

News-Press, Ft. Myers, 5/30/88

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 night's annual meeting of the Junta Patriótica Cubana, one of three powerful exile organizations Saturday endorsed 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 Independiente 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 those who serve tyranny by saying the exile community fights amongst itself," Varona said.

"We continue to condemn all dialogue, negotiation or relation 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 thawing 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 1980 boatlift from Mariel, Cuba.

They called also for a political, rather than military approach to the fight 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, it would be reduced from political refugee to immigrant status. That would allow U.S. officials to deport undesirables.

That controversy that was believed to be responsible for Thursday's 3:30 a.m. bombing of the home of a woman organizing a conference to discuss establish a dialogue between the nations 90 miles away from one another.

The bombing in front of the Coral Gables home of Maria Christina Herrera, a professor at Miami-Dade Community College, is being investigated by the FBI. Although it 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. 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. Arnhilda 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 revue, a Havana nightclub act performing in Broadway for weeks.

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The bombing at the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture.

"The feeling is that we're at the end of an administration that was most favorable to the traditional agenda of the Cuban community and we didn't get much more than a radio station," Lisandro Perez, professor of sociology at Florida International University, said in reference to Radio Marti which started beaming programs and news to Cuba in 1985.

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

WHAT? NO CHILI FESTIVAL ON CAPTIVA?

ss Letter

stay small chain grows

ARDAK

Boys — Manny, Moe & Jack
ices are low, Pep Boys is the
ngle — or something like it



— was played
incessantly on
the radio, re-
minding driv-
ers to wheel
over to one of
the Pep Boys'
auto supply
stores to pick
up that clutch
plate, alterna-
tor, or set of
plugs before
the old Ply-
mouth, Chev-
vy or Ford
gave it up.

That was
many years
ago, when I
ack

Boys' stores in
Washington,
D.C. In those days, tools and
were out on counters, and you
k them up. Today, things are
Peps. A public company since
en on a growth track. It has 177
in the North and Southern
also Arizona, Nevada, New
s. It'll add 300 this year.

firm announced a jump in net
cent to a record \$28 million, or
three-for-one stock split, and a
st in the dividend. It's good
miniscing. You see, there really
Moe and Jack. Their smiling
caricatures stand atop stores or
displayed inside. Jack — W.

— left the ownership early;
Mel Rosenfeld (son of the Groucho
stache) — was the company
— Maurice Strauss — was

behind the counter in the 48th
and Avenue store in Philly. Doing
ing. The place is empty of
the manager and assistant are off
ter, Moe, with chauffeur. Moe
center of the store. I stand
ly. I manage to crane. Can I
for lives up to his reputation. I
of approaching a customer. I
keeping busy filling stock. For
at long afterward, I'm drafted.
ing mail call, I'm surprised to
bond — from the Pep Boys.

L. coffee on the kid.
me is getting a little touchy these
TV commercial shows a man
it while drinking a steaming mug
use coffee. But what if the kids
on the kid? Norma C. Godin, an
Executive Director, Victim Foundation.

CUBA BESIEGED

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

THESE 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, ac-
cording to a Western diplomat
who recently toured the coun-
try.

With less glass, there are
fewer bottles. With fewer bot-
tles, less rum can be exported.
And, with fewer exports, there's
less money coming in to repay
Cuba's \$4 billion debt to West-
ern 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 fu-
ture to a single product and a
single patron. Unable to diversify
its economy into more lucrati-
ve manufacturing, agricultural
or service industries, Cuba's
fortunes have soared and
plunged along with the vagaries
of the international sugar mar-
ket.

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

To make matters worse, the
Soviets — led by efficiency-
minded Mikhail Gorbachev —
last year cut by 10 percent the
21 cents a pound they were
paying for Cuban sugar. The

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Cuban economy slackens as hard

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 re-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 350 million German marks, or roughly \$175 million.

Twelve years later, *la 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 GSP 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. Repressed inflation is expected to hit 25 percent, and underemployment (people working at jobs under their skill levels) will increase sharply, according to the IESCARIBE Econometric Task Force-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 1986-87 harvest is completed.

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

Last month, Cuban officials met with Western lenders in Paris to discuss rescheduling a large part of the country's \$4 billion debt. Cuba, which hasn't made any payments since June, is technically in default, though Cuba was given a last-minute

respite by bailout credits from the Soviet Union on a short-term basis.

Cuba's reaction to its mounting economic problems has taken a strange twist. Instead of following the lead of Eastern bloc countries, which are liberalizing their economies, Castro has cracked down on his nation's fledgling attempts at capitalism. In speeches, he has called for a return to spiritual, rather than material, values.

