got some bad information," said Morris.

Police, meanwhile, are moving cautiously before arresting homeless refugees on the streets and taking them before INS officials at Dade County jail. Refugees who might be picked up say they're not really vagrants and will refuse to go.

"I'm not going to be sent to any camp because first I'll go back to my sister's house," said refugee Arnaldo Bosque, 43, who is unemployed and now sleeps in an

Refugees Flops

abandoned white station-wagon.

Bosque, who has looked unsuccessfully for jobs since he arrived in the United States seven months ago, said he left his sister's house because he wanted to be more independent.

"She tried to keep me nice and quiet, dressed in a robe," said Bosque, wearing a three-days' stubble on his creased face. "I couldn't take it."

Part of the problem in emptying the jail of refugees stems from failure of the INS and Dade State Attorney's office to work together.

While the INS is looking for misdemeanor cases, the State Attorney's office insists that there are between 100 and 150 refugees charged with felony cases that could be transferred to INS custody almost immediately.

"If someone would get together with us and discuss this, we could move them out," said Abe Laeser, assistant state attorney in charge of the felony division. "I just heard

Please turn to REFUGEES / 2B

Loiterers Are Eluding Cop Patrols

MW Aker (F) ed 1

2B

12 Dec 80

REFUGEES / From 1B

about the whole program last [Wednesday] night."

Prosecutors say that many of the refugees are being held on minor felony charges. They could be released to the INS because the time they've served in jail is sufficient.

"We just don't want to release them back to the streets and have them brought in again," said Laeser.

The bottleneck has made police wary of increasing arrests on vagrancy or loitering charges.

Miami police Officer Eloy Perez cruised Little Havana Thursday morning trying to catch up with refugees who loiter in parks and drink openly. He caught up with a group of three drinking rum at the park behind the Bay of Pigs monument at SW 13th Avenue and SW Eighth Street.

Cuban refugee Lazaro Martinez, 40, walked a half block down Eighth Street after Perez approached him.

Martinez is a vagrant by INS definition. He has no sponsor, was recently laid off from his a \$5-an-hour construction job, and sleeps sometimes with a friend, but most often "wherever the night catches me."

"They are not going to catch me because I won't let them," said Martinez, standing near El Dragon de Oro, a fast-food restaurant in Little Havana, where

1B



mark 12 Dec 80 2B

— ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

Hundreds of Mariel Refugees Are Living in the Streets of Miami
...from left are Pedro Timoneda, Arnaldo Bosque, Jose Rodriguez, Rene Hernandez and Rodolfo Valdes

the owners frequently offer him free chicken soup and Cuban-style beef stew. Sometimes the

owners let Martinez sleep in a small room behind the restaurant. "Besides, they say they are

going pick up the bums," said Martinez, who limps from the swelling in his left ankle. "How

can I be a bum when I'm looking for a job? They are just as bad a Fidel [Castro]" he added.

Cuba Asked To Report On Prison

Rights Group Seeks Hunger-Strike Facts

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Amnesty International has asked Cuba to allow an impartial observer to visit two Cuban jails to investigate reports that political prisoners have been on a hunger strike for a month, a spokesman for the organization said Thursday.

In response to questions, Javier Zuniga, head of the department that investigates human rights violations in Latin America, said Amnesty International, the Nobel Peace Prize-winning human rights organization, requested the observer in a telegram sent to the Cuban government Dec. 4.

Zuniga said Amnesty International's telegram:

- Expressed the organization's concern about reports that dozens of the 114 political prisoners at the Boniato prison in Oriente province were on a hunger strike, and that four of the inmates were in critical condition as a result of the strike.

- Asked the Cuban government to investigate the accuracy of the reports, made public by relatives of the prisoners living in exile in Miami.

- Requested Cuba to provide medical help to the prisoners if it is needed.

- Petitioned Cuba to allow international observers to go to Cuba and visit the more than 100 political prisoners at Boniato and the Combinado del Este prisons.

In a telephone interview, Zuniga said that Cuba has not responded to its request. A 1979 request to Cuba by the London-based organization expressing concern at the transfer

Mia News (FA) CR2 1A 12 Dec 80
U.S. rules on Cubans in hospital

A federal judge has upheld the government's right to detain a group of Cuban refugees at a federal mental hospital in Washington. U.S. District Judge John Garrett Penn said there was "not a scintilla of evidence" that the Cubans had been improperly confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Attorneys for 68 Cubans had contended the government had no right to confine their clients at the facility.

Mia News (FA) CR1 5A 12 Dec 80
Refugees need holiday help

Twenty-two neighborhood centers will act as receiving stations for clothing, food and toys for new Haitian and Cuban refugees, said a spokesman for Dade County Council of Community Based Organizations. The council is spearheading a drive to "help make the holiday season brighter for those who have come here seeking a better life." The organization is asking for warm clothing, dried goods and toys. To get the address of the receiving location closest to you, call 757-9947.

Mia News (FA)
Cuban refugees will stay in jail *12 Dec 80 CR1 5A*

A plan to take move 270 Cuban refugees prisoners from the Dade County Jail to federal refugee processing centers was snagged after immigration officials learned that all but eight of those refugees are being held for felony crimes. Immigration officials had thought that most refugees were being held for less serious misdemeanors and had worked out a plan with the Dade State Attorney's Office to have the misdemeanor charges dropped. The refugees then were to be resettled outside South Florida. "It sure hasn't worked out like we thought," said Raymond Morris, regional director for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He added that officials are reviewing the situation. The Immigration service announced its plans to find the refugees new homes Wednesday, saying South Florida jails and courts are overburdened with homeless Cubans.

of more than 100 Cuban political prisoners from the Combinado del Este prison to Boniato also went unanswered, Zuniga said.

He explained that the organization's telegram was prompted by hundreds of messages from Miami Cubans received by the organization indicating that the Boniato inmates had gone on a hunger strike Nov. 12.

Miami Cubans brighten Chaffee holiday

'They have not been forgotten by those on outside'

Mrs. Neira (FA) Col 2 SA
IVAN A. CASTRO
Miami News Reporter

12 Dec 80

About 6,000 Mariel boatlift refugees will spend their first Christmas in America behind barbed wire at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

For them, the holiday could be cold and lonely. That is why Siro del Castillo, the Deputy Assistant Director of Human Relations at the camp, is asking Cuban-Americans to send Christmas cards and small presents to the boatlift refugees.

Del Castillo said most refugees at the camp are frustrated and depressed because of the long stay. Some have been at Fort Chaffee or other military camps for seven months.

"Their families are behind in Cuba and they have nobody who will remember them," Del Castillo noted.

Del Castillo, noting that some refugees have gotten into trouble, said he some people might be reluctant to give the Fort Chaffee refugees gifts. But he urged them to put those feelings aside in the spirit of Christmas.

"We can't forget those in Fort Chaffee," he said. "It is a way to show them that they have not been forgotten by those outside."

One Cuban who thinks it is a great idea is Margarita

I would tell whoever gets the card that he is now in a free country, a country that is different and that he has to adapt to this style of living. I would tell him to learn English so he can get ahead

Aguiar, of 11425 SW 56th St. She said she will send *turrones*, a Cuban candy, and a Christmas card.

"I don't know what I would say in the card, but I would address it to 'my brother', because those at Fort Chaffee are my brothers and sisters," Aguiar said.

Lucy Leonard, of 8121 SW 36th St., said she knows what message she would send.

"I would tell whoever gets the card that he is now in a free country, a country that is different and that he has to adapt to this style of living. I would tell him to learn English so he can get ahead," Leonard said.

Angel De Pedro, of 4750 NW 6th St., said wrong-

doing by some of the refugees should not detract from the season's spirit.

"Good, average, or bad, they are still our brothers and sisters and at a time like this, they should get our encouragement," De Pedro said.

Administrators at Fort Chaffee are trying to kindle the Christmas spirit among the refugees, Del Castillo said.

"We are putting up and decorating Christmas trees on the recreation areas," he said. "The camp radio station will soon start to play Christmas carols."

On *Nochebuena*, Christmas Eve, the traditional Cuban dinner of roast pork and black beans will be served at Fort Chaffee. On Christmas Day, there will be a traditional American holiday meal with turkey and glazed ham.

"We want them to keep their customs," Del Castillo explained. "and learn the ones of their new land."

If you would like to send a Christmas gift or a card to a Cuban refugee, address it to "Cuban Refugee," Fort Chaffee, Ark. 72905.

Officials ask that only small presents like cigarettes, cigars or handkerchiefs be sent. Clothing would cause distribution problems because of its size.

Two Disturbed Refugees Hospitalized

PATERSON, N.J. — (AP) — Two Cuban refugees manacled to a jailhouse bench for three days after attacking other inmates and threatening suicide have been returned to a state mental hospital, authorities said.

The two, who are charged with larceny, were released from Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital and sent to the Passaic County Jail.

Sheriff Edwin J. Englehardt said Santiago Martinez, 18, and Israel Dieguez, 20, both of Passaic, soon started to attack other inmates and threaten suicide.

"They said they would kill themselves . . .

They were banging their heads on the walls and throwing themselves on the ground," he said.

Martinez and Dieguez were manacled

until Thursday night to a bench support in an area where inmates are processed, then sent back to Greystone Park, Warden James Karns said.

It was not clear why the two were kept at the jail for three days instead of being sent back to the hospital.

Englehardt contended earlier the two should never have been released from the hospital.

He said their discharge papers listed them both as "homicidal and suicidal." Englehardt said the reason they were sent to the hospital in the first place was that they had attempted suicide in the jail last month.

Hospital officials said the two seemed calm when discharged.

Richard Soloway, Greystone's director of

admissions, termed the classification of "homicidal and suicidal" a "clerical error."

"It's a very simple mistake," he said. "This thing is very definitely in control."

Soloway said the two "came to us suicidal, but they left with a reasonable opinion they would not be suicidal. We would never have released them if they were."

The discharge papers were signed by Dr. Omer Musluoglu, a psychiatrist at the hospital. Musluoglu also said the classification was a clerical mistake, but refused to say why he signed the forms containing that information.

Englehardt has had a running problem with Greystone about the transfer of mental inmates. Last spring, he threatened to chain disturbed inmates to Greystone's fence if it refused to accept them.

Cuba Pays Tab In Bogalusa Attack

NASSAU, the Bahamas — (UPI) — Cuba has paid the Bahamian government \$5.4 million in reparations for the sinking of the patrol boat Flamingo and killing of four of its crewmen by Cuban MIG fighter planes May 10, the government announced Friday.

The 103-foot Flamingo came under attack after it had seized a Cuban government fishing boat for poaching in Bahamian waters near the Cay Sal bank. Two rocket-firing Cuban fighter planes attacked and sank the Flamingo as it was towing the fishing boat.

The attack was witnessed by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter crew. The Bahamas government filed a formal protest, demanding a public apology.



ROBERTO FABRICIO

Mark (F) Col 1 Refugee Camps Are Haunted By Loneliness 13 Dec 80

A 5-year-old boy who lives with his mother in a small efficiency apartment in South Beach, wrote a letter to "the American Magic King" asking for a bicycle for Christmas a few days ago.

The boy's mother told him "there are too many new children from Mariel and the American Magic King might not get to all of them."

So he gave the letter to the woman who drives his school bus and told her, "Since you have been in this country longer than my mother and I, maybe the Magic King will get the letter from you better, since we just got here a few months ago in a boat."

The driver, who had to choke back her tears, took the letter, which the mother had helped him write, back to her apartment and read it. Again she cried.

The driver, Carmen Alvarez, spoke to the boy's mother later. The mother explained, "While we were in Cuba, my boy dreamed of a bicycle, but knew he couldn't have one. Now that we are here, he can't sleep at nights, thinking the American Magic King will get him the bicycle."

Tradition endures

Last Monday, in the cafeteria at Fort Chaffee, Ark., where the Cuban refugee camp still houses 6,298 refugees, three of them asked Human Services Director Siro del Castillo for some petty cash, went out to town, bought themselves a Christmas tree and decorations.

"Christmas lives in the people of Cuba even if it has been banned by the government," one of the men told del Castillo. "The tradition has lived on and people save their rations for that day and churches that remain open have services."

But he is pessimistic about the kind of Christmas that the refugees

will have.

"We will serve a special dinner and will have an entertainment session, but the worst part is the loneliness, because all these refugees left most of their relatives in Cuba, and they feel like the whole world has forgotten about them," del Castillo told me.

Cards for refugees

He is trying to launch a campaign to get anyone to send the Cuban refugees in Fort Chaffee Christmas card. They should be addressed to: A Cuban Refugee, Fort Chaffee, Ark. 72905.

"The idea is that we can pass out at least one card to each refugee so they get the feeling that people out there care for them," he said. "If someone wants to go the extra step of sending a package of Cuban-style cigarets, or a small pack of made-in-Miami cigars, that would be extra nice."

His words reminded me of a scene I saw a couple of weeks ago

at a local toy store. Three recent refugees, all in their 30s, were sitting on the floor, playing with toy cars and planes, their faces glowing like those of 10-year-olds.

And, of course, at that moment they were 10 years old. They were catching up on the last 21 Christmases they had missed.

With more than 50 per cent of refugees unemployed, and with the meager earnings of those who are working, I can't help but feel saddened for them.

Still, there was a note of optimism in the little boy's mother, who wrote to the bus driver, "Even if this year my boy can't have the bicycle, I thank him for his kindness in allowing us to live here, because I know that next year, he will grant his wish."

I hope he won't have to wait that long.

Fort Chaffee Refugees Get Munster (F) 7D Col 1 13 Dec 80 Fighting Chance in Texas

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

For months now, 16 Cubans from the Fort Chaffee refugee camp have been learning how to box, first in a drafty Army barracks and later in a boxing ring installed by camp officials.

This weekend, the boatlift refugees will get their chance to show just how good they are during the Fight for Freedom Tournament in Waco, Tex.

The event has been billed as "Texas boxers vs. Cuban refugees" and is sponsored by the Waco Boys Club Boxing Team.

But some of the refugees not only hope to win but also hope to match up with a sponsor.

"One refugee told me he came to the land of freedom but he has been in jail for six months," said Waco Boys Club coach Jerry Guffey, who helped organize the tournament.

"I thought if we got them out in front of the public we might find a home for them," Guffey added.

The Cubans, who have been confined to military camps since they arrived in the

United States on the "Freedom Flotilla," can't wait to meet the Texas boxers.

"They have worked hard and their morale is really high," said Ruben Font, a camp supervisor who will accompany the refugees to Waco.

"Some knew a little about boxing in Cuba, but most have really learned it here. I think about 80 per cent of them will dedicate themselves to professional boxing," Font added.

The refugees were bused to Waco, will be fed by various churches and are staying at the boys club camp.

Guffey said he had a chance to see the 16 refugees during a boxing match called the Fifth Thanksgiving Day Tournament on Nov. 21-23 in the town of Fort Smith, Ark., near Fort Chaffee.

Guffey later toured Fort Chaffee, talked with the refugees and started working out the details for the Waco tournament.

"The refugees are pretty good. They just need a little timing and a little training," Guffey said. "It looks like they'll make some good boxers some day."

Watergate burglar opens shop in N. Miami

Mia News (FH) col 2 1A
13 Dec 80
DARY MATERA
Miami News Reporter

He's been a "plumber," a Marine, a sailor, a GI, a burglar and a spy. Some charge that he's a political assassin.

But to those in North Miami's Dixie Plaza, he's just another shop owner.

Frank Fiorini, better known as convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, is going into the video tape business here.

The former Nixon administration "plumber" is expected to open his small store, King Video, 14516 West Dixie Highway, sometime in the next two weeks.

"It's electronics," laughed the man who spent 14 months in prison for electronically bugging the Democratic National Convention's Watergate Hotel headquarters in 1972.

"Electronics — cameras, video tapes, tapes — you never get this out of your system. When I die, I'm going to have a tape machine in my coffin."

Will Sturgis be selling electronic surveillance equipment in his Dixie Plaza store?

"I'll leave that to the police. I don't want one (the movies) to get mixed up with the other."

If you think all this means the man who was once described as "Florida's premier soldier of fortune," (a tag he denies) is getting out of the cloak-and-dagger world, don't believe it for a minute.

The fiercely patriotic Sturgis, who still maintains he was a government employe working for his country when he bugged Watergate, speaks of past, present and future worldwide operations interchangeably.

"I plan to stay active fighting communism all over the world. I'll fight communism until I'm 99."

Sturgis adds, "I don't intend to break any laws." Then he smiles and says, "I don't intend to get caught, or betrayed again. I was betrayed at Watergate.

"I've got to make a living. This is how I'm going to



Sturgis

⚡ **Electronics —
cameras, video tapes,
tapes — you never get
this out of your system.** ⚡

make a living," he says, surveying the bare store.

"Working for the government sure destroyed me financially."

As can be expected, the man who has fought in World War II, Korea, and Cuba, and pulled hitches in three branches of the American armed forces does not plan to separate his business from his political beliefs.

Don't look for any Jane Fonda or Vanessa Redgrave movies on his shelves, he said, using some choice epithets about the actresses' political behavior.

"I'll sell my boy 'Patton.' I don't care if he isn't a top seller."

And "All the Presidents men?"

"Yeah, if it's a good seller. I never went to see it. Those idiots made a fortune off of something I did. There are so many discrepancies I couldn't read it (the book)."

"You know how many magazine and newspaper articles I have with me in them?" he asks, escorting his visitors to a 10-foot stack of boxes in the rear of the store. "I have 'em and I haven't read many of them."

Sturgis is a mystery man even in nationality. He was continually referred to as "one of the four Cubans," throughout the Watergate trials. He continues to be referred as a Cuban in most of the subsequent Watergate books. Though he speaks fluent Spanish, moves in the Cuban community here, and says he would jump at the chance to strap on weapons and fight Castro, the only Cuban in his family is an aunt by marriage.

"Judge (Edward) Sirica (the Watergate prosecutor), that son of a —, even called me a Cuban. I'm proud to be associated with Cubans, but I'm an Italian-American."

As for the assassinations, Sturgis says he's become the CIA fall guy for the world, even though he maintains that he was never in the CIA.

A stout man with greying black hair, Sturgis has been accused, among other things, of being involved in the assassinations of President John Kennedy and Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza, and the attempted assassination of Panama leader Omar Torrijos.

The special congressional committee that looked into the assassination of Kennedy summoned Sturgis to Washington last year and implied that it was he and Howard Hunt dressed up as tramps in all the pictures taken near Kennedy's car shortly after he was shot.

"No, I was not one of the tramps in Dallas. No f... way in the world they were going to say I looked like one of those old tramps. I don't know who they were, but I wasn't one of them.

"In my personal opinion, (Lee Harvey) Oswald did the shooting and he was involved in a conspiracy with Castro and Russia."

As for Miami, Sturgis calls it "one of the cesspools of the world," and blames President Carter for "transporting the Cuban army to Florida at taxpayers' expense" during the Mariel boatlift.

The man who says he's been in and out of Cuba 167 times since Castro turned communist, said the Mariel boats were filled with "terrorists, assassins and communist agents," and we are now seeing the results.

"Carter brought more enemy agents here during Mariel than have come in the last 20 years. This place is infiltrated with communist agents from all over Latin America. Carter wouldn't get out of Guantanamo, so Castro is going to take part of Florida. Nixon was a fool, but Carter is a bigger fool."

They no longer wanted to live in a land where every move is controlled by the government; a land so paranoid that the government sends three officials to sit here and listen in on the captain's testimony

Don't convict for Fidel, jurors told in hijack case

Mia News 8A col 1 13 Dec 80

Attorneys for three Cubans accused of kidnaping a boat captain and hijacking his vessel to Florida have asked a federal jury not to "appease Fidel Castro" with a conviction.

A jury of seven women and five men was to resume deliberations today on whether the three Cubans intended to commit a crime. The panel received the case at 4:16 p.m. yesterday after a two-week trial and adjourned about an hour later.

U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton told the panel the government was not required to prove the defendants knew they were violating U.S. laws, but only that they intended to commit a crime.

Eaton reminded the jury the indictment did not charge Omar Fabello Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera and Louis Hernandez Collazo, all 24, with hijacking the boat and kidnaping the captain, but with bringing a boat to the United States that they knew was stolen and with conspiring to bring the boat here.

"Your verdict will be trumpeted throughout the world," Fabello's attorney, Ellis Rubin, told the jury. "What we do in this courtroom will be listened to and read about for generations."

Rubin charged the U.S. government with "trying to appease Fidel Castro."

Steven Krisberg, attorney for Louis Collazo, referred to the presence in the courtroom earlier in the week of three representatives of the Cuban foreign ministry.

"They no longer wanted to live in a land where

every move is controlled by the government, a land so paranoid that the government sends three officials to sit here and listen in on the captain's testimony," Krisberg said.

The 52-year-old skipper of the fishing craft, Jesus Hernandez Rivero, testified earlier in the week. He came here under auspices of the U.S. State Department and was accompanied by the three Cuban officials.

"The defense has made much of the desire of these defendants to flee Cuba because they wanted to escape from communism," Assistant U.S. Attorney Leah Simms said in closing arguments.

"The only one of the defendants to take the stand... was Fabello. He testified that far from expecting to be charged with a crime, he expected to get a hero's welcome.

"Have you the guts by your verdict of guilty to tell them that, 'We welcome you,' but tell them they must conform to the laws of this country?"

Roberto Godoy, attorney for Herrera, said, "For 21 years, people have been coming from Cuba looking for freedom. These three defendants came to the United States without any criminal intent and the government has no proof of the state of mind of these three young men to violate U.S. laws.

"They come from a country where what belongs to the state belongs to the people, and this boat, they felt, belonged to them."

2 Die at Same Spot on Flagler

Mia News (F) col 4 2B
By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer 13 Dec 80

It was the same stretch of pavement, the same corner, the identical intersection.

Only the dead men were different.

Both were Mariel refugees. They died three days apart. Both are unclaimed at the Medical Examiner's morgue.

"There is no indication that they knew each other. They were both found lying on the pavement at the same spot — three days apart," Miami Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez said.

Roberto Soler Damera, 26, was found Thursday night, shot five times in the torso lying near 450 W. Flagler St.

Jose Vergel Montiel, 23, was

found Monday night, shot several times in the torso lying near 450 W. Flagler St.

Police know little about either man.

"All I can say for sure is that he's dead," said Gonzalez, who is investigating Soler's slaying.

The dead man's last known address was the refugee center in Opa-locka. He was last seen alive in the El Pescador bar at 460 W. Flagler St., on Thursday evening. He appeared to be waiting for someone.

Someone was apparently waiting for him.

When he finally left the bar alone, he was shot five times in the front and side.

He was not robbed. A handgun he had no chance to draw was in his pocket along with a few dollars.

Jury Given Break in Hijacking Case

Matter (F) Vol 3B

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

13 Dec 80

An hour into deliberations Friday, U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton sent home the 12-member federal jury trying the case of three Cuban refugees who hijacked a Cuban government boat to Florida.

The jury will resume deliberations today.

Omar Fabello Blanco, Epifano Mantilla Herrera, and Luis Hernandez Collazo are accused of hijacking the Cuban fishing boat *Victoria de Giron* on July 9, at the height of the Mariel boatlift.

Most of Friday, the seven-woman, five-man jury, that includes two Latins and two blacks, heard closing arguments from the prosecutor and the three attorneys representing the refugees.

In her closing statements, Assistant U.S. Attorney Leah Simms, told the jury it must "discipline as well as welcome" Cuban refugees.

She asked jury members to convict the three Cubans because they committed a crime when they tied up the boat captain and hijacked the vessel.

But defense attorneys for refugees argued the Cubans were not guilty because they did not use the 30-foot vessel for criminal purposes but rather to gain their freedom.

The trial marks the first time in 20 years the United States government has attempted to prosecute Cubans involved in a boat hijacking.

The refugees have claimed throughout the proceedings that they didn't know they were break-

ing U.S. laws when they took the boat.

"We've got to mold, discipline and restrain as well as welcome," said Simms in her closing arguments.

"What they did they did because they thought it was the best thing to do," Ellis Rubin, attorney Fabello Blanco, told the jury.

"The [U.S.] State Department has made up its mind to side with Fidel Castro. Your verdict is going to say if anybody else will be able to come to America from Cuba in the same way these men did," Rubin added.

The trial is also the first time a

Cuban government witness has been brought to this country to testify in a hijacking case.

Cuban boat captain Jesus Hernandez Rivero testified that the refugees overpowered him, threatened him with a fishing knife and tied him up.

In his testimony, Rivero contradicted earlier statements he made to FBI agents when he told them the refugees did not threaten his life, and gave him coffee and cigars.

If convicted of the felony charges, each of the three refugees faces a fine of up to \$20,000, a 15-year jail term and possible deportation.

Dade, Miami to Cooperate on Refugees

Drive to Resettle Homeless Renewed

Dade County employes may begin checking claims made by jailed Cuban refugees in an effort to help federal officials relocate the refugees from the overcrowded county jail.

In addition, City of Miami police have been ordered to ask refugees arrested for minor crimes if they are homeless, jobless and lack a sponsor to house and feed them.

If they lack all three, the police will turn them over to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials at Dade County Jail for transferral to INS camps out of state, said police chief Kenneth Harms.

An effort by the INS to transfer nearly 300 Cuban refugees from the jail has been stymied by inmate claims that they are exempt from the relocation effort.

To be moved to camps outside of Florida, the inmates must be homeless, jobless, without a sponsor to house and feed them and not accused of a felony.

But many claimed to have a sponsor or permanent address during an INS sweep through the jail Thursday.

"The INS doesn't have the staff to check all of these claims," Assistant County Manager Dewey Knight said Friday, "so we are considering

volunteering some of our staff to aid in the verification of those claims."

Knight said he had not discussed that plan with the INS.

Metro officials, meanwhile, face a federal court hearing on crowded jail conditions. An existing federal order says no more than 846 inmates may be housed there at any one time. But because of jailed refugees, the population exceeds that, Knight said.

Harms said he has asked the INS to send its own agents into the streets to ask refugees if they are indigent. "They said they're working on it," said Harms.

If all of them lived together, their city would be larger than Miami Beach. It would be Dade County's third largest city, after Miami and Hialeah.

Mariel Refugees: a City

Miami News (F) Col 1 A 14 Dec 80

Image problems / 1B

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Mariel. A beautiful word, soft and musical and diminutive. But from out of that gentle-sounding Cuban harbor spewed the most sudden, harshest, most massive peaceful assault ever unleashed on an American city.

Mariel. It shook Miami. And its aftershocks will rattle this town for years.

Miami. Refugee City.

At least one out of every 15 people now living in Dade County just got here.

Most of them came, within the last 12 months, on boats from Mariel, a few more on boats from Haiti. A few more came on airplanes, legally.

Altogether, of the almost 150,000 people who came to the United States from Cuba or Haiti in the last year, between 100,000 and 120,000 have come to live in Dade County.

If all of them lived together, the refugee city would be larger than Miami Beach. It would be the county's third largest city, after Miami and Hialeah.

But it would be more than another city with a population of over 100,000 people.

It would be a city where Spanish and Creole were virtually the only known languages.

It would be a city with between 91,000 and 105,000 Cubans and about 14,000 Haitians.

Within a City

It would be a city where almost 73 per cent of its residents were men — 52,000 of them men from Mariel.

It would be a city where many of the men would have spent time in jail. Almost 23,000 of the Mariel men did time in Cuba.

It would be a city where much of the Haitian population had health problems not typical in the United States: tuberculosis, malnutrition and alien strains of venereal disease.

It would be a city that would require a

school system the size of Collier County's.

The population of this city would include between 85,000 and 90,000 of the well-publicized 124,799 Cubans who made the trip from Mariel across the Florida Straits to Key West between April 21 and Sept. 25. It would include the 14,381 Haitians who washed ashore on South Florida beaches in rickety wooden boats during the first 11 months of this year.

And it would include the 7,000 to 10,000

Please turn to **IMPACT / 32A**

Strains of the Mariel Influx

MW Huff (F) 14 Dec 80 call 32A

Hit Hospitals, Schools, Jails

IMPACT / From 1A

Cubans who have come to join their families in this country as immigrants from Spain, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru and Jamaica, or aboard U.S.-approved flights from Havana for those special refugees the State Department agreed should be allowed to enter the country.

The impact of this city-that-is-not-a-city — both the good and the bad — on the daily life of all Dade Countians is enormous.

Widespread effects

Already the influx has been called a cause of the May riots and has been blamed for the rise of crime in the county, for the departure of whites from the city, and for rifts between Latins and blacks and even between the old Cubans and the new.

According to Msgr. Bryan Walsh, head of Catholic Charities for the Archdiocese of Miami, "Mariel has made it respectable to be anti-Cuban."

Anti-Cuban sentiment has existed in Miami since the first waves of Cubans fled Castro 21 years ago — but quietly. Nobody knew the extent of the resentment or imagined that it could ever pit Cuban against Cuban.

It has.



MURRY SILL / Miami Herald Staff

Loaded to Capacity, Boat in Mariel Harbor Awaits Departure

... at journey's end, the troubles of an overloaded system



Miami 14 Dec 80 col 1 32A

Refugees Sleep at Eglin Air Force Base in May: Exhaustion of Journey Was Only First Hurdle

room, they had to wait a little longer for treatment. Since April, the number of daily patients treated has risen from 325 a day to 400.

Frightening: At the Miami Mental Health Center, 374 recently-arrived Cubans with mental problems have been treated — 180 of them with problems serious enough to warrant the intensive five-day treatment offered by the Center's Crisis program.

Annoying: At crowded Social Security offices, since April 21, 78,982 Cubans and 17,159 Haitians — newly allowed to apply for work permits — obtained the cards that will let them work in this country. Another 3,452 recently-arrived Cubans and Haitians applied for Supplementary Security Income benefits, 2,955 of them people with disabilities, including many with serious mental problems.

Frightening: For the first time in the county's history, nonpolitical murder became associated with Cubans.

"In 1968, the only time we worried about a Latin-oriented murder was in the migrant-labor camps," said Capt. Marshall Frank, head of the Public Safety Department's Homicide Bureau. "We never had Cubans involved in homicides.

"Now there has been a 180-degree turnaround."

Since the refugees began arriving, 184 people have been murdered in Miami. Thirteen victims and 24 suspects are Mariel refugees.

Jim Gigante, outgoing director of the Cuban-Haitian Task Force, said, "Crime statistics tell me we have a real problem. There is correlation — without proof — of a link between the Mariel boatlift and the rise of crime in Dade County."

Those statistics are reflected at the Dade County Jail.

Bob Foote, a county employe who has been studying the jail population with a U.S. Department of Justice grant for the last year, said that 400 to 500 Cubans are in jail awaiting trial on charges of committing a felony or misdemeanor since their arrival in the United States.

The Cubans stay in jail waiting for their trials because they do not have the money to bail themselves out and do not have the community ties that permit their release on their own recognizance.

Foote added that identifying Mariel refugees among the Latin inmates at the jail is becoming harder as the *marielito* label is perceived more and more as disgraceful.

"Early on, it was relatively easy to know who was a Mariel refu-

"I'm extremely concerned about the rift between the new Cubans and the old Cubans," said Walsh. "This has been one of the most discouraging aspects of this migration.

"We have to change the image that all Mariel refugees are bad. It's unreal. It's unjust."

The resentments are profound, but they are not exclusively ethnic in the traditional sense. They are, as much as anything, the product of numbers — massive, overpowering numbers ranging from the merely annoying to the frightening.

Annoying: When Dade Countians went out to renew their drivers' licenses, they found huge lines as 92,638 recent arrivals rushed to get their first American driving permits. Florida had to approve opening three additional testing stations to absorb the impact.

Frightening: At Jackson Memorial Hospital's rape center, the number of reports of Hispanic assailants more than doubled after May, to 33 a month.

Annoying: When Dade residents went to that hospital's emergency



MW New 14 Dec 80 32A

TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

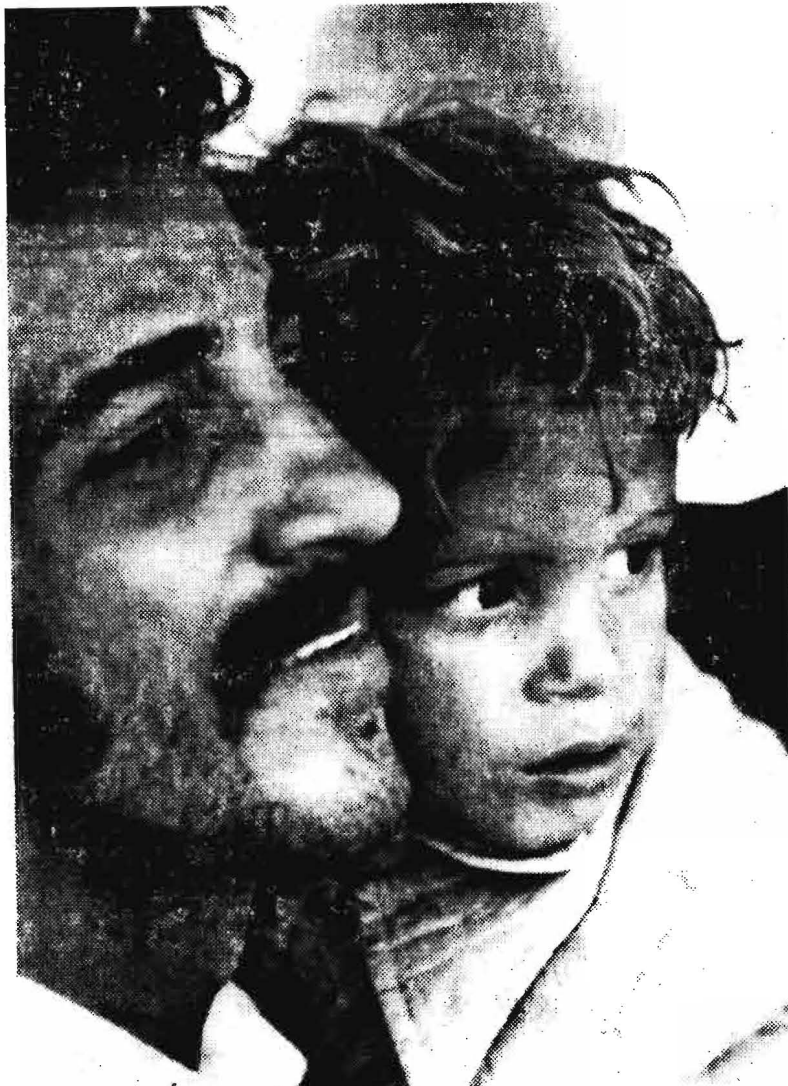
Part of a Day in the Life of Refugees at Eglin Air Force Base

... a way station — but on the way to where?

gee," said Foote. "Now they no longer admit to it."

On Dec. 10 there were 1,388 individuals in Dade jails awaiting trial, compared to 903 at the same time last year. But the numbers were much worse until, in November, Florida agreed with Dade County Chief Circuit Court Judge Edward Cowart and sent in three more judges to help.

"If you want to hear horror stories, this is the time to go look for them," Foote said. "The system is so overcrowded."



Mia Her 14 Dec 80 32A TIM CHAPMAN / Miami Herald Staff

A Father and Son on Arrival at Key West

... looking for hope, many found resentment

area of operation of the school system, from instruction to transportation to food service to administration.

Saturday night, the House approved a bill that should bring Dade County schools \$5.25 million to help handle the refugees. But the Senate has not yet taken final action on the bill, and there is still no indication when the money might come.

State also waits

Florida has known for some time how much money it will get for refugee assistance, but by the time direct assistance to refugees and communities can actually start, it will have been at least 10 months since the refugees started arriving.

The state will get \$65.6 million, thanks to the Fascell-Stone Amendment: \$9.2 million to pay for funds already spent by the communities and \$56.4 million to pay for direct cash assistance to refugees, medical benefits and administrative costs during fiscal year 1981.

For the state, this means 300 new jobs. For the Cubans and Haitians, it means that for the first time they will be able to receive direct cash assistance from the government. A single person will be entitled to get a maximum of \$111 per month; a

family of four, \$230.

That money is meant to help the refugees get a foothold toward the same success their predecessors achieved in the last 20 years.

But even with this assistance, it will not be easy. They are different from their predecessors.

Previous Cuban migrations had more women than men, more family units, more trained professionals. This group of Cubans is 70 per cent male; nearly 60 per cent of the arrivals are unmarried; more than half of them are blue-collar workers, many of them listing themselves as laborers.

The road to success for this group will be long.

Cuba is now giving many more exit visas than ever before. That, along with the number of people the United States Interests Section can process, will determine the future numbers who will migrate from Cuba.

The number will not be all that large, unless Castro decides to reopen a Mariel. In that case?

"We think there may be more than a million Cubans who would like to leave Cuba," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban desk.

"Mariel was not closed, just suspended," he added.

One man's case

Carlos Marrero, 24, was arrested Nov. 6 near his Miami Beach apartment and charged with the strong-arm robbery of a patron of Howie's Bar. Because he could not post a \$3,500 bail, he was at the Dade County Stockade and was scheduled to remain there until his trial Feb. 9.

One month after his arrest, Marrero had not yet talked to his attorney. He told a reporter that he was at work when the robbery took place, that he had three witnesses who would say that, that he spoke no English, and that the man he was accused of conspiring with was American and spoke no Spanish.

After the claims were brought to his lawyer's attention, Marrero was released from jail to await his trial.

Marrero was a victim of the numbers, the numbers of his own peers. They've clogged the justice system, the Social Security offices, the drivers' license bureaus, the streets.

