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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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9/6/95

EMPRE DE 1995

Reflejos

Clinton presto a vetar la libertad de Cuba

Por Manuel Márquez-Sterling



La Casa Blanca extraoficialmente ha anunciado que si el Congreso pasa la Ley Helms-Burton tal como se encuentra redactada hoy en día, habrá de vetarla. La Casa Blanca específicamente objeta los acápites de la ley que harían posible que muchos cubano-americanos demandaran en los tribunales norteamericanos a aquellas compañías y negocios extranjeros que han comerciado y comercian con la tiranía del escorpión del Caribe. Entre las varias razones aducidas por la Casa Blanca está la de que estos demandantes no eran ciudadanos americanos al momento de ocurrir la ilegítima confiscación. En otras palabras, la Casa Blanca le anuncia a todo el mundo que en este país hay dos tipos de ciudadanos y que los cubano-americanos son de segunda clase y no le asisten los mismos derechos a los nacidos en el país. Entre estos derechos está, por supuesto, el de la retroactividad legislativa favorable al perjudicado.

Otro de los argumentos aducidos por la Casa Blanca [recomendamos al lector que se siente antes de leerlo] es que "algunas de las propiedades se confiscaron para llevar a cabo una justa redistribución de la riqueza en Cuba". Si uno no supiera lo que hoy en día se mueve dentro de la Casa Blanca, cobija de las brujas del trasnochado y funesto liberalocomunismo de la década de 60, cuando se adoraba a Castro como a un redentor de los males del capitalismo, uno tiene que llegar a la conclusión de que el presidente Clinton y sus consejeros rompieron el estupidómetro. La realidad, sin embargo, es otra y aquí está el mal que nos agobia. La vieja frase ya lo dice: que un viejo amor ni se olvida ni se deja... "Para el malandrín de Halperin, el socio de Nucio, y el resto de la caterva dirigidos por la eminencia gris de Luke, Castro fue el hombre de acción número uno. Él es el autor de la ley que le dio a Cuba el monopolio del comercio exterior con los Estados Unidos."

ta, aquél de que sobre una tiranía de izquierda, sobre el charco de sangre de miles de fusilados y prisioneros, y sobre las lágrimas de millones de refugiados se puede construir una utopía de paz y de justicia. Estos nigromantes de las doctrinas políticas se divierten hoy planeando el futuro de nuestra isla... ¡Cuánta sangre no le habrán de costar a la patria de Martí!

Pero hay más. La Casa Blanca, dejando rodar lágrimas de cocodrilo por sus insensibles mejillas, dice que vetará la ley porque esto habría de hacer imposible la existencia del gobierno que sustituya al del escorpión rojo. ¡Imáginese el lector que gran catástrofe serían todas esas demandas legales para el futuro gobierno de Cuba! ¿No nos entenece esta repentina preocupación por el futuro de Cuba? Claro, que detrás de esta burda declaración se revela lo que está en las mentes de las brujas del liberalocomunismo: su descabellado plan de hacer una transición pacífica dirigida, o patrocinada por el mismo escorpión rojo. Ponga el lector estas dos declaraciones juntas y ya tendrá una idea de lo que esta gente cocina para el futuro de Cuba. Por supuesto nadie les ha dicho que lo único que tiene que hacer el futuro gobierno de Cuba es devolver las propiedades confiscadas [las que se les arrebataron a sus legítimos propietarios para llevar a cabo una justa distribución de la riqueza], y ahí terminan los problemas en los tribunales.

Todo esto son nada más que pamplinas y crueles subterfugios de esta pandilla que hoy por hoy actúa siguiendo las indicaciones del apuntador de La Habana que es, en realidad, el que está a cargo del burdo show montado por la Casa Blanca. La realidad es una. Que de pasar la Ley Helms-Burton, y de no ser vetada por el Presidente, la ley del escorpión rojo no pasará a ser la ley del escorpión rojo.

las puertas, por ejemplo, a que la casa Bacardi le haga en los tribunales americanos las justicieras demandas a la compañía francesa Pernoud, por el uso ilegítimo de sus fábricas cubanas. Otras demandas similares no se harían de esperar y el resultado final sería el de una verdadera estampida de las inversiones internacionales en Cuba. Los días del régimen estarán contados.

Y estampida es la palabra que precisamente vuelve loco al presente ocupante de la Casa Blanca. Ya Castro, sin cor-tapisas se lo ha dicho, que si la ley Helms-Burton pasa y no es vetada, habrá de lanzar al estrecho de la Florida una verdadera estampida de miles y miles de balseros. Ante esta situación Clinton solamente tendría dos opciones: o aceptar la llegada de los balseros, con catastróficas consecuencias electorales, o rechazarlos provocándose así una intensa crisis internacional que habría de elevarse hasta esa meretriz global que se llama las Naciones Unidas la cual, no nos queda la menor duda, habría de salir en defensa de Castro y su régimen. En otras palabras, que como siempre ha pasado desde que en 1957 el escorpión rojo sequestrara a los marines en la Sierra Maestra, éste se halla en control de la agenda y con la iniciativa en las manos. ¡Vaya las ironías! Dentro de este escenario Castro es el gran elector de 1996.

Según se nos informa, la Ley Helms-Burton habrá de pasar en la Cámara. En cuanto al Senado, si bien la cosa es favorable, hay ciertos escollos que pudieran ser fatales. De todas formas lo que sí parece cierto, como están las cosas hoy en día es, **que de pasar la ley, el número de votos en el Congreso no sería lo suficiente para anular el veto presidencial.** O sea que Clinton, asesorado por las brujas liberalocomunistas vetará la libertad de Cuba y de los cubanos.



El presidente Bill Clinton aparece con un sombrero de "charro" cuando se une a los integrantes del grupo "Compañía Mexicana de Danza" en la localidad de Alameda, en California, donde se efectuó este lunes la tradicional Feria del Trabajo. Clinton pasó el Día del Trabajo en el centro de California donde realizó diversas actividades. (Telefoto AFP).

Bill Clinton, en campaña anticipada, desafía a Wilson en sus tierras

Por CHRISTIAN CHAISE, enviado especial de la AFP

MONTERREY, EE.UU., (AFP) - El presidente Bill Clinton demostró este lunes su pugnacidad electoral, a catorce meses de los comicios presidenciales en Estados Unidos, yendo a desafiar en su propio feudo al gobernador de California, Pete Wilson, uno de sus principales adversarios republicanos.

Coincidiendo con la celebración del "Labour Day" (Día del Trabajo), el primer lunes de septiembre, Clinton demostró con su visita la importancia que otorga a un Estado cuyo mandatario se declaró la semana pasada postulante a la investidura republicana para acceder a la Casa Blanca en 1996.

El presidente llevó la contraria a Wilson en tres temas candentes, que se anuncian primordiales en la próxima campaña: la reforma de la asistencia a los indigentes, la inmigración y los programas gubernamentales de ayuda a las minorías étnicas y a las mujeres.

Clinton, Dole y otros inician carrera hacia la Casa Blanca

WASHINGTON (EFE). - Festejado el Día del Trabajo, que marca el inicio del curso político en EEUU, los principales líderes estadounidenses reanudaron sus actividades con la vista puesta en las elecciones presidenciales de 1996.

El Congreso reanudó las sesiones después de las vacaciones estivales con una agenda cargada de asuntos espinosos, desde el veto presidencial al levanta-

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miento del embargo de armas a Bosnia hasta la propuesta de aprobar la segunda "Guerra de las Galaxias".

Mientras tanto, los principales candidatos a la Casa Blanca, el presidente Bill Clinton, por los demócratas, y el senador Robert Dole, por los republicanos, han iniciado definitivamente la campaña electoral, a pesar de que

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Clinton, Dole y otros inician carrera hacia la Casa Blanca

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todavía queda un año para los comicios.

Clinton dedicó los dos últimos días a buscar apoyos en el importante estado de California -uno de los decisivos en las elecciones presidenciales- con un mensaje anti-republicano y a favor de dedicar más dinero para educación y para la creación de empleo.

Los analistas consideran que es fundamental que Clinton logre obtener la victoria en California, al igual que en 1992, si quiere permanecer en la presidencia, aunque en esta ocasión lo tendrá más difícil si obtiene la candidatura republicana el actual gobernador del estado, Pete Wilson.

En Indianapolis, Dole mostró su apoyo público a declarar el inglés como idioma oficial de EEUU en un esfuerzo por captar los votos de las corrientes más conservadores dentro de su partido republicano, algo imprescindible si quiere ganar la candidatura oficial para las elecciones presidenciales.

Los analistas consideran que el principal problema del actual líder de la mayoría republicana en el Senado para obtener esa candidatura es la imagen que tiene de moderado conservador, algo poco apetecible para las bases del Partido que en los últimos tiempos han radicalizado su posición hacia la derecha.

Sin embargo, su centrismo po-

pues los votantes norteamericanos en su conjunto rechazan candidatos radicales, cualquiera que sea su tendencia política, demócrata o republicana.

Las últimas encuestas señalan que Dole ha perdido cierta fuerza y popularidad en comparación con otros precandidatos republicanos más populistas o derechistas como el comentarista político Pat Buchanan o el también senador Phil Gramm.

En otro elemento significativo, el presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, Newt Gingrich, "cerebro" de la revolución republicana en el Congreso, condicionó directamente su decisión de presentarse como candidato a lo que haga Colin Powell.

Powell, el general retirado que logró celebridad durante la guerra del Golfo Pérsico, esta considerado como el político con más carisma que existe en el país, pero todavía no ha aclarado si se presentará a los comicios, y de hacerlo si será como independiente.

"La decisión que tome Powell tendrá un gran impacto -dijo Gingrich en Marietta, en su natal Georgia-. Si decide presentarse en noviembre, claramente existirán menos posibilidades para mí".

A juicio de Gingrich, la próxima publicación del libro que ha escrito Powell es el factor determinante para que el público norteamericano conozca un poco más al general. Las palabras del ex-

Clinton y Pérez Balladares discutirán relaciones más allá del año 1999

WASHINGTON, - El presidente Bill Clinton recibió este miércoles en la Casa Blanca al presidente panameño Ernesto Pérez Balladares, con quien discutirá las relaciones bilaterales y una posible permanencia militar de Estados Unidos en ese país más allá del 31 de diciembre de 1999, cuando el canal y sus instalaciones revertirán enteramente a Panamá.

Pérez cumplirá una visita oficial "de trabajo" de tres días a Estados Unidos, en la primera escala de una gira que lo llevará luego a Japón, Taiwán, Hong Kong y Filipinas.

El embajador panameño en Washington, Ricardo Arias, apuntó que la agenda de la entrevista Pérez-Clinton es dominada por un punto muy abarcador: las relaciones EE.UU.-Panamá más allá del año 2.000, dentro del cual cabría discutir un arrendamiento de las bases que deben ser entregadas a Panamá a más tardar el 31 de diciembre de 1999, junto con las instalaciones civiles del canal.

Figueres y Frei esperan firmar acuerdo comercial en 1996

SAN JOSE, (EFE).- Los presidentes de Costa Rica y Chile, José María Figueres y Eduardo Frei, anunciaron el compromiso de adelantar negociaciones con el fin de suscribir un acuerdo de comercio e inversión, el próximo año, como parte del acercamiento de la nación suramericana con Centroamérica.

En conferencia de prensa conjunta, ambos jefes de Estado coincidieron en la urgencia de avanzar hacia una mayor integración regional con miras a la creación de una Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA), en el año 2005, y establecer nuevos vínculos de cooperación.

Figueres cursó una invitación a Frei para que realice una visita oficial a Costa Rica a mediados del próximo año.

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Clinton aclara el discurso de la Primera Dama

WASHINGTON (EFE).- El presidente de EEUU, Bill Clinton, dijo que su esposa, Hillary, no quiso singularizar a China cuando crítico los abusos a los derechos de la mujer en su intervención del martes en la IV Conferencia Internacional de la Mujer, en Pekín.

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larizar a un país determinado", aseguró el presidente norteamericano, quien consideró asimismo que el discurso de la primera dama en Pekín no perjudicará los esfuerzos para una mejoría de las relaciones entre EEUU y China, tras un período de enfriamiento. Clinton reconoció que lo

"No hubo intención de singu-

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Clinton aclara el discurso de la Primera Dama

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que dijo su esposa en la conferencia es "lo que ambos hemos dicho muchas veces respecto a cuestiones relativas a China", pero agregó que, en este caso, Hillary Clinton se refirió a los abusos "en otros países", no específicamente en China, e incluso a abusos que tienen lugar en Estados Unidos.

"Creo que fue un discurso equilibrado. No hubo intención de singularizar un país. Habló contra los abusos de que son víctimas las mujeres en cualquier sitio del mundo", indicó el presidente.

En su intervención, el martes, en la Conferencia Internacional de la Mujer organizada por Naciones Unidas, la primera dama de Estados Unidos criticó el hecho de que muchas mujeres, a las que China prometió un visado, no pudieron finalmente acudir, y de que les fue prohibido a otras participar plenamente en la reunión.

Esta parte de su discurso parecía directamente dirigida a China, si bien la esposa del presidente Clinton nunca citó al país.

EE. UU. y Panamá estudia el arrendamiento de bases militares

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Por JOSÉ ANTONIO PUERTAS

WASHINGTON (AFP) - Estados Unidos y Panamá acordaron este miércoles iniciar conversaciones "exploratorias" sobre una posible permanencia militar norteamericana en el istmo más allá de 1999, anunció el presidente panameño, Ernesto Pérez Balladares, al término de una reunión de dos horas con el presidente Bill Clinton.

"Se trata sólo de determinar si nos conviene o no a ambos", dijo Pérez Balladares, antes de precisar que fue el presidente Clinton quien tomó la iniciativa de plantear el tema.

"A mí también me parece importante que exploremos ese tópico, que ha sido ya discutido en la prensa y en el Congreso de Estados Unidos", agregó.

Al mediodía del 31 de diciembre de 1999, finalizará el periodo de transición estipulado por los tratados del canal de Panamá, firmados en 1977, y tanto la vía interoceánica como las instalaciones de la llamada Zona del Canal pasarán a manos panameñas.

Pérez Balladares reconoció sin embargo que en su país ha surgido un movimiento de opinión proclive a mantener algunas bases estadounidenses, en las cuales trabajan unos 16.000 panameños.

"En las encuestas, una mayoría favorece el mantenimiento

de una presencia militar estadounidense, pero no por cuestiones de seguridad, sino porque piensan en los beneficios económicos asociados", dijo el presidente.

El propósito de las conversaciones informales, explicó, es "ver si hay suficiente interés para iniciar negociaciones formales".

Según estudios recientes, los sueldos de los panameños empleados en las bases equivalen al 8% del producto interno bruto del país.

Pérez Balladares señaló que las personas amenazadas de quedarse sin trabajo por el cierre de las bases han tenido tiempo de sobra para prepararse, y opinó que de todas maneras no

deberían tener mayores problemas para encontrar otros empleos.