Last year, Castro lashed out against what he branded as abuses of his economic incentive plans — a farmer who owns two trucks and makes \$150,000 a year from hauling fees, another farmer who made \$50,000 in one year by selling garlic at the peasants' free markets, a man who sold his house for \$40,000, and a gang of thieves who stole a truckload of cigars and sold them for a lot of money.

Last June, Castro outlawed sales of private homes, ordered two weekly magazines to stop printing want ads, and limited bonus payments exclusively to workers capable of showing tangible improvements in the quality and quantity of their work.

Workplace corruption

He also clamped down on the activities of artists, tradesmen, street vendors and truck drivers who sell their goods and services privately and cracked down on workplace corruption and street crime.

Many economists believe that Castro's recent measures, while channelling needed capital from private consumption to productive investment, do not attack Cuba's fundamental problems.

"If I were a banker, I doubt that the kinds of policies that Cuba has been following for the last 12 months would reassure me," said Jorge Dominguez, a professor of government at Harvard.

Said Jaime Suchlicki, director of the Institute of Interamerican Studies at the University of Miami: "Fidel, instead of modernizing and liberalizing the economy, is moving away from the free market. So, instead of allowing free play, he's tightening the belt in anticipation of the next two years."

Though Cuba's debt crisis is recent, the country's economic problems date back hundreds of years. Beginning in 1500s when Cuba was colonized by Spain, the island nation has depended on sugar and the country that bought it.

The United States, after it helped Cuba gain independence from Spain in 1899, gave Cuba the

largest share of an import quota that let favored nations sell sugar to American refiners 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 and sending it petroleum which Cuba could sell for hard currency. Cuba also sells 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 and oil selling for about \$18 a barrel, Cuba's hard currency reserves dipped below \$100 million in first quarter of 1986. In 1985, Cuba's reserves were roughly \$212.5 million, according to United Nations figures.

\$30 billion in aid

The Soviet Union has paid an even higher price. Funneling \$11 million a day into the Cuban economy, the Soviets have given the island nation more than \$30 billion in economic assistance since 1961 — 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 a U.S. embargo on trade to Cuba. An attempt in the early 1960s to diversify its economy by setting up factories to manufacture light industrial goods such as screws, nails and hardware failed when Cuba had to import expensive components from abroad. In 1964, 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 Interamerican 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 colonos, or small growers, officials put the mills under one committee and the farms under another.

In 1970, Castro galvanized the country into massive 10-million-ton harvests more than the country produced before. They flopped, and the harvests for several years to recover.

Economic salve

High sugar prices appeared to be Cuba's salvation. Expectations to continue, billions of dollars banks to buy plants and for pharmaceuticals, and electrical generators.

Though sugar prices in the late 1970s and Cuba fared better than the Latin American re-exporting oil to the Soviet Union.

In the early 1980s, liberalized the economy with capitalist-style incentives, joint ventures with companies and peasants' that allowed farmers to reap surplus at prices dictated by supply and demand.

Cuba also began to modernize its industry more efficiently, yields improved, and modernized its mills and its government agency which, before the revolution, run solely on bagasse. Two-decade dependence on sugar-based fuel.

But Cuba's increasing inefficiency hasn't helped in a world of low sugar prices. It costs Cuba 10 cent a pound of sugar, 2 cent a pound of sugar now fetches on the market. But that did not come from sinking more money into two new mills in 1984 or gearing up to produce 1 million tons a year and 25 million tons 2000.

At the same time, other approaches are asking creditors for access to international markets, more tourism, technology and feasibility study to diversify exports such as and artificial teeth.

Cuba's attempts to diversify sugar habit have been mixed. Though Cuba has the fourth largest nickel Cuban nickel is extracted, and the United States is the big nickel buyer, from Cuba. Cuban nickel in the country's fam

Barker said. To avoid getting tangled in the nets, a Coast Guard crewman jumped overboard.

Rescuers quickly fished the man unharmed out of the water, Barker said. The incident did not hamper fire-fighting efforts, he said.

Hallquist discovered the fire during an inspection of the ship's generator, he said. A generator component was causing trouble and had even forced the Sheriff to return to Fort Myers Beach last week for repairs, he said.

He said he thought a short circuit in the part was responsible for Monday's fire. But Coast Guard officials refused to speculate.

Hallquist bought the Sheriff used a few years ago for more than \$100,000. A replacement vessel would cost more than

... said he had only one thought on the bridge of that burning boat: "Get my dog and crew off."

Martin and Hansford lived aboard the vessel. They lost almost everything they owned. Martin watched his money burn up.

"I've got nothin', nothin'," he whispered, staring at the Coast Guard dock's floor. He didn't know what he'd do now — no job, no prospects, he said.