Some numbers hide in a bureaucratic mist.

The U.S. Department of Labor said Dade's unemployment rate in October was 6.7 per cent, a respectable rate during a national recession.

But they didn't count the refugees.

Don Hill, labor market analyst at the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium, says that 75 per cent of the 77,000 Mariel men and women looking for jobs in Dade have not found work.

The real unemployment rate, therefore, is about 13 per cent.

And there's more.

Dade County schools are crammed with 13,600 Cuban and 639 Haitian children who have arrived since April and need special English instruction before they can be integrated into the regular school curriculum. Another 13,000 Cuban and 3,400 Haitian adults have registered in night school to learn the language that will allow them to function in the United States.

Their arrival has strained every

\$279 Million Is Approved For U.S. Aid to Refugees

MW/KW (F) 14 Dec 80 CR 5 32A

From Herald Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The House Saturday approved \$21 million for educational aid to refugees and another \$258 million for use by the Department of Health and Human Services for general refugee aid.

The special-education appropriation was \$9 million less than the Senate had recommended at the urging of Sen. Lawton Chiles (D., Fla.).

Dade Schools Superintendent Leonard Britton said the appropriation would mean about \$5.25 million for the county. He said it would be used for additional psychologists, aides, visiting teachers, busing and acquiring portable structures to alleviate overcrowding.

"There's absolutely no question this is needed for a number of services," Britton said. "Of course it is long overdue."

But in addition to the money being less than what was requested.

Britton's concern was that there is no indication when it will be available.

"It's not as if a check will be in the mail tomorrow morning," he said.

Initially, the House had not included any funds for refugee education. However, House-Senate negotiators decided on the amount as a compromise.

The appropriation now goes to the Senate for final action as part of a stopgap appropriations bill for several government agencies for the new fiscal year.

The amendment to include the educational funds provided that no less than 25 per cent of the money go to school districts that enroll at least 10,000 refugee children.

"Apparently, only the Dade County school district has a refugee enrollment of over 10,000 children," said a congressional document explaining the amendment.



— JOHN WALTHER/Miami Herald Staff

Libertad

Mantilla (F) Col 1A 14 Dec 80
Toasting their freedom are Luis Hernandez Col-

lazo, Epifanio Mantilla Herrera and Omar Fabelo Blanco, after a jury acquitted them of hijacking a Cuban fishing boat to the United States. The three were the first Cuban refugees in 20 years to be prosecuted by the United States for

fleeing their homeland. Miguel Angel Mantilla, a fourth refugee who was not tried with his companions Saturday, is in the rear. (See story, Page 1B.)

2 City Workers, 2

Miami Herald (A) 1A 14 Dec 80

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

A controversial and politically active Miami city employe — once the lone woman in a Cuban-exile attempt to invade Haiti — was found shot to death with three other persons Saturday in the woman's Flagler Street home.

Miami officials were stunned by narcotics overtones to the killings of Dr. Aurea Poggio and Ligia Trujillo, both 45

and both city employes, Gaston Romero, 42, of New York, and a still-unidentified man.

"I would really be very, very amazed if the woman was involved in any way in drugs," Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said. The mayor heard the news as he played Santa's helper at two city events Saturday. He said that Poggio, who held a doctorate from the University of Havana, "was always broke.

Others Found Slain

"She was always out asking for money. I know a lot of people she had asked for \$20. It would be a real surprise to me if she was involved in drugs," he said. "She was a controversial woman, a tough gal, a revolutionary. She was no softie."

Poggio conducted interviews on a local television station, and formerly wrote for Libertad, a Spanish-language newspaper operated by Rolando Mas-

ferrer, a well-known anti-Castro activist and once a senator in Cuba.

Masferrer, known as El Tigre, was killed by a dynamite bomb that blew his car to bits in 1975.

Poggio was the only woman member of a Masferrer-led invasion force in 1967. The exiles tried to invade Haiti to unseat dictator Francois Duvalier and

Please turn to KILLING / 22A

Miami City Official, 3 Others Found Slain

Miami News (F) copy 22A

14 Dec 80

SLAYINGS / From 1A

establish a base for military action against Cuba.

The invasion force landed in jail instead of Haiti.

Poggio was the exile group's "quartermaster."

City Commissioner Armando Lacasa knew Poggio since childhood in Cuba, he said. He said he believes that she was in "no way" linked to drugs. "That was not her character.

"She was a friend of the mayor and a friend of mine," he said. Poggio had worked in Ferre's political campaigns. She was first employed by the city as part of a federally financed Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

Assistant director of cultural affairs for the city's Department of Leisure Services, Poggio recently bought a modest duplex at 4411 W. Flagler St.

She and Trujillo, a native of Colombia, moved into the front apartment of the green-trimmed white bungalow about a month ago, according to neighbors. Divorced and the mother of seven daughters, Trujillo began work as a secretary in Poggio's department last month, police said.

Poggio customarily drove an official city car bearing the Miami seal. The car was parked behind the duplex Saturday, file folders on the seat, along with several near-empty packs of mentholated Saratoga cigarets.

Inside the duplex, police said, were several handguns, narcotics implements, suspected narcotics and a blackened roast that was still cooking in the oven, set at 200 degrees.

The temperature in the apartment was frigid, air conditioners operating full blast.

And there were bodies — one each in the living room, a bathroom, a back bedroom and a hallway.

Each had been shot once in the head.

Ferre said the killings apparently were over drugs. "Either that," he said, "or the work of a kook. Who else would shoot four people?"



Dr. Aurea Poggio
... cultural affairs aide

The slayings were discovered shortly before 11 a.m. Saturday by Trujillo's sister, Esperanza Arbelaez, and her 10-year-old nephew, Mauricio Cajiao.

Her sister invited her to the duplex Thursday, Arbelaez said. But when she arrived, she said, no one answered.

She visited again Friday. Again she found no one. Telephone calls also went unanswered, and so, on Saturday morning, the sister and her little son paid a third visit.

That time they tried the door. It was unlocked.

They started inside and saw a dead man, a stranger in blue jeans, covered with blood, on the living room floor. They slammed the door and called police. It was 10:54 a.m.

Miami Sgt. Robert Loye arrived less than four minutes later and found the other three victims.

The unidentified dead man, shabbily dressed, his pockets empty, was 6-foot-1, about 200 pounds, with a receding hairline, a mustache and a short beard. He wore white sneakers and appeared to be in his 30s, police said.

There were no signs of forced entry or a struggle.

Nothing appeared to have been taken. Money — less than \$100, police said — was found in the apartment, along with scales and other narcotics implements.

Trujillo's battered Chevrolet Nova, still bearing a New York inspection sticker, was parked in front of the building. There was nothing but a snow shovel in the trunk.

Police immediately notified city officials of the slayings.

"Dr. Poggio was a well-known Cuban activist. Naturally the city fathers were interested," Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez said. "She is not a bigwig with the city," he said. "Her local fame was based on her personal life."

Most neighbors in the area of small apartment houses are Latin and elderly.

"They didn't hear anything at all," Homicide Detective Louise Vasquez said.

"We don't have any suspects right now," Homicide Detective Joseph Rimondi said.

It was the fourth quadruple homicide in Dade County this year, although the first ever in city of Miami jurisdiction. The others were investigated by the Metro Public Safety Department. Two were solved.

Saturday's four deaths brought this year's record-breaking homicide toll to 554.

The city has investigated 230 of those cases, nearly 100 more homicides than last year's Miami total.

"It's overwhelming," Sgt. Gonzalez said. "I have never seen such violence, ever."

Another city official said Poggio, "always searching for a cause," was most recently concerned about the treatment of political prisoners in Cuba. She told him that she had received death threats in the past and once even had been shot at by an unidentified gunman.

Poggio was recovering from a second cancer operation about six months ago, Ferre said, and was "petrified, concerned, in tears and upset" about the possibility of being laid off the job.

Lacasa said Poggio had talked with him about needing a more secure position. "She depended so much on her job for living expenses," he said.

"She was a woman active in both the exile community and in the Miami political community," Mayor Ferre said. "She was helpful. She was always a supporter. I'm sorry she was murdered, and I am especially sorry about the implication that it was drug-related."



CHARLES WHITED

Mia Neri (F) col Cuban Crooks 1B 14 Dec 80 Spoiling Latins, Upright Image

Dade County's rising tide of violent crime: Are Cuban exiles getting too much of the blame?

Maríel's boatlift Cubans — that is, a small portion of them — managed to inject an ugly new element into community life out of proportion, I think, to their numbers.

I'm speaking not of the mass of people who came in that sad and desperate exodus, but of the criminals thrown in among them as Castro swept his jails.

Numbers can be deceptive. Even law enforcement authorities can't give us accurate data on crimes committed by the Maríel element.

It now appears that of the 125,000 boat people, nearly 23,000 had spent time in Cuban jails. But hundreds were culled by the FBI and remain in federal detention. And of the 80,000 Maríel refugees settling in South Florida, the criminal element is small.

But they've been extraordinarily active. And their crime surge reflects upon an ethnic group that traditionally has been remarkably law-abiding.

False image?

There are those in the Cuban community who insist that, even with the Maríel element added, Latins still commit proportionately fewer crimes than blacks or non-Latin whites.

One strong voice is that of Jose Villalobos, 43, lawyer, president of the Cuban-American Bar Association and a member of the Governor's Citizens Committee that probed causes of the May race riots.

"I'm not denying that Maríel people are a factor in our rising crime," Villalobos tells me. "But I say it's overinflated. Some people in Miami think our biggest problem is Cubans. That's not true."

Villalobos challenges the perception of rampant Cuban crime and has dug into statistics to support his view.

Statistics, of course, are tricky. Bureaucratic data-makers don't distinguish between American and Cuban blacks, but lump people simply as "black" or "Latin." Fact is, many boatlift refugees are both.

Here are some of Villalobos' findings.

Perceptions questioned

There is a perception that the Dade County Jail is bursting with Cubans. This implies a Latin jail population exceeding the community's Latin population. It doesn't. Despite many arrests of boatlift people in local crimes, and their denial of bond for lack of community ties, as recently as September the Latin jail population was reported at 23.5 per cent.

Latins make up 41.3 per cent of Dade's population, compared to 44.2 per cent non-Latin whites and 14.5 per cent blacks.

There is a perception that Cuban men do most of the raping. In recent months, Latin rape complaints have almost doubled. Still, in the count from the Rape Treatment Center, only 38 Latin males were so identified by 238 victims in September. In October, the number fell to 13 in 141 cases.

"What I'm saying," says Villalobos, "is that the image of rampant Cuban crime is not accurate."

This is nothing new. One of the amazing findings prior to the boatlift was by Circuit Judge Seymour Gelber in a study of 495 serious juvenile offenders. In early 1980, he found 20 per cent of defendants to be Latin, compared to 28 per cent non-Latin whites and 52 per cent blacks. In 1977, only 14 per cent were Latins, a reflection of strong family ties and Latin pride.

One cause for the change I find regrettable.

People become Americanized.

3 Acquitted in Cuba-to-U.S. Hijacking

Mia Neri (F) col 2 1B 14 Dec 80

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cuban refugees on Saturday were found not guilty of hijacking a Cuban fishing boat to the United States.

They celebrated with a bottle of Cold Duck wine, toasting *libertad* (freedom) in front of the federal courthouse.

"I'm so happy," said Omar Fabal.

had committed a crime when they stole the boat and tied up its captain, Jesus Hernandez Rivero.

Rivero created a stir Monday when he walked into the courtroom accompanied by three Cuban government officials and testified that the refugees overpowered him, threatened him with a fishing knife and tied him up.

criminal intent," said juror Lee Schumann, 34, as she left the courthouse Saturday.

Schumann was part of the seven-woman and five-man federal jury, which included two Latins and two blacks.

The trial of the refugees was unprecedented. Not since Fidel Castro came to power 20 years ago had the

30-foot *Victoria de Giron* on July 6

Slain Official Dealt in

Mia Her (F) col 2 1B 15 Dec 80

By EDNA BUCHANAN
And LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writers

A controversial and politically active city employe led a double life as a drug dealer, Miami police said Sunday.

It ended in mass murder.

Dr. Aurea Poggio, assistant director of cultural affairs for Miami's Department of Leisure Services, was shot to death in her modest duplex which appeared to be set up for a "big time drug operation."

"Sophisticated equipment for

preparing, packaging and distributing cocaine on a large scale," was found inside the house, said Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez.

Killed with Poggio were Ligia Trujillo, a Colombian-born secretary also employed by the city, and two men.

The women were 45. They lived together.

The men were dope dealers, with police records.

Gaston Romero, 42, had been arrested during the last decade on charges ranging from aggravated assault, resisting arrest, burglary,

grand larceny and auto theft to fleeing police and narcotics violations.

The name of the fourth victim, a 30-year-old Latin, was withheld Sunday until his family can be notified.

"Who were those men? What happened to my daughter?" cried Elena Poggio, 80, the dead woman's mother.

At Rivero Funeral Home, at 3650 SW Eighth St., where services will be conducted for Poggio today at 1:30 p.m., relatives were stunned and disbelieving.

Drugs, Police Say

"I am shocked. My daughter had nothing to do with drugs," said the elderly mother, who is diabetic and a heart patient.

"I would bet my life my sister was not involved in drugs," said Elena Poggio, 57. "If they found anything drug-related in her apartment, then it was put there by whoever killed her. She was framed."

Police say, however, they have uncovered information that indicates Poggio had a great deal to do with drugs and had been involved for some time.

In the duplex with the four bodies, all shot in the head and each sprawled in a different room, were several handguns, narcotics implements, narcotics, a modest amount of cash and a bag of Tootsie Roll lollipops. It was not known what, if anything, was missing.

Police were seeking Romero's car Sunday, missing and possibly taken by the killers.

The all-red, two-door 1968

Please turn to DRUGS / 4B

Police

Mia Her (F)

DRUGS / From 1B

Oldsmobile has front end damage and bears Florida license tag RXG 594.



"It is presumed by us to be stolen," Sgt. Gonzalez said. He urged anyone who spots it "to call police right away."

More than a year ago, city employes say, there was an

attempt to take away the official city car Poggio customarily took home because of astronomical mile-

Hunt for Slaying Victim's Car

col 1 4B 15 Dec 80

age logged — reportedly thousands of miles a week.

The car was taken from her, city sources say. But furious and upset, Poggio appealed to higher officials who ordered it restored.

"If she was into drugs, she didn't do very well," said realtor Cynthia McWaters. "The woman didn't have two nickels to rub together."

McWaters sold Poggio the duplex, at 4411 W. Flagler St., last month for \$65,000. The FMA mortgage is \$63,000, McWaters said.

Poggio, who wore expensive clothes and jewelry but lived modestly, reportedly traveled to Cuba recently. She was concerned, friends said, about the treatment of political prisoners.

A journalist who conducted interviews on a local Spanish-language TV station, Poggio was the only woman to participate in a Cuban-exile attempt to invade Haiti in 1967.

The exile effort was intended to oust dictator Francois Duvalier and establish a base for military action against Cuba.

The failed invasion was led by Rolando Masferrer, a former Cuban senator and anti-Castro activist. Poggio wrote a column for Libertad, a Miami Spanish-language newspaper published by Masferrer, who was known as El Tigre (The Tiger).

A dynamite bomb blew Masferrer and his car to bits in 1975. His

slaying is still unsolved.

Realtor McWaters planned to meet with Poggio at 2:30 p.m. Saturday. "She was going to pay me all the money she owes me," McWaters said.

The bodies were discovered shortly before 11 a.m. by Trujillo's sister and nephew.

The door was unlocked. There were no signs of forced entry or a struggle.

On the inside of the door hung a Santeria voodoo amulet, a multi-color staff signifying each of the seven most potent African gods. Believers say it will dispell bad spirits and prevent evil from entering your house.

**Immigration commission said
quotas should be increased**

Mia News (FH) ed 2 13A 15 Dec 80

New U.S. law on refugees

ROBERT PEAR

The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The proposals endorsed this week by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy resemble those unsuccessfully pushed by President Carter in 1977, and there is no obvious indication that the latest recommendations will have any better chance of gaining congressional approval.

Carter, like the commission, urged Congress to legalize the status of illegal aliens already in this country and to establish civil and criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens in the future. Like the commission, he opposed any new form of worker identification.

The 16-member commission was created by Congress the year after Carter made his proposals. Its chairman, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, predicted that its recommendations would fare better than the President's because "we've done more research" and thinking about the apparently intractable problems of immigration. The panel's voluminous study has made a permanent contribution to public debate; its final report, due March 1, will be the most authoritative government study of the issue.

At best, however, the commission has only laid the groundwork for action. For any comprehensive revision of immigration law and policy, the prospects are rather bleak. No clear overall mandate emerged from the commission. And though it did not disclose all of its votes, it was apparently divided into two or three factions of roughly equal strength on several key issues.

In the past, proposals to revise the immigration laws have probably taken too little account of public sentiment. A recent Gallup Poll found strong support for a law prohibiting employment of illegal aliens, favor for identification cards for everyone in the United States and opposition to an amnesty for illegal aliens.

The commission heard witnesses around the country testify to their outrage about illegal immigration. But then it recommended a moderate increase in the basic quota for legal immigration, on the theory that there would ultimately be a net decrease in the flow of immigrants if illegal immigration could be sharply curtailed.

"We seem to be expanding like mad," Hesburgh said of the proposals. But he asserted that if all of the proposed figures were taken into account, the number of immigrants entering the country would be far below the number of legal and illegal entries today.

What, he was asked, if the government legitimized the status of about 1.5 million aliens, then found that its enforcement program was not working well enough to prevent the illicit entry of still more aliens? "Then," he said, "we're in trouble."

hardly near

For that reason, another member of the commission, Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), said he wanted to be sure that enforcement was effective before he would allow any increase in legal immigration.

The Hesburgh and Simpson logic is that the United States cannot legalize the illegal aliens without more aggressive enforcement of the law; cannot effectively enforce the law without imposing sanctions on employers, and cannot adopt sanctions without a new means of identification for all citizens and aliens authorized to work in this country.

But the commission would not accept a new form of identification; some members saw in it a potential for abuse of civil liberties. So the logical coherence of the package begins to fall apart. Without a foolproof means of identification, Hesburgh said, employer sanctions are



Associated Press

Cuban soldier stands by at Mariel as refugees wait OK to sail to Florida last April

Miami News (FH) 13A Col 2 15 Dec 80



The Miami News - BOB MACK

Hesburgh: We seem to be expanding

meaningless.

Legislation to penalize employers for intentionally hiring illegal aliens was twice passed by the House of Representatives, in 1972 and 1973, but died when the Senate did not act. It is unclear whether Republican control of the Senate and the White House will revive support for the idea. The sanctions could be seen as a

form of government intervention, which Republicans often preach against.

Immigration is, for many, an emotional issue, and anyone proposing restrictions is vulnerable to charges of racial discrimination. Even Hesburgh's career as a civil rights advocate does little to comfort Hispanic groups alarmed at the idea of employer sanctions.

"Sanctions will be used by employers as a license to deny employment to qualified Hispanics," said the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. And Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has expressed a similar concern and opposes enactment of employer sanctions for that reason.



Norton

The Immigration and Naturalization Service lacks the resources it needs to enforce current laws, so without a huge infusion of money and manpower, it could probably not enforce stringent new laws in the workplace and on the Mexican border. In recent years, neither Congress nor the administration has placed the agency high on its list of budget priorities.

Eight members of Congress served on the immigration commission, and that bodes well for the panel's report, if only because some additional lawmakers now understand the complexity of the issue. They, at least, will be prepared when public frustration, heightened by this year's experience with Cuban and Haitian refugees, forces Congress to act.

The Miami Herald

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6-A

o o o o Tuesday, December 16, 1980

EDITORIALS

Boatlift May Float Anew Unless the Feds Act Soon

WHILE belated steps seem to be under way to deal rationally with the Mariel entrants already in the United States, Washington still is not prepared to deal with any new exodus from Cuba. That vacuum in policy should be filled immediately because there are signs aplenty that a new Mariel-style crisis could emerge soon.

On Saturday, three Cuban nationals were acquitted in Miami on charges of hijacking a Cuban boat and bringing its captain by force to Key West. The captain returned to Miami from Cuba to testify against the trio in Federal court. His appearance was an unprecedented example of cooperation between the two hostile governments.

The acquittal of the three can serve only to polarize the Cuban regime. The jurors' explanation that there was "no criminal intent" when the three threatened the captain with a weapon and tied him up will be difficult for Havana to accept. The simple theft of an unoccupied vessel or aircraft is one thing; but threatening and kidnaping crew members is an act of piracy everywhere in the world.

Miamians don't need very long memories to recollect the last round of Miami-to-Cuba airline hijackings in August. Why should the Cuban government prosecute or return such southbound hijackers if American courts refuse to treat northbound hijacking as a crime?

Five Cuban vessels had been seized this year for the trip to Florida before Fidel Castro announced that the port of Mariel would be open for anyone who wanted to leave. More than 125,000 Cubans, unscreened by U.S. authorities and

most lacking visas, poured into South Florida on that sealift. Untold thousands more would like to come.

Another ominous similarity to the pre-Mariel period appeared a week ago when 10 to 14 armed Cubans seized the Vatican Embassy in Havana and demanded to be flown out of the country. A Cuban employe of the embassy was reported killed in the raid in which Cuban police captured the occupiers and freed the nuns reported to have been taken hostage.

That incident closely resembled the events that led to the storming of the Peruvian embassy last April by about 10,800 Cubans seeking political asylum. A Radio Havana broadcast last week lumped the Vatican embassy affair with the earlier events at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies. It warned that "the Cuban government will not accept any type of blackmail and will act quickly and with energy to abort such a situation . . ." The last such action by the Castro government was the opening of Mariel.

Smug Washington bureaucrats ought to remember that it was Fidel Castro, not President Carter, who finally halted the sealift in late September. His motive was reputed to be a desire to avoid further embarrassment of the Carter Administration during the election campaign.

That motive now clearly is nullified. At the moment there is nothing preventing Mr. Castro from restarting the sealift except his own respect for international law. And any American official who would risk the welfare of South Florida on Fidel Castro's conscience is a fool.

Hijacked jet to Mexico City; Leftists order fuel for Cuba trip

Mex News (F+H) col 3 2A 16 Dec 80

MEXICO CITY — Leftist guerrillas freed more passengers from a hijacked Colombian jetliner today and took those remaining on board to Mexico City, the fourth stop on a 1,665-mile hijack odyssey that began yesterday over Bogota, the Colombian capital.

Airport sources said the guerrillas ordered the plane re-fueled for a flight to Cuba.

There were conflicting reports on the number of guerrillas, passengers and crew on board, and there was no information on what the hijackers were demanding.

The aircraft landed at 8:29 a.m. amid tight security at the Mexico City International Airport after a flight from Panama, and was ordered to the end of the runway. The plane was then moved to an emergency ramp at the airport, which was closed to all traffic.

An unofficial source said the hijackers had asked for a Mexicana Airlines crew to fly the plane to Cuba, apparently to relieve the Colombian crew in charge of the plane since it was hijacked yesterday after takeoff from Bogota. Airport sources said the hijackers also asked for two technicians and for food and fuel.

A spokesman at the Mexico airport control tower

said the plane was carrying 16 guerrillas, 55 passengers and seven crew members for a total of 78 people on board.

Earlier, informed sources in Panama said there were 73 passengers and two guerrillas — a man and a woman — aboard the plane, a Boeing 727 of the Colombian airline Avianca.

Before leaving Panama, guerrillas freed 24 more passengers. Thirty passengers were released during an earlier stop in the Colombian city of Barranquilla. Colombian authorities said 129 people were on board the plane when it was hijacked shortly after takeoff.

But today, an Avianca Airlines spokesman in Bogota released a list of eight crewmembers and 130 passengers - including two British men whom Avianca said appeared to be the only foreigners on board when the craft was hijacked. The British Embassy in Bogota said it had no information on the men, who Avianca identified as David King Hamilton and James Mitchel Hamilton.

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has identified the hijackers as members of the Colombian guerrilla movement M-19. He said they wanted to steal the spotlight from a Latin American summit today in his nation.

Motives in the Slaying Of City Aide Probed

Mex News col 1 5B 16 Dec 80

By GUILLERMO MARTINEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Was it drugs or anti-Castro politics?

That is the question Miami homicide detectives pondered Monday as they try to find a motive in the city's first quadruple homicide.

The motive in the death of Dr. Aurea Poggio would clearly be politics, said Miami Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez, if it weren't for the drugs and the two dead men with drug backgrounds found with her.

At a press conference Monday afternoon, the two detectives investigating the shooting death of Poggio, her roommate Ligia Trujillo, and two known drug dealers, Gaston Romero and Hector Olivieri, said neither motive would be discounted.

"The two women were associated for a year or longer with the two men," said Sgt. Joe Rimondi, who leads the investigation. "The two gentlemen have past records for dealing in narcotics," he added.

Poggio, 45, assistant director of cultural affairs for Miami's Department of Leisure Services and for years active in anti-Castro politics, was found shot to death along with Trujillo, Romero and Olivieri Saturday in Poggio's modest duplex at 4411 W. Flagler St.

In the apartment, Rimondi and Detective Louise Vasquez said they found drug-weighing paraphernalia, a white powder they believe is cocaine, and diluting agents.

"I don't blame anybody for being surprised about her link to drugs," said Sgt. Gonzalez. "It wasn't her lifestyle."

"But there's no doubt now," he added. The two women had been meeting the two men in restaurants and bars for more than a year, he said.

Romero's 1968 Oldsmobile, which police believe was the getaway vehicle, was found Monday at the intersection of NW 12th Street and 29th Avenue.

Briefly *Murphy/1/1/80*

30 more Cubans set for transfer *1/8*

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), screening Mariel refugees at the Dade County Jail, has found about 30 more Cubans who can be transferred out of the overcrowded prison. This brings to 55 the number of refugees that can be moved out, said Richard Gullage of the Miami INS office. The INS plans to transfer those refugees who have allegedly committed misdemeanors to camps outside Florida. Fifteen of the 30 refugees found over the weekend were taken to the Federal Correctional Institute Monday. The first group of refugees will be flown to an INS processing center in El Paso, Tex.

Briefly *Murphy/1/1/80*
Reunite hostages, families at Christmas, Cubans ask



Sturgis

Miami-based Cuban Unidos, a coalition of Cuban exile groups, has sent telegrams to President Carter, Iranian President Bani-Sadr, Pope John Paul II and other world leaders asking that the families of the 52 American hostages be allowed to celebrate Christmas in Iran. "We will all be with our families this Christmas. We want the hostages to be with their families. And we want Carter to pay the bill to send them to Iran," said coalition spokesman Frank Sturgis. Cubanos Unidos has maintained contact with Iranian officials since the hostages were taken Nov. 4, 1979. Earlier this year, the group wanted to exchange 50 of its members for the hostages, but the U.S. State Department turned down the offer.

Cubans Join Reagan Transition *Gal3 (F)*

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

Three Cuban-Americans — two from Miami — have joined President-elect Ronald Reagan's transition staffs at key departments.

Mario J. Elgarresta, a former anti-Castro militant

here, was named to the transition team of Richard V. Allen, Reagan's senior foreign policy advisor and head of the president-elect's national security policy transition group. Miami lawyer Al Cardenas was appointed to the Commerce Department's transition team.

Another Cuban, Carlos de la Vega of New Orleans, joined the transition staff at the Small Business Administration (SBA) office.

Three other Miami Cubans — Patricia Gutierrez, Juan Carlos Papavariti and Hector Irastorza, all young volunteers — have been picked for minor roles in the committee organizing Reagan's inauguration.

Gutierrez, 20, is a secretary while Papavariti, 21, and Irastorza, 25, are employed in the committee's message center in charge of routing incoming messages to committee officials.

Elgarresta, 38, one of thousands of Cuban exiles recruited by the U.S. Army during the 1962 missile crisis, was executive director for the primaries of Reagan's hispanic campaign in Dade County.

Reached at his new office in Washington Monday, Elgarresta said that between his arrival and 1967 he was "deeply involved in the struggle against Fidel Castro." But he refused to give details.

He said that since arriving in Washington from Miami last week, he has been advising Allen on "matters related to domestic national security."

A spokesman for Allen's office in Washington said: "Mr. Elgarresta came aboard the transition staff at Mr. Allen's request."

Elgarresta came to Miami as an exile in 1960. In the late '60s he attended University

of Miami where he became president of the Miami Federation of Cuban Students.

In 1970, just before receiving a degree in business administration, Elgarresta chartered an interstate bus and led 60 Cuban exiles on a 36-hour trip to New York to conduct an anti-Castro demonstration in front of the United Nations building.

In 1978, Elgarresta coordinated Cardenas' unsuccessful campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives.

Cardenas, 32, entered politics in 1971 and in 1975 was named co-chairman of Reagan's first presidential campaign. Currently he is national co-chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly and national chairman of the Reagan-Bush Campaign-National Cuban Advisory Board.

Cardenas graduated from Seton Hall Law School of Newark, N.J. in 1974. Currently he is the senior partner in the Barron, Lehman and Cardenas law firm of Miami which represents Latin American investors in the United States and U.S. exporters abroad.



Cardenas



Thames



Griffith



Katz



Malone



Moore



Payne



Shillington



Silva



Cox



Frishman

Our investigative team

Miami News (FH) Cop3 6A 17 Dec 80

Ten Miami News staffers were assigned to produce the report on Crime and Justice in Miami. The reporters:

RICK THAMES, 26, headed the team of Miami News reporters studying Crime and Justice in Miami. He was born in Laurinburg, N.C. He has a bachelor's degree in English from Pfeiffer College in North Carolina and graduated Phi Kappa Phi with a master's degree in mass communications from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1978. He worked for the Memphis Press-Scimitar and the Fayetteville, N.C., Observer before coming to The Miami News in August.

ROD GRIFFITH, 23, a copy aide, was born in York, Pa. He received a bachelor's degree in English and political science from the University of Pittsburgh in December 1979. He worked on the college newspaper and was an intern at The Pittsburgh Press. He attended the University of New Mexico's Andean Center in Quito, Ecuador, before joining The Miami News in August.

BARBARA J. KATZ, 37, a general assignment reporter for The Miami News, was born in Cleveland. She has a bachelor's degree in history and a masters in political science from the University of Chicago, and a masters in journalism from Columbia University. She worked in Washington, D.C., for 10 years as a reporter for the National Observer and the Washington Post, a freelance writer and a speechwriter for U.S. Sen. Birch Bayh. She has also worked for United Press International in Boston and CBS Radio in Chicago. She joined The Miami News in October.

BARBARA MALONE, 47, who covers the Metro Justice Building, was born in Manhattan. She has a bachelor's degree from State University* of New York and a law degree from the University of Miami School of Law. She has been a reporter for Newsday on Long Island, the Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel, Hollywood Sun-Tattler and was articles editor for New Woman Magazine. She joined The Miami News in April.

MARILYN A. MOORE, 26, a general assignment reporter, was born in Middletown, Ohio, but grew up in Cologne, West Germany, and Mexico City. She received a bachelor's degree in journalism from The Ohio State University in 1975. She worked as a reporter at the Sidney, Ohio, Daily News for three years. During the Cuban refugee exodus, Moore covered the story for The Miami News in Peru, Key West, Havana and the four big refugee camps in the United States. She joined The News in November 1978, as a copy editor.

KAREN PAYNE, 35, who came to The Miami News as a general assignment reporter recently, was born in Lubbock, Texas. A graduate of Rice University and the University of Pennsylvania, she worked three years as a reporter for The Morning Courier of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. She also was an editor and for the Institute of Ecology while working in Illinois. Payne lived and worked in France for three years.

PATTY SHILLINGTON, 20, a Miami News intern and a Miami native, is to graduate from the University of Florida with a bachelor's degree in journalism in June. She has been a reporter for an independent campus newspaper.

JOHN SILVA, 29, who has covered Dade County circuit courts and federal court for The Miami News, was born and raised in Providence, R.I. Silva joined The News in January 1979. He received his bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Rhode Island. He worked for six years as a reporter with The Providence Journal-Bulletin in Rhode Island, where he covered city hall news and the legislature.

The editors:

BILL COX, 35, city editor of The Miami News since April 1979, was born in Columbia, S.C., and grew up in Cleveland. A graduate of Kent State University, he worked as a reporter for the Akron, Ohio, Beacon-Journal and later was city editor of the Metro-East Journal in East St. Louis, Ill. He was editor of the Southern Illinoisan in Carbondale, Ill., before joining The News as an assistant news editor in January 1979.

MEL FRISHMAN, 38, news editor of The Miami News since November 1979, was born in Miami Beach. A graduate of the University of Miami, he evaluates the news as it flows in and determines where in the paper it will be displayed. Before becoming news editor, he was a reporter, copy editor, executive sports editor, assistant city editor and copy chief at The News. He was a reporter and copy editor at Newsday on Long Island in 1965-66. Frishman began his career at The Miami News in 1959 as a part-time employe while attending Miami

Ailing economy tops Cuban congress agenda

Miami News (FH) col 3 HA 17 Dec 80
Associated Press

Almost 2,000 Cuban Communists meet in Havana this week in their party's second congress, searching for cures to a string of economic ills and facing the arrival of a new and more antagonistic administration in Washington.

Proposals prepared by President Fidel Castro and party insiders for the convention are a closely kept secret. But the party newspaper Granma said the four-day congress, which opens today, will be a "major event of Cuban communism" that will deal with "new important tasks that spring from the experiences of the last few years."

The first congress was held in 1975, 10 years after Castro formed the Cuban Communist Party and became its head. The 1975 meeting adopted a new constitution for the island nation.

Students of the Cuban scene believe the second congress will focus on the economy, possibly expanding an existing program of incentives and free-market experimentation to boost productivity.

The party delegates are not expected to make any major changes in foreign policy. The Cubans are waiting to see just how tough the new Republican administration's attitude will be toward the island, which Ronald Reagan has described as "this problem festering just off our shores."

Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a top Castro lieutenant, told Granma recently, "If we were to take into account only the views expressed by Reagan in the pre-election campaign and the Republican Party's approach to Latin American problems, all we would be able to do is to prepare ourselves for new and harder confrontations."

The Cuban economy, already weak and dependent on the Soviet Union for an estimated \$8 million a day in aid, has been shaken by a series of disasters in the past year.

The entire tobacco crop was wiped out by blue-mold disease, throwing thousands out of work. Much of the sugar crop was afflicted with a rust disease, and the harvest fell to 6.8 million tons, a 15 per cent decline from 1978-79. Swine fever destroyed

hog herds. And a huge oil-tanker spill ruined important shellfish beds.

The drop in farm exports sharply reduced Cuba's earnings of foreign currency, needed to buy imported manufactured goods.

The Castro government is struggling against an unemployment problem, but there have been complications, explained Prof. Harold Sims of the University of Pittsburgh, a Latin American historian and Cuba specialist.

"They're constantly building new work-places, but they're behind because the Soviets are behind in delivering lumber," Sims said. "... Workers are going on welfare." The lumber shortage has led to layoffs in the construction industry.

Sims said he expects the second congress to call for measures to accelerate the creation of jobs.

In the past two years, Castro has taken steps against one chronic Cuban economic problem — low worker motivation and productivity.

The Cuban government, which a decade ago introduced wage differentials based on productivity, has now given supervisors greater powers to fire unproductive workers. It also for the first time is allowing tradesmen to "moonlight" by taking on private jobs on their own time.

The Cuban leadership apparently hopes the departure of 125,000 refugees this year for the United States has purged the economic system of "malcontents" and disruptive elements. But U.S. officials say they believe as many as one million or more of Cuba's 9 million people are unhappy enough to leave if given the chance.

The congress will adopt general policies and five-year goals that are then to be carried out by the government, which is also headed by Castro. It will be held in the new Palace of Conventions on Havana's outskirts. The 1,780 delegates will re-elect a party Central Committee of some 100 members and the 13-member Politburo, the top party unit.

The congress delegates were chosen in elections by low-level party organizations at factories, farms and other locations across the country.



Fidel Castro



Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

Hijacked Jet Lands in Cuba, Returns to Colombia Today

MIA News (FH) col 3 2A

17 Dec 80

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — Guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian airliner ended their two-day, four-country odyssey in Havana Tuesday, with Cuban authorities taking the skyjackers into custody and releasing the 56 passengers and crew members.

The Avianca Airlines Boeing 727, hijacked Monday afternoon after taking off from Bogota on a domestic flight with 130 passengers and a crew of eight, landed at Havana's Jose Marti Airport at 3:20 p.m. EST Tuesday, Cuban authorities said.

Journalists covering the second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, due to begin today, were not allowed to talk to the passengers or crew, who remained in the immigration lounge while the jet was refueled. Airport workers said all the people leaving the plane appeared to be well.

An Avianca spokesman in Colombia said the plane, crew and passengers would fly back to Colombia today. Officials said the hijackers would be interrogated to determine whether they will be allowed to remain.

The only apparent motive for the hijacking was publicity — and there were conflicting reports about that.

One account said it was an effort

by Colombia's M19 guerrillas, given their flair for the spectacular, to distract from a summit meeting of several Latin American presidents in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The two-day summit conference begins today with heads of state attending from Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, along with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. It was called to honor Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator who died in Santa Marta Dec. 17, 1830.

"It is obvious that the intention of the hijackers was to produce a spectacular blow directed at diminishing the importance of acts to honor the memory of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar," a statement issued by the office of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said.