"Nosotros estamos buscando formas de aprovechar las instalaciones para crear un emporio industrial. Esa es una de las principales razones de mi gira", dijo Pérez, quien partirá de Washington el jueves con destino a Japón, Taiwán, Hong Kong y Filipinas.

El jefe del Comando Sur de Estados Unidos, general Barry McCaffrey, se ha pronunciado en favor de seguir operando la Base Aérea de Howards y algunas otras instalaciones panameñas, y el secretario de prensa de la Casa Blanca, Mike McCurry, dijo este miércoles que el interés de Washington es mantener un centro de operaciones antinarcóticos y facilitar esfuerzos de ayuda humanitaria en caso de desastres naturales en América Latina y el Caribe.

A propósito de narcotráfico, Pérez Balladares dijo haber transmitido a Clinton un mensaje de los países del Grupo de Río sobre la necesidad de armonizar las leyes y mantener un esfuerzo hemisférico, y le propuso crear en Panamá un Centro Interamericano con ese propósito, para lo cual ofreció una de las instalaciones que devolverá Estados Unidos.

"Al presidente Clinton le pareció interesante la idea y prometió estudiarla con sus asistentes", señaló.



El presidente de Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton (izquierda), acompaña al presidente de Panamá, Ernesto Pérez Balladares en la Casa Blanca, durante una visita del mandatario panameño, para discutir asuntos relacionados con el Canal. (Telefoto AFP).

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"Consultas exploratorias" entre EE.UU. y Panamá

Por Henry Raymont (Especial para DIARIO LAS AMERICAS)

WASHINGTON.-- La tinta del comunicado de la Casa Blanca no se había secado todavía cuando funcionarios de Panamá y Estados Unidos comenzaron a preparar las proyectadas "consultas exploratorias" sobre la eventualidad de una reducida presencia militar estadounidense en el Canal después de que éste revierte a la plena soberanía panameña el año 2000.

"Es un tema muy importante y pensamos que las conversaciones se iniciarán en cuestión de semanas y no meses", sentenció Alexander Watson, el subsecretario de Estado para Latinoamérica, en una entrevista exclusiva con el DIARIO LAS AMERICAS.

Aunque el propio funcionario no lo dijo, otras fuentes anotaron que igual que la presidencia de Jimmy Carter, que en 1977 firmó el tratado para la devolución del Canal a la soberanía panameña, la Casa Blanca de Bill Clinton estima que la relación con Panamá pone a prueba las relaciones de Washington con toda la región.

Aludiendo el encuentro entre Clinton y el presidente panameño Ernesto Pérez Balladares esta semana, Watson expresó:

"Las reuniones de trabajo de los presidentes fueron muy exitosas en todos los sentidos. Ahora tenemos una estructura importante para iniciar las pláticas exploratorias para determinar si conviene a ambos países que Estados Unidos retenga una presencia reducida de efectivos militares cerca del Canal".

Hablando en su oficina en el departamento de Estado, Watson un diplomático de carrera con amplia experiencia en Latinoamérica, dijo:

"De capital importancia es el hecho de que el presidente Clinton pudo constatar de que Panamá está cumpliendo al pie de la letra

los pasos necesarios para la transferencia del Canal creando las condiciones para una ordenada transición", comentó el subsecretario.

"También tuvimos intercambios muy productivos para la coordinación de la lucha contra el narcotráfico y el lavado de dinero", prosiguió Watson. "Panamá está a punto de crear una nueva dependencia que efectuará análisis financieros capaces de detectar cualquier flujo de dinero fuera de lo normal".

Un informe igualmente positivo sobre la visita del primer mandatario panameño fue transmitido por el Gen. Barry McCaffrey, informaron fuentes fidedignas, en una reunión con los jefes de las fuerzas armadas en el Pentágono.

Helms es autor de una resolución, que aún no ha sido considerada por el Senado, instando al presidente Clinton para que negocie con Panamá la retención de algunas bases --lo que Clinton ha acordado con Pérez Balladares, aunque todavía no en forma definitiva.

En un boletín de prensa, Helms sostiene que un 80 por ciento de los panameños favorecen que Estados Unidos mantenga su presencia militar. El boletín continúa: "La presencia de las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos en Panamá promueve una democracia estable y economías del mercado a través de la región. También sirve para apoyar los esfuerzos estadounidenses para acabar con el narcotráfico".

Otro senador, el demócrata Bob Grabam de Florida, indicó que el mandatario panameño logró generar un consenso en el sentido de que Panamá estará plenamente capacitado para manejar el canal en el año 2000.

that many doctors would decide not to treat Medicare patients. As a result, they say, patients would be forced to obtain care through health maintenance organizations and other private plans, even though the Republicans insist that beneficiaries will always be free to keep traditional Medicare coverage." (WT)

The WT (N. Roman) says, according to "a Justice Department official and senior Commerce Committee staffer," the Republican Medicare reform proposal "would make it harder to convict some doctors of defrauding the Medicare system," and "anti-kickback laws and physician self-referral provisions would be more lenient under the GOP reform plan." Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) said: "This is the first time I'm hearing about this part of the bill. It is shocking to me that we're easing up on fraud and abuse." (Related stories: NYT-A1; WP-A4; WT-A4)

Mideast Peace Accord Endangered In Israel's Knesset. In Jerusalem, "two rebels from the governing Labor Party said yesterday they will vote against the Israel-PLO autonomy accord, raising the possibility that the agreement will not be approved by Israel's parliament," the AP (K. Laub) reports. The pact will be presented to the Knesset tomorrow, and "Labor Party leaders have said that if the government loses the vote, it technically could implement the agreement but it would have trouble doing so, because of a perceived lack of political legitimacy." (Related stories: WT-A17; AP)

Whitewater Sentencing Delayed Temporarily. In Little Rock yesterday, US District Judge Susan Webber Wright "refused to put off indefinitely the sentencing of a real estate agent while an appeals court considers a challenge to the authority of Whitewater prosecutors," the ADG (P. Manson) reports. The judge "rejected Chris Wade's request for an indefinite delay in his sentencing," but "she did grant a short postponement," saying she will "recommend a shorter sentence in exchange for Wade's cooperation in the Whitewater investigation." Wade, who "sold lots for the Whitewater Development Corp.," earlier this year "pleaded guilty to felony counts of bankruptcy fraud and making a false loan application." (Related stories: WT-A6; ADG-B3)

Affirmative Action Spared, For Now. Eliminating affirmative action, "a move all but promised by congressional Republican leaders last spring - has been dumped from the GOP's legislative agenda this year," USA (J. Lee) reports. According to USA, key Republicans say that while the movement to end affirmative action "is far from dead, a vote on any measure that would limit affirmative action programs is not likely this year." USA says "one reason for their lack of urgency is that the Supreme Court took some heat off the issue last June when it ruled that Federal affirmative action

programs must be narrowly tailored and strictly scrutinized," and "another big reason" is that President Clinton would "probably veto any outright ban Congress sent him for both political and philosophical reasons." (USA-A13)

Number Of Americans On Food Stamps Continues To Fall. The Agriculture Department reported this week that "more than 250,000 Americans left the food stamp rolls in July, continuing a year-long trend in the nation's most expensive welfare program," according to the WP. The department said "26.04 million people were collecting food stamps in July, down from 26.31 million in June and down also from 27.31 million recipients in July 1994." Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, who "attributed the decline to an improving economy under the Clinton Administration," said that "July was the 12th consecutive month in which food stamp participation rates were lower than the same month a year earlier," and "the reductions have saved \$573 million since August 1994 in a program that costs about \$27 billion a year." (WP-A23)

FBI Seizes Documents At TV Station In Connection With Brown Probe. FBI agents assigned to the independent counsel investigating Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown "searched the offices of WBDC-TV Channel 50 this week and hauled away boxes of documents about the business dealings of Brown's former business partner, Nolanda S. Hill, according to station employees who did not want to be identified," the WP (J. Knight) reports. Agents also searched the home of Kenneth White, a former Channel 50 vice president "and longtime business associate of Hill," sources reported. The searches were part of an investigation into Brown's finances, "including whether he violated Federal financial disclosure laws by filing inaccurate reports of his business relationship with Hill, the former owner of Channel 50." (WP-C3)

Election '96: GOP May Make Cuba An Issue. The JOC (T. Shorrock, W. Roberts) reports that "in an attempt to undercut President Clinton on foreign policy, Republicans in Congress and on the presidential campaign trail are threatening to make US policy on Cuba an issue in the 1996 elections. Led by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas, Republicans are attacking President Clinton for reaching an agreement on immigration with the Castro government and refusing to support legislation tightening the US embargo first imposed in 1962. The White House, they say, is edging toward normalizing relations with Havana." According to the JOC: "Painting the Administration as weak and vacillating on Cuba, Republicans hope to gain Cuban-American votes and give the party a winning foreign policy issue." But political analysis "said the Republicans' focus on Cuba is not likely to

help them outside of Florida and New Jersey, where most Cuban-Americans live. In addition, some analysts said that taking too hard a line on Cuba could alienate voters concerned about immigration and ultimately help President Clinton, who is gaining support for his Cuba policies." (JOC A1)

Radio Marti Staff Argues With Clinton. The WSJ (C. Robbins) reports Radio Marti has been giving the Clinton Administration "a hard time on its Cuba policy." The staff "seems to spend as much time questioning each other's anti-Castro credentials, as well as the White House's, as they do promoting democratic ideals in Cuba." According to the WSJ, "the turmoil is heating up. The USIA's inspector general is completing an investigation into charges of biased news, political meddling and reprisals at the station against whistleblowers who refused to toe a powerful exile leader's line. Meanwhile, Congress is giving Radio Marti's ideological crusades more support than oversight." The WSJ says that although "US diplomats warn that reporting by Radio Marti may be damaging US foreign policy, the White House would like to avoid another fight with the Miami-based exile lobby." (WSJ-A16)

Democrats Push For Wider GOPAC Probe. The House Democrats' campaign committee yesterday "asked the Federal Election Commission to broaden its investigation of early fundraising and campaign donations by GOPAC," the WP (J. Yang) reports. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee "said recent news reports raise new questions about whether GOPAC was involved in congressional races before it was legally allowed to do so." Said House Minority Whip David Bonior: "It appears more and more like GOPAC was nothing but a giant slush fund." (WP-A10)

Virginia Challenge To Motor Voter Law Rejected. US District Judge Richard Williams rejected a challenge by Virginia Governor George Allen yesterday "and upheld the constitutionality of the national motor voter law, handing another defeat to conservatives who claim that the measure infringes on states' rights," the WP (S. Hsu) reports. Hours later, Attorney General James Gilmore announced Virginia will not appeal the ruling. (Related stories: WP-A1; USA-A10)

Judge Upholds Business Week Story Publication Hall. The NYT (W. Glaberson) reports a Federal judge in Ohio "formally ruled yesterday that he had the power to prevent *Business Week* magazine from publishing an article." First Amendment lawyers "said that if the ruling was affirmed on appeal, it would sharply change the law and permit courts to prevent publication of articles in circumstances never

before contemplated in the American legal system. But other lawyers argued that the judge had simply protected the sanctity of the court system by declaring that journalists could not publish materials that had been sealed by a court order." (Related stories: NYT A9; AP)

Tobacco Company Memo Proposed Teen Cigarette. An official at the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company "proposed marketing cigarettes to underage smokers as early as the 1970s - and even suggested that teenage rebellion might make the risks of smoking more attractive to that market," the WP (J. Schwartz) reports. A copy of the document, which "lays out a clear strategy for attracting underage smokers," was obtained by the WP. Scott Ballin, Chairman of the Coalition on Smoking Or Health, called the memo "clear and convincing evidence that they're targeting kids" and said it was "one more nail in the coffin" for the industry's attempts to fight regulation. RJR spokesman David Fishel called the memo "a draft document that reflects preliminary thoughts of one individual in research and development." (WP-A2)

Regional Income Gap Narrows. The WSJ (B. Wysocki) reports the income gap between different regions in the US is shrinking. According to the WSJ, "when it comes to per-capita income, the high-income Northeast, the once-poor Southeast, the middling Middle West, declining California and booming Rocky Mountain region are in a slow-motion process of convergence." The WSJ predicts "the Southeast will continue to boom and draw closer to the US average in terms of individual income." (WSJ-A2)

Rubin Praises Japanese Economic Moves, Hints More Needed. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin "applauded Japan's new resolve to shore up its weak economy and stricken banking system but signaled concern that Tokyo may not have gone far enough," the WSJ (J. Wilke) reports. Speaking to reporters days before finance ministers gather for meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Rubin offered "an upbeat forecast of 2.4 percent growth next year for the world's seven major industrial economies." Rubin "said Japan's ailing economy will be among the leading issues under discussion" by the G-7 countries when their representatives meet Saturday in advance of IMF meetings next week.

The NYT (P. Lewis) reports Rubin said yesterday "that the world economy was in 'a pause,' but forecast stronger global growth next year and reaffirmed the Clinton Administration's commitment to a stronger dollar." (Related stories: WSJ-A2; NYT-D3; FT-A4)

file CUBA

We join all Cubans today in celebrating this, the 91st anniversary of Cuban independence. Just as the Cuban people persevered in their struggle for independence nearly a century ago, a new generation of Cubans today are struggling for freedom and democracy and the American people stand by them.

The people of Cuba deserve ~~to be~~ free to determine their own future by expressing their will in free elections. They also deserve to be free of abuse at the hands of the Castro government. My Administration seeks a rapid and peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba so all Cubans can enjoy the blessings of freedom.

That is why I have supported measures like the Cuba Democracy Act to strengthen our embargo while permitting humanitarian assistance to non-government organizations in Cuba.

I am honored to recognize today the more than one million Cuban-Americans for their success in rebuilding their lives in the United States, their contributions to our country and culture, and their commitment to freedom and democracy in their homeland.

As I look out on you and the great community you represent, I see a mirror of America. Like others from all over the world, you or your parents or your grandparents came to the United States fleeing oppression, looking for a better life. America offered all of us the gift of freedom, and we will always be grateful for that gift.

When you came to America, you rolled up your sleeves and worked from dusk to dawn. You were resourceful and talented. You started businesses, entered the ranks of the legal, medical and other professions, sent people to Congress and became great artists and athletes.

With your energy and talent, you helped transform the economy of South Florida so that it now produces more than Cuba under the Castro government. You helped change cities such as Miami into centers of trade and commerce, created thousands of businesses and jobs, and deeply influenced American music, art, film and literature.

Let me just list a few of the contributions made to America by members of the free Cuban community in all walks of life. Musicians such as Gloria Estefan, Arturo Sandoval, Celia Cruz and Paquito Rivero; writers and authors such as Herberto Padilla, Liz Balmaseda and Christiana Garcia; prominent citizens like Ramon and Polita Grau, Bishop Augustin Roman, Josefina Carbonell and Orestes Lorenzo;

political leaders such as Bob Menendez, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Lincoln Diaz-Balart; business leaders such as Roberto Guizueta and Marcelino Miyares; educators such as Eduardo Padron; all enriched our lives beyond measure.