Hansford seemed more hopeful. "I've been a life-long fisherman. I'll find something. Just because a little catastrophe happens, doesn't mean you can give up.

"When you leave a house, you never know what you're going to encounter."

Hallquist said he'd turn to net making, a skill he's mastered and practiced since boyhood.

state Department of Natural Resources, Com

At today's 9 a.m. commission meeting, Goss said he will inform commissioners of the Ward's concerns that Wallace helped arm-twist state officials into reviewing and possibly changing the park's plans. He will ask commissioners to send the Cabinet copies of the minutes from the county meeting when the park plans were approved in a 4-1 vote — with Wallace dissenting.

"My intent is not in embarrassing Mary Ann Wallace... It's making sure we get that darn park open," Goss said. "I'm just acting as a messenger in this to bring it to the board's attention."

"The fact that it's before the governor and the Cabinet has already caused a delay" in developing the park, Goss said. "I'm

See PARK, page 2B



Bob Wilhelm, president of Arvida Corp.

permit him to run for the congressional district.

Bafalls' wife said Monday that several people had contacted her husband about the race, but he is out of town and she would not confirm whether he had made a decision.

Wilhelm said he already has begun returning all of his approximately \$60,000 in campaign donations.

"By withdrawing early I thought I would give other candidates the time to enter the race and have a chance at succeeding," Wilhelm said.

Norm Sherman, head of Sarasota's Republican Party, said Sarasota party activists hope another Sarasota candidate will run, now that Wilhelm is out.

"Right now no one has stepped forth, but we're looking," Sherman said. Two possibilities he mentioned included Bafalls and state Rep. Jim Lombard, R-Sarasota. Lombard

See WILHEIM, page 2B

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, 25 years after the revolution, the island's economy "is in shambles," Fauriol told a crowd of 230 gathered in the Naples Depot for a meeting of the Naples Council of World Affairs.

Castro 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 Angola 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 militaristic government, Fauriol said.

That government — which has more than 250,000 troops, several hundred thousand militia 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 Cuba 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 slightly better relations — such as the apparent Cuban willingness to take back thousands of criminals that came to the United States in the 1980 Mariel boatlift, and allowing political prisoners to immigrate to America, Fauriol said. But overall, "I am cautiously pessimistic" about real strides in improving relations between the two countries.

TEST OF COURT DECISION LEGALIZING ABORTION/8B

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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

Castro fears conspiracy, Del Pino says

CUBA /from 1A

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 Descada and La Vibora, 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 sent 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 third secretaries. They were told to leave within 10 days.

State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman said American diplomats had been accused 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 formal 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 accused 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.

"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 on their legitimate diplomatic function."

State Department spokesman

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

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 1985 was accused of shoplifting.

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 spokesmen, 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."

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 contras 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-load the airplanes.

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

Morales said he worked with Adolfo "Popo" Chamorro, who was once associated with Eden Pastora, and Octaviano Cesar Pastora, who

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PLUMBING

CUBA

FROM BOMB MAG., Winter '86

FYI for
Cuba FILE**Nancy Morejon**poems from *Indispensable October***TO A YOUNG MAN**

As the afternoon began
its lone 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 sands the bubbled salt.

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.

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 floortiles 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.

**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 tinder 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 Form 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 Anglesey

**MADRIGAL FOR
RUNAWAY SLAVES**

(for Miguel Barnet)

Head and hands droop, burning,
a posse 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

Nancy Morejon: Havana, 1944. Lives in Cuba.
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 Prize for Essay in 1980.

SOUTH MAG.

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\$15.5-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 South African weekly, *Financial Mail*, foreign investors see Zimbabwe as the least attractive of the members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

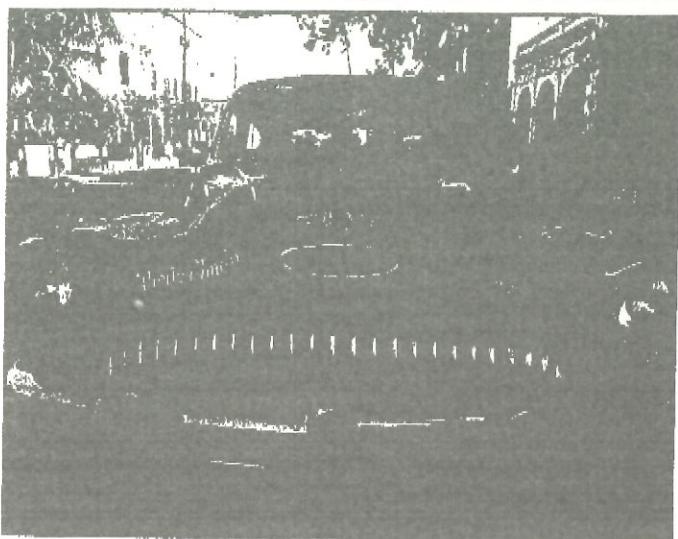
The story was based on a study carried out by a liberal economist, Alan Whiteside of Natal University, who was looking at the possibility of companies relocating in the region as the South African business climate continues to deteriorate.

