FROM TURKEY'S **QUAKE RUBBLE COMES A MIRACLE**

Crews doing the grim labor of digging the dead from the wreckage have heartening moments Tuesday. First, a baby emerges from a collapsed building unharmed. Then her mother. Then her grandmother. World, 2A

Banks suffer from too much money

Investors spooked by the volatile stock market are parking huge sums, where the cash does little for the economy. Banks are looking for ways to stop the flow. Business, 4B

LiLo's dad lands in Hillsborough jail

Lindsay Lohan's estranged father, Michael, is charged with roughing up his girlfriend at a Tampa apartment and held without bail. Tampa Bay, 1B

What happened to Florida football?

This state's college teams have long towered over the game. Now they're barely limping along, stuck deep in a rut of mediocrity. Shelton column, 1C

Libya's macabre spectacle ended

The bizarre drama surrounding the public display of Moammar Gadhafi's remains comes to a close at a hidden gravesite. World, 2A

Make Halloween candy even better

The kids' bulging

stash of sweets can become something even more scrumptious. Add milk and ice cream, put it all in the blender and create a milkshake so good it's scary.

Taste, 1E

TODAY'S WEATHER A little breezy

4 p.m. 8 p.m.

0% chance of rain More, back page of Sports

tampabay.com

The measles rap

Unvaccinated children (and their parents) are being blamed for a big measles outbreak. Fair? Weigh in at Whoa, Momma at tampabay.com/blogs/moms.

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MEDICARE MADE EASIER

Which plans best fit your health care needs? In LifeTimes

St. Petersburg Times

Florida's Best Newspaper

tampabay.com

Wednesday, October 26, 2011 | 75¢

LifeTimes

Documents detail Rubio family's exit

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Form F8-256a (Revised August 1992) APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANT VISA I- 1042739 Approved Bureau Budget No. 47-R108.2 AND ALIEN REGISTRATION I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, state the following facts regarding myself and hereby make application for an Immigrant Visa and at Habana, Cub a 1. Family name 2. Place and date of birth Age RUHIO y Reina, Mario Habana, Cuba, Oct. 29, 1926 3. Other names by which I have been known 4. Last permanent residence Maloja No. 504, Apt. C9, Habana, Cuba 5. Address in the United States. IMMIGRANT VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRA (0606) IMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION: Tariff Iven No. NAL . 352 17th of September, 1956 d Caribbean

This is the visa application that U.S. Sen. Marco Rubio's father, Mario, filled out in Havana on May 18, 1956. He was seeking to relocate permanently to the United States. Written in pen, you can see he arrived in Miami on May 27, 1956. The photo above appeared on the application. Below is an undated photo of Oriales and Mario Rubio.



Courtesy of Sen. Marco Rubio's office

DON MORRIS | Times photo illustration As Sen. Marco Rubio updates parents' path to U.S., new questions surface.

BY ALEX LEARY Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON - On May 18, 1956, Mario and Oriales Rubio walked into the American Consulate in Havana and applied for immigrant visas. The form asked how long they intended to stay in the United States.

"Permanently," Mr. Rubio answered. Nine days later, the couple boarded a National Airlines flight to Miami,

where a relative awaited. So began a journey that seems as ordinary as any immigrant story, but decades later served as the foundation of an extraordinary and moving narrative told repeatedly by their third child

as he became one of the most powerful politicians in Florida and then a

national figure. U.S. Sen. Marco Rubio has come under fire for incorrectly linking his parents to the Cubans who fled Fidel Castro beginning in 1959. He insists they are exiles nonetheless and angrily denounced the suggestion he misled for political gain.

"My upbringing taught me that America was special and different from the rest of the world, and also a real sense that you can lose your country," Rubio said in an interview this week.

But the visa documents cast clearer » See RUBIO, 10A

Fewer market

Is it good news that will last? Or have bay area homeowners simply given up?

BY MARK PUENTE Times Staff Writer

The amount of Tampa Bay area real estate for sale has fallen to levels not seen for almost six years.

"I think this one stat is a bright spot in an otherwise uncertain market," said Tim Wilmath, director of valuation for the Hillsborough property appraiser.

Pinellas County listings for homes and condos fell last month to 8,316, a level last seen in December 2005. In Hillsborough County, the 9,981 listings were the lowest total seen since January 2006.