Cuban-Americans have made countless contributions to our nation. But you did something more. You never forgot Cuba. Instead, you held on to the hope that some day soon, freedom will be restored to the Cuban people on the island that you love and remember as home.

I am committed to working with the peoples of this hemisphere to construct a genuine community of democracies, a community where open markets and accountable, democratic governments provide the foundation for freedom and ever-increasing prosperity. When Cuba is free again, we shall welcome her to this community with an open hand and an open heart.

We will work with its new, democratic leaders and help usher in a new age of hope and peace for the Cuban people.

Thank you.

Hacen denuncia de posible espionaje en la Casa Blanca

(Viene de la pág. 1-A)

las conversaciones migratorias.

Los senadores denuncian lo que puede ser un encubrimiento de las actividades de espionaje del alto funcionario confrontado con evidencias por el FBI y la CIA., y que negó la exactitud de las mismas. Y denuncian también amenazas y presiones ejercidas sobre los oficiales de esos dos cuerpos envueltos en el caso, que, al parecer, los han hecho abstenerse de continuarlo hasta el final. No obstante, tienen entendido que los oficiales del caso, basados en las evidencias, continúan creyendo que el alto funcionario es culpable de haber hecho revelaciones no autorizadas a los funcionarios comunistas (de Cuba).

Preocupa también a los senadores la información recibida de que otras serias evidencias indican que la esposa del alto funcionario presuntamente culpa-

ble de espionaje, está actualmente haciendo negocios en un país del Este de Europa en el que ex-funcionarios comunistas están resurgiendo. Algunos de los socios de la señora han sido reportados como altos ex-funcionarios comunistas, que han recibido también documentos de seguridad nacional de EE.UU. altamente clasificados.

Dicen los senadores al Presidente, finalmente, que después del devastador escándalo del "mole" (topo) Aldrich Ames, están preocupados por que su Administración "pueda estar ahora encubriendo otro serio escándalo de contrainteligencia". Y concluyen diciéndole al Presidente que, en consecuencia, están requiriendo de él la certeza de que las serias alegaciones contra el alto funcionario político por él designado, han sido enteramente investigadas y que son infundadas".

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Aug. 20, 1995

¿PASAN SECRETOS DE ESTADO A CASTRO?

Diario Las Américas

Hacen denuncia de posible espionaje en la Casa Blanca

Por ARIEL REMOS

Un posible escándalo de espionaje y traición en uno de los departamentos de seguridad nacional de la Administración Clinton, y su encubrimiento, fueron revelados al Primer Mandatario en carta confidencial dirigida por varios senadores, revelaron este sábado fuentes bien situadas en Washington. Los senadores hicieron saber al Presidente Clinton haber sido informados que un alto funcionario de su Administración a nivel de "Secretario Adjunto", por él designado, fue confrontado por funcionarios de la contrain-

teligencia de este país, con claras evidencias de haber sostenido reuniones secretas con altos funcionarios del régimen comunista de Fidel Castro, a los que traspasaron documentos altamente "clasificados" o secretos. En la carta no se revela su identidad aun cuando en uno de sus párrafos se da a entender que sí lo saben.

La información parece haber sido recibida por los senadores a principios del mes de julio y la carta en que muestran a Clinton su preocupación por este posible nuevo escándalo de espionaje y traición

a EE.UU., esta vez en relación con el régimen comunista de Castro, está fechada el 15 de julio. Es muy posible -especulan las fuentes- la posibilidad de que esos documentos hayan impuesto al dictador Castro sobre aspectos de la política de Clinton hacia Cuba que pueden haber motivado el cambio de retórica del dictador a partir de su discurso del 26 de julio, renovando los ataques contra esa política, que contradicen los buenos términos alcanzados entre ambos gobiernos tras el inicio de

(Pasa a la Pág. 11-A Col. 1)



CLINTON ha sido informado de posible entrega de documentos secretos al dictador Fidel Castro. (Telefoto AFP).

Castro no descarta brindar con Clinton

Diario Las Américas

PUERTO ESPAÑA (EFE).- A Fidel Castro no le extrañaría brindar algún día con el presidente de Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, porque a fin de cuentas "ellos han brindado con gentes peores que nosotros".

Castro hizo el comentario al salir de una reunión con el presidente de México, Ernesto Zedillo, ya que ambos participan en la cumbre de la Asociación de Estados del Caribe (AEC).

El gobernante cubano respondió a la

dar con el mandatario estadounidense, como lo hizo en ese encuentro con el presidente mexicano.

"Depende de las cosas, depende de muchas cosas, pero no sería algo imposible. Si no yo, alguno de los que vienen detrás de mí", afirmó el gobernante cubano, que participa como otro miembro más de AEC.

Estados Unidos expresó a esta organización intergubernamental su rechazo a la

Los jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Caribe están reunidos desde el jueves en Puerto España, una de las cumbres iniciales de la AEC, constituida el 24 de julio de 1994 en Cartagena de Indias.

De cara a las elecciones estadounidenses de 1996, Castro sostuvo que está "el riesgo de que una extrema derecha controle totalmente no sólo el Congreso", sino el Ejecutivo.

Agregó que está enterado de que cobra

del ex jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército de EEUU Collin Powell y de la tendencia, según encuestas, a la creación de un tercer partido político importante.

Por su parte, el presidente mexicano Zedillo afirmó que le anima mucho la presencia cubana en la mesa presidencial de la AEC. "Creo que éste es un signo más de que, a pesar de los obstáculos y las dificultades, las cosas están cambiando", afirmó Zedillo, con Castro a su lado.

Aug. 20, 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~September 4, 1993~~
September 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE CUBAN BILATERAL
MIGRATION AGREEMENT

A U.S. delegation and a Cuban delegation met in Atlanta earlier this week (Sept. 1&2) to continue the discussion of procedures for the repatriation of excludable Cuban nationals on the agreed list under the 1984 Migration Agreement.

Out of the original 2,746 Mariel Cuban aliens who are currently in INS custody, only 10-12 repatriations have been carried out per month. This has resulted in an imprisonment of close to 5,000 excludable non-"list" Cubans who cannot be removed.

In Atlanta, the Cuban delegation made clear their willingness to grant a group of 500 political activists the opportunity to emigrate to the United States. The U.S. delegation responded that they were willing to comply only if they reviewed the list of 500. In exchange, the United States asked that Cuba accept the return of the 376 excludable non-list Cubans that were not on the original list.

The two delegations agreed to meet in Cuba in early December to continue these discussions and work toward a new migration agreement.

Attached are summaries of bilateral meetings that were held in June, July and September 1993.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	John Andre to Lula Rodriguez and Phyllis Coven re: Summary of bilateral talks with Cuba (3 pages)	07/22/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Suzanna Valdez
OA/Box Number: 5948

FOLDER TITLE:

Cuba 1993

2016-0920-F
jm1897

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

For your information, at this time the press has not been made aware of the meeting in Atlanta earlier this week. If you are questioned about this issue, here are some suggested responses that were provided by the Attorney General's office.

Question: What is the purpose of the meeting in Atlanta between U.S. and Cuban technical experts on migration issues?

Answer: Representatives of the U.S. and Cuban Governments met in Atlanta on September 1&2 to discuss the ongoing implementation of the migration agreement between Cuba and the United States. The last bilateral experts meeting on the migration agreement was held in Havana in July. The agreement provides for such periodic reviews.

Question: How well is the bilateral US-Cuban migration agreement working? Is it achieving what we hoped it would?

Answer: We believe it is working quite well and serves the interest of both countries.

Under its provisions, over 28,000 refugees, immigrants and parolees have been admitted to the US since the accord was signed in December 1984.

In addition, 1,100 Cubans considered not admissible to the United States under U.S. law have been returned to Cuba.

La sociedad civil y sus amigos

Hace unos días Richard A. Nuccio, asesor del presidente Clinton, afirmó, en estas páginas que la política norteamericana hacia Cuba era la de "promover una sociedad civil, ayudar a grupos de periodistas y economistas independientes, y ofrecer donaciones de medicinas y comida a través de organizaciones no gubernamentales".



SOREN TRIFF

Casi al mismo tiempo *Granma* —anunciando una nueva ola de violencia— acusó a Estados Unidos de querer derrocar al gobierno con donaciones a profesionales independientes y activistas de derechos humanos. Creo que hay que tomarle la palabra a

Estados Unidos y pedirle que se una a los cubanos que ya están fomentando la sociedad civil dentro de Cuba.

El gobierno norteamericano no debe actuar unilateralmente sin escuchar lo que tienen que decir los activistas de la isla —miembros de grupos de derechos humanos, profesionales, sindicales, académicos, religiosos, periodísticos— y sus representantes aquí.

Prejuicios de la Guerra Fría

Quizás sea difícil para Estados Unidos identificar y trabajar con los representantes de las organizaciones cívicas cubanas si aceptan el estereotipo tradicional que ve en el exilio a unos reaccionarios representantes de la dictadura anterior, o si creen —y en esto coincidiría con el gobierno cubano— que todo grupo exiliado es un grupo de partidarios políticos. Pero esos son prejuicios raciales e ideológicos liberales de la Guerra Fría que el gobierno de Clinton debe abandonar.

El exilio es parte del pueblo cubano, así que ayudar al exilio en su esfuerzo de fomentar la sociedad civil —el ejercicio independiente de las profesiones, los sindicatos libres, los cultos religiosos, las actividades culturales y académicas, la libre expresión— es ayudar al pueblo de la isla. ¿Por qué no incluir a la parte del pueblo que ya ayuda con sus pobres fuerzas a sostener la sociedad civil en la isla?

Los activistas en la isla necesitan apoyo moral y material. Recuérdese que ellos desafían al gobierno cuando ejercen su opinión libremente, cuando practican su profesión independientemente,

cuando denuncian los abusos que se cometen contra los trabajadores. Aunque no desafían la política del gobierno de manera directa reciben el mismo castigo del estado que si cometieran un crimen político: son expulsados de sus trabajos, amenazados, detenidos y encarcelados, hostigados junto a sus familiares. Los prisioneros cubanos son los que viven en peores condiciones en la isla.

✓ El apoyo moral es necesario. Por ejemplo, hace falta que el Congreso norteamericano y otras instituciones políticas y sociales emitan mociones de respaldo a prisioneros políticos como Carmen Julia Arias Iglesias o Francisco Chaviano.

✓ Deben ofrecerse invitaciones a los miembros de las entidades humanitarias y profesionales independientes a conferencias y seminarios internacionales para que ganen reconocimiento y experiencia, así como para que puedan compartir el fruto de sus esfuerzos con sus homólogos en otras partes del mundo. También debe haber una cantidad de becas de estudio para ellos.

✓ El apoyo material es también muy importante. Ahora mismo hay una huelga de hambre en protesta por las terribles condiciones de vida en la prisión de Boniato en la cual se ha pedido la mediación del padre José Conrado Rodríguez.



Richard A. Nuccio

A Néstor Baguer, presidente de la Asociación de Periodistas Independientes de Cuba (APIC) le quitaron dos faxes, luego la línea telefónica, y varios de sus colaboradores han sido amenazados por la policía política. Rafael Solano, que dirige la agencia de prensa independiente Havana Press, fue golpeado. Miguel Fernández, también de Havana Press, ha sido amenazado y su casa fue registrada.

Aun bajo estas condiciones han creado el Colegio de Periodistas, que une tres agencias independientes, a periodistas independientes no afiliados, a los que trabajan en la prensa estatal y a los exiliados. Este es uno de los esfuerzos profesionales más abarcadores hasta la fecha.

Oficina de asuntos sociales

Sería ideal que el gobierno norteamericano instalara una oficina en Cuba —y que estimulara a otros países a hacerlo— que sirva de enlace entre las agrupaciones sociales y sus representantes en el exterior, para que haga llegar las donaciones de equipo y comunicaciones, publicaciones, a los grupos de derechos humanos, profesionales, académicos, religiosos, sindicales, etc. Debe asegurarse del carácter social y no político de la agrupación para que el gobierno cubano no pueda afirmar que se ayuda a opositores políticos.

El gobierno norteamericano debe explicar a la prensa y otras instituciones que se les debe pagar a los periodistas, académicos y artistas por sus colaboraciones. Estados Unidos podía dar el ejemplo pagándole a los profesionales por los análisis y entrevistas concedidas desde Cuba a Radio Martí.

Hay que devolverle el poder al pueblo, pero hay que devolverle la sociedad al pueblo también. Fomentar la sociedad civil por sí sólo no llevará directamente la democracia a la isla, pero adelanta y prepara el camino hacia ella. ¿Por qué esperar a que cambie la política para cambiar la sociedad?

Este es un buen momento para que individuos y organizaciones de la isla y el exilio le digan al gobierno norteamericano cómo puede ayudar a fomentar la sociedad civil. Es un buen momento también para saber si Estados Unidos es amigo de la sociedad abierta o cómplice de la sociedad militar.

Si desea, puede escribir a Richard A. Nuccio, Social Adviser to the President and the Secretary of State for Cuba, The White House, 400 OGOL, Washington, D.C. 20500. Telephone (202) 456-5194, fax (202) 456-5125.

EL NUEVO HERALD

The Civil Society and its Friends

(by Soren Triff)

(translated by: Eugenia Pastor)

A few days ago Richard A. Nuccio, counselor to President Clinton, stated in these pages that the U.S. policy toward Cuba is that of "promoting a civil society, helping groups of independent journalists and economists and offering donations of medical drugs and food through non-governmental organizations."

Almost at the same time *Granma* -- announcing a new wave of violence -- accused the United States of wanting to overthrow the government with donations to independent professionals and human rights activists. I think that it is necessary to take the United States' word and ask it to join the Cubans who are already promoting the civil society within Cuba.

The U.S. government must not act unilaterally without listening to what the activists of the island [Cuba] -- members of human rights groups, professionals, syndicalists, academics, religious, news, and their representatives here -- have to say.

Prejudices of the Cold War

It may be difficult for the United States to identify and work with representatives of Cuban civic organizations if they accept the traditional stereotype which sees the reactionaries representing the former dictatorship, or if they believe that every exiled group is a group of political partisans. In this last point, the government of the United States would coincide with the Cuban government. But those are racial and ideological prejudices of the Cold War which the Clinton government must abandon.

Exile is part of the Cuban people, so to help exile in its effort to promote the civil society -- the independent exercise of professions, free labor unions, religious faiths, cultural and academic activities, free expression -- is to help the people of the island. Why not include the part of the people which is already helping with its poor strength to sustain the civil society on the island?

The activists on the island need material and moral support. It must be remembered that they defy the government when they express their opinion freely, when they practice their profession independently, when they denounce the abuses which are committed against workers. Although they do not defy the policy of the government in a direct fashion they receive the same punishment from the state as if they committed a political crime: they are expelled from their jobs, threatened, arrested and incarcerated, harassed along with their families. Cuban prisoners have the worst living conditions on the whole island.