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." ■

CUBAN TOURISM

Cautious welcome



● Nostalgia for hire: 1950s vintage taxi, Havana

Cuba is enjoying its biggest tourist boom since the mid-1950s. Despite its economic woes, 250,000 visitors are expected this year - 30,000 more than in 1986 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 1950s appearance (Chevies 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\$395-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

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.

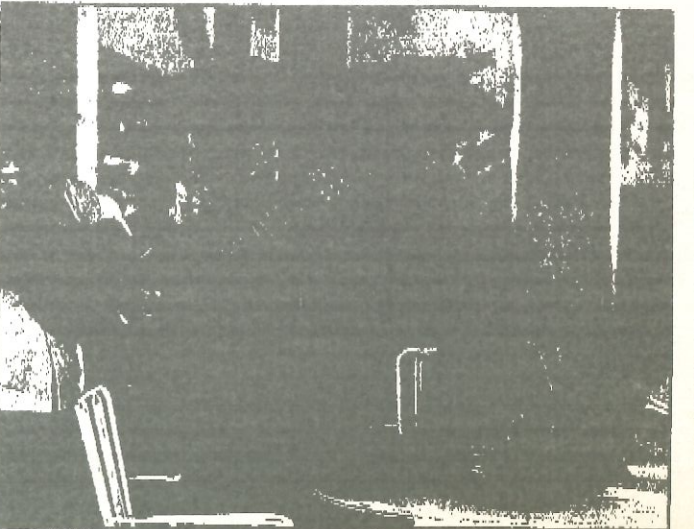
Cuba has attracted some foreign investment and aid to the tourist sector. Canada's Export Development Corporation is helping finance work on the José Martí international airport; Unesco is helping fund the restoration of old Havana; its Comecon partners are providing hotel equipment and training; Argentine 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 Kucinski in São Paulo, a correspondent in the Gulf, George Alagiah in Harare and Paul Hackett in Havana

● Traditional entertainment: sidewalk cafe, Havana



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CUBANA

68 NEWS-PRESS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1987 ****

Tower collapse at anti-Castro radio

By The Associated Press

MIAMI — The 250-foot tower of a strongly 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 Angelo Bitis.

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., Bitis 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 Breit of Breit'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

station may be sabotage

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.

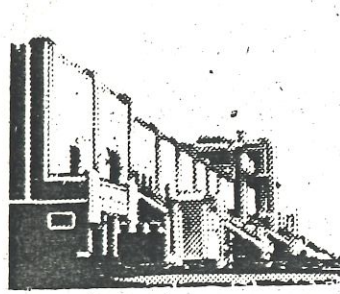
"We are a very controversial anti-Castro radio station," said D'Mant, who also hosts a talk show. "I personally have received

threats as well."

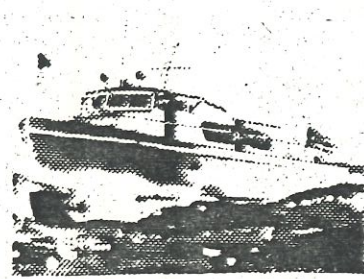
He said the threats called in to by the station often object to its charges of pro-Castro influences in local organizations, and to the station's criticism of politicians.

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

Bitis said police have not yet been officially informed of the possibility of sabotage.



Gramma



ORGANO OFICIAL DEL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CUBA

● **MAYARI, 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 Pinares de Mayarí, que permitirá elevar la calidad de la materia prima que procesa la industria niquelífera Comandante René Ramos Latour, de Nicaro.

La moderna planta, capaz de seleccionar 500 toneladas de minerales por hora con granulometría inferior a los 150 milímetros, fue construida y montada en algo más de un año por brigadas de la Agrupación 1 de la Empresa de Mantenimiento y Servicios Mineros.

La instalación semindustrial, situada a 45 kilómetros al suroeste de Nicaro y a más de 650 metros sobre el nivel del mar, es para cribar, mediante una zaranda vibratoria, al mineral y limpiarlo de componentes no deseados, como la limonita.

El inicio del aprovechamiento de minerales ferroniquelíferos si-

tuados relativamente lejos de los puntos de carga de ferrocarril tradicionales de la Mina de Pinares, indicó el emplazamiento de la planta de beneficio y exigió la construcción, virtualmente concluida, de 5,5 kilómetros de vías férreas en la meseta de la Mensura.

