Top Cuban leaders urge exiles to unite to block U.S.-Cuban talks

By The Associated Press

MIAMI — Top Cuban exile leaders have urged the exile community to end ideological differences and unite to keep the United States and Cuban communist governments from starting talks.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Cuban Patriots Club of three powerful exile organizations Saturday, embossed a unified political platform.

"Our presence in the stage where foreign decisions are made is vital," Jorge Mas Canosa, director of the Washington-based Cuban-American National Foundation, told 300 invited guests.

"We have to prepare for the worst," said Mas Canosa. "If there is an understanding or compromise with (Cuban President Fidel) Castro, it will prolong his stay."

Mas Canosa, Manuel Antonio Varona of Junta, a coalition of civic organizations, and Huber Matos, representing the militant Cuba Independent y Democratica (CID) said their greatest problem is the possibility of a dialogue between Castro and U.S. officials.

"This is a historic event ... an answer to all the serious problems that face Cuba by saying the exile community fights among itself," Varona said.

"We continue to condemn all dialogue, negotiation or relations with the tyranny because nothing has changed (in 30 years)," Varona said. "Cuban freedom is not negotiable."

Varona criticized President Reagan for a recent speech in which he called for a free Cuba, while considering the strong relations with Castro.

The Cuban exiles' platform calls for opposition to the U.S.-Cuban immigration pact renewed last November that allows for the deportation of refugees who arrived in the 1860s by boatlift from Martin, Cuba.

They called also for a political rather than military approach for fighting against Communist Cuba.

"The exile community can help speed an internal crisis," Mas Canosa said. "They can help make Cuba's economic troubles translate in a political crisis for Castro."

The call for unity comes at a time when South Florida's Cuban exile community has witnessed two bombings and repeated political rallies in connection with U.S.-Cuban exchanges.

Many exiles fear that if the United States resumes diplomatic relations with Cuba, the number of refugees and political exiles would be reduced and political refugees would not be allowed in the United States. Officials suspected.

That controversy, which was believed to be responsible for Thursday's 3:30 a.m. bombing of the home of a woman organizing a conference to discuss establishing a dialogue between the nations 90 miles away from each other.

The bombing in front of the Coral Gables home of Maria Christina Herre, a professor at Miami-Dade Community College, is being investigated by the FBI. Although the FBI didn't hurt anyone, the hotel scheduled to host the conference abruptly canceled it and the conference was moved to the University of Miami.

Two days before the bombing, several hundred Cuban exiles lined the street across from Miami's federal courthouse, protesting the continued imprisonment of anti-Castro militant Orlando Bosch, who many consider a hero.

Bosch was convicted of a 1968 rocket attack on a Polish freighter in the Port of Miami and suspected in the 1976 bombing of a Cuban airliner that killed 73 people. He was acquitted of the airplane bombing by a Venezuelan court last year and returned to Miami in February after his release from 11 years in jail.

Immigration officials are now considering expelling him from the United States for violating in 1974 the terms of his rocket attack parole.

On May 19, state Rep. Arshinda Gonzalez-Quevedo announced on the floor of the state Legislature that she was abandoning the Republican Party for membership in Democratic Party. She cited the Reagan administration's change in attitude toward Cuba.

On May 18, Cuban exiles flew from Miami to New York City to demonstrate against the opening of the Tropicana review, a Havana nightclub act performing in Broadway for weeks.

The advent of Radio Marti sparked the dissolution of the former U.S.-Cuban immigration pact.
stay small chain grows

ARDAK

Boys — Manny, Moe & Jack prices are low, Pep Boys is the angle — or something like it played incessantly on the radio, reminding drivers to wheel over to one of the Pep Boys auto supply stores to pick up their clutch plates, alternators, or set of plugs before the old Plymouth, Chevy or Ford gave it up.

That was many years ago. When I worked as a Boys' store in Washington, D.C. In those days, tools and were out on counters, and you took them away, things were $3. A public company since then has been growing. It has 177 in the Northwest and Southern also Arizona, Nevada, New York, and in 1992 it was $3.

It firm announced a jump in net profit to a record $221 million, or three-for-one shares split, and a dividend of 10 cents. You see, things are really changing. Moe and Jim, the smiling truckers at the Pep Boys, no longer display smiling images on their stop signs or displayed images of J.B., the Groucho (moustache) — was the company — Maurice the boss — was behind the counter in the 45th Avenue store in Philadelphia. Doing.

The place was empty of the manager and assistant where are off Moe, with chauffeur, Moe center of the store. Instead, the manager had to manage to cramp.Moe was lived up to his reputation, keeping busy filling stock. For a long afterward, I'm drafted by a mail call. I'm surprised to bond — from the Pep Boys.

once the success story of the developing world, the Cuban economy is today beset by slumping sugar prices, dwindling currency reserves, and a stingier Soviet patron.

By ROSALIND RESNICK
Herald Business Writer

THOSE days, the fortunes of Cuba's economy can be measured in bottles of rum.

Six years ago, Belgian technicians built a glass-making factory in Las Tunas. Today, the plant is running at less than full capacity, because Cuba can't afford to import kaolin and other necessary materials, according to a Western diplomat who recently toured the country.

With less glass, there are fewer bottles. With fewer bottles, less rum can be exported. And, with fewer exports, there's less money coming in to repay Cuba's $4 billion debt to Western banks. And so there's even less glass.

What's happening at the Las Tunas glass factory: these days is a reflection of the downward spiral into which the Cuban economy is plunging. Though Cuba has suffered through hard times before, the island nation's economy is now under siege from all sides. Sugar prices are low, hard-currency reserves are dwindling, bureaucratic mis-

management is rampant, the Soviet government is becoming increasingly tight-fisted.

Perhaps most important, the Cuban economy also has been hurt by low prices for oil. Cuba gets its oil from the Soviet Union and re-exports it to earn most of its hard currency.

The story of Cuba's current financial crisis is the tale of a country that mortgaged its future to a single product and a single patron. Unable to diversify its economy into more lucrative manufacturing, agricultural or service industries, Cuba's fortunes have soared and plunged along with the vagaries of the international sugar market.