Moral support is necessary. For example, it is necessary that the U.S. Congress and other political and social institutions issue declarations of support to political prisoners such as Carmen Julia Arias Iglesias or Francisco Chaviano.

Invitations to international conferences must be extended to members of humanitarian and professional entities so that they gain recognition and experience, and so that they can share the fruit of their efforts with their counterparts in other parts of the world. Scholarships must also exist for them.

Material support is also very important. There is currently a hunger strike to protest the terrible living conditions in the Boniato prison, in which the mediation of father Jose Conrado Rodriguez has been requested. Nestor Baguer, president of the Association of Independent Journalists of Cuba, had two fax machines confiscated, then his phone line, and several of his collaborators have been threatened by the political police. Rafael Solano, who directs the independent press agency Havana Press, was beaten up. Miguel Fernandez, also of Havana Press, has been threatened and his house has been searched.

Even under these conditions they have created the Collegium of Journalists, which unites three independent agencies, non-affiliated independent journalists, those who work in state press and the exiled. This is one of the most ambitious professional efforts to date.

Office of Social Affairs.

It would be ideal if the U.S. government would open an office in Cuba -- and would stimulate other countries to do the same -- which would serve as a liaison between social groups and their representatives abroad, so that donations of equipment and communications and publications reach human rights groups, professionals, academics, religious officials, syndicalists, etc. The social, not political, character of this group must be ensured so that the Cuban government cannot assert that political opponents are being helped.

The U.S. government must explain to the press and other institutions that journalists, academics and artists must be paid for their contributions. The United States could set the example by paying professionals for the analyses and interviews given from Cuba to Radio Marti.

The power must be returned to the people, but society must be returned to the people as well. To promote the civil society alone will not bring democracy directly to the island, but it precedes paves the way for it. Why wait until the politics change before society is changed?

This is a good moment for individuals and organizations of the island and in exile to tell the U.S. government how it can help to promote the civil society. It is a good moment also to know if the United States is a friend of open society or an accomplice of military society.

For your information, the press (at this time) has not been made aware of the meeting in Atlanta earlier this week. If you are questioned about this issue, here are some suggest responses that were provided by the Attorney General's office.

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BOB GRAHAM
FLORIDA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0903

August 24, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

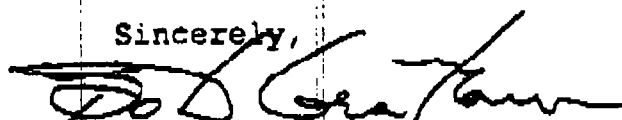
The repatriation of eight Cubans by the Mexican government last week was an affront to all who value the basic human desire to live free, which as you know, is the essential component for the foundation of our nation. One would only hope that other democracies across the globe would respect and adhere to this concept. In a letter to President Salinas expressing my distress over his government's actions last week, I pointed out that great deference is given to exceptional acts of courage in the pursuit of freedom and that his government must act immediately to save the lives of these eight individuals. This entails obtaining their release from the Cuban government and allowing for their safe passage out of Cuba.

Knowing that the Mexican government returns to Cuba those fleeing its oppressive rule, it can be assumed that the eight individuals who survived their trip were trying to reach U.S. shores. Eighteen originally departed on the voyage. Ten died at sea when their boat sank. Two were children. Mr. President, the United States government must act immediately to gain the release and safe passage out of Cuba for the eight survivors.

The Cuban-American community is expressing its anger and outrage at the Mexican government in the strongest manner. However, the community's greatest concern is that this unjust act of repatriation not end in tragedy. Please know that I stand ready to assist when and if needed. I appreciate your cooperation and look forward to a just resolution of last week's actions by the Mexican government.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



Bob Graham
United States Senate

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0921

September 1, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Reno:

We wish to express to you and to the President our heartfelt and sincere gratitude for your humanitarian act of granting entry into our country to the eight freedom-seeking Cuban refugees who had been sent back to communist Cuba by the Mexican government.

Your gesture is reflective of the greatest traditions and qualities of the American people.

The people of Cuba, all Cuban-Americans, and freedom-loving people everywhere, will always remember this act of humanity on your part.

Cordially,



Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress



Lincoln Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress

88/11/93 17106

•

P.02



THE CUBAN AMERICAN NATIONAL FOUNDATION

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

August 2, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

DEAR MR. RENO:

We are writing to you on behalf of Mr. Carlos Canale, a brave Cuban pilot who risked certain death by firing squad or imprisonment in Fidel Castro's jails to safely bring his Cuban compatriots to freedom in the United States last December.

Last New Year's Eve, citizens around the world joined the American people to witness and rejoice in Mr. Cancio's heroic escape from Castro's dictatorship to seek political asylum in the U.S., ending a thirty-four year nightmare of tyranny and oppression. Today, in a cruel and unusual twist of fate, there is news that the very government in which Mr. Cancio placed his faith as the defender of justice, human rights and democracy stands poised to bring charges against him.

As you may be aware, WPLG-Channel 10, the local ABC affiliate news station in Miami, has reported that the U.S. District Attorney's office plans to bring charges against Mr. Cancio and that members of the crew aboard Mr. Cancio's flight, including a member of Cuba's notorious State Security, are in Miami to testify against Mr. Cancio. This news, broadcast on Friday, July 30th, and today has sent shockwaves throughout our community.

We would like to express to you our grave concern over this matter and the great sense of outrage the Cuban American community would feel if indeed the U.S. government has cooperated with Cuban authorities to prosecute a man whose only crime has been to flee Castro's brutal dictatorship. Such action by the United States government would be clearly

MIAMI
P.O. BOX 46099
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33144
TEL: (305) 261-1700 FAX: (305) 261-1704

Chairman JAMES E. HANCOCK Vice-Chairman ALBERTA M. HERNANDEZ
President FRANCISCO J. INTERMUNIEL
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WASHINGTON
1000 TRINIDAD JEFFERSON ST., N.W., S.W. DIST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
TEL: (202) 462-2000

08/11/93 17:07

P.03

Page - 2-

antithetical to the spirit of U.S.-Cuba policy and a betrayal of President Clinton's consistent expressions of support and solidarity with the cause of a free and democratic Cuba.

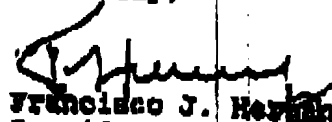
Carlos Canicio's flight to freedom is a symbol of the Cuban tragedy and of our efforts to bring liberty and justice to our native homeland. As you know first hand, Ms. Rana, thousands of our brothers and sisters have perished in this struggle while countless others have risked their lives attempting to reach the shores of the land Castro has taught them is the enemy of humanity.

Is this not the same dictatorship that has repeatedly ignored international law and has systematically violated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights against its citizens? Is this not the same totalitarian regime that has been condemned by the U.N. Human Rights Commission and which has executed tens of thousands of its citizens and incarcerated hundreds of thousands of political prisoners throughout the last three decades? And is this not the same government which has been repeatedly implicated in international narcotics trafficking and which the U.S. Attorney's office has reportedly investigated in an effort to indict?

An indictment against Mr. Canicio and cooperation between the U.S. and Cuba in such an endeavor would send the wrong message to the Cuban people and represent a triumph and vindication for the Castro regime. It would be a travesty of justice and a mockery of the United States judicial system to allow members of Castro's government to testify against people whose only crime was to risk their own lives in the pursuit of freedom.

We appeal to you and your leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,


Francisco J. Hernandez
President

FJH/rar

BOB GRAHAM
FLORIDA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0903

August 16, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Janet:

The U.S. Attorney's Office is reportedly preparing to indict Carlos Cancio, the Cuban pilot who escaped Cuba along with 47 supporters on December 27, 1992. I would urge you, as someone who is well aware of the history and struggle of the people in South Florida, to look carefully into this situation before any action is taken.

Carlos Cancio has unique circumstances in his case that should be taken into consideration, including the fact that he was the plane's pilot and certainly had the support of virtually everybody on board in coming to the United States and seeking asylum in our country. As far as I am aware, no pilot has ever been accused of hijacking his own plane.

Clearly it is imperative for the U.S. Attorney's Office to investigate all incidents such as this, but I want to ensure this matter has been brought directly to your attention before any action is taken by the U.S. Attorney's Office.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



United States Senator

BG/bdl

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0821

September 1, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Reno:

We wish to express to you and to the President our heartfelt and sincere gratitude for your humanitarian act of granting entry into our country to the eight freedom-seeking Cuban refugees who had been sent back to communist Cuba by the Mexican government.

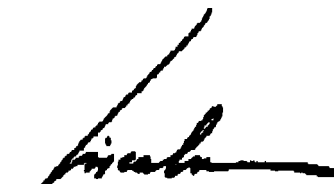
Your gesture is reflective of the greatest traditions and qualities of the American people.

The people of Cuba, all Cuban-Americans, and freedom-loving people everywhere, will always remember this act of humanity on your part.

Cordially,



Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress



Lincoln Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



Bob Graham
United States Senate



Lula Rodriguez

Washington, D.C. 20536

9/2/93

LULA:

- 1) The meeting with Cuba
re deportation/immigration
issues in Atlanta
concluded yesterday.
- 2) Attached
 - a) press guidance (DOS/INS)
 - b) US delegation minutes --
NOT for public dissemination.
- 3) Call if you like.

Chris Sale
9/2

CO 298 (Rev. 12-1-80)

Web Hubbell is
aware + wanted
the President

process of ret. Moriel
criminals

supports.

not a popular decision
among Cuban community

headed by Mon.
Roman

Meeting is not known
yet

In Web Hubbell's visit to Miami,
ongoing talks

no concessions made to
Castro govt. have will

The President may want to ask
Maria Victoria Arias about
Mr. Hubbell's visit.

September 4, 1993

FOR

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ~~SECRET~~ AH

SUBJECT: RE: BILATERAL MIGRATION AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND: (P) (U)

A U.S. delegation and a Cuban delegation met in Atlanta earlier this week (Sept. 1&2) to continue the discussion of procedures ~~for the repatriation of excludable Cuban nationals~~ on the agreed list under the 1984 Migration Agreement.

Out of the original 2,746 Mariel Cuban aliens who are currently in INS custody, only 10-12 repatriations have been carried out per month. This has resulted in an imprisonment of close to 5,000 excludable non-"list" Cubans who cannot be removed.

In Atlanta, the Cuban delegation made clear their willingness to grant a group of 500 political activists the opportunity to emigrate to the United States. The U.S. delegation responded that they were willing to comply only if they reviewed the list of 500. In exchange, the United States asked that Cuba accept the return of the 376 excludable non-list Cubans that were not on the original list.

The two delegations agreed to meet in Cuba in early December to continue these discussions and work toward a new migration agreement.

Attachment

Cruz
ROBERT MENENDEZ
 11TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
 AND TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:
 SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
 WATER RESOURCES
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
 WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS
 INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

CAUCUSES

ARTS CAUCUS
 HISPANIC CAUCUS
 URBAN CAUCUS

MAJORITY WHIP AT LARGE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
 Washington, DC 20515-3013

MEMORANDUM

REPLY TO:
☐ 1531 LONGWORTH HOUSE O.B.
 WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3013

DISTRICT OFFICES:

- ☐ 911 BERGEN AVENUE
 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07306
 (201) 222-2828
- ☐ 654 AVENUE C
 BAYONNE, NJ 07002
 (201) 823-2900
- ☐ 275 HOBART STREET
 PERTH AMBOY, NJ 08861
 (908) 324-8212

TO: JOE VELAZQUEZ
FROM: CONGRESSMAN BOB MENENDEZ
DATE: 7/30/93
RE: MARIO CHANES DE ARMAS MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

Article Miami

Herald

Media event

w/ Cuban

I am writing to respectfully request that the President take a few minutes to meet with and/or take a photo opportunity with Mr. Mario Chanes de Armas, the longest serving political prisoner, to my knowledge, in the 20th century.

Just over a week ago, Mr. Chanes arrived in the United States after having served 30 years in Castro's jails. By comparison, Mr. Nelson Mandela served 27 years in racist South Africa's jails.

Chanes' alleged crime was plotting to kill Fidel Castro and other former fellow revolutionaries. No evidence was ever presented, and Chanes to this day maintains his innocence of any crime. Out of principle, he refused "political re-education" and the garb of common criminals, for which he paid with beatings and many other instances of mistreatment and abuse -- as did his fellow plantados or "firmly rooted" political prisoners.

In 1953, at the age of 26, Mr. Chanes joined with Fidel Castro in the fateful July 26th attack on the Batista Dictatorship's Moncada Barracks at Santiago de Cuba. The attack signalled the beginning of the Cuban Revolution. Batista's men captured and jailed Chanes for two years. Upon his release, he rejoined with Castro -- this time in Mexico. In 1956, he returned with Castro to Cuba on the "Granma" yacht.

Chanes remained Castro's friend and ally for years until Batista's defeat. Soon afterward, however, the relationship turned sour. Chanes opposed the Marxist-Leninist direction the Revolution took and he made what proved to be a fateful mistake: speaking his mind in opposition to the Castro regime's excesses.

I believe that the President and his National Security and State Department advisers would be well-advised to meet with Mr. Chanes. I suggest that the meeting occur during the period of August 5th through 8th, if possible. This is an excellent

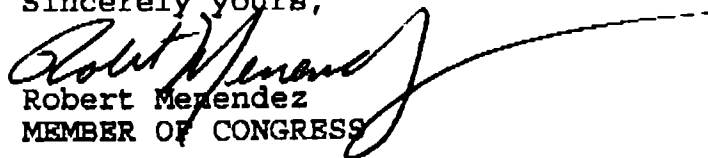
The President
Rep. Bob Menendez
Page 2

opportunity for the President to reiterate his principled advocacy of human rights throughout the world and Cuba. The meeting would be very well-received and appreciated in the Cuban-American community. Press coverage of course would be very beneficial.

Additionally, I suggest that the President invite other guests, as appropriate: Mr. Chanes' wife; his sister, Belen; Congressmen or women interested in Cuba, such as Representatives Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, and Torricelli, Sen. Bill Bradley, Sen. Bob Graham, Sen. Connie Mack; Mr. Eusebio Penalver, President of the World Federation of Cuban Political prisoners, Mr. Ralph E. Fernandez, General Counsel for the World Federation of Former Cuban Political Prisoners; Jack Otero, Dept. Labor; Bill Dougherty, AFL-CIO; and, Jose Collado, AFL-CIO.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Robert Menendez
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

RM/ppp

*Thank you for your
help, Joe!*

Dougherty 659-607

ARA Press Guidance
September 1, 1993

CUBA: ATLANTA MEETING

Q. What is the purpose of the meeting in Atlanta between US and Cuban technical experts on migration issues?

A.- Representatives of the US and Cuban Governments are meeting in Atlanta from September 1-2 to discuss ongoing implementation of the migration agreement between Cuba and the United States. The last bilateral experts meeting on the migration agreement was held in Havana in July. The agreement provides for such periodic reviews.

Q. How well is the bilateral US-Cuban migration agreement working? Is it achieving what we hoped it would?

A.- We believe it is working quite well and serves the interests of both countries.