Ese ramal se inserta al sistema ferroviario existente desde 1906 y que utiliza como elemento principal a los planos inclinados, por donde trasiegan las góndolas entre la montaña y el llano.

La construcción de ese tramo ferroviario puso a prueba la destreza y constancia de los constructores, también de la Empresa, pues tiene 100 metros de diferencia de nivel y pendientes de 2,8 por ciento, que demandó dotarlo de tres chuchos de descarrilamiento como medida de seguridad.

El monto de la inversión en la mina Pinares de Mayarí asciende a más de 4 millones de pesos.

● Alexis Rojas Aguilera

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 anoche la importante exposición de Robert Rauschen-

berg, en el Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes.

Parte de la muestra se exhibe en el Castillo de la Fuerza y la galería Haydée Santamaría, de Casa de las Américas. Rauschenberg hizo entrega de su obra *Fiebre de mar pacífico*, a todos los cubanos. (Más información página 6) ● Toni Piñera



RETO A LA INNOVACION

● En la URSS se desarrolla un experimento sin precedentes: enseñar computación a niños de los círculos infantiles. Un gramo de cierta sustancia química obtenida en los mares cubanos vale... ¡Varias veces más que igual cantidad de oro! Nuevos clones de yuca ya se obtienen en Villa Clara, fruto del desarrollo científico-técnico del país y si le interesa conocer qué libro astronómico ha tenido más impacto en la historia y, para qué necesita nuestra economía la precisión en la medida del tiempo, lo invitamos a que lea la página 4.

Frente de la Electrónica en 14 provincias

● La Ciudad de La Habana posee para la industria electrónica e informática nacional una especial singularidad estratégica, pues en ella se concentran los grandes productores cubanos de medios técnicos de computación, de equipos de comunicaciones y de programas, dijo ayer Pedro Miret, miembro del Buró Político al anunciar la constitución de las comisiones del Frente de la Electrónica de la capital.

Con Ciudad de La Habana, concluyó este proceso en las 14 provincias del país, restando sólo el municipio especial Isla de la Juventud, en un acto donde se encontraban, además, Jaime Crombet, Secretario del Comité Central, y Samuel Savariego, presidente del INSAC.

Miret, quien es vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado y del Gobierno, dijo que el Frente de la Electrónica no es una institución

oficial; pero que su función es práctica, encaminada a realizar las coordinaciones más importantes entre numerosos organismos del Estado que se relacionan directa o indirectamente con la actividad.

El presidente del Frente de la Electrónica refirió que "una de las tareas principales de la Comisión será ahora el mejoramiento de las comunicaciones telefónicas en la capital".

Las comisiones del Frente de la Electrónica en la capital y en las provincias concentrarán su importante trabajo en el intercambio de programas (software), la utilización de las capacidades ociosas, tanto de computadoras en muchos centros de cálculo como de talleres de galvanizado, de piezas plásticas, así como en la descentralización del servicio técnico y en la creación de bancos de datos, fundamentalmente de proyectos.

● Roberto Panque Fonseca

Unidos, Ronald Reagan, se entrevistarán el próximo sábado, en el puerto mexicano de Mazatlán. En su sexta entrevista desde 1982 ambos mandatarios tratarán principalmente cuestiones bilaterales, así como la situación en Centroamérica. (EFE)

● **ANALIZAN OBRA RUMANIA Y CUBA**

Raúl Donás, vicepresidente del Comité Estatal de Colaboración Económica de Cuba, calificó de positivas las conversaciones sostenidas en Rumania con Cornel Pinzaru, ministro secre-

dad de Santiago de Veraguas, y de una organización bélica oren- siva de alcance continental en el territorio nacional, que nada tiene que ver con proteger y defender el canal, señaló en un comunicado emitido hoy aquí.

Ante centenares de personas que le expresaron su apoyo, el ge-

● **CIUDAD DE PANAMA**, 10 de febrero. (PL).—El general Antonio Noriega dijo que con sus agresio-atlántica ciudad de Colón y a otro en esta capital.

de Panamá para concretar sus as- diraciones de mantener su presen-

● **LA PAZ**, 10 de febrero. (PL).—Una misión del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI) que acaba de visitar a Bolivia recomendó al gobierno la aplicación de una serie de acciones de política económica, tales como el incremento de los despidos.

La importante consultora económica "Muller Machicado" reveló que las medidas aconsejadas por los expertos del FMI prevén la producción de personal en las empresas estatales y la administración pública.