A Mexican reporter who spoke with the guerrillas before the hijacked plane took off from Mexico City for Cuba said, however, that the hijacking was a protest against the Colombian government and political violence in El Salvador.

Guillermo Perez Verduzco of Televisa quoted the guerrillas as saying they wanted to "focus the world's attention" on El Salvador, where nearly 9,000 persons have been killed in political violence this

year, and on their campaign against the democratic government of Colombia.

The Avianca plane took off from Mexico City for Cuba at 1:38 p.m. EST Tuesday for Havana after the hijackers freed two ill passengers, refueled, took on coffee and released a communique to two Mexican journalists allowed inside the craft.

The journalists described the hijackers as six to eight men, the youngest 17 and the oldest 28, and said they had passed out their group's red-white-and-blue bandanas to passengers. They wielded hand grenades and submachine guns and were identified as members of the April 19th Movement, or M19.

Fifty-six hostages, including passengers and crew, were aboard the plane when it left Mexico City. At least 30 of them were reported to be journalists en route to the Santa Marta summit conference when the hijacking occurred.

The hijackers, who seized the jet on a domestic flight originating in Bogota, released a total of 78 other passengers in their three other stops — seven in Santa Marta; 47 in Barranquilla, Colombia; and 24 in Panama City.

News Capsules Refugee's body found on road

A loud argument and several gunshots Tuesday led employees of a Northwest Dade plant nursery to the body of a 24-year-old man that had been left on a dirt road.

Metro homicide detectives identified the dead man as Juan Galindo, no home address, recently of Mariel, Cuba.

Employees of Lustgarten Florida Nursery, 11800 NW 56th St., heard the voices of several persons arguing just west of the nursery shortly past 10 a.m. After hearing gunshots, they checked the area and found Galindo's body.

Police said they had no suspects and no motive in the shooting death.

The World

MIA News (FH)
col 3 2A 17 Dec 80

Hijacked Colombian jet going home

A hijacked Colombian jetliner is returning home today with more than 60 freed hostages, leaving the leftist guerrillas who took it over two days before in Cuba. A spokesman for the Cuban Foreign Ministry said he did not think the hijackers would be deported. "There is a law here under which we give protection and solidarity to those who hijack airplanes for ideological causes or in struggles for popular causes," he said. A Mexican reporter who was allowed aboard the plane during a stop in Mexico City said the guerrillas told him they wanted to "focus world attention" on their campaign against the Colombian government and to protest the political violence in El Salvador.

Flagler Street a war zone

Rampant crime in Miami's 'Dodge City'

5A 17 Dec 80

MacMurray (FH) col 2

BILL GJEBRE
Miami News Reporter

Fear keeps the front door locked at mid-day at a small apartment-hotel in the 600 block of W. Flagler Street. They won't let you in unless they recognize you.

Down the block, a lawyer makes sure secretaries leave the office before sundown. The women are escorted to their cars.

Welcome to a neighborhood called "Vietnam" or "Dodge City" by the locals. The area along Flagler Street, from the west end of the Flagler Street Bridge to 8th Avenue, has a reputation for plenty of fighting and shooting.

Mounting crime has many businessmen and merchants scared. They point to recent violence in the area as their reasons:

✓ Two Mariel refugees were found dead on the pavement at W. Flagler and 5th Avenue last week. They had been shot in separate incidents.

✓ Frederic Anderson was murdered Thanksgiving Day after he went by his office at 759 W. Flagler St. to do some paperwork. He surprised some burglars who shot him to death.

Merchants have other stories to illustrate the area is in trouble.

Drifters, they say, sleep on bus benches and behind buildings. One man, wearing a brassiere, was seen directing traffic. Another man pushed a woman in a wheelchair into Flagler Street and left her in the middle of the boulevard. She screamed for help as he walked away.

Neighborhood residents and businessmen want something done. Fifty-two of them planned to present a petition to the Miami City Commission today asking it to curb drifters who harass passersby and fight and to put a stop to drinking in the streets, thefts and other violence. They also want a crackdown on at least one troublesome bar in the area.

Police Maj. Clarence Dickson admits that the area has been hard hit by crime. He attributed some of the problems to newly arrived refugees.

But the problems are not unique, Dickson added. Residents and merchants of the area are "echoing the experiences of people throughout Dade County," he said.

What is happening in that West Flagler Street area, Dickson said, is similar to what is occurring in Allapattah, Wynwood, Liberty City and Culmer-Overtown.

Dickson pointed out that the police department is short on manpower. But he said a special task force that includes undercover officers is now assigned to the area.

Still, some think too little has been done.

"This is Vietnam and nobody cares about this area," said attorney Richard Burns, whose office is at 623 W. Flagler Street. "We've got killings left and right."

Burns has a series of letters he wrote, dating back to July, to the police department, the State Attorney's Of-



The Miami News - BOB MACK

A floodlight used to banish the night outside attorney Richard Burns' office at 623 W. Flagler St. But vandals took the lamp.

“This is Vietnam and nobody cares about this area. We’ve got killings left and right.”



Burns

office and Gov. Bob Graham complaining about the crime problem and urging action.

He blames the trouble on neighborhood bars and gambling that takes place across the street from his office, behind some buildings.

“We got a lot of maniacs, like the guy who puts beer bottles on the hood of moving cars,” said Burns, adding that the exterior of his office building has been vandalized.

Burns said he makes sure that two secretaries arrive

at the office at the same time and leave before dark. They are escorted to their cars.

An employe at the Flagler Hotel, 637 W. Flagler, said the front door is locked 24 hours a day now. Five months ago, he added, security window screens were installed because windows were being broken.

“We don’t trust the people outside,” said the employe. He didn’t want his name used. He was afraid.

Before someone can move into one of the 50 rooms at apartment-hotel he or she is screened and must have a job, he said. At night, he added, “It’s dangerous outside.”

With the increase in crime in the area, Leopoldo Rivero says he’s thinking of shutting down his funeral home at 660 W. Flagler, where he began his business in Miami 17 years ago.

Many of his clients don’t want to come into the area at night because of the problems. One day, he said, a drifter was found sleeping in a hearse.

Police, Rivero said, are trying to help. But, he added, “It isn’t enough.”

*Miami News (FH)
17 Dec 80 SA*

(Handwritten signature)

Party Congress Meets to Tackle Cuban Economy

*Mia (Newspaper) call 6B
17 Dec 80*

By CHARLES J. HANLEY
Associated Press

Almost 2,000 Cuban Communists meet in Havana this week in their party's Second Congress, searching for cures to a string of economic ills and facing the arrival of a new and more antagonistic administration in Washington.

Proposals prepared by President Fidel Castro and party insiders for the convention are a closely kept secret. However, the party newspaper Granma said the four-day congress, which opens today, will be a "major event of Cuban Communism" that will deal with "new important tasks that spring from the experiences of the last few years."

The First Congress was held in 1975, 10 years after Castro formed the Cuban Communist Party and became its head. The 1975 meeting adopted a new constitution for the island nation.

Students of the Cuban scene believe the Second Congress will focus on the economy, possibly expanding an existing program of incentives and free-market experimentation to boost productivity.

The party delegates are not expected to make any major changes in foreign policy. The Cubans are waiting to see just how tough the new Republican administration's attitude will be toward the island, which Ronald Reagan has described as "this problem festering just off our shores."

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Castro

to take into account only the views expressed by Reagan in the pre-election campaign and the Republican Party's approach to Latin American problems, all we would be able to do is to prepare ourselves for new and harder confrontations."

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The entire tobacco crop was wiped out by blue-mold disease, throwing thousands out of work. Much of the sugar crop was afflicted with a rust disease, and the harvest fell to 6.8 million tons, a 15 per cent decline from 1978-79. Swine fever destroyed hog herds. And a huge oil-tanker spill ruined important shellfish beds.

The drop in farm exports sharply reduced Cuba's earnings of foreign currency, needed to buy imported manufactured goods.

The Castro government is struggling to alleviate an unemployment problem, but there have been complications, said Harold Sims of the University of Pittsburgh. He said he expects the Second Congress to call for measures to accelerate the creation of jobs.

In the past two years, Castro has taken steps against one chronic Cuban economic problem — low worker motivation and productivity.

The Cuban government, which a decade ago introduced wage differentials based on productivity, has now given supervisors greater powers to fire unproductive workers.

In another move, the Havana government decided to allow private farmers, after fulfilling their quotas to the state, to sell surplus produce on the open market at whatever price they could obtain.

Castro: Free Market Has

Mia Hu (A) Col

12C 18 Dec 80

HAVANA — (AP) — President Fidel Castro opened the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party on Wednesday by recommitting the country to Communism, but also predicting that the limited free market permitted to farmers since May will grow 2½ times in five years.

He said the economic goals set by the first party congress five years ago had been frustrated by natural disasters and "a world twisted by economic disorder."

But he said his Caribbean island had made real economic gains and vowed the progress would continue "even in a time in which a storm gathers in the hemisphere and in the world or when reactionary forces of the extreme right ap-

proach power" in the United States.

Delegates from more than 140 countries waved Cuban flags and posters of Karl Marx, Lenin and Che Guevara and chanted "Fidel! Fidel!" when Castro entered the convention hall to begin a 2½-hour speech on economic goals and Communist commitment.

Early in the speech, he told the estimated 2,000 delegates that "not everything we have done has been wise" in the nearly 22 years since his small band of revolutionaries drove right-wing dictator Fulgencio Batista from the country.

But during that time, he added, Cuba has "never regressed, never made a single concession to imperialism or renounced a single one of

its revolutionary ideals and principles."

"The best way to be a revolutionary is to be a Communist," Castro declared.

Castro said Cuba fell 2 percentage points short of the first congress' goal of a 6 per cent annual growth rate, but predicted per capita income would rise between 15 and 20 per cent during the next five years.

"We must be realists and be conscious of our possibilities to answer the most essential needs of our people," the Cuban leader said.

In outlining economic goals for the next five years, Castro said the free market for surplus agricultural products would remain open and

Room to Grow

predicted it would increase 250 per cent by December 1985.

In a move to increase agricultural production, Cuba in May began allowing peasants to sell on the open market any produce they raised beyond their quotas. Income from the sales are taxed.

About 17 per cent of Cuba's agricultural land is privately held in the form of farms of less than 165 acres.

Castro, in a dress uniform, said sugar continues to be the economic pillar of his island. He said disease had cut sugar production and affected 90 per cent of Cuba's tobacco crop.

Students of Cuba in the United States note that swine fever also destroyed hog herds, an oil tanker spill ruined important shellfish beds

and Hurricane Allen caused severe damage when it hit the island last fall.

Castro said Cuba would make a major effort during the next five years to reduce imports from capitalist countries, which he blamed for Cuba's poor balance of payment.

The congress is expected to review economic progress over the last five years, set economic goal for the next five and take a formal stand on foreign policy issues.

Most of the delegates here are Cuban, but Communist and pro-Communist delegations from around the world are attending.

Many delegates, especially those from some of the 17 Latin American countries represented, have a price on their heads at home.



Fidel Castro: We've 'never regressed.'



Associated Press

Castro addresses delegates from 140 countries during opening meeting

Castro warns Reagan against intervention in Latin America

Mia Neva (FH) Deal, 17A
18 Dec 80

Associated Press

HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro said Ronald Reagan's threats against Cuba are "repugnant and cynical," and warned the next U.S. president not to intervene in Central America or the Caribbean.

"Whoever tries to take possession of Cuba will take back the dust of their land wet with blood, if they do not perish in the struggle," Castro said yesterday at the end of a 2½-hour speech inaugurating the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Castro said the election of Reagan has caused "uncertainty and a sensation of danger" in Cuba and the rest of Latin America. He said Reagan appears to be attempting to return to "the policy of the big stick in Latin America," but added, "the people Latin America no longer fear anything or anyone."

During his presidential campaign, Reagan suggested a military blockade of Cuba might be the way to get the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops out of Afghanistan.

Castro said Reagan has the mistaken idea that "to make war means to win it." He said if the U.S. government tries to send Marines into Central America or the Caribbean, "it will see the unloading of the coffins of soldiers from its own country."

"Those who go to kill Latin Americans will also die," Castro warned.

However, he said if Reagan offered Cuba "an olive branch," Castro's government would accept.

Reagan goes to Juarez, Mexico, on Jan. 5 to meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Asked about the trip, Reagan told reporters in Thousand Oaks, Calif., "I want to have a better relationship with both our neighbors, north and south, and see if we can't build an American accord."

During the congress, Castro also recommitted Cuba to communism and predicted that the limited free market permitted to farmers since May will grow 2½ times in the coming five years.

He said the economic goals set by the first party congress five years ago have been frustrated by natural disasters and a "world twisted by economic disorder."

But he said his island had made economic gains and vowed the progress would continue "even in a time in which a storm gathers in the hemisphere and in the world or when reactionary forces of the extreme right approach power" in the United States.

Delegates from more than 140 countries waved Cuban flags and posters of communist heroes and chanted Fidel! Fidel! when Castro entered the convention hall to begin his speech.

Hunger Strike Is Lifted, Ending Prisoners' Protest in Cuban Jail

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

Political prisoners who protested beatings and abuses in Cuba's Boniato jail have ended a month-long hunger strike, State Department officials and Miami exiles with relatives in the jail said Wednesday.

All but four prisoners of more than 100 who participated called an end to the hunger strike Dec. 11. Forty of the prisoners were ill or bedridden in a hospital in Santiago de Cuba, according to an exile whose brother has served 14 years in Boniato and who talked to relatives Wednesday.

"I understand from a variety of sources that the hunger strike has ended. There's little question about it," said Myles Frechette, the head of the State Department's Cuban affairs desk in Washington.

Prisoners began the hunger strike Nov. 12 when the men were told they would have to be stripped and searched before and after their monthly visit with relatives. The same procedure would apply for those who sought medical assist-

'I understand from a variety of sources that the hunger strike has ended. There's little question about it.'

U.S. official

ance. When the prisoners refused, they were beaten and hit with bayonets, said the Miami exiles.

The strike ended Dec. 11 apparently after jail authorities agreed to drop the strip and search procedure, said Cristina Valls, whose husband was one of four prisoners injured during a confrontation with prison guards.

Valls, who spoke to Cuban relatives Tuesday, said her husband, Jorge Valls Arango, 47, was hospitalized with dehydration.

Those involved in the hunger strike are all *plantados* — prisoners who have resisted the Cuban government's "re-education" program.

According to Amnesty International there are about 118 *plantados* in Boniato prison. However, not all *plantados* joined the strike, Miami exiles said.

Forty of the prisoners were ill and bedridden, said Raquel Capote, who spoke to relatives Wednesday who had visited prisoners in Boniato. Capote, the sister of Eduardo Capote Rodriguez, a 50-year old prisoner who has served 14 years in jail, said relatives of the small group of nonparticipating prisoners were allowed to visit the prison Dec. 12.

According to reports from Miami exiles, three of the four *plantados* who remain on the hunger strike are Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, 46, Julio Ruiz Pitaluga, 51 and Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez, 41.

To facilitate visits from elderly relatives in Havana, Boniato prisoners may be transferred to the Combinado del Este jail on Dec. 20, said Armando Figueroa, who has two brothers in Boniato. Figueroa's wife, still in Cuba, said she had received the information from a mission hospital in Havana.

Colombian Jet Released, Hijackers Stay in Cuba

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — A hijacked Colombian jetliner returned home Wednesday with its 51 remaining passengers and eight crew members, leaving behind in Cuba the leftist guerrillas who took it over two days earlier.

Capt. Eduardo Prada Arias, pilot of the Avianca Airlines 727 jet, said before leaving Havana that seven young men in their 20s, wearing bandanas with the colors of the M19 guerrilla movement, commanded the plane 15 minutes after take-off from Bogota Monday.

Prada said the guerrillas identified themselves as members of the Lillian Hernandez Operation of the

M19 guerrilla group and said they were hijacking the plane to force Colombian networks and press to distribute a communique protesting a bill on amnesty for guerrillas and terrorists operating in Colombia.

In Cuba, the hijackers turned themselves in to officials who fed the passengers and took them to a hotel to rest from the 24-hour ordeal.

Miami (F) 12C GP. |

18 Dec 80

Whistle-Blowers Find Government Not Appreciative

By JOHN MacLEAN
Chicago Tribune Service

WASHINGTON — The lot of a government whistle-blower is not a happy one.

That refrain has been sung in the capital for many years by a procession of federal employes who blew the whistle on faulty government policies and practices and then paid with their careers.

John Coplin was one. A meat inspector in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he played a major role in exposing corruption in the federal Meat Grading Service in Chicago and Los Angeles in the late 1940s.

Coplin's activities resulted in the resignation or removal of 70 per cent of the meat graders in Chicago. It also cost Coplin a job promotion, according to a congressional report. Moreover, he was denied promotion for more than 26 years, a record for his department.

According to the same report, prepared by the staff of Sen. Patrick Leahy (D., Vt.), two employes in the Boston office of the General Services Administration were dismissed after they found evidence that construction contracts were being improperly awarded to favored companies.

Leahy attempted to pass legislation protecting whistle-blowers. That was three years ago. The effort came to naught.

And for that reason, David Henderson, 34, a mid-level State Department official, plans to leave the federal government soon for "the private sector," as nongovernment work is known in the capital.

Henderson acknowledges that he has a "brash, outspoken" attitude that got him into trouble with some superiors even before he began blowing the whistle on American policy toward Cuban-Americans who wanted to leave Cuba. What makes his case noteworthy is his claim, backed up by many others, that a more enlightened American policy might well have prevented last spring's boatlift from Cuba.

Two years ago, Henderson, then assigned to the Cuban desk at the State Department, began warning his superiors that Fidel Castro

'We have been caught flatfooted due to our failure to develop a comprehensive plan for Cuban refugees.'

David Henderson

would use Cuban refugees "again and again and again" to embarrass the United States.

He proposed a solution. In three dissenting memos written over a two-year period, Henderson called on the Carter Administration to take the initiative away from Castro.

Henderson noted that the United States was bound by a 1965 memo of understanding negotiated with Cuba to accept 130,000 persons in Cuba who held dual Cuban-American citizenship.

These people had signed up to leave Cuba during the Freedom Flights that ended in 1973. If they were brought out in an orderly fashion, Henderson argued, it would fulfill the Carter Administration's human rights objectives and take away from Castro the means to flood the United States with refugees.

"Over the last year the U.S. State Department has been the greatest obstructionist force toward the realization of human rights as regards Cuba," Henderson wrote in his first dissent memo on Nov. 22, 1978, while he was still on the Cuban desk.

Dissent memos are a device that allows dissenting officials to communicate their views directly to top policymakers.

Tony Lake, director of policy planning, replied on Feb. 6, 1979, after consultation with other officials.

"I would like to commend your thoughtful and detailed memorandum," Lake wrote. He disputed Henderson's claim that the United States had turned away from a legal responsibility to accept the 130,000 Cubans. Lake said the legal office was "looking into" the validi-

ty of the 1965 memo of understanding.

Henderson wrote again in June 1979.

"It appears my memo did not have its desired effects," he wrote, "one of which was to save the United States from embarrassment by Fidel Castro. The day after I drafted it, [newspapers] headlined Castro's expression of concern that the United States was taking too long to follow up on his human rights proposals [to free political prisoners]. Castro has continued to get mileage out of this issue and has been joined by a chorus of Cuban exile leaders who are perceptive enough to realize the problem lies with the great, helpless American bureaucracy and not with the Cuban government."

Henderson's second memo then detailed procedures for bringing out Cubans with dual citizenship, if they wished to repatriate.

Lake responded on Aug. 7, 1979: "We do not agree with your contention that we should have been more aggressive in pressing the Cuban government on human rights during September 1977, and subsequently. Our ability to pressure the Cubans is very limited. . . . In this stage in our relations, quiet, persistent diplomacy is the most effective means of influencing the Cuban government."

The final exchange took place last spring, just before the Cuban boatlift began.

"We have been caught flatfooted due to our failure to develop a comprehensive plan for Cuban refugees," Henderson wrote on April

28. He again suggested reactivating the 1965 memo, under which the United States and Cuba agreed to allow a certain number of Cubans to come to the United States, and bringing out the 130,000 in an orderly fashion.

By the time Lake replied, the exodus was under way, eventually resulting in nearly 125,000 Cubans coming by boat to Florida, including some mental patients and criminals, along with relatives of American citizens.

Henderson, meanwhile, faces the prospect of becoming a "corridor walker," a term applied to State Department officials who are deprived of offices, secretaries and telephones as a means of letting them know they are not welcome. He has won grievance proceedings against the State Department in the past over promotion disputes.

But now he has been passed over again, and will be severed unless he files — and wins — another grievance. That he does not plan to do.

Bilingual Spending Gets OK

McNer (F) col 2 TB 19 Dec 80

By FREDRIC TASKER
Herald Urban Affairs Writer

Much of the county's spending on cultural festivals, foreign-language library books, translation services and distribution of foreign-language public-service pamphlets remains legal despite a new anti-bilingualism ordinance, County Attorney Robert A. Ginsburg advised Thursday.

proved the ordinance Nov. 4.

Nevertheless, according to Ginsburg, the county may:

- Continue to use its money to support some portions of Hispanic Heritage Week, the Kwanza and Goombay festivals and the Israeli Jubilee.
- Buy foreign-language books for county libraries.
- Use county-paid employees to distribute public service pamphlets

— hurricane evacuation guides and other such publications — in Spanish and other foreign languages, so long as the pamphlets themselves are paid for by state or federal governments.

• Provide county-paid translation services at meetings if such translations are required by state

Please turn to BILINGUAL / 6B



Robert Ginsburg:
He issues ruling

Bilingual Guidelines Drawn

McNer (F) col 4 TB 19 Dec 80
BILINGUAL / From 1B

or federal governments. The county may not, however, hold official meetings in any language other than English, the county attorney said.

And in some cases, the county cannot tell what it can do without asking the people who sponsored the ordinance, which prohibits spending county money to use any language other than English or to promote any culture other than that of the United States.

"The intent of the proponents may serve as a guide in resolving questions not explicitly covered by the language of the ordinance," Ginsburg said, "but cannot be used as a basis for reaching a result different from one mandated by the ordinance itself."

County Manager Merrett Stierheim had asked for the opinion Dec. 10, listing seven questions he said "generally represent the most immediate issues that need your attention."

In general, Ginsburg said, the county is prohibited from supporting such activities as Hispanic Heritage Week if they "promote" rather than objectively "depict" foreign cultures.

"If the event merely depicts or explains a foreign culture, the expenditure of county funds is not forbidden by the ordinance," he said.

Ginsburg did not say what parts of the ethnic festivals — parades, say, or concerts — would actively "promote" rather than neutrally "depict" foreign cultures. It is up to the county manager's office to determine that on a case-by-case basis, he said.

In recent years, Dade County had contributed slightly more than \$50,000 of Hispanic Heritage Week's annual budget of more than \$200,000, and smaller amounts to other ethnic festivals.

Ginsburg also said cultures may even be promoted if they involve customs that, while of foreign origin, already are "found or developed" in the United States.

"Those aspects of . . . cultural activities which depict a portion of the historical experience or current ways of living practiced or developed in the United States would not be affected by the ordinance," Ginsburg said.

That, he said, is because Webster's dictionary defines "culture" as "the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human be-

ings, which is transmitted from one generation to another."

"The culture of the United States, therefore," he said, "is the sum total or aggregate or composite of the historical experiences and ways of living of people in the United States. The term is not unitary in concept, but rather is multi-faceted."

Ginsburg said he based his opinion on a 1980 U.S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Florey vs. Sioux Falls (Iowa) School District involving religious programs in schools.

"The court," he said, "ruled that religious programs are permissible provided they are not motivated by an attempt to advance or inhibit religion, but rather are presented objectively as part of a secular education program."

In advising that Dade libraries may continue to buy foreign-language books, Ginsburg said, "A library system which does not collect books representing diverse and varying philosophies, theories and cultures would not be serving its function."

Refugee Held in Friend's Slaying

Mia Neri (F) Coll

EB 19 Dec 80

By GARY MOORE
Herald Staff Writer

In front of the yellow stucco house with the religious shrine and the ceramic lawn jockey, neighbors spoke dazedly in Spanish:

"He killed his wife."

"Chico! He killed his wife? But how can it be?"

"Incredible."

"He killed her."

"In the yard."

"... Yesterday they fired him."

"I said to my wife, 'Those are shots.' She said, 'No, that's something from the movies.'"

Delia Padron, of 481 E. 54th St., and Mariel boatlift refugee Armando Botell were not married.

They had met at a night club — she a factory worker, he an unemployed refugee.

She was 47. He was 31.

On Thursday afternoon, with a slight chill in the air, their friendship ended.

A police detective tersely called it

"I said to my wife, 'Those are shots.' She said, 'No, that's something from the movies.'"

Neighbor of victim

"domestic argument... boyfriend."
Delia Padron was dead.

She had met Botell shortly after he arrived in Miami. In the months that followed, he got a job at the Suave Shoe Corp., a Hialeah factory. Weekends, he helped Padron with her sideline business; she sold shag rugs at a flea market.

But Wednesday Botell was fired from his factory job. An official of the company's personnel department said she had no record of what Botell's job was or why he was fired.

And Wednesday night, according to Padron's father, Marcelino La Salle, Botell "called a lot of times, saying, 'Delia's not home. Where is Delia?'"

Thursday, Botell found Padron at home.

Witnesses saw him park his gold-colored Chevrolet Impala and get out.

When he strode across the street into the house, they said, he was carrying a gun.

He fired "one shot in the living room, one shot in the dining room... He emptied a six-shot revolver," said a police detective who reconstructed events from slugs found in the walls.

Delia Padron seemed to be fleeing through the house, the detective said. She reached the back door and fell dead in the lawn, killed by a bullet in the back of the head.

Botell returned to his car. On the back windshield a "For Sale By Owner" sign was taped, with a

penciled message inviting buyers to contact Delia Padron's address.

He drove two blocks, ran a stop sign and slammed into a black Oldsmobile Cutlass driven by Mayra Caridad Leon, 18. She was only slightly injured, police said.

Arriving from a patrol station just four blocks away, police found Botell on foot and arrested him.

"Where is my daughter? Where is my daughter?" cried Juanita La Salle, Padron's mother, who had been called but not told what was wrong.

Police would not allow her into Padron's house. Neighbors stood mute along the street.

"Tell me what happened! Ah, my Delia!... I told you! That man is..." Her voice trailed off.

Padron's distraught 78-year-old father stood nearby, saying, "I told her he was bad..."

They covered Delia Padron with a purple blanket.

Armando Botell was charged with first-degree murder.

Refugee Influx

MW News (F) cols 5 1B

To Bring Dade

19 Dec 80

Extra Millions

By ARNOLD MARKOWITZ
Herald Staff Writer

Dade County's cut of the national budget will rise an estimated \$34.4 million annually as a result of a decision by President Carter to include about 100,000 Cuban and 25,000 Haitian immigrants in official census reports.

For months, with the help of lobbying pressure from South Florida representatives in Congress, Dade and the city of Miami have been trying to get federal help — not only to recover their expenses in receiving the refugees but in getting them included in official populations, which help to determine local shares of federal money.

Assistant County Manager William Talbert, who reported the estimate of 125,000 Cuban and Haitian immigrants, said he thinks all or nearly all will be included in the new census reports.

The additional funds, for the most part, will support a variety of countywide or citywide projects rather than have a direct impact on the immigrants themselves.

The adjustments will be made for purposes of computing Dade's share of federal money programs only, not for congressional or legislative reapportionment. The Census Bureau long has taken the position that the U.S. Constitution says only the official April 1 head count may be used for those purposes.

The President promised two months ago to order the Census Bureau to adjust population figures for the county and its cities to include the immigrants. There was a good deal of fanfare then, but none at all when President Carter kept his promise by signing an executive order.

An aide to Rep. Dante Fascell (D., Fla.) discovered the order while shuffling through Thursday's edition of the Federal Register, a journal of official U.S. government actions.

As a general rule, each person in a local population accounts for roughly \$275 in federal support to the city and/or county. About 80 per cent of all federal assistance to states, counties and municipalities is based on population data reported by the Census Bureau.

Had the Cubans and Haitians here gone uncounted officially, each of them would have represented a \$275 loss.

President Carter's order to the Census Bureau covers the period from April 1 — the official closing date of the census and a short time before 124,786 Cubans began the sea crossing from Mariel to Key West — and Sept. 30, 1980.

Not all those Cubans have settled in Dade, and the number of Haitians is much less precisely documented. However, the best available estimates are that 100,000 Cubans and 25,000 Haitians, a total of 125,000 people, are going to be added to the preliminary census count of 1,574,285 inhabitants for all of Dade.

Municipal shares of the total are being figured out by the Metro Planning Department, Talbert said.

The adjustments by the Census Bureau are expected to add about 23,000 persons to Broward County's population and \$6.4 million a year to whatever federal aid Fort Lauderdale and the surrounding communities would have obtained without them.

According to the presidential order, any political subdivision with 50 or more legal Cuban or Haitian immigrants who arrived between April 1 and Sept. 30 is entitled to the money that stems from the new census count.

A Fascell aide said it will not be necessary for the Census Bureau to return to those municipalities for new head counts; they will be provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department's Cuban-Haitian Task Force here.

Boston court bars move of refugees

MW News (F) col 1 4A
Associated Press
19 Dec 80

issued by U.S. District Judge Juan R. Torruella that blocked the government's attempt to resettle the refugees in the old military base on the south coast of the island.

Justice Department lawyer Peter R. Steenlund had argued that the refugees are now in substandard housing and "there is an immediate need to open Fort Allen."

Lawyer Michael J. Henke, who represents the Puerto Rican government, said Fort Allen was being prepared to accommodate some 2,000 Haitians.

BOSTON — The 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals temporarily has blocked the government's plans to move some 3,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees to the Fort Allen military base in Puerto Rico.

The court said yesterday the federal government had made "contradictory statements" about its plans to move the refugees, now in Florida.

The ruling in effect upholds a temporary injunction

32A Mia Her (F) col 1 19 Dec 80

Former U.S. Policeman Is Killed in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — (AP) — A former American police officer wanted on U.S. gun-running charges was shot to death here by a "wounded subversive," authorities said Thursday.

The warrant alleged Bracken illegally transported firearms from Las Vegas to El Paso, Tex., and then to Juarez, Mexico, Gonzales said. "We have carried him as a fugitive since that time [March 25]. Our information was that he was living in San Salvador," he added.

The National Police of El Salvador described former North Las Vegas, Nev., Police Sgt. Thomas Bracken, 46, as a "consultant." U.S. officials here and in Washington said Bracken had no connection with the U.S. government.

U.S. Embassy officials here confirmed Bracken was wanted on a federal warrant but claimed they had no idea he had been working with police in El Salvador.

Bracken was named in a March 25 warrant issued by the Justice Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division, said Manuel Gonzales, special agent in charge of the office in Houston.

Bracken was killed Wednesday while reportedly helping detectives investigate the kidnaping of National Coffee Institute President Rene Alejandro Machon Rivera, government sources said.

bombings.
Mia Her (F) col 1 pp 39
Cuban Women not promoted pp 39 Dec 80
Fidel Castro's regime admitted yesterday it has failed to promote women to high-ranking government posts and suggested they should be given more opportunity to rise in the Marxist system. A report called Cuba's Economic and Social Outlines for 1985-1985 released in Havana at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party expressed disappointment in the numbers of women in high positions.

Castro Regime Urges Promotions For Women, Cites Past Failures

Mia Her (F) col 3 32A 19 Dec 80

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — Fidel Castro's regime said Thursday it has failed to promote women to high-ranking government posts and suggested they should be given more opportunity to rise in the Marxist system.

A 126-page report called Cuba's Economic and Social Outlines, released here at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, expressed disappointment in the numbers of women in upper-echelon positions.

Party spokesmen in the report admitted they "cannot feel satisfied with the results that have been achieved in the promotion of

government."

Castro delivered an attack on the United States and the "reactionary forces" entrenched in the American government during his opening speech Wednesday. The term "reactionary" was an apparent reference to the incoming administration of Republican President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Castro said the future of flights allowing Cuban exiles to return home for short visits depends on Reagan's actions. He said Cuba would continue to allow Cuban exiles to visit their homeland, so long as their behavior was not

Western diplomats say the permission to allow Cuban exiles to visit their homeland with tales of a better life in the United States was partly responsible for the discontent, which sparked the summer exodus from Mariel harbor.

Although Castro talked into the night Wednesday, announcing new government policies, he devoted much of the speech to justify and even boast about his decision to allow the mass exodus of Cubans, calling it "the biggest cleanup" in the island's history.

"This time [the United States] was forced to take the scum of our



Fidel Castro: Willing to revive relations with U.S.

Anti-bilingual law doesn't

Mia News (FH) col 2 SA

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

19 Dec 80

St. Patrick's Day is as American as apple pie. So is Ponce de Leon — and Israel too.

That's what county officials think now that County Attorney Robert Ginsberg has interpreted Dade's antibilingual law, passed last month by Dade County voters.

Officials had been worried that the law prohibits them from spending county tax money on cultural festivities like Hispanic Heritage Week, Kwanza, Goom-bay, the Israeli Jubilee and St. Patrick's Day.

The law prohibits Metro from spending its tax dollars for "promoting any culture other than that of the United States."

But the United States is a melting pot of many cultures, Ginsberg pointed out in a memorandum yesterday to County Manager Merrett Stierheim.

"Say, as part of Hispanic Heritage Week, there was a skit showing Ponce de Leon (the Spanish explorer) searching for the Fountain of Youth in Florida," he said, explaining his written opinion. "That's part of the culture of the United States and the county could fund it."

Stierheim said most of Dade's cultural festivals can be seen as American:

✓ Ireland's St. Patrick's Day: "Something that's been part of the American culture for many, many years."

✓ Say, as part of Hispanic Heritage Week, there was a skit showing Ponce de Leon (the Spanish explorer) searching for the Fountain of Youth in Florida. That's part of the culture of the United States and the county could fund it

✓ African Kwanzafest: "Reflects black culture in the United States."

✓ Israeli Jubilee: "People of the Hebraic faith have been here for hundreds of years — and other cultures which make up our melting pot."

Emmy Shafer, the Russian-born Miamian who spearheaded the antibilingual law, wouldn't comment on the attorney's interpretation. She said she first wanted to talk to Ginsberg.

The law bans the use of any language but English at Metro public meetings, Ginsberg said. But it does not apply where translations from English are mandated by state or federal law. And it does not apply to spending by cities or the Dade public school system.

stop festivals

Stierheim said he has stopped the county from printing materials and documents in languages other than English, except where mandated by federal or state law.

"I think that was the basic intent of the people in passing this ordinance," he said. "I have had no complaints in how we have carried out the mandates of this ordinance."

He also has kept bilingual interpreters on duty at the Public Safety Department, Jackson Memorial Hospital and other health centers and at the 911 emergency telephone number.

Ginsberg said interpreters are necessary for the public health, safety and welfare.

One of the departments affected by the ordinance is the county library system. Questions have been raised about the legality of bilingual poetry readings in libraries, the purchase of foreign language books — and even whether libraries can buy Italian opera recordings.

They can, Ginsburg said.

"A library system which does not collect books representing diverse and varying philosophies, theories and cultures would not be serving its function."

Stierheim also has continued foreign language tourism advertising. The tourist tax was passed by a substantial margin by the voters, he argued, and they were aware part of the revenues would be used for such purposes.

Indictments

Miami (F) 205 1A

In Boatlift

20 Dec 80

Thrown Out

By MARY VOBORIL
Herald Staff Writer

In an 11-1 decision Friday, a special panel of federal judges threw out indictments against 336 men and women who helped ferry more than 125,000 Cubans to Florida shores in the marathon "Freedom Flotilla."

U.S. District Judge Norman Roettger was the lone dissenter.

The majority said the 336 defendants were accused of violating an "anti-smuggling statute" when no smuggling had occurred.

Among the 84 indictments dismissed was one against two Episcopal priests from New Orleans, who brought 402 Cubans to Key West on a vessel named God's Mercy.

"The imposition of criminal penalties on those who merely aid aliens in lawfully seeking to apply to this country for political asylum would make a mockery of the often-quoted words of invitation inscribed on the Statue of Liberty," the opinion said.

Concurring were Judges C. Clyde Atkins, James Lawrence King, William Hoeweler, Jose Gonzalez, James Paine, Edward Davis, Alcee Hastings, Joe Eaton, Sidney Aronovitz and James Kehoe.

Hundreds of hours of government time and an untold number of tax dollars went toward obtaining the indictments. A special team of prosecutors was dispatched to Miami simply to handle the caseload.

U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler said he is asking that the order be appealed on an expedited basis. The government position, he said, remains the same: "The statutory scheme calls for the U.S. government to make the determination of who and how many people can be brought into the United States — not some foreign head of state."

The defendants were owners, captains or crew members of boats that made the 90-mile trip through the Florida Straits to pick up friends, relatives and others on the teeming shores of Mariel Harbor.

They were charged with bringing undocumented aliens into the United States.

Many claimed they were forced at gunpoint to take on dozens more refugees than they had gone to pick

Please turn to **BOATLIFT / 20A**

20-A

THE MIAMI HERALD Saturday, Dec. 20, 1980

U.S. Judges Dismiss Boatlift Indictments

BOATLIFT / From 1A

up. Many who went to pick up a specified number of friends and relatives wound up with a boatload of strangers — some literally shoved aboard.

Other boaters saw a clear profit motive in the flotilla and charged as much as \$1,000 a head to bring back refugees. Some sailed down from other states to make the trip to Cuba.