- Under its provisions, over 28,000 refugees, immigrants and parolees have been admitted to the US since the accord was signed in December 1984.

- In addition, 1,100 Cubans considered not admissible to the United States under US law have been returned to Cuba.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SAU

August 4, 1993

Mr. Lionel Gomez
Chairman
For Democracy
Post Office Box 55-8015
Miami, Florida 33255

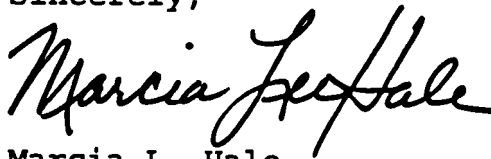
Dear Mr. Gomez:

Thank you for your interest in meeting with President Clinton. He appreciates your kind offer and is sorry he will be unable to meet with you.

In light of the specific concerns you addressed in your letter, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to the White House Office of Public Liaison. If a representative of the President is able to meet with you, you will be contacted.

On behalf of the President, thank you again for your invitation. Your continued interest and support are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,



Marcia L. Hale
Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling and Advance

MLH/ing

✓ cc: Office of Public Liaison

For democracy

July 2, 1993

Schedule

William Jefferson Clinton, President
of the United States of America
The White House
One Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We wish to express to you and Mrs. Clinton our deepest appreciation for the gracious invitation and the warm welcome and reception our Directors enjoyed at the White House last May the 20th, Cuba's Independence Day.

At that time we had the opportunity of delivering to you a dossier with an outline of our Organization's Philosophy and Main Goals. We now respectfully request a meeting at the earliest possible convenience to briefly summarize these goals and their feasibility.

In the hope our efforts will meet with your approval and support, and thanking you once more for your kind consideration and concern, on behalf of the Civic Movement for Democracy's Board of Directors, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Lionel Gomez

Lionel Gomez
Chairman

Waldo Faura

Waldo Faura
Vice-Chairman

Evelio Barriel

Evelio Barriel
Executive Director

Crystal Griggs

Crystal Griggs
Director, Education Project

*forward meet
to OPR*

LG/ydm

Desde Washington

Ante un nuevo Aniversario

Por Ileana Ros-Lehtinen

El próximo sábado celebraremos un nuevo aniversario de la Enmienda Número XIX de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos que le otorgó, tras larga batalla, el voto a la mujer.

El 26 de agosto de 1920 se anunció oficialmente la ratificación de aquella enmienda que igualaba, políticamente, a la mitad de la población norteamericana que había sido, hasta ese momento, marginada.

Punto cardinal en esta larga lucha por el sufragio de la mujer, lo encontramos en la Convención de Séneca Falls de 1848 que marcó el inicio del movimiento en favor de los derechos de la mujer con la proposición de dos líderes feministas, Elizabeth Cady Stanton y Lucretia Mott, ambas maestras y activas abolicionistas. Aquella convención que se celebró en julio 19 y 20 de 1848 emitió una Declaración de Sentimientos basándose en la Declaración de Independencia, que leía en parte: "Consideramos estas verdades como verdades evidentes de que todos los hombres y mujeres han sido creados iguales...".

Una de las firmantes de aquella Declaración de Sentimientos



ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

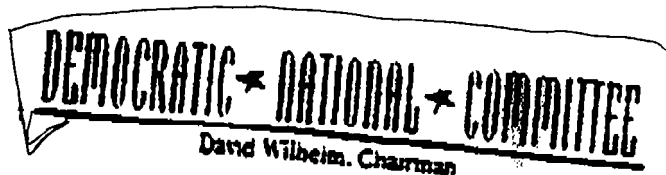
de 1848, Charlotte Woodward, que tenía 19 años cuando la Conferencia de Séneca, vivió lo suficiente para poder votar en la elección de 1920 recién aprobada la Enmienda cuyo aniversario se celebrará dentro de una semana.

Luego de la Convención de Séneca, el Movimiento de los Derechos de la Mujer luchó por lograr derechos legales, salarios justos, y oportunidades de trabajo y educación. Una figura legendaria de

aquel movimiento es Susan B. Anthony, una de las figuras más respetadas en la lucha en favor de los derechos de la mujer. Ya, desde antes, algunos estados, fundamentalmente del oeste norteamericano, habían concedido el voto a la mujer. Así, Colorado se convirtió en 1893 en el primer estado que le garantizó el sufragio a la mujer. Luego Idaho (1896), Wyoming y Utah. Fue en abril de 1917 cuando en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos pudo sentarse la primera mujer congresista, Jeannette Rankin, electa por el estado de Montana.

En este breve recuento, recordemos a Ruth Bryan Owen, de Miami, quien fuera, en 1928, la primera mujer de nuestro estado en ser electa al congreso norteamericano; a Edna Giles Fuller, de Orlando, la primera en llegar, también en 1928, a la legislatura estatal, a Beth Johnson la primera mujer electa, en 1962, al senado estatal, y a Gwen Sawyer Cherry, de Miami, la primera mujer negra en servir en la legislatura estatal en 1970.

Celebraremos este agosto 26 el 75 aniversario de aquella fecha en que 26 millones de norteamericanas se convirtieron en ciudadanas con todos sus derechos.



POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

PH 202-863-8000
FAX 202-863-8140

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: _____ TIME: _____
TO: SUSANNA VALDER
FAX: _____
FROM: SAM RODRIGUEZ # OF PAGES (incl. cover): _____
SUBJECT: _____

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH THIS TRANSMISSION,

PLEASE CALL _____ AT 202-863-_____

COMMENTS: FVI - + Thanks
for the INFO.

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The White House Office of Public Liaison

Alexis M. Herman, Director

Phone (202) 456-2930

Fax (202) 456-6218

Facsimile Transmittal Sheet

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 234
To Sam Rodriguez
Fax Number 202 863-8140
Office Number 202-863-8000
Date 2-2-93
From Susanna VALDEZ

***** COMMENTS *****

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 13, 1993

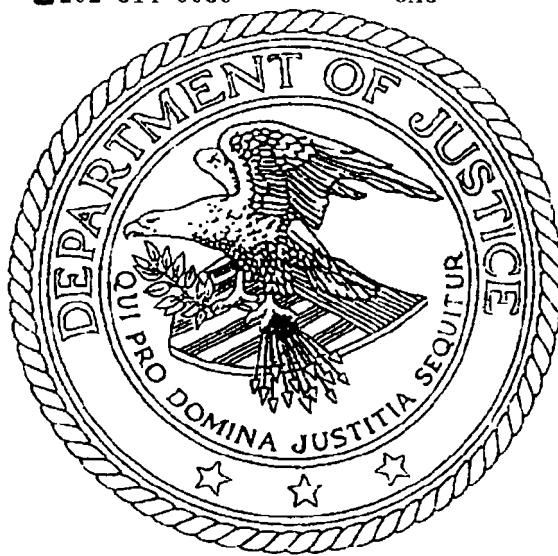
MEMORANDUM FOR JOE VALASQUEZ

FROM: RICHARD E. FEINBERG 
SUBJECT: Meeting with Cuban-Americans in Miami

I had a good meeting with Maria V. Arias Rodham, Simon Ferro, Jorge Bolanos and several of their colleagues in Ms. Rodham's offices in Miami yesterday. They presented several action recommendations that I want to pass on to you:

- 1) Consult with the Cuban-American Community (CAC) on the appointments being made for the directorship of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting and for its advisory board.
- 2) Keep the CAC appraised, as appropriate, of the work of the Congressionally-mandated panel reviewing our broadcasting to Cuba.
- 3) Look into the availability of airplanes, currently situated at an Air Force base in Arizona, for use by "Brothers to the Rescue."
- 4) Initiate regular, perhaps semi-annual, reports on the careful monitoring of the delivery of humanitarian assistance aid to NGOs in Cuba, as provided for under the Cuban Democracy Act.
- 5) Have the President and/or other senior officials direct swearing-in ceremonies of nationalized U.S. citizens in the Miami area.
- 6) Establish a Presidential Advisory Commission on U.S. policy toward a post-Castro Cuba. (We agreed that such a commission would have to eschew high-profile political leaders so as not to appear to be a government-in-exile.)
- 7) Keep the CAC informed regarding U.S. policy toward Cuba via visits by State Department officials, and the routine provision of major policy statements (e.g. the Vice President's Mexico City address).

Let's discuss how best to follow up on these interesting ideas.



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 10/14/93

TO: Susana Valdez

FACSIMILE NO. 456-6218

TELEPHONE NO. 456-2930

FROM: Lula Rodriguez

FACSIMILE NO. 202/514-0548

TELEPHONE NO. 202/514-2001

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET _____

COMMENTS: _____

**PRESS RELEASE
NOTA DE PRENSA**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 13, 1993

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT
Fernand Rojas (305) 592-7768

**PRESIDENT CLINTON URGES CONTINUATION OF RADIO & TV MARTI /
HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPROVES FUNDING**

A House-Senate conference committee this afternoon approved \$21 million in funding for Radio & TV Marti, the U.S. broadcasts of uncensored news and information to the people of Cuba. The measure comes just hours after President Clinton urged Members of Congress to support the programs.

The Congressional action and the President's letter came in spite of repeated editorial attacks by the The New York Times and The Miami Herald against TV Marti at a time when the Administration is working to improve the efficacy of the program. Recent defectors have substantiated the importance of the programs in promoting democracy on the island, and the yearning of the Cuban people to receive TV Marti.

The Administration has continuously reaffirmed its support of the programs as important tools of public diplomacy and called for full funding in its 1994 budget presented to the Congress.

Furthermore, the Clinton Administration has stated its commitment to make TV Marti work. Several weeks ago, the Administration authorized changing the direction of TV Marti's signal in an effort to circumvent Cuba's extensive and costly jamming efforts concentrated in central Havana. A subsequent report, declassified last week, said "TV Marti found a crack in [the] Cuban Electronic Curtain."

"We appreciate President Clinton's and the Congress' leadership and their reaffirmation of support in the fight for democracy in Cuba," said CANF president Francisco Hernandez, "It also demonstrates the irrelevance of certain newspaper editorial boards in this country who have been urging the U.S. government to summarily cancel TV Marti, thus granting a desperate Fidel Castro a much needed political victory."

- 30 -



PRESS RELEASE NOTA DE PRENSA

13 de octubre de 1993

PRESIDENTE CLINTON RECOMIENDA CONTINUACION DE RADIO Y TV MARTI / COMITE CONJUNTO DEL SENADO Y LA CAMARA APRUEBAN FONDOS

Un comité conjunto del Senado y la Cámara de Representantes del Congreso norteamericano aprobó esta tarde la asignación de 21 millones de dólares en fondos para Radio y Televisión Martí, agencias del gobierno federal que realizan transmisiones informativas y noticiosas al pueblo de Cuba. La aprobación se llevó a cabo sólo horas después que el Presidente Bill Clinton instó a los miembros del Congreso a respaldar las transmisiones.

La medida congressional y la carta presidencial se efectuaron a pesar de los repetidos ataques de los rotativos The New York Times y The Miami Herald en contra de TV Martí precisamente en el momento en que la administración del Sr. Clinton está buscando formas de mejorar la eficacia de esta programación federal. Desertores que han escapado recientemente de las garras del castrocomunismo han verificado la importancia que tienen dichos programas en la promoción de los valores democráticos dentro de Cuba y el anhelo del pueblo cubano de recibir adecuadamente a TV Martí.

La administración presidencial ha reafirmado continuamente su apoyo a esta programación federal que ha calificado como importantes instrumentos de diplomacia e incluyó una petición para que estos recibieran fondos completos en el presupuesto de 1994 que entregó al Congreso.

Además, la administración de Bill Clinton ha declarado públicamente su compromiso de hacer de TV Martí un medio de comunicación eficaz. Hace varias semanas, la administración autorizó un importante cambio en la dirección de la señal de TV Martí hacia Cuba con el fin de evadir los esfuerzos extensivos y costosos que emplea el régimen castrista en interferir las transmisiones que hasta fecha reciente se han concentrado en el centro de la ciudad de La Habana. Un informe posterior a este cambio que fue desclasificado por el gobierno federal la semana pasada reportó que "TV Martí ha encontrado una rendija en la cortina electrónica cubana".

Francisco "Pepe" Hernández, Presidente de la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana, declaró: "Agradecemos el liderazgo del Presidente Bill Clinton y del Congreso federal y esta reafirmación de su apoyo en la lucha por la libertad y la democracia en Cuba. Queda demostrada la irrelevancia de ciertas juntas editoriales periodísticas en este país que han estado presionando al gobierno federal para que cancele de repente a TV Martí, otorgándole a un Fidel Castro en crisis una victoria política que busca desesperadamente".

PARA MAS INFORMACION: Fernando Rojas (305) 592-7768

Suzanna Davis

ARMANDO VALLADARES

for Cuba

POB 520633
Miami, FL
33152

June 10, 1993

The Honorable Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
Room 122
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Suzanna
JUN 15 1993

JUN 14 1993

Dear Ms. Herman:

I wish to thank you for joining me at the Kennedy Center for the concert tribute to human rights. It certainly was a pleasure meeting and speaking with you.

I am writing to appraise you of a brewing controversy within the Cuban American community that involves Radio and TV Marti. As you know, the position of Director of the United States Information Agency's Office of Cuba Broadcasting has been vacant since January 20th, awaiting appointment by President Clinton.

This appointment has evolved into a polarized battle between two factions within the Cuban American community. On the one hand, the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF) is pushing the reappointment of Antonio Navarro, who held the position until January 20th. On the other hand, enemies of CANF are hoping President Clinton will appoint Elio Muller, who was the Florida Hispanic Clinton-Gore campaign chairman.

Ms. Herman, I am deeply concerned that the discussion over this appointment is disintegrating into a CANF versus anti-CANF power struggle rather than a discussion of the merits of all candidates for the job. I know you agree that the people of Cuba deserve better than this.

I believe both Mr. Navarro and Mr. Muller are fine gentlemen who have the best intentions for Cuba at heart. However, I also believe that for the good of Radio and TV Marti, neither person should be appointed to this position. At this juncture, Radio and TV Marti desperately need a consensus choice to lead its operations - not one mired in a battle between CANF versus anti-CANF forces.

There is no doubt in my mind that the unanimous choice for this position is journalist Tomas Regalado. Mr. Regalado is recognized as the foremost authority on Cuban affairs among all journalists. He knows every group and leader of the exile community. He also knows every group and leader of the opposition and human rights movement in Cuba. With changes imminent in Cuba, this knowledge is especially important.

*Graham
Mendez
Diaz-Balart*

Page Two

Radio and TV Marti are in the business of news and information. Mr. Regalado, as a journalist who is an expert on Cuban affairs, would be a great asset to the organization. Also, being so well known in exile circles, his appointment will garner universal support in the Cuban American community.