El personal de la Empresa Vac-

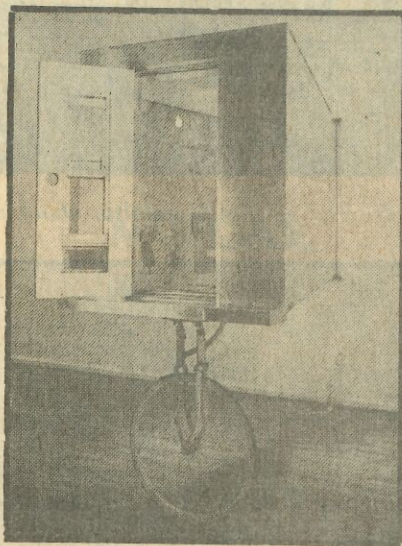
RAUSCHENBERG: PURO GESTO POR EL ARTE

● "¡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 "asaltarlo" antes de abordar el avión.

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

Al verlo de cerca se siente la fuerza y la frescura creativas que llevaron al artista a enfiacarse en una singular y audaz iniciativa: el Proyecto Rauschenberg de Intercambio Cultural Trasatlántico, una exposición itinerante —incluye video, fotografía, sonidos, dibujos, obras gráficas— y que se irá transformando y conformando a su paso por 22 países, como una inmensa obra de arte en progreso. Diferente en cada escala universal (ya ha estado, entre otros países, en México, Venezuela, Chile y China), será enriquecida en cada región con las obras inspiradas por el contacto directo y profundo del artista con ese país. Los sueños atrapan al creador...

Invitado por el Ministerio de Cultura y la Casa de las Américas, Rauschenberg expresó en la breve conversación que el objetivo de esta visita es "trabajar y tomar de primera mano imágenes, situaciones, personas que para mí tienen un valor estético, y aprender un poco la sensibilidad cubana. Esa forma específica y singular que tiene cada país de manifestarse". Y quiso dejar bien claro —porque en otros países donde ha estado le dicen después que parece un creador extranjero— que "las obras que realizará después de mi estancia aquí no serán un ciento



Originalidad, búsqueda y experimentación acompañan siempre las obras Rauschenberg. En la foto Casa del examen de la vista de la araña de la Tierra, realizada en 1981.

por ciento cubanas porque no lo soy".

Abrir los ojos y la mente del espectador al universo que nos rodea cada día, imprimir en su obra la dinámica de la era que le ha tocado vivir y, sobre todo, difundir un mensaje 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 propósitos lo impulsaron a crear el Proyecto Rauschenberg de Intercambio Cultural Trasatlántico?

—Parto de la premisa de que si los pueblos se conocen, hay

un intercambio de sus culturas y un acercamiento entre ellos, eso representa también un grano de arena que aportamos a la paz. Y lograrla es mi objetivo fundamental.

Desde hace más de 25 años el nombre de Rauschenberg es sinónimo de vanguardia. Con su talento y provisto de ese afán de búsqueda y experimentación que siempre lo ha perseguido, ha sido denominado durante este tiempo como el "enfant terrible" del modernismo norteamericano. Rauschenberg es ante todo conocido por haber abierto el ámbito de la imaginación que el arte pop aceptaba en la década de los sesenta. Las más diversas ramas de las artes plásticas, pintura, serigrafía, escultura, gráfica han sido abordadas y hasta simplificadas por el creador. En él se ejemplifica un puro gesto por el arte.

De las tendencias del arte de moda actualmente en los Estados Unidos señaló que no podría verdaderamente hablar mucho. "La escena momental norteamericana en estos momentos no está muy saludable. No es que piense que los artistas se vayan a morir de hambre. Pero es que algunos de ellos han desvirtuado el papel del arte y cuando se acercan al éxito se convierten en hombres de negocio. En vez de poetas..."

Dada su rica trayectoria contemporánea, audaz y original, Rauschenberg ha sido una gran fuente de creación en la que han bebido muchos pintores y grabadores cubanos a lo largo de las últimas tres décadas, especialmente la generación de los años 60-70. De ahí la expectativa que creará su estancia en Cuba. ¿Regresará con una exposición? ¿In-



Desde hace más de 25 años el nombre de Rauschenberg se ha convertido en sinónimo de vanguardia.

cluirá también esas obras cubanas-Rauschenberg cuyos materiales-vino ahora a buscar?

—En febrero de 1988 regreso. (El ambicioso proyecto es el de cubrir 22 países y Cuba será el séptimo). Sé que será un trabajo duro, asumo esa responsabilidad. No sé de comprender que es interesante, pero me asusta el desafío y el reto que representa ser el inspirador de todo esto.

Como estuvo en Cuba en dos oportunidades anteriores, hace ya 25 años... ¿La realidad se parece a lo que esperaba encontrar?

—Verdaderamente no puedo decir quién ha cambiado más en estos 25 años, si Cuba o yo.