Boatlift attorneys said their clients had been on a humanitarian mission in response to comments by President Carter.

On May 5, with the flotilla already under way, Carter said: "We'll continue to provide an open heart and open arms to refugees

'The imposition of criminal penalties on those who merely aid aliens in lawfully seeking to apply to this country for political asylum would make a mockery of the often-quoted words of invitation inscribed on the Statue of Liberty.'

Panel's decision

1.17

seeking freedom from Communist domination and from the economic deprivation brought about primarily by Fidel Castro and his government."

In that and other comments, Carter fell short of explaining how the Cubans would get from Mariel Harbor into the open arms of the United States. Boaters, their attorneys said, sought to bridge the gap. They interpreted Carter's statements as license to go to Cuba.

The sealift began in April and concluded in September. Some boats were escorted into Key West by Coast Guard vessels.

"It must not be forgotten," the judges said, "that immigration officials were prepared to and did process all of the aliens involved in these cases."

In other words, it was not as if the aliens had been denied permission to enter and the boaters had tried to sneak them in anyway. At that point, criminal charges would have been valid, the judges said.

Attorney Ted Klein, who represents several boatlift defendants, said the bottom line of the decision is, essentially, "that these people committed no crime.

"The government attempted to justify a poor political decision by prosecuting those who merely took the President at his word. The court saw through it," Klein said.

He doubted the decision would have any impact on civil proceedings in which dozens of flotilla boats have been impounded and their owners ordered to pay heavy fines.

Those actions come under separate, non-criminal statutes that say "whoever brings these people to shore without getting permission is subject to a fine," Klein said.

Klein was one of the attorneys who argued before the 12 judges in a rare *en banc* hearing. All motions to dismiss were consolidated.

He compares the boatlift situation to Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn arriving at American shores to seek political asylum.

"It would have been no crime for the pilot to bring [Solzhenitsyn] to federal immigration officials and say, 'Here's a man who wants political asylum. Can you give it to him?'" Klein said.

"It's no different if the person's name is Perez or Gonzalez."

The words on the Statue of Liberty to which the opinion refers read, in part, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Cuban refugees have been declared illegal by U.S. authorities.

The judges, ruling together because of the large number of similar cases, voted 11-1 to dismiss 84 indictments. The defendants brought in the majority of the 125,000 Cubans who arrived in this country during the five-month boatlift.

Carter ordered a Coast Guard blockade against incoming boats May 14 as the flotilla grew out of control three weeks after it began. Carter said captains sitting in the Cuban port of Mariel should return without refugees.

Despite protests that Cuban soldiers forcibly loaded their boats, returning captains were charged with violating immigration statutes when they delivered their human cargo to Key West.

The majority opinion, written by U.S. District Judge Eugene Spellman, pointed out that the "indictments do not allege violations of law by the Cuban nationals ... but rather, the criminal charges were brought against those persons who transported them to the United States."

The opinion noted that the Cubans were "presented to immigration officials in Key West and requested political asylum ... and were eventually granted parole status."

Richard Gullage of the Immigration and Naturalization Service office here said that the Cubans are under parole until Jan. 15, and that no decision has been made on whether to grant them political refugee status.

Asked if the parole status meant they weren't illegal aliens, Gullage replied: "Well, that's a matter of interpretation."

Mrs Her 20A 20 Dec 80

Boatlift captains can't be charged

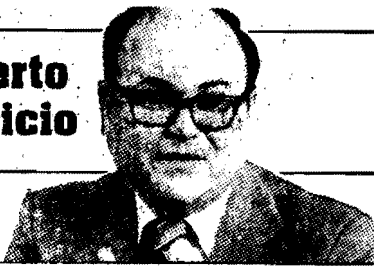
Mrs News (PH) 3A
20 Dec 80

Associated Press

Charges of smuggling illegal aliens against 336 boat captains and crew members who defied President Carter's May 14 order to end the "Freedom Flotilla" were dismissed here yesterday by South Florida's 12 federal judges.

The panel noted that none of the

Roberto Fabricio



Cubans Must *Miami (F) col* Join American *13 20 Dec 80* Mainstream

The scene: One of the hundreds of chicken dinners — in fact this time the fare was filet mignon — where the movers of this community give each other awards for doing such a good job.

The theme: This award was for helping foster inter-ethnic harmony. There were 12 award recipients. One was Luis Sabines, president of the Latin Chamber of Commerce. Another one was Dewey Knight, assistant county manager.

"I will give my speech in Spanish when Luis Sabines [president of the Latin Chamber of Commerce] gives his in English," Knight told the audience, who didn't know whether to break out laughing or chuckle inwardly.

In fact, Sabines does not speak English. He hasn't found a need to do so. And, in a sense, much of Miami's Latin, mostly Cuban-American, community, is so inwardly oriented that in effect it is cut off from much of the rest of the community and the country at large.

This "ostrich" phenomenon is now looking ominous in the aftermath of the recent anti-bilingualism referendum. With reason, much of the Latin community was outraged at the vote, seeing it as a rejection.

But in reality the retrenchment attitude that the vote — coupled with the problems related to the aftermath of Mariel — is having might make the Latin community an isolated social and political entity.

Anything that isolates itself becomes irrelevant. In this society, where freewheeling lobbying — at all levels — and mobility is imperative, the Cuban-American community might just be heading down the path to self-ostracism.

Some of the members of the Latin Chamber shared this concern with me this week after I spoke to the chamber's banking committee on the lack of social and political mechanisms within the Cuban-American community to deal with another Mariel-type crisis.

Other aspects have been addressed recently in several national publications which have examined bilingualism in the context of our own anti-bilingualism resolution. And it seems to me that maybe, just maybe, we need to rethink part of the approach.

In fact, an ethnic retreat by Dade Latins seeking to establish a political and cultural power base in pockets of influence and of Spanish dominance would be more harmful to Latins than to anyone else.

The longer that the great masses of Latins remain cut off from mainstream influences the longer they will remain second-class citizens, without access to county-wide, statewide or national power circles.

A political and cultural ghetto surely will suit the ambitions and cultural lifestyle of the older generations of Latin leaders who are unable to swim in the mainstream, but what about the future generations? Will the Cuban-American children who today are totally cut off from the mainstream culture grow up unable to deal with the complexities of their own country, the United States?

Separate-but-equal is dirty language when seen in the context of the repulsive discrimination against blacks. It should be a dirty language when seen in the context of a self-apartheid by Latins.

On the other side of this coin, mainstream leadership circles should learn to make meaningful room at the top for all ethnic groups, or a community where apartheid indeed becomes an accepted fact of life will surely emerge. And we all will be losers.

★ ★ ★

That five-year-old boy from Mariel who wrote to the "American Magic King" last week asking for a bicycle will get one. The dozens of calls and letters seeking to help have been redirected to the Catholic Service Bureau, which also has many other poor kids to help. His school bus driver, Carmen Alvarez, told me "the Magic King heard his wish. The bike is assured." Bless you all.

Refugees Fill Ranks Of Jobless Dade's Rate Is At Record High

By MICHAEL CAPUZZO
Herald Staff Writer

An estimated 57,700 jobless Cuban and Haitian refugees saddled the Dade County labor market with one of the nation's highest unemployment rates from May through October, officials said Friday.

A 13 per cent jobless rate in Dade during October was announced Friday in Key West by the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium at its monthly meeting. November's rate has not been announced.

More Dade residents are looking for jobs than ever before, officials said.

Statistics used by the consortium for the jobless figures are based on a combined Dade-Monroe market. But the high unemployment figures apply mostly to Dade County, where about 80,000 of the 124,779 Mariel refugees have settled, said Don Hill, the consortium's labor market analyst.

Unemployment in Dade rivals Michigan's depressed auto industry cities, but the U.S. Department of Labor has not recognized Dade's employment problems since the boatlift began in April,

Jobless Rate Hits New High In Dade Area

Ma Her (F) col 6
JOBLESS / From 1B 2B

Hill said. 20 Dec 80

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says Dade's October unemployment rate was 6.7 per cent.

But the government doesn't count most Mariel refugees because they've never had jobs. The Labor Department's monthly household surveys rely heavily on job history — layoff and unemployment compensation figures.

The misleading low jobless rates were a factor in the slashing of some \$20 million in federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) funds from Dade and Monroe counties for 1980-81, said Hill.

The consortium, a board of government officials from Dade and Monroe counties and the cities of Miami, Miami Beach and Hialeah, disburses and monitors CETA money in the two counties.

During the boatlift from April to October, the government reported Dade-Monroe jobless rates of 5.5 per cent in May, 6.5 per cent in June, 7.1 per cent in July, 6.1 per cent in August and 6.8 per cent in September.

The real unemployment rate, however, was closer to 12.7 per cent in May, 12 per cent in June, 12.5 per cent in July, 11.8 per cent in August and 12.4 per cent in September, Hill said.

Monroe's jobless rate, which generally parallels Dade's, has declined from an average of 7.6 per cent in 1978 to 6.3 per cent in 1979, reaching a low of 4.9 per cent in August 1980.

Cities with the nation's highest jobless rates in October were Flint, Mich. (16.4 per cent), Bay City, Mich. (15 per cent), and Muskegon,

Mich., and Dubuque, Iowa (both 14.6 per cent), said Jerry Adams, assistant regional commissioner for operations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Miami.

Of an estimated 52,000 Cuban and 25,000 Haitian refugees working or looking for jobs in Dade, 75 per cent, or 57,700, are unemployed, Hill says.

Therefore, the number of unemployed persons in October should have been reported at 108,500, not 50,800, he said.

One of the South's highest rates was in Birmingham, Ala. (10 per cent).

Among low rates in Florida were the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood area (5.1 per cent) and the West Palm Beach-Boca Raton area (7 per cent), Adams said.

Hill said most of the Mariel refugees, unskilled, uneducated and unable to read or write English, are having a tougher time finding jobs than the more educated refugees who came from Cuba earlier.

"At no time in the local labor market's history, not even during the 1975 recession, have there been so many individuals looking for work," Hill said.

Emmy Shafer still very much involved in the bilingual issue

Miami News (FH) capl SB 20 Dec 80

MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

She led the battle to beat down Metro's official bilingual status — and now she's volunteering to teach English to Hispanics.

Emmy Shafer, Russian-born and fluent in several languages, made her offer during a short visit yesterday to Metro's Office of Latin Affairs.

Shafer and Marian Bonsignore, president and vice president of Citizens of Dade United, which conducted the petition drive to force a referendum that knocked out official bilingualism, made the visit after conferring for 90 minutes with Murray Greenburg, first assistant county attorney.

They got their first look at the legal opinion from County Attorney Robert Ginsburg, which Greenberg drafted, liberally interpreting the anti-bilingual ordinance — and there are parts of it they don't like.

It allows Metro to continue some spending on cultural festivals, purchase of foreign-language books for the county library system and continued distribution of foreign-language art materials.

The legal opinion basically restricts Metro officials from translating documents or other materials into any foreign language, or providing translators at county-sponsored meetings unless mandated by federal or state law.

It sets forth guidelines sought by County Manager Merrett Stierheim after voters imposed an anti-bilingual ordinance upon Metro last month by a 60-40 margin.

Shafer and Bonsignore requested privacy for their meeting with Greenburg. After-



The Miami News - BILL REINKE

Emmy Shafer has offered to teach English to Latins

wards, they told a reporter there were portions of the opinion they aren't happy with.

Shafer said, "There are certain areas we don't like and disagree with. We will go over them with our attorney and then decide what to do."

She declined to be specific. She said she and Bonsignore will ask for a meeting with Stierheim because "we'd like to know exactly where he is going to spend the money on cultural festivals, how much and to what extent, how far for this and how far for that."

Shafer said the manager owes an explanation to the 251,000

"friendly" and said she and Shafer talked about ways to improve the English of Hispanics.

Then Shafer volunteered to teach English, to the elderly in particular, Rosado said.

"It's not a bad idea," she said. "Mrs. Shafer speaks several languages and has a special skill that could be very useful."

Rosado said after the meeting that the Latin Affairs Office is about the same size as before the referendum. She said there are six county employees, plus "35 or 38 who are CETA employees." They are federally paid under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

people who voted for the ordinance. She criticized him for not asking the public what questions he should have directed to the county attorney.

Based on the legal opinion, Shafer said, other groups such as the Haitians, German-Americans, Polish-Americans, Jews and others should get up their own festivals and apply for county financial help.

"We'd like to know why they pick only Hispanic Heritage Week, Kwanza and the Gombay festivals," she said.

She said she and the committee are working on a new petition. She declined to say what it is about, but did say it would not require an election.

The committee has prepared a flyer seeking members at \$5 a person a year, which would include subscription to a newsletter. The flyer says there is more to be done, in areas such as "crime, refugee problem, school system, etc."

Carmen Rosado, Metro's supervisor of the Latin Affairs Office, said Shafer and Bonsignore "made a very nice visit and stayed about 15 or 20 minutes."

Rosado said the two wanted to know what has happened with the office since passage of the ordinance.

"We explained that we have stopped translating county documents according to the county manager's memo to us after the ordinance passed," Rosado said. "We're not even translating the ones for federal programs. We're now awaiting the final guidelines from the county manager's office now that the legal opinion has been given."

She said the office is mainly providing information and referrals to Hispanics on availability of community services.

Rosado termed the visit

Boats Left In Limbo By Ruling

Boatlift Captains Still Face Fines

By FRED GRIMM
And MICHAEL CAPUZZO
Herald Staff Writers

The shrimp packers' Christmas party in Key West was a Saturday afternoon of barbecued pig and baked beans and talk that maybe there wasn't all that much to celebrate.

Although criminal charges against 336 boat captains involved in the Mariel boatlift of Cuban refugees had been dropped Friday, the fishermen — many from Key West — still face heavy civil fines.

Coast Guard, Customs and Immigration officials seized about 2,000 boats last spring as they returned from Cuba. The owners face fines of \$1,000 for each refugee aboard their boats. All but 500 boats have been kept in federal custody — red-tagged, in federal parlance — many of them deteriorating in government shipyards, until the owners can raise the money to pay the fines.

Jack Griffin, who sent three boats to Mariel, said the dropping of the criminal charges didn't really do much to liven up the Christmas party. "If that's all they did, just what did they drop?" Griffin said. "In other words, they haven't really dropped anything if the red tags stay and the fines stay."

Griffin said he still owes more than \$200,000 in fines for smuggling aliens for each of his three boats — more than they're worth. And he said almost all of the Key West and Stock Island shrimp fleet is in the same fix he's in.

He managed to bond his three boats out last summer — after signing over \$150,000 mortgages to the government and then getting that much in insurance to cover the three vessels. And he figures his legal fees are costing him \$1,200 to \$1,500 a month.

"It was just a sucker deal," Griffin said. He claimed that he called immigration officials before

Machine-Gun Sales

BILL LAZARUS
Herald Staff Writer

For nine months in 1977, federal undercover agents posed as international gun smugglers in an effort to make a weapons case against a convicted Surfside mobster and two other men.

The agents were successful in purchasing one machine gun on

Oct. 29 that year, according to an indictment made public in U.S. District Court Friday.

Stephen J. Maruca, Joseph Marrow and Norman Rothman conspired to sell machine guns to the undercover agents, the federal Grand Jury charged. It cited the one sale as a specific "overt act."

Federal organized crime prosecu-

Plot Charged

tors and agents with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms refused to discuss the case.

The indictment, issued Tuesday, was made public following the arrest of Maruca. Maruca pleaded not guilty Friday afternoon. He told U.S. Magistrate Herbert Shapiro that he had been convicted in other cases twice on charges of conspiracy and breaking and entering. Shapiro released him on a \$50,000 bond to be secured by Maruca's Hollywood home at 3661 N. 47th Ave.

Marrow and Rothman had not been arrested by Friday afternoon.

Rothman, 65, with a home at 425 Surfside Blvd. in Surfside, once ran a Havana gambling casino and associated with organized crime bosses Meyer Lansky and Santo Trafficante. He has served time for tax evasion and stealing securities as well as smuggling arms.

Rothman's former arms case involved the theft of some 140 rifles from a Florida National Guard armory to be delivered to gamblers in Cuba to fight Castro's takeover of the casinos. Rothman was convicted on arms smuggling charges in 1959, but that conviction was overturned 16 years later because the government improperly withheld information from the defense.

Michael Levin, attorney in charge of the organized crime strike force, said he has been on his job in Miami only six months and could not explain the more than three year delay between the alleged machine gun sale and the indictment. He suspected that a surplus of cases and shortage of men might have been the problem.

U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler agreed. "We don't have the manpower. We are just backlogged with cases," he said.

Fines, Liens Await Captains

BOATS / From 1B

going to Mariel to make sure there would be no problem. "It was all right and, hell, by the time you go over there, it blows up in your face."

U.S. Attorney Atlee Wampler said he plans to appeal Friday's decision to dismiss criminal charges. "And we expect to win," he said.

And Wampler said he plans to pursue civil penalties regardless of the outcome of the criminal case. "It's two different statutes," he said.

In dropping the criminal charges, the 12-judge panel didn't offer much hope to the 2,000 boat owners facing civil fines. The 11-1 majority said in its written opinion: "Civil fines are useful and appropriate where an undocumented alien is brought to immigration authorities at a port of entry."

Civil penalties were levied against captains during the entire Mariel operation. Wampler said criminal charges were filed only against those who brought refugees after May 15, when President Carter told the boaters to stop the boatlift.

Wampler said he was prosecuting the fishermen "because they broke the law. It is extremely important that immigration officials of the U.S. government decide who and how many immigrants come into this country," he said. "The decision should not be left to some boat captain, groups in some financial venture or to some foreign head of state."

Griffin shrugged off the fines. With the rising fuel costs and the not-very-lucrative market for shrimp, "we're going to be out of business anyway," he said.

A Refugee Sponsor's Diary of Love

Mia Her (F) col 1 IM
21 Dec 80



Carol Whitlock, who lives in Hager City, Wis., across the Mississippi River from Red Wing, Minn., wrote the following diary to record her family's experience in sponsoring a Cuban refugee. The refugee had been sent to Fort McCoy, Wis., after fleeing Cuba in the Mariel boatlift. "I would be very pleased," Mrs. Whitlock said, "if just one person or family would sponsor a Cuban because of our experience."

By CAROL WHITLOCK

Mrs Her
21 Dec 80 cop 1
IM

August

The Vietnamese family that we sponsored this summer

along with several other church families moves to Chicago to be with relatives. This has been a fascinating, rewarding and slightly exhausting experience for all of us. The thought of the thousands of Cuban refugees almost in our own backyard at Camp McCoy pokes itself into our minds, but we are tired, and besides, there is the bad publicity. We ignore the thought.

September

Almost every day there is a story about the refugees — some favorable, but most not. They are fighting, running away. They say most came here straight from jails. Can several thousand Cubans be all bad? We felt God's leading in many ways when we sponsored our Vietnamese family. We decide it's probably not possible to interest our church committee in sponsorship right now. And besides, do we need several families to sponsor one Cuban? They are soon moving them to Fort Chaffee. We pray.

September 15

My husband's job has taken him to Illinois twice in the last two weeks. The third time he goes by Fort McCoy he stops in. He calls, frustrated. He is appalled by the lack of organization and coordination there. Many dedicated people are working to the point of exhaustion to find sponsors. We have an appointment in five days, when he goes by again.

Jim says we have the camper in our backyard, until the refugee finds work. But I have to feed him. And tote him around. I have children. I do not cope well with relatives who stay awhile. Are we nuts?

A refugee in Tomah [Wis.] is arrested for the murder of his sponsor.

September 20

My two sons and I make the trip to McCoy. We wind through the camp. There are high fences, some barbed wire. Many men hang on them, staring. I look away. We say we are interested only in someone who would be safe in our home with our family, who has made an effort to learn English while there. There are many. They want us to interview three — after 1½ hours they still have not

Please turn to DIARY / 4M

One of Nicest Kinds of Tired I've Known

Mrs Her (F)
4M
21 Dec 80 cop 1

DIARY / From IM
found any of them.

The social worker tells us a little about Alfredo. He went to a sponsor in Milwaukee three days earlier, a woman dealing in drugs. She wanted his help. He called the Red Cross and said, "Please come get me." They brought him back. He cannot go into the camp again. Once out, they stay out — somewhere. They have no sponsor for him — he will have to live in a motel.

We talk to him. He is very black. We have requested a Hispanic man because of the community acceptance problem. Maybe I secretly feel safer with a lighter-skinned man around.

Alfredo communicates very nicely with

us in English. He knew none when he arrived here three months ago. He is very educated. His folder states he is Catholic, "just wants to live a Christian life." I tell him I am sorry about what happened, I hope he finds a nice sponsor. He leaves and I cry, because he is nice — and he is black.

We interview three other men. Two I would not worry about in my home. I am not sure of the third. Two others try to interview us. One of them plays with my sons all afternoon, then gives them his name and file number, hopefully. I am devastated by this experience. I cry. The social worker is sympathetic. She says, "Now you know how I feel. At first, I would walk the streets at night, I could not sleep." One refugee is also sympathetic.

20/5

She explains to him that I am sad because we cannot sponsor all of them. He pats me on the shoulder. I feel worse.

What right do we have to sit here examining fellow human beings like bugs on a pin, deciding whether they are worthy of a chance? When we walk through the outer office, they beg us with their eyes — please like me, please take me. I hide in the inner office.

They all promise the moon. They will live anywhere, do anything. "Even ironing." (Him I could use.) They have been in jail for things like buying bananas on the black market. Helping a friend kill his cow for meat (the meat was to be exported). Selling a radio (selling personal property is prohibited). It seems in Cuba everything is prohibited. Many are in jail under the blanket law of being a threat to the state, not attending Communist meetings, etc.

We cannot communicate with any of them in English.

We ask to take Alfredo out for supper. He is a winner. We ask to sponsor him. His questions for us are: "Can I learn English in your city?" and "Do you believe in God?" We tell him there are not blacks in our town. We say some will not like him just because he is black. Some would like him even if he were green.

They will send him by bus in three days.

September 23

My housework is under control, we have moved our camper closer to the house. I am very worried — what have we done? I tell my next-door neighbor about him. She is upset. Alfredo is coming at 6:15. We are watching TV in the bus depot. The first news story is about the refugee arrested for murder. The second story is of one arrested for raping the sponsor's daughter. Here I am, waiting for a refugee. I try to make myself very small.

Alfredo comes around the corner, waving. He likes Red Wing [Minn.], my supper, his camper. After supper, we talk. He has sisters who are doctors, a brother who is an engineer, a sister studying in Moscow.

He is very polite, very clean. He is obsessed with learning the language, determined that we shall learn Spanish. This is one of the "difficult to sponsor" leftovers at Fort McCoy?

September 24

Alfredo is tested for English ability. He does quite well. Then he has a job interview. He is hired! He will wash dishes, mop floors; he starts Monday. We think he will not stay there long — we feel he can go far.

We receive a call from the Red Cross office at McCoy. Everyone takes turns talking to Alfredo. Then they talk to me. He has a childhood friend in camp. Do I know of anyone in the area who would sponsor him, so that they could be together? I say I will try, but not to hold their breath.

They are grasping at all straws, trying to find sponsors before the refugees are

moved once again. She says they've about given up on help from churches in this. Why?

We have missionary week at our church. Alfredo goes with us.

September 25

We apply for his Social Security number.

Alfredo begins English classes. He is excited. Most in the classes are Vietnamese. They are intrigued with each other. Alfredo says they speak a "different English." We talk to the Red Cross office. They found a sponsor for his friend — he is the last to leave before the men are transferred.

More church tonight — he goes. The missionary is from Colombia. He speaks Spanish.

Alfredo and Jenny (our 1½-year-old daughter) have become fast friends. They

both have a language problem.

September 26

We go grocery shopping and to buy him a belt. Elderly lady looks at us — Alfredo carrying blonde Jenny. She almost falls over. She keeps peering around the corner. We laugh, but I suddenly feel self-conscious.

He shows us his Spanish Gideon Bible and other literature. Blessings on those Gideons.

Today I am depressed. I really don't know why. Alfredo is a perfect house guest. I am emotionally drained. I am tired of cooking.

September 27

My husband entertains Alfredo all day. They shoot at targets with a BB gun — prohibited in Cuba.

He eats all my cooking. His favorite food is black beans and rice. We say we have never eaten black beans. He is appalled. They are the world's best bean. If we find some, he will cook them.

Every meal, he gives us a Spanish lesson. Alfredo's life centers around learning English.

September 28

Church — he goes with us. It is missionary week. The emphasis is on helping those who have little, accepting those who are not just like us. I am so glad we did this! The church people are very nice to "Freddy." I am pleased with them.

The only — to me — obvious act of discrimination comes like a slap in the face from someone who has been very involved in helping the Vietnamese families. I am sad to think that some refugees are better than other refugees. I am also sad because of a friendly relationship with this person that will probably not be the same again.

October 3

This week is lonely for him. His fellow Cubans are transferred and the Red Cross office where he worked is being closed. They all call him free one last time. He talks much to us about Cuba and his family.

He tells us stories about what is happening to the refugees. About how he ran away from his sponsor and spent the night in a church basement — with drunks who stole his money and shoes. About the group of men who were sent to Chicago and called back to say, "Our sponsors are 'gay' — what shall we do?" When last heard from, they were on the streets — homeless and jobless. He insists there were staff arrested and jailed for "selling Cubans" — accepting bribes, i.e., from the "gay" community to send them the kind of men they wanted. However, he says 75 per cent of the men are no good! (His definition of "no good" includes fighting, "fence-jumping" and being too lazy to study English.)

October 6

Alfredo has been working one week. He received a small promotion — because he can read English! He has made a chess-playing friend (he was a chess champion in Havana) and finds a lady to tutor in Spanish.

Every day he seems more at ease here and is more open about his life. We have begun looking for an apartment, but our

home will not be the same without this intelligent and delightful man!

October 10

We make a trip to the Twin Cities [Minneapolis and St. Paul]. There Alfredo sees that he is not the only black in the area — we see many nationalities. We also purchase black beans.

October 11

He cooks us supper, including the beans. It is tasty — the air is heavy with garlic.

October 12

Alfredo's friend's sponsor brings him to visit. He is young, good-looking, white. They are overjoyed to see one another.

Later we talk with Freddy. He says there are those who have bigger homes than us or no children — why don't they sponsor someone? How can we answer that? He knows all the trouble spots in the world — worries over the nations where children are starving. But he also tells stories until we laugh so much we go to bed with sides hurting.

October 15

Alfredo is gone, and the house seems a little empty. We were told we would have trouble finding a place for him. However, we have rented the first place he looked at, and it seems perfect. He has a room and "house privileges" in a beautiful home in a convenient location [in Red Wing]. After a day to think it over, the man and wife called to say it would be an interesting experience and they would accept him! We guarantee he will be an interesting experience.

We all feel a little sad, for he is no longer our "personal" refugee — he's on his own. And in three weeks he has made a place for himself in all our hearts.

My dear sons are ready to get another Cuban. I am tired. But it's one of the nicest kinds of tired I've known.

★ ★ ★

I realize not everyone is in a position to take refugees into their home. But I believe everyone is in a position to care about these poor people from various parts of the world who have nothing but the clothes on their backs, maybe a sack of personal possessions, and their hope that somewhere there is a better life to be had, a place where they can begin again. The definition of a refugee is said to be "someone who cannot go home again." They can only look ahead. For them, America is the shining light in the world, the place where they will be treated fairly and allowed to work hard and make a decent life. In our experience, I cannot help being amazed that in spite of their backgrounds and the fact that they have been well-conditioned to suspect and distrust, still they desperately want to believe us, to have faith in us. Some of them have come here only to find more of what they left behind.

Not every refugee is as nice as Alfredo, but thank God we took a chance. We've gained so much more than we've given!

Whether we feel refugees should "stay home where they belong" is kind of immaterial. Some of them no doubt wish they had. But they are here and we are all helping to financially support them as they sit in camps, wherever they are. All they ask is a fair start. They cannot go home again.

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Cuban refugees at Fort McCoy: 'They all promise the moon'

Associated Press

Some Refugees *Mca/Her (F) Col 3 1A* Are Imprisoned *2/Dec 80.* Without Crimes

By WILLARD P. ROSE
Herald Staff Writer

ATLANTA — They have committed no crimes in this country, but they are in prison.

Most have been ordered to leave this country, but they have no place to go.

American law does not even consider them to be in this country, yet they are forcibly held within it.

And there is no timetable for their release.

Of all the problems caused by the great Cuban influx of 1980, one of the thorniest is what to do with the 1,761 refugees being held in a unique sort of legal limbo in 15 jails and prisons from Atlanta to Natrona County, Wyo.

Each of these 1,761 is a man without a country, facing problems inherently different from those of the rest of the 124,786 Mariel refugees.

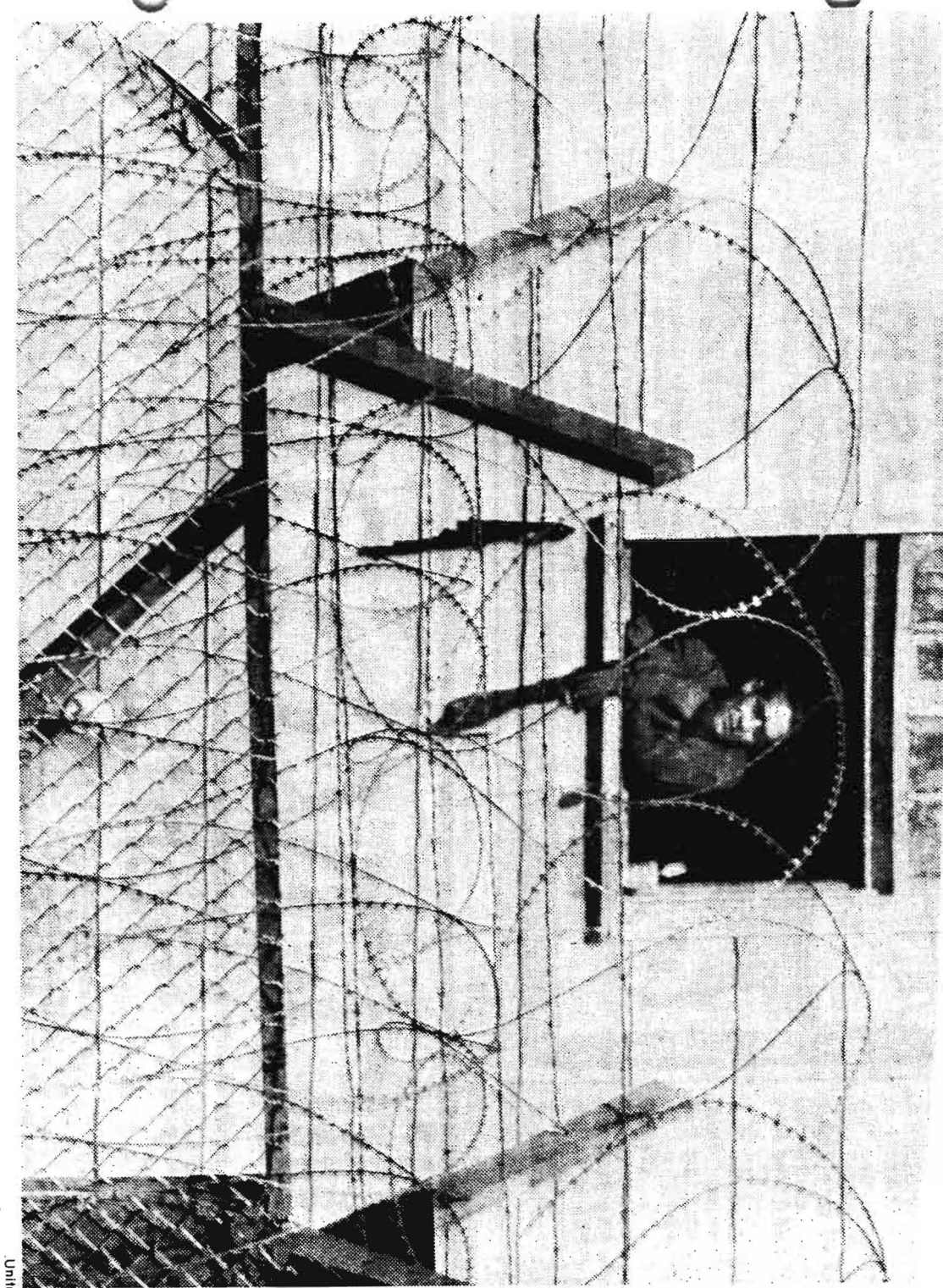
In January the 1,761 are to be moved to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, which will become an all-Cuban detention center until the government can decide what to do with them.

Until then, said Edwin Marger, an Atlanta lawyer trying to spring them, "They are nonpersons. They're not in there because they're guilty of any crime. They're in there because they haven't been admitted to this country. They think they can keep

Please turn to REFUGEES / 24A

Many Mariel refugees complain of feeling trapped in a system they don't understand.

24A



Unit

Some Refugees Are in Jail and in Limbo

REFUGEES / From 1A

them indefinitely because they haven't got any place to send them.

"It's a Catch-22, like the old Indian trial by ordeal. They tie you up and throw you in the river. If you float, the river has rejected you and you're guilty. If you sink, you're not guilty."

Most of them are being held because they admitted to U.S. immigration authorities on arrival from Mariel that they had been in jail in Cuba for crimes ranging from murder to the unauthorized killing of a cow.

Under American immigration law, applicants for admission to the United States can be denied if they have been accused of a crime of "moral turpitude" in their native land.

Those ordered detained because of an alleged criminal record are given a hearing before an administrative judge, who determines whether they should be admitted to the country or "excluded."

Immigration judges have ordered exclusion for about 1,000 of the 1,100 or so Cuban refugees who have had such hearings.

But Fidel Castro has called them *escoria*, scum, and rejected State Department pleas that he take them back. No other country has offered to take them.

Problems unresolved

Because Cuba won't take them back and because popular sentiment and immigration law forbid their release in this country, they are ensnared by legal troubles that show no sign of resolution.

Their plight is complicated by their status as nonresidents. Since they have not technically been admitted to this country, they theoretically do not have the constitutional rights to a trial by jury, equal protection under the law and due process that are accorded to every U.S. citizen.

Their "exclusionary hearings" are held in strict secrecy, and their lawyers are often enraged and helpless when immigration judges refuse to consider the circumstances surrounding their crimes in Cuba, insisting instead on judging the refugees on the basis of their admissions of past crimes.

Unlike the situation in regular U.S. courts, the burden of proof in such hearings is on the refugee to prove he is admissible.

Defense attorneys for the refugees claim that, in the rush to dispose of the hundreds of hearings, innocent political opponents of the Castro regime are being cast into American prisons.

How long will they stay in prison? Does their legal limbo have a time limit?

"We can't answer that. We don't know. This type of situation has never happened before," said Immigration and Naturalization Service spokeswoman Janet Graham.

Undoubtedly, many of those who answered affirmatively when immigration officers asked if they had had run-ins with Cuban courts are hardened criminals whom even the most ardent civil libertarians would not attempt to admit to the United States.

Undoubtedly, many criminals lied to immigration officials and are now walking the streets of Miami. At Jackson Memorial Hospital's rape center, the number of reports of Hispanic assailants more than doubled after May, to 33 a month.

Officials say that 300 to 350 Mariel refugees are now in Dade County Jail awaiting trial on felony or misdemeanor charges. The total jail population was 1,388 on Dec. 10, compared with 903 on the same day a year ago, and officials say they believe that many of the additional inmates were recent refugees.

Immigration authorities have no access to Cuban jail records, so they often must take the refugees' word on their past lives.

But, if some who came here justifiably ended up in jail, there is no doubt that other refugee inmates are bewildered, blameless men who have never been criminals.

Caught in the system

Consider the case of Quirino Alberto Martinez Coll, 22, who has spent most of his seven months in the United States in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

He remains locked up in a prison known for serving up "hard time," yet he has never committed a crime in this country or in Cuba.

Martinez Coll, a curly-haired, mustachioed man who was a refrigeration mechanic in Cuba, said he was eager to cooperate with immigration authorities because he "thought the United States meant freedom."

When they asked about arrests or crimes in Cuba, he told them he had never been arrested. But, wanting to help, he went on to tell his interrogators that he "tried to refuse to put on the green coat of the Cuban army" when he was drafted because he was opposed to communism. The army declared him AWOL, according to his lawyer, George Handlesman, and ordered several months of agricultural work as punishment.

Handlesman, president of Atlanta's Latin-American Association, said the immigration interrogator apparently had trouble with the Cuban strain of Spanish and interpreted Martinez Coll's story to mean he had served time in prison. He was shipped to Atlanta for a deportation hearing.

Unlike most Cubans who wind

up in such hearings, Martinez Coll was lucky.

Relatives still in Cuba obtained a certificate from the Ministry of Justice saying that he had no criminal record. On the basis of that unusual cooperation from Cuban officials, the immigration judge ruled that he could stay temporarily in the United States.

But that was weeks ago. He is still in prison, even though he has relatives in Atlanta and Miami willing to sponsor him.

Handlesman said immigration officials have promised his release several times, but each time some bureaucrat has dropped the ball. Now, with the help of a Connecticut congressman, Handlesman said, Martinez Coll's release is imminent.

'Hope for freedom'

All of this has been more than a little perplexing to the young Cuban who thought the United States meant *libertad*.

"I have hope for freedom because I have committed no crime in this country or in Cuba," he said through an interpreter last week. "There are 120 Cubans like me in the basement [a lower-level wing of the prison]. Why aren't they free? Almost all of us have families here.