I am convinced that it would be a dire mistake for President Clinton to pass-up this opportunity and not appoint Tomas Regalado Director of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. Mr. Muller is totally inexperienced in every aspect of the job and is tainted as an enemy of CANF. Mr. Navarro's reappointment would raise strong protest from those elements of the Cuban American community not affiliated with CANF. In essence, we are looking at the possibility of another Mario Baeza scenario whereby CANF pushes one candidate, anti-CANF elements push another candidate, and the result is a bitter battle that no one wants repeated.

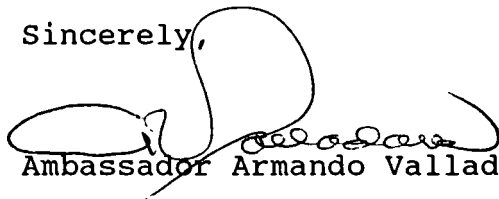
Ms. Herman, the solution to this situation is appointing a consensus candidate with which everyone can agree. That person is undoubtedly Tomas Regalado. Only with his appointment can we avoid what I see as a negative and unproductive battle that would damage this administration and Radio and TV Marti's image in the Cuban American community. Instead, the appointment of Tomas Regalado would be a coup for the Clinton administration, Radio and TV Marti, and the people of Cuba.

As the enclosed articles demonstrate, Radio and Television Marti are experiencing a defining moment in their history. Both organizations require leadership and stability at this critical juncture. Tomas Regalado is the best person to provide Radio and TV Marti with positive direction.

For these reasons, I believe Tomas Regalado is the best choice for the position of Director of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting in the United States Information Agency. After reading this and reviewing his credentials, I hope you will concur with my opinion and encourage President Clinton to appoint him. It may also be helpful to speak with Alex Watson in the White House to counsel him on this important matter.

If you would like to discuss this or any other matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me at 703-684-4407. I pray that all is well with you and your family. I look forward to seeing or speaking with you very soon.

Sincerely,



Ambassador Armando Valladares

*Regalado - political
coup*

enclosures

*Cuban Dem. -
shy to allow
Cuban Repub -
compromise
on R.S.*

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

The Cuban American National Foundation is stepping up the pressure on Capitol Hill to block President Clinton's choice for director of the U.S. Information Agency's Office of Cuban Broadcasting. The conservative Miami-based lobby opposes Elio E. Mulier, a Tampa lawyer who ran the Hispanic campaign for Clinton in Florida last year, and is pushing Antonio Navarro, who ran the office—which oversees Radio Marti and TV Marti—under President Bush, for another term.

"This is basically an internal Cuban-American conflict," a knowledgeable congressional source said. "You're dealing with two conservative Cuban-Americans. There's probably 10 degrees of difference between them." He added that the Miami group is pushing Navarro because he's "a familiar face."

Earlier this year, the foundation had a big hand in killing the Administration's choice of a Wall Street lawyer, Mario Baeza, for the top Latin American slot at the State Department. (*See NJ*, 2/20/93, p. 449.) But this time the group may have more trouble getting its way. A congressional aide familiar with the issue said that Rep. Robert G. Torricelli, D-N.J., one of the foundation's staunchest friends in Congress, is not likely to take sides.

The Washington office of New Jersey-based MWW/Strategic Communications Inc., which handles some lobbying for the foundation, has drafted a letter to Clinton that it is circulating for signatures on Capitol Hill. —Peter H. Stone

Holding Fidel in check

After successfully halting the appointment of liberal New York lawyer Mario Baeza as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, the Cuban-American community is again engaged in battle. This time it's over the position of director of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, which oversees Radio and TV Martí, the official U.S. government broadcast services to Cuba.

Certain Clinton officials are pushing for Tampa lawyer Elio Muller, who served as Bill Clinton's Florida Hispanic campaign chairman. However, some prominent Cuban-Americans, citing Mr. Muller's inexperience in broadcasting, are pushing for the reappointment of Tony Navarro, a conservative Cuban-American Democrat from Miami who held the position since its creation in 1990 until recently.

FINAL EDITION

The Miami Herald

10A MONDAY, MAY 24, 1993
THE MIAMI HERALD

Activists turn D.C. into a soapbox as fight over Cuba policy intensifies

■ Hard-liners, moderates and liberals are fighting for control of Radio Marti, the station beamed into Cuba by the Voice of America.

Radio Marti has been roiled in recent weeks by complaints from a Miami group, an anonymous letter identifying some of the station's analysts as "pro-Castro" infiltrators and uncertainty over whom Clinton will name as its new director.

CANF is trying to win the reappointment of Antonio Navarro, who resigned with other Bush political appointees in January. Some Clinton officials are pushing for Elio Muller, a 36-year-old Tampa attorney who served as Clinton's Florida Hispanic campaign chairman.

Capital Notebook

La Revolucion at USIA

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Staff Writer

Making the world safe for democracy can be a dirty job under any circumstances.

But it could really be tough to accomplish if your colleagues included a communist mole, a "mediocre bureaucrat," an "illiterate," a couple of "incompetents" and a bunch of dupes and pinkos.

"All I can say . . . is that as soon as it came to our attention, it was immediately brought to the eyes of the appropriate officials," Rolando Bonachea said. "That type of accusation is taken very seriously by us."

That's good to know. Bonachea is the editor of Radio Marti, a branch of the U.S. Information Agency that broadcasts the "truth" to communist Cuba in an attempt to drive President Fidel Castro nuts and/or out of power.

Radio Marti's cousin, TV Marti, tries to do the same thing with video, but Castro jams it, so that it can never be seen except occasionally in the middle of the night for about 30 seconds before the jam kicks in: "Provincial insomniacs," exulted one booster in the federal bureaucracy. "We've got that audience locked up!"

This year, U.S. taxpayers are spending \$27 million on these two worthy causes.

Some Radio Marti staff members suspect, however, that some of their colleagues are not bashing Castro as hard as they should—either because they don't know how or because their hearts aren't in it. Hence the bit of accusatory *samiadat* recently smuggled out of USIA by an organization identifying itself as "Worried Employees of Radio Marti."

"The situation inside Radio Marti is chaotic and is affecting its mission," Worried Employees

said. "If these problems are not urgently resolved, they will produce a scandal that will give the game away to Cuba's Communist regime."

Radio Marti sources who refuse to be identified here have called to endorse Worried Employees and to point out that the views expressed are widely held. Not surprisingly, however, nobody claims authorship. Cuban exile militants incessantly question each other's credentials, but seldom present their own.

Worried Employees cannot be happy that Bonachea is investigating, since they accuse him of "not knowing anything about the profession" and of naming several "incompetents" to important positions.

Bonachea refused to comment on himself, but it would seem unlikely that he would find himself guilty.

He also should be able to make quick work of some other Worried Employees accusations. A little *buenas dias, como esta usted?* should establish whether the editor of the writer's group knows Spanish (Worried Employees say not). The deputy editor of programming should be able to put to rest the charge that he is "an illiterate" with a couple of paragraphs from *The Weekly Reader*.

Some complaints, however, will not be so easy.

Is the chief of the analysts' department (news, not psycho-) a "mediocre bureaucrat" and an "incompetent" like his predecessor? Ditto the director of programming?

Is one of the political analysts a "Castroist" mole who "infiltrated" Radio Marti? Was the chief of the station's Cuba Bureau "compromised" by Cuban State Security (the secret police) before he left the island?

Are the departments of programming, writers and investigations controlled by Red sympathizers?

Worried Employees offer

proofs. Bonachea's chief deputy and the deputy programming director don't allow critiques of "Castroist singers" Silvio Rodriguez and Pablo Milanés (they live in Cuba and sing folk and folk-rock). Worried Employees said.

In addition, Worried Employees complained, "popular anti-communist singers" like Olga Guillot, Blanca Rosa Gil, Celia Cruz and others (they live in exile and sing traditional Cuban pop) don't get on the air because both the program director and the deputy say they are "old-fashioned."

The analysts' department, Worried Employees continued, supports "Marxist and Socialist" Cubans as an alternative to Castro and "constantly" gives air time to Elizardo Sanchez and other leftist opposition leaders.

Sanchez, it should be noted, is Cuba's most distinguished dissident, an irritating man who gets beaten up and jailed on a regular basis for opposing Castro. Unfortunately, Sanchez also irritatingly refuses to endorse the current U.S. policy of squeezing Cuba to death (tougher embargo, refusal to negotiate), holding that a more open policy would be more likely to encourage a peaceful transition to democracy.

But that's enough of that. Bonachea and his deputy, Worried Employees said, support the "socialist analysts" and have raised their salaries to \$60,000 per year in a gesture of approval. "This department has an annual budget of more than \$350,000 and doesn't do anything positive for the station," Worried Employees said. "Here's a place where the Clinton administration can make savings."

Great idea, but why stop there

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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002. resume	re: Tomas Regalado [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Suzanna Valdez
OA/Box Number: 5948

FOLDER TITLE:

Cuba 1993

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jm1897

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

TOMAS REGALADO

2424 S.W. 20th Street
Miami, Florida 33145
Home: (305) 856-1885
Office: (305) 445-4040

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

News Director, WAQI Radio, Miami, Florida, 1989 to present.

On-air anchor of news programs, administration of news department, and assignment desk chief.

News Director, WQBA Radio, Miami, Florida, 1986 - 1989: same duties as above.

News Director, WRHC Radio, Miami, Florida, 1977 -1986: same duties as above.

Anchorman, WLTW-television, Miami, Florida, 1974 - 1977: produced and anchored news and public affairs programs.

Reporter/Commentator, WFAB Radio, Miami, Florida, 1970 - 1974.

News Editor, WCIX-television, Miami, Florida, 1968 - 1970.

Reporter, WFAB Radio, Miami, Florida, 1966 - 1968.

EDUCATION:

University of Miami, Koubek Center: Journalism.

AREA OF EXPERTISE:

Cuba, International, Latin America; host of the longest running program on Miami radio, Cuba Update, a daily program with news on Cuba and about Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Nicaragua; covered civil war and elections
Israel and Saudi Arabia; covered Gulf War
El Salvador, Lebanon, and Namibia; covered civil wars
Geneva, Madrid, Malta and Moscow; covered super-power summits

PERSONAL:

Born:

(b)(6)

U.S. citizen

[002]

Jorge M. Perez
President

**The Related Group
of Florida**
2828 Coral Way, Penthouse Suite
Miami, Florida 33145
305 - 460-9900

May 24, 1993

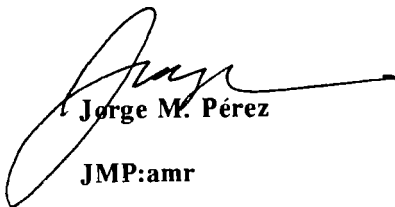
President William J. Clinton
The White House
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I want to take this time to thank you for being so gracious during the Cuban Independence Day. Your invitation to the White House further demonstrated your concern for the hopes of the South Florida Cuban American population.

I think we are slowly converting our Cuban Republicans. As always, you can count on my full commitment to your Presidency. I think you are doing an excellent job so far and, I will continue to work closely with the DNC to raise funds to ensure that your message is received and your programs become a reality.

Best wishes,


Jorge M. Pérez
JMP:amr

CURB A

copy to
Betty

gelo

CUBA

FILE

LAW OFFICES

BECKER & POLIAKOFF, P.A.

BOCA RATON CLEARWATER FORT MYERS HOLLYWOOD MELBOURNE MIAMI NAPLES ORLANDO
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OF COUNSEL
BERNIE FRIEDMAN
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GEORGE WEINBAUM

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FORT LAUDERDALE (305) 987-7550
FLORIDA TOLL FREE (800) 432-7712

REPLY TO:

Miami

May 24, 1993

VIA TELEFAX (202) 456-6218

Ms. Susana Valdes
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Susana:

On behalf of the Cuban-American community of South Florida I wish to thank you for your support and assistance in organizing the May 20th Cuban Independence Day celebration at the White House. There was absolutely no way we could have done it without your personal interest and intervention.

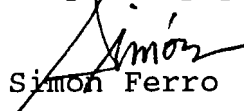
I am proud to report to you that our objective was achieved. Our event dominated the May 20th Day celebration coverage in both local hispanic T.V. stations (channels 23 and 51) and we got full day "as-its-happening" broadcasts on the two major radio stations. Additionally, Maria Arias Rodham, Herminio San Roman and I appeared on two live radio programs last Friday morning to recap the event.

I was going to fax you copies of Miami Herald and Diario Las Americas articles covering the event but Lula Rodriguez tells me she beat me to it. I have also asked both T.V. stations to provide me with VHS copies of their event coverage so I can send them to the White House this week.

I know how far out on a limb you went to make this happen. Based on all the positive feed-back I have received I can assure you that the political and logistical effort that went into this event was well worth it.

Again, thank you for your help. You know you can always count on us.

Very truly yours,


Simon Ferro

/SF

July 2, 1993

Mr. Simon Perro
10420 Southwest 64th Street
Miami, Florida 33173

Dear Simon:

It was a pleasure to welcome you to the White House to commemorate Cuban Independence Day. I hope you enjoyed your visit to Washington.

Thank you for the terrific shirt and the Cuban flag. They are wonderful reminders of your visit. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and your continued support.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/TF/BAS/bws

(Corres. #668701)

cc: WH Gifts
cc: Public Liaison

1

Jorge L. Bolanos
5894 SW 131 TERRACE • MIAMI, FLORIDA 33156

*please
file cuba*

6/29

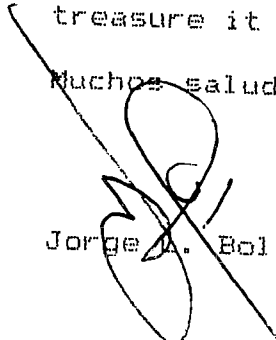
June 17, 1993

Suzanna Valdez
Associate Director
White House Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Suzanna:

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of our
President's remarks on Cuban Independence Day. I will
treasure it forever.

Muchos saludos,


Jorge L. Bolanos

___Accept

___Regret

___Pending

TO:

Marcia L. Hale
Assistant to the President and Director
of Scheduling and Advance

FROM:

Joan N. Baggett, Assistant to the President and
Director of Political Affairs.
Joe Velasquez, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Political Affairs.
Steve Ricchetti, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs, Senate.

REQUEST:

Photo opportunity with Mario Chanes de Armas.

PURPOSE:

Chanes recently arrived in the U.S. after serving thirty
years as a political prisoner in Cuba. This is an
opportunity for the President to express his concern
for international human rights and to demonstrate
solidarity with Cubans and Cuban Americans.

BACKGROUND:

Chanes was a former ally of Castro who opposed
Castro's turn to Communism. He was arrested and
placed in prison thirty years ago. He refused to accept
"political education," and thus was known as a
"plantado" or "firmly rooted" political prisoner. He is
supported by the Cuban American Community, the
AFL-CIO and the Florida Democratic Delegation.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None.

DATE AND TIME:

August 6, 1993

DURATION:

Ten minutes.

LOCATION:

Open.