● Toni Piñera / Fotos: Felicia Hondal

LIBROS: LOS AMADOS DE LOS DIOSES

La mano en las experiencias

Por AGENOR MARTI

Polando Pérez Betancourt. manté, Alejandro Lugo, Santa re... LA CASA DE

CARTELERA

No. 310 semana del 4 al 10 de febrero de 1988

Año 6

Suplemento semanal de la revista Revolución y Cultura

Año 30 de la Revolución

Precio 5 Cts.

FIN DE UNA GIRA DE RESONANTE EXITO PABLO de nuevo en La Habana

Lo acompaña
su grupo

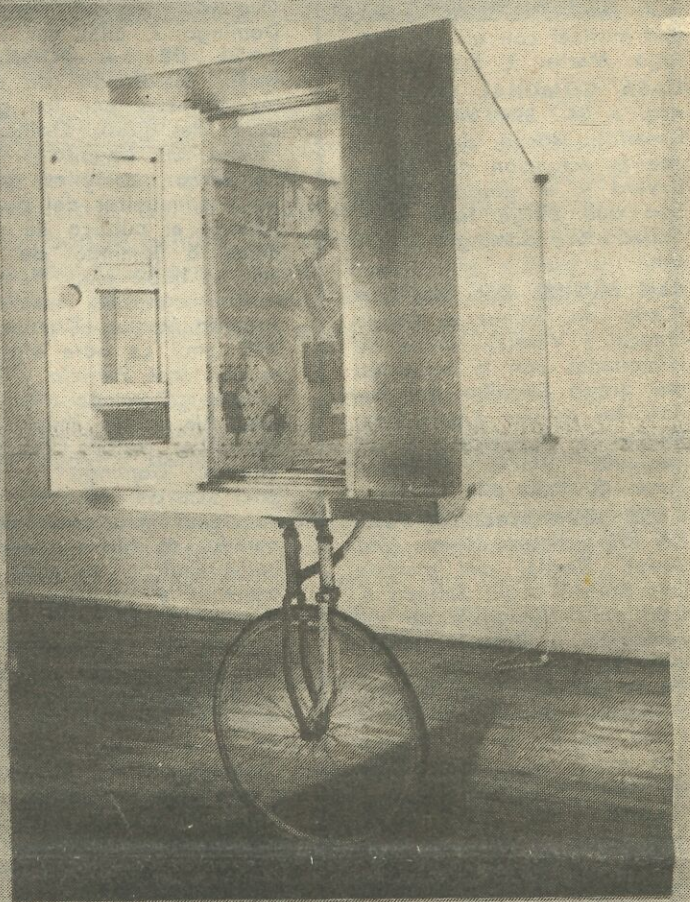
Coliseo de la Ciudad Deportiva. Sábado 6, 8:30 p.m.

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



por el
grupo
ETCETERA,
de España
Vea pág. 4

ROCI-CUBA



RAUSCHENBERG EN CUBA:
EL NORTEAMERICANO QUE
QUIERE UNIR EL MUNDO
POR EL ARTE

Vea pág. 3

MUSEOS

MUSEO NACIONAL: Salas de exposiciones (solicite visitas dirigidas personalmente o por teléfono 6-8198). Exposición del artista norteamericano Robert Rauschenberg, Trocadero entre Zulueta y Monserrate. Martes a domingo de 2:00 pm. a 8:30 pm.

ESTILLO DE LA REAL FUERZA: O'Reilly entre Avenida del Puerto y Tacón. Lunes a sábado de 11:00 am. a 6:45 pm. (excepto martes) y domingo de 9:00 am. a 12:45 pm. Se muestra parte de la exposición de Rauschenberg.

CASA NATAL DE JOSE MARCELO: Objetos personales del autor. Museo Nacional de Cuba. Honor Pérez 314 entre Pita y Egido, Habana Vieja. Martes a sábado de 1:15 pm a 8:30 pm. Domingos de 10:00 am. a 12:00 m.

MUSEO DE ARTES DECORATIVAS: Exposiciones de platería mexicana, de objetos de escritorio y nuevas adquisiciones del Museo. Calle Esquina a E. Lunes a sábado de 1:00 a 9:00 pm. Domingos de 9:00 am. a 1:00 pm.

MUSEO NAPOLEONICO: Sarriena 1159 esquina a Roncal. Lunes, jueves, viernes y sábado de 11:00 am. a 6:30 pm., miércoles de 2:00 a 8:00 pm. (recitales y conciertos a las 8:30 pm. ese día) domingos de 9:00 am a 2:30 pm.