Real estate experts say a healthy inventory supply is six months, meaning it would take about six months to sell all the inventory that is currently on the market. The lower the supply, the stronger the market.

Hillsborough's supply peaked at 25 months in January 2008; Pinellas' at 18 months in March 2007. Today, Hillsborough's supply is 5.8 months; Pinellas', 7.1 months.

In normal times, declining inventory would have homeowners rushing to drive "For Sale" signs in their lawns to snatch rising prices and multiple offers. But these days, even with mortgage rates at record lows, many homeowners have seen comparable properties in their neighborhoods go for a song and are hesitant to battle with the discounted prices of foreclosed and short-sale houses.

"I'm not replacing my listing inventory," said Craig Beggins, owner of Century 21 Beggins Enterprises in Apollo Beach. "The only people selling right now are the ones who have to sell."

The inventory decline is statewide.

Miami listings are down 49 » See FOR SALE, 11A

By the numbers

8,316 Homes and condos listed for sale in Pinellas County

9,981 Homes and condos listed in Hillsborough County

1,638 Listings for homes at \$140,000 to \$159,000 in Pinellas and Hillsborough counties

37% Decrease from a year ago in those moderately priced homes.

Florida GOP muscle backs Cain

His growing campaign attracts strong figures like Kathleen Shanahan and Rick Baker.

BY ADAM C. SMITH Times Political Editor

Several of Florida's most prominent Republican political pros have jumped on board Herman Cain's presidential campaign as he tries to ramp up the operation to catch up with his

surging popularity.

"Mitt Romney might have the establishment, but Cain has the hearts of the people that vote. We'll see what happens on Jan. 31," Kathleen Shanahan, a Tampa businesswoman and former Gov. Jeb Bush's chief of staff,

said Tuesday referring to Florida's fourth-in-the-nation primary contest. "I think Mr. Cain is going to support an effort to win Florida, and he will win Florida. He's raising the money now that he needs, and he has the intensity in his voters that is at least double, probably triple the intensity of Gov. Romney's." Shanahan, one of Florida's

most influential GOP power bro-

kers, is one of Cain's four Florida state chairmen, along with former St. Petersburg Mayor Rick Baker, a former Romney supporter; former state Sen. Carey Baker, R-Eustis, who had been enthusiastic about Texas Gov. Rick Perry's candidacy; and state Rep. Scott Plakon, R-Longwood.

"He's got a lot of Reagan qual-» See CAIN, 11A

HPV vaccine for boys urged by CDC panel

It says they should get the same shots as girls.

BY LETITIA STEIN Times Staff Writer

Adolescent boys should get the controversial HPV vaccine as protection against cancers and diseases that can result from being sexually active, a federal vaccination panel recommended Tuesday.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's immunization experts now support the Gardasil vaccine as strongly for adolescent boys as for girls of the same age. For both, it protects against the human papillomavirus, or HPV, the most common

sexually transmitted infection.

HPV is estimated to infect at least half of sexually active Americans at some point in their lives, though in most cases it clears up on its own. But the virus is associated with about 18,000 cancers in women each year, with cervical cancer being the most prevalent. About 7,000 men also get HPV-linked cancers affecting the anus, penis, mouth and neck, according to the CDC.

The 15-member panel of doctors, nurses and public health experts arrived at the decision >> See VACCINE, 10A

One-mile bridge to help Everglades flow



Associated Pres

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar climbs down from inspecting the Tamiami Trail bridge project Thursday. The bridge raises the road, which has only culverts to allow water to flow.

But more bridges on the Tamiami Trail are needed to fully unclog the River of Grass.

BY CRAIG PITTMAN Times Staff Writer

ON THE TAMIAMI TRAIL -For nearly a century, the flow of the Everglades has been blocked by a bumpy, two-lane road. The Tamiami Trail, built in the 1920s to allow Model A Fords to travel across the Everglades, effectively dammed the River of Grass, starving what would become a national park and altering its flora and fauna.

Now, after two decades of struggling to get approval and funding, the road is rising to let the river run free. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is raising

a mile of the Tamiami Trail so water can once again flow into Everglades National Park.

