

CUBAN REFUGEES RESTIVE

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MIAMI, April 6—In Cuban-owned cafes, bars and night clubs in Miami youthful Cuban exiles gather to discuss with anger and dismay the recent tightening of restrictions by the United States Government to prevent exile groups from making raids against the Castro regime and Soviet shipping.

The young men drink Cuban coffee roasted by former producers of Cuba now doing business here. They play Cuban music on the juke boxes and converse loudly in Spanish. The atmosphere of these places, particularly the small establishments where the young Cubans with little money gather, is reminiscent of long-ago Cuba.

With more than 100,000 Cuban exiles in Miami, whole sections of the city have been converted into small corners of Cuba. Apartment houses are filled with the refugees; grocery stores, cafes and other business establishments bear Spanish names and are operated by Cuban exiles. Most of the conversation, heard on the streets and in the stores is in the Spanish language.

In these sections families and friends gather and deplore the attitude of the United States Government, discuss the latest news from the island and listen

Despite the U.S. Clampdown on Raids Against Castro, Many Leaders Are Determined to Continue the Attacks

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Raids Against Castro, Many Determined to Continue the Attacks

RESTRICTIONS

Refugee

o Spanish-language broadcasts by Cuban commentators or read Spanish-language newspapers and magazines. Telephones are working overtime as the exiles warmly discuss Washington's policy, which in consensus they believe will soon become a policy of coexistence with Premier Castro and Communism.

Throughout these sections of Miami leaders of groups whose ambition is to stage armed attacks against the Castro forces, to infiltrate the island or take arms to enemies of Castro inside Cuba, meet day after day. They study how to outwit the United States Coast Guard, which is now patrolling the waters off Florida with additional

ships and planes, as well as the C. I. A., the F. B. I., the Immigration Service, border patrol and other United States Government agencies that have tightened their vigilance on the activities of Cubans in South Florida and the keys.

Emotions Evident

Some more thoughtful Cubans are striving to combat the rising resentment against the United States Government's lack of action against Castro and Communism and express the hope that President Kennedy has some effective plan for the future to free Cuba. But the emotional young Cubans refuse to listen.

Despite this agitation, the Cuban sense of humor is unabated. The cartoon of the day is in Zigzag, the Miami counterpart of the former famous

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dom and to cast the Soviet invaders from our homeland."

Spokesmen for the groups known as Alpha 66 and the Second Front of Escambray which attacked and damaged the two Soviet freighters last month, also affirmed they will "continue the fight against Castro."

The attitude of President Kennedy that these raids are not effective against Premier Castro and only strengthen the Soviet Union's hold on Cuba is considered by the Cuban exiles to be unrealistic. The action groups admit their efforts are too puny to overthrow Castro but they contend the harassment is a great encouragement to Cubans inside Cuba who are fighting in the hills and carrying out sabotage in the face of swift death if captured and that these raids raised the morale of the hungry, depressed people of the island.

"One good raid is worth all the lofty words of President Kennedy about a free Cuba to

encourage action against Premier Castro inside Cuba, the exiles show letters received from friends and relatives in the island, clandestine messages from underground groups and reports brought by refugees arriving in Miami.

The exiles here are a tightly-knit colony and news received from Cuba by any method is swiftly circulated among them. broadcast by Spanish-speaking radio commentators and printed in Spanish-language newspapers and magazines. Many of the Cubans listen daily to broadcasts of the Cuban radio station operated by the Castro Government to glean information particularly on economic conditions. Also radio communications between Cuban Government departments are monitored in Miami.

Increased Vigilance

Despite the increased vigilance of the United States authorities, the youthful Cuban action groups seem determined to continue their fight.

It is highly possible that some Cubans believe the exiles as a whole will now give much greater support to the action groups than before. "This situation might provide the spark which will unite the Cubans," a thoughtful Cuban remarked.

in-fighting between the left and the right.

In Haiti, a nearly medieval dictatorial structure propped up by hoodlum militia may collapse any moment in an explosion that could throw the Hemisphere's poorest republic either to the Far Left or back to the Far Right.

Mounting Pressures

The democratic Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Honduras and the Dominican Republic are under fast mounting pressures from the Right or the Left or both. The shadow of the Cuban revolution acts as a threatening counterpoint in all these situations, if not as an immediate or actual danger, then certainly as a political weapon exploited by all sides.

The heavy stone of Sisyphus still tends to roll down Hill, but the United States continues determined despite all disappointments to go on with the travail. As President Kennedy said in his report to Congress, "we can only help the Latin Americans to save themselves."