MUSEO MONTANE: Edificio Felipe Poey de la Universidad de La Habana. Lunes a viernes de 9:00 am. a 12:00 pm. y de 1:00 a 5:00 pm. Colección de arqueología indocubana.

galerías

GALERIA LATINOAMERICANA: Exposición Trama y urdimbre: Tapices de la colección Arte de Nuestra América. Galería Latinoamericana Casa de las Américas, 3ra y G, Vedado. Lunes a sábados laborables de 2:00 a 9:00 pm.

GALERIA HABANA: Exposición de óleos, tintas y temperas de Nelson Villalobos, titulada *Todo final es una pregunta* (Línea y F). Lunes a sábado de 3:00 a 8:45 pm.

GALERIA SERVANDO CABRERA MORENO: Muestra colectiva de pinturas, dibujos y grabados en homenaje al 135 aniversario del Héroe Nacional de Cuba. 5ta. y 68, Playa. Lunes a sábado de 3:00 a 10:00 pm.

PABELLON CUBA SALÓN UNEAC: pintura, dibujo, grabado, etc. Diariamente, a partir de las 6:00 pm.

CENTRO PROVINCIAL DE ARTES PLASTICAS Y DISEÑO: Fotografías de José Manuel Fors bajo el título *La Tierra*, Oficinas esquina a Luz, martes a sábado de 1:00 a 9:00 pm. Domingos de 9:00 am. a 1:00 pm.

GALERIA DE ARTE RAMOS BLANCO (20 de Mayo esq. a Patria, Cerro). Exposición *El arte en la piel*, Muestra de obras del artista Ernesto Rego, quien labora la piel como artesanía artística en el rescate de esta tradición cubana. De martes a sábado de 9:00 am. a 9:00 pm. Domingo, de 10:00 am. a 6:00 pm.

PREMIOS DEL SALON UNEAC



- **Presencia ancestral**, obra de Ever Fonseca, Gran Premio René Portocarrero.
 - **Las zonas**, de Gustavo Acosta; **Contracorriente**, de Pablo Borges y Amelia Carballo; **Fiesta en un día de verano**, de Osnelo García; **Pictografía**, de Jesús González de Armas; **En el camino**, de Ramón Martínez Grandal y **Tripas**, de Osmani Simanca 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 otorgaron además menciones a otros seis artistas. Véalos en el Pabellón Cuba (23 y N), diariamente, después de las 6:00 p.m.

La India en fotos

Una exposición de la Galería Galiano con fondos del Centro Wifredo Lam. (Galiano y Concordia), martes a sábado entre 1:00 y 9:00 p.m. Domingos de 9:00 a.m. a 1:00 p.m.

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 6-8858). Véalo en Refugio No. 1 e/ Monserrate y Zulueta, los miércoles y sábados de 1:30 a 8:30 p.m. y los martes y domingos de 10:00 a.m. a 3:30 p.m.

Homenaje a El Salvador

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

ROCI-CUBA



ROCI-CUBA

Son las siglas de **Rauschenberg Overseas Cultura Interchange** (Intercambio cultural de Rauschenberg por el mundo entero), un proyecto ambicioso del conocido artista norteamericano, donde exhibe 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 transmitirnos 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 hará crecer la muestra en su tránsito por cada país de América, Europa, Asia, África y Oceanía; pues a sus creaciones en las últimas décadas suma las obras que produce inspirado en lo que observa en cada nación visitada.

No se pierda este acontecimiento cultural, que incluirá el Museo Nacional (Trocadero entre Zulueta y Monserrate, martes a domingo de 2:00 a 8:30 p.m.) **El Castillo de la Fuerza** (O'Reilly entre Avenida del Puerto y Tacón,) lunes a sábado de 11:00 am. a 6:45 pm. (excepto martes) y domingos de 9:00 am. a 12:45 p.m. y la **Casa de las Américas** (3ra y G), Galería Haydée Santamaría, martes a sábado de 1:00 a 8:00 p.m. y domingos de 9:00 am. a 1:00 p.m.



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 ROCI: EN SON DE PAZ

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

✓ GRANMA FEB. 11 ROCI: 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.

Bohemia (02/26/88) ROCI ~ CUBA

GRANMA (Granma?) (02/28/88) ASTUTE ARTICLE

✓ - HAVE ARTICLES

Rauschenberg
Overseas
Culture
Interchange

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Tampa, Florida
33620
USA

Telephone:
813-974-3708
Telex:
510-1007546

R O C I

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,



Brenda Woodard

Center for Cuban Studies

April 5, 1988

Brenda Woodard

Univ. of South Florida / ROCI
4202 Fowler Ave. AOC 25
Tampa, Fla. 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 Lourdes Casal
LIBRARY, and shouldn't be out of the
collection. Please return immediately.

Thanks a lot

Andrea Lerner
Exec. Director

Rec'd Fed
at 4/6/88

Cuba FR
file

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 I'TS 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