And, having hitched its wagon politically and economically to the Soviet Union, Cuba has forfeited the hard-currency subsidies of the United States for the less valuable barter exchange of the socialist bloc.

To make matters worse, the Soviets — led by efficiency-minded Mikhail Gorbachev — last year cut by 19 percent the 21 cents a pound they were paying for Cuban sugar. The
Cuban economy slackens as hard currency reserves dip

CUBA /from IC

Soviets also trimmed Cuba's oil allotment to an amount sufficient only for domestic use. Cuba earned $150 million last year from oil exports.

Today's problems are a far cry from the balmy days of October 1975, when the Cuban revolution was the financial success story of the developing world — and Cuba wanted the industrialized nations to know it.

With sugar selling for 57 cents a pound on the world market, the Banco Nacional de Cuba invited several hundred bankers from every major country, except the United States, to help celebrate the bank's 25th anniversary. The guests showed their appreciation with a five-year loan for 359 million German marks, or roughly $175 million.

Twelve years later, the danza de los millones, the dance of the millions, as it was called, is over.

Cuba's global social product - its a rough equivalent to the U.S. gross national product - grew by 4.8 percent to about $27.2 billion in 1985. But in 1986, Cuba's GNP grew by only 1.2 percent, and the country posted a trade deficit of $92 million.

This year, Cuba is expected to show no growth. Depressed sugar prices are expected to hit 25 percent and underemployment (people working at jobs under their skill levels) will increase sharply, according to the ESJCA/IBRE Economic Task-Florida International University Department of Economics. Officially, Cuba has full employment.

But these problems don't mean Cuban consumers will go hungry. According to the diplomat who recently returned from Cuba, food was available in relatively plentiful supplies at stores and restaurants.

Still, the prognosis doesn't look good for 1987. Cuba's sugar harvest, hurt by Hurricane Kate and a severe drought, fell to 7.3 million tons last year from eight million the year before. It will probably fall below seven million tons when the 1987-97 harvest is completed.

The Western diplomat, who declined to be identified, said Cuba experienced another severe drought this year that depressed the country's sugar, tobacco and cattle industries.

Last month, Cuban officials met with 250 bankers in Paris to discuss rescheduling a large part of the country's $1 billion debt. Cuba, which hasn't made any payments since June, is technically in default.

In 1975, Cuba was in the midst of a sugar boom. But in 1984, the country was in the midst of a sugar slump.

The United States, after it helped Cuba gain independence from Spain in 1898, gave Cuba the largest share of an import quota that favored nations selling sugar to American refineries at inflated prices.

When Castro came to power in 1959, the Soviet Union and its socialist allies took the United States' place as Cuba's largest sugar importer. Buying Cuban sugar at subsidized prices, sending its surplus to Cuba, Cuba would sell hard currency.

Cuba also sold sugar at world prices to free-market countries.

The price of Cuba's addiction to sugar has been high — both for Cuba and its Soviet patrons. With sugar selling on the world market for about eight cents a pound, Cuba lost $2 billion in 1984. In 1985, Cuba's reserves were roughly $21.25 million, according to United Nations figures.

$30 billion in aid

The Soviet Union has paid an even higher price. Funnelling $1.1 billion a day into the Cuban economy, the Soviet Union has given the island more than $30 billion in economic assistance since 1960 — more than $6 billion a year, according to U.S. State Department figures. This doesn't include military aid, which alone may total as much as $10 billion.

Over the last two decades, Cuba's sugar industry has been devoured by poor management, lack of incentives and a U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba. An attempt in the early 1980s to diversify the economy by setting up factories to manufacture light industry goods such as trolleys and food equipment failed when Cuba had to import expensive components from abroad. In 1984, the Soviets urged Cuba to scrap its industrialization plan and go back to the business it knew best — sugar.

Thus, Cuba became the socialist bloc's major sugar supplier, even though several Eastern European countries are net sugar exporters and the Soviet Union is the largest sugar producer in the world.

"It was a political decision made in 1984 that the Cuban economy was to be turned around," said Robert Szczerbicki, director of the Institute of Interamerican Studies at the University of Miami.

But the sugar industry has problems. When the government took over the industry in 1980 from the mill owners and the colonos, or small growers, officials said the mills were under one committee and the farmers under another. When the Cuban government took over the industry in 1980, the mill owners discovered they were being paid for one year's harvest.
rckens as hard currency dwindles

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When Castro came to power in 1959, the Soviet Union and its socialist allies took the United States’ place as Cuba’s largest sugar importer, buying Cuban sugar at subsidized prices and ending it petroleum which Cuba would sell for hard currency. Cuba also sells sugar at world prices to hard-currency countries.

The price of Cuba’s addiction to sugar has been high — both for the factors that built its Soviet patrons. With sugar selling on the world market for about eight cents a pound and selling for about $11 a barrel, Cuba’s hard currency reserves dropped below $100 million in first quarter of 1985. In 1984, Cuba’s sugar production was roughly $212 million, according to United Nations figures.

30 billion in aid

The Soviet Union has paid an even higher price. Funnelling $11 billion a day into the Cuban economy, the Soviets have given the island nation more than $30 billion in economic assistance since 1959 — more than $3,000 per person, according to U.S. State Department figures. This doesn’t include military aid, which alone may total as much as $10 billion.

Over the last two decades, Cuba’s sugar industry has suffered from poor management, lack of production incentives and U.S. embargo on Cuba. An attempt in the early 1980s to diversify its economy by setting up factories to manufacture light industrial goods such as screws, nails and hardware failed when it had to import expensive components from abroad. In 1984, the Soviets urged Cuba to scrap its industrialization plan and go back to the business it knew best — sugar.

Thus, Cuba became the socialist bloc’s sugar supplier, even though several Eastern European countries are net sugar exporters, and the Soviet Union is the largest sugar producer in the world. It was a political decision made in 1964 that the Cubans are paying for in 1987,” said Jaime Suchlicki, director of the Institute of Inter-American Studies at the University of Miami.