"I feel very uncomfortable. I feel betrayed. I feel I have been done an injustice. The greatest thing for a human being is his freedom and we are being denied that."

He is angry at the immigration officers who misunderstood him.

"I told them mangos and they put down avocados," he said.

Martinez Coll and another inmate, Rolando Castellanos Perez, said that the mental state of Cubans held here deteriorates daily.

"The days pass and nothing happens. The tension increases," said Martinez Coll.

"There are parents here that have had children born since they have been in this prison and they don't even know them," said Castellanos Perez, who claims prison guards and immigration officials are "looking for trouble."

"They call 30 people a day for hearings, but they only hear about six. My hearing has been delayed 12 times."

Last weekend, the tensions spilled over into a noisy demonstration that caused prison officials to keep the Cubans locked in their cells. They were given bag lunches to eat.

The Cubans said they began shouting at guards, banging on cell bars and burning a dozen or so mat-

tresses because guards refused to take a sick inmate to the hospital.

The inmates claimed he had a heart attack, but William Noonan, executive assistant to the warden, said the man turned out not to be sick at all. He attributed the protest to the Cubans' irritation with their long confinement.

Signs of frustration

There are other indications that the inmates' mood is growing uglier.

There have been repeated quarrels, stabbings and even some self-mutilations. Several inmates, Noonan said, have slashed themselves with homemade weapons. One man required 100 stitches to close his wound.

One inmate is expected to be charged with murder for stabbing another to death in an argument over a comb.

"People who have lost hope, who have no hope of getting out, often resort to violence to solve their problems," Noonan said.

He acknowledged that the Cubans' complaint of not enough Spanish-speaking guards is valid. That will change when American inmates are moved out during the next two months and the Atlanta prison becomes a Cuban detention center.

Handlesman and other members of Atlanta's growing Latin community have been critical of the prison's treatment of the Cubans, claiming that many of them are being held for crimes committed in Cuba that would not be crimes in this country and that the Cubans have fewer privileges than the regular prison population.

Prison officials acknowledge that the Cubans are being treated differently. They do not mix with the regular prison population. Eight are often held in a cell designed for four. Prison officials are removing the cabinets, tables, shelves, springs and other items that are normally

fixtures of American inmates' cells.

Noonan said that's because the Cubans insist on making themselves weapons — even more so than the American prisoners.

"They can make a weapon out of anything. They'll tear pieces off fixtures that our federal inmates won't touch. It's part of that culture. They had to have them in Cuba to protect themselves," he said. "It's part of that *machismo* they like to exhibit."

How they're handled

Visiting rules are also stricter for the Cubans, although there haven't been that many visitors. They are allowed to see only the immediate

family: father, mother, sister, brother.

The Cubans are allowed to see Spanish movies occasionally, and they can study English and attend religious services in their own tongue. They can play baseball in the prison yard.

The transfer of Cubans to Atlanta will be a major task for the Bureau of Prisons. The list of 1,761 refugees now being held in jails and prisons includes the 773 already in Atlanta; 231 at Leavenworth, Kan.; 179 at McNeal Island, Wash.; 403 at Talladega, Ala.; 54 at Oxford, Wis.; two at Petersburg, Va.; 24 at Springfield, Mo.; 29 at Terre Haute, Ind.; 19 at two New York City fa-

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cities; 11 at Chicago; six at Albuquerque, N.M.; 28 at Denver, Colo.; one at a leper hospital at Carville, La., and one at a county jail in Natrona, Wyo.

Their eventual fate is as uncertain today as when they were first incarcerated.

(Dade County officials hope to persuade federal authorities to include the 300 to 350 Mariel refugees now in the county jail in the consolidation at Atlanta. That would bring the total at the Atlanta penitentiary to more than 2,000. However, the Dade prisoners would not necessarily be in the same legal limbo as the 1,761.)

The 1,761 are now getting help from lawyers and civil libertarians who say they are outraged at the notion of people being held indefinitely in this "land of the free" when they have committed no crimes here.

Handlesman concedes that many of those in the Atlanta penitentiary were hardened criminals in Cuba, but he contends that there also are many like Martinez Coll: unlucky, frustrated refugees whose words were misunderstood by overwhelmed interrogators and whose crimes are nothing more serious than slaughtering animals without government permission, fighting with friends at a party, borrowing the prison records of a friend to convince Cuban authorities to let them join the boatlift, or stealing food for hungry families.

Some of the charges

Atlanta defense lawyers say that of a group of 312 refugees they studied here, 11 were charged with homicide, six with rape, five with child molestation, 11 with assault, two with arson, 148 with theft (including theft of food and clothing), four with homosexual prostitution, 18 with sexual deviation and seven with marijuana smoking.

The others have been charged what the lawyers call "political" crimes: being a troublemaker, using another man's identification card, desertion from the army, attempting to escape Cuba, or keeping unbalanced books.

In the final analysis, Handlesman says, the status of the jailed refugees is so tangled and politicized that it will take months, perhaps years to straighten out.

"I think these men are resigned to the knowledge that they will be here for a long, long time."

Reagan Is a Threat, Castro Says

Mia New (F) col 4 2A 21 Dec 80

From Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro told an estimated million Cubans Saturday that their island nation and Latin American neighbors face the "real danger" of a U.S. invasion under the administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan.

He spoke to the huge throng gathered in the Plaza of the Revolution at a rally ending the Cuban Communist Party's Second Congress. "We are going to collect funds for the acquisition of arms," Castro said in his 80-minute speech. "We cannot trust in the good judgment of the enemy. We must become a country of workers and of soldiers."

The crowd cheered each pause in Castro's speech: "Fidel, for sure, give it to the Yankees!"



Castro said Cuba must organize popular militias and urged all citizens to donate part of their spare time and vacations to a military training program. "The dangers of war are real," he said. "Humanity has never lived a similar stage, with thousands of atomic bombs abundant in all parts."

Castro said the election of Reagan marked the arrival of "reactionary and extreme rightist forces" and that Cuba and Grenada in the Caribbean and Nicaragua and El Salvador in Central America face the threat of invasion.

If the Reagan Administration were to order Cuba invaded, it would be "a hard bone to swallow, a mortal thorn that would stick in the throat," he said.

Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, and Humberto Ortega, a member of Nicaragua's governing left-wing junta, told the crowd in earlier speeches that their countries would support Cuba in the event of "any action of warlike adventurism."

Castro said the United States had

offered an improvement in relations with the conditions that Cuba cool its alliance with the Soviet Union and refrain from sending troops to African nations. "Our links with the Soviet Union will never be broken," he said.

On the economic embargo against Cuba imposed by the United States in 1961, Castro said, "Let them maintain it for 100 years if they feel like it. We are ready to resist for 100 years, if imperialism lasts 100 years."

He said if the Reagan government added a military blockade, "They will see how capable of resisting our country is."

The congress reviewed the present five-year economic and social plans and mapped goals for the coming five years. Castro said the two main points of the congress were production and defense.

The congress reelected Castro first secretary of the party and his brother Raul, who is first vice president of Cuba, retained the post of second secretary.

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21 Dec 80

HM4

Slain onetime 'tigresa'

Mia He (Fcol) 22 Dec 80 1B

By WILLIAM R. AMLONG
And DAN WILLIAMS
Herald Staff Writers

Her job was quartermaster.

Aurea Esther Poggio lived and died a creature of what Miami has become: a Caribbean Casablanca of counterrevolution and cocaine.

Over the hill at 45, Poggio had traded the battle fatigues of her youth for a low-level city job. She died along with three other people in a duplex equipped to package cocaine.

She came to Miami with Rolando Masferrer, who as a senator in Batista Cuba had maintained a dreaded private army, Los Tigres (The Tigers). And she was a *tigresa*, the only woman in a small company that tried to invade Haiti in 1967.

When she died last week, her job was to write and hand-deliver minor press releases about city-sponsored cultural activities to newspapers and to radio and TV stations.

Her name was linked most prominently to Maurice Ferre, the mayor of Miami. She had used him as a reference when she sought a city job in 1976.

Although police suggest that Poggio was involved in Miami's lucrative cocaine trade, she gave the impression of being poor. In 1975, a Hialeah bank sued her over about \$2,000 in bad debts. In 1977, she was evicted from an apartment. She made \$1,564 a month from the city

and owed more than \$800 of that each month on the duplex she had just bought with a low down payment.

"She would go around asking a lot of people for money," Ferre

'In the early days, we saw her with a give-'em-hell spirit. Later, she seemed tired.'

Miguel Angel Peraza, Poggio's superior in Miami's Department of Leisure Services



still clawed for power

Poggio. Dreams of a glorious march back into Havana faded, leaving virtually unemployed hundreds who, like Poggio, had made anti-Castroism a career. Masferrer, with whom she had been closely identified ever since her arrival, was killed by an assassin's bomb in 1975. Poggio developed cancer.

People who knew her had noticed the changes.

"In the early days, we saw her with a give-'em-hell spirit," said Miguel Angel Peraza, who as an executive in Miami's Department of Leisure Services was Poggio's last boss. "Later, she seemed tired."

Everyone, however, is growing older and more tired. As a young exile, Peraza joined the Bay of Pigs

invaders; later he was an FBI informant against terrorist bombers. Now he is the head of the Leisure Services Department Division of Social Services Delivery and Training to oversee Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) workers.

It is through federally funded CETA that Poggio and hundreds of others, especially Latins and blacks, have found themselves on the city payroll — and at the focus of occasional scandals about nepotism and patronage.

One knowledgeable Cuban political source, who asked not to be identified, Friday characterized the

said. "She never asked me for money, but it was kind of common knowledge that Aurea would ask people for money, nothing big, but \$20 here, \$20 there."

The years had not been good to

Please turn to POGGIO / 2R

Slain woman showed no sign of having drug-trade wealth

MIA HER (F) col 1, 2B.
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POGGIO / From 1B

program as reminiscent of old Cuba's botellas, paid government jobs for which people did not have to show up.

Poggio did show up, although some would just as soon she had not — especially in the city motor pool where she was known as an incessant pest who complained about the condition of her city car and from whom it was virtually impossible to retrieve a better car she had been loaned while hers was being fixed, said W. E. Raasch, assistant director of building and vehicle maintenance.

Despite city rules and regulations to the contrary, Poggio almost always took home a city car at night — something which few people below the department-head level do.

"She was pretty tricky," said Raasch, one of the city officials who was frustrated — as much by Poggio's unwillingness to change as anything else — in efforts to ground her.

When the bodies were discovered last Saturday at Poggio's duplex at 4411 W. Flagler St., police found a 1977 Dodge Hornet, city car No. 1280, parked outside. It was supposed to be the last car Poggio took home. Peraza, on orders from higher-ups, had given Poggio a deadline of last Monday to turn in the car.

But the car was in the yard when the police came. Its presence, along with talk about her political friendship with Ferre and City Commissioner Armando Lacasa, fed speculation that she was well-connected at City Hall.

"There was a general atmosphere, a perception, that it was best for any administrator not to question what she wanted, lest he incur the wrath of higher-ups," said Mario Molins, a former CETA executive for the city. He said he quit in "disgust" with the program in February and went to work as a Metro building inspector.

Ferre, vacationing in Stowe, Vt., Friday said in a telephone interview that he had little doubt that Poggio cultivated her image of being close to him. But he had never done any-

thing, directly or indirectly, to help her get a job, keep a job or get promoted, he said.

"That's the kind of woman she was," he said. "She's a real tough, pushy woman. . . There is no question that she is one of that type of people that is very aggressive, demanding, caustic and cutting."

It can be argued that Poggio's power was more perceived than

real — but since the perception of power usually is power, it does not make any difference. Poggio certainly sought to maintain that perception.

And she managed to keep her job, although the supposedly temporary slot was to be eliminated in March. But that month, Poggio was promoted from CETA trainee to CETA trainer, a permanent staff position.

Throughout it all, Poggio tried to stay as close to Ferre as possible. She wanted to enlist Ferre as a constant champion in what she saw as "plots" to take her city car away, to eliminate her job, the mayor said.

"She'd hang around and whine about the fact she was being terminated," Ferre said. He said he did nothing to help her. She kept trying, however.

She would drop by, for example, to chat with Ferre and his aide, Marie Petit, when they worked on Saturdays.

"She would come by to talk about 'out in the street,'" Petit said. "She'd talk about 'news in the street.' They all talk about 'news in the street.'"

"She'd say, 'I ran into somebody who needs help, who needs housing, who doesn't understand how to apply for food stamps.'"

"Or she'd say, 'Stop by here, stop by there, they're asking for you.'"

Others had less-fond memories of Poggio and her style of operating. An aggressive woman, she would use body language to intimidate in conversation, pushing her face closer and closer to listeners.

As a columnist for Masferrer's Libertad, a journal more of opinion than of fact that was occasionally delivered by armed men in camouflage — she was feared for what Cuban journalist Max Lesnick called her "polemics."

The Cuban political source com-

pared her to the Lame Man with a Horn, whom he described as a minor legend in pre-revolutionary Cuba. The Lame man would stand in public places and shout charges at Cuban politicians through a megaphone until they scurried up and paid him.

Lately, however, Poggio had been both lower profile and lower key. "She developed a new personality," said Lesnick, publisher of

Replica, a Spanish-language magazine. "She was trying to be very friendly with everyone. Over the past three years, she tried to solve all the quarrels she had in the community to somehow pave the way for a new relationship."

And said the Cuban political source: "I sort of lost track of her two, three years ago. She was no longer at every political rally, every political lunch."

Poggio, said some, had switched sides, abandoning the strident and often paramilitaristic opponents of Castro to join with those, such as banker Bernardo Benes, whose attempt at dialogue with Castro opened the way for the release of Cuban political prisoners.

Although some said exile politics were the main factor in the slayings, the detective investigating the case disagreed.

It appears, said Detective Sgt. Mike Gonzalez, to be little more or less than one more in Miami's series of cocaine murders. Cocaine was in the duplex, Gonzalez said, along with sophisticated equipment for processing the drug. Weapons were found, too, he said, although he declined to specify what kind. He called the two men who were killed, Gaston Romero and Hector Olivieri, "died-in-the-wool dope dealers."

Olivieri was awaiting trial in Miami on charges of conspiracy to sell a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of cocaine to two sheriff's deputies from West Palm Beach and of actually selling them four ounces. Gonzalez said there were other arrests of both the men, too. He characterized their trafficking as being "not the biggest ring in the world, but not the smallest."

Although Gonzalez described the cocaine found as being "a small amount," he said: "They might have gotten ripped off. There might be more stuff that was taken by the killers. There is some evidence of that."

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Penn Station blasts claimed by Puerto Rican terrorists

Mia New (F) Corp 2A 22 Dec 80

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Two pipe bombs apparently planted by Puerto Rican terrorists exploded in a Penn Station waiting room jammed with holiday travelers Sunday night, sending thousands of people into the frigid streets and delaying train service for hours.

No injuries were reported, but one police officer said, "It's a wonder no one was killed."

A caller identifying himself as a member of the Puerto Rican Armed Resistance called United Press International and said his group took "full responsibility for the bombing tonight."

The caller said a communique was hidden in a garbage can near Penn Station, and police later found a message there, written in Spanish,

saying the blasts were in retaliation for U.S. actions in Puerto Rico and the presence of Cuban and Haitian refugees on the island.

Police evacuated the station for nearly three hours while detectives began their search through the 3,000 lockers in the station. Service on Amtrak was suspended for two hours and the Long Island Rail Road was stopped for three hours. A subway station beneath the train station also was evacuated.

Police said the pipe bombs, attached to timing devices, each had the strength of one stick of dynamite.

The first bomb went off at 5:55 p.m. in a locker in the Amtrak waiting room, police said, and a second explosion followed 10 minutes later.

Witnesses said the first blast was relatively small but the second was stronger and one witness described it as blowing out "like a torch."

One man who saw the second explosion said the fire appeared to have been caused by burning clothes in adjoining lockers.

A representative of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority said a caller told the MTA there were two more bombs in the station, but no more were found.

A spokesman for the police intelligence unit said Puerto Rican Armed Resistance was "a generic term" for terrorists supporting independence for Puerto Rico.

Police said the blasts caused some damage to the waiting room, but the biggest effect of the explosions was the evacuation and train delays, which left thousands of commuters, vacationers and shoppers stranded outside the station in freezing weather. Auto traffic backed up for blocks outside.

Hundreds of travelers, luggage in hand, lined up at pay telephones in nearby hotels and bars to tell their relatives they were safe. A spokesman at the nearby Statler Hotel said many guests who had checked out hours before reappeared and asked for new rooms.

Castro willing to better relations with U.S., but . . .

Mia News U.S. Dec 22 2A 22 Dec 80
The New York Times News Service

HAVANA — The Cuban Communist Party has ended its second congress with a mass rally in Havana after four days of meetings that reflected concern with mounting East-West tensions abroad and with economic and social pressures at home.

President Fidel Castro made several foreign policy statements that Western diplomats believe are particularly significant:

✓ For the first time, he expressed unequivocal support of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan — a step viewed here as an effort to lend moral support to the Soviets at a time of mounting tension over the Polish crisis.

✓ He said Cuba is willing to improve relations with the United States, but seemed to warn that the new Republican administration should not interpret this willingness as weakness. He warned the United

States not to threaten Cuba militarily, and he himself threatened to reopen the port of Mariel if the two countries cannot resolve the emigration question.

✓ Expressing hope that Polish Communists can resolve their nation's problems by themselves, he referred to the Polish workers movement as "enemies of class." But diplomatic observers saw parallels between what Castro characterized as the Polish party's mistakes with the Cuban party's efforts to keep its own house in order.

As he did earlier this year, Castro expressed concern that the United States might attempt some sort of invasion. He warned that "if they dare to invade our country, more Yankees will die here than in the Second World War."

He said, as he has many times, that Cuba will not negotiate with the United States on some issues that the State Department wants to discuss: the presence of Cuban troops in Africa and Cuban support for revolutionary movements elsewhere.

Gun plant is probed

MW News (FD) Vol 2 1A 22 Dec 80

Georgians suspected of supplying Miami gangs

HYDE POST
Cox News Service

ATLANTA — Federal investigators say a company that turns out 250 submachine guns a week in Atlanta may have put weapons illegally into the hands of warring "cocaine cowboy" drug gangs in Miami.

Ingram .45-caliber submachine guns like the ones produced by RPB Industries in Atlanta have been used in the murders of at least 11 people since 1979 as rival Colombian and Cuban drug-smuggling organizations shot it out in Dade County, the Atlanta Journal report-

ed. "The Ingram is a very hot item in the drug business," said Florida Department of Law Enforcement spokesman Lee Fuchs.

David Tucker, Miami agent-in-charge of the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms Tax Division of the Treasury Department, said there are several on-going investigations into RPB Industries.

from Miami and Tampa.

"We are trying to find the underground reassembly factories in Miami where the Mac-10s (Ingrams) are converted from semi-automatic to full automatic," Tucker said. "We've found a number of guns that had been cut-up . . . then sold and re-assembled to avoid tracing."

Tucker said 340 Mac-10s and 224 silencers were recovered from a clandestine assembly plant in Tampa on Jan. 18. A Tampa man was arrested and pled guilty

Please see GUNS, 4A

GUNS, from 1A *Mia News Vol 1 4A 22 Dec 80*

this year. Agents also found 226 other illegal firearms.

"One of the big problems we have is that the bullets can't be traced," Tucker said. "The Mac-10 Ingram with silencer is the favored weapon of warring Colombian and Cuban drug organizations because they are difficult to trace and easy to get. The drug organizations pay premium prices for the weapons."

Florida law enforcement authorities say the guns are often sold in "assassination kits." A canvas-type bag zips open to become a bullet-proof vest. Inside the bag are an Ingram .45-caliber submachine gun, a silencer and possibly an extra ammunition clip.

The Journal also learned that executives and former executives of the Atlanta gun company have been accused of involvement in drug smuggling or other drug-related offenses. Three current and past officers of RPB Industries have been indicted. They are:

✓ Robert Morgan, 44, a former resident of the Tech Motel on North Avenue in Atlanta.

✓ Jack Leibolt, 56, also a former Tech Motel resident.

✓ John S. Carpenter, an Atlanta lawyer who lives in Decatur, Ga.

It has been learned that Morgan and Leibolt are prominent targets of the inquiry into illegal-weapons trafficking.

An estimated 24 per cent of the slayings in Dade County in 1979 and 1980 have been related to drug trafficking, according to Police Capt. Marshall Frank. The homicide total for 1979 was 364; the 1980 count stands at 546.

Investigators say Ingram submachine guns have played a prominent part in the disputes between Cuban smuggling factions, who represent the old-line drug organizations in Florida, and the Colombians. Miami federal firearms agent David Tucker said, "The state is full of them (Ingram submachine guns)."

Two of the more prominent seizures:

✓ Florida agents broke into a locker at Miami Airport last August and seized 10 "assassination kits." Florida agent Larry Fuchs said the

earlier Ingram guns "have been tied to 10 or more drug groups that are being investigated."

✓ At the house of an 82-year-old Tampa woman, 340 Ingram submachine guns and 224 silencers were seized in October 1979. Six Floridians were charged with firearms violations. One of the six had already been indicted for marijuana trafficking.

On March 17, 1979, two people in a car were slain on a busy stretch of Interstate 95 in Dade County by a assassin believed to have used Ingrams. Two weeks later, three stores and two cars were shot up in a Southwest Miami shopping center. Jesus Hernandez, a reputed drug figure, was killed.

On July 11, 1979, a delivery van bearing the inscription "Happy Time Party Supply" drove into the crowded Dadeland Mall in Miami. Two men got out, walked into a liquor store and, without warning, emptied two Ingram submachine guns. Two Colombian nationals were killed.

*Miami News (F) 1/21/80
Cuba to limit exile visits 22 Dec 80*

The Castro government will issue only 600 visas for Cuban-American exiles hoping to visit their homeland in January, says an executive of the charter airline that has exclusive rights to arrange exiles' flights to Cuba. A year ago, about 10,000 exiles were traveling to Cuba each month to visit relatives. But Frank Masdeu, executive vice president of the Hialeah-based American Airways Charters, said the Cuban government has gradually reduced that number. Masdeu said about 1,800 exiles traveled to Cuba in October, to 1,250 in November and 1,000 this month. Only 10,000 exiles are expected to be allowed to visit Cuba in the next six months, he said.

*Miami News (F) 3/8/83
Refugee convicted in hijacking case*

A federal jury has convicted Carlos Jesus Figueroa of attempted hijacking. Figueroa now faces a minimum jail sentence of 20 years. There is no maximum sentence.

Figueroa tried to hijack a Tampa-Miami Eastern Airlines flight Sept. 14 with a note that

falsely warned that a bomb would go off in a public place in Tampa if the plane did not fly to Cuba.

Figueroa's plot was foiled after the captain convinced him that the plane would have to make a fuel stop in Miami. Metro police entered the plane and arrested Figueroa.

Cuba cuts back visits by exiles

*Miami News (F) 1/21/80
22 Dec 80*

Travel agencies are turning away exiles with little encouragement. At one Miami agency there is a four-month backlog; at another, the waiting list was closed when it surpassed 3,000 names.

"It's political," said Frank Masdeu, executive vice president of American Airway Charters (AAC), the Hialeah-based charter firm with exclusive right to coordinate U.S. trips to Cuba for exiles. "It's probably a wait-and-see game between Fidel [Castro] and [President-elect Ronald] Reagan," Masdeu added.

He said the Cuban government has gradually reduced the number of Cuban-born travelers allowed to visit Cuba since

October, when about 1,800 made the trip.

Some 1,250 exiles were admitted to Cuba in November, 1,000 in December and only 600 will be allowed to visit in January, Masdeu said. AAC hasn't been told yet how many will be allowed in February.

"The Cubans have reduced the operation very much," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk in Washington. "It's clear they don't want people going down there, other than those who behave themselves."

Cuban President Fidel Castro told delegates attending the Second Communist

Please turn to TRIPS / 3B

Cuba cuts back visits by exiles

*Miami News (F) 1/21/80
22 Dec 80*

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

They were heady times. A year ago, when an eight-day stay in Cuba was only \$850 away, 10,000 gift-laden exiles a month were traveling to the island to see their relatives.

It was a dream come true for hundreds of thousands of exiles who thought they would never see their homeland again until the Cuban government opened the door in January 1979.

But those days have ended, for now. Cuba will allow fewer than 10,000 exiles to visit the island in the next six months, and exiles fear the trips may end altogether.



Mia Neri (F) col 2 1B 22 Dec 80
Yolanda Martinez hugs her grandmother, Candida Comacho, before Comacho's trip to Cuba

BILL FRAKES / Miami Herald Staff

New Cuban restrictions slash

Mia/Her (F) col) 3B 22 Dec 80

TRIPS / From 1B

Party Congress in Havana last week that exiles can continue visiting Cuba, as long as their behavior is not "counterrevolutionary." He added that Reagan's actions will determine if exile flights continue.

Cuba observers say Castro's statement may discourage exiles who had planned a trip to see relatives on the island in 1981 because they will not want to be branded "pro-Communist" by fellow exiles in the U.S.

"Who would want to go to Cuba if traveling there means you are sympathetic to the revolution?" asked Frechette.

Exile travel to Cuba peaked at 10,000 a month during 1979. Masdeu said if Cuba allowed it, AAC could send between 3,000 and 5,000 exiles to Cuba every month.

But all of them won't be able to

go to Cuba, at least in the next six months.

The flight plan AAC filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board for February through July 1981 asks permission for 78 flights — with a capacity for about 1,600 people a month.

For the period of July 1980 through January 1981, AAC asked for permission to make 551 trips to Cuba — meaning the company could have carried approximately 10,000 passengers a month.

At Cuba Travel, 1701 W. Flagler St., exiles aren't even allowed to sign up on a waiting list for 1981. A blackboard in the waiting room says the list is already 3,000 long.

At Antilla Travel, 3238 NW Seventh St., an employee tells would-be travelers over the phone that the firm is not selling trips to Cuba and asks them to call back in late January.

That's a far cry from late 1978

when exile travel to Cuba began to bloom and Cuban-Americans stood in dawn-to-dusk lines waiting to buy an \$850 ticket to Cuba.

Cuba reaped the benefits. During 1979, more than 100,000 exiles traveled to Cuba and poured over \$100 million greenbacks into the faltering Cuban economy, according to U.S. government sources. But the trips proved to be a bane as well as a blessing.

Exiles showered friends and relatives with gifts and soon the Cuban

exiles' visits by five-sixths

market was flooded with all manner of consumer goods — from calculators to blue jeans. This created widespread dissatisfaction among Cubans who had sacrificed and gone without during 20 years of revolution, many Cuba experts believe.

Castro, irked by the discontent and the heroic treatment received by Cubans who fled the island to come to this country, opened up the port of Mariel. During the six-month Freedom Flotilla, some 124,000 Cuban, left the island to be-

come refugees in the United States.

While the Cuban government has limited exile travel, AAC is trying to persuade Americans to visit Cuba for "sun and fun" at Varadero Beach, for a one-night bash at the Tropicana nightclub and for three- and four-day tours of "cosmopolitan and friendly" Havana.

An American tour operator, who asked not to be identified, said the Cuban government is "deliberately" promoting American tourism at the expense of exile trips. He said the exiles created too many headaches for the Cubans.

Masdeu said AAC does indeed want to concentrate on the "more traditional" American tourism.

"How many times can a Cuban fly to Cuba to visit his relatives?" asked Masdeu. "If relations between the two countries were normalized and my main market was Cuban, I would be out of business."

The eight-day trips that AAC

offers exiles, regardless of whether they are U.S. citizens, cost \$754. But native-born Americans have their choice of various tours — ranging in price from \$120 to \$599.

While a Cuban who wants to travel to Cuba has to wait indefinitely for the chance to go, an American can sign up and obtain a visa in just three days.

Masdeu said the Cuban exile must wait longer because it now takes between six and eight weeks for him to receive permission from the Cuban government. The Cuban government has said Cubans who left the island via Mariel cannot return.

Exiles fear that the door to Cuba will shut as unexpectedly as it was opened to them in January of 1979.

"At any moment the Cubans can decide that the negative effect of the exile trips is not worth the effort," said Frechette. "But they haven't said it yet to the U.S."

9.12.80

One hurt as Cuba-bound

By FITZ McADEN
Herald Staff Writer

An Air Miami DC3 taking off for Havana Monday morning skidded off the runway at Miami International Airport after losing power in one of its two engines.

One of the 24 passengers aboard, a woman, suffered minor cuts when the plane swerved off the runway at 10:57 a.m. The other passengers and three crew members were unhurt, officials said.

The passengers were Cuban-Americans from South Florida who had chartered the plane for a holiday trip to Havana to visit relatives. They were flown to Havana on another Air Miami plane, DeWitt said.

The aborted takeoff was the third mishap involving an Air Miami plane in six weeks, according to National Transportation Safety Board records.

"From what we can find preliminarily, there was a partial power loss," said Fred DeWitt, president of Air Miami.

The plane had rolled about 2,000 feet down the runway and lifted off when the right engine lost power, DeWitt said. It climbed only a few feet off the ground before the pilot brought it back down, he said.

An unidentified witness told the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that the

plane appeared to be higher.

"The witness said it climbed about 10 feet, then it sounded like the power was cut," said Bill Janca, airworthiness unit chief at the FAA's General Aviation District Office in Miami.

When the plane landed again, it veered off the runway. Its right landing gear hit a rut and collapsed. Then the left gear collapsed, DeWitt said. The right propeller also was damaged.

The plane didn't spill any fuel, Janca said. It came to rest belly-down on the grass just south of the runway. Passengers were evacuated and taken to the terminal

plane skids off runway

Several planes waiting to use the runway for takeoffs and landings were delayed, FAA officials said.

Damage to the DC3 was minor, DeWitt said.

The captain of the plane, Tom Reeder, "did a good job aborting the takeoff." Most planes can maintain flight with a partial power loss once they are airborne, but it is more difficult to control a plane when an engine fails during takeoff.

DeWitt said he had "no idea" what caused the engine to fail.

Air Miami, which principally serves the South Florida area, has had two other mishaps since Nov. 13, though neither was as

serious as Monday's aborted takeoff.

On Nov. 13, a four-engine Heron en route from Miami to Fort Myers had to make an emergency landing at Pahokee after a metal plate tore away from a wing. No passengers were injured.

DeWitt said the plane was in no jeopardy, but was required by regulations to land.

The next day an Air Miami Cessna 402 taxiing down the runway at Marathon Airport in the Florida Keys was damaged when a propeller blade struck a landing light. A piece of the propeller broke off and tore into the plane's fuselage. No one was injured in that incident, officials said.

Bombing of Cuban consulate is linked to anti-Castro group

MIA News (FA) copy 3 2A 23 Dec 80
Associated Press

MONTREAL — An group of Cuban expatriates opposed to the regime of President Fidel Castro claimed responsibility for an explosion outside the Cuban consulate here that shattered windows but caused no injuries.

The bomb exploded just before 9 o'clock (Miami time) last night on a sidewalk just outside the consulate on Pine Avenue. Police said the building was not damaged and the only sign of an explosion was a scorch mark on the wall surrounding the consulate.

About 30 minutes after the blast, a man identifying himself only as a Cuban exile living in Canada telephoned The Associated Press in New York and said the Alliance of Cuban Revolutionary Organizations had done the bombing.

He said the alliance took responsibility for the bombing "with all due respect and apologies to the Canadian people.

"This action is the beginning of a new strategy aimed to prepare the condition that will provoke the genuine social, economical and political revolution in

Cuba," the caller said, reading from a statement.

"We, a group of revolutionary organizations united under the name ACOR, representing the legitimate aspirations of our people, proclaim the necessary and just struggle to establish a democracy based on the ideology of our apostle Jose Marti. We will continue our struggle until all Soviet colonialist troops withdraw from our soil and the achievement of the overthrow of Castro's dictatorship. Signed ACOR."

Jose Marti was the Cuban patriot who led a revolt against Spain's colonial rulers of Cuba.

The caller added: "The bomb went off close to the ambassador's room. We don't know if he was executed or not, you can get that information from the police."

Cuban government buildings here have been the target several times of Cuban rebels fighting against President Fidel Castro.

On Jan. 14, 1979, a bomb was hurled over the gate of the consulate, and the explosion shattered windows. In April, 1972, two dynamite bombs exploded inside Cuban trade commission offices in the north end of the city, killing a Cuban guard.

Leaders in bilingual repeal vote split up

3A
Mia Mena (FA) vol 1
TOM DUBOCC
Miami News Reporter 23 Dec 80.

Citizens of Dade United, the group that brought you Dade's controversial anti-bilingual ordinance, is showing signs of disunity.

Marion Plunske, co-founder of Citizens of Dade United, said today she's fed up with the "negativism" of the group and has broken up with its president, Emmy Shafer.

"I want to forget I was ever connected with it," Plunske said. "I went through five months of hell because of it. You live for five months with death threats when you are not a bigot but you have been labeled one."

Plunske said she and three other former Dade United members have organized another civic group called "We the People."

"We are a positive organization," she said. "We want to do something to bring all of the community together regardless of their ethnic background . . . We're hoping to get the Cuban people behind us."

Shafer, a Russian-born former model who speaks six languages, and Plunske, the daughter of a New York city cabbie, hooked up last July.

The team formed Citizens of Dade United and went on to collect



The Miami News - ROBERT EMERSON

Harmonious in victory, petition leaders Plunske, left, and Shafer toasted success last month

44,000 signatures to get their anti-bilingual ordinance on the Nov. 4 ballot.

The ordinance prohibits the county government from using any language other than English, and from spending money to promote the culture of any country other than the United States.

Despite criticism that the anti-bilingual campaign was anti-Latin, it won by a 60-40 margin.

Now Plunske, who served through the campaign as Shafer's contact with the media and community groups, says she is through.

"She has a phone but she doesn't

answer it," Plunske griped about Shafer. "It's tough to find out what's going on."

Shafer could not be reached.

Plunske said she attended several Dade United meetings after the ordinance passed, but soon became disenchanted. "Everything was so negative that we wanted nothing to do with it," she said.

Plunske said her new group's first project will be — you guessed it — a petition drive. She's collecting signatures seeking more federal money and other support from President-elect Ronald Reagan to battle Dade's crime problem.

"We need money for our police departments and something for our jails," she said.

Citizens of Dade United, meanwhile, has started its own new petition drive, saying citizens are "sickened and appalled with the steadily increasing instances of crimes in our communities." The petitions call on Reagan to immediately deport any refugees involved in crimes.

Plunske said she left Dade United with no regrets.

"We polarized the community," she said. "We won the vote, but what did we win really?"

Cops Corral 3 Refugees in

MIA HERALD STAFF 23 Dec 80 1B.

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN
Herald Staff Writer

Miami police Monday rounded up 304 pairs of stray cowboy boots and the thieves who allegedly rustled them from a South Miami western-wear store.

Two women and a man, who police identified as Mariel refugees, were arrested in an apartment at 540 NW Seventh St. In addition to the boots, which detectives said are worth more than \$100,000, police found a variety of drugs, including what they believe is uncut heroin.

"It looked like a mini-ware-

house," said Sgt. Bill Cauchi of the Miami Police Fencing Squad. "We found the entire bedroom stacked from floor to ceiling with boots in boxes, brand spanking new. There were boots in the hallway closet, boots in the bathroom, boots underneath the bed."

The boots — some of which sell for \$700 a pair — were among \$154,000 worth of merchandise stolen Sunday night from Robert's Western Wear, 5893 Sunset Dr. The break-in was discovered by employees who opened the store Monday

roof above it, and empty shelves once stocked with boots.

Police said they were tipped off that the missing goods were at that apartment by someone who said he had been offered a pair of boots for sale.

Undercover officers went to the complex, watched as several people carted boxes of boots from the third-floor apartment, then got a search warrant that was served by Miami's SWAT team.

Arrested on a charge of grand

Cowboy-Boot Caper

theft were Norma Ines Galarraga, 22; Elena Valdez, 23, who police said lived in the apartment, and Jose Elio Gonzalez-Silveira, 39, of 2567 NE 23rd St. They also were charged with possession of a controlled substance and possession of a firearm during the commission of a crime. Police found 15 pounds of marijuana, two ounces of cocaine, six ounces of heroin, 227 Quaaludes and a .22-caliber revolver in the apartment.

"It took seven policemen to go morning to find a ladder in the middle of the floor, a hole in the

up and down those steps 40 times to unload that apartment," said Cauchi. "We loaded up two trucks and three police cars to bring that stuff [over to the police property room]. It took an hour and a half — it was exhausting."

Bob Smith, manager of Robert's Western Wear, said he was amazed when police told him that most of the merchandise had been found. "I never expected to see it again," he said. "We weren't covered by insurance, so I'm thrilled."

Group wants to tackle Dade's refugee problem

Miami (F) 3b cpl

By GEORGE STEIN
Herald Staff Writer

23 Dec 80

Emmy Shafer, leader of the group behind Dade's antibilingualism ordinance, now wants to tackle Dade's Cuban refugee problem. Her solution: "Deport any and all refugees involved in crimes."

And that's not all.

Shafer has visions of building Citizens of Dade United, the group that got the antibilingualism measure on the Nov. 4 ballot, into a political power base strong enough to make elected politicians tremble.

She is sending a newsletter to some of the 251,000 people who voted for the antibilingualism ordinance.