Last week Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, flanked by a squad of other federal officials, showed off the progress on the project to a group of journalists. The officials all donned hard hats and posed for pictures at the construction site, boasting about how the \$95 million project first approved by Congress in 1989 would be completed by December 2013.

There's only one problem. Raising just a single mile of the » See BRIDGE, 8A

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NCR-LA

From the front page

»» RUBIO continued from 1A

Documents show Rubio family's exit from Cuba

divisions between his parents, who came for economic reasons, and the Cubans who scrambled to leave their homeland but thought they could soon return. And the documents come to light amid new discrepancies since Rubio's time line came under scrutiny last week.

In a 2009 interview with NPR, then-Senate candidate Rubio explained his mother returned to Cuba in 1961 to care for her father, who had been injured in an accident. He said the family wanted to go home to Miami but were blocked by Castro's government for nine months, and that influenced their thinking about leaving for good.

In a widely read piece in POLITICO on Friday, Rubio did not mention the accident and said his family was making preparations to move to Cuba but "after just a few weeks, it became clear that the change happening in Cuba was not for the better. It was communism."

Rubio, 40 and Miami born, mentioned the accident in this week's interview and said he only recently got access to passports showing his family's travel.

The haziness he expressed from events decades ago was echoed by his older brother.

"It was one of those things where they really didn't share much information," said Mario Rubio, who is 61 and lives in Jacksonville. "Their whole life was trying to make a better life for us."

The Rubios filled out applications for immigrant visas and alien registration, not tourist visas. "That expresses an intention to remain indefinitely," said Joseph Reina, an immigration lawyer in Dallas.

Documents show Mr. Rubio was sponsored by his sister-inlaw, who was already living in Miami and who signed an affidavit in 1956 stating the family was "desirous of entering the United States of America as permanent residents."

Reina and other experts said that puts the Rubios in a different context but cautioned it was not uncommon for immigrants to seek permanent residency while expecting to return home some day.

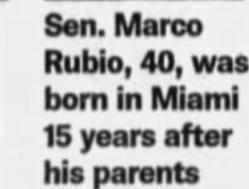
Mario Rubio was 29 when he filed for his visa; his wife was 25. They met in Havana. He was a security guard at a five-and-



Courtesy of Sen. Marco Rubio's office Oriales and Mario Rubio, He died during his son's U.S. Senate campaign in 2010.



Mario Rubio, 61, brother of U.S. Sen. Marco Rubio, lives in Jacksonville.



arrived there.

dime; she was a cashier, according to the senator.

They were not politically active, Rubio said, which may discount one possible motivation for leaving. While Castro had not taken over, 1956 was a violent year in Havana with Fulgencio Batista's regime trying to quell the revolution.

"Certainly they felt at that time that they would have a better opportunity to pursue and accomplish their dreams here than they did there, for multiple reasons," Rubio said.

Some who left before Castro took over looked to his takeover, and their return.

"They were hopeful that this was a new beginning for Cuba, that things would get better and they were hoping maybe they can be part of that and made plans to do so," Rubio said, referring to several trips his parents took back to Cuba.

Rubio said his father held various jobs in Miami in the years after arriving but mostly was a bartender. His mother, he said, worked at one time in a factory that made aluminum chairs. Later, she worked at Kmart, a detail he worked into his political narrative.

For reasons unclear still, Rubio's parents waited until 1975 to become U.S. citizens. Experts say that was not uncommon.

On the petition for naturalization, Mr. Rubio, then working as a bartender at Sans Souci Hotel on Miami Beach, was asked if he was ever a member of the Communist Party. No, he wrote. At 9 a.m. on Nov. 5, 1975, he showed up for his hearing at Barry College Auditorium and left a citi-

A few years later, Mr. Rubio moved the family to Las Vegas, where he tended bar at Sams Town Hotel, and his wife cleaned hotel rooms, according to the senator's biography. They returned to Miami in 1985.

Years later, the Rubios watched their son become the first Cuban-American speaker of the Florida House, then defy naysayers and run for U.S. Senate against a sitting governor. Mario Rubio, 83, died amid the campaign, but his wife was on stage on election night, a euphoric occasion that minted Rubio as a Republican star. (She recently suffered a stroke and is recovering.)