Cuban political cartoon magazine of Cuba. This shows a small Cuban wearing a bathing suit and with a lifesaver around his waist standing on a beach. A huge Miami policeman is glaring at him. The Cuban asks, "May I swim just at the edge of the beach?"

Since last October when President Kennedy demanded that the Soviet Union remove its missiles from Cuba, the exiles have waited hopefully for vigorous action by the President against Fidel Castro. They were wholly unprepared for the stern warning by the United States Government that it will not tolerate any more raids against

Cuba and Soviet shipping and will "take every step necessary to ensure that such raids are not launched, manned or equipped on United States territory."

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service here immediately restricted the movement of 25 Cubans. Some of them were warned not to leave Dade County and others not to leave the United States. Violators of this order are liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 and up to five years in prison or both, the Immigration Service said. Although the list of Cubans notified was not revealed, it is known the men on it are the leaders of the so-called action groups responsible for raids.

Angry Protests

The action of the United States Government followed angry protests from the Soviet Union over attacks on two Soviet vessels in Cuban ports by exile raiding parties.

The Coast Guard has now brought in additional craft and amphibian planes and added about 200 men here to enforce the orders. Customs agents

here seized the 40-foot boat *Alisan* at North Miami beach on the ground it was "outfitted for aggression." At the same time British authorities in the Bahamas captured the 36-foot yacht *Violin III* with 16 Cubans and an American aboard as the craft prepared to stage a raid against the Castro regime. These incidents added fuel to the emotional reaction of the Cubans.

Spokesman Caustic

Jose Antonio Lanuza, spokesman for the Cuban Student Directorate, an exile organization with headquarters in Miami, declared: "Now the Russians do not need to protect their boats since they will be protected by the United States Coast Guard and by the British warships under pressure from the United States." His organization shelled the Havana waterfront several months ago.

The prestige of the United States in Latin America will sink to a new low, Mr. Lanuza predicted.

"When the Latin Americans see how the Central American Presidents are being restrained

by the United States from taking strong measures against Castro and how the Cuban exiles are being stopped from fighting the Castro regime and Communism, they will have little faith in United States promises to protect them from Communism," he said.

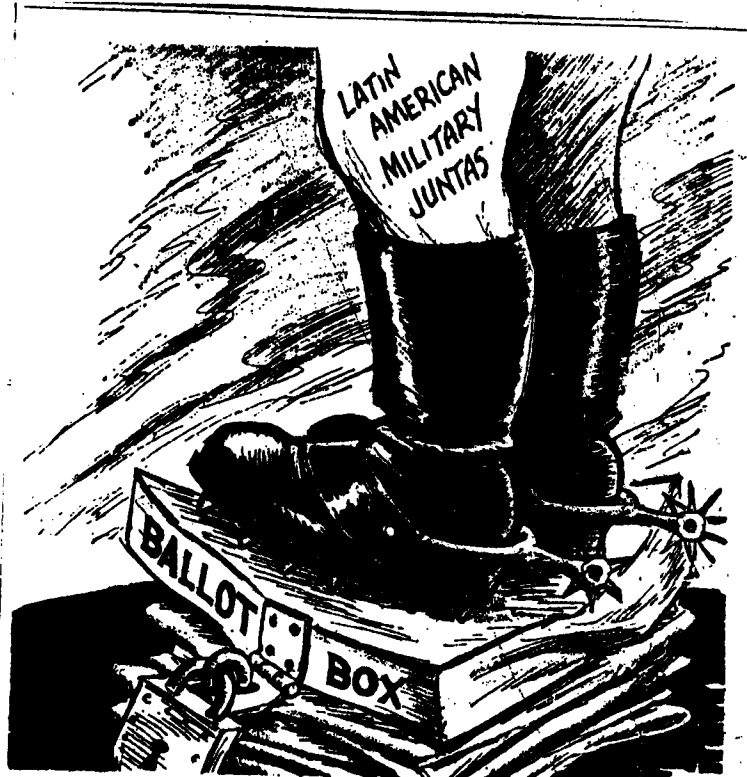
The Student Directorate issued a statement declaring that the Cubans have never received "real military support from the United States" and expressed the belief that the "coercive measures taken by the United States are part of the secret deal made between the United States and the Soviet Union during the October crisis."

The statement added that "without help and burdened by all the limitations that have been imposed on us, we will continue the pursuits of free-



Sanders in The Greensboro Da

"This hurts me more than it does you."



Justus in The Minneapolis Star
"Platform for democracy?"