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. Chanes' wife; his sister, Belen; Representative
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Senator Bob Graham,
Representative Robert Menendez and Bill Dougherty,
AFL-CIO.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS:	Meeting with NSC staff. Drop by with President for photo.
REMARKS REQUIRED:	Talking Points will be prepared by Joe Velasquez.
MEDIA COVERAGE:	Yes.
RECOMMENDED BY:	Joan N. Baggett, Assistant to the President and Director of Political Affairs.
CONTACT:	Joe Velasquez, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Political Affairs. ext. 6257

This can't be air piracy

LAST Dec. 27, Carlos Cancio, a pilot of Cuba's AeroCaribe airline, headed his Soviet-built airliner for Miami from Havana with 52 others on board. He and 47 others were carrying out a long-plotted scheme to escape Cuba by diverting the flight from the resort of Varadero to Miami. Its code name: "The Party."

Now the party could turn sour for Mr. Cancio and those who helped in the daring escape. Federal prosecutors may ask a grand jury to indict them for air piracy or other offenses.

Havana, yelling "hijacking," sent witnesses to Miami to testify last week. They include the plane's copilot and security guard. The two, and three passengers, wanted no part of "The Party." The plotters forcibly restrained and manacled the copilot and guard, knocked out the guard with ether, and disarmed him.

The U.S. attorney's office is well within its purview to investigate this case thoroughly. The law demands it. And failure to investigate it could conceivably encourage would-be air pirates.

Fortunately for Mr. Cancio, U.S. and international law strongly suggest that he's no hijacker. As commander of his plane, he exercised lawful authority over it to fly to freedom.

The U.S. Anti-Hijacking Act of 1974 penalizes "any seizure or exercise of control, by force or violence or threat of force or violence" of an aircraft. But the statute, Mr. Cancio's lawyers argue, doesn't apply to him because he "was at all times lawfully in control of the aircraft." How could he "seize" that of which he already had lawful command?

Federal prosecutors, however, need to

BY CUBAN AIRLINE PILOT

Can an airliner's captain, already in legal control, 'seize' what's his? Law, treaty seem to say No.

determine whether any U.S. or international laws were broken when the copilot, security guard, and three passengers were forcibly restrained and held against their will. U.S. law certainly allows for that possibility. It says:

"Whoever, while aboard an aircraft within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, assaults, intimidates, or threatens any flight crew members or flight attendant ... shall be fined ... or imprisoned."

Mr. Cancio's case appears to be unique. No pilot in the United States has ever been accused of hijacking his own plane. The 1973 Tokyo Convention, of which the United States is a signatory, authorizes an aircraft commander to restrain anyone on board who may threaten his flight's safety. Says Article 6:

"The aircraft commander may ... when he has reasonable grounds to believe that a person ... is about to commit an act (that may jeopardize the aircraft's safety) impose upon such person ... restraint necessary ... to maintain good order and discipline aboard." Mr. Cancio's lawyers argue interestingly that he had the right to restrain those flight members who could endanger the plane's flight to where he, its legal commander, chose to take it.

By flying the plane to Miami, Mr. Cancio and his collaborators surely broke Cuban laws — including leaving without permission. But Cuban law isn't the U.S. prosecutors' concern. U.S. law is. And because neither U.S. law nor the Tokyo Convention *clearly* defines his diversion of his plane as air piracy, any prosecution of him appears bound to — and should — result in acquittal.

Media Clips

Publication Miami Herald

Date 8/9/93

Page 9 of 9

MLR ERR MG3 NWW



Bob Graham
Florida

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: <i>Suzann Valdez</i>	PHONE:
FROM: <i>Bruce Lesley</i>	PHONE:
DATE: <i>8/13/93</i>	TIME:
NUMBER OF PAGES: <i>9</i>	524 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

COMMENTS:

88/11/93 17:07

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P.03

Page - 2-

antithetical to the spirit of U.S.-Cuba policy and a betrayal of President Clinton's consistent expressions of support and solidarity with the cause of a free and democratic Cuba.

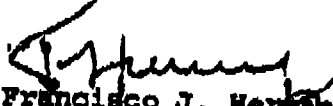
Carlos Cancio's flight to freedom is a symbol of the Cuban tragedy and of our efforts to bring liberty and justice to our native homeland. As you know first hand, Mr. Reno, thousands of our brothers and sisters have perished in this struggle while countless others have risked their lives attempting to reach the shores of the land Castro has taught them is the enemy of humanity.

Is this not the same dictatorship that has repeatedly ignored international law and has systematically violated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights against its citizens? Is this not the same totalitarian regime that has been condemned by the U.N. Human Rights Commission and which has executed tens of thousands of its citizens and incarcerated hundreds of thousands of political prisoners throughout the last three decades? And is this not the same government which has been repeatedly implicated in international narcotics trafficking and which the U.S. Attorney's office has reportedly investigated in an effort to indict?

An indictment against Mr. Cancio and cooperation between the U.S. and Cuba in such an endeavor would send the wrong message to the Cuban people and represent a triumph and vindication for the Castro regime. It would be a travesty of justice and a mockery of the United States judicial system to allow members of Castro's government to testify against people whose only crime was to risk their own lives in the pursuit of freedom.

We appeal to you and your leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,


Francisco J. Hernandez
President

FJH/fdr

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 54 STORIES

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The New York Times

August 6, 1993, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 12; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 1191 words

HEADLINE: U.S. and Cuba Team Up Against a Pilot

BYLINE: By LARRY ROHTER, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: MIAMI, Aug. 5

BODY:

In a rare instance of cooperation between the United States and Cuba, Federal law-enforcement officials are pursuing, with Havana's help, criminal charges against a pilot who commandeered a Cuban commuter flight last year and flew the airplane and its 52 passengers to freedom.

To the alarm and anger of the large and powerful Cuban exile community here, crew members who had returned to Cuba were brought back to Miami this week to meet with Federal prosecutors, according to lawyers for the pilot, Carlos Cancio Porcel. The lawyers said the Cuban witnesses were seen entering the Federal Courthouse here today to testify before a grand jury that was meeting there.

The Government's decision to proceed with the case against Mr. Cancio comes amid several recent signs that Washington and Havana want to lessen the mutual hostility that has prevailed since Fidel Castro seized power 34 years ago. Since the Clinton Administration took office, Mr. Castro, who has seen Cuba's economy sharply decline with the collapse of the Soviet Union, has made repeated overtures to the United States, while Washington has made some modest proposals of its own.

Late last month, the State Department announced it would lift the limits on the number of telephone circuits between the United States and Cuba, while allowing Havana half the revenue from the toll calls. Since the start of an American embargo of Cuba more than 30 years ago, Cuba's share of the revenue, now more than \$80 million, has been frozen in a bank account.

Talks on Immigration

In addition, American and Cuban officials have acknowledged that the two countries have begun discussing an agreement that would normalize immigration and deportation procedures. Such an accord was reached in 1984, but Mr. Castro canceled it a year later to protest American radio broadcasts to Cuba.

The inquiry into Mr. Cancio has been approved by senior Justice Department officials in Washington, according to a person who has been briefed about the case. Attorney General Janet Reno was State Attorney in Dade County when Mr. Cancio and the other passengers defected.

The New York Times, August 6, 1993

"I believe this has more to do with a policy change toward the Government of Cuba," Jose Quinon, a lawyer for Mr. Cancio, said of the proceedings against his client. "With all this talk of normalizing immigration and other signs of cooperation, we don't know whether Mr. Cancio has become a pawn in an international game that is much beyond his reach."

The Government's decision to proceed with the case has enraged Cuban-Americans here, many of whom risked their lives aboard boats, rafts or planes to flee the Communist regime of President Castro and consider Mr. Cancio a hero.

His arrival here in December was greeted with jubilation in Little Havana, where his fellow exiles exulted at Mr. Cancio's declaration that he had been able to embarrass Mr. Castro. He remains a celebrity in the Miami area, and Cuban-Americans often approach him to congratulate him on his feat. Now, however, alarmed exile groups and Spanish-language radio stations here have attacked the prosecutors as unjust and have suggested that the Clinton Administration is softening its position on Mr. Castro.

"There was no crime committed, and to single out this man is an outrage," Manuel Vazquez, another of Mr. Cancio's lawyers, said in an interview. "I don't think they have a leg to stand on regarding air piracy. A pilot cannot hijack his own plane, and the relevant international conventions make that clear."

Waving protest placards and shouting insults at Fidel Castro, scores of Cuban-Americans demonstrated outside the Federal Courthouse here this morning. The Cuban-American National Foundation, the most influential exile group here, has urged its supporters to write letters to President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno "asking that they stop this injustice and do not permit the U.S. Government to become an accomplice to the crimes of Fidel Castro."

Asked to comment, Andres Rivero, a spokesman for United States Attorney Roberto Martinez, would say only that the case against Mr. Cancio remains open. "It would be inappropriate to comment on any matters that may or may not relate to a grand jury investigation," he said. "The entire episode relating to Mr. Cancio's diversion of the flight from Cuba will be considered solely on the facts and the law."

Mr. Cancio was piloting a turboprop plane from Havana to Varadero on Dec. 29 when friends and family members flying with him immobilized two other crew members, enabling him to divert the flight to Miami, where he and all but five of the people on board requested political asylum. The Cuban Government immediately condemned the incident as a terrorist act of aerial piracy that violated international hijacking agreements.

View of International Law

But Mr. Cancio and his lawyers argue that he was acting within his authority as captain and thus did not violate international law. It was the five people who returned to Cuba who endangered the flight, Mr. Vazquez said. Aviation conventions clearly "give immunity to members of the crew, or any passenger, who assist in subduing people who threaten the safety of the aircraft," he added.

In an interview on Wednesday night, Mr. Cancio said he was baffled and worried by the Government's failure to abandon proceedings against him. "All I

The New York Times, August 6, 1993

wanted was to get my family away from that murderous regime and bring them to freedom," he said. "I've never had any trouble with the law in my entire life. That's why I am so astonished this is happening. It really punctures the hopes I had for life in this country."

Leaders of Cuban exile groups have complained that Federal prosecutors here are treating Mr. Cancio with undue harshness while simultaneously failing to proceed against Cuban officials who they say are involved in drug trafficking. At this morning's demonstration, they demanded that Mr. Martinez, who is of Cuban descent, issue an indictment against Cuba's Minister of Defense, Raul Castro, who is said to be the subject of a Federal drug investigation.

Several lawyers here who are not involved with Mr. Cancio's case also contend that Federal prosecutors were mainly trying to make a political point. The lawyers, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said it was extremely unlikely that any jury in Dade County, whose population is composed primarily of refugees and immigrants from Cuba and other Latin American countries, would ever convict Mr. Cancio if the case went to trial.

The Cancio case has also been dragged into the emotional debate about immigration policy. Advocates for Haitian refugees here contend that Mr. Cancio has been treated leniently compared with a former Haitian soldier who hijacked a plane to Miami earlier this year. The soldier, Woody Edouard, is scheduled to go on trial soon on air piracy charges. He argues that he should be treated as a political refugee.

"I see no connection between the two cases," Mr. Cancio said. "I diverted the plane of which I was the captain, while he had to hold a gun to the head of the pilot."

GRAPHIC: Photos: Cuban-Americans protesting yesterday outside the Federal Courthouse in Miami, urging supporters to write letters to President Clinton to prevent the prosecution of Carlos Cancio Porcel for air piracy. Mr. Cancio piloted a plane from Havana in December and diverted the flight to Miami. (Associated Press); Law enforcement officials are pursuing criminal charges against Mr. Cancio, above. Officials have already met with members of his crew. (Phillippe Diederich for The New York Times)

SUBJECT: AIRLINES AND AIRPLANES; HIJACKING; UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; CUBA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-US

NAME: PORCEL, CARLOS CANCIO; CASTRO, FIDEL (PRES); ROHTER, LARRY

GEOGRAPHIC: CUBA

LEVEL 1 - 7 OF 54 STORIES

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The Houston Chronicle

February 20, 1993, Saturday, 2 STAR Edition

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LENGTH: 487 words

HEADLINE: Haitian hijacker jailed without bail; protesters say Cuban was treated better

BYLINE: Houston Chronicle News Services

DATELINE: MIAMI

KEYWORD: Airplane Hijackings

BODY:

MIAMI -- A federal court ordered a Haitian hijacker jailed without bail Friday on charges of air piracy.

Woody Edouard, 24, is accused of hijacking a planeload of missionaries at gunpoint in a bid to escape his troubled homeland.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Bob Waters, saying Edouard was a danger to the community for reasons "that will come out in the hearing" asked that he be held without bail until a pretrial hearing in five days.

Air piracy charges can carry penalties of 20 years to life imprisonment.

Some Haitian activists were angry Edouard was being prosecuted, while Cuban airline pilot Carlos Cancio who diverted his own plane to Miami in December was hailed as a hero.

Public defender Paul Rashkind, acting as Edouard's lawyer, said, "I wish the government would govern itself according to the conduct of the Cancio case last year."

All but five people aboard the Cuban flight were part of Cancio's escape plot.

Edouard has not requested political asylum but told officials he was desperate to leave Haiti, which has been in political turmoil since a September 1991 coup brought down the democratically elected government.

Edouard armed with a five-shot revolver, took a woman hostage at the small airstrip in the provincial city of Cap Haitien in Haiti Thursday and forced his way onto the aging twin-engine DC-3, which had two crew members and nine U.S.missionaries aboard, witnesses said.

The Houston Chronicle, February 20, 1993

The plane, owned by the West Palm Beach, Fla.-based Missionary Flights International, was supposed to land in West Palm Beach but was diverted to Miami International Airport.

Edouard surrendered his weapon to the pilot shortly before landing and when he disembarked, raised his hands and lay down on the tarmac and waited to be arrested.

Treatment of Haitian refugees has been a sensitive issue in Miami. Haitian refugees and black civil rights advocates have gone on hunger strikers recently to underscore the different treatment given to Haitians, who are detained or repatriated, and Cubans, who are immediately paroled into the community and quickly granted asylum.

Because of the economic embargo on Haiti, there wasn't enough fuel to travel directly to Miami from Cap Haitien. The crew persuaded the nervous Edouard to let them make a scheduled refueling stop in Providenciales in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

After the plane was refueled, Edouard calmed down and spent much of the flight talking and praying with missionary Robert Johnston of Green Castle, Mo., who lived in Haiti for three years and speaks Creole.

"He said he felt threatened, that he was in fear of his life," said Richard Snook, director of the missionary organization. "It seemed political -- that's the way it sounded."

Snook said the missionaries feel compassion for Edouard.

"Bob Johnston told me he actually prayed for him and asked his forgiveness," he said.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

THE FEDI



At the Voice of America studio in Washington, Shen Hung-Hui reads the news as part of afternoon broadcast program.

Conflict Over U.S. Radio Stations Eases

Clinton Plan Would Achieve First Major Restructuring Since Cold War

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration ended a lengthy, internal policy struggle yesterday by proposing to merge the principal government-funded radio stations broadcasting news and information to Europe, Latin America and other targeted regions around the globe.

If approved by Congress, the plan would bring about the first major restructuring of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty since the Cold War. Officials said it could potentially reduce the current total budget for these operations by as much as \$150 million annually.