"Remember," she said in the first issue, "politicians only oil the loud-est squeaky wheel . . . Can you imagine 251,000 squeaks?"

"If they want to continue in office, they had better listen and take swift action to what we are saying."

Shafer is ready to take on some of South Florida's most intractable problems:

- Drugs: "Our kids suffer from it!"

- Police: "We keep their hands tied for fear of bad publicity."

- Judges: "Some slap the police in the face and tap the criminal on the hand."

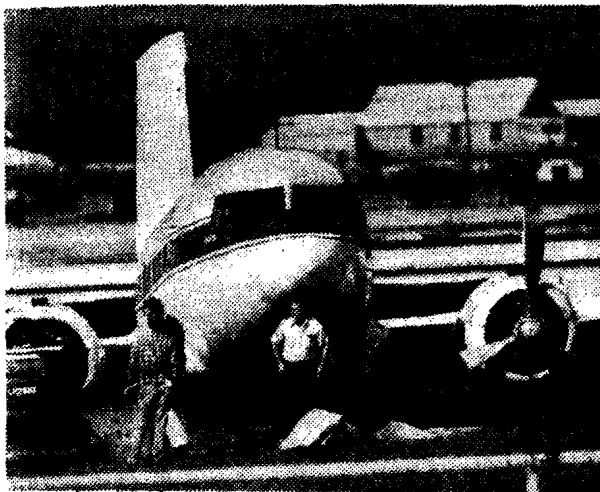
- Schools: "Teachers need authority to maintain discipline. Policemen must now patrol school buildings."

- Energy savings: "It's time to look into why there are such outrageous prices. . ."

On the refugee problem, Shafer's group again is circulating petitions. This time, they are not aimed at a ballot measure.

"We, the undersigned, petition the United States government (President-elect Ronald Reagan) to take immediate action to remedy this appalling situation," it says.

The newsletter says membership dues for people interested in becoming members of Citizens of Dade United are \$5.



The Miami News - A.G. MONTANARI

23 Dec 80

Authorities examine DC-3 near runway

Miami News (F) SA cpl

DC-3 skids off runway on takeoff

A loss of power is being blamed for the aborted takeoff yesterday of an Air Miami DC-3 bound for Havana with 27 people aboard. The plane skidded off a Miami International Airport runway during takeoff about 11 a.m. One woman passenger sustained minor cuts, but the 23 other passengers and three crew members escaped injury. "From what we can find preliminarily, there was a partial power loss," said Air Miami President Fred DeWitt. Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Roger Myers said the plane was about 2,000 feet down the runway when it veered off. "Its gear was damaged,"

Release of coffee-caper defendants

Mrs. Ker (F) Cpl 3 B 24 Dec 80

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

The expected release late this year of two men from Canadian jail in connection with the so-called Great Cuban Coffee Caper has been postponed until at least next May.

The earliest possible parole in Canada for the pair, including a former Miami fireman, will be granted on or after May 31, their Toronto lawyer, Clay Powell, and a spokesman for the Canadian government, Don Kerr, said Tuesday night.

In Miami, Shelby Highsmith, the local attorney for Gilbert Lee McDonald and Karl Fessler, said the delay in his clients' release in Canada forced him to ask the U.S. District Court in Miami to postpone the trial of a Cuban government suit against the two.

He said a decision on his motion will be made "within 20 days." Trial is scheduled for February.

In Toronto, defense attorney Powell attributed the delay in the release of McDonald and Fessler to pressure on Canada from the Cuban government of Fidel Castro and widespread publicity of the case.

Kerr, director of the Communications Branch for the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services in Toronto, dismissed Powell's charges as "patently ridiculous."

But Powell added: "An earlier decision by the parole board in Toron-

to to release them in November was changed, reversed because Canadian crown authorities renege on their commitment to us."

McDonald, 43, of Miami, and Fessler, 35, of West Germany, pleaded guilty last September to persuading the Cuban government to pay them more than \$10 million for a non-existent shipment of coffee beans.

The men had been sentenced to two years in jail, but after serving two months, the Toronto parole board granted them parole on the

grounds that they would be immediately deported.

However, a new parole board panel agreed last Nov. 26 to review the decision. On Dec. 2 it reversed the parole decision and ordered the men held until a new parole hearing is held in late May.

Powell claimed an agreement had been struck in late September for a guilty plea in exchange for quick parole and deportation to the United States, more specifically Miami, where McDonald and Fessler were

is delayed

to appear before Judge Clyde Atkins on the Cuban claim against them.

Powell said that when Cuba's lawyers in the United States learned of the agreement, the board changed its mind.

Kerr said that the board's earlier decision on parole was based on a "misunderstanding and lack of adequate information on the case." He denied that Cuba or the media influenced its decision.

Shockwaves of Mariel Sealift Continue to Rock Floridians

Mia She (F) Col 6A 24 Dec 80

IF THERE is complete satisfaction over the dismissal of Federal indictments against 336 Mariel sealift defendants, that joy must be in Havana. Fidel Castro has won yet another round.

The defendants were indicted for aiding alleged illegal immigrants — Cubans from Mariel — to enter the United States. The 12-judge Federal panel ruled 11 to 1 that the Government could hardly prosecute the boatmen for aiding persons whom the Government itself processed as applicants for political asylum. The defendants' liability was further lessened by the President's "open arms, open heart" statement, which preceded his May 15 order to halt the Mariel sealift.

Mr. Castro must be gloating again. Back in May, when President Carter issued the warning that the judges now have invalidated, the Cuban Communist Party newspaper *Granma* scoffed at the move. "We shall see how he can" stop the boatlift, crowed the Communist journal. "Carter governs in Florida but in Mariel, Cuba governs."

Civil penalties — fines accompanied by impoundment of vessels — remain in force against sealift participants. Those sanctions now seem to represent the only defense this nation has against a resumption of the sealift at Fidel Castro's whim. The dismissal of the indictments properly will be appealed, but for now the Administration stands quite naked on the question of immigration from Cuba.

That exposure is intolerable. U.S. poli-

cy must be controlled from Washington, not Havana or Miami. The policy must require that potential entrants from Cuba apply for American visas at the U.S. Interests Section office in Havana. Only persons with those visas should be accepted as applicants for U.S. residence.

Of course, it will be impossible to enforce that sensible policy except in the context of a much broader agenda with Cuba. That agenda cannot be defined, however, while the Castro government flouts international law by using its own citizens as projectiles in an assault on the territorial integrity of the United States.

Washington therefore must develop a unilateral Cuban policy. That policy should include firm opposition to hijacking, whether by northbound or southbound persons.

The United States also must choose a way to return Cuban nationals who either are ineligible for entrance because of criminal records or who simply want to go back. If it's necessary to risk a direct confrontation with Cuban forces to achieve the repatriation, so be it.

Finally, the Federal Government must determine that U.S. policy regarding Cuba and Cubans will not be made on the docks or streets of Miami. A minority of South Florida's population participated in the sealift, but the entire community is being punished by the unforeseen consequences of the fiasco. The policy vacuum that caused that condition must never be tolerated again.

The joy of Christmas touches refugee family

Mia Abusa (FD) col 2 1B

23 Dec 80

• This is one in a series of stories about the family of Agapito Cruz, a Cuban bus driver who brought his wife and two daughters here on the freedom flotilla in May. These stories examine how their lives are changing since they moved to the United States.

MARILYN A. MOORE
Miami News Reporter

For Agapito Cruz, there was no Christmas in Cuba. Last night, for the first time in 22 years, there was.

The Cruzes celebrated their first Christmas in America with family, food, drink and song — a feast to their future, a heartfelt toast to their new-found freedom.

"Marvelous, phenomenal," said Agapito contentedly, surveying the smiling faces of his family at the table. "This is Christmas how it's supposed to be. This is how it used to be in Cuba, before Fidel."

Seated around a long table in the open-air carport at the Hialeah home of Agapito's brother were the people he loves most — his wife, Catalina, and daughters Olga, 17, and Yumirlet, 9. On a small boat jammed with other refugees, Agapito brought his family from Mariel, Cuba, to Key West, U.S.A.

It was a trip that turned their lives upside down. Last night, they couldn't help but remember.

The contrast between Christmas past and present was too much.

On the table were black beans and rice, yuca (a tubular root like a potato), avocado, salad, rich Cuban coffee and a whole roast suckling pig, one of three they slaughtered the day before at the brother's auto repair shop.

There was beer, wine and rum. There was dance music — the cha-cha, the rumba, hot salsa rhythms that set off everybody's feet.

Best of all, there were family and friends — a whole house full.

"This is to Agapito, the finest friend a man could have," toasted Jose Caballero, who also came on the boatlift and who knew Agapito in Cuba. "This is to his family, a good, humble, honest family."

"And this — this is to America, my new home. This is to the plethora of abundance here. This is to freedom."

Roberto Sanchez, another refugee celebrating his first Christmas in the United States, shook his head.

"Christmas was very sad there," Sanchez said. "It was tragic."

"Si, in Cuba there is no Christmas now," Agapito reflected. "There was Christmas in some houses, but it was *escondido*, hidden. You had to go to work just like always and if you planned something special, you did it quietly. There was no food for a party and nothing to buy in the stores."

"Sometimes I could pick up a pig when I was out



Olga Cruz: 'The best Christmas ever'

┌ This is to Agapito, the finest friend a man could have. This is to his family, a good, humble, honest family. And this . . . this is to America, my new home, this is to the plethora of abundance here, this is to freedom. ┐

on my bus route. Sometimes, we had a little dinner. But no gifts. There was nothing to give. In Cuba, Christmas is celebrated on July 26. That was the day we exchanged gifts."

Castro moved Christmas Day to July 26 to commemorate his first guerrilla attack on the former Cuban government in 1953. A few years later, when Castro and his soldiers began their war in earnest in the Sierra Maestra mountains, Castro named his revolution the 26th of July Movement.

But even at a Cuban exile *fiesta*, the talk can't be all politics.

"I now have six children with me in the United States. Seven are left in Cuba," said Vicente Cruz, Agapito's 98-year-old father. Until the boatlift, father and son had not seen each other in 12 years. "It means so much to me that I could see him before I die."

Said Agapito's daughter, Olga:

"This is the very best Christmas of my life, the very best. I just can't believe it. This is our first real Christmas. Thank God we are here."

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Miami News (FH) 1B col 2 23 Dec 80

The Miami News - MICHAEL DELANEY

Olga, Yumirlet, Catalina, Agapito and 98-year-old Vicente enjoy feast of roast suckling pig and traditional Cuban food



Agapito's niece Griela dances with granddad

Unity fades for Citizens

Mrs. Shafer (F) col 1 C 25 Dec 80

By SARA RIMER
Herald Staff Writer

In happier times they were the odd couple of the anti-bilingualism crusade: Emmy Shafer, the glamorous former dance teacher, and Marion Plunske, the reclusive 224-pound accountant.

Emmy met the public at meetings and press conferences while Marion stayed behind the desk at her North Miami office, answering phones, licking stamps and taking messages for Emmy, whose telephone number was a secret.

Emmy was the spokeswoman, Marion her greatest admirer. Together, they formed Citizens of Dade United and led Dade's anti-bilingualism crusade to victory. But now Emmy, 45, and Marion, 19 years her senior, are hardly on speaking terms.

"I called her last week and resigned. She was lukewarm," Marion said Wednesday.

Emmy was out of town for the holidays and unavailable for comment.

But one of her co-leaders, Marion Bonsignore, claimed Marion Plunske and three other Dade United members were forced to resign.

"We decided to let four of the group go because they were too radical and opposite in their views."

She declined to be specific about those radical and opposite views. "I'm not the type of person to slander anyone. When Emmy gets back, she'll make statements to counteract their statements."

Marion Plunske says she and the three other former Dade United members have joined together in a new grass-roots organization, We The People. Both groups share one passion: Make the U.S. government do something about the county's rising crime rate.

Marion says she is disillusioned and hurt by her falling out with Emmy. "Once I forgot to give her a phone message. She never forgave me."

No longer on Emmy's team, Marion the self-proclaimed "hermit" has undergone a

United

transformation of sorts. Her specialty used to be sending telegrams to everyone from U.S. Presidents to county commissioners.

Tuesday she starred at a press conference to launch We The People's anti-crime petition drive directed at President-elect Ronald Reagan.

"This time it was me doing the talking. I never felt so up in my life," she said.

Not to be outdone, Dade United's Bonsignore promised, "We will hold our own press conference."

In the heyday of the anti-bilingualism crusade, Marion dreamed of Emmy running for County Commission. Now, she says, "You can forget about that, kiddo."

These days, she refers to Emmy as "Mrs. Shafer."

"Mrs. Shafer doesn't like anyone who talks back, who has a mind of their own. In the beginning, I didn't know what the hell I



BOB EAST / Miami Herald Staff

Please turn to SPLIT / 2C

Marion Plunske displays petitions for her new cause

1092

Crusading couple goes separate ways

Mia Her (F) coll IC 25 Dec 80

SPLIT / From IC

was doing, so I did what she told me to do. Then I started rebelling. I want to know who's going to do all the work for her now."

Citizens of Dade United also is leading an anti-crime petition drive directed at Reagan. The two petitions are nearly identical, both being the result of a meeting held when Citizens of Dade United was, in fact, united.

Both call on the U.S. government to "immediately deport any refugees" involved in crimes. Both accuse the government of "callously violating the Constitutional rights of its citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Both demand that Reagan "take immediate action

'Mrs. Shafer doesn't like anyone who talks back, who has a mind of their own . . . I want to know who's going to do all the work for her now.'

Marion Plunske

to remedy this appalling situation."

There are some differences, though. "I heard they [Citizens United] spelled the President's name wrong. I also heard they spelled 'pursuit' wrong," Marion said. "I haven't seen their petition myself."

In the Citizens of Dade United petition, Reagan is spelled Regan, pursuit spelled persuit.

Marion says she feels bad about accusations that the anti-bilingualism crusade split the community, that she is a Cuban-hater.

"I never hated anybody. I never

hated the Cubans. I wasn't fighting them. I was fighting the government."

In their anti-bilingualism days, Marion and Emmy got phone calls from women who suggested that what they both needed was "a good Cuban man." They got death threats from Omega 7, an anti-Castro terrorist group based somewhere in Union City, N.J.

That's all changed now. Marion announced on radio station WKAT Tuesday night that some of the anti-crime petitions would be printed in Spanish. Wednesday morning she got her first angry phone call.

"This woman said to me, 'How dare you have this thing printed in Spanish? How dare you cater to the Cuban community?'"

Marion told her, "Merry Christmas, join the other organization."

Exiles visiting Cuba

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Cuban exiles who want to visit their relatives in Cuba right away are grudgingly paying \$1,500, twice the cost of the usual no-frills trip, for a VIP tour of the island that includes a chauffeured car and dinner for five at the Tropicana nightclub.

"I don't like the VIP tours," said Frank Masdeu, executive vice president of American Airways Charter (AAC), the Hialeah-based charter firm with the exclusive right to coordinate trips to Cuba for exiles. "They are too much money. But it's the law of supply and demand."

The cost of the standard eight-day tour for Cuban exiles is \$743. But these tours

are scarce, because the Cuban government has gradually reduced the number of exiles it allows to travel to the island during the past four months.

AAC began selling the \$1,500 tours this month.

"That's sort of typical," said Myles Frechette, head of the State Department's Cuban Desk, of the VIP tours.

"But it's not a violation of law to offer a more expensive trip. If the guys want to spend a lot of money, that's up to them. We'll have to look into it," Frechette added.

"It's outrageous," said Donald Pevsner, a Miami lawyer and consumer advocate. "What the Cuban government is doing

go first class, like it or not

with one price for Cuban-Americans and another price for Americans [not born in Cuba], is discriminatory and in violation of federal law."

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) is investigating AAC's prices, according to a CAB spokesman.

For example, a Cuban-American pays \$743 or \$1,500, while an American-born traveler pays \$550. All three trips involve eight days on the island.

During December, AAC offered 120 of the \$1,500 trips that include a chauffeur-driven car with a 62-mile limit, dinner and a show at the Tropicana for the exile and four relatives who live in Cuba and dinner and a show at the Habana Libre Hotel for

five. Other special features are a sightseeing tour of Havana, lunch at the 1830 Restaurant and a souvenir of Cuba.

In January, Masdeu said, AAC will offer another 100 VIP tours, along with 700 regular tours, all for people born in Cuba. He said he expects AAC will continue selling both types of tours during the coming six months.

In October, some 1,800 exiles received permission to visit Cuba, but in January the Cuban government will grant only 800 visas, Masdeu said.

While the number of Cubans allowed to visit the island has been dramatically reduced, local travel agencies that sell trips to Cuba have had to place thousands of

exiles on long waiting lists.

Antilla Travel agency, 527 E. 25th St. Hialeah, is the only travel agency that offers exiles the \$1,500 trips.

An employe there tells would-be travelers over the phone that there are no \$743 trips available, but for \$1,500 the exile can be in Havana as early as Jan. 9.

"It's a ripoff," said one exile who paid \$1,500 for the VIP tour. The woman, who asked not to be identified, said she went to Cuba on Dec. 15 to visit her 74-year-old grandmother, who is dying of cancer.

"The trip was twice the regular cost and I'm sure they bumped somebody off the list in order to get me in," she said.

Mark (F) col 1
Reuters newsman
expelled by Cuba *29A*
26 Dec 80

LONDON — Reuters correspondent Albert Clack was expelled from Havana for allegedly stressing negative aspects of Cuban affairs in his reports, the British news agency said Thursday.

Clark left Havana Wednesday for Mexico City after his accreditation was withdrawn. Reuters said that Clark, 33, a Briton, was told on Monday that he had 48 hours to leave Cuba.

A Cuban government spokesman accused Clack, posted in Havana since 1979, with consistently stressing the negative aspects of Cuban affairs in his reporting but declined to give further details, Reuters said.

Mia News (FH) 26 Dec 80
4 Miamians killed *col 1 SA*
in holiday shootings

Violence continued unabated on Christmas as four Miamians died in shooting incidents. The first Christmas dinner in the United States was also the last for two Mariel refugees who were shot to death in front of the Ideal Restaurant, 940 SW 8th St., last night. Pablo Castillo, 27, of 1340 Collins Ave., and Bobledo Martinez, 40, were having dinner and drinks when they began quarreling with a third man at about 9:15 p.m., Miami police said. The three stepped outside, detectives said, and Castillo and Martinez were both shot in the head with a .32-caliber pistol. There were no witnesses and the gunman has not been identified, police said. Two other young Miami men also were shot to death. Friends dropped Otis Nolan Jr., 20, 2135 NW 68th St., off at Jackson Memorial Hospital where he died of multiple gunshot wounds at 3 a.m., while Dwayne Donaldson, 19, of 1331 NW 53rd St., was killed by gunfire from two people in a car who pulled up to where he was standing at 1230 NW 58th Ter. at midnight. Motives and offenders were unknown, police said.

Evidence Points to CIA As Recruiter for Angola

Murphy (F) 7A copy 26 Dec 80

By JACK ANDERSON

STARTLING new evidence flatly contradicts statements made by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the CIA to Congress about the agency's role in recruiting American mercenaries to fight in Angola's civil war in 1976.

A sworn statement by a onetime CIA recruiter, David Floyd Bufkin, reveals that at least two Americans — Daniel Gearhart and Gary Acker — were recruited by the CIA to fight for the U.S.-backed faction in Angola. Both were captured by the Soviet-supported regime that eventually won the war. Gearhart was executed by a firing squad and Acker is serving a 16-year sentence in a Luanda prison.

Bufkin's statement belies testimony given by Kissinger and written State Department assurances to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which investigated U.S. covert action in Angola in 1976. "The CIA has not directly or indirectly recruited any Americans to serve as mercenaries in Angola," Kissinger testified.

"WE have consulted with the CIA and have been assured that no U.S. funds are being used directly or indirectly to recruit, train, or deploy American mercenaries," Robert J. McCloskey, then assistant Secretary of State for congressional relations, informed the committee.

Recruiting American citizens to fight for a foreign power is a criminal violation of the Neutrality Act. When Gearhart and Acker were captured, U.S. officials insisted that they were "soldiers of fortune" who went to Angola on their own, and had no connection with the CIA.

In his affidavit, Bufkin swears that the CIA sent him to Kinshasa, Zaire, in January 1976, "where I received orders from CIA agents to return to the United States and recruit American citizens as mercenaries with the (U.S.-backed faction) in Angola." He swears he was given \$20,000 in fresh \$100 bills by the CIA.

Returning to California, Bufkin relates, he placed an ad in *The Pres-*



Henry Kissinger

no Bee soliciting mercenaries. Acker responded to the ad, and Bufkin later met Gearhart through another man who had seen the ad. Bufkin flew back to Kinshasa with a list of potential recruits. There he met with one Nick Hall, a "General Garcia," and a CIA agent he knew only as Frank. They authorized him to hire the recruits, according to Bufkin's statement.

The recruiter flew back to the United States, rounded up his handful of mercenaries and escorted them to Kinshasa. There, he says, the recruits "met with United States CIA agents who briefed the individuals ... as to military matters pertaining to Angola." He adds: "At this time a CIA agent known as Frank paid Daniel Gearhart \$2,900 for expenses and compensation."

THE CIA then transported the mercenaries to Angola. Bufkin claims, and they "participated in several military operations under the direction and orders of CIA personnel."

In his statement, Bufkin says that, "acting on representations made to me by CIA agents," he as-

ured Gearhart that his wife would be compensated if he were killed in Angola. But Gearhart's widow, Sheila, has gotten nothing.

"I believe the CIA really led these guys down the garden path," says Bill Wilson, a St. Louis attorney who represented both Acker and Gearhart at their trial in Angola, and still represents Mrs. Gearhart and Acker's parents. Wilson spent four years tracking down Bufkin, and persuaded him to make his sworn statement for Acker's parents.

The CIA's denials haven't impressed one conservative congressman who's been assisting the Acker family and is familiar with the case. Rep. Robert Dornan (R., Calif.) said that the "official denials and misrepresentations to the victims' families and even members of Congress ... have done little to inspire confidence."

"It's really frustrating," said Acker's mother, Joyce. "The affidavit shows that the Government recruited Gary to fight in Angola, but I couldn't even get the State Department to deliver a Christmas package to him."

Footnote: A CIA spokesman reiterates the Government's position that the agency "neither paid nor authorized funds to Mr. Acker or other Americans engaged in armed combat in Angola," and that none of them was flown there "by or for the CIA." The State Department says it is trying to persuade the Angolan government to release Acker or reduce his sentence.

★ ★ ★

SHHHH! However well the Central Intelligence Agency is doing in gathering information, it is far from enthusiastic about releasing it, according to Congressional sources. The CIA has one of the biggest backlogs of requests under the Freedom of Information Act of any Governmental agency. In fact, the critics complain, the only Government bureau that comes close to the CIA's institutional reticence is the FBI. The only mystifying aspect of all this is why the people on Capitol Hill should think this is mystifying.

United Feature Syndicate



Cubans dance in celebration of the holiday.

Cuban refugees mark Christmas with old, new

MW Her (F) 4 Bcol 1 26 Dec 80

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. — (UPI) — Cuban refugees celebrating Christmas inside their resettlement compound Thursday combined the traditions of the old country and the new, eating turkey and black beans and receiving Christmas cards and Cuban cigars from Santa Claus.

"This is the first chance they've had to celebrate freely in 20 years and they're making the most of it," said Van Rush, a spokesman for the State Department.

On Christmas Eve, the refugees dressed in colorful costumes and organized their own parade, called *camprasa*, dancing through the streets of the Army compound to the music of a Cuban band — perhaps oblivious to the high fences and barbed wire that surround them until they can be sponsored.

"The Cubans celebrate Christmas pretty much throughout the month of December and up to Jan. 6," Rush said.

A few of them had small trees in the barracks but lights were forbidden because of the fire danger, he said.

The Cuban cigars were sent by friends in Miami along with 1,100 pounds of a wafer-like Cuban dessert called *turrón* and \$100 from a Miami women's group to buy gifts for the few children who remain at the compound. The refugees also had guava paste, a jelly candy from Spain, and were given chocolate by agents of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

A Cuban-American Santa Claus visited the refugees Christmas morning, distributing gifts and about 7,000 Christmas cards from all over the country, Rush said. The State Department had issued an appeal for Americans to send Christmas greetings to the more than 6,000 refugees still awaiting freedom.

Associated Press

Party delegates display fervor in tired Havana

Mia News (FH) 4P 2 9A 26 Dec 80

JO THOMAS
The New York Times News Service

HAVANA — They were faces one would easily forget, once they stepped into a crowd. They stood proudly on a platform near the soap-green building that was once the Colgate-Palmolive plant for a ceremony of solidarity between the Cuban factory workers and the Guatemalan guerrillas.

One of the guerrillas was middle-aged, a survivor of 24 years in hiding and the deaths of countless friends. The other guerrillas, men and women, were younger but equally anonymous.

They had come to Havana to represent a coalition of four armed Guatemalan guerrilla groups at the second Cuban Communist Party congress, an event that drew hundreds of foreign delegates and turned into a sort of Woodstock for revolutionaries, a festival of affection that revolved not around music but around the person of Fidel Castro, who, revolution well in hand, dominated the meeting.

For a few days, delegates who are nameless, faceless and rootless in their own countries could feel what it might be like if the tables turned; they wore name tags, gave news conferences, rode in black Mercedes sedans, and could be assured that the soldiers outside were protecting them instead of hunting for them.

For a few moments, the 536 workers at the Havana soap and cosmetics factory could turn away from the endless natch of items such as Perla dental cream, Bio-Diss detergent and Venus de-



Associated Press

Castro addresses delegates

pitatory to listen to Mario Sanchez, leader of the Guatemalans, express his sense of love and solidarity with them.

"We feel profoundly moved to be with you," Sanchez said from the small, makeshift stage. "We are fighting against an oligarchy entrenched and backed by the imperialism of North America.

"Our people are living in miserable

huts without lights or water. Seventy per cent are illiterate. Thousands of workers don't eat meat all year long. Supermarkets are abundant, but the people can't buy because their salaries are so miserable — these are stores for the rich.

"The conditions of life are miserable, and each day they get worse. In the last four years the terrorism is worse. More than 70,000 in all have been killed, and each morning 30 bodies are found after horrible tortures.

"There are no political prisoners because they kill them all. They have invented the right-wing death squads, but this myth of struggle between the right and the left doesn't fool anyone. People talk of political parties, they talk of voting. The only political party is the army."

The Cubans, dressed in smocks or faded work clothes, clapped appreciatively, especially when Sanchez mentioned North American imperialism. If Cuba is now having to tax its peasants because they are threatening to become rich, if Cuba is now having to worry about producing more color televisions and fretting over how to get lazy employees to work, it is still a nation where the portraits of Jose Marti and Che Guevara hang on every wall and the memory of its aging revolution generates respect.

The 1,700 Cuban delegates to the congress looked well fed, sometimes overfed. The foreign delegates, especially those from Western countries, were far better dressed, but they were often thin, sometimes frail, and they had about

them the passionate fervor that in Cuba, 21 years after the revolution, sometimes seems a bit mechanical.

"The cause for which we are fighting has a future," said Norma Guevara, one of the delegation from El Salvador. "This is worth more than the difficulties the patriots can suffer."

Guevara, who said she has worked as a secretary and is 27 years old, had an elfin face that showed nothing of what she has endured.

"In February, I was kidnaped by the police," she said. "They admitted they had me in their power. They wanted to exchange me. I was liberated after six weeks because of international pressure. They hurt my spine. They made me bend double. They treated me badly. But that is nothing compared with what others have suffered. This year 12,000 have been killed, and they are finding 50 or 60 bodies a day. They have been tortured."

"Death is not the only way of making people suffer," she added. "How many die of hunger? How do you live when there is no right to work? When there's no freedom? When there is no security?"

At the soap factory after Sanchez's speech, the guerrillas were invited to a reception with Cuban rum and canapes and foil-wrapped chocolates. At this point, one of the guerrillas asked that members of the press not describe their appearances.

"My name doesn't matter," Sanchez said. "It's been years since I've used my real name. Meyer Sanchez. Look, I've already forgotten this one."

(F) col 1

Refugees shunning

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

No Cuban refugees have been reporting to the Belle Glade area sugar cane fields for at least three weeks, although labor officials say they will continue to hold cane cutting jobs for refugees who legally can work.

"They have probably found other agricultural opportunities. This is the time of year when the citrus activity cranks up," said George Sorn, manager for the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association's labor division, which provides labor for the sugar cane industry.

The citrus industry, which employs about 26,000 pickers and offers more housing opportunities, may be more appealing to those refugees who want to be paid on a daily basis, Sorn said.

At least one citrus grower in Labelle is employing 10 to 12 Cuban refugees.

The sugar industry, however, uses 8,500 cutters — most of whom are contracted workers from the West Indies — paying them on a weekly and bi-

weekly basis. Labor officials provide transportation, rent-free housing and meals at cost for the workers.

The sugar cane harvest is at the start of its three-month peak, and, Sorn said, the cutting slots are usually filled.

"There's an eight-day training period where there are no production goals for the workers. Most of them don't even stay that long. This type of worker is usually interested in a two-day stint. That temporary characteristic is not just typical of refugees," he said.

Of the 1,200 Cuban refugees who accepted jobs cutting sugar cane this summer, only 13 per cent reported to work in Belle Glade, Sorn said. But of the estimated 2,000 Haitians who accepted the same jobs, about 80 per cent showed up, he said.

"Right now, we have about 300 Haitians working the fields. I don't even think there are six Cubans," said Sorn, who attributes the imbalance to proximity: "Most of the Haitians live in the Belle Glade area."

work in cane fields

In the past two months, sugar companies, which were ordered by the U.S. Labor Department in September to recruit the refugees, sent buses to Dade and Broward counties to pick up the workers. The buses returned nearly empty, according to labor officials.

The sugar companies recruited workers from Dade's refugee camps Sept. 15-26, but told those hired it would be several weeks before they would be needed in the cane fields. Labor officials suspect many of the refugees who signed up for the jobs were moved outside the state when the U.S. State Department ordered a speed up of refugee resettlement programs.

A spokesman for the U.S. Sugar Corp., which sent recruiters to Miami's Tent City, said the Cubans showed little interest in the cane cutting jobs.

"There was a tremendous lack of response from the Cuban refugees," said Robert Lee, vice president of community affairs at U.S. Sugar, in Clewiston. "The Cubans would not come out and talk to us; they stayed in their tents. They were not inter-

ested since they had been forced to do this kind of work in Cuba."

U.S. Sugar, the largest cane grower in the agricultural region, has no Cubans working on the fields, Lee said.

But at least one Labelle area citrus grower, which did not recruit refugee help, reports 10 to 12 Cuban refugee employes.

"They come to us in different ways — by word of mouth, mostly," said Don McAllister, public relations official for A. Duda and Sons, a Labelle grower that employs about 120 citrus pickers and 120 vegetable pickers. "We have found a pattern in these refugees: they come from the Miami area; they have looked for work in the Belle Glade area, but they end up here.

"We don't know if they had sugar cane cutting jobs in Belle Glade. We suspect they can't find work there if they come to us."

Col / Mr Hu (F) 26 Dec 80 1B Cubans: Fanaticism

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

It was a wonderful Christmas present, a most welcome surprise for Manny Diaz. But this gift Santa did not leave under the tree. The paper boy tossed it on the front doorstep.

The headline said that anti-bilingualism crusaders Emmy Shafer and Marion Plunske had split; the opposition, Citizens of Dade United, was divided. Diaz, young, serious and strongly committed to bilingualism, chuckled.

Two months ago, he had a front-seat view of one of the most hostile battles Dade County has seen. He watched a fury rise, sweeping countywide support. And now, the party was breaking up; finally, he thought, the hangover lurked.

"Of course they [Citizens of Dade United] flopped. There wasn't a solid commitment to the community on their part," said Diaz, who was executive director of the Spanish American League Against Dis-

crimination (SALAD) during the bilingualism controversy. His group unsuccessfully tried to keep the ordinance off the November ballot. This month, SALAD filed an amended lawsuit in an attempt to get the ordinance, which passed, declared unconstitutional.

"Citizens of Dade United had this fanatical, messianic complex. They got together solely for this one issue. They were angry at the refugees and said, 'Let's pass this ordinance.' I bet they sat around Nov. 5 and 6 and said, 'OK, what do we do next?'"

"Look at the mess they created. They had the county attorney going crazy, trying to interpret the ordinance. They did nothing but to bring bad vibes to the community."

Such talk is part of the reason why Plunske left Dade United. At a press conference Tuesday, Plunske, who was activist Shafer's silent partner during the anti-bilingualism campaign, said she resigned because the group was "too negative."

split Dade United

'Citizens of Dade United had this fanatical, messianic complex.'

Manny Diaz

Plunske said she feels bad about being labeled a Cuban-hater. She and other former Dade United members have formed We The People, a group which is leading an anti-crime petition drive almost identical to Shafer's.

Both groups call on the U.S. government to "immediately deport any refugees" involved in crime. Some of the Plunske petitions, however, will be printed in Spanish.

"I think that's wonderful that they are printing the petitions in Spanish," Diaz

said. But just as he is spirited about the split between Plunske and Shafer, SALAD founder Javier Bray is disgusted.

"I still think they are hate-mongers. This is not a welcome piece of news. It is horrible news to have extremists competing against each other. It's like the worst of the Hitlers and the worst of the Mussolinis trying to compete for the public favor."

Although Manny Diaz sees Plunske's falling out as a first visible strike against Shafer, he is critical of the newly formed group. "In a couple of months that group will probably split up and they'll start 'For The People' or something like that."

As for Shafer, Diaz said, she has "political ambitions; she has begun to take herself too seriously."

SALAD president Eduardo Padron says the split reinforces a dim political future for Shafer. He said that she will probably end up like "all the other fanatics — you know, like Anita Bryant."



Manny Diaz: 'Of course they flopped'

Bilingual test: 2 wugs better than one

Poor Scores / 3C *col 3 2B*

By ZITA AROCHA *27 Dec 80*
Herald Staff Writer

"This is a wug," the test says in English. "Now there are two. There are two."

"Este es un lito," the test says in Spanish. "Ahora hay dos. Hay dos."

The nouns are nonsense, but the questions make sense to Paulette Dale, an assistant professor at Miami-Dade Community College.

They appear in an innovative language test for Cuban-American children that she designed as part of her doctoral studies at the University of Florida.

The exam, with its cute *wugs* and *litos* and eye-catching imaginary cartoon characters, has also helped Dale shed some light on how well bilingual children learn English and Spanish.

It is geared specifically to Cuban-American children.

It can be used by speech therapists to determine if a child needs more intensive instruction in one or both languages, Dale said.

Previous research often showed that a

Spanish-speaking child who learns English as a second language is never as skilled in English as a native speaker, Dale said.

But her research indicates that isn't so, said Dale, 28, who hopes to sell her testing idea to a test publishing company.

She discovered that a Cuban-born bilingual child knows more Spanish than English at the first grade level, but that by the third grade the same child knows just as much English as a monolingual English-speaking child.

"Being bilingual is very positive for a child's language development," Dale said. "The bilingual child does get the English. He might get it slower [than a monolingual child], but the fact he's bilingual doesn't prevent him from developing his English."

For her research, Dale used about 150 Cuban-American students — kindergarten, first, second and third graders — in Dade County Schools.

She focused on two first grade classes of about 60 Cuban-American children with many common traits.

But the students in one class spoke only

Spanish. The other class spoke both English and Spanish. The Spanish-speaking children were given her Spanish-language test. The bilingual kids received both the Spanish and the English test.

"I found that the bilingual children did much better in Spanish than the Spanish-dominant children," Dale said. Why? "Repetition enhances language ability. The bilingual children were exposed to language rules from two fronts. This gives them a better mental ability to handle the language rules."

Then Dale tested second and third graders. "By nine years of age, the bilingual children achieved mastery over most of the language structures mastered by monolingual 8-year-olds," she said.

She hopes the test will be used in Dade County Schools, where a large percentage of students is Cuban-American.

"The test would differentiate between those children who are language different from those who are language deficient. It would determine a child's specific strengths and weaknesses and would tell if he needs remediation."

12A • The Miami News • Saturday, December 27, 1980

(FH) col 1 U.S., Cuba talking on repatriation

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States and Cuba began talks this week on a wide range of issues, including the possibility of sending back Cuban exiles the United States does not wish to keep.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said the talks should not be interpreted as a sign of improving relations between the

two countries.

A brief State Department statement yesterday said the first talks were held in Washington Dec. 22-23.

Cuba has refused to accept the repatriation of several hundred Cuban exiles who wish to return to Cuba or who have been found ineligible to remain in this country because of criminal records in Cuba or for other

reasons.

Cubans in both categories were among the more than 125,000 who came to the United States this year aboard the sealift operation between the Cuban port of Mariel and Key West.

The Cuban government shut down Mariel to U.S. vessels in October but the Carter administration has been concerned that Cuba may open the port again.

Refugee students testing poorly

By MIKE WINERIP
Herald Staff Writer

On the first standardized Spanish-language achievement test ever given in this country to a large group of students from Cuba, Mariel refugee children tended to score in the low/average category.

The results indicate that about a third of the 14,000 Mariel children now in the Dade system are going to need remedial education, according to Paul Bell, Dade associate superintendent for education.

"That's a significant group," Bell said. "I don't know where the money's going to come from to provide the extra help they're going to need." Countywide, about 25 per cent of the students get remedial help.

Dade school officials said several factors may have lowered the results, making it difficult to draw broader conclusions about how education under Fidel Castro compares with education in this country.

The Mariel high school students fared better than elementary children on the test.

For example, 53 per cent of the Cuban fourth graders scored either in the very low or low category in reading; only 26 per cent of the 10th graders scored low or very low and 68 per cent were within the average range.

Few children at any age level scored in the high or very high range; only 4 per cent from first to 10th were in the high category and only 3 per cent were very high in reading.

They did better in reading than math. The median score for the test, given in September, was 33 out of 100 in reading, 24 in math. Fifty is an average score.

Ray Turner, Dade schools' evaluation and testing director, said

several factors make it hard to compare the raw scores of the Mariel children with national averages used in scoring the test — called CTBS Espanol.

Low math scores may be partly the result of different math symbols used in Cuba, he said.

Also, the comparison (or norm) group used for developing the CTBS Espanol test was different from the Cuban refugee group tested, making cultural bias a problem, Turner said. The test was created using Spanish-speaking children in California, most of whom were bilingual. Few from Mariel are bilingual yet.

Cultural bias can significantly lower students' test results. For example, American black children for years lost points on test developed for a white, middle-class population.

Dade chose the CTBS Espanol test because it was the only Spanish language achievement test available in large numbers at the start of this year, according to Turner.

In addition to the other factors, the emotionally unstable personal lives of most of the children could also have cut their scores in the test results, school administrators say.

In September, when the test was given, most of the refugees had been in the country only since the spring boatlift. The California norm group had been settled many years.

Most of the Mariel children, too, had never seen a standardized test in Cuba, which could have also curtailed their ability to perform. And finally, says Turner, the test scores were based on the performance of California children at the end of a school year;

Mariel children took the test at the beginning.

Even with all these qualifications, Bell said it was significant that so many students scored low or very low.

Mercedes Toural, a special project director for the Dade County schools, believes the low test results are due in part to weaknesses in Cuba's education system.

She thinks the Mariel students are an average of two grade levels behind their American counterparts. She recently completed a report, based on interviews with educators who came here from Mariel, that concludes:

- The quality of the public school system after the revolution

in Cuba went up at first and then declined after the initial enthusiasm for improvements wore off.

- Cuban education in Castro's 20 years has suffered from a lack of trained teachers. The island's population jumped from 6 million to 8.5 million in the last decade, increasing the student population dramatically, and, as a result, teenagers with limited training have been widely used as classroom teachers.
- Also straining the supply of good teachers is Castro's much-publicized adult literacy drive. The latest goal — to have everyone in Cuba reading on at least a sixth-grade level by the end of this year — has increased night classes dramatically, straining the teacher supply.
- A myriad of political problems has cut education quality. Castro

has been open about stressing the importance of political training in the schools. According to the report, teachers are often rewarded based on their political activity and enthusiasm. Students, too, may be promoted for having what is regarded as the 'right' political attitude.

- The annual work break keeps students away from school longer than in the United States. Students spend 45 days in the fields harvesting crops in addition to the summer vacation.
- Despite Castro's efforts to upgrade rural schools, education continues to be better in the cities. This, actually might make the new group of refugee children a bit better off.

Most Mariel refugees came from Cuba's urban western regions.

*What factors figure in test scores?
Mr. Bell (Bell) 27 Dec 80*

SCHOOL / From 1C

Afghan rebels say Cubans are assisting Soviet forces



Babrak Karmal

● One year after the invasion of Afghanistan, Soviets avoiding a quagmire, 11A

Associated Press

The Soviet-supported Afghan government of Babrak Karmal began its second year in power today still grappling with a stubborn Moslem insurgency that has ensnared its own dispirited army and tens of thousands of Soviet troops in an exhausting anti-guerrilla war.

Fresh reports said Cuban forces have been thrown into the battle against the rebel tribesmen. But, as with past such assertions about a Cuban presence, there was no confirmation.

The latest report, by a source from the Afghan capital of Kabul, said about 1,000 Cuban soldiers had been stationed at Bagram and Shindand airports outside Kabul and a "large number" recently fought alongside Soviet troops in the rebel-held Panjshir Valley.

The source, who requested anonymity, told the Associated Press in New Delhi, India, that Moslem insurgents decapitated several Cubans killed in the fighting and took their heads to Kabul as evidence of the Cuban presence.

The Kabul government radio has denied reports that Cuban troops are in Afghanistan.

Afghan President Karmal was quoted yesterday as saying his government over the past year had been successful in "cleansing" Afghanistan of "counter-revolutionary elements."

"At the moment, we are fighting against the remaining small, broken and scattered groups of bandits," the Bulgarian news agency BTA quoted him as saying in an interview.

Western analysts dispute this, saying the anti-Communist rebels are far from giving up their fight against the estimated 85,000 Red Army soldiers and an under-estimated number of Afghan government troops.

Politika, newspaper of the Yugoslav Communist government, said in an article taking note of the first anniversary of the Soviet intervention that "prospects are poor for this unusual war to end soon, and there is hardly a side which can win . . . in the foreseeable fu-

ture, still less lose it." Yugoslavia has called repeatedly for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Soviet officials claim, however, that the rebellion is gradually being pacified.

The Soviet news agency Tass has accused enemies of the Afghan revolution of using the "pretext" of the anniversary of the Soviet intervention "to whip up tension around Afghanistan."

Tass said the Carter administration had spread "fables" that the Soviets sent troops into Afghanistan as part of a push for an Arabian Sea port.

The Afghan rebellion began soon after the leftist People's Democratic Party seized power in the landlocked, mountainous nation in April 1978. By late 1979, the Soviet Union had sent an estimated 1,000 military advisers into Afghanistan in an effort to prop up the beleaguered regime of President Hafizullah Amin.

Beginning Christmas Day 1979, tens of thousands of Soviet troops entered Afghanistan by air and road, and on Dec. 27 the Soviets engineered a coup against Amin, who was killed. Amin was replaced by Karmal, who had been in exile in Czechoslovakia under Soviet protection.

Western analysts believe the Soviets apparently feared that Amin's harsh, unpopular policies would eventually lead to the defeat of the leftist government, and considered Karmal to be a more tractable ally.

The massive Soviet intervention drew swift and sharp condemnation from the United States. The Carter administration imposed embargos on U.S. exports of high technology and on some exports of grain to the Soviet Union, shelved Senate consideration of the U.S.-Soviet SALT II arms control treaty, and orchestrated a partial boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics.

Moscow-based Western diplomats say the Soviet army has suffered more than 7,000 casualties in the 12 months of war against the poorly equipped, disorganized but tough rebels, who are fighting to preserve their traditional tribal way of life against the encroachments of a socialist, centralized government.

Murphy (F) col 1 3b
**Marinel refugee
shot to death**
27 Dec 80.

By LOURDES BREZO

Herald Staff Writer

A Marinel refugee was shot to death Friday night at a Hiatah apartment.

The 30-year-old man, not identified by police, walked into the boarding-house apartment of Juan Nieves at 75 W. 15th St. accompanied by two men. About 6:40 p.m., another man walked in and opened fire on the victim, police said. The assailant told the others in the apartment to "stay out of it."

Nieves said that the victim, after being shot in the chest as he sat in a chair, fell to his knees and was shot in the back. The assailant left in a brown Firebird, speeding west on 15th Street.

The two men who came to the apartment with the victim also left before police arrived. One left his wallet, but police did not release his name.

Nieves had met the victim Thursday night at Mae and Dave's Bar on Palm Avenue and 15th Street in Hiatah, police said. The men who came to the apartment with the victim were transients who, Nieves said, stayed in his apartment and car. All of the men involved came here via the Marinel boatlift.

The victim arrived at Key West from Cuba on July 3 aboard the ship The Three Brothers, according to an immigration card found in his wallet.

The Miami Herald

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6-A ○○○ Saturday, December 27, 1980

EDITORIALS

Cuba's Economic Woes Open Negotiation Door

IN HIS opening speech to the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party, Fidel Castro conceded that in the 22 years since his revolution, "not everything we have done has been wise."

Give Fidel the understatement of the year award.

In attempting to correct some of the consequences of his lack of wisdom, Mr. Castro said the free market for surplus agricultural goods would be retained and expanded by 250 per cent before 1986.

That in itself is admission that Cuba's Communist experiment does not work. As with Poland, as with Russia, as with virtually every Communist centrally planned system, the Cuban economy under Mr. Castro has simply failed to put enough meat and vegetables on the tables of the Cuban populace.

Ration coupons still are required to purchase food in Cuba at reasonable prices, as well as gasoline and consumer goods. Ration coupons. That means there aren't enough goods to go around.

Since May, Cuba has permitted farmers to sell on the open market any produce they raise beyond their centrally mandated quotas. The idea is to increase agricultural production. Income from the private sales is taxed.

In a word, *capitalism* is what Mr. Castro is turning to for salvation of his Communist revolution. Because the state-run economy failed to produce the goods, the peasants are permitted to sell goods for *profit* if they produce more. Aha! The old capitalist incentive theory again. Work harder, produce more, and earn a reward — profit!

It is not surprising that Mr. Castro has turned to capitalism to generate more food. His Soviet mentors learned that lesson long ago. Soviet agriculture is no-

toriously unproductive, of course, yet it is a fact embarrassing to the Kremlin that fully *one quarter* of all Soviet agricultural output is raised on private plots. Those plots constitute only 2 to 3 per cent of Russia's total cultivated land.

Mr. Castro's stricken economy, modeled after the Soviets' patented model, has left his island nation destitute. Cuba is so impoverished that its economic existence depends upon massive and constant infusions of aid from Mother Russia — given at the cost of not meeting the Russian people's own needs.

It is no doubt Mr. Castro's fearful dependence for survival on that aid that prompted him to further impeach his credibility with the nonaligned nations of the world by proclaiming for the first time his unequivocal support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Castro did say one thing that made sense before the party congress closed Dec. 20. He said he would welcome bilateral talks with the United States focused exclusively on the problem of Cuban emigration and the reunification of families.

As South Florida residents know better than anyone else, those problems remain critically pressing.

The new Reagan Administration should accept Mr. Castro's invitation. A bilaterally negotiated agreement on Cuban immigration to the United States is clearly in American interests. Linking those negotiations to conditions, such as demands for withdrawal of Cuban troops in Africa, jeopardizes this chance to resolve one real and remediable threat to America's own welfare. The Reagan Administration should undertake these negotiations early on, and unconditionally.

U.S., Cuba discuss migration

Mia/Her (E) Col 6
27 Dec 80 IA

Fate of criminals one topic of talks

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

The United States and Cuba began "exploratory talks" this week on a wide range of migration issues, including family reunification and the repatriation of some 1,700 criminals who came to this country on the Mariel boatlift, State Department sources disclosed Friday.

"We've been seeking to discuss migration for a long time," said a State Department source. "But the Cubans for a long time were not interested. Then they indicated an interest, so we agreed to talk," one source added.

The first round of two "working" level discussions were held this week at a secret location in the United States. Subsequent meetings are scheduled for January.

The State Department issued a short, terse statement on Friday about the talks:

"The governments of the United States and Cuba have agreed to hold discussions concerning issues related to migration between the two countries. A first meeting took place Dec. 22-23."

A State Department source later said, "Obviously, things didn't go that badly or both sides would not have agreed to meet again."

The talks, he said, dealt strictly with matters of migration: the return to Cuba of refugee "boatlift" criminals and mental patients; the repatriation of some 200 or 300 Cubans who wish to return to Cuba; the migration of Cubans to the U.S.; the release of Cuban political prisoners.

The Cuban government opened up the port of Mariel last April 21 and a flood of more than 124,000 Cuban refugees came to the United States on a ragtag Freedom Flotilla, which lasted until Sept. 26.

About 1,700 of the refugees are

Please turn to CUBA/5A

U.S., Cuba talked in secret about issues of migration

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being held in federal detention facilities and are facing exclusion proceedings.

Other issues, such as the lifting of the U.S.-imposed trade embargo against Cuba, the return of Guantánamo Naval Base to the Cuban government, and halting U.S. spy flights over Cuba, were not discussed, a State Department source said.

The Cuban government had insisted for years that, if talks between the two countries were held, those three items had to be on the agenda.

The United States, in the past, had stressed that it would talk to the Cubans only if they agreed to discuss compensation for confiscated American property and Cuban

military intervention in other countries.

"We're talking only about migration," the source added. "We believe the Cubans have an interest in having an orderly flow of Cubans coming to this country and we have the same interest."

Last week, during the Communist Party Congress in Havana, Cuban President Fidel Castro warned the United States that the closing of Mariel was not necessarily permanent. Castro, however, also said that if the United States is ready to talk, so is Cuba.

Since the sealift, the United States had approached the Cuban government several times, trying to get it to take back the boatlift criminals and refugees who want to return to the island. Those efforts appeared unsuccessful until this week.

Metro racing deadline to clear overcrowded jail of sealift refugees

Mia News (FH) 12A 27 Dec 80.
MORTON LUCOFF
Miami News Reporter

immigration officials have begun a census in the jail to seek out the sealift refugees, but it probably won't be completed before Monday.

"We believe many people are lying by either denying they came from Mariel or claiming they have jobs or sponsors," he said.

Pereira said the inmates are being questioned by "people with vast experience in working with people who came from Mariel. Many of them worked at the receiving centers at Tamiami Park and Opa-locka Airport, and at Eglin Air Force Base and Fort Chaffee. They should get a good handle on who came here from Mariel."

The census, Pereira said, should tell not only how many are charged with felonies and misdemeanors, but also those who, after competent diagnosis, are deemed to be mentally incompetent to stand trial.

He said the county is asking the federal government to take custody of the mentally incompetent inmates. State Attorney Janet Reno also has said she wants sufficient notice so she can proceed with prosecution if any of those persons later are held to be mentally competent and released to return to Dade.

Pereira said Reno also has promised to expedite prosecution of the other refugees.

"And we are pressing the federal government to take custody in federal facilities of those who are convicted and to not release them until they have served their terms," Pereira said.

Metro officials are trying to cull from the Dade County Jail as many Mariel Cuban refugees as they can and get them into federal custody.

They are working against a Wednesday deadline, when they are to report back to U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings on the steps taken to reduce the jail population.

The judge set a maximum capacity of 848, and on Dec. 18 he directed Metro to begin releasing two inmates for everyone admitted after that deadline.

He ordered a status report before making his ruling final, however, and said he might revoke the order or make it even more stringent.

One possibility in any projected transfer of prisoners from the county jail to federal custody is use of the Federal Correctional Institute in South Dade where the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has use of 250 beds.

A major headache for Metro has come in trying to determine how many of the Mariel refugees are in the jail.

Sergio Pereira, special assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, said yesterday that there were 1,014 inmates as of Thursday night.

"We think about 275 of them are Hispanics," he said. "If all of them were from Mariel and were removed from the jail, we'd be well below capacity."

Pereira said Metro and federal

Cubans buying own uniforms,

officials boast of new militia

Mia News (FH) 12A
Associated Press
5A 27 Dec 80

Cubans' dedication and contributions will support a new domestic "territorial militia," the president of Cuba's State Finance Committee says.

The militia was ordered last week by President Fidel Castro, who told a rally that Cuba and its Latin American neighbors face a "real danger" of a U.S. invasion under the administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan. He urged Cubans to donate spare time and vacations to a military training program.

The militia, which will operate in every Cuban city, has already been organized in some areas, according to a Havana radio broadcast monitored yesterday in Miami.

"The military training must be done without affecting production, services and studies," the broadcast said. "The uniforms and other military items must be acquired by the militiamen themselves."

Committee president Francisco Garcia Banos said the financing campaign "is an example of how the people face the situations imposed by the enemy. . . . This also will produce savings in the (government) budget, which will benefit the country's economy."

Garcia Banos said 8 to 9 per cent of his country's 1981 budget, scheduled for approval today by the People Power Assembly, would be devoted to "defense and interior order."

The broadcast said the financing campaign would be led by a national commission headed by Roberto Viera, secretary-general of Cuban Workers Central and a substitute member of the powerful Politburo of the Communist Party.

Leaders of the Cuban Women's Federation, the National Association of Small Farmers, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and various student groups will also be named to the commission, the broadcast said.

Cuban populace to foot the bill for new militia

Mr. Hox (F) call

12C

28 Dec 80

From Herald Wire Services

The president of Cuba's State Finance Committee says the Communist island will depend on citizens' contributions to finance a new "territorial militia" first called for last May by President Fidel Castro, according to Radio Havana.

On Dec. 20, Castro told a rally that Cuba and its Latin American neighbors face a "real danger" of a U.S. invasion under the administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan and he repeated his call, first made in a May Day speech, for the formation of a civilian militia. He urged Cubans to contribute spare time and vacations to a military training program.

"The military training must be done without affecting production, services and studies," Friday's

News Briefs

broadcast said. "The uniforms and other military items must be acquired by the militiamen themselves."

Cuba talks split exiles in Miami

Mr. Hox (F) call

1B 28 Dec 80

Chance is seen to halt boatlifts

By ZITA AROCHA
Herald Staff Writer

Lame-duck Carter Administration dialogues with the Cuban government are valid if they will prevent another Mariel, a Cuban affairs expert said Saturday — over protests from anti-Castro militants who have denounced the talks.

"The U.S. wants to make sure that Mariel does not happen again," said Dr. Jorge Dominguez, a professor of government at Harvard University.

The informal "exploratory talks," launched in September and to be continued next month, serve the interests of both countries, Dominguez said — Cuba because the talks permit it, in effect, to extend an olive branch to the incoming Reagan Administration.

"Cuba is convincing the incoming administration it can act tough and talk tough, but it is also demonstrating it can resolve a number of practical matters," said Dominguez, noting that several issues, including release of political prisoners, have been resolved since the talks began.

Some local Cuban-American leaders agreed with Dominguez's

assessment. "The talks are beneficial for the Cuban people," said Napoleon Vilaboa, president of the Coordinating Committee for the Cuban Community and initiator of the Freedom Flotilla. "The Castro government is being pressured by an economic, geographic and political reality. It cannot remain divorced from the United States."

"The talks are very positive," agreed Andres Gomez, a member of the national committee of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, a young Cuban-American group that favors re-establishment of relations between the United States and Cuba.

But Miami's more militant exiles made it plain they have no use for the talks. "Any agreement with Cuba is a lie," said Manuel Antonio Varona, president of the Cuban Patriotic Junta. "With Castro, everything is treacherous."

Added Ricardo Aparicio, secretary of ideology and propaganda for the Abdala exile group: "The U.S. is interested in solving its refugee problem and Fidel wants to remain in power. The talks aren't going to produce anything good as far as the interests of the Cuban people are concerned."

Ambush in Little Havana

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Dade County's 578th murder victim of the year was shot in the face and groin in an ambush outside a Little Havana steak house Saturday night.

The 44-year-old man died on the sidewalk as his assailant ran away down an alley between El Meson Espanol, 2212 SW Eighth St., and Shenandoah TV, next door.

"I don't believe it was a chance street encounter," Miami homicide Sgt. Nathan-

iel Veal said. "I think the killer was waiting for him."

The victim, whose name was withheld until his family is notified, dined with a friend, police said. The two were inside the restaurant for an hour. There were no arguments, witnesses told homicide Detectives Jon Spear and Bruce Roberson.

The two men stepped onto the sidewalk, strolling west toward their parked car, according to the companion, who said he was a few steps ahead of the victim. As they passed the alley, he said, he heard

boosts Dade's death toll to 578

an exchange of words, "a click, then boom! Boom!"

The gunman ran down the dark alley, turning once to fire at the witness. A bullet grazed his shirt. He hit the ground.

"He's scared to death," a detective said.

The witness told police he had been the dead man's friend since their childhood days in Cuba.

The restaurant was the scene of another fatal shooting last month, police said.

The operator of another bar-restaurant was victim 577 earlier Saturday.

Armando Martinez, 45, was shot to death in the back room of the Death Bar and Restaurant, at 2158 NW 17th Ave.

Police say that he quarreled with his girl friend, Daisy Castillo, 26, over another woman, a barmaid.

Still arguing, the pair went into a back room and locked the door. There was a shot, a witness kicked down the door and found Martinez wounded. He died later at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Castillo later surrendered at Miami police headquarters and was charged with

murder.

So far this year, Miami police have investigated 243 murders, nearly 100 more than last year. Metro police have investigated 301 (the 301st was stabbed by her husband on Christmas Day); Hialeah police, 15; Miami Beach, 18; and the FBI, one, an apparent drug killing with the victim dumped on federal property in Everglades National Park.

The countywide total for last year, which broke all records at the time, was 365.

Refugee impact: Crime

New arrivals: victims or aggressors?

Mia News (FH) Col 2 1A
ANA VECIANA-SUAREZ
Miami News Reporter
29 Dec 80

News Item: A 22-year-old Hialeah woman is abducted, raped and murdered. Three Mariel refugees, two of them juveniles, are arrested and charged with the crime.

News Item: Two recently arrived Cuban refugees are shot to death and a third is badly wounded at a Medley truck yard after they accost the shopowner's brother in what witnesses describe as a shakedown attempt.

News Item: A Cuban refugee who allegedly stabbed his friend to death during a quarrel in Miami Beach is captured by a witness and held at gunpoint until police arrive.

Has the five-month refugee sealift, which brought 125,000 refugees from the Cuban port of Mariel to the United States, turned Dade County into Dodge City?

Or are the most recent immigrants from the Caribbean island becoming the scapegoats of a city that can't control its crime?

Opinions are easy to find; the truth is elusive.

"They have no money, so they break in and rob," maintains Hialeah Mayor Dale Bennett. "They're not used to working. They're used to living off the fat of the land."

Replies Jose Villalobos, past president of the Cuban-Americans Lawyers Association: "What burns

● Shortly after the refugee sealift from Mariel began, President Carter said the United States would accept Cuban refugees seeking freedom from Communist domination with "an open heart and open arms." But he didn't say what that would mean for Dade County. This is part of an occasional series by The Miami News examining the impact of the new refugees.

me is that people express themselves without having the facts."

The crime increases in several of Dade's municipalities, including Miami, Hialeah and Miami Beach, where most of the refugees have settled, coincide with the Mariel sealift, which began in late April and ended in September. Police say crime was increasing before the sealift, but that it shot up after it started.

Is this a coincidence?

Police and government officials say it's not. But the evidence is circumstantial. Nobody is keeping reliable statistics on crimes committed by refugees.

In Miami Beach, serious crimes for an 11-month period ending Dec. 1 increased by an average of 39 per cent, police say. Serious crimes rose from 639 in November 1979, to 856 in the same month this year — an increase of 34 per cent. The largest increase came in

August, when serious crimes jumped to 1,077 from 593 in the same month last year.

Miami Beach police began compiling arrest statistics in September. Of a total of 505 suspects arrested that month, 307 (61 per cent) had Latin surnames. In October, Latin-surnamed suspects made up 33 per cent of the 531 arrests. In November, Latins made up 58 per cent of the suspects arrested.

But police don't know how many of the Latin surnames belong to refugees, and they don't know how those figures compare with last year.

In Hialeah, for the 11 months ending Dec. 1, major crimes increased by an average of 28 per cent, police say. The worst month was September, when serious crimes jumped from 737 in 1979 to 1,176, an increase of 60 per cent.

But in November, major crimes rose by only 8 per cent from last year, going from 812 to 881.

Hialeah also has started keeping arrest statistics for refugees. In October, 88 of 341 suspects arrested were refugees — 26 per cent, one per cent higher than the figures for November. Again, there is no way to compare those ratios with previous years.

Crime is up in Miami, too. Because of a manpower shortage, Miami officials say they haven't compiled their citywide crime data since April 1979. But a study

IMPACT, ^{(FAD)col} from 1A

of calls for police help in Little Havana showed a 51 per cent increase in calls in August compared with the year before.

Between July and September, when the temporary tent city was holding refugees at SW Third Avenue and Fourth Street, calls for service in the area increased by 113 per cent. In the rest of the city, calls rose by only 8 per cent.

Major crimes in Little Havana increased 138 per cent in August over the same month last year. The tent city area's increase was 433 per cent for the same months. The remainder of the city had an increase of 32 per cent for the same period.

At the Dade County Stockade, where prisoners sentenced to serve less than a year and those awaiting trial on minor felonies are kept, a count one day this month showed 147 of 511 prisoners were Hispanics. Of those, 122 were new refugees.

There is no way of telling how many inmates at Dade County Jail are refugees, or even how many are Latin. Jail officials divide their daily head count into white and black only.

They say that the 846-bed jail is bursting at the seams. For the first two weeks of this month, the jail held an average of 1,115 inmates, compared to an average of 786 for the same two weeks last year.

The number of prisoners awaiting trial in the jail and the stockade has increased 50 to 60 per cent from last year. During the first two weeks of December, for example, an average of 1,438 inmates were awaiting trial in the two facilities. During the same period last year, the average was 908.

While the jail keeps no count of Latin inmates at any given time, it does keep a "classification" count. But those figures, which classify inmates by ethnic group, age and other factors, only include inmates who have been in the jail for 28 hours or longer, missing many inmates who are freed on bail.

Before Mariel, says jail supervisor Capt. Martin Green, about 18 per cent of the classified inmates were Latin. Now, he says, the ratio fluctuates between 18 and 30 per cent.

DADE COUNTY JAIL POPULATION

10/79 - 11/80

Approximately 40,000 bookings per year

DETAINEES:

	WHITE	BLACK	LATIN	TOT.
10/79	216 27.9%	392 50.6%	167 21.5%	775
11/79	286 38.0%	349 46.3%	118 15.7%	753
12/79	240 33.1%	328 45.2%	157 21.7%	725
1/80	233 33.0%	345 48.9%	127 18.1%	705
2/80	258 38.4%	291 43.3%	123 18.3%	672
3/80	246 31.8%	384 49.7%	143 18.5%	773
4/80	278 32.2%	405 47.0%	179 20.8%	862
5/80	156 34.7%	215 47.9%	78 17.4%	449
6/80	282 31.8%	418 47.2%	186 21.0%	886
7/80	198 26.8%	383 51.9%	157 21.3%	738
8/80	201 30.2%	315 47.3%	149 22.4%	665
9/80	351 33.2%	460 43.3%	250 23.5%	1,061
10/80	296 31.5%	424 45.4%	217 23.1%	937
11/80	170 24.7%	322 46.7%	197 28.6%	689

ESTIMATED POPULATION

20

The counts show that an average of 698 inmates were jailed 28 hours or longer during November, of which 197 (29 per cent) were Latins. In the same month last year, the jail housed an average of 753 classified prisoners, of which 118 (16 per cent) were Latins.

What do all these figures mean?

That depends on whom you talk to.

Miami Beach police are marking arrest reports to show those with Latin surnames, but there is really no way of telling which Latins are recent refugees.

"No, we don't have definite numbers," said Maj. Konrad Von Eiff, head of the Public Safety Department's police services division. "Many crimes go unreported or we don't really know who did them. We can say it outright (that Mariel refugees have caused a large crime increase), but it's a gut reaction. Our men on the street know it."

In Hialeah, where police are using a similar method to mark crime reports, Chief Lawrence Leggett acknowledged there is no definite way of knowing if the refugees are to blame for the sharp increase in crime. Arrests are not necessarily the best indicators of crimes committed — just of people caught.

Hialeah did check the time spent on calls for service involving refugees in the months of October and November. For all shifts, it amounted to 165 hours in October and 100 hours in November.

Whatever the statistics may mean, Leggett says the refugees have had an impact on the city. "You don't pick up 30,000 people without crime no matter who those people are," Leggett said.

Bob Foote, a special projects coordinator for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, said that the refugees have had a greater effect than the numbers show.

Because many Mariel refugees do not have the money or community ties needed to be freed on bail, they often stay in jail several days — using bed space and being included more than once in the head count.

"Our system has no provision for these people," Foote said. "If you're looking for a cause and effect, you're not going to find it. The refugees are not causing the overcrowding in the jail any more than anybody else. They're just not filtered out of the system as others are."

Said jail supervisor Green, "I know one thing for sure. Our jail population has increased. Before Mariel, people weren't sleeping on the floor. Now I have them everywhere. How come this happened?"

Some say that trying to establish a cause and effect between the crime increase and the Mariel boat-

lift involves a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Rolin Rodriguez, director of Miami Beach's Community Services, said, "Every time they (police and many in the community) see a Cuban refugee, they see a delinquent."

Villalobos, of the Cuban-American Bar Association, said too many people are beginning to believe what Fidel Castro said about the refugees when he let them come to the United States. How much truth is there in Castro's denunciations of the Mariel refugees as parasites and criminals?

As of Nov. 1, 1,769 (1.4 per cent) of the 124,779 Mariel refugees were detained in federal prisons because they were "potential excludables," according to the Cuban-Haitian Task Force.

Of the last 121,000 refugees, 24,000 told the Immigration and Naturalization Service officers that they had spent more than 15 days in jail (the first 4,000 or so weren't asked). But of those 24,000, some 22,000 had been in jail for offenses that would not be considered crimes in the United States, for crimes that would not warrant a prison sentence here or for crimes that occurred many years ago.

The other 2,000 were either released or, if the crime was serious enough, sent to a federal penitentiary.

Of course, this system was based on the honesty of the refugees, and "there's no way to double-check what the person has said," said Bob Bowen, a spokesman for the task force.

A study by Dade Circuit Judge Seymour Gelber showed that about two of every three unaccompanied teenage refugees in South Florida said they had been released directly from Cuban jails on crimes ranging from trespassing to robbery. The questionnaires, completed by an estimated 1,400 homeless refugee juveniles, led Gelber to predict that juvenile crime here will double within the next three years.

"The rate of Latin juvenile crime here has been low," Gelber said. "Apparently, this may be due to the strong family control. We're going to see that change. These kids have no parental control and their sponsors are sometimes returning them to the state."

Cuban community leaders concede that some of the crime increase can be attributed to the new arrivals, but they also warn that the refugees may be getting a bum rap.

Part of the problem, leaders add, is that the statistics and the public's perspective of them are skewed. Some say that it is easier to identify

and catch a refugee suspect than an American.

"Those people are different so police are more alert to them," maintains Gary Feinberg, a Biscayne College criminologist. "They're easier to watch and so are more likely to be reported."

Explains Foote, "This Mariel group has been prejudged. They came tinged, tainted you could say, with the label of being either criminal or mental."

Also, a few of the calls for police service, which is the basis of some of the crime statistics, turn out to be misunderstandings based on a refugee's lack of knowledge of English and the American culture.

"There is a language problem, a cultural problem here," explained Rodriguez. "Maybe we're dealing with cases that aren't cases."

Rodriguez cites a few examples:

A refugee who was working as a garbage collector in a posh neighborhood went to a house to ask for a drink of water. The frightened residents called police and the refugee was arrested.

A boy, the nephew of a woman who owns a supermarket, carried a small pocketknife to open boxes in the store. He was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

Many reasons are given for the so-called Mariel crime wave, but there is no one answer. This much, however, is more or less accepted:

✓ Habitual criminals will not change their ways, even in a new country. "If you're talking about a criminal in Cuba, you might likely be talking about a criminal in the United States," said Angelo Bitsis, spokesman for the Miami police. "Just because he's coming to a new country doesn't mean he's going to change his ways."

"The real criminals, there's nothing you can do about them," said Rodriguez. "They were bad there and they will be bad here. You'll save very few."

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✓ The economy may be forcing some to commit crimes to survive. Traditionally, when the economy sours, crime surges. "When people are hungry," says clinical psychologist Jose Ignacio Lasaga, "the situation is ripe."

Many refugees have not been able to get jobs or housing. In a survey Lasaga conducted on 400 recent Cuban refugees, 73 per cent had no permanent jobs and 60 per cent had no jobs at all.

✓ More people usually means more crime, and overcrowding creates the right conditions for crime. "This creates a feeling of anonymity," said Feinberg. "A 'nobody knows who I am' thing. They are bored and have nothing to lose."

✓ The strict laws that may have curtailed crime in Cuba do not exist in the same form in the United States.

"In Cuba there is no habeas corpus, no due process, no guaranteed constitutional privileges," Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said. "There, if you just look cross-eyed, you're thrown in jail. A person comes here and this is hog heaven. They hide behind the Constitution."

But Mariel-inspired crime wave or not, Cuban-Americans who have been here for years are concerned with the effect this will have on their image.

"There's a disassociation between the two groups," said Feinberg. "There's some embarrassment (among old-time Cubans here), some rejection."

"The exposure of the bad apples to Americans has done tremendous harm to all the Cuban-Americans," said Miami City Commissioner Joe Carollo, who emigrated from Cuba as a child. "For 20 years we have been law-abiding and patriotic citizens. Then this gets the attention."

The crime problem is complex, police and experts agree. Some remedies have been tried, but no one really knows how effective they have been or will be.

City officials have asked the federal government to detain in federal penitentiaries refugees who commit serious crimes. They also asked that repeat offenders have their parole immigration status revoked.

In response, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials this month promised to take sponsorless Cuban refugees who are charged with misdemeanors if local authorities don't want to prosecute them. The refugees are to be detained on charges of violating parole.

However, when immigration officials started interviewing jailed refugees, they found that most were being held on felony charges. A decision on the next move still hasn't been made.

Meanwhile, more plainclothes and administrative officers are being placed on patrol duty in hopes that their high visibility will curb the potential criminal plus cut the response time on calls.

Other suggested solutions include longer-range programs:

✓ A county-wide citizens' crime watch to assist police. "These are hard times," explained assistant Miami Police Chief Mike Cosgrove. "There is a tremendous need for the residents, the business people and police to unite to fight crime. Police can't do it alone."

✓ Hire and train more police. The municipalities that complain of a sharp increase in crime also acknowledge that they don't have enough police officers. The safe ratio, police say, is 2.4 police officers for every 1,000 people. Miami Beach, Miami and Hialeah say they are well below that.

Hialeah has 246 sworn officers; Chief Leggett said it needs at least 330. Miami Beach has 241 and Miami, blessed by two recently graduated classes from the police academy, has 689. Miami wants 814 officer, Miami Beach, 252.

✓ Eliminate the causes — unemployment and overcrowding — that breed some crime. Relocate refugees and encourage them to stay away from Miami by providing assistance in jobs, housing and money if they stay away.

✓ An orientation program to teach the recent refugees the nuances of American life.

"We have to help them understand the American way of life," Rodriguez said. "They have to understand that you can't stand on the corner and drink beer or change license tags from one car to another."

✓ In the juveniles' cases, Judge Gelber suggests providing some substitute for the lack of family control. "There should be some community program devoted to help them adjust. This kind of abrupt departure is difficult and we'll pay a serious price."

Linguistic isolation booth no place for child

Mia Nueva (FH) col 2

14A 29 Dec 80

A couple my wife and I count among our friends are American citizens, born in Cuba. Rather than use their real names, I will call them Rafael and Olga. She came to the United States at age 15 and graduated from Miami Senior High School; Rafael came later. Olga talks of her high school experience in negative terms: "All they taught me was English, I got no schooling." Both Rafael and Olga now are in their 30s and speak English fluently.



Kleinberg

They have a 3½-year-old daughter, Rosa, who was born in Miami. She does not speak a word of English. And what's more, her parents don't intend to teach her any.

My wife has argued with them, saying it was doing the child a disservice. But they won't hear of it, contending instead that this is the only way to preserve the child's culture and customs. When little Rosa gets to be of school age, she can be taught English in the classroom, they contend.

During the debate, it was pointed out that to have the child first taught English in school would throw a financial burden on the school system, cause the child to suffer possible setbacks in class and, perhaps, cause the child to continue to have a Spanish accent for the rest of her life. There's nothing wrong with a Spanish accent, mind you, but there are too many people in this world who treat others with any accent in an abnormal way.

In contrast, Olga's sister has a child four months older who is learning Spanish and English simultaneously. The child first attended an all-English speaking nursery school, but could not cope and is now in a Hispanic nursery school — along with Rosa — but still learning English at home.

Olga and Rafael's child remains insulated in a predominantly Spanish-speaking neighborhood; her parents speak only Spanish at home; television stays tuned to the Spanish-language station and the reading material in the house is in Spanish. There is nothing wrong with speaking Spanish at home. It is natural; people of other origins speak their native languages in their

homes, too. But to go out of your way to deny the language of this country to a young child is to handicap that child.

If there is a criticism of the Hispanic community, that is it: Sometimes there is complete isolation accomplished either by design or by happenstance because the Hispanic community — as contrasted with the small, ghetto-like communities that prevailed in northern cities at the turn of the century — is so great a percentage of the total population. Once, immigrants could not survive in a totally insulated community — they were too much a minority; they had to mingle. Miami's Hispanic community is not similarly isolated — it is almost a self-sufficient city within a city.

And if there is a criticism of the non-Latin community, it involves Olga's unrewarding high school experience and the well-intended but unsuccessful attempt by her sister to assimilate her child into an all-English-speaking school.

As I sat with little Rosa near the family's Christmas tree one night last week — and as mother and father dined on their non-traditional Whoppers — I was almost totally

unable to communicate with their American-born child. Only my less-than-adequate knowledge of Spanish kept us in touch.

All of us are from diverse cultures and many have managed to retain them despite learning English. Many of us who are American-born know the language of our ancestors, and have renewed our ties with our pasts in greater numbers over the last decade.

But I really believe that Olga and Rafael have gone too far, that they are not helping little Rosa prepare for her future. Most Cuban-Americans I am sure would agree with me.

What is particularly troublesome about this situation is that it is pointed to by some when they attack, with a broad brush, the Hispanic population in Miami. It would be far fairer to use the example set by Olga's sister who is bringing her child up in English and Spanish — despite the obstacles — while retaining cultural ties to the mother country. For every Olga, there probably are thousands like Olga's sister.