All along the way, Rubio talked eloquently of the Cuban exile experience - words that last week surfaced in a Washington Post article that said he embellished the facts. Rubio was forced to correct a Senate biography that said his parents came after Castro took over, but he angrily rebutted the suggestion he was deliberately misleading.

Miami's exile community rose to Rubio's defense amid questions about whether he was the son of exiles. But some wondered just how he could have gotten his facts so wrong. Every politically active, first-generation Cuban-American knows Castro officially overthrew the Batista regime on Jan. 1, 1959.

"I was pushed out for political reasons. His parents were pulled in for economic reasons. There's a major difference," said Miguel A. De La Torre, a professor at Iliff School of Theology in Denver who grew up in Miami and has studied exiles.

"Does it change the suffering that his parents could not go back? I think every Cuban has that as part of their history. I don't want to minimize that. But that he did not know when his parents came, I find that harder to understand."

Miami Herald staff writer Marc Caputo contributed to this report.

>>> VACCINE continued from 1A

Experts urge HPV vaccine for boys

after weighing increasing evidence of the vaccine's effectiveness in preventing rare but serious cancers in men. They also noted that immunizing boys would help to protect the girls who become their sexual partners, especially since many parents have been reluctant

to vaccinate their daughters. "The idea that we could prevent cancer with the vaccine was really motivating," said Dr. Anne Schuchat, director of the CDC's Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. She noted that the panel previously advised that boys may receive the HPV vaccine, but stopped short of the strong recommendation it had issued for girls.

"It was sort of like a footnote," she added. "Now it's going to be a routinely recommended vaccine."

Tuesday's action may intensify the debate over the Gardasil vaccine, which protects against four types of HPV known to cause most cervical cancers and genital warts. It's already controversial because many parents do not feel their young children need protection against sexually transmitted diseases. And it could be an even more delicate issue for parents of boys, since many of the HPV-related cancers in men result from gay sex.

Gardasil became an issue in the Republican presidential campaign, with some candidates criticizing Gov. Rick Perry of Texas for trying to require that girls in his state be vaccinated. And Rep. Michele Bachmann of Minnesota outraged many when she falsely suggested during a Tampa debate that the HPV vaccine causes mental retardation.

As of last year, fewer than half

of girls between the ages of 13 and 17 had received at least one HPV shot — and fewer than onethird had completed the recommended three doses. That low rate factored into the immunization's panel recommendation that boys get the vaccine.

"It's a delicate subject, because we have to approach sex at 11 or 12 years of age," said Dr. Philip Adler of HealthPoint Medical Group in Tampa's Westchase community. "This is something that mothers don't expect to talk about until their kids are 16 or 17."

A practicing pediatrician with more than 50 years' experience, Adler brings up the HPV vaccine carefully during children's routine seventh-grade visits. To the parents of boys, he explains the link to genital warts and penile, anal and oral cancers. Most are comfortable getting the vaccine after hearing him out, he said.

But some still don't get it because their insurance plans don't cover the HPV vaccine for boys. Nationally, the three-shot series can cost \$400 to \$600-plus.

"That's pretty darn expensive," said Dr. Juan Dumois, chairman of infectious diseases at All Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg, who paid to immunize his 12- and 16-year-old sons. "We thought it was important enough to go ahead and give it."

Tuesday's recommendation should prompt more insurers to cover the immunization, Dumois noted. And it should address concerns about gender inequity that came up in the initial push to give the HPV vaccine to girls, without strong recommendations for boys, he said.

"I've heard complaints of why should the girls be immunized

Q&A

HPV vaccine

When should the vaccine be administered?

It is most effective if given before sexual activity begins and is commonly recommended for ages 11 and 12, though it can be given as early as age 9. Young women who weren't previously immunized should get it up to age 26; young men should get it up to age 21. (Among considerations in the age recommendations were cost-effectiveness data.)

Who made Tuesday's recommendations?

The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has 15 voting members who are doctors, nurses and public health experts in immunization. They were selected by federal health officials to develop recommendations for the vaccination of American children and adults.

if you are not immunizing the boys," he said, noting the virus is passed during sexual activity.

"Now I think the question is eliminated because the recommendation is to give it to all of them."

Information from Times wires was used in this report. Letitia Stein can be reached at lstein@sptimes.com or (813) 226-3322.