The proposal reflects the administration's decision not to accept recommendations in recent years from various boards and commissions or legislators that one or more of the stations be scrapped, now that their traditional mission—combating Soviet-style communism—has ended.

It also settles a bitter struggle between the stations over which would emerge at the top of the bu-

By creating what one official called "a fire wall" between the stations and the U.S. Information Agency, the board could give new editorial independence to the Voice of America—which has long been an official arm of U.S. diplomacy. The new board also would be responsible for helping start a new Asian Democracy Radio to broadcast into China, Myanmar (Burma) and other Asian nations.

President Clinton said yesterday that the plan "proposes a proud rebirth" of the stations to "help strengthen new democracies and bolster the development of democratic institutions where they do not yet exist" in Europe and Asia. "These states . . . still need a source of news that is reliably free from the manipulation of their own governments," Clinton said.

Speaking at a White House ceremony, Clinton also said creation of the new governing board would "ensure independence, coherence, quality, and journalistic integrity in our surrogate and other broadcast services."

So-called surrogate broadcasting

icies with guidance from a quasi-independent board that is to be the model for the board proposed yesterday.

Clinton said members of the new governing board would determine the proper mix at the radio stations of such functions as "telling America's story to the rest of the world reporting objective international news, providing accurate in-country news where a free press is not yet developed, and from time to time helping to transmit our government's official views abroad."

Most of the projected budget savings would come from a consolidation of transmitting and engineering operations in Europe, according to Joseph Duffey, director of the U.S. Information Agency, which runs VOA. Other officials said that some administrative operations may also be joined when new employees of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are hired by the federal government after 1996.

"Everybody takes a hit and everybody cooperates," said one official. "Journalistic independence

THE WASHINGTON POST

THE FEDERAL PAGE

Capital Notebook

La Revolucion at USIA

By Gay Gogfons
Washington Post Staff Writer

Making the world safe for democracy can be a dirty job under any circumstances.

But it could really be tough to accomplish if your colleagues included a communist spy, a "mossy barencrat," an "illiterate," a couple of "incompetents" and a bunch of dupes and pinheads.

"All I can say . . . is that as soon as it came to our attention, it was immediately brought to the eyes of the appropriate officials," Rolando Benabach said. "That type of accusation is taken very seriously by us."

That's good to know. Benabach is the editor of Radio Martí, a branch of the U.S. Information Administration that broadcasts the "truth" to communist Cuba in an attempt to drive President Fidel Castro into and/or out of power. Radio Martí's cousin, TV Martí, tries to do the same thing with video, but Castro jams it, so that it can never be even played occasionally in the middle of the night for about 30 seconds before the jam kicks in: "Provincial bourgeoisie," exulted one booster in the federal bureaucracy. "We've got that audience locked up."

This year, U.S. taxpayers are spending \$27 million on these two worthy causes.

Some Radio Martí staff members suspect, however, that some of their colleagues are not bashing Castro as hard as they should—either because they don't know how or because their hearts aren't in it. Hence the bit of accusatory *seminar* recently smuggled out of USIA by an organization identifying itself as "Worried Employees of Radio Martí."

"The situation inside Radio Martí is chaotic and interfering its mission," Worried Employees

said. If these problems are not urgently resolved, they will produce a scandal that will give the go-ahead to Cuba's Communist regime.

Radio Martí sources who refuse to be identified here have called to members Worried Employees and pointed out that the views expressed are widely held. Not surprisingly, however, nobody claims leadership. Cuban exile radicals necessarily question each other's credentials, but seldom present their own.

Worried Employees cannot be happy that Benabach is investigating, since they accuse him of not knowing anything about the profession and of holding several "incompetent" to important positions.

Benabach refused to comment on himself, but it would seem unlikely that he would find himself going.

He also should be able to make quick work of some other Worried Employees' accusations. A little *investigative* work, come one noted, would establish whether the editor of the writer's group knows Spanish. Worried Employees say not. The deputy editor of propaganda should be able to put to rest the charge that he is "an illiterate" with a couple of paragraphs from *The Weekly Reader*.

Some complainants, however, will not baffle easily.

In the chief of the analysts' department (news, not psycho-) a "mossy barencrat" and an "illiterate" like his predecessor? Ditto the director of programming?

In regard to the political analysts a "Communist" mole who "infiltrated" Radio Martí? Was the chief of the analysts in Cuba Bureau "incompetent" by Cuban State Security (the secret police) before he left the island?

Are the departments of programming, writers and news editors controlled by Red sympathizers?

Worried Employees offer



proof. Benabach's chief deputy and the deputy programming director don't allow criticism of "Castroist singers" Silvio Rodríguez and Pablo Milanés (they live in Cuba and sing folk and folk-rock), Worried Employees said.

In addition, Worried Employees complained, "prosser anti-communist singers" like Olga Guillot, Nani Rivera (a Cuban Crus and others (they live in exile and sing traditional Cuban pop) don't get on the air because both the program director and the deputy say they are "old-fashioned."

The analysts' department, Worried Employees continued, supports "Marxist and Socialist" Cubans as an alternative to Castro and "unwisely" gives air time to Eduardo Sancha and other leftist opposition leaders.

Sancha, it should be noted, is

Cuba's most distinguished dissident, an irritating man who gets beaten up and jailed on a regular basis for opposing Castro. Unfortunately, Sancha also irritatingly refuses to endorse the current U.S. policy of equating Cuba to death (though embargo, refusal to negotiate, holding that a more open policy would be more likely to encourage a peaceful transition to democracy).

But that's enough of that. Benabach and his deputy, Worried Employees said, support the "socialist analysts" and have raised their salaries to \$60,000 per year in a gesture of approval. "This department has an annual budget of more than \$350,000 and doesn't do anything positive for the station," Worried Employees said. "Here's a place where the Clinton administration can make savings."

Great idea, but why stop there?

**MEETING WITH CUBAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1993
2:00 P.M., ROOM 476**

FLORIDA PARTICIPANTS:

Jorge Bolanos

Terrie Brady

Paul Cejas

Simon Ferro

Joe Gueller

Jay Hakes

Ellio Mueller

Jorge Perez

Maria Aria-Rodham (via telephone)

Herminio San Ramano

OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Monica Aboud, DNC Political

Joan Baggett, WH Political Affairs

John Emerson/Ann Cahill, WH Personnel

Jeff Eller, WH Media Affairs

Richard Feinberg, NSC

Reta Lewis, WH Political Affairs

Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick, NSC

Lula Rodriguez, Department of Justice

Craig Smith, DNC Political

Suzanna Valdez, WH Public Liaison

Joe Velasquez, WH Political Affairs

Jeff Watson, WH - NAFTA Outreach

Doug Wilson, USIA

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November 16, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

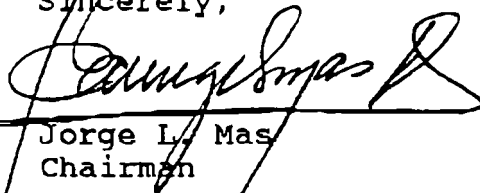
This letter is to tell you that we are in support of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Unfortunately, because of the time factor and other reasons we were not able to work with the White House in a more efficient manner to rally support for this important measure.

Today, an ad was published in The Washington Post by a Cuban exile organization which expresses its opposition to NAFTA. Although we have a good working relationship with this organization, we would like to make it clear that many Cuban Americans, as we do, support your efforts on behalf of NAFTA. The Cuban American National Foundation participated and helped organize the march in Miami on October 9th to express our solidarity with the Cuban people and the internal opposition movement on the island, in support of U.S. policy toward Cuba, and in appreciation of your Administration's efforts to promote a free and democratic Cuba. In no way was this march meant to express opposition to NAFTA.

As the principal advocate of the Cuban Democracy Act, we can with certainty vouch for the fact that this legislation and NAFTA are in no way incompatible. We are satisfied with your Administration's efforts to address our concerns regarding NAFTA and know that under your leadership Castro will not benefit from this trade agreement. In addition, we believe NAFTA will be of great benefit and assistance in the political and economic reconstruction of a free Cuba.

We are grateful to you, Mr. President, for your steadfast friendship and support in the cause of bringing liberty to our native homeland. Your firm position of support for the Cuban Democracy Act and its enforcement has sent a clear message that the people of Cuba -- on the island and in exile -- are not abandoned in their struggle for liberty. Just as you stood by us last year in support of the Cuban Democracy Act, we would like to let you know that we proudly stand by you in this important measure for your Administration and for America.

Sincerely,



Jorge I. Mas
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 20, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Rose Garden

5:05 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Before I say anything else, I want to acknowledge the presence here of some very special friends of mine, Jorge Perez, Jorge Bolano and Willy Bracerros, who helped me in Miami last year when I hardly knew anyone who lived in south Florida and when I needed to learn a lot about the issues affecting Cuban Americans. I want to say a special word of thanks, too, to Simon Ferro who helped me to organize this event.

We join all Cubans today in celebrating this, the 91st anniversary of Cuban independence. (Applause.) Just as Cubans struggled for independence nearly a century ago today, a new generation of Cubans in our country and our time are struggling for freedom and democracy. And the American people stand by them and their brothers and sisters in Cuba as they struggle for freedom and democracy. (Applause.)

The people of Cuba deserve to be free and to determine their own future through free elections. They deserve to be free of political abuse and dictatorship. Our administration seeks a rapid and peaceful transition to democracy so that all Cubans can enjoy the fruits of freedom as Cuban Americans do today. (Applause.)

That is why, last year, I was proud to join in supporting the Cuban Democracy Act, and why as President I still support it. (Applause.) I also want to recognize the accomplishments here in the United States of more than one million Cuban Americans for all they have done not only to rebuild their lives and the lives of their families, but to make America a richer, stronger country through what they have done.

As I look out on you and I see the great community you represent, I see a real mirror of the American Dream. Like others from all over the world you came to our country -- or you or your grandparents or parents did -- fleeing from oppression, looking for a better life. America offered in some way all of us or our ancestors the gift of freedom and opportunity if we would but seize it and exercise it responsibly.

When you came to America, you rolled up your sleeves, you went to work. Many of you work from dawn to dusk, or some of you had to work from dusk to dawn. You were resourceful and talented. You started businesses, entered the ranks of our legal and medical and other professionals. You sent people to Congress, and others became artists and athletes and entertainers.

You helped to transform the economy of southern Florida so that it now produces more than all of Cuba does under Castro's communism. (Applause.)

You've produced musicians, like Gloria Estefan, Arturo Sandoval, Celia Cruz, Paquito Rivero. (Applause.) Writers, like Herberto Padilla, Liz Balmaseda, Christiana Garcia. Prominent

MORE

citizens, like Ramone and Polita Grau, Bishop Augustin Roman, Josefina Carbonell, Orestes Lorenzo. Political leaders -- and we have in Congress now three Cuban Americans -- Bob Menendez, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and Lincoln Diaz-Balart. (Applause.) Business leaders, like the distinguished leader of Coca Cola, Roberto Guizueta and Marcelino Miyares. And educators, like Eduardo Padron. (Applause.)

I know you have never forgotten Cuba, any of you, but you have made America a much better place in which to live. And as President of this country, I thank you on this Cuban Independence Day not only for your continuing dreams for the independence of your homeland, but your continuing additions to the vitality of the independence and freedom of the United States.

I'd also like to make one final remark. Freedom carries with it not only liberties but responsibilities. And when we neglect our responsibilities as a people our freedoms erode. That has happened to us in significant measure here in the United States as we have seen over the last 12 years. Our national debt go from \$1 to \$4 trillion, while our investment in the future and our ability to compete in many areas has declined. I believe I was elected to try to turn that around. I'm doing the best I can to achieve those goals.

I hope that all of you will support the efforts that this administration is making to bring our deficit down, to invest in education and technology in the future, and to gain control of our economic destiny again. It can no longer be in the hands of others because we don't have the discipline to control our own direction. I'm very concerned that in the days and weeks ahead the easy path may once again be taken.

Today I heard people talking about an alternative budget that sounded so good. It said less taxes and more spending cuts. Who in the world could be against that? No one. Except when you strip it away there are two things that ought to concern you as Americans first, and second, many of you as business people who have your own health insurance.

I'd like to point out what happens when you get into this. Point number one, this so called alternative proposal today takes \$40 billion in tax breaks that it gives to people with incomes above \$135,000 and imposes \$40 billion in extra burdens on the elderly and working people just above the poverty line. It sounds great to call one a tax cut and the other to call a budget cut but when you strip all the rhetoric away there's \$40 billion worth of burdens on people just above the poverty line and \$40 billion less on those of us like me who can afford to do a little more for our country.

The other thing that this alternative budget today presented was a so-called cap on entitlements. Well, in American terms that means one thing: We're going to try to control health care costs. Who could be against that?

The problem is that in this proposal we would only control the government's health care costs. What happens if that happen? If you have private insurance, you know what's happened -- you've been paying more than your fair share because if you have health insurance you have to pay for the people who don't have any insurance when they show up and get health care and they're not paid for, and you have to pay because your government does not reimburse Medicare and Medicaid at appropriate levels. So if we control the costs of Medicare and Medicaid, but we don't reform the health insurance system, that will force the doctors and the hospitals and the health care providers of this country to explode your health

insurance premiums even more in the years ahead than you've experience in the last 12 years. And that's wrong.

I say let's do it right. Let's control health care costs by doing it for the whole system -- reforming the American health care system and reforming the American budget and moving this country forward in a fair and balanced way. (Applause.)

Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

Now, wait a minute, I want to say, too -- I want to say -- I want to introduce the First Lady for a moment let her say -- (applause) -- and let her introduce our wonderful Cuban American sister-in-law and my brother-in-law, her brother. (Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: I just want to add my welcome to the White House. It is so great to have all of you here with us on this glorious day. You know, when we came out, I was just so struck because you can look behind us and see the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial. And right here among us, we can see the symbols of freedom, the symbols of liberty, the kind of symbols of what this country means to all of us. And I think we are so blessed to be part of this. (Applause.)

The President and I also owe a very special thanks to two people who are very close to us, who many of you know and have gotten to know over the past year, and that is my brother and sister-in-law, Hugh and Maria Rodham. (Applause.)

They have made us even more acutely aware than we were before about the kinds of issues that the President just talked about -- the importance of what you are doing here, representing the Cuban people both here in this country and in Cuba, and have also introduced us to a lot of good times in Miami. Some of you have shared those good times with us and we think if we stay on course and we stay committed to doing what each of us can do to make this country what it ought to be, there will be a lot more good times for us and many other Americans in the years to come. Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I want to close by acknowledging, in general, the presence in the audience of several members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus who are not Cuban Americans but who are here. (Applause.) And other members of Congress who are here. Can we have all the members of Congress raise your hand. Senator Connie Mack over there from Florida, thank you for coming. (Applause.) All the members --

Come on up, Robert. Here's a guy who came from the furthest away. Come up Bill. Okay, all the members of Congress come up here. We'll give you a little publicity here. (Applause.)

END

5:15 P.M. EDT