

U.S. Bars 2 Cuban Envoys; Sees Tie to Negro Militants

By BERNARD L. COLLIER

Two Cuban diplomats have been denied re-entry visas to the United States because of charges that they conducted intelligence activities and allegedly gave "financial and directional" aid to militant Negro groups such as the Black Panther party, Government sources said yesterday.

Five more Cuban diplomats, the sources said, also face possible action by the Department of State on the same ground as their colleagues.

They added that they did not expect the Department of State to declare any of the five suspected diplomats persona non grata but that their re-entry visas might not be issued the next time they left the country.

All of the Cuban diplomats are or were attached to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations. The Cuban delegates have made no secret of the fact that they maintained contacts with student and black radical movements in the United States — but the suggestion that Cubans have provided financial aid to these groups is a new one.

Barred Cubans Named

The Government sources, who asked that they not be identified, said that the two Cubans denied re-entry were Chafik Saker Zenni, a former administrative officer in the mission with the rank of first secretary, and Jesus Jimenez Escobar, one of two counselors listed for the 17-man mission.

Mr. Saker Zenni was refused re-entry in January of last year, according to this information, and Mr. Jimenez Escobar, who told fellow diplomats three months ago that he was going home to Havana on vacation, was told he would be denied re-entry before he left.

The five Cubans, against whom action has been sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is in charge

of internal security investigations, were reported to be Alberto Boza Hidalgo-Gato, a third secretary who arrived at the United Nations recently; Pedro Luis Piñero Eirin, a third secretary; Jorge E. Reyes

Vega, a second secretary; Miguel M. Santana Fraiz, an attaché; and Lazaro Espinosa, a third secretary. The Government sources were not at all specific about the nature of the alleged "financial and directional" aid that the seven Cubans were supposed to have provided to militant groups.

Moreover, the sources stressed that they had no evidence of any link between Cuban diplomats here and the indictments for alleged conspiracy of 21 members of the Black Panther Party. The Panthers allegedly conspired to explode bombs in five Manhattan department stores, a police station and along a commuter railroad track.

"The Cubans aren't interested in bombing stores," said one of the sources. "They are interested in promoting revolution among Negroes and white radicals, and right now that does not mean bombing to them."

A Diplomatic Maneuver

It is significant, Government and diplomatic sources said, that the Cubans who have been denied re-entry were not declared persona non grata. Action such as that usually requires what one Government source described as a complicated process of developing

evidence of espionage followed by careful diplomatic maneuvering.

Refusing re-entry visas, on the other hand, does not necessarily require such hard evidence, Government sources said, and thus it takes a good deal of pressure off the Secretary of State who must pass on all requests that a diplomat be declared persona non grata.

A Government source close to the investigation of the Cuban diplomats, who are gone, and those whose cases are pending at the Department of State, said yesterday that a few of the reasons for taking action against the diplomats are "matters of public record."

These include overt efforts on the part of the Cuban Mission to get black militants and white radicals to visit Cuba —

and in many cases paying for their trips; encouraging these visitors to broadcast and write "anti-American propaganda" in Havana and elsewhere; passing out Communist literature to those groups in the United States who ask for it.

Government sources said that "at least 15 Black Panthers" had been observed by investigators entering the Cuban Mission, which is open to anyone the Cubans will allow to enter, and 15 members of the nationwide Panther group have visited Cuba in the last year or so.

Several other Negro and white groups, from the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, which is all black now, to the Students for a Democratic Society, mostly

white, have also visited the Cuban Mission and have come under surveillance.

William Kuntzler, the lawyer for the arrested Panthers, said yesterday when asked about the possible link between Cuban diplomats and his clients:

"The 'revelation' by New York City police that the Black Panthers apparently receive financing through Cuban officials at the United Nations is stage two in the massive attack presently being waged on this black militant organization.

"Stage one was the recent indictment of 21 black young men and women on bizarre charges. The purpose of the new 'revelation' by anonymous sources is deliberately designed to make it impossible for any of the indicted Panthers to receive anything remotely approximately a fair trial in this city."

Man Held in Bomb Plot

Meanwhile, in the case of the alleged bomb plot conspiracy by members of the Panther organization, city police yesterday arrested Leo (Lee) Berry, 24 years old, of 101 Lafayette Street in Brooklyn.

The arrest of Mr. Berry brought to 14 the number of Panthers jailed under the conspiracy indictment that was asked for by New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. Mr. Berry, who is also

known as Mkuba, told Supreme Court Justice Charles Marks:

"I have nothing to do with it. Honest to God, I have nothing to do with it."

He was ordered held in \$100,000 bail, as the 13 other Panthers who have been arrested in New York City have

Close Watch Kept on Cubans at U.N.

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 4—Cuban diplomats accredited to the United Nations live and work under even tighter restrictions than those of other Communist countries, except Albania and Mongolia.

Their United Nations mission, at 6 East 67th Street, has policemen in front of the door night and day, who can watch arrivals and departures without any need for subterfuge.

The diplomats' movements are so restricted that one of them complained to American friends: "We don't even know what Long Island looks like. We can't even go to Brooklyn without special permission."

By a quirk of diplomatic usage, they are allowed diplomatic license plates on their cars, which give them privileged status for parking, and there is nothing to indicate their nationality.

However, they are unlikely

to abuse the travel regulations for fear of even stricter restrictions if they are caught.

The current United Nations list of diplomats shows 17 Cubans accredited here under the permanent representative, Dr. Ricardo Alarcon Quesada. Among them they have nine sets of privileged license plates, according to the United States Mission to the United Nations.

In New York they may visit only Manhattan, the Bronx, Westchester, Queens and Staten Island. In New Jersey, they are limited to Hudson and Bergen Counties and Passaic "within 25 airline miles of the center of New York." The center of the city is officially fixed as Columbus Circle.

There is one other exception: They may visit the Soviet Union's country house at Oyster Bay, L. I., but may travel to and from it only on highway 25-A (Northern Boulevard, through Queens).

Nobody at the United States Mission can say why Brooklyn

is off limits to them. One guess was "it may be a hangover from the days when the Brooklyn Navy Yard was important."

If a Cuban diplomat has a special reason for going to Brooklyn, he must submit an application in seven copies 48 hours in advance. Applications are accepted only during working hours on Monday through Thursday and until noon on Friday.

If permission is granted, the diplomat must carry the approved application with him on his trip and show it on demand.

The latest official note embracing all these regulations on March 26, 1964, stated that the Cubans were being allowed to remain here "solely on the basis of responsibilities relating to the United Nations."

In fact, according to State Department sources, they still have much more freedom of movement than American diplomats in Iron Curtain countries.

The cases of two young women who were arrested with the Panthers in a police roundup on Wednesday were adjourned until April 9. Neither of the women were named in the bomb plot indictment. The women are Rosalind Bennett, 19, of 459 West 163rd Street, who was seized for allegedly having four loaded guns in her possession, and Sharon Williams, 22, of 40 West 35th Street, who was charged with possession of two loaded guns and an unspecified amount of marijuana. They are held in \$10,000 bail each.

Two Panthers named in the release—or at least the reduction in bail—for the arrested Panthers. The 200 or so pickets, most of them white, marched in an orderly but noisy parade behind police barricades yelling, "Free the Panthers!" and "Jail the Pigs!"

the conspiracy indictment are in jail in Newark on robbery charges, and five other Panthers named in the indictment are still at large. Again yesterday pickets were on hand in front of the Criminal Courts Building demanding