It is a pity, however, that Rafael and Olga cannot understand that what they are doing is wrong.

Perfect opportunity for bilingual harmony

Mid News (FH) (HAcop) 29 Dec 80

The negativism, the bitterness and hatred, which the anti-bilingual referendum unleashed in Dade County was never more graphically illustrated than by the recent split which occurred between the two people who spearheaded the referendum drive.

When Marion Plunske, a founder of Citizens of Dade United, announced that she had broken with Emmy Shafer, the group's president, Plunske said she was fed up with the organization's "negativism" and added, "I want to forget I was ever connected with it."

What Plunske said about the organization and its role tells an even larger story about the nature of social referendums in general. "We polarized the community," she said. "We won the vote, but what did we win really?"

It is relatively easy to demagogue a highly emotional issue with a campaign based essentially on fear, negativism and the random use of stereotypes, and that essentially is what was done in this case. The difficult part is living with the ashes of anger and distrust which remain after the vote; that is the problem facing Dade County now, and it is a problem which Plunske seems to understand quite well.

The sad thing about the anti-bilingual referendum, or any similar question, is that real issues of concern to all citizens do not get aired in a reasonable, constructive fashion. Since the attack is totally negative, so is the response, and there is no real dialog.

The split between Plunske and Shafer, notably expressed through Plunske's current positive attitude, presents an opportunity to deal rationally with all the important issues that up to now have been smothered by hate.

And the proper way to deal with this new opportunity is not to snicker about the split, not to liken it to a division between Hitlers and Mussolinis, not to circle like vultures eager to pick at the pieces of a movement which already has done great harm — and thus to do further harm. No matter how understandable any of those above reactions might be, it would be much more responsible, much more constructive for the future of everyone in Dade County, if the moment were used as a chance to improve understanding — as a starting point to bring people together, not drive them further apart.

Plunske said she feels badly about the dual accusations that her work divided the community and that she hates Cubans. That is precisely the kind of attitude that should be encouraged. If Marion Plunske really wants to be more constructive, she and others like her know how to go about it. Those she has opposed in the past also know how to go about it. And what all sides should do is go about the business of encouraging changes in attitudes by participating in discussions which increase understanding about each other.

This is a good time for the name-calling to stop, and for the dialog to begin. But that won't happen, it can't happen, unless everybody participates.

Miami's homicide risk

Monday, Dec. 29, 1980 / The Miami Herald 5B

shifting to Latin males

By EDNA BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

In 1980, for the first time in Miami history, more Latin males are being slain than black males, traditionally the group that runs the greatest risk of murder, a Miami Police Department analysis of crime indicates.

With 244 murders so far this year, 90 Latins and 85 black males have been killed.

"It doesn't mean that the young black rate is less," said Dr. William Wilbanks, associate criminology professor at Florida International University. "Even though the rate for young black males is much higher than for young Latin males, the rate for young Latins is increasing at a much faster pace."

He attributed "the alarming increase in the rate for young Latin males to the large number of refugees in Miami, plus the involvement of a lot of young Latin males in the drug traffic. A lot of the increase is due to people who are aliens: the Colombians, the boatlift refugees."

An analysis of the year's homicides, up 131 per cent in less than 24 months and totaling nearly 100 killings more than last year's record-breaking toll, indicated another first in Miami murder.

Slayings due to domestic arguments and disputes among acquaintances decreased. Traditionally the chief cause of homicide, those killings are down from 65 per cent to 53 per cent, according to Homicide Sgt. Mike Gonzalez.

Those include killings between people who know each other: in crap games, bar, pool hall and neighborhood arguments, traffic disputes, inter-family confrontations between relatives and boyfriend-girlfriend battles.

"Pure domestics," between family members and loved ones account for 29 slayings this year, 12 per cent of the total.

"Just plain stupid arguments" account for 99 murders, or 41 per cent of the total.

"So 128 were just ordinary arguments between people who knew each other," Gonzalez said.

"Even though everything across the board is increasing, domestics are going down because we have been strictly enforcing aggravated battery laws."

"We don't care if the victim is standing there bleeding, insisting 'I don't want to prosecute,' the perpetrator goes to jail," Gonzalez said.

That policy is now reflected in reduced statistics in that category of murder, police say.

The next major group of victims are 31 persons, or 13 per cent of the total, who were killed while being robbed.

A new major group makes its first appearance in Miami statistics this year.

Seven per cent of Miami's 1980 murder victims — 17 persons — were thieves slain by irate victims of crime.

"We never, ever, had anything like that before," Gonzalez said.

Thirty-six killings, 15 per cent of

all murders, were narcotics related. Seventeen involved blacks, 15 involved Latins and four involved whites.

Six killings involved homosexuality.

One was the result of a burglary, one the result of prostitution, and two the result of the May riots, one

victim killed by rioters, the other by police. Five killings remain unclassified, their motives still a mystery.

Miami investigated two fatal child abuse cases and the death of an unborn baby killed when its pregnant mother was shot to death. The fetus died with her and is listed

as a homicide.

Eighteen of 1980's Miami victims to date were Mariel refugees. Thirty-seven known perpetrators were from Mariel.

There were 37 white males killed, 17 black females, 11 Latin females, three white females and one Oriental female.

The clearance rate (slayings considered solved with a suspect's arrest) is at 54 per cent, an all-time low.

The figure climbs to a rate of 58 per cent with the inclusion of nine as yet unserved murder warrants, in which the suspect is known but has not yet been arrested.

Gitmo jet down in the Bahamas; Fliers seek pilot

Mia News (FH) CR5 4A

30 Dec 8

A massive search is under way in the Bahamas for a Navy pilot reported missing after he bailed out of his A-4 fighter jet yesterday before the aircraft plunged into the Atlantic Ocean 200 miles east of Nassau.

The plane had taken off from the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba.

A pilot in another jet flying alongside the A-4 said he saw Cmdr. Frank Riordan ejected from his jet, watched as Riordan's parachute popped open and saw Riordan hit the water.

But the witness, who was low on fuel, then had to leave the area after the ditching at 11 a.m. yesterday. It was known that a rubber life raft and survival gear went out with Riordan when he ejected, but it wasn't known whether he was able to get to it. The water temperature in the area was reported at 75 degrees.

A Navy P-3 four-engine search plane scoured the area all night looking for flares that might have been sent up by the missing pilot. But a spokesman at Guantanamo said the officer hadn't been located.

A Navy cruiser based at Mayport Naval Base in Jacksonville Beach

was ordered to the crash site about 200 miles east of Nassau, Bahamas, today along with two Navy planes — a P-3 from Jacksonville and a smaller C-12 based in Guantanamo.

Assisting in the search are two Coast Guard helicopters out of Borinquen, Puerto Rico, and Coast Guard planes based in Miami and Clearwater, according to Coast Guard Lt. Joseph Conroy.

The Coast Guard said the crash occurred southwest of Mayaguana in the Bahamas island chain.

The missing pilot's age and home town were not immediately available.

Last August, Capt. Ryan Cole Cobb, 35, a reserve member of the Air Force's 915th Tactical Fighter Group, was flying as a weapons specialist in the rear cockpit of a two-man F-4 Phantom jet on a combat training flight when he was accidentally ejected from the jet.

Cobb and pilot Russell Hammer were about 43 miles southeast of Homestead Air Force Base, 22,000 feet over the Atlantic Ocean.

The search for Cobb lasted three days but he was never found.

Mia News (FH) 30 Dec 80 col 1 2A **Castro: Watch out for Reagan**

Fidel Castro has again said he is afraid of increased counter-revolutionary activities in Cuba when Ronald Reagan becomes President. In a speech this past weekend he said, "Vigilance must be multiplied, because aggressions could come not only by arms and the naval blockade, but also through introduction of sickness and plagues to our animals and plants, and also through sabotages to the economy and through attempts against our leaders."

It's back to books for Mariel

By LIZ BALMASEDA
Herald Staff Writer

He is 62 years old and starting over. A doctor from Mariel, no matter how experienced, has little choice.

In Cuba, Orlando Chils was one of the few physicians to have his own clinic. Only those doctors who were graduated before the 1959 Castro revolution could practice privately in the communist state.

He had a house, a car, seven children and a strong following as an experienced pediatrician. He lived well — "Let me put it this way," Chils said. "In Cuba, people are very hungry. I was a little less hungry." He was someone important in the part of Havana called Marianao. He ran a 12-medical clinic. For 40 years he wrote prescriptions, saved lives, worked too many nights, caught too little sleep.

Chils and his family came to

Miami in June. He is one of an estimated 60 doctors that sailed to this country in the Freedom Flotilla. His days now are filled with books. His wife and children work to support the household; he studies 10 to 12 hours a day.

Like Chils, other Mariel doctors find themselves facing the chore of starting over. Assimilation, they say, isn't easy when you don't speak English. But coming from a land where medicine is not practiced freely, they see America providing new hope in their profession.

Through the Physicians Association of Clinics, Hospitals and Annex (PACHA) the doctors are preparing to take an exam Jan. 21, which will allow them to intern in American hospitals. The exam, administered by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, is not the equivalent of the medical board exam — it is not a license to have a

private practice — but it is a start, a chance at a new beginning.

One catch: the exam must be taken in English.

"This is a psychological trauma," said Chils. "Most of us are experienced doctors, yet we can't touch a patient.

"Many of my patients came over from Mariel. They keep calling me, asking me to see them and examine them medically. I have been treating some of them since they were children. They have grown and I have treated their children," said Chils. "But now, all I can do as a doctor is give them advice."

PACHA has offered free classes, Thursdays and Sundays, for refugee doctors since the start of the Mariel-Key West sealift.

The classes are taught in Spanish by Cuban-born Dr. Raul Reyes and are held at the PACHA office on SW Eighth Street and 27th Avenue.

MDs

Reyes uses a portable blackboard to scratch medical statistics — "make sure you get them; they are not in your books" — which are vital for the exam. The Mariel doctors, about 40 of them, use portable tape recorders to capture the interminable drone of numbers and figures and 25-letter words.

Raul Rodriguez, a 47-year-old burn specialist and plastic surgeon, listens to it all. He studies 15 hours a day and lives with relatives. His wife and two daughters stayed behind when he sought exile in the Peruvian embassy in Havana this summer. In Cuba, he said he was limited. "They tried to restrict my work to burn patients. I want to do more plastic surgery."

Another doctor who sought refuge in the Peruvian embassy, leaving behind his wife and baby, sits nearby taking notes in his best pre-



DAVID WALTERS / Miami Herald Staff

Dr. Orlando Chils, left, bones up on American-style medicine with lecturer Dr. Raul Reyes.

scription scribble — the doctors' alphabet. He, too, is a plastic surgeon. He, too, is critical of medicine in Cuba — "The only reason anyone is

a doctor in Cuba is not because they are communist, but out of love for their profession," said the physician, who declined to give his name.

Florida, U.S. pledge help to Dade jail

Mia Ne (F) ep 5
1B O 31 Dec 80

By **BILL LAZARUS**
Herald Staff Writer

Florida will take custody of inmates who are considered dangerous but must be released from the Dade County Jail to alleviate overcrowding, Gov. Bob Graham promised Tuesday.

Graham also said he intends to ask the Legislature to provide money for a new Dade County Jail.

In addition, the federal government has agreed to take custody of Mariel refugees convicted of felonies who otherwise would be incarcerated in state prisons or the Dade County stockade, Graham's legal counsel Bob Josefsberg announced.

The announcements came at a press conference at Miami Police headquarters downtown.

Effective today, the county jail will have to release two prisoners for every prisoner admitted under an order issued by U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings Dec. 18 because the Dade jail is so overcrowded that some prisoners are sleeping on the floor.

Hastings set a hearing for today to review conditions at the prison. He said he may lift his order or make it more severe, possibly barring admission of any new prisoners to the jail.

As of Monday, Dade's jail had 992 prisoners, down from the 1104 two weeks ago, but still far in excess of the 842 maximum, according to Capt. Patrick Gallagher, director of the jail. He does not know how many of the prisoners are Mariel refugees but 297 are Hispanic.

"We will make our state facilities available to insure that persons who are threats to the public will not be returned to the streets," Graham said at the press conference.

He said authorities first will screen jail inmates to determine whether they are dangerous. Inmates who have been jailed for minor offenses and are not a threat may be set free pending trial.

Meanwhile, Graham predicted, the addition of three Dade Circuit judges handling criminal cases will alleviate overcrowding in the jail, which is used primarily to house prisoners awaiting trial.

He said an estimated 220 undocumented aliens are in jail awaiting trial for felony charges. The extra judges, he said, should be able to dispose of these cases during the next two months.

Graham had few details of his intention to ask

Please turn to **GRAHAM / 2B**

U.S. Agency: Bilingualism Not Required

Mia/Neu(F) eds #/H
31 Dec 80

BY PAT BAUER
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Education on Tuesday told Fairfax County, Va., school officials that they don't have to teach all students in their native language — the first time the department has accepted an all-English program to fulfill federal civil-rights requirements.

The decision, which educators say has national implications, appears to move federal officials closer to the incoming Reagan Administration's position on the controversial bilingual-education issue.

Reagan and his advisers have called for alternatives to federal rules that require school districts to provide special classes in foreign languages to students who do not speak English as their first language.

What the decision will mean for Dade schools is uncertain, according to Ralph Robineti, a bilingual-

education and foreign-language consultant for the School Board.

Each school system negotiates with the U.S. Office of Civil Rights for providing language education for students whose native languages are not English, Robinetti said. Dade's agreement with the office provides for bilingual education.

"Until we get national regulations, it's a one-on-one system," Robinetti said.

For Fairfax County, Va., Tuesday's action marked the end of a bitter five-year struggle between federal officials and the county that included federal threats to withhold up to \$18 million in federal funds and promises of lawsuits by the county and by the state of Virginia.

In a letter to Fairfax school authorities Tuesday, federal officials hailed recent strides in the county's \$2-million program, which serves students who speak an estimated 50 different languages.

The letter said that achievement-test scores of students in the program showed that they had made "consistent and significant progress" through intensive English classes, and concluded that the system's teaching methods were an acceptable alternative to federal requirements based on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"We're just delighted that this thing, after all these years, has finally come to an end," said William J. Burkholder, deputy superintendent for support services, who

Please turn to **BILINGUAL** / 13A

U.S. not requiring bilingual teaching

Mia/Neu(F) eds #/H
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BILINGUAL / From 1A

worked with federal education officials to engineer the agreement.

Several national Hispanic groups have long fought for bilingual education, maintaining that it is essential to providing equal educational opportunities to low-income, Spanish-speaking youngsters. But Antonio J. Califa, a deputy assistant secretary of education for civil rights enforcement, said Tuesday that the department had decided that "Fairfax has shown that it can be done in other ways."

Students with limited proficiency in English "have been making significant strides in academic achievement under Fairfax's English as a Second Language program, often scoring above national norms after a relatively brief period," Califa said. "That's what counts, and that's why we've found them in compliance."

But Vilma Martinez, president and general counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, had a different view.

"We continue to advocate for understanding of instruction, and we believe the best quality program for Mexican Americans is bilingual education — the use of the child's own language to teach the child English."

Tuesday's decision is expected to give fresh hope to other jurisdictions which, like Fairfax, have faced demands for multilingual edu-

cation in dozens of languages, including Vietnamese, Spanish and Korean.

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors voted last fall to challenge proposed federal regulations that would stiffen requirements for bilingual education at the local level. Virginia Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman also threatened to file suit to block imposition of the regulations, calling them an "unwarranted intrusion" on states' rights.

Neither the county board nor Coleman went forward with the threatened suits, however, before Fairfax and federal education officials resolved their differences.

In evaluating the Fairfax program, federal officials applauded the county's allocation of approximately \$750 per student for intensive English classes for an estimated 2,700 county youngsters who speak little or no English. That amount is in addition to the county's regular expenditure of \$2,696 per pupil. It is estimated that approximately 6,000 Fairfax County students have a primary language other than English.

Based on results from several nationally recognized achievement tests, the Department of Education found that youngsters in the Fairfax program were doing well, generally scoring close to or above the 50th percentile in science, social studies, mathematics and language arts.

Being intimate with JFK

Joe McCarthy was a first-class listener. He was a big Boston Irishman who could ruin a \$300 suit by putting it on. The sound that came from his throat was a baritone laugh. He grew to become a writer for the good magazines. They died and so did Joe.

Before he departed, Joe rewrote a lot of his famous assignments and called it *Days & Nights at Costello's*. It was Joe's way of leaving a few extra bucks for Mrs. McCarthy and the children.

McCarthy had the confidence of the Kennedy family, something akin to hand-feeding a school of sharks. Joe was aboard the Honey Fitz with the ambassador one afternoon when the subject of the Kennedy men versus females came up.

Maybe it was the chilled martinis, but the old man said: "Clare Booth Luce questioned me about that and I told her I wish I had Jack's leavings."

McCarthy flew out of New York for California one night with Sen. John F. Kennedy. Almost all the passengers were pretty flight attendants who had completed training in New York and were heading for assignments.

Joe was annotating information about Jack's first run for office in 1946. Gradually,

their part of the plane became crowded. The girls were in the aisle, perched on the backs of seats, leaning to look. When the senator looked up and smiled, there was a big, collective sigh.

What amazed McCarthy, as he told it, was that they didn't speak to Jack or appear to be listening to him. They just stared. Years later, he asked the Kennedys about Marilyn Monroe. "You mean Bobby," they said. "Not Jack."

The stories about Jack, Bobby and Teddy became so outrageous that editors began to discount them. The man who truly knows the president's midnight romances is Bill Greer, his Secret Service driver. Greer helped the president sneak down fire escapes while the hotel corridors and lobbies were laced with Secret Service agents.

Greer lent money to the president and kept an account book.

If it is true that hordes of women "threw themselves" at the Kennedy boys, the boys were pretty good catchers. Some of the ladies could not resist bragging. Gene Tierney is quoted as saying she had a romance with Jack when he was serving his first term in Congress.

Most of them waited until he died before confessing. One quasi-prostitute wrote about her sexual flings in the White House.

10B
31 Dec 80
Jim Bishop



She made it look so therapeutic for the president's injured back that I choked up.

Those who score well also post a lot of zeroes. The Kennedys have been rebuffed by the best and the worst. In 1957, Jack had spinal surgery in a New York hospital. A friend, Ray O'Connell, decided to cheer him up.

Grace Kelly was a good friend of the O'Connells. They entreated Miss Kelly to dress up in a nurse's uniform and sit beside Kennedy's bed as he awakened. He took one look and thought he had died and gone to a good place.

The actress cheered him up, and left. They did not meet again for five years. At that time, they exchanged formal greetings. He was the president of the United States, and she was Princess Grace of Monaco.

I talked to McCarthy one evening at Tim Costello's place and I asked him about the president's escapades. "Ah," he said, "Who knows, Jim? Who really knows? A Dublin newspaper said that 375 Irish women admitted that they had intimate relations with the president, and he was in Ireland only four days."

Marinel refugees likely to get schooling in how to function in American society

By BILL ROSE
Herald Staff Writer

ATLANTA — Though there are no plans to release them, 1,761 imprisoned Mariel refugees are likely to be offered schooling in how to survive on the streets of America.

The curriculum hasn't been settled yet, but it probably will include work at making mail bags and other government supplies, along with bilingual instruction in such fundamental American necessities as applying for a job, opening a bank account, applying for help from social-service agencies and paying income taxes.

The instruction will be offered at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, at Bureau of Prisons expense, at the same time that the State Department conducts delicate negotiations with Cuba in hopes that Fidel Castro will agree to take back many of the refugees.

That prompted protests Monday from several Atlantans who heard about the schooling on a radio talk show.

"Some people were hearing about it for the first time and were afraid they would all be released on the streets here. They were afraid of things like crime," said George Handelman, director of the local Latin-American Association.

But the Bureau of Prisons sees no conflict between efforts to send the Cubans back and the plan to teach them how to survive here.

"It's just part of the Bureau of Prisons' philosophy not to waste time," said William Noonan, an assistant to Warden Jack Hanberry.

Criminal records

Most of the Cubans at the sprawling, 162-acre Atlanta prison are there because they admitted to immigration officers that they had criminal records in Cuba. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is trying to deny them admission to this country and send them back to Cuba. Immigration

law allows the detention of refugees seeking admission to the United States until an immigration judge can decide whether they should be admitted or "excluded" (sent back to their country of origin).

But in this case, the process is complicated by the fact that Fidel Castro has labeled the boatlift refugees *escoria*, scum, and declared that they can never return.

Already, lawyers for refugees who have been denied admission to the United States have filed numerous lawsuits in federal court in Atlanta seeking release of the Cubans. They contend that the Cubans can no longer be held because Castro won't take them back and because the U.S. Constitution forbids indefinite imprisonment of persons who have committed no crimes in this country.

Noonan said the "social education" being offered the Cubans will keep them occupied in prison and prepare them to survive in American society if they are ever released.

The Bureau of Prisons offers similar programs to regular federal inmates about to be released after long confinement.

Cost unknown

Noonan said he does not know how much the program will cost because it hasn't been determined whether it will be a series of lectures or whether instructional materials will be required.

Noonan took pains to say that the prison "is not going to become a school. They are in prison. They are coming here for detention at INS request."

But plans for the schooling have encouraged leaders in Atlanta's growing Latin community, many of whom have been critical of the prison's treatment of the Cubans.

Handlesman, a lawyer who has represented many of the Cubans at their "exclusionary hearings," said the schooling is important because eventually the government will realize that Castro is not going to take the Cubans back "and they will have to be released."

"They are going to stay. It is a fact. So the best thing to do is to give them schooling in how to function as a contributing member of society. . . . If we don't help them prepare for life on the outside, they will turn to crime and welfare to get money," Handlesman said.

Handlesman said these refugees need such help more urgently than the Cubans who came here before them. "In the '60s, we had entrepreneurs, professionals, leaders active in society with a heavy profit motive coming here. These [in the latest wave] are not the upper and middle-class professionals coming now. They are the working class. Probably 80 per cent of them have never graduated from high school. They need help to adjust. That is why a lot of refugees in Miami are getting in trouble. They are not getting this help."

Transfer planned

The Atlanta penitentiary already houses about 800 Cubans. Sometime in late January, all the regular inmates will be moved out to other federal prisons and Cubans will be moved in from jails and refugee camps scattered across the country. Then the prison will become the country's one detention center for refugees the INS wants to deport.

An estimated 1,761 fall into that category, and Dade County officials hope to convince the government to

include the 300 or so Mariel refugees now in the county jail in the consolidation at Atlanta. That would push the prison population to more than 2,000.

Built in 1902, the prison is designed for 1,500 inmates in single cells. In many cases, eight Cubans are being held in 20-by-10-foot spaces designed for four prisoners.

The prison is supposed to close by 1984 by congressional mandate. Congressional investigators, acting at the behest of a Senate subcommittee that included Sen. Lawton

Chiles (D., Fla.) and Sen. Sam Nunn (D., Ga.), found that the prison was too old to operate efficiently and that it was overrun with drugs, violence, inmate gangs and corrupt guards.

Monthly prisoner releases to relieve crowding of jail

Mia News (FH) cop 2 SA

31 Dec 80

**BOB MURPHY
and MORTON LUCOFF**
Miami News Reporters

A Miami federal judge today approved a plan in which at least 25 inmates will be released or moved from Dade County Jail every month until the overcrowding there is eased.

The jail's normal capacity is 846 inmates, but 1,016 were reported there at last count, packed in like sardines because of Dade's increasing crime. Much of the increase has been attributed to Mariel refugees — though that is disputed.

By the end of January, the county will have to have 25 fewer prisoners than it does today.

Some of the prisoners will be released on bond, others may be transferred to state prisons, and still others will be processed through the courts. Three more judges will be added to the circuit court's criminal division to speed up hearings.

Inmates charged with serious crimes will not be released, however. Robert Josefsberg, general counsel to Gov. Bob Graham, said that each month, any overflow from the jail will be housed in state prisons.

U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings accepted an agreement worked out by Metro officials and assistant county attorney Robert Duvall and the lawyers who were representing inmates at the jail, Steven Witsotsky and Melvin Black.

On Dec. 18, Hastings had ordered the county beginning today to release two inmates for every one admitted until the jail was back to its official capacity.

The judge said today that he did not mean that prisoners were to be let loose "on Biscayne Boulevard or on NW 7th Street ... to release an inmate charged with first-degree murder on the street, that would have

been abhorrent to me."

Hastings said his belief then was that the county would contract with the state or other local agencies to take surplus prisoners.

Duvall told the judge that the county will reduce the jail population by 25 inmates every month and hopes that that number will be as high as 50 until the proper number is reached.

Hastings warned that if the county cannot meet the goal, he will go back to his two-for-one ruling.

"I don't want to run the Dade County Jail and I don't want a day-to-day breakdown of the inmates," he said. "If I wanted to be a jail official, I'd have gone to prison school."

Hastings criticized the federal government for not assisting the state and Dade County.

He said, "The disturbing thing, Mr. Duvall, is that I don't see that the federal government is doing anything to alleviate what is occurring in this county. This is a national crisis. I appreciate that Dade County and the state are doing what they can."

The judge said much of the public has a misconception of many of the people who are jail inmates. "Many are insane for whom there is no room in the Florida State Hospital, others are ne'er-do-wells, who are not making any money, commonly referred to as bums, others are people who can't post bond and are in on minor charges," Hastings said.

Meanwhile, federal and state officials said today about \$3 million should come to Dade County sometime next month to expedite processing of Cuban and Haitian refugees charged with felonies and misdemeanors and help ease the overcrowding at the jail.

Sergio Periera, special assistant to County Manager Merrett Stierheim, said there are more than 100 Mariel refugees now in the county jail awaiting trial on felony

charges.

The money can be used basically for four purposes:
✓ Renovations of the old City of Miami women's jail at 1145 NW 12th Ave., expected to cost about \$500,000 and house up to 200 male prisoners.

✓ Money for the public defender, the state attorney and the courts to expedite processing of refugees awaiting trial.

✓ Emergency expenses not previously reimbursed by the federal government.

✓ The balance to pay for police and fire department overtime caused by the refugee influx.

Yesterday, the federal government agreed to house convicted felons from Mariel, many of whom have been in Dade County Jail at taxpayer expense. But there was one hitch likely to ruffle some feathers here and in Tallahassee:

The federal government wants the state to reimburse it for the cost of feeding and housing refugee prisoners who previously had been imprisoned in Florida.

Governor Graham said yesterday that the federal government is taking over the burden that Florida officials have been insisting for months should have been a federal responsibility.

But Graham did not mention that the U.S. government expects Florida to pay for the prisoners' upkeep.

"Someone must have his wires crossed," said Justice Department spokesman Tom Stewart in Washington. "We sent the governor a standard form in which we agreed to accept the prisoners — provided the State of Florida reimburses the federal government for the

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cost of feeding and housing them. It's a routine agreement. We have them with a number of states. Gov. Graham, we understood, was trying to find funds to reimburse the federal government. We understood he was trying to get federal funds to pay us."

U.S. Bureau of Prisons spokesman Mike Aun confirmed that the agreement was signed by Deputy Director J.D. Williams and forwarded to Graham. "It's nothing unusual," Aun said.

Graham could not be reached today. His general counsel, Robert Josephsberg, said Graham will study the document today.

"The governor has been in intensive negotiations with the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Justice Department to resolve the Mariel-prisoner question," Josephsberg said. "The document sent to us by the Bureau of Prisons would agree that convicted felons from Mariel are the responsibility of the government and that the government would agree to provide prison space for them."

Josephsberg said 220 aliens from Mariel have been charged with felonies and are lodged in the county jail. Thirty additional allens are being held on misdemeanor charges.

Public Safety Director Bobby Jones and Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms joined Graham at a press conference yesterday to discuss the impact of the Mariel aliens on crime and corrections. Harms said the City of Miami has spent about \$500,000 in additional funds for law enforcement alone, due to refugees.

Graham said the 50 Florida Highway Patrol troopers temporarily assigned to Dade County to assist local law enforcement agencies may grow to 90 after the Jan. 13 meeting of the state Cabinet, which will consider permanently assigning additional troopers to Dade County to meet the state's quota.

"We haven't met our quota of troopers in Dade County for a long time because of budget-dictated shortages," Graham said. "Dade has 20 per cent of the population and most of the crime in the state and the state is committed to help."

"Public Safety Department officers handle about 1,500 accidents a month and it takes about 60-70 minutes to process each accident," Jones said. "The troopers will re-

lieve the officers who would normally handle all those accidents. That will free up a lot of Metro officers to let them handle priority criminal cases."

Graham said that two additional criminal court judges would be assigned to Dade, bringing the total to 15.

State to ease overcrowding in dade jail, graham says

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GRAHAM / From 1B

for funding for a new county jail. He said he does not know how much a new jail would cost.

"It's been in the talking stage for two years," said Josephsberg. "We can blame only so much on Mariel. Dade County needs a new jail." He said one of the problems has been reaching an agreement with the city and county as to where a new jail should be located.

Graham said Florida is prepared, if necessary, to sue the federal government to take responsibility for Mariel refugees in state prisons.

The state expects that 500 Mariel refugees will be sentenced to serve time in state prisons during 1981.

But Josephsberg said he understands the U.S. Bureau of Prisons has signed an agreement to take custody of Mariel refugees who are convicted of felonies. The agreement was being sent from Washington Tuesday, and Josephsberg said he could provide no details.

Graham said 100 additional Florida Highway Patrol troopers will start patrolling state highways in Dade County starting Sunday and will result in freeing both Metro and city police to answer calls for help.

Bomb found near travel agency

Mia New (F) col 3 3B 31 Dec 80

By JOAN FLEISCHMAN

Herald Staff Writer

A Hialeah travel agent who arranges trips to Cuba found a 3½-pound dynamite bomb outside his office Tuesday night. Metro bomb squad officers said it "would have blown that building to pieces," had it not been discovered and defused.

Metro police said someone claiming to be a member of the militant anti-Castro group Omega 7 called WQBA radio claiming responsibility for the bomb.

The first to spot the bomb was a janitor working in the INA office building at 1840 W. 49th St., Hialeah, where the travel agency is located. He noticed an old briefcase in a second-floor corridor outside the office of the travel agency, American Airways Charter, about 9 p.m. The janitor thought the owner of the agency, Fernando Fuentes, forgot it and called the case to Fuentes'

attention.

"I didn't like the looks of an old briefcase," said Fuentes, who called Hialeah police.

Hialeah police called for the Metro K-9 unit. The unit's dogs detected explosives immediately. "We could see the dog alerting even before he saw the package, which gave us an indication it was real," said K-9 Officer Greg Terp.

The bomb squad was called in to dispose of the briefcase.

When bomb squad Officer Ray Jones opened the case, he found 3½ pounds of dynamite, a timing device, a gas grenade to be used as an incendiary to set off the bomb, and ball bearings, apparently intended as fragmentation.

Fuentes said he doesn't know why his office was targeted; he has not received any threats, he said. He will continue to arrange tours to Cuba, he said.

U.S. expects Dade to pay for care of Mariel convicts

Ma News (Metro) col 2 5A 3/Dec 80
News

BOB MURPHY
Miami News Reporter

Although the federal government has agreed to house convicted felons from Mariel, many of whom have been in Dade County Jail at taxpayer expense, there is one hitch to the agreement that is likely to ruffle some feathers here and in Tallahassee:

The federal government wants the state to reimburse it for the cost of feeding and housing refugee prisoners who previously had been imprisoned in Florida.

Gov. Bob Graham held a press conference in Miami yesterday to publicize the good news that the government was taking over the burden that Florida officials have been insisting for months should have been a federal problem from the beginning.

But Graham did not mention the U.S. expects Florida to pay for the prisoners' upkeep.

"Someone must have his wires crossed," said Justice Department spokesman Tom Stewart in Washington. "We sent the governor a standard form in which we agreed to accept the prisoners — provided the State of Florida reimburses the federal government for the cost of feeding and housing them. It's a routine agreement. We have them with a number of states. Gov. Graham, we understood, was trying to find funds to reimburse the federal government. We understood he was trying to get federal funds to pay us."

U.S. Bureau of Prisons spokesman Mike Aun confirmed that the agreement was signed by Deputy Director J.D. Williams and forwarded to Graham. "It's nothing unusual," Aun said.

Graham could not be reached last night. His general counsel, Robert Josephsberg, said Graham will study the document today.

At his press conference yesterday, Graham said he would not permit dangerous criminals to roam Miami's streets even if U.S. District Court Judge Alcee Hastings orders the reduction of inmates in the county jail. If necessary, they might be housed in state prisons, Graham said.

"The governor has been in intensive negotiations with the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Justice Department to resolve the Mariel-prisoner question," Josephsberg said. "The document sent to us by the Bureau of Prisons would agree that convicted felons from Mariel are the responsibility of the government and that the government would agree to provide prison space for them."

On Dec. 18, Hastings ordered the Dade County Jail to adhere to the inmate capacity to 848 prisoners. However, Hastings gave the county until tomorrow to implement his order.

Hastings restricted further admissions to the jail and ruled that the facility must release two inmates for every new prisoner admitted. If Hastings does not rescind or delay his order, the state and county could be in a bind that might require Graham to move prisoners into state prison facilities.

Josephsberg said 220 undocumented aliens from Mariel have been charged with federal offenses and are lodged in the county jail. Thirty additional undocumented aliens are being held on misdemeanor charges.

Hastings will hold a hearing on his ruling today. Florida and Dade County will be represented by attorney Jose Villalobos, president of the Cuban-American Bar Association.

"We'll be standing side-by-side with Dade County before Judge Hastings to get the federal government to cooperate in the housing of prisoners who came from Mariel," Graham said. "We also will ask Judge Hastings to urge the Immigration and Naturalization Serv-

ice to live up to its responsibility to those undocumented alien inmates who are being held on non-felony charges."

If the tentative agreement with the government is not acceptable to the state, Graham said, Mariel inmates convicted of felonies will have to be housed in already-overcrowded state prisons.

Josephsberg said the state would appeal to Hastings for a delay.

Public Safety Director Bobby Jones and Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms joined Graham at a press conference yesterday to discuss the impact of the Mariel aliens on crime and corrections. Harms said the City of Miami has spent about \$500,000 in additional funds for law enforcement alone, due to refugees.

Graham said the 50 Florida Highway Patrol troopers temporarily assigned to Dade County to assist local law enforcement agencies may grow to 90 after the Jan. 13 meeting of the state Cabinet, which will consider permanently assigning additional troopers to Dade County to meet the state's quota.

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Graham said that two additional criminal court judges would be assigned to Dade, bringing the total to 15.

Omega 7 plants bomb at Miami travel company

Miami News (Metro) col 3 1A

31 Dec 80

KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporter

A time bomb was found in front of the Hialeah office of an airline charter company that specializes in tours to Cuba. The militant Cuban exile group Omega 7 took responsibility.

The bomb was found by a janitor at 9 o'clock last night — one to three hours before it was set to explode, police said. It was dismantled by members of the Metro bomb squad.

"It was a real thing," said Hialeah detective Bob Spiegel. "I heard that it would have done quite a bit of damage."

The bomb was hidden in a black vinyl briefcase. It was made of three pounds of dynamite, a hand grenade and ball bearings.

The airline company, American Airway Charters Inc., 1840 W. 49th St., Hialeah, has been arranging tours to Cuba since 1978.

The Associated Press and Latin radio station WQBA received word of the bomb from people claiming to represent Omega 7.

WQBA received a tape recording from the group taking responsibility for "bombs" planted yesterday. Authorities said no other bombs had been reported.

The FBI is investigating.

In March, the FBI termed Omega 7 the most dangerous terrorist organization in the country and said the government had assigned the highest priority to prosecuting its members — none of whom are known.

The last time the group surfaced it said it was responsible for the Sept. 11 assassination of Cuban diplomat Feliz Garcia-Rodriguez, who was shot while driving in New York City.

The group 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, N.J., resident Eulalio Negrin, an activist in Cuban exile affairs.

Omega 7 also took responsibility for the Oct. 28, 1979, bombing of the Cuban mission in which two New York City policemen were injured. The group admits at least 14 other terrorist acts, most of them in the New York area.

American Airway Charters and Travel Services Inc., another Miami-to-Cuba charter firm, were closed down in February by Hialeah Mayor Dale Bennett.

He ordered them shut because they did not have valid occupational licenses. The order came on the

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OMEGA 7, *Miami News col 2 4A* *from 1A 31 Dec 80*

heels of a charge by Hialeah preacher Manuel Espinosa that exile trips to Cuba are a front for Cuban spying.

But State Department officials intervened, saying they wanted the two operations to stay in Hialeah until a new place could be found for them outside the country.

A U.S. District Court judge ruled later that month that Travel Services, which operated out of the same building as American Airway Charters, be allowed to remain in business while it sought its city license. American Airway Charters had obtained its license shortly before the judge's ruling and already was back in business.

American Airway Charters served as the carrier for Cuban political exiles who fled Castro's regime in 1978

NP

Bomb found at office of

KEN SZYMKOWIAK
Miami News Reporter

Mia News (FY) copy
7A 31 Dec 80

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American Airway Charters served as the carrier for Cuban political exiles who fled Castro's regime in 1978.

The company has since been flying Cuban exiles living in the United States to the island for visits. It recently instituted flights for American tourists who fly into Havana for day-long trips that include a city tour, dinner and a show at the Tropicana nightclub.