But the sugar industry had problems, too. When the government took over the industry in 1960 from the mill owners and the colonas, or small growers, officials put the mills under one committee and the farms under another.

In 1970, Castro attempted to galvanize the country to produce a massive 10-million-ton harvest — more than the country had ever produced before. The campaign flopped, and the industry took several years to recover.

Economic salvation

High sugar prices in 1974 appeared to be Cuba’s economic salvation. Expecting the good times to continue, Cuba borrowed billions of dollars from foreign banks to buy plants and equipment for pharmaceuticals, cement, pipes and electrical generation.

Though sugar prices dipped in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Cuba fared better than its debt-ridden Latin American neighbors by receiving less oil it received from the Soviet Union.

In the early 1980s, Castro stimulated the economy with a series of cuts in style incentives such as joint ventures with Western companies and peasants’ free markets that allowed farmers to sell their surplus at prices dictated only by supply and demand.

Cuba also began to run its sugar industry more efficiently. Sucrose production and Cuba centralized its mills and land under one government agency. The mills, which, before the revolution, had run solely on bagasse, reversed a two-decade dependence on oil and by 1984 by switching back to the sugar-based fuel.

But Cuba’s increased sugar efficiency hasn’t helped much in a world of soft sugar and oil prices. It costs Cuba 10 cents to produce a pound of sugar, 2 cents more than sugar now fetches on the world market. But that didn’t stop Cuba from sinking more than $125 million into two new sugar mills in 1984 or gearing up to produce 11 million tons a year by the 1990s and 23 million tons by the Year 2000.

At the same time, Cuba is trying other approaches — including asking creditors for better access to international markets, lower tariffs, more tourism, better access to technology and a $50 million feasibility study to develop alternative exports such as steroids, gold and artificial diamonds. It attempts to shake its sugar habit have been disappointing. Though Cuba has the world’s fourth largest nickel reserves, Cuban nickel is expensive to extract, and the United States, a big nickel buyer, won’t buy any from Cuba. Cuban tobacco, rolled in the country’s famous cigar, has can’t meet world standards.

Tense relations with Cuba will continue, expert says

BY DENES HUSTY
News-Press Staff Writer

No major improvements in U.S.-Cuban relations can be expected as long as Fidel Castro remains in control of the island nation's government, an expert on Central American affairs said Monday in Naples.

The reasons why Castro won't improve relations with the United States are his close ties to the Soviet Union and his policy of extending his revolution to other areas of the globe, particularly Africa, said Georges A. Fauriol.

Fauriol, 38, is a senior fellow and director at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Cuba remains close to the Soviet Union because, 23 years after the revolution, the island's economy "is in shambles," Fauriol said. A crowd of 230 gathered in the Naples Depot for a meeting of the Naples Council of World Affairs.

"Cuba remains dependent on the several billion dollars a year Russia pumps into the Cuban economy," Fauriol said. He said the economic ties also include the Russians' buying up of Cuban sugar in exchange for oil.

The essence of the Castro regime, Fauriol said, is transporting revolution to other hemispheres, especially in Angola in Africa.

Cuba has had a presence in Angola since 1975 and helped establish a communist government there.

Castro, Fauriol said, hopes that Angola will be a stepping stone for him to play an important role in toppling the South African government.

However, Cuban troops, which now number more than 40,000 in Angola, are bogged down with that government in fighting a prolonged civil war against forces backed by South Africa and the United States.

The unending fighting has become unpopular with the Cuban people, and some of the nation's military officers are calling the Angolan involvement "Cuba's Vietnam," Fauriol said.

Although the war may be unpopular, it has become necessary because there would be no place for more than 40,000 returning troops in Cuba's already stressed economy, Fauriol said.

Also, the fighting has increased the training for officers and troops of Castro's military government, Fauriol said.

That government -- which has more than 250,000 troops, several hundred thousand militiamen and probably the best air force among Latin American nations -- also makes the possibility of a successful counterrevolution or coup highly unlikely, Fauriol said.

For all these reasons, major concessions that the United States would like to see Cubans make -- lessening ties to the Soviet Union, decreasing the military and lessening overseas involvement -- are not likely, Fauriol said.

"I don't see any major change. As long as Castro is the one to direct Cuban policy, we are not likely to see an easy time in U.S.-Cuban relations," Fauriol said.

From time to time, there may be small concessions that will lead to slighter better relations -- such as the apparent Cuban willingness to take back thousands of criminals that came to the United States in the 1960s and are not likely to see an easy time in U.S.-Cuban relations," Fauriol said.

But overall, "I am cautiously pessimistic" about real strides in improving relations between the two countries.
Geopoliticians Wonder: Could She Be a Strategic Response to Trigger?

By Jose de Cordoba
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SAN JOSE, Cuba—In the Soviet Union, Comrade Vladimir I. Lenin, the premier hero of the Russian Revolution, was embalmed after death and put on display in Moscow's Red Square.

The premier hero of the Communist revolution here, Fidel Castro, isn't quite ready for such an honor yet. But that's not to say that other worthy candidates have been lacking.

As a token of the nation's esteem, the late cow known as Ubre Blanca, once a revolutionary heroine of milk production, has been stuffed and placed on view in a special humidity-controlled glass case. She now stands in solitary splendor at the entrance to the National Cattle Health Center, an agricultural-research station a short drive from Havana.

A Cow for All Seasons

"It was decided that Ubre Blanca belonged to history," says Eva Marrero, the assistant director of the center.

Specially bred to withstand Cuba's searing tropical heat, Ubre Blanca—whose name means White Udder—was a cross between a Holstein and a zebu. She is listed in the "Guinness Book of World Records" as having produced 241 pounds of milk on a January day in 1982, the highest reported one-day yield.

When the 13-year-old cow was put to sleep in February 1985, suffering from a number of diseases related to old age, Cuba went into mourning. Granma, the country's official newspaper, dedicated half a page to her exploits.

Mr. Castro in particular had a soft spot for Ubre Blanca. He often visited her at her farm on the Isle of Youth, off Cuba's southern coast. On Dr. Marrero's office wall hangs a framed picture of the president stroking the brown and white cow in her happier, livelier days.

Tribute to an Old Friend

Indeed, Granma says it was at Mr. Castro's initiative that the "extraordinary animal" was preserved for the future. (Incidentally, Granma is named after the yacht Mr. Castro used to invade Cuba. That, too, has been preserved in a climate-controlled glass structure, which stands behind the old presidential palace in Havana.)

Spurred by this presidential mandate, taxidermists worked for three months to preserve Ubre Blanca as she was in life. "She looks very natural," Dr. Marrero says of the dirt-flecked results. "The taxidermists didn't even clean her."
Castro fears unrest, recent defector says

By LOURDES MELUZA
Herald Staff Writer

Fear of a conspiracy has prompted Cuban President Fidel Castro to acquire anti-riot equipment and to create special crisis forces, according to a former Cuban air force general who defected in May.

Rafael del Pino, responding to a June 24 speech in which Castro called him a traitor, strongly suggested that discontent was growing among Cuban officials and might lead to an insurrection.

"Castro has ordered anti-riot equipment from Poland. This is the best indication that he expects serious incidents to start any moment. And the [Communist] party has started to form groups of revolutionary coercion to deal with future crises," Del Pino said in an interview broadcast to Cuba by U.S.-sponsored Radio Marti.

The interview was the first of a two-part program, monitored Monday in Miami by WAQI-AM. The second part airs at 7 a.m., 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. today.

Radio Marti sources said that today Del Pino will give specific examples of corruption among Cuban government officials.

Castro, in a rare appearance on national television, spoke for more than five hours last month on two subjects: the defection of Del Pino and the arrest on corruption charges of Luis Orlando Dominguez, head of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Institute and past president of the Communist Youth.

Del Pino denied Monday that his defection was linked to the downfall of Dominguez. Del Pino fled Cuba aboard a Cessna belonging to Aero Caribbean, a domestic carrier under Dominguez's jurisdiction.

"Castro cannot conceive that his regime's privileged ones are against him. But I must point out that there is a beginning of a national plan to save Cuba, and Castro doesn't want to admit it," Del Pino said. He did not elaborate on the plan.

Castro also accused Del Pino of selling his personal belongings, which is illegal, to be able to afford pleasing his third wife.

Del Pino said he wondered why Castro did not contemplate the possibility that he was selling his property for a "common cause." He said other revolutionaries had sold their belongings to raise funds for the failed attack on the Moncada barracks, led by Castro on July 26, 1953.

Cuban generals, Del Pino said, do not need to sell their properties -- they enjoy many benefits.

So does Castro, the former general said, adding that the Cuban leader owns several mansions, two ranches, called La Desacada and La Vitoria, and a private key, called Cayo Piedra.

Athletes are also part of a privileged class, Del Pino said.

Olympic heavyweight boxing champion Teofilo Stevenson killed a bike rider with his car and installed a bomb in a car as a personal vendetta, Del Pino said.

"There was no criminal charge against him. The law was not applied to him," Del Pino said.

Stevenson was kept as a trainer to Victoria de las Tunas, in the eastern province of Granma. Manuel Guerra, president of Cuban Olympic Committee, said last week that Stevenson is not retired. Still, he will not compete in the Pan American games in Indianapolis next month, Guerra said.
U.S. ousts two Cuban diplomats

By BARRY SCHWEID
AP Diplomatic Writer

WASHINGTON — Two Cuban diplomats were ordered out of the United States on Wednesday in response to what the State Department called an "intolerable" campaign against American diplomats in Havana.

The ousted Cubans, Bienvenido Abierno and Virgilio Lora, are second secretaries. They were told to leave within 10 days.

State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman said American diplomats had been accosted by the Cuban media of espionage activities, causing "irreparable harm" to them and their families and endangering their safety.

"These activities have created intolerable conditions," Ammerman said. "This media campaign has caused irreparable harm to these diplomats and their families, endangering their safety, damaging their reputations and making it impossible for them to carry out their legitimate diplomatic functions."

State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman said American diplomats had been accosted by the Cuban media of espionage activities, causing "irreparable harm" to them and their families and endangering their safety.

The United States and Cuba do not have normal diplomatic relations, but maintain "interests sections" in each other's capitals. There are 17 Cubans working out of the Czechoslovakian embassy here. American diplomats are based in the Swiss embassy in Havana.

The move was clearly in retaliation for the treatment of the American diplomats. The State Department said American diplomats had been accosted by the Cuban media of espionage activities, causing "irreparable harm" to them and their families and endangering their safety.

According to Ammerman, the Cuban government undertook an extensive media campaign on July 6 alleging Americans at the U.S. interests section in Havana were involved in espionage and otherwise harassing them.

The ouster of Abierno and Lora was clearly in retaliation for the treatment of the American diplomats. No specific complaints were lodged against the two Cuban diplomats.

By contrast, the last Cuban diplomat ordered to leave in May 1983 was accused of shiplifting.

A man who answered the telephone at the Cuban interests section said Abierno and Lora were both on vacation in Cuba.

He said Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, who heads the diplomatic contingent, and Angel Pino, the spokesman, were also on vacation.

The United States had not had relations with the Marxist government of President Fidel Castro for a quarter-century. However, establishment of the interests sections 10 years ago improved contact between the two countries.

Later this summer, Cuban athletes are scheduled to participate in the Pan-American games in Indianapolis. The State Department said on Tuesday the Cubans could fly to this country directly from home by charter aircraft.

However, after initially indicating a willingness to deal with Cuba, the Reagan administration has taken a stiff stand toward Castro, accusing him of maintaining a Soviet outpost in the Western hemisphere.

A year ago, Radio Marti was set up by the U.S. government to broadcast news about Cuba to the island. The Cuban government was outraged and denounced the broadcasts as propaganda.

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Convicted trafficker tells of contra arms-drug network

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A convicted cocaine trafficker told Congress Wednesday that he helped the Nicaraguan contra struggle smuggle drugs into the United States and ship automatic weapons and explosives to Central America.

George Morales, who is serving a 15-year federal prison sentence in on-and-off the airplanes.

Morales said the contraband was brought into the United States both during the day and at night to three places: the Opalocks airport, the Fort Lauderdale airport and the Executive Airport in Miami.

Morales said he worked with Adolfo "Poppo" Chamorro, who was once associated with Eden Pastora, and Salomone Caesar Pastora who said he was a member of the contras in Nicaragua.

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CUBA

FROM BOMB MAG., WINTER '86

Nancy Morejon

poems from Indispensable October

TO A YOUNG MAN

As the afternoon began
its long descent,
his back rose
with sea-foam and tide.
I took his black eyes, like plum-brown
conch in the Pacific takes seagrass.
I took his perfect lips
like sandy tablespoons in the sun.
Finally, I took his wispy beard
flickering in the sun.
A young man of this world out of reach—
Bible songs
formed his legs, his ankles,
the grapes of his sex.
Rain-filled hymns gushed from his mouth
entwining us—and there was love—
two seafarers laced to uncertain sails.
I live between his arms.
In his stiff arms I wanted to die
like a seabird drowned.

A DREAM OF REASON PRODUCES MONSTERS

As in the time of Netzahualcoyotl, this is no bed of roses.
I know now that abstract dreams have been scorned
and also that dry rose petals slip out from parchment pages.
And so my reasoned dreams produce monsters:
Maja, hush the dialectical shit of the mosquito.

My dear scorpion, squander your sensibility on the act of my
writing poetry.
Unite the proletariat and its anti-nuke warhead.
Wild rabbit, stay in me; keep your secret, fin of the shark.
Coconut palm, with drift-leaves tender dry, swirl toward the night
Let the sparrow swell. Let the snake hiss.

My monsters, you have the elegance that the epoch requires.
You have learned to be what you aren’t and what you are.
You practice theory.
They say how Forms and Beauty arrive privileged
with reason’s sweet psyche making dreams and innerfire.
Let the mammoth and the stag I’ve never seen, enter
the neighborhood, trumpeting.

Translations by Zoe Angiesley

TIDAL SURGE

Things in me
like unexpected flooding.
The soup boils.
Nearby burned stocks
from way back when.
What substance once sticky
so admirably
holds the floor tiles in place?
It is raining this dreary afternoon
and waves thrash
swelling from a worn page
to satisfy the heart.
There are still some
who hang out on street corners
nostalgic for rolling stones
long since set in balustrades.
And so the fervor
in rain, in soup,
fervor in the ones
jailed behind the ribcage,
the stark close-up of wooden stocks...
A pine tree shoots
for its height among stars.

MADRIGAL FOR RUNAWAY SLAVES

(for Miguel Barnet)

Head and hands droop, burning,
a pose hot on the trail.
The sweating bodies fling themselves into
the humid swamps.
How beautifully tough their hearts are.
Doves and mice rest
on their machetes,
like branches,
and the time of the sun,
and of the moon,
and the time of desire
make them reborn like children,
like sweet children of a freedom already won.

Translation by Charles Tarzian

Indispensable October was published in 1983.
Previous to that, Morejon's poetry has been awarded the Casa de las Americas Prize in 1974.
Her book of essays about Nicolas Guillen received the National Book for Romance in 1986.
balance of payments and the consequent cut in foreign exchange allocations.

Kenning Motors and Mardon Printers - both formerly owned by British companies - have been sold. Ownership of Astra Holdings has passed from a Dutch holding company to South Africa for US$15.6-million, well below its asset value.

There are even rumours in Harare that foreign majority shareholders in Delta, one of the top three publicly quoted companies are negotiating to sell to local interests.

Yet bankers are reluctant to portray these sales as representing a trend. "To say overseas interests are pulling out purely because they are scared stiff of the business climate here would be wrong," says one.

"There is a mix of reasons, including corporate strategy on holdings in Africa in general."

Even so, the government is worried. Having been compelled to reduce foreign exchange allocations for the first half of the year by about 40 per cent, it is sensitive about anything that might jeopardise the inflow of capital.

According to a recent report in the influential Southern African weekly, Financial Mail, foreign investors see Zimbabwe as the least attractive of the members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The story was based on a study carried out by a liberal economist, Alan Whiteside of Natal University, who was looking at the possibility of companies relocating in the region as the South African business climate continues to deteriorate.

He says Zimbabwe is seen as a country which "wants capital but not the capitalist" and that such perceptions of the government's attitude may be undermining Zimbabwe's other, considerable advantages.

The government has made no formal response to the report, but a senior official told South that any attempt to compare investment potential in the region was spurious. "What meaningful investment has gone into those countries which are supposedly more attractive than Zimbabwe? The fact is there is very little foreign investment in the region anyway."

greater success in West Germany and Italy, which have direct flights, than in the UK, where Cubana Airways has faced innumerable problems trying to establish a London-Havana link.

Cuba has attracted some foreign investment and aid to the tourist sector. Canada's Export Development Corporation is helping finance work on the Jose Marti international airport; Unesco is helping fund the restoration of old Havana; its Comecon partners are providing hotel equipment and training; Argentine institutions have provided a US$90-million credit for the construction of eight new hotels and holiday homes and European and Canadian companies are interested in joint tourism ventures.

Primarily, tourism offers Cuba much-needed hard currency to help offset the fall in revenue from traditional exports of sugar, tobacco and nickel. Tourism development, especially investment in roads, airports and the water system, also helps modernise the economy.

However, Castro's vision of Cuba as the self-contained industrial giant of the Caribbean does not take account of tourism.

As one Cuban tour guide put it: "Tourism is to us an industry without chimneys and fails to generate the same feeling of achievement and progress that a new cement plant does." Reports by Bernardo Rucinak in Sao Paulo, a correspondent in the Gulf, George Alagiah in Harare and Paul Hackett in Havana.

Cuba is enjoying its biggest tourist boom since the mid-1960s. Despite its economic woes, 250,000 visitors are expected this year - 30,000 more than in 1985 and double the figure for 1981. If present trends continue into the 1990s, this could rise to 500,000 a year. Most tourists are Canadians, Mexicans and Spaniards on package holidays, though there has been an increase in Italian, German, French and Argentine visitors.

Although Havana retains a 1960s appearance (Chevys cruise the streets and hotel rooms are still furnished in that style), the vice and crime that made the city legendary have gone. So too, in recent years, have the US tourists. The Reagan administration's legislation forbids any US citizen to set foot on Cuban soil. There are still regular flights from Miami to Havana, but US citizens caught "having a holiday" in Cuba face a US$10,000 fine. The travel ban has had marginal impact compared with the effect of the economic blockade. But it has seriously restricted Cuban efforts to tap the growing cruise-ship holiday market.

With tourist income forecast at US$110-million this year, about one-fifth of foreign exchange earnings, Cuba is anxious to speed development of the industry. Although Castro was reported not to favour tourism, the sector was given special priority in the 1985-90 plan and about US$30-million was set aside to develop and upgrade facilities at such key resorts as Varadero, Cayo Largo, Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba. Despite shortages of hard currency and trained staff, the tourist industry is slowly expanding.

The Cuban tourist board, Cubatur, is boosting the island's profile overseas with an aggressive promotional campaign. The response has been encouraging, with big tour operators like Thomson UK now offering package holidays to Cuba. However, Cubatur has had
Tower collapse at anti-Castro radio

By The Associated Press

MIA M — The 15-foot tower of a small anti-Castro Spanish-language radio station collapsed on a nearby home early Tuesday, and station officials say the act was sabotage.

No one was hurt in the incident, said Miami Police spokesman Angel Bitsis.

Anthony Bowers, who lives in the rear of the home struck by the falling WOCN-AM Tower, reported the incident at about 3 a.m., Bitsis said.

"He heard a loud noise and the house shook," the spokesman said. The tower damaged the roof of the home.

A serviceman sent out to look at the tower later Tuesday told reporters the incident appeared to be sabotage.

All six wires supporting the 250-foot structure had been cut through by someone, said Chuck Brett of Brett's Tower Service.

"It's a pretty big setback," said Carlos D'Mant, news director at WOCN.

He said the station will be off the air for four or five days while the tower is replaced, which will cost $20,000, not counting repairs to the house and lost advertising revenue.

"We really don't know who could do such a terrorist act," said D'Mant.

He said the station had not received any calls claiming responsibility for the act, but added that WOCN has frequently received threats in the past.

"We are a very controversial anti-Castro radio station," said D'Mant, who also hosts a talk show. "I personally have received threats as well."

He said the threats called in to by the station often object to its charges of pro-Castro influences in local organizations, and to the station's criticism of politicians.

"Any time we criticize people in the Castro regime or even local government, we get threats," said D'Mant.

Bitsis said police have not yet been officially informed of the possibility of sabotage.
Inaugura Hart la exposición de Rauschenberg

Un artista de verdad, no de los que inventa la propaganda enemiga, sino de los que poseen genuino talento, un hijo de la patria de Lincoln, nos entrega su arte y su solidaridad humana, dijo Armando Hart, ministro de Cultura, al inaugurar la importante exposición de Robert Rauschenberg en el Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes.

La exposición se exhibe en el Castillo de la Fuerza y la galería Haydée Santamaría, de Casa de las Américas. Rauschenberg hizo entrega de sus obras Fiebre de mar pacífico, a todos los cubanos. (Más información página 6) — Teol Pita

Fronte de la Electrónica en 14 provincias

La ciudad de La Habana propone para la industria electrónica e informática nacional una especial singularidad estratégica, pues en ella se concentran los grandes productores cubanos de medios básicos de comunicación, la mayoría de comunicaciones telefónicas en el país.

La posición del congreso sobre la participación de la empresa en la electrónica en el país es importante. Está en el escenario y en el escenario de la industria electrónica. En un acto donde se destacan los productos de la empresa, además, Jaime Cremat, Secretario del Comité Central, y Samuel Servárego, presidente del NSAC, quien es vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado y del Gobierno, dijo que el que el Fronto de la Electrónica no es una institución oficial, pero que su función es práctica, encaminada a realizar las coordinaciones más importantes entre los organismos del Estado que se relacionan directa o indirectamente con la actividad.

En la URS se desarrolla un experimento sin precedentes: enseñar a niños los círculos infantiles. Un gramo de cierta sustancia química obtenida en los mares cubanos valía... ¡varias veces más que igual cantidad de oro! Nuevos clones de yuta ya se obtienen en Villa Clara, fruto del desarrollo científico-técnico del país y el interés conocer qué libro astronómico ha tenido más impacto en la historia y, para qué necesitaré, nuestra economía la precisión en el momento y, lo invitamos a que lean la página 4.

— Roberto Panquec Fainiak

LA HABANA, JUEVES 11 DE FEBRERO DE 1988 / AÑO 30 DE LA REVOLUCIÓN / AÑO 24 / NUMERO 35 / CIERRE: 2:00 / 10 CENTAVOS / ISSN 0864-0424 / TERCERA EDICION

ORGANO OFICIAL DEL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CUBA

MAVAR, Holguín.—En fase de pruebas con carga, para la puesta en marcha entró una moderna planta de beneficio en el yacimiento de minerales lateríticos de Pinar de Mayarí que permitirá elevar la calidad de la materia prima que procesa la industria química. Comandante René Ramos Latour, de Holguín, inauguró la moderna planta, que cuenta con un bombeo de minerales lateríticos a los 150 milímetros, que se utiliza como elemento principal en los procesos de refinamiento y en la obtención de gases. La instalación se inserta en la URR (Unidad de Refinería de Refined) en algunos kilómetros, es de alto rendimiento, y se encuentra en la yuxtaposición de las principales zonas de la minería y la industria. Valeria Reina Aguilar
“Soy muy caballero cuando me veo acorralado”, dijo con una amplia sonrisa que alcanzó sus ojos claros, Robert Rauschenberg, a quien después de varios intentos por lograr una entrevista, no quedó otra alternativa que “asistir” antes de abordar el avión.

Uno se encuentra a un Rauschenberg que excede todas las expectativas. Es un hombre de buen humor, amable y respetuoso.

Al verlo de cerca se siente la fuerza y la frescura creativas que llevaron al artista a encontrarse en una singular y suave iniciativa: el Proyecto Rauschenberg de intercambio Cultural Transatlántico. En él, un intercambio de obras las obras Rauschenberg. En la foto de las obras Rauschenberg. En la foto Casa del examen de la vista de la araña de la Tierra, realizada en 1981.

Por cierto cubanas porque no lo soy”.

—Abre los ojos y la mente del espectador al universo que nos rodea cada día, imprímelo en su obra la dinámica de la era que le ha tocado vivir y, sobre todo, dilúyelo en una montaña de paz entre los hombres, con un sentido artístico, son algunas de las características más sobresalientes del horizonte creativo del artista norteamericano, Robert Rauschenberg.

—¿Qué propósito lo impulsaron a crear el Proyecto Rauschenberg de intercambio Cultural Transatlántico?

—Parto de la premisa de que si el pueblo se conocen, hay un intercambio de sus culturas y un acercamiento entre ellos, eso representa también un gran de arena que recuperamos a la paz y lograría mi objetivo fundamental. Desde hace más de 25 años el nombre de Rauschenberg es sinónimo de vanguardia. Con su talento y provecho de esa fase de búsqueda y experimentación que siempre lo ha perseguido, ha sido nombrado durante este tiempo como el “enfant terrible” del modernismo norteamericano. Rauschenberg es un nombre conocido por haber abierto el ámbito de la imaginación que el arte pop aca-

Desde hace más de 25 años el nombre de Rauschenberg se ha convertido en sinónimo de vanguardia. Aunque también esa obra cubana-Rauschenberg cuyas materiales vino ahora a buscar.

—En febrero de 1988 regreso. (El amigable proyecto es el de cubrir 22 países y Cuba será el séptimo). Sé que será un trabajo duro, pero en serio, pero el no tiene que ser nada en el trayectoria contemporánea, sudada y original, Rauschenberg ha sido en gran medida de la creación de la que han bebido muchos pintores y grabadores cubanos a lo largo de las tres décadas especialmente la generación de los años 66-70. De ahí la espectacular que crea su estancia en Cuba. ¿Re-

La mano en las experiencias

Por AGENOR MARTI

LIBROS: LOS AMADOS DE LOS DIOSES

—Vérdaderamente no puedo decir quién ha cambiado más en esos 25 años, al Cuba o yo.

© Toni Piñera / Fotos: Felicia Mondel
FIN DE UNA GIRA DE RESONANTE ÉXITO
PABLO de nuevo en La Habana

Lo acompaña su grupo
Coliseo de la Ciudad Deportiva, Sábado 6, 8:30 p.m.

"un juego de imágenes sugerentes,
una pieza o varias, una sinopsis o una hipnosis"
Marionetas, títeres, sombras...
para jóvenes y adultos

SYNOPSIS
por el grupo ETCETERA,
dé España
Vea pág. 4

ROCI-CUBA

RAUSCHENBERG EN CUBA:
EL NORTEAMERICANO QUE QUIERE UNIR EL MUNDO POR EL ARTE
Vea pág. 3
**PREMIOS DEL SALÓN UNEAC**

- **Presencia ancestral**, obra de Ever Fonseca, Gran Premio René Portocarrero.
- **Las zonas**, de Gustavo Acosta; Confractorrente, de Pablo Borges y Amelia Carballo; **Fiesta en un día de verano**, de Osneido Garcia; **Pictografía**, de Jesús González de Armas; **En el camino**, de Ramón Martínez Grande y **Tripas**, de Osminy Samura resultaron también premiadas.

**Bad Time**, de José Ramón González, obtuvo el Premio Especial 70 Aniversario de la Revolución de Octubre.

**Qué expresan actualmente nuestras artes plásticas**, artículo de Jorge de la Fuente, resultó ganador en la manifestación de crítica.

Se oltorgaron además menciones a otros seis artistas. Véase en el Pabellón Cuba (23 y N), diariamente, después de las 6:00 p.m.

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**ROCI-CUBA**

Son las siglas de Rauschenberg Overseas Cultural Interchange (Intercambio cultural de Rauschenberg por el mundo entero), un proyecto ambicioso del conocido artista norteamericano, donde exibe una selección de sus trabajos hechos para México, Venezuela, China y Japón, países en los que anteriormente expuso, y obras realizadas especialmente para Cuba.

Las pinturas, grabados, dibujos, esculturas, fotografías, instalaciones y videos que integran la muestra, tienen la propiedad de trasmitir ideas de forma directa, a través de objetos comunes, que generalmente desechamos en la vida cotidiana, y que al ser transformados por la imaginación del artista, nos descubren en toda su intensidad el mundo en que vivimos.

Robert Rauschenberg, durante cuatro años ha creado la muestra en su tránsito por cada país de América, Europa, Asia, África y Oceania; pues a sus creaciones en las últimas décadas suma las obras que produce inspirado en lo que observa en cada nación visitada. No se pierde este acontecimiento cultural, que incluirá el Museo Nacional (Trocadéro entre Zulúeta y Monserrate, marés a domingo de 2:00 a 6:30 p.m.) El Castillo de la Fuerza (C. Reilly entre Avenida del Puerto y Tacón,) lunes a sábado de 11:00 a 6:45 p.m. (excepto martes) y domingos de 9:00 a.m. a 12:45 p.m. y la Casa de las Américas (3ra y G), Galería Haydee Santamaría, marés a sábado de 11:00 a 8:00 p.m. y domingos de 9:00 a.m. a 1:00 p.m.

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**La India en fotos**

Una exposición de la Galería Galantino con fondos del Centro Wilfredo Lam. (Galantino y Concordia), marés a sábado entre 1:00 y 5:00 p.m.

Domingos de 9:00 a.m. a 1:00 p.m.

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**REAPERTURA DEL MUSEO DE LA REVOLUCION**

En el antiguo Palacio Presidencial se han conformado 25 salas donde se resume toda la historia de Cuba desde la época colonial hasta el presente. Se exhiben artículos de uso personal y fotos de nuestros mártires, armas, materiales cinematográficos, documentos, publicaciones...

Y en sus áreas exteriores: el Memorial Granma, con sus valiosos testimonios de la Guerra de Liberación Nacional.

Próximamente se abrirán otras salas dedicadas a la etapa de la construcción del socialismo. (A partir de marzo se podrán solicitar visitas dirigidas por el 8-8558).

Véalo en Refugio No. 1 el Monserrate y Zulúeta, los miércoles y sábado de 1:30 a 8:30 p.m. y los marés y domingos de 10:00 a.m. a 3:30 p.m.

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**Homenaje a El Salvador**

Una exposición de artesanía de ese hermoso país, será inaugurada próximamente en el Centro Wilfredo Lam. (Oficinas 420 esquina a Acosta).
BRENDA,

I HAVE THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL ARTICLES FROM "JILLIAN"...TELL ME WHAT YOU DON'T HAVE, OR SHALL I SEND ALL?

BOHEMIA 8/9 "RR UNA EXPOSICION EN LA HABANA

JUVENTUD REBELDE "RR EXPONE EN CUBA

GRANMA 3/10 RAZON DE RAUSCHENBERG

OPINA FEB. '88 ROCÍ: EN SON DE PAZ

BEHEMIA FEB. '88 EXPOSICIONES EN SALAS CUBANAS (TINY)

GRANMA FEB. 11 ROCÍ: UNA ODISEA ARTISTICA

JUVENTUD REBELDE FEB. 11 RAUSCHENBERG EXPONE EN CUBA (TINY)

CARTELERA FEB. 11-17 ENCUENTRO CON RAUSCHENBERG (TINY)

GRANMA FEB. 10 INAUGuran HOY EXPOSICION RAUSCHENBERG (TINY)

TRABAJADORES FEB. 10 "RR: YO SOY UN PRODUCTO DEL CAOS"

TRIBUNA FEB. 10 UN CLASICO DEL ARTE CONTEMPORANEO EN CUBA

GRANMA FEB. 9 EXPOSICION RR EN LA HABANA

TRABAJADORES FEB. 8 "EL ARTE DE RR EN CUBA"

CARTELERA FEB. 4-10 RR EN CUBA

OTHER THAN THAT THIS DAY HAS BEEN ONE OF THE WORST...FOUND "SOMETHING I COULD LIVE WITH" TRIED TO MAKE A DEAL AND LOST, AND NEWS OF OTHERS RELOCATION CAME TODAY--IN THIS VERY OFFICE. THAT IS HOPEFULLY THE WORST OF WHAT I'VE BEEN THRU SINCE 9 LAST NITE.

Bohemía (02/26/88) ROCÍ CUBA

Granma (02/28/88) Astute Article

I Have Articles
April 6, 1988

Ms. Sandra Levinson
Center for Cuban Studies
124 West 23rd Street
New York, New York 10011

Dear Ms. Levinson:

Thank you for lending us the original Cuban newspaper articles related to R.O.C.I. They were of great help to me in putting together our Cuban publicity package.

Your efficiency is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Brenda Woodard
Center for Cuban Studies

April 5, 1988

Brenda Woodard

Univ. of South Florida / R001
4202 Fowler Ave. / A00 25
Tampa, Fl. 33617

Dear Ms. Woodard,

Enclosed are Rauschenberg articles
from Cuban press — Bradley said you'd make good copies & send them back to
me — they belong to our Helen Arnold
Library, and shouldn't be out of the
collection. Please return immediately.

Thanks a lot.

Sandra Lerner

Exec. Director

124 West 23rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 242-0559
04/01/88

B.J.

David has only the same articles from Cuba I do.....if you have any idea where Terry might have these he will seek them out. Otherwise, I will not have much of anything for the Cuba packet unless I use your faxes which will not copy worth a darn.

I have to go out of the office for a while....cannot reach you by phone. Please let me know via fax.

B.J.

*other original articles
BRENDA,

DAVID CAN'T FIND ORIGINALS... I'LL BET TVB GOT COPIES FROM THE CENTER FOR CUBAN STUDIES... DAVID IS TRYING TO CALL THEM NOW, BUT IT'S GOOD FRIDAY, AND MOST CUBANS ARE GOOD CATHOLICS SO DON'T WORK TODAY. IF I DON'T HEAR FROM HIM, REMIND ME (ALONG WITH THE OTHER 1000 THINGS I HAVE TO DO ON MONDAY) TO CALL NYC AND ASK CENTER TO BORROW THEM.

IN CASE SOMEONE HEARS FROM THOMAS, CAN'T GET THE AIRBILL # OF THE CRATE UNTIL MONDAY, ALSO BECAUSE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

I THREATENED TO HAVE CHARLIE KEPT IN HAVANA UNLESS HE COMES UP WITH SOME GOOD, WELL, DECENT, JOKES. HE COUNTERED BY THREATENING TO HAVE PARANOID CHARLENE CALL ME 3 TIMES A DAY.

I GAVE CHARLIE INFO RE ADLUM, IN CASE TVB GETS TURNED AWAY AT THE HAVANA DOOR.

MY GOOD FRIDAY TURNED OUT PRETTY OKAY. FEDERAL EXPRESS BROUGHT ME A WHITE CHOCOLATE ROSE.... THEN PETER MACGILL SENT ME 15 RED + WHITE POPPY TULIPS FOR EASTER... AND I GOT SOME SUN. CAN THERE BE MORE TO LIFE?????

HAPPY BUNNIES TO YOU, MY DEAR ONE